

looked back, to the establishment of a Catholic ecclesiastical state, we may never know. It is possible that he helped to plan the social experiment that in fact was attempted in Maryland. If so, this part of his vision was far ahead of its time.

### **The Charter Implemented: Cecil Calvert's Political Skills**

George Calvert died on April 15, 1632, before the charter he had written had finished its passage through the royal bureaucracy. In fact, he died before the final boundaries of his colony had been established. It fell to his eldest son, Cecil, age 26, to procure the final grant and guide the colony into being.<sup>15</sup>

Before George Calvert died he had agreed that his grant should be moved from the area south of the James River to the northern Chesapeake, where the crown wished to forestall Dutch claims. The grant was to be for all the lands between the Potomac and Delaware rivers, with a poorly defined western boundary. The privy council warrant that ordered the attorney general to draft a new charter declared that this new territory "shall be called Mariland in memory and honor of the Queene," Henrietta Maria. A draft charter based on this warrant started its way through the royal seals, but the first Lord Baltimore's death intervened.

On April 21, 1632, Cecil Calvert, now the second Lord Baltimore, obtained a new warrant and charter draft, which in turn began passage through the royal bureaucracy. At this point persons representing Virginia interests, hoping to prevent entirely a grant which took up lands that once had been part of the Virginia Company patent, objected. The supporters of Virginia argued that their colonists had already settled the lower