The Colonial Executive Prior to the Restoration

Kaye Percy Lewis
THE COLONIAL EXECUTIVE

PRIOR TO THE RESTORATION.

---------

A Dissertation Presented to the Board of
University Studies of the Johns Hopkins Univer-
sity for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy,

by

Percy Lewis Kaye, A.M.

---oo---

Baltimore, Maryland,

June, 1898.
Contents.

Chapter I. - Introductory  
Character of Governments provided for by the Charters, 3. - Effect of the Colonial Executive on the Development of the Executive Department since the Revolution, 7.

Chapter II. The Constitution and Powers of the Executive  

Chapter III. The Method and Extent of Administrative Control exercised by England  

Chapter IV. - The Relation of the Executive to the Legislative Assemblies  
Governor Harvey's Conduct, 73. - Triumph of the Assembly during the Commonwealth period, 75. - Executive and Legislative Branches coordinate in Massachusetts, 77. - Veto in Massachusetts, 79. - Winthrop's views of Executive Authority, 81. - Initiative of Legislation in Maryland, 84. - Governor's Control over the Assembly, 85. - Baltimore's Administrative Policy, 88.

Conclusion  
p. 91.

Bibliography of Authorities  
p. 92.
Chapter I.

Introduction.

The character of the governments established by the early colonial charters may best be explained by referring to the motives which occasioned them. The discovery, exploration, and settlement of America, as of other countries opened up during the same epoch, resulted from the growing interest in trade and commerce then prevalent. The impulse which started adventurers on perilous voyages over unknown seas and the persevering spirit which sustained them in the face of failures and unheard of dangers were chiefly, if not wholly, economic in nature. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gold and silver treasures were objects most eagerly sought for by all European governments, and it was generally believed that in the soil of the newly discovered continent lay an unlimited quantity of these precious metals which it was only necessary to dig up and transport. Hence it was that almost every charter granted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the exploration and settlement of America contains provisions reserving to the king one-fifth of all the gold and silver that might be found and making strict regulations for the direction of trade. Along with