

kingdoms do in the world, for here every man lives quietly and follows his labor and employment desiredly."<sup>50</sup>

The Toleration Act was published in England, and it had its due effect on migration to the province. Maryland now attracted men of character and wealth.<sup>51</sup> The colony flourished.

In 1666 and 1671, motions were put before the assembly which, respectively, would settle ministers in every county of the province and would establish a sectarian school. Neither motion passed.<sup>52</sup>

Cecil Calvert died in 1675. Like his father, he had never had the pleasure of seeing his American colony. "The Administration of Maryland was marked by conciliation and humanity. To foster union, to cherish religious peace, these were the honest purposes of Lord Baltimore during his long supremacy."<sup>53</sup> The outstanding achievement of Calvert's career was "the fact that he was the first man in history to establish a form of government where all religious sects were absolutely equal before the law. For this alone he is entitled to immortal fame."<sup>54</sup>

Despite the noble policies espoused by the Calverts and their subordinate governors, and the glowing pictures painted by optimistic poets of the age, an undercurrent of hostility persisted. *Protection* rather than toleration was the keynote of the Maryland refuge. Catholics, Puritans and Anglicans were three parties living side by side and with

equal privileges; but while they respected one another's rights, they did not love one another's faith.<sup>55</sup> The seeds of Protestant dissent were evidenced by a 1676 "plea for the maintenance of the Protestant ministry."<sup>56</sup> Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, answered by way of a "Paper setting forth the Present State of Religion in Maryland."<sup>57</sup> This document firmly stated that the colonists would not want to be made to support the ministers of another religion. However, there was further demand for a Protestant establishment in a "Complaint from Heaven with a Hue and crye and a petition out of Virginia and Maryland."<sup>58</sup> By 1676, there were three Protestants for every Catholic in the colony; the Catholics, for whom some say the colony was established, never formed the majority of its inhabitants.<sup>59</sup> In 1685, the wife of the sheriff of Calvert County petitioned English churchmen for help in establishing Protestantism in Maryland,<sup>60</sup> and received considerable support.

King James II was forced to abdicate in 1687 and William of Orange ascended to his throne. This signalled the beginning of the Protestant Revolution.

**THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION AND  
ITS AFTERMATH  
1689-1700**

Several reasons have been advanced as to the causes of the revolution of 1689, beyond the obvious one that a growing unrest, sooner or later, had to come into the open. Because of the death of a messenger sent to proclaim

<sup>50</sup> Reprinted by the Maryland Historical Society. Quoted *id.* at 240-41.

<sup>51</sup> SKIRVEN, *supra* note 17 at 11.

<sup>52</sup> A. WERLINE, *PROBLEMS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN MARYLAND* 14-15 (1948).

<sup>53</sup> BANCROFT, *supra* note 12 at 437 (1882).

<sup>54</sup> IVES, *supra* note 7 at 247.

<sup>55</sup> ALLEN, *supra* note 17 at 64.

<sup>56</sup> 5 ARCHIVES 130-32 (1887).

<sup>57</sup> 5 ARCHIVES 133-34 (1887).

<sup>58</sup> 5 ARCHIVES 134-49 (1887). See also PETRIE, *supra* note 20 at 37.

<sup>59</sup> GAMBRALL, *supra* note 46 at 108-09. See *supra* note 45.

<sup>60</sup> WROTH, *supra* note 19 at 23, 24.