

The changes that did take place affected Maryland's relation to England more than the proprietor's relation to his colonists. Appeals to the crown from Maryland courts and royal review of Maryland legislation, both introduced under the royal governors, continued to be the rule. In addition, the selection of the proprietary governor required crown approval, and despite the charter clause that exempted Maryland from English customs duties, he was required to enforce the Navigation Acts. This issue had arisen earlier with the passage of the acts in the 1660s, and the seventeenth-century proprietors had been forced to accept royal customs officers in the province. But full cooperation had not been forthcoming until a royal governor arrived. Acceptance of these changes was a condition for restoring power to the Calvert family. Taken together they provided increased accountability to the crown and closer integration of Maryland into the empire.<sup>21</sup>

The grant of the charter on June 20, 1632, was only the beginning in a long chain of events that led to the American Revolution. Yet the government that emerged in 1776 retained most of the institutions that had developed under George Calvert's charter. An elected assembly and a judicial system firmly grounded in English law and procedure were among the important elements that the new State of Maryland inherited. It also returned to the seventeenth-century policy that separated church and state. The first Lord Baltimore had looked back to feudal principalities in setting out his powers, but the document he drafted, when transplanted to the New World, nurtured the development of religious and political liberties we still enjoy.