

changes in the seventeenth century were the establishment of a printing press—William Nuthead's—the departure of the Governor and Assembly from St. Mary's to Annapolis, and the passage of the "Act for the encouragement of Learning" (October 18, 1694). This last was the prelude to the opening of King William's School, the third institution of its sort in the colonies.

As the new century appeared, about 35,000 people made up the population of Maryland. More than ten per cent of these were Negro slaves—slavery having been established within five years after settlement. Another large group were "bound men", or indentured servants. Many of the latter soon became "redemptioners" and often, in time, the owners of extensive property.

After the "Restoration"

With the restoration of his proprietary rights, Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore, reassumed control of his colony. A minor at that time, in later life his interests were in English politics—for many years he was a member of Parliament—and development in Maryland was accordingly without much control from without. Furthermore, a strong "County", as separate from a Proprietary, party manifested itself in the General Assembly.

Significant among the expansionist movements in Charles Calvert's time were the founding of a settlement at Baltimore Town (July 30, 1729) and the beginnings of Western Maryland (1735). Swedes and Dutch on the Delaware River, having found the Maryland charter's geographical limits vague, pressed for a boundary line. In 1732 this was established for Delaware, but at the other limitations final boundary judgements had to wait till the early twentieth century. In the meantime one of the consequences of dispute with Pennsylvania was a survey by two Englishmen, Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, hence the "Mason and Dixon Line."

Frontier Development and Warfare

In Western Maryland boundary disputes made for violence; therefore Thomas Cresap, Maryland's heroic frontiersman, figures as an outlaw in Pennsylvania's history. In this same quarter warfare flared, not only sporadically with Indians, but also systematically when the French, making claim to West Empire, began to drive out the traders of the Ohio Company. As this trading venture was