

quired under the Avalon Charter. In all other respects the provisions of the Avalon Charter were incorporated into the new grant, with the express stipulation of the King that "it shall be called Mariland or the province of Mariland in memory and honor of the Queene."

Unfortunately George Calvert did not live to see either his charter or his new province. On April 15, 1632, he died and was succeeded by his son Cecil, second Lord Baltimore. Cecil's troubles with his inheritance began almost immediately. On June 5, 1632, the King's Council reported that Virginia planters claimed to have settled lands to the south of "Watkins poynt" on the Delmarva peninsula. After much debate the King and Council again sided with the Virginians and modified the charter accordingly. Cecil Calvert acquiesced to the changes, no doubt in part because the King restored all of the privileges of the Avalon Charter. With the remaining obstacles overcome, the Charter of Maryland was at last granted to Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, on June 20, 1632.

The Charter of Maryland permitted Lord Baltimore considerable latitude in governing his colony, but it also provided the legal basis for representative government. It specified that the laws of the province had to be "of and with the advise, assent, and approbation of the free-men of the said Province, or the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies." In other, less consequential ways, the charter continues to affect our lives. The power to sell or grant any unsettled or vacant land vested by