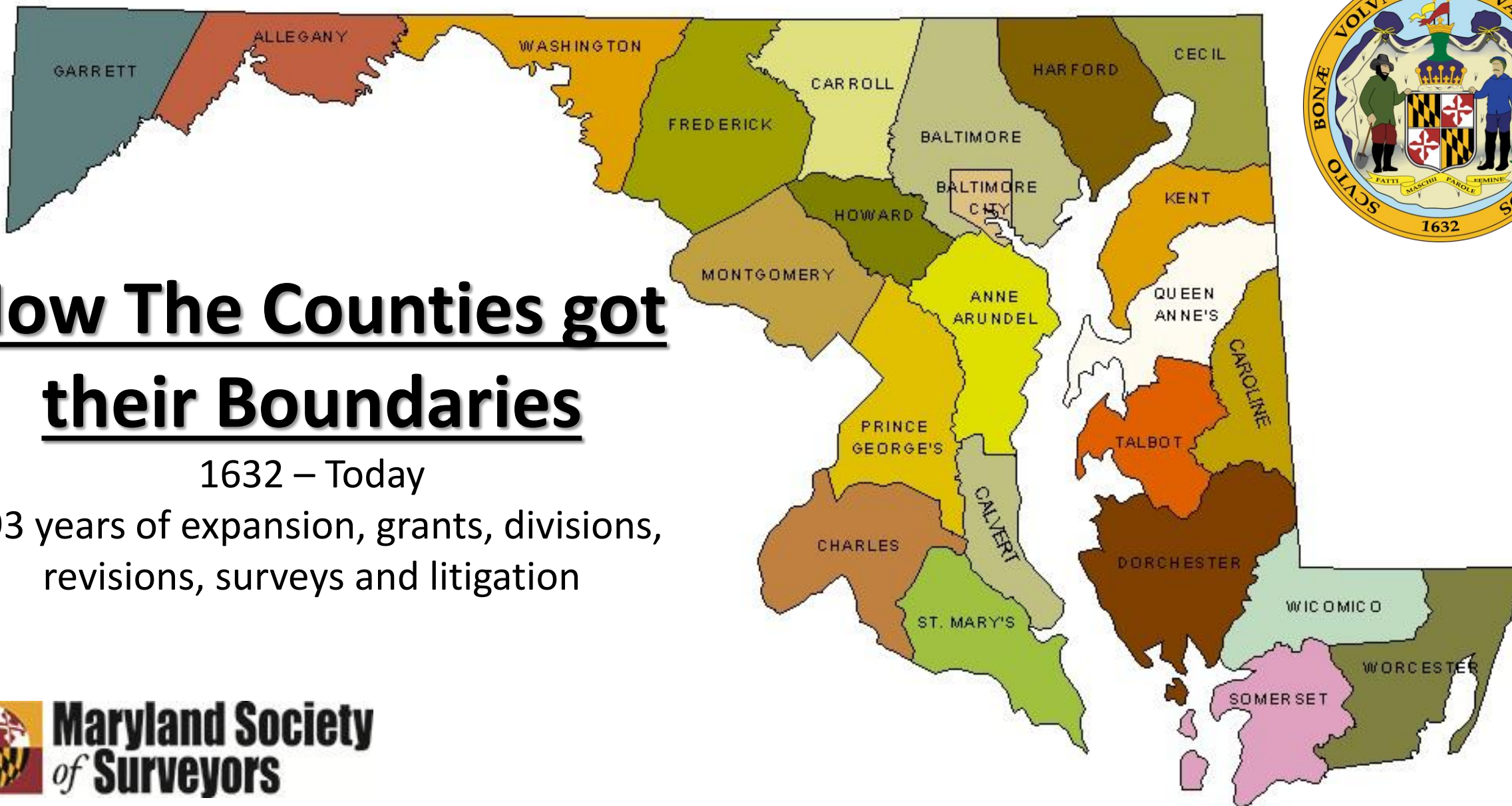




# How The Counties got their Boundaries

1632 – Today

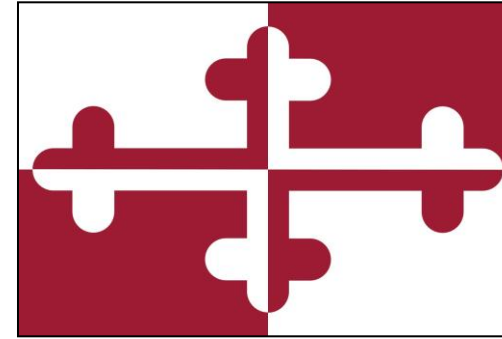
393 years of expansion, grants, divisions,  
revisions, surveys and litigation



**Leonard Calvert**  
1550-1611



**Sir George Calvert**  
1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1580-1632



**Alicia Crossland**  
1552-1587

King James I made Calvert the first baron of Baltimore in 1625, in recognition of his services and loyalty to the Crown. The “Manor of Baltimore” was a 2,300-acre estate in County Longford, Ireland.

When James I died (1625) his son, Charles I, also called on Calvert to assist him in matters of state.

# Sir George Calvert – Investment/Colonizing in the New World



**(1580-1632)**

1609 - Investment in Second Virginia Company

1609 - Investment in the East India Company

1614 - Increase investment in East India Company

1620 - Purchase a tract of land in Newfoundland "Avalon"

1621 - Dispatched Welsh colonists to establish settlement at "Ferryland"

1623 - Obtained concession from James I for additional land in Newfoundland

1625 - Calvert resigns as Royal secretariat of state, converts to Catholicism

1625 - James I dies, Charles I begins crackdown on Catholics in parliament

1627 - Calvert visits Newfoundland and finds climate and land hostile for a colony

1628 - Sails again to Newfoundland with family, experiences terrible winter

1629 - Sends children back to England and sails with wife to Virginia

1629 - Forced to leave Virginia for not taking oath against Catholicism

1630 to 1632 - Lobbies for new charter in climate suitable to grow tobacco

1632 - Requested charter in Carolina, but Virginia leaders oppose to the Privy Council

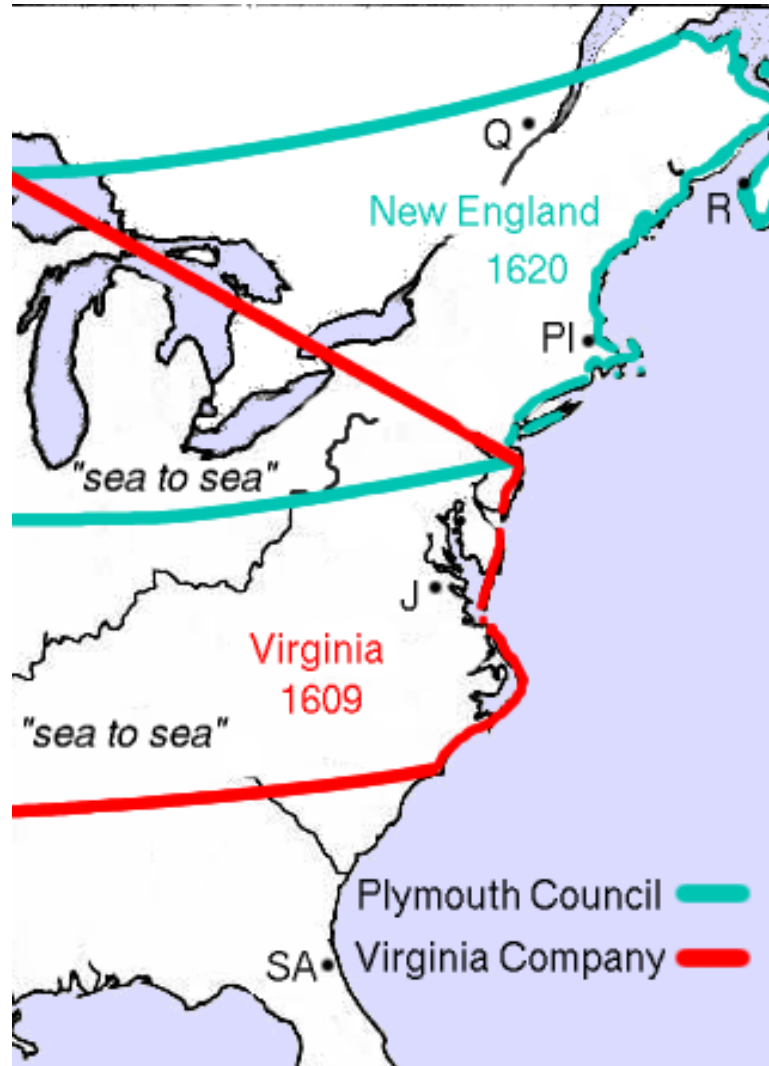
1632 - Charter revised to give Calvert land north of the Potomac River

April 15, 1632 - George Calvert dies

June 20, 1632 - Charter to Maryland is passed



First Charter



Second Charter

## The Colony of Virginia

1606 – King James granted charter to the Virginia Company. The Company had 2 branches; Plymouth Company and London Company. Granted right to establish colonies within specified regions with the King to establish a council of governance.

1607- The Jamestown Colony

1609 – Second Virginia Charter provided further Enlargement and Expansion of the First Charter. George Calvert was one of the some 650 investors.

1624 – King James revokes Virginia Company Charter and transferred to royal authority as a crown colony.



# Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

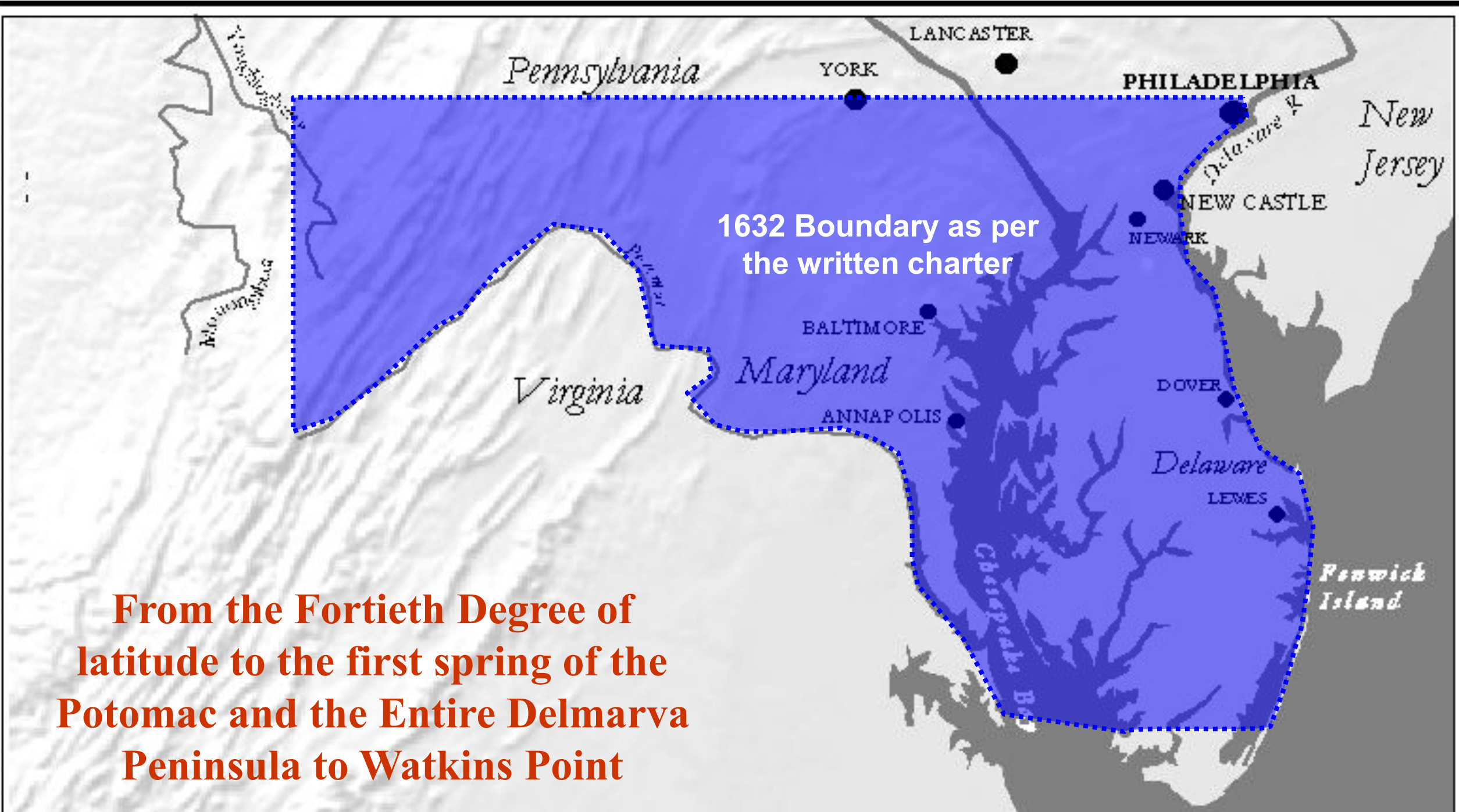
1605-1675

Son and heir to Sir George Calvert

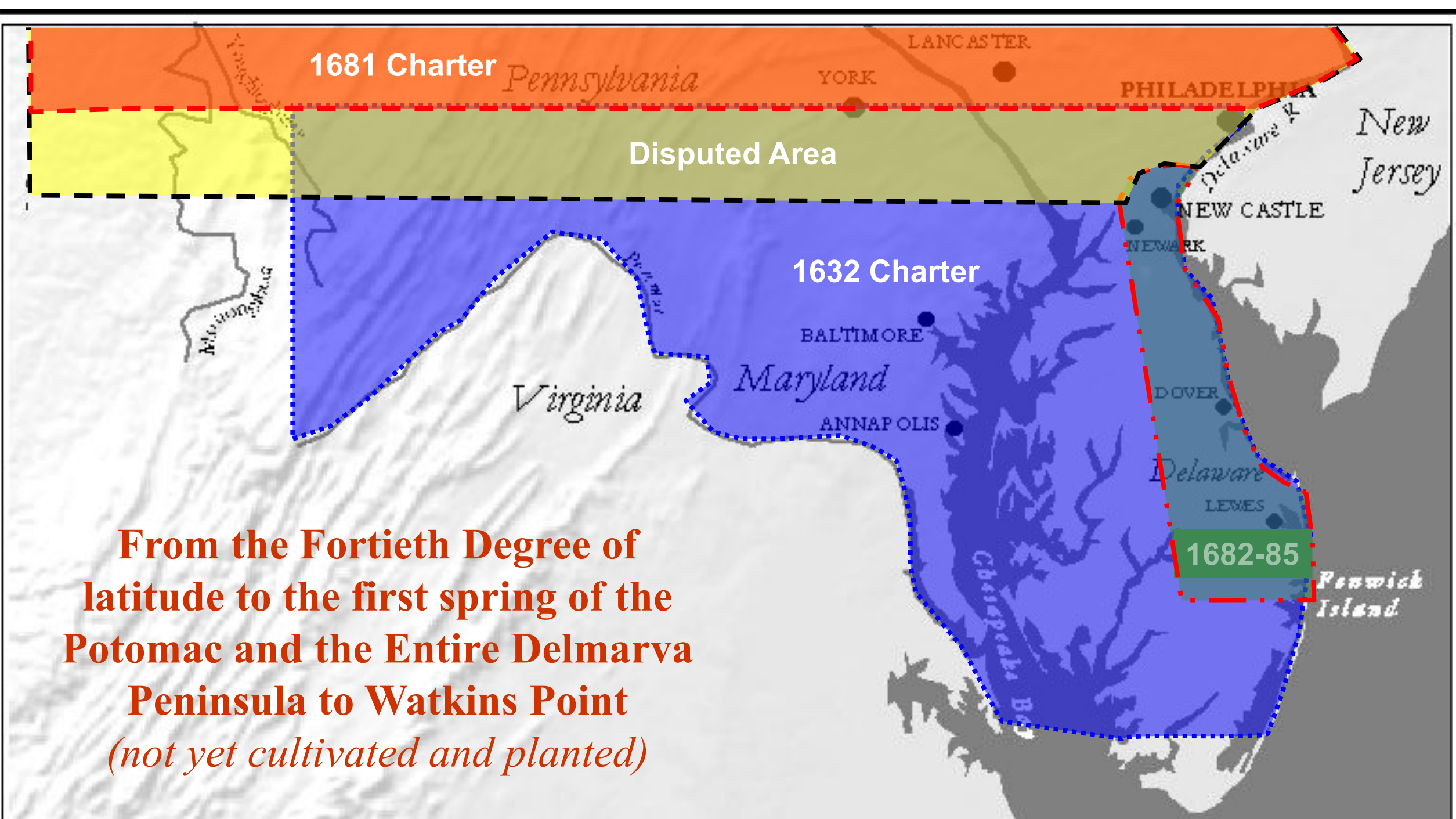
June 20, 1632 - King Charles I

Charter of Maryland granted to Cecil Calvert

**III.** Know Ye therefore, that We, encouraging with our Royal Favour, the pious and noble purpose of the aforesaid Barons of Baltimore, of our special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere Motion, have Given, Granted and Confirmed, and by this our present Charter, for Us our Heirs, and Successors, do Give, Grant and Confirm, unto the aforesaid Caecilius, now Baron of Baltimore, his Heirs, and Assigns, all that Part of the Peninsula, or Chersonese, lying in the Parts of America, between the Ocean on the East and the Bay of Chesapeake on the West, divided from the Residue thereof by a Right Line drawn from the Promontory, or Head-Land, called Watkin's Point, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river Wigloo, on the West, unto the main Ocean on the East; and between that Boundary on the South, unto that Part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude from the Equinoctial, where New England is terminated; And all that Tract of Land within the Metes underwritten (that is to say) passing from the said Bay, called Delaware Bay, in a right Line, by the Degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first Fountain of the River of Pattowmack, thence verging toward the South, unto the further Bank of the said River, and following the same on the West and South, unto a certain Place, called Cinquack, situate near the mouth of the said River, where it disembogues into the aforesaid Bay of Chesapeake, and thence by the shortest Line unto the aforesaid Promontory or Place, called Watkin's Point; so that the whole tract of land, divided by the Line aforesaid, between the main Ocean and Watkin's Point, unto the Promontory called Cape Charles, and every the Appendages thereof, may entirely remain excepted for ever to Us, our Heirs and Successors.



**From the Fortieth Degree of  
latitude to the first spring of the  
Potomac and the Entire Delmarva  
Peninsula to Watkins Point**



1681 Charter

Pennsylvania

YORK

LANCASTER

PHILADELPHIA

Disputed Area

New  
Jersey

1632 Charter

BALTIMORE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Virginia

NEW CASTLE

NEWARK

DOVER

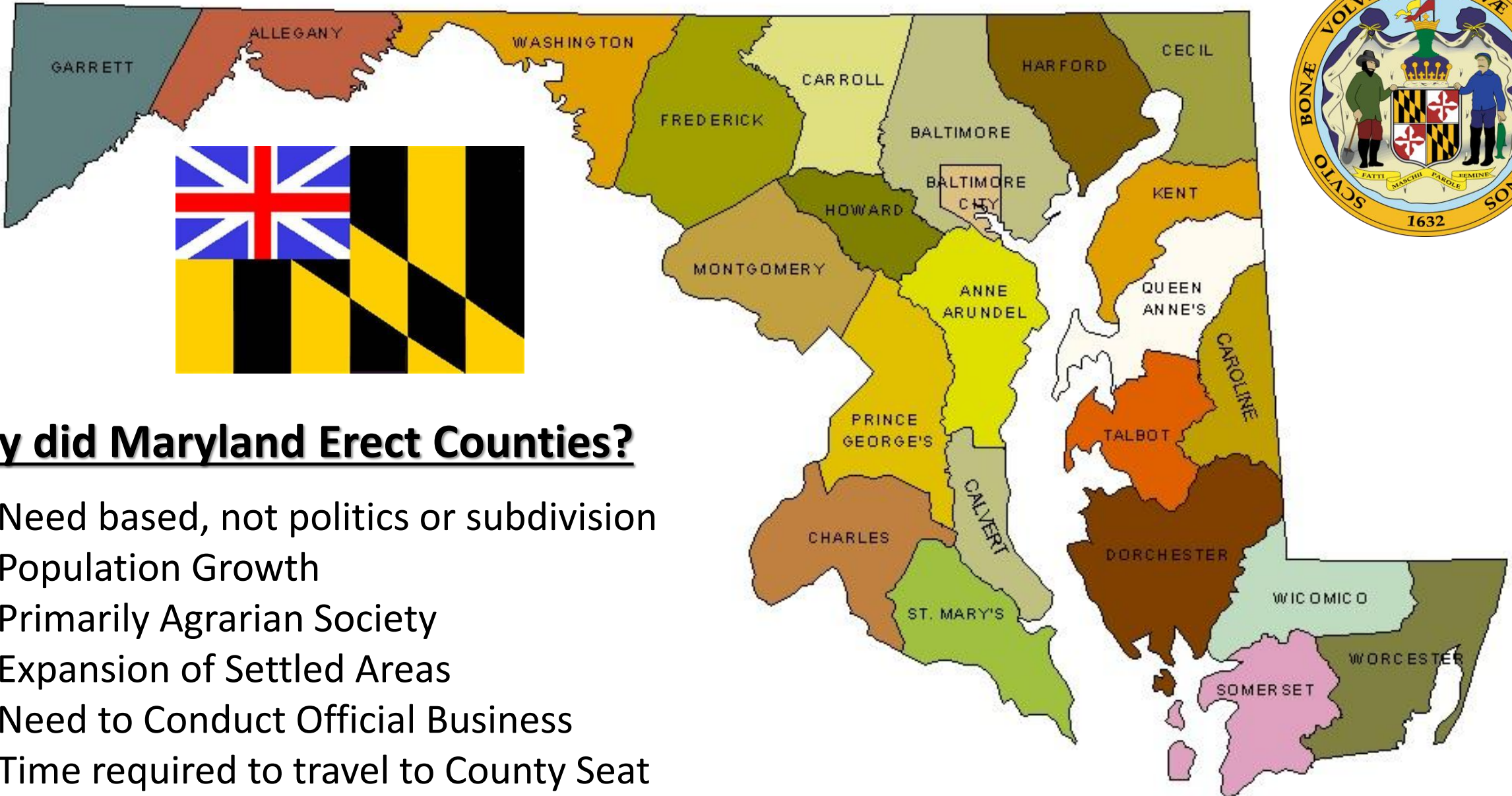
Delaware

LEWES

1682-85

Penwick  
Island

From the Fortieth Degree of  
latitude to the first spring of the  
Potomac and the Entire Delmarva  
Peninsula to Watkins Point  
(not yet cultivated and planted)



## Why did Maryland Erect Counties?

- Need based, not politics or subdivision
- Population Growth
- Primarily Agrarian Society
- Expansion of Settled Areas
- Need to Conduct Official Business
- Time required to travel to County Seat

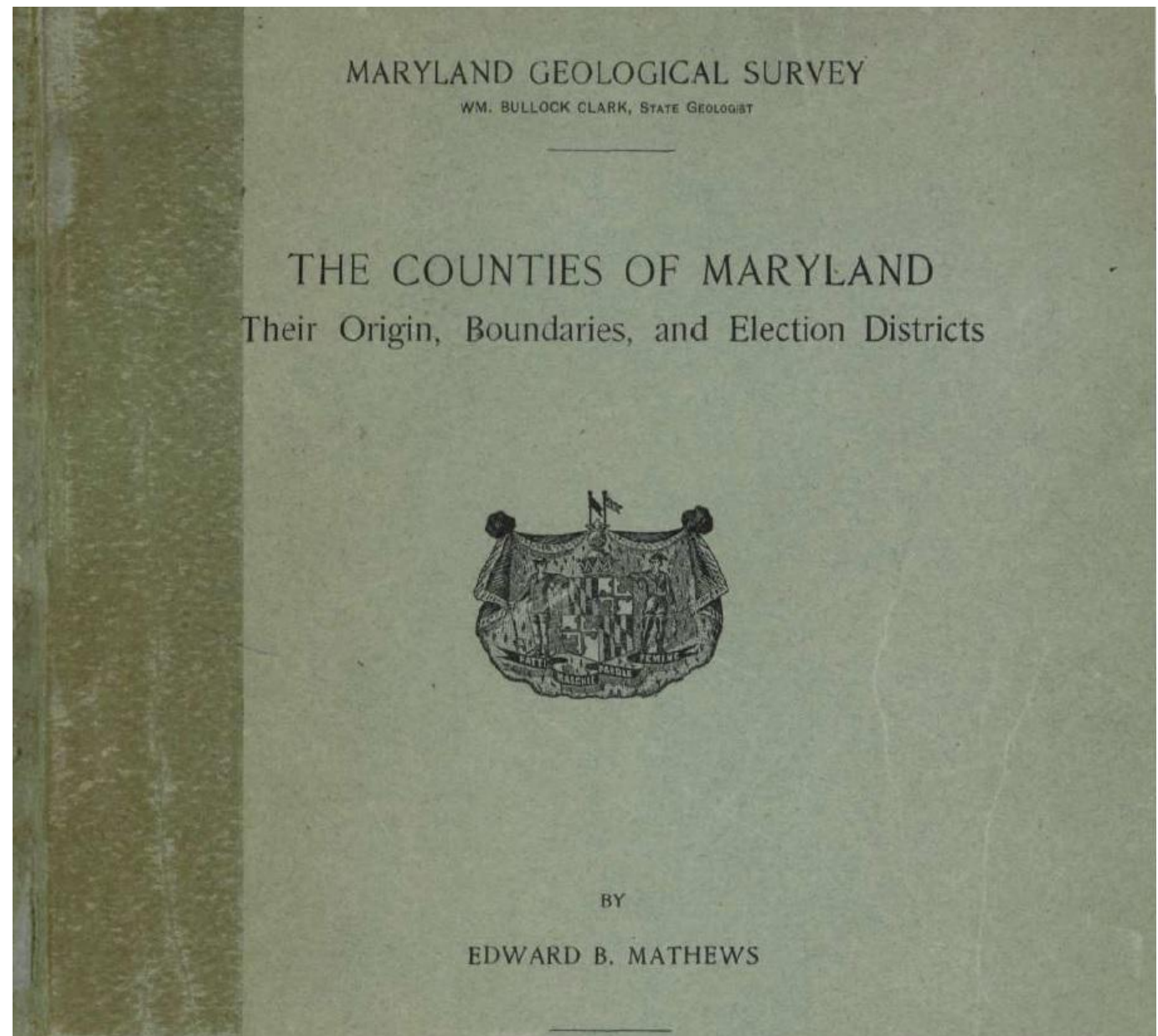


**Colonial Maryland Flag  
(prior to 1776)**



**Current Maryland Flag  
(1880 to present)**

Edward Bennett Mathews (1869-1944)  
compiled "The Counties of Maryland" in 1906.  
He was State Geologist and Superintendent of  
the Survey from 1917 to 1943.



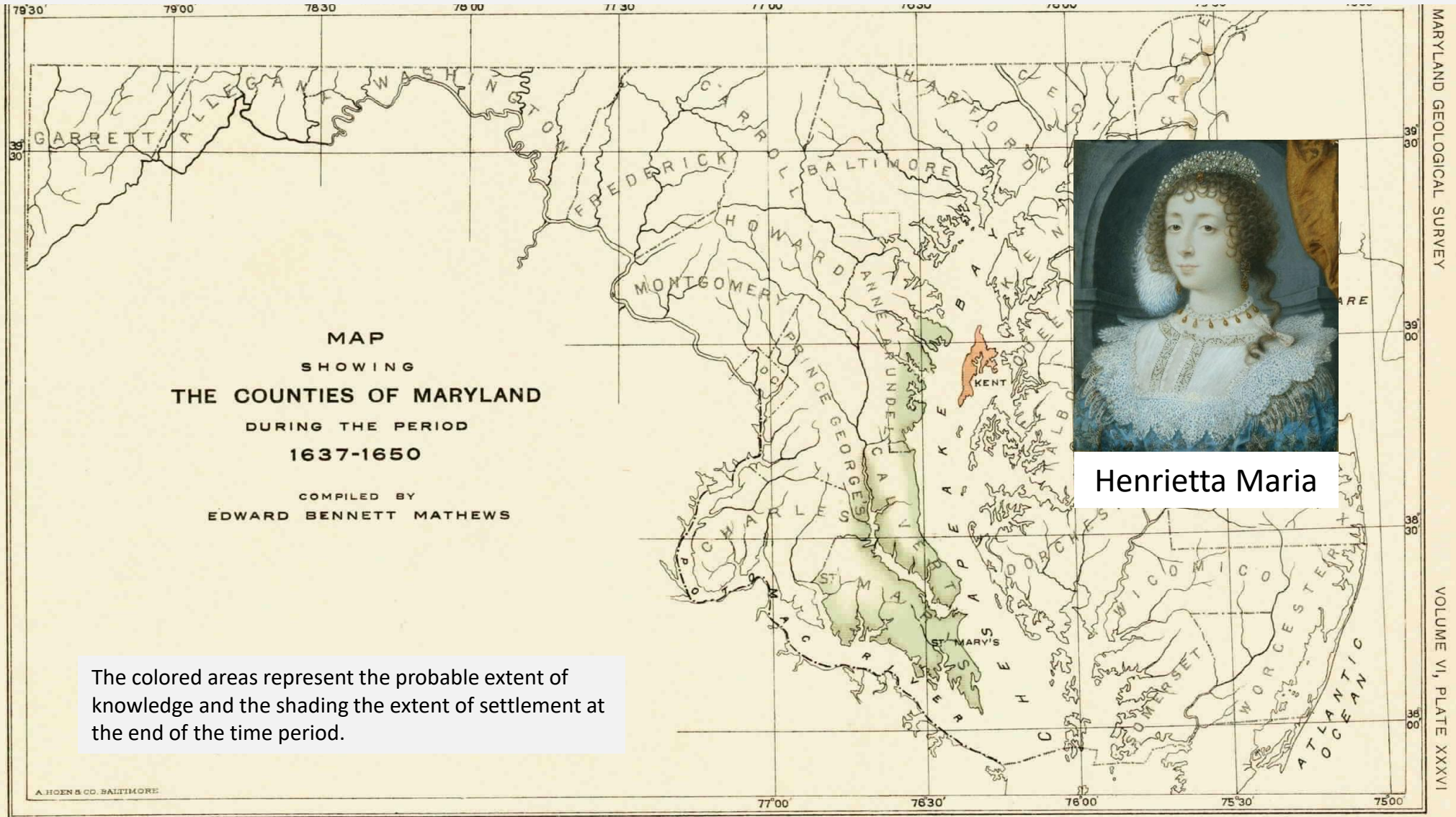
**MARYLAND** - *named for Henrietta Maria of France (1609-1669). Wife of the reigning Charles I, King of England.*  
*The birthplace of Religious Freedom*



1637  
St. Mary's  
County



1642  
Kent County



Henrietta Maria

The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.

**ST. MARY'S COUNTY** - *named for the Virgin Mary, since the landing at St. Clement's Island, by the ships Ark and Dove, was made on the Feast of the Annunciation, March 25, 1634.*

**1637**



**English Monarch** – Charles I

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Leonard Calvert

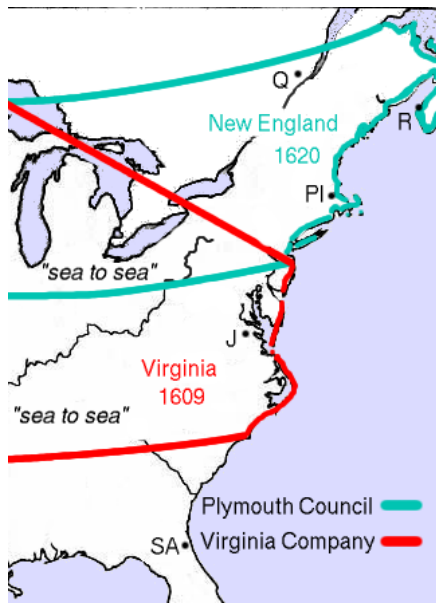


Maryland's first county was established probably by an order of the Governor, Leonard Calvert (Cecil Calvert's brother). Would have included all known land along the Chesapeake Bay and rivers.

First Mention was in a Commission dated January 24, 1637 to John Lewger "...to be Conservator of the Peace within the County of St. Mary's..."



First Charter



Second Charter

1606 – King James granted charter to the Virginia Company. The Company had 2 branches; Plymouth Company and London Company. Granted right to establish colonies within specified regions with the King to establish a council of governance.

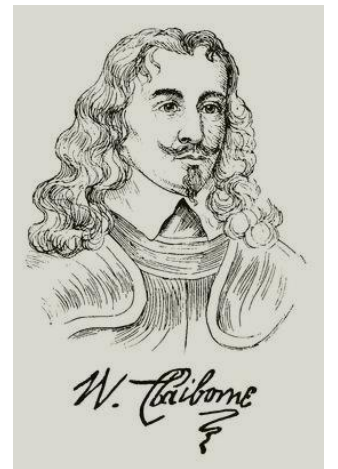
1609 – Second Virginia Charter provided further Enlargement and Expansion of the First Charter. George Calvert was one of the some 650 investors.

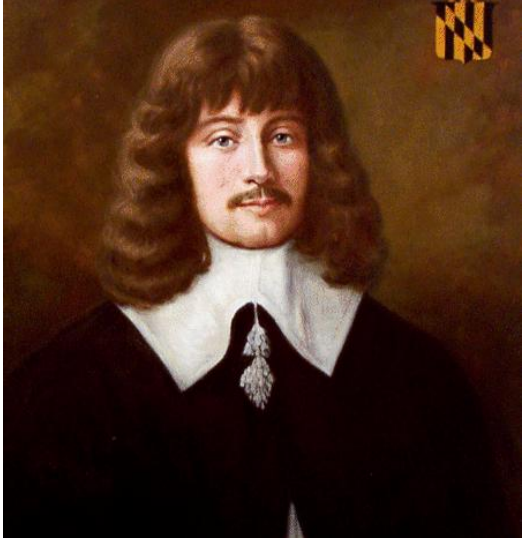
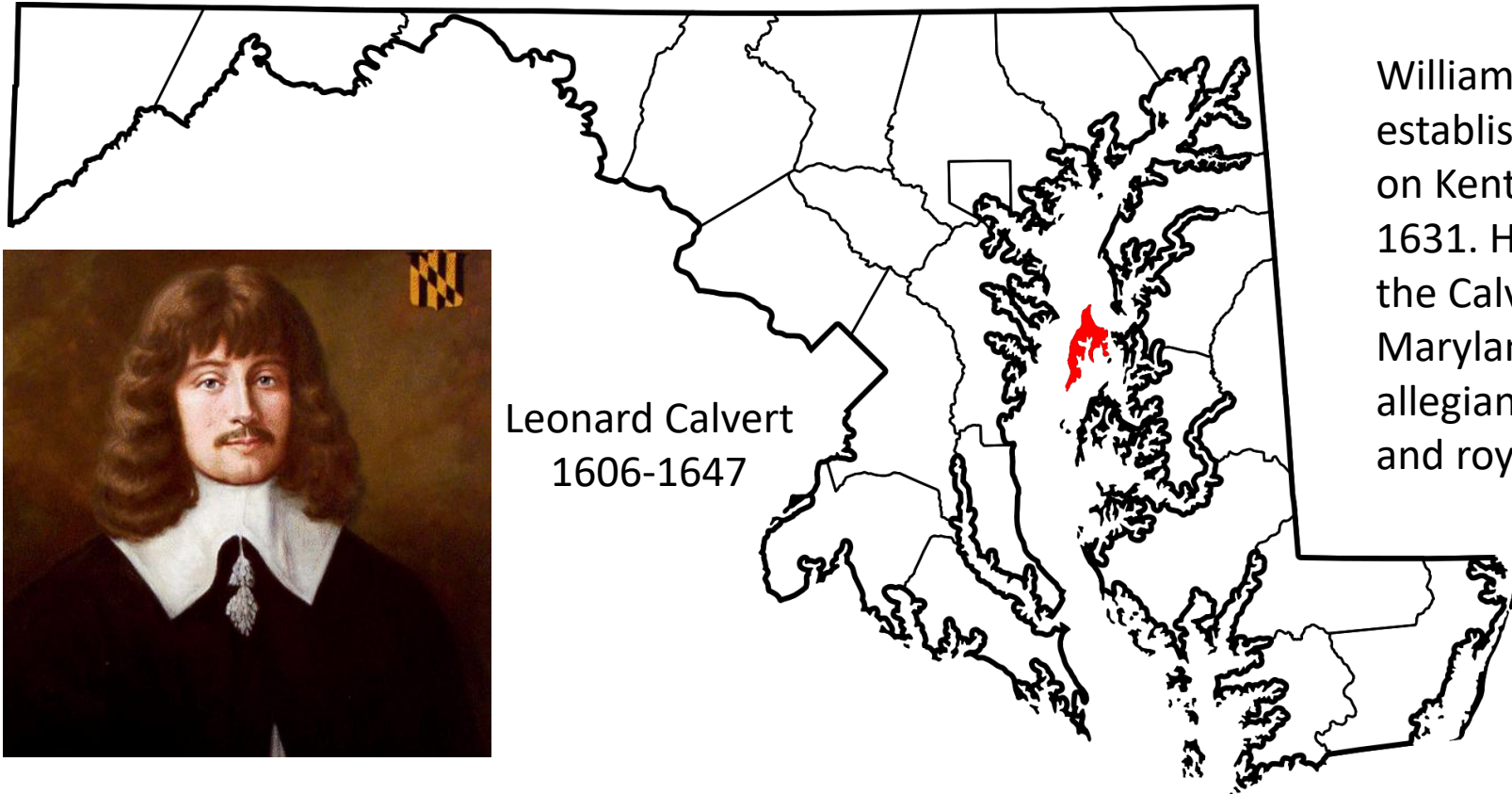
1624 – King James revokes Virginia Company Charter and transferred to royal authority as a crown colony.

1627 – George Calvert visits New World for suitable location of a colony.

## The Colony of Virginia And William Claiborne

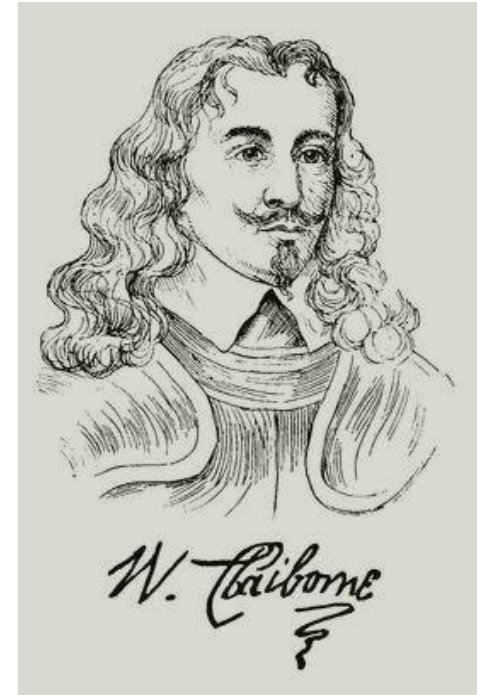
William Claiborne (1600-1677) Surveyor, colonial government official, trader, planter. He was born in the county of Kent, England. He was offered a position of land surveyor in the new colony and arrived in Jamestown, Virginia in 1621. He was granted a 200-acre land grant and a £30 per year salary. *Just 4 years later he owned 1,100-acres and a £60 per year salary.*





Leonard Calvert  
1606-1647

William Claiborne established a trading post on Kent Island in August, 1631. He did not accept the Calvert authority in Maryland and his allegiance was to Virginia and royal authority.



Thomas Cornwallis, a commissioner to Governor Leonard Calvert, swept the Chesapeake Bay to remove illegal traders from Maryland (such as on Kent Island) and captured one of Claiborne's ships. Claiborne tried, unsuccessfully, to recover it by force on April 23, and May 10, 1635 during the first naval battles in North American waters. While Claiborne was able to retain Kent Island, for now, 3 Virginians were killed.

An order in 1638 decided in favor of Lord Baltimore's rights in the *Isle of Kent*. Cornwallis led an expedition to take control of island.

**KENT COUNTY** - named for the county of the same name bordering the English Channel in the southeast of England. (Cecil Calvert and William Claibourne were born in Kent County, England)

1642



**English Monarch** – Charles I

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Leonard Calvert



Kent County,  
England

Maryland's second county was established probably by an order of the Governor and Council. It was originally referred to as the "Isle of Kent."

First Mention was in Commission dated August 2, 1642 appointing William Ludington and Richard Thomson "...to be Comissioners within the Said Island..."

## Meanwhile back in England...

Cecil Calvert never got to travel to Maryland. He stayed in England to deal with ongoing threats to oppose/change Maryland's Charter.

King Charles I was accused of treason against England by using his power to pursue his personal interest rather than the good of the country. He was found guilty and executed on January 30, 1649.

English Civil Wars (1642-1651) between Parliamentarians and Royalists, forced the England heir apparent, Charles II, to flee to mainland Europe.

## Commonwealth of England

English Council of State (1649-1653)

Cromwell Rule – Lord Protector of the Commonwealth

Oliver Cromwell (1653-1658)

Richard Cromwell (1658-1659)

English Council of State (1659-1660)

## Monarchy Returns

Charles II returns to London on May 29, 1660 as lawful Monarch



Charles I  
1600-1649



Oliver Cromwell  
1599-1658



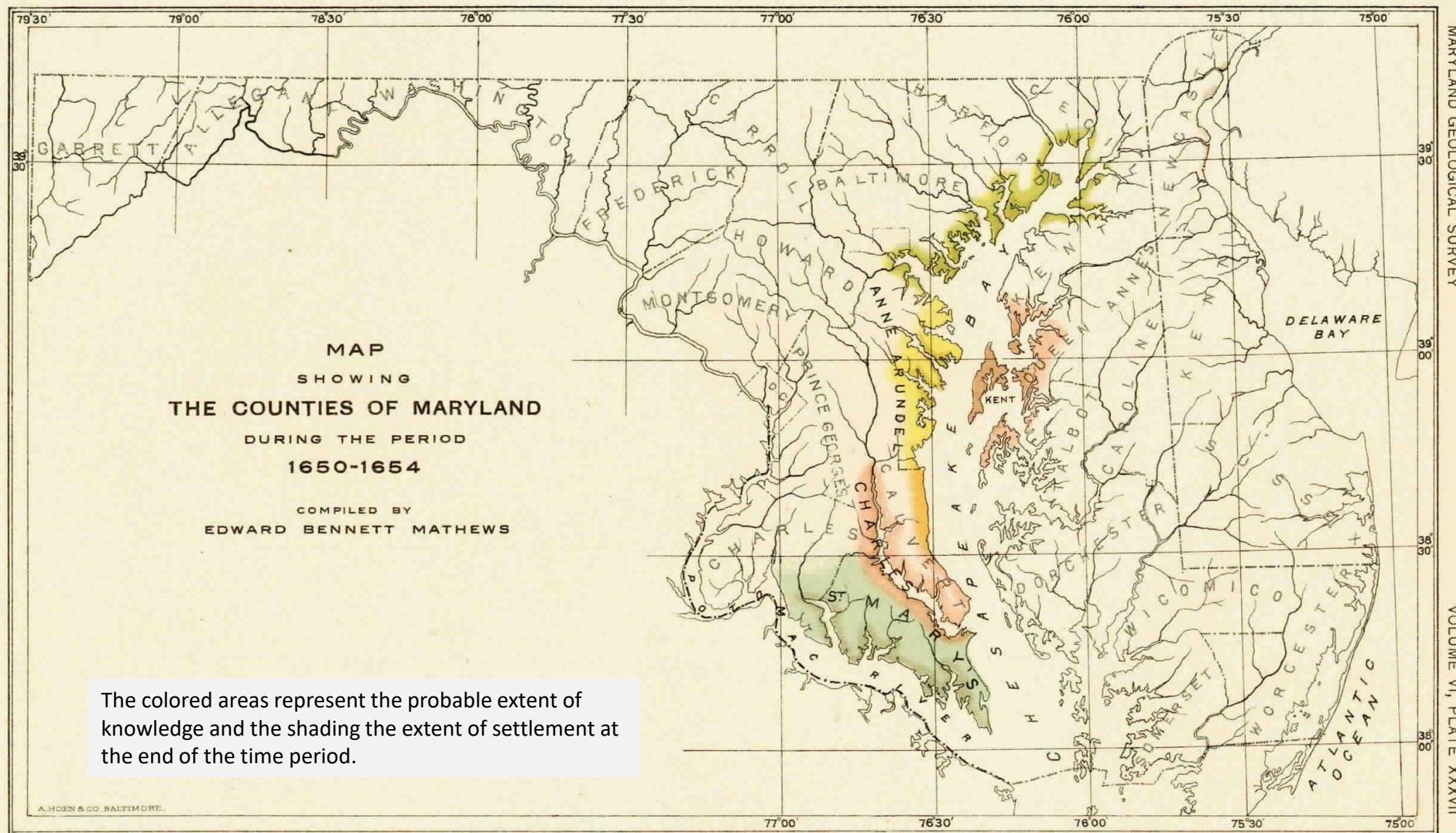
Charles II  
1630-1685



1650  
Anne Arundel  
County

1650  
Charles (old)  
County

The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.



**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY** - named for the Lady Anne Arundell (1615-1649), the wife of Cecil Calvert

1650



Lady Anne Arundell would have been 35 years old when the county was named after her. She died the year before it was erected.

**England** – The Commonwealth under the Cromwell rule  
(*Charles II in mainland Europe*)

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – William Stone

Anne Arundel county was erected by the Acts of the Assembly, 1650 Chapter 7. The boundaries of the county were described as “*...on the west side of the Bay of Chessopeack over against the Isle of Kent...*”

**CHARLES COUNTY (old)** - named for King Charles I (deceased), King Charles II (age 20) or Charles Calvert (age 13)?

1650



King Charles I



King Charles II



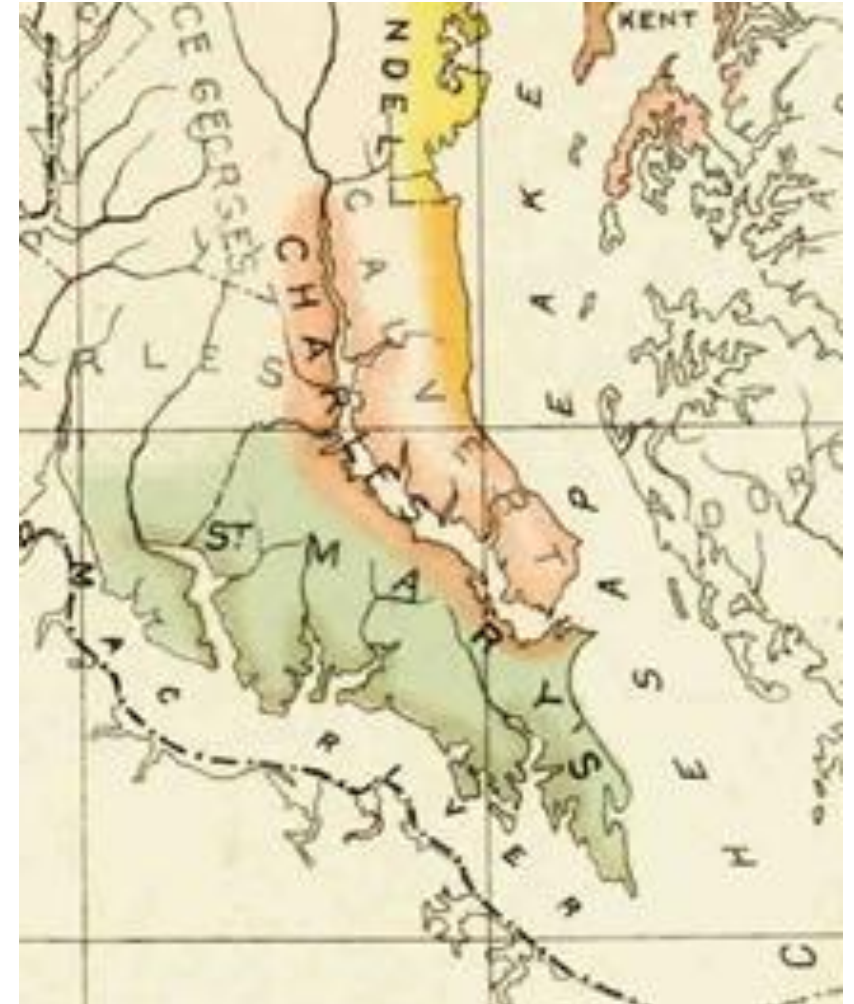
Charles Calvert

**England** – The Commonwealth under the Cromwell rule  
(*Charles II in mainland Europe*)

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – William Stone

Charles (old) county was erected by an Order in Council, dated October 3, 1650. Issued at the direct instigation of Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert. The county lasted from 1650 to 1654.



## Religious Fighting in Maryland

Maryland was founded for providing religious tolerance of England's Roman Catholic minority. Catholics were less than 10% of the population of Maryland.

1634 – About 140 settlers land in Maryland to begin a new colony.

1642 – Puritans left Virginia and founded Providence (now Annapolis). Civil Wars started in England.

1644 – Puritan, William Claibourne, seized Kent Island while Richard Ingle took over St. Mary's City.

1644 to 1646 – Captured, imprisoned and sent Catholic priests back to England, "The Plundering Time."

1646 – Leonard Calvert recaptured St. Mary's City and restored order.

1647 – Leonard Calvert dies of a sudden illness.

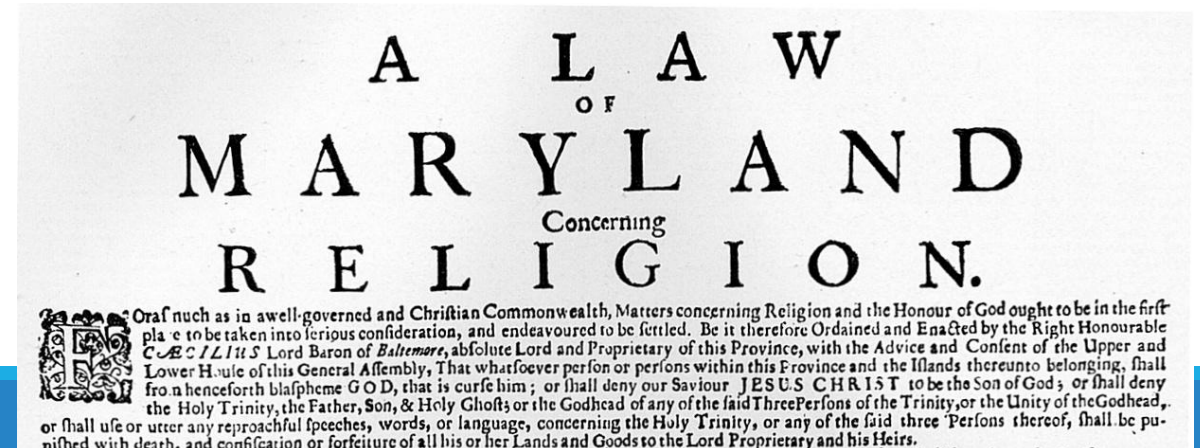
1649 – "Maryland Toleration Act" granting religious liberty to all Trinitarian Christians.

1650 – Puritans revolted against proprietary government and swept Catholics out of the legislature. Puritans set up new government prohibiting both Roman Catholicism and Anglicanism.

1655 – Battle of the Severn at the Puritan settlement of Providence (Annapolis).

1650 to 1658 – Puritan Rule and Mobs burned all Catholic churches in Southern Maryland.

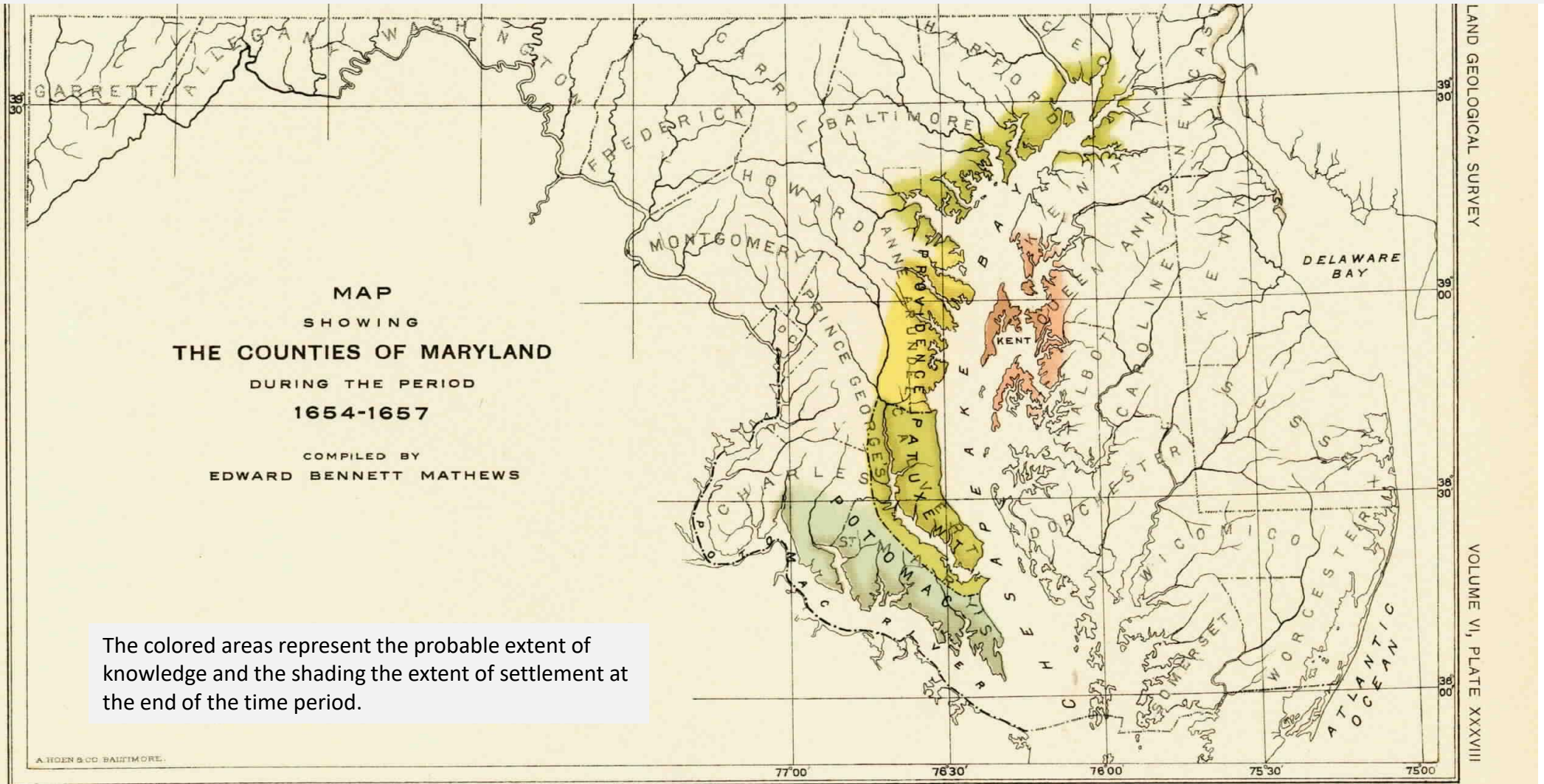
1658 – Calvert family and Lord Baltimore regained proprietary control and re-enacted the Toleration Act.



- Called Calvert County for a brief time in 1654, however it was renamed **Patuxent County** (1654-1658) during the Puritan Revolution.
- In 1658 the name was changed back to Calvert County when proprietary government was restored.
- The Puritan government also changed the name of Anne Arundel County to **Providence County** and St. Mary's County changed to **Potomac County** during this time.



**1654**  
**Calvert County**



**CALVERT COUNTY** - named for the family name of Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of the Maryland colony.

1654



**England** – The Commonwealth under the Cromwell rule  
(Charles II in mainland Europe)

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – William Stone



Calvert county was erected by an Order in Council, dated July 3, 1654. The boundaries of the county were described as ***"...Bounded on the South Side with Pynehill River or Creeke to the head thereof and from thence through the woods to the head of Putuxent River being the Northerly bound of St. Maries County, and bounded on the North Side with the Creeke upon the Western Side of Chesapeake Bay called the herring Creeke and from thence through the woods to the head of Putuxent River being the Southerly bound of Annarundell County..."***

**Battle of the Severn** – March 25, 1655  
(fought at Horn Point, Annapolis)

**Governor** –  
William Stone



**England** – English Civil Wars 1642 to 1651

**English Rule** – Commonwealth of England 1653 to 1659

**English Rule** – Charles II – 1660 to 1685

Virginia stayed a “Royalist” colony during English Commonwealth ruling period, and when William Stone becomes Governor in 1649 he allows persecuted Puritans to settle at Providence (now Annapolis). William Claiborne, a Puritan, is commissioned by Parliament to force Virginia to Parliamentary authority. Claiborne never accepted the Calverts rule of Maryland so he extends the commission into Maryland. This empowers the Puritans in Providence to rise up against the Calverts authority.

William Stone leads a Maryland force to reestablish the authority of the Calverts. The Puritans get Captain William Fuller to lead their force and on March 23 the battle involving over 400 men lasted for around half an hour. The Puritans won and 19 men were killed, 32 wounded plus 4 of the Maryland prisoners were executed.

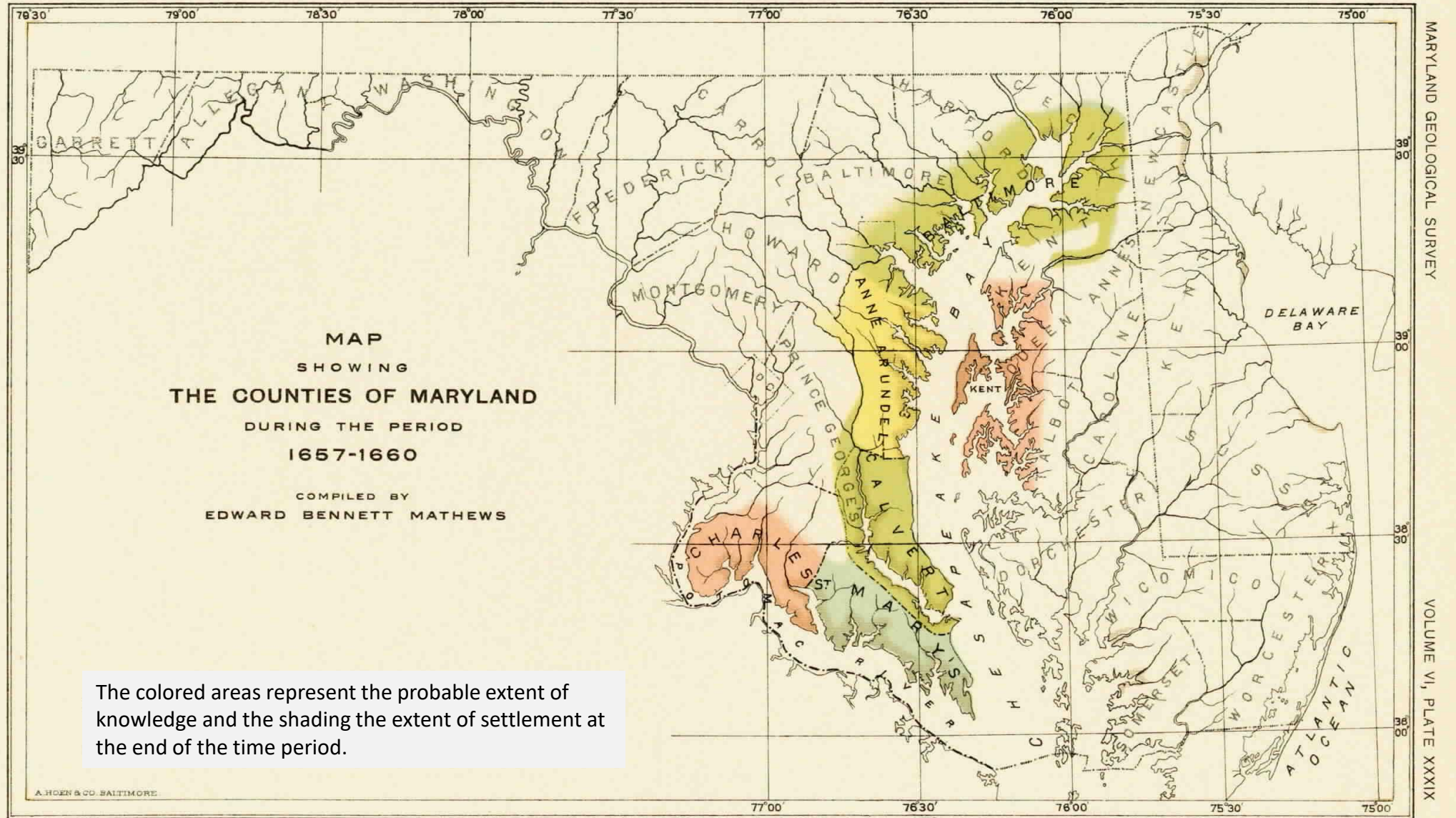
The restoration of Charles II in 1660 restored the Calvert proprietorship.



1658  
Charles County



1659  
Baltimore County



**CHARLES** - named for Charles Calvert, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore. The son of Cecil Calvert and Lady Anne Arundell. He was 21 years old.

1658



Charles Calvert is the First of the Lord Baltimore's to set foot in Maryland when his father, Cecil Calvert, appoints him Governor in 1661. Charles is 24 years old when he becomes Governor.

**England** – The Commonwealth under the Cromwell rule  
(Charles II in mainland Europe)

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Josias Fendall

Charles county was erected by the Governor and Council, April 13, 1658. The boundaries of the county were described in an 1695 Act as “...***Extend it selfe upwards as farr as Mattawoman Creek and branch and bounding on the said Branch by a straight line Drawn from the head thereof to the head of Swansons Creek in Putuxent River including all that Land lying on the uper part of Birds Creek and Indian Creek Branches where St. Marys County Ends to the Lower side of Mattawoman Creek and Branch & Swansons Creek and Branch between Putuxent and Potomock Rivers...***”



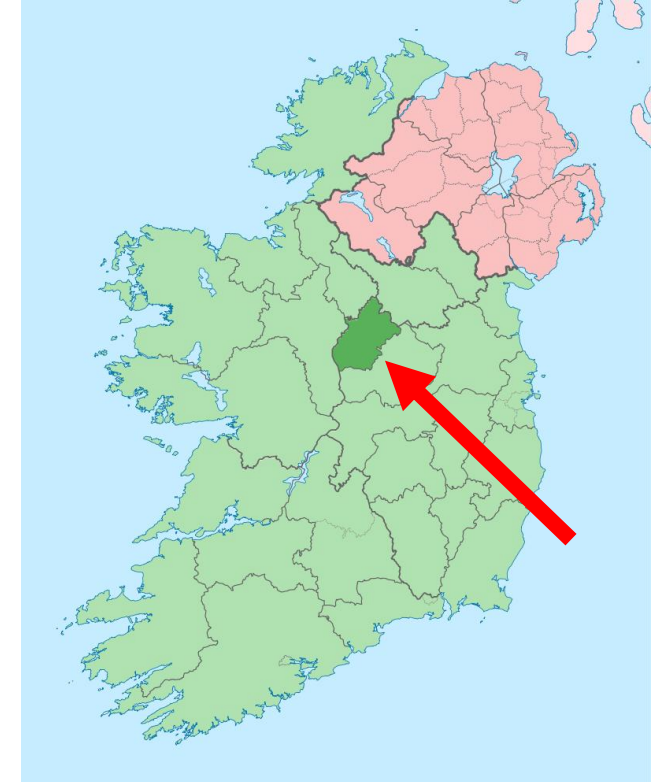
Charles Calvert (1637 – 1715)

**BALTIMORE COUNTY** - named for the Calvert's Barony in Ireland in the county of Longford.

1659



Sassafraz River



County Longford, Ireland

**England** – The Commonwealth under the Cromwell rule  
(Charles II in mainland Europe)

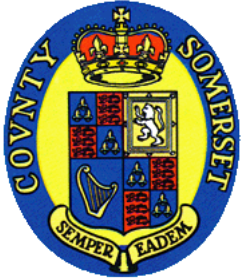
**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Josias Fendall

First Mention was in a writ issued January 12, 1659 to the Sheriff of Baltimore County. As early as 1661 the court of Baltimore County was held at Captain Howell's near Howell's Point, below the mouth of the Sassafraz River.



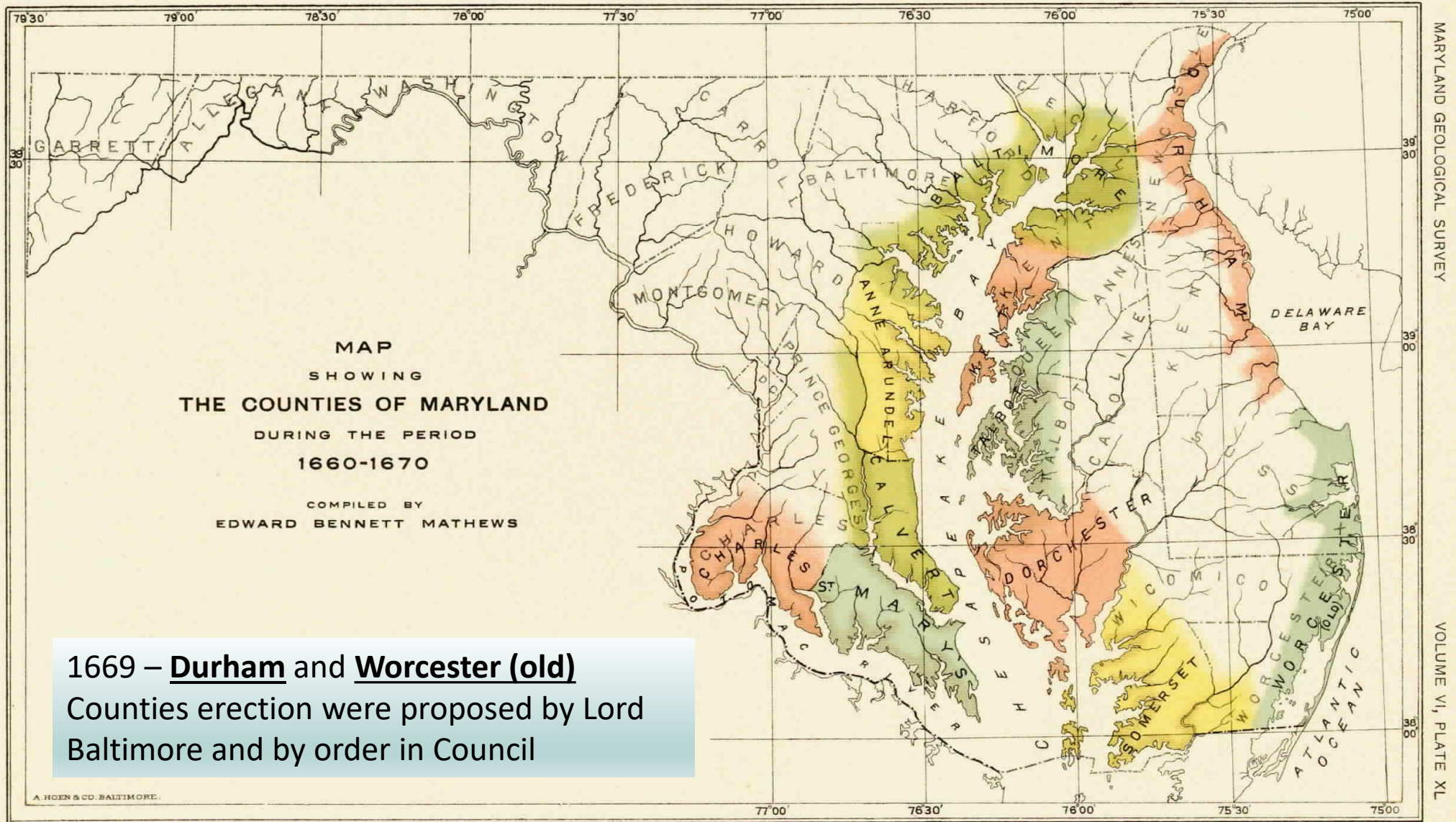
1661  
Talbot County



1666  
Somerset County



1669  
Dorchester County



**TALBOT COUNTY** - named after Lady Grace Talbot, daughter of George Calvert, the 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore, and was the wife of Sir Robert Talbot. She was the sister of Cecil Calvert, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore.

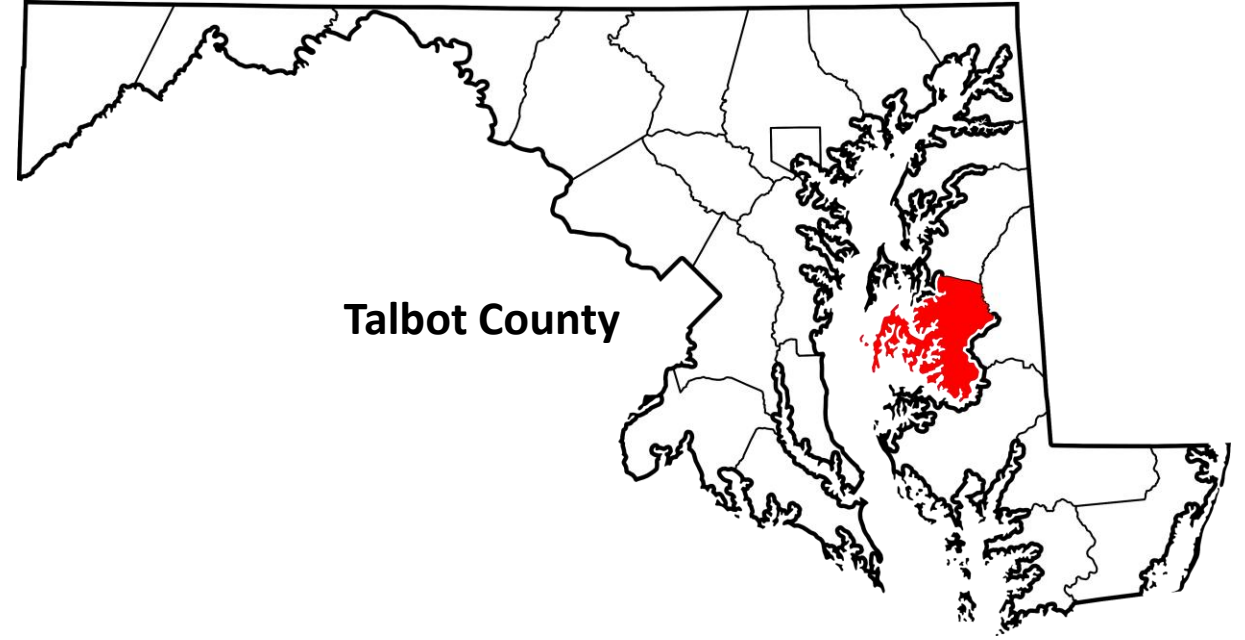
**1661**



**English Monarch** – Charles II

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Charles Calvert



Talbot county was probably erected by an order of the Governor and Council. First Mention was in a writ issued February 18, 1661 to the Sheriff of Talbot County.



TALBOT COUNTY - 1661

**Sir George Calvert**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore**  
1580-1632

**Anne Mynne**  
1579-1622

**Cecilus Calvert**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore**  
1605-1675

**Leonard Calvert**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Governor**  
1606-1647

10 more children

**Lady Grace Calvert**  
**Talbot**  
1611-1672

**Sir Robert Talbot**  
1610-1670

**SOMERSET COUNTY** - named after Lady Mary (Arundell) Somerset, the sister of Lady Anne Arundell (wife of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert)

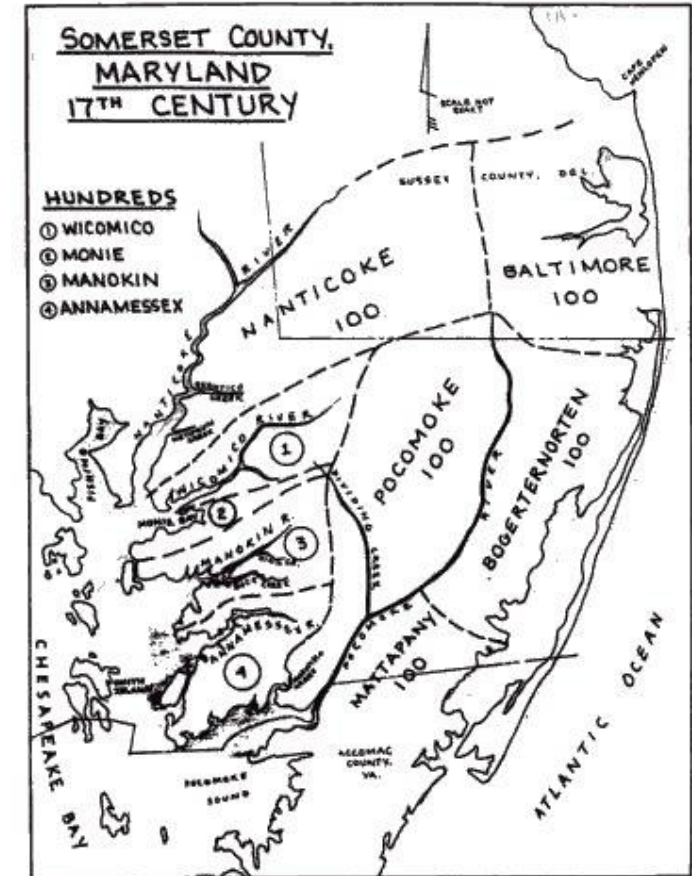
1666



**English Monarch** – Charles II

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Charles Calvert



Somerset county was erected by an Order in Council, dated August 22, 1666. The boundaries of the county were described as “...***bounded on the South with a line drawn from Watkins point (being the North point of that bay into which the River Wighco formerly called Wighcocomco afterwards Pocomoke & now Wighcocomoco again doth fall exclusively) to the Ocean on the East. Nantecoke river on the North & the Sound of Chesipiake bay on the West...***”

This description is based on the results of a 1665 two state commission and approved by Governor Philip Calvert of Maryland and Edmund Scarborough of Virginia.



SOMERSET COUNTY - 1666

**Sir Thomas Arundell**  
1560-1639

**Anne Philipson**

**Cecilus Calvert**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1605-1675

**Anne Arundell**  
1615/16-1649

more children

**Lady Mary Arundell**  
**Somerset**

**Sir John Somerset**

Sister-in-law of  
Cecilus Calvert



**DORCHESTER COUNTY** - *named after Edward Sackville, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dorset, a family friend of the Calvert's*

1669



**English Monarch** – Charles II

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Charles Calvert



4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dorset  
Edward Sackville (1591 – 1652)

First Mention was in a writ issued February 16, 1669 to the Sheriff of Dorchester County.



Cecil Calvert  
(2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore)



King Charles II  
(Reign 1660-1685)

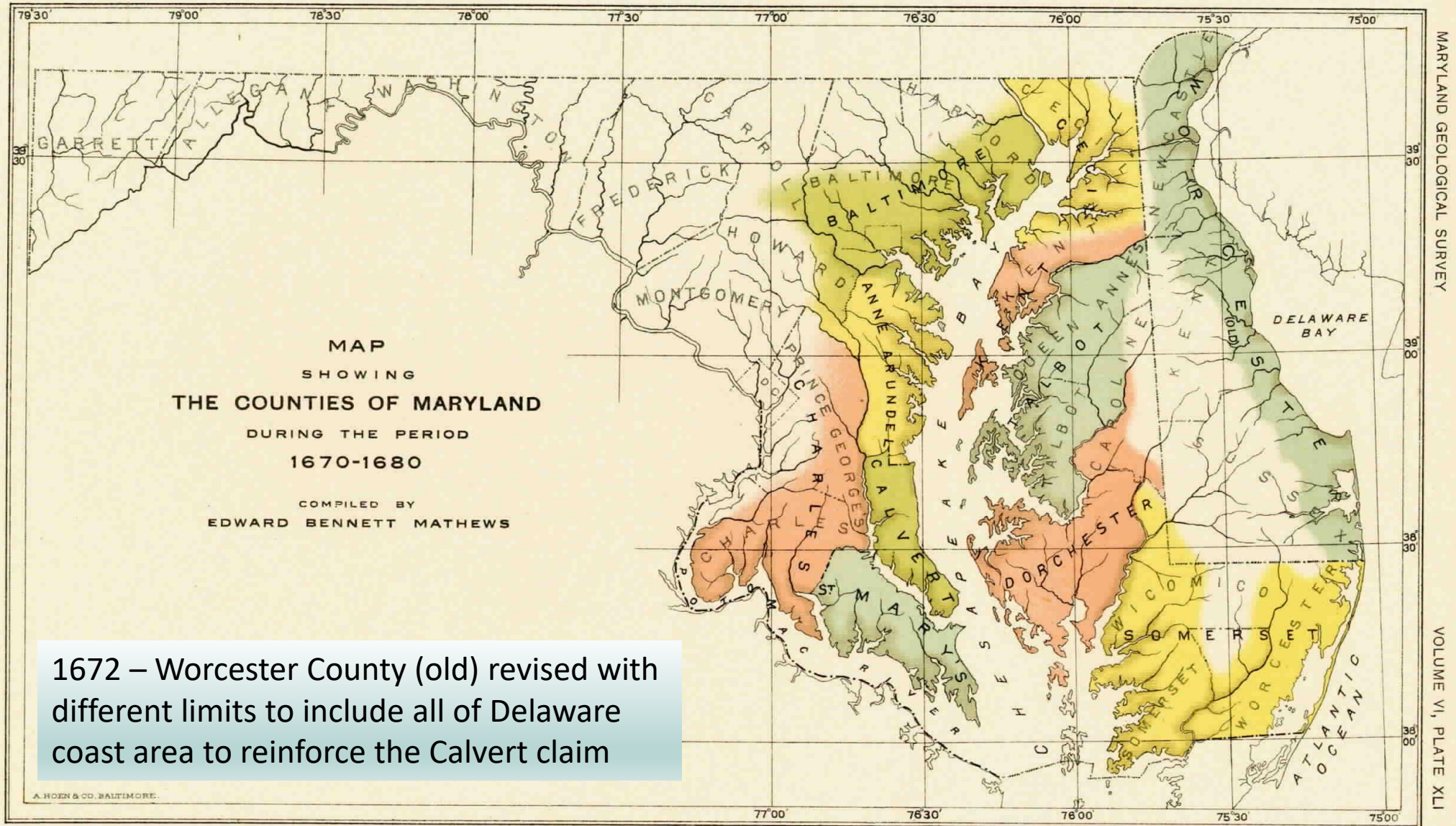


James II, Duke of York  
(Reign 1685-1688)

**DURHAM and WORCESTER (old)**  
**1669**

- 1664 - Dutch settlements in present-day Delaware are conquered by Sir Robert Carr under the direction of James, the Duke of York
- Durham and Worcester (old) County were erected in 1669 to offset the aggressions of James, the Duke of York along the Delaware coast. James was the brother of King Charles II.





The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.

1681 Charter

Pennsylvania

YORK

LANCASTER

PHILADELPHIA

Disputed Area

New Jersey

NEW CASTLE

NEWARK

1632 Charter

BALTIMORE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Virginia

Delaware

DOVER

LEWES

1682-85

Penwick Island

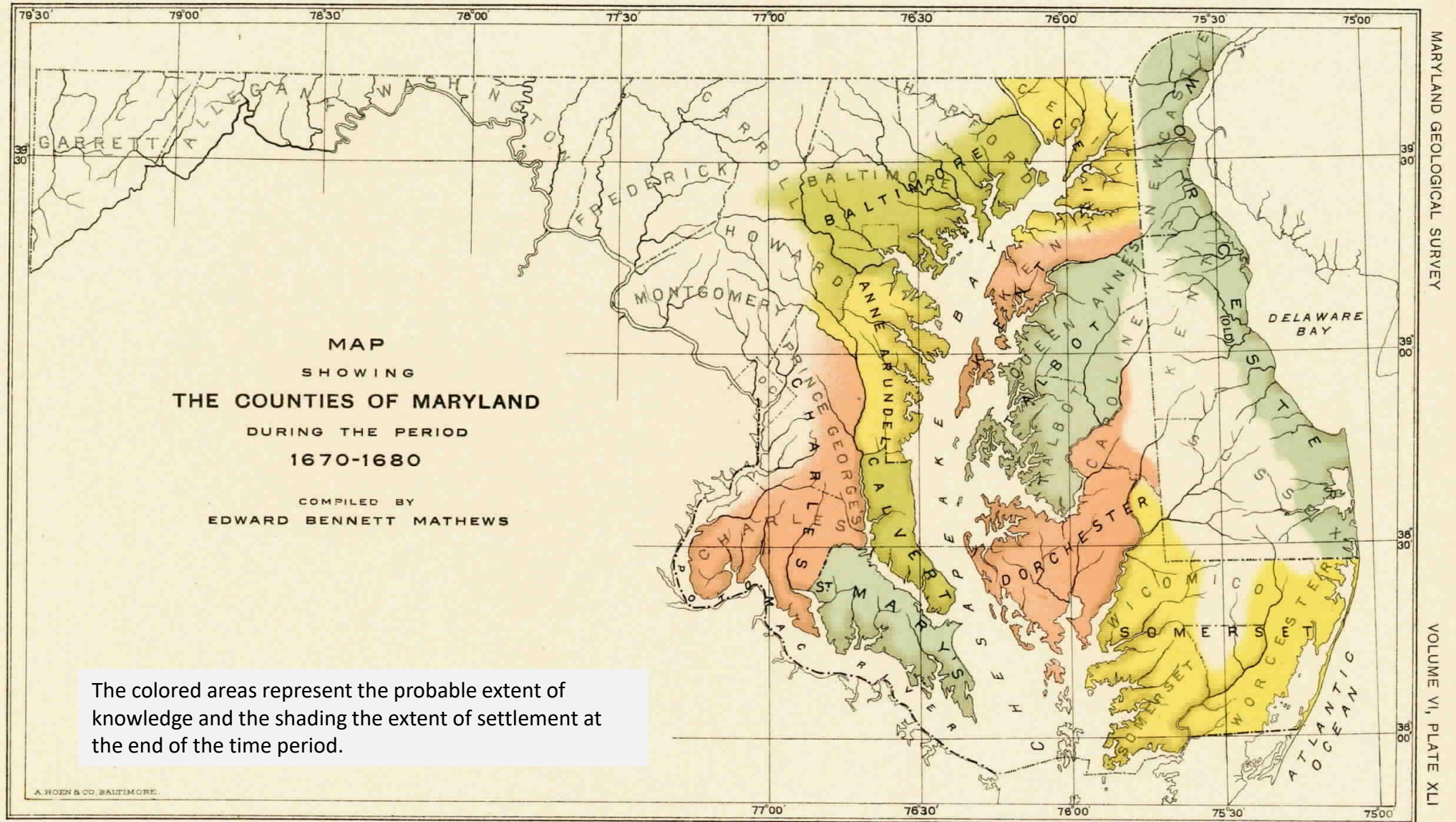
The Maryland and Delaware border begins to take shape

- Dutch settle in present Delaware and establish a trading post around 1631.
- All settlers are killed by Native Americans within a year.
- The 1632 Charter grants to the Calverts all of the "not yet cultivated and planted" lands.
- In 1638 Swedish trading post and colony at Fort Christana (now in Wilmington).
- Reinvigorated Dutch establish fort in 1651 and in 1655 conquered then annexed the Swedish colony.
- Dutch were conquered in 1664 by English under the direction of The Duke of York.
- In 1682, The Duke passed his somewhat dubious ownership to William Penn (*The son of his close friend and/or brother-in-law, Admiral Sir William Penn, 1621-1670*).
- The Duke, now King James II in 1685, decreed the land of Delaware belong to the King.
- Great Chancery suit, decided by Lord Hardwick in 1750, finalize the boundary.



1674  
Cecil County

The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.



**CECIL COUNTY** - *named after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore, Cecil (Cecilius) Calvert.*

**1674**



**English Monarch** – Charles II

**Proprietor** – Cecil Calvert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Charles Calvert

Cecil county limits mentioned in June 6, 1674 Proclamation as “***...from the mouth of the Susquehanough River and so down the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay to Swan point and from thence to Hell point and so up Chester River to the head...***”



Cecil Calvert (1605-1675)  
(2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore)

## The Calverts Grant to Maryland is withdrawn for 26 years

1676 – James II, the Duke of York, stops attending Anglican services and it becomes known he had converted to Catholicism.  
1685 – King Charles II dies after converting to Catholicism on his deathbed. Leaving no heirs, his brother James II, becomes King.  
1688 – Protestant nobles form an army to attack James II and he tries to flee to France.  
Catholic King James II is deposed and Protestants William III and Mary II (James II daughter) become Co-monarchs.  
1689 – The Calvert Royal *Charter for Maryland is withdrawn.*  
1713 – Benedict Calvert converts to Anglicanism believing it will help win back the family title in the New World.  
February 21, 1715 – Charles Calvert, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore dies, Benedict Calvert becomes the 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore.  
Benedict Calvert immediately petitions King George I for the restoration of Maryland.  
April 16, 1715 - Benedict Calvert dies and his son Charles, becomes the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore at the age of 15.  
May 15, 1715 – King George I *restored the title of Maryland* to the Charles Calvert.



**Charles Calvert**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1637-1715



**Benedict Calvert**  
4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1679-1715

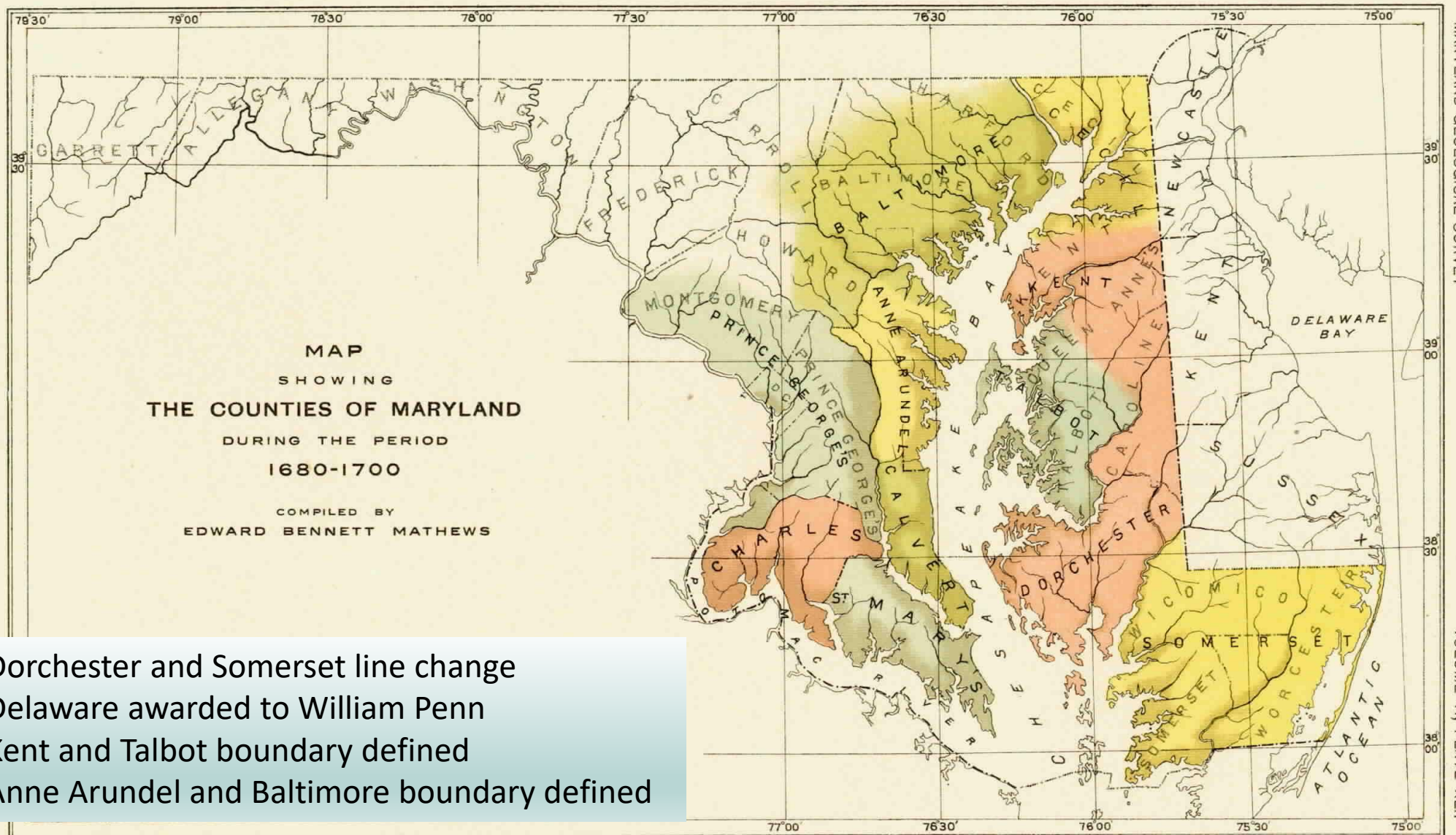


**Charles Calvert**  
5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1699-1751



**1695**  
**Prince George's County**

- 1684 – Dorchester and Somerset line change
- 1685 – Delaware awarded to William Penn
- 1695 – Kent and Talbot boundary defined
- 1698 – Anne Arundel and Baltimore boundary defined



The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.

**PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY** - *named after Prince George of Denmark, husband of future Queen Anne of England (1702-1714)*

**1695**



**English Monarch** – William III (Mary died in 1694, no heirs)

**Proprietor** – Withdrawn from Calvert Family (1689-1715)

**Royal Governor** – Francis Nicholson

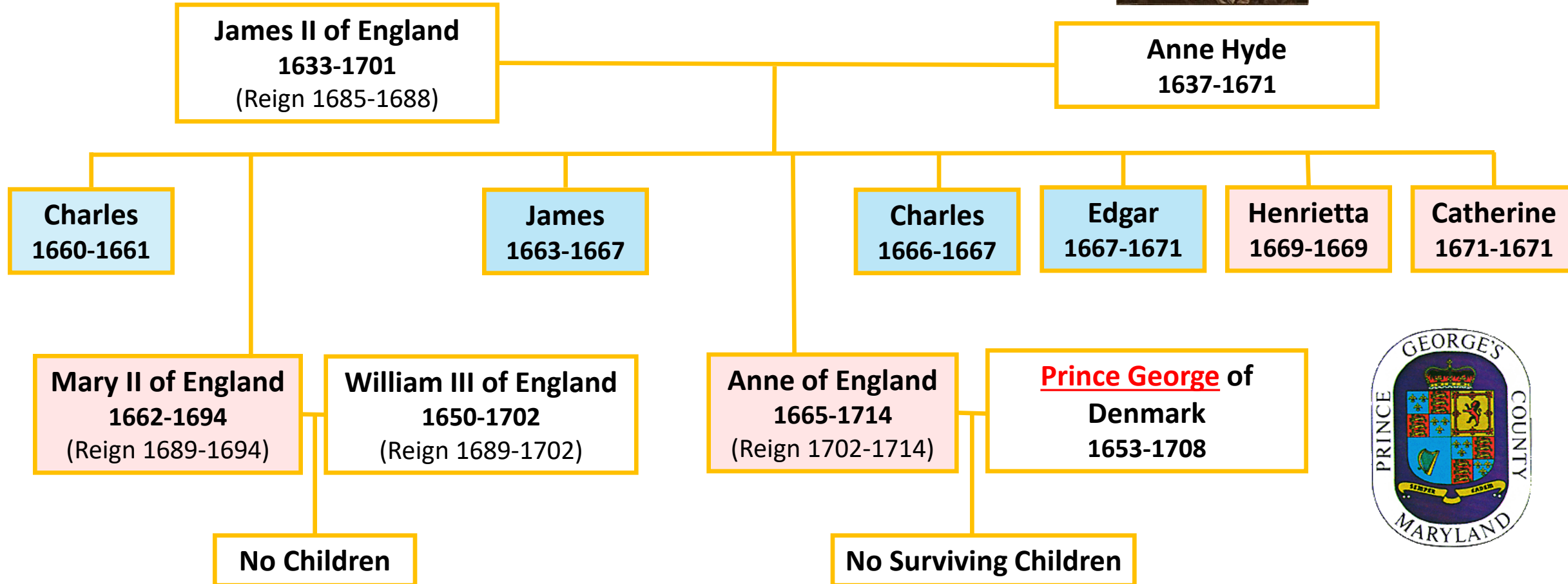


Prince George of Denmark  
(1653 – 1708)

Prince George's was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1695. The boundaries of the county were described as “*...from the upper side of Mattawoman and Swansons Creeks & Branches Extending upward bounded by potomock on the West and Patuxent River on the East...*”

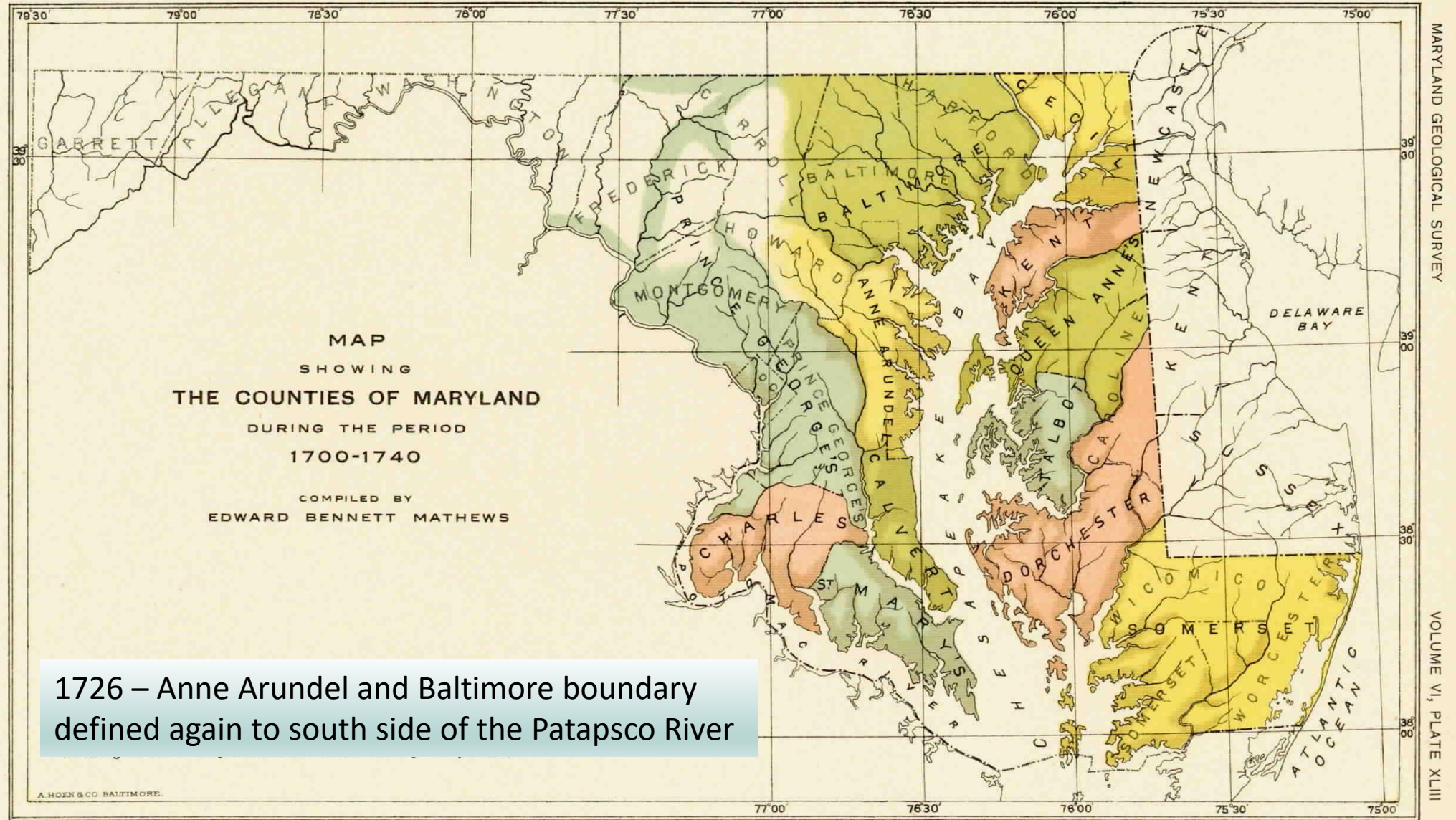


## PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY - 1695





1706  
Queen Anne's  
County



The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY - named after Queen Anne, granddaughter of King Charles I (She was unable to produce any heirs)

1706



Queen Anne  
(1665 – 1714)



English Monarch – Queen Anne

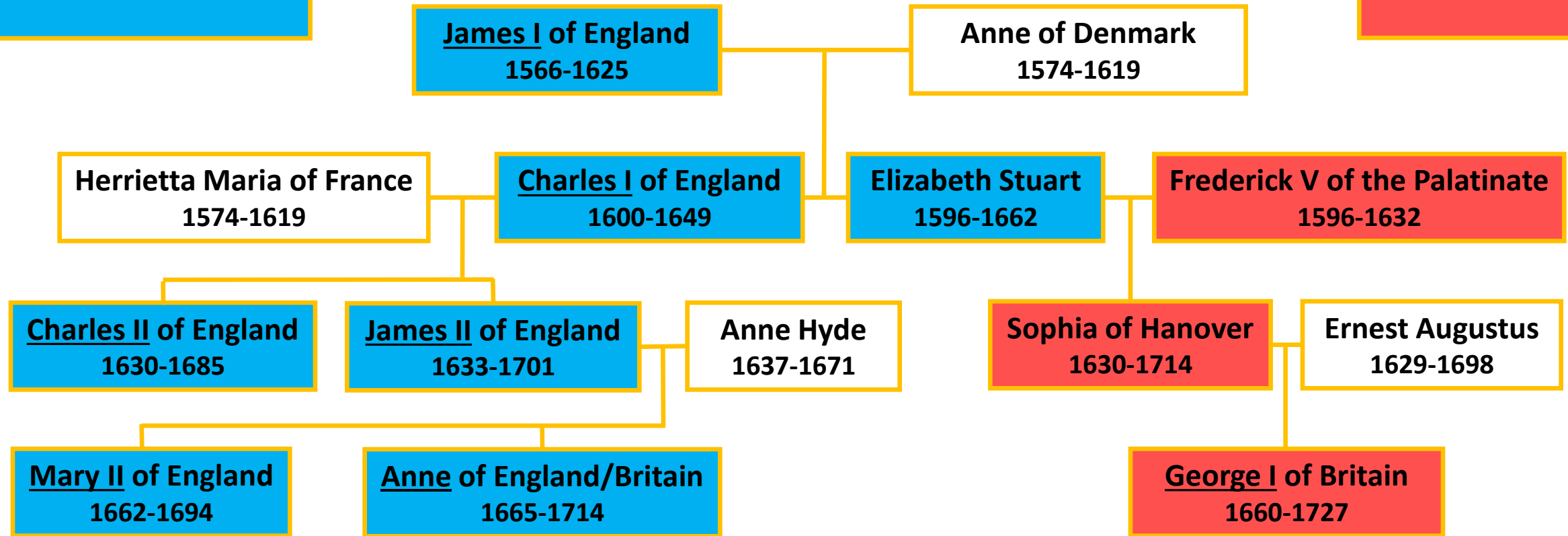
Proprietor – Withdrawn from Calvert Family (1689-1715)

Royal Governor – John Seymour

Queen Anne's was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1706. The boundaries of the county were described as ***"...the Island called Kent Island and all of the Land on the south side of Chester river, to a branch called Sewells branch and with the said branch to the head thereof and from thence with an east line to the extent of this province, & bounded on the South with Talbot County to Tuckahoe bridge and from thence with Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank river to the mouth of a branch falling into the said river, called or known by the name of White Marble branch, and from thence with a north east line, to the extent of this province..."***

## House of STUART

## House of HANOVER



Act of Settlement 1701 - The Succession of English and Irish crowns to Protestants only.  
May 1, 1707 the Acts of Union establishing Great Britain

When the Queen Anne dies in 1714, leaving no heirs, the crown passes over 50 Catholic heirs, closer to the line of succession, to Protestant George I in the House of Hanover.



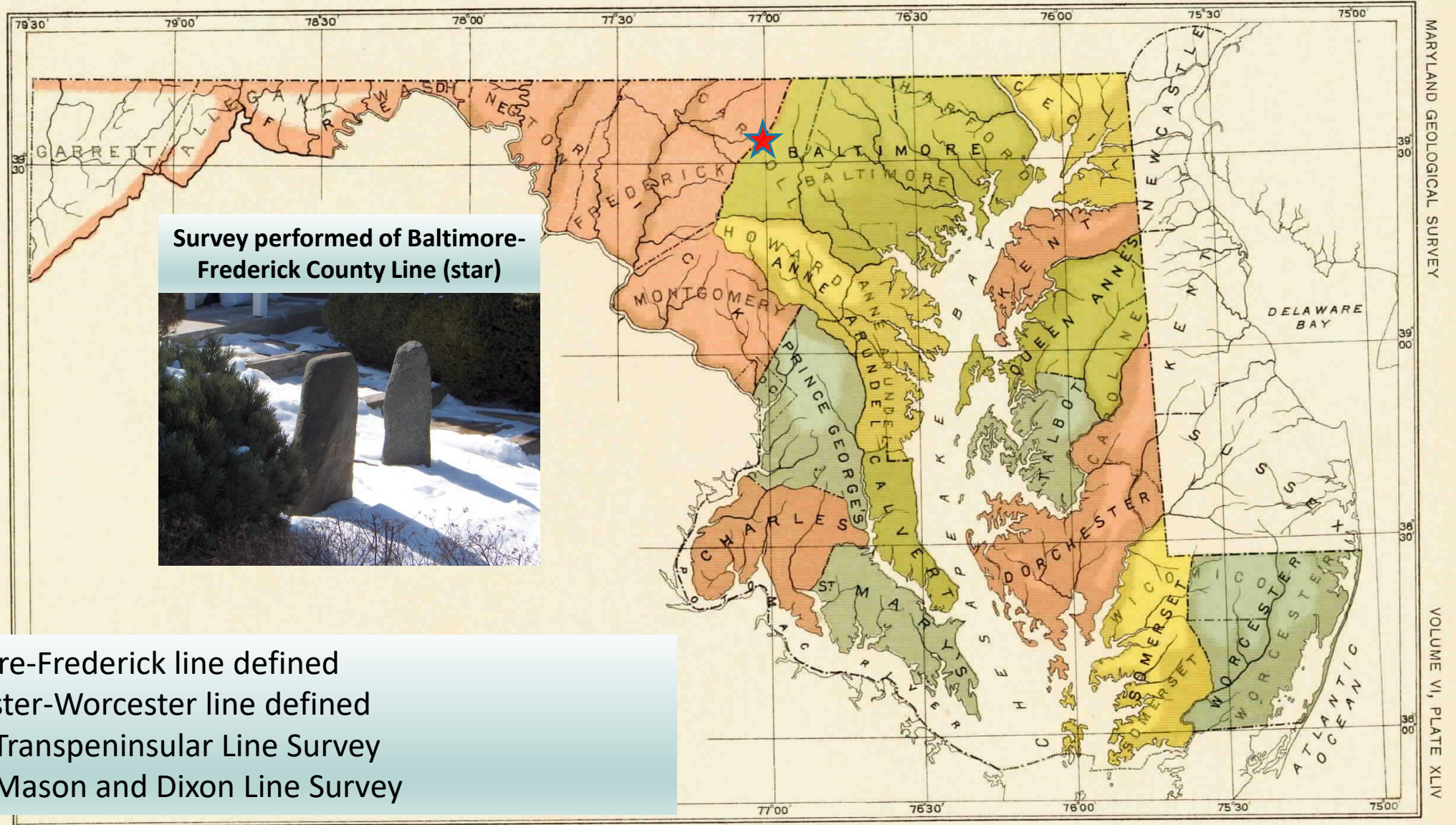
1742  
Worcester County



1748  
Frederick County

1750 – Baltimore-Frederick line defined  
1750 – Dorchester-Worcester line defined  
1750 – 1751 – Transpeninsular Line Survey  
1763 – 1768 – Mason and Dixon Line Survey

Survey performed of Baltimore-Frederick County Line (star)



The colored areas represent the probable extent of knowledge and the shading the extent of settlement at the end of the time period.

**WORCESTER COUNTY** - *Named after the Earl of Worcester per “The Counties of Maryland,” E.B. Mathews (1906) and State of Maryland, Counties web site. Named after Lady Mary (Arundell) Somerset, whose Father-in-law, Henry Somerset, was 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Worcester, per Wikipedia.*

1742



**English Monarch** – George II  
**Proprietor** – Charles Calvert, 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
**Governor** – Thomas Bladen



Henry Somerset, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess  
of Worcester (1577-1646)

Worcester was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1742. It was erected from a portion of Somerset County, with the western boundaries of the Worcester being described as ***“...up the Westernmost Side of the said Creek and main Branch to the Bridges called Denstone’s Bridges, and from thence West to the main Road called Parahawkin-Road; thence up and with the said Road to John Caldwell senior’s Saw-Mill, thence up and with the said Road over Cox’s Branch, to Broad Creek Bridge...”***



WORCESTER COUNTY - 1742

**Sir Thomas Arundell**  
1560-1639

**Anne Philipson**

**Cecilus Calvert**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1605-1675

**Anne Arundell**  
1615/16-1649

more children

**Lady Mary Arundell**  
Somerset

**Henry Somerset**  
1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of  
Worcester

**Sir John Somerset**



**FREDERICK COUNTY** - named for either Frederick Calvert the 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore (16 years old) or per “The Counties of Maryland,” Frederick, Prince of Wales (heir apparent, 41 years old), Son of King George II.

1748



**English Monarch** – George II

**Proprietor** – Charles Calvert, 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore

**Governor** – Samuel Ogle



Prince Frederick  
(1707-1751)



Frederick Calvert  
(1731-1771)

Frederick was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1748. The boundaries of the county were described as “***...Beginning at the lower Side of the Mouth of Rock Creek, and thence by a strait line joining to the East Side of Seth Hyat’s Plantation to Patuxent River, and that the said Line be run by the Surveyor of Prince George’s County and Trees marked, for which the said Surveyor to be allowed, the same Fees as in other Surveys, one half thereof to be allowed in the Levy of each County; then with Patuxent River to the Lines of Baltimore County, and with the said County to the Extent of the Province...***”

**James I of England**  
1566-1625

**Anne of Denmark**  
1574-1619

**Charles I of England**  
1600-1649

**Elizabeth Stuart**  
1596-1662

**Frederick V of the Palatinate**  
1596-1632

**Sophia of Hanover**  
1630-1714

**Ernest Augustus**  
1629-1698

**George I of Britain**  
1660-1727

**Sophia Dorothea of Celle**  
1666-1726

**George II of Britain**  
1683-1760

**Caroline of Ansbach**  
1683-1737

**Prince Frederick**  
1707-1751

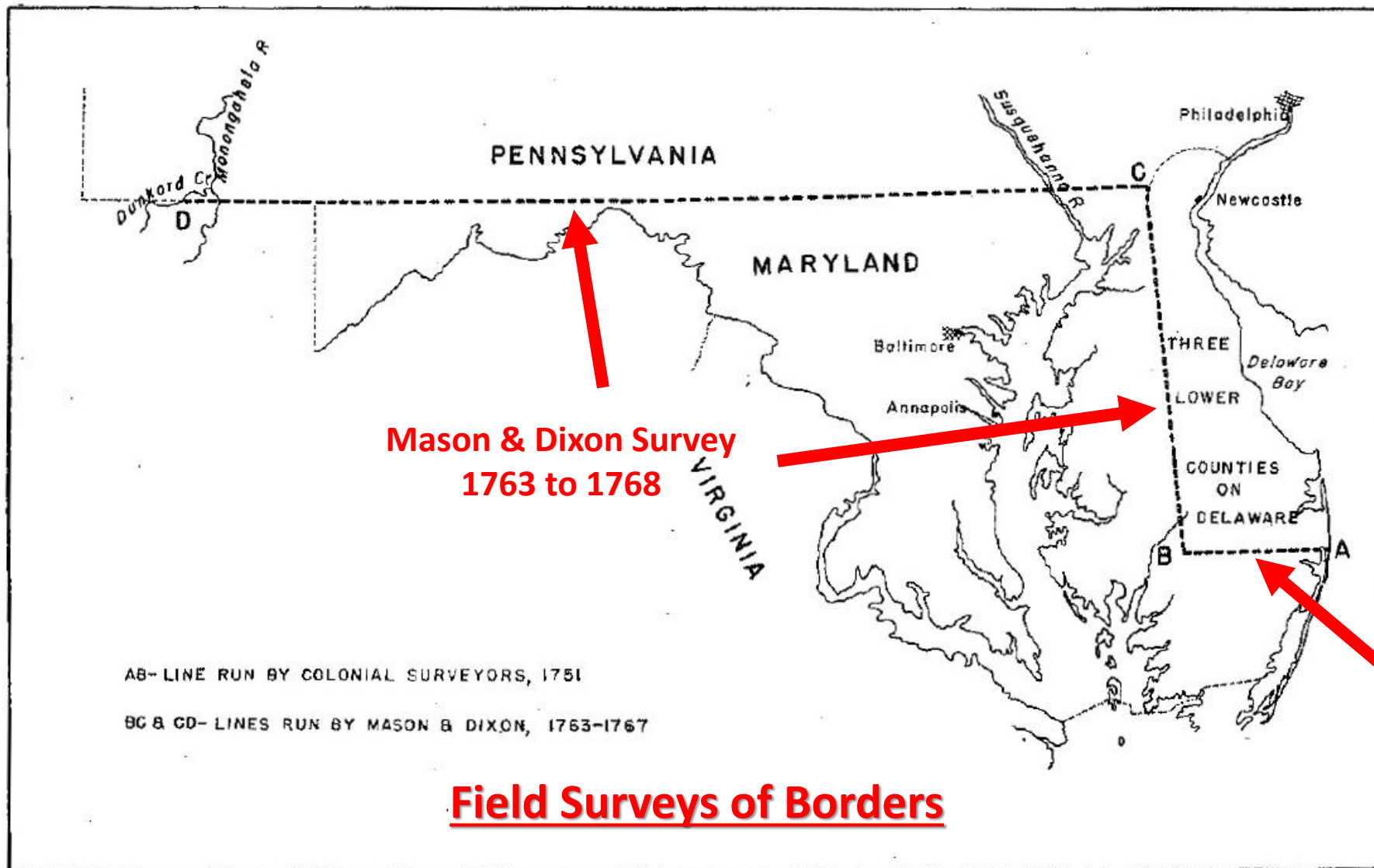
**Augusta of Saxe-Gotha**  
1719-1772

**George III of Britain**  
1738-1820



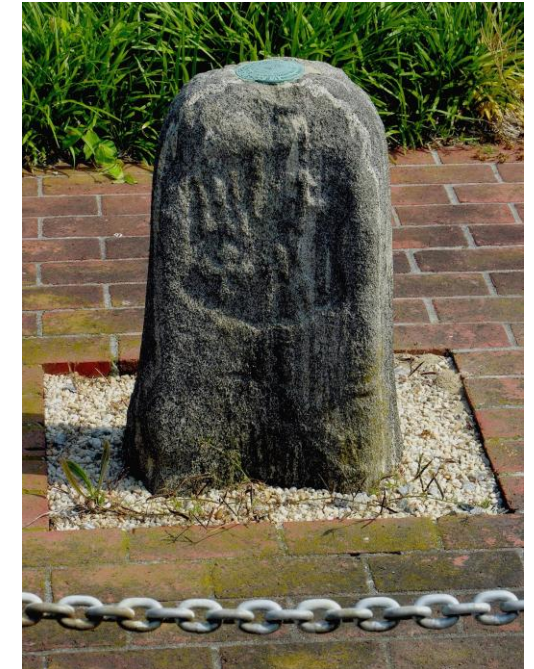
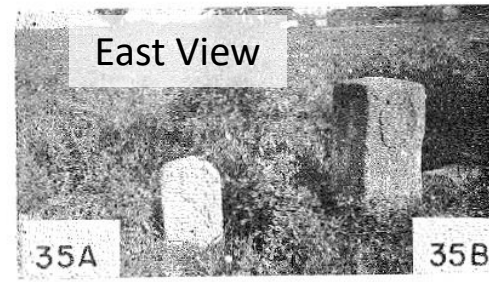
Frederick, Prince of Wales, heir apparent, would have been 41 when Frederick County was erected

Frederick Calvert, 6<sup>th</sup> and last Lord Baltimore, would have been 16 when Frederick County was erected in 1748. His marriage in 1753 lasted only 3 years and he never came to Maryland.



80 years of  
Calvert/Penn  
conflict are over  
and Boundary  
Lines are starting  
to be surveyed

Fig. 9. Extent of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary surveys 1751 to 1767.



1750 – 1751 Delaware southern border with Maryland (*Transpeninsular Line*) is surveyed by John Watson and William Parsons of PA with John Emory and Thomas Jones of MD

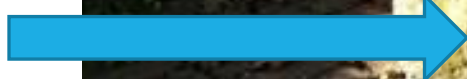


*Maryland sides of the three boundary stones at the Middle Point, the tallest of them the Crown Stone set by Mason and Dixon and showing the Crown above the shield of the Lords Baltimore*  
*Courtesy of Mr. Harold K. Trout.*



1763 – 1768 Maryland eastern border with Delaware and its northern border with Pennsylvania are surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon from England

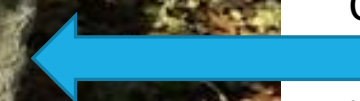
Charles Mason  
and Jeremiah  
Dixon in  
December, 1765



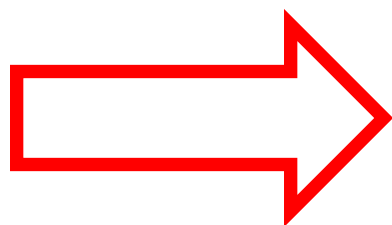
25-Mile Stone  
Transpeninsular Line



Colonial Surveyors  
circa 1760  
(32" North of corner)



Farmer found and  
placed for safe  
keeping



**NORTH**



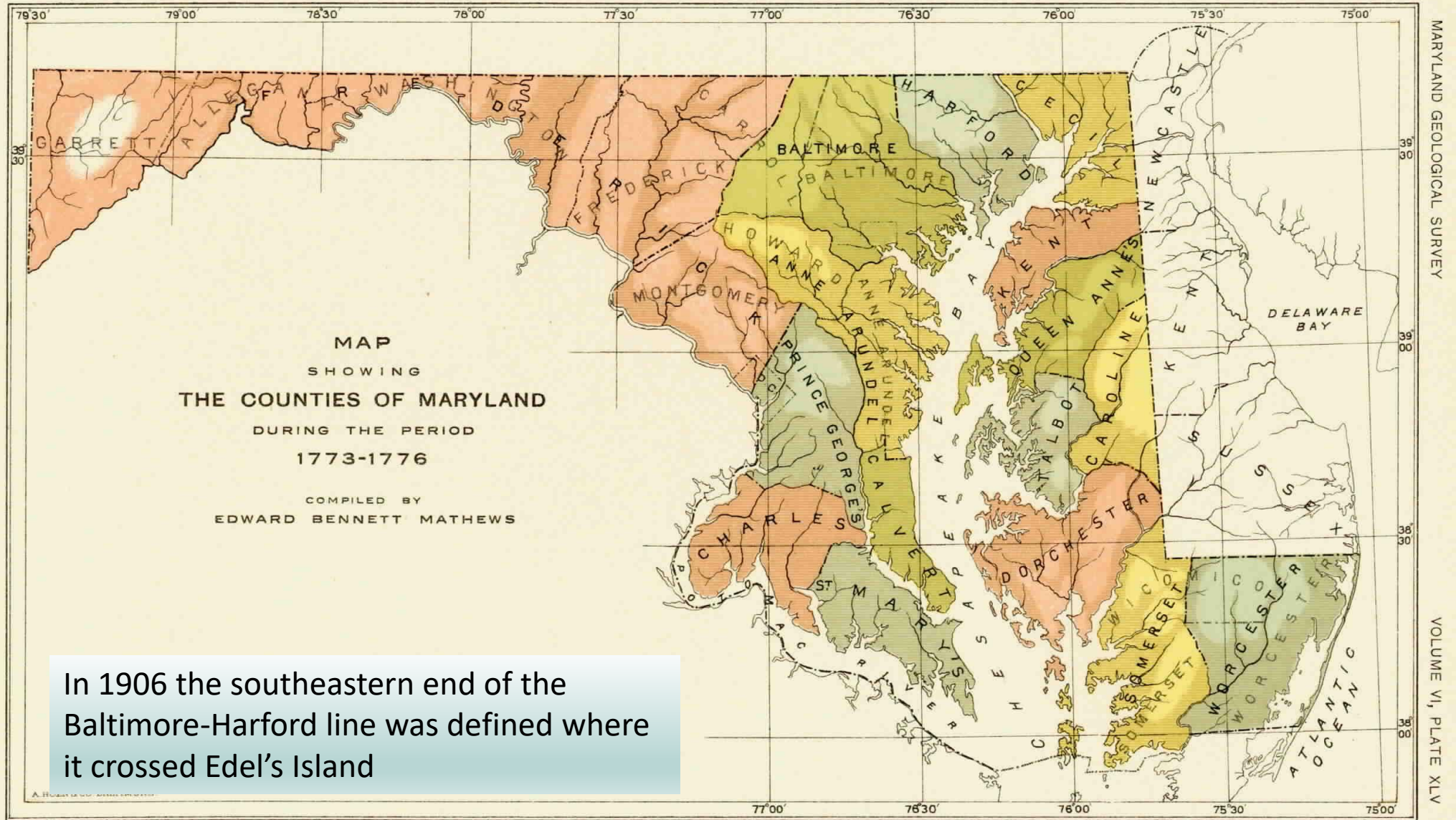
**Middle Point**  
(70 mile wide peninsula)



1773  
Harford County



1773  
Caroline County



**HARFORD COUNTY** - named after Henry Harford (1758 – 1834), the illegitimate son of 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore, Frederick Calvert

1773



**English Monarch** – George III

**Proprietor** – Henry Harford

**Governor** – Sir Robert Eden

II. Be it therefore enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That after the Second Day of March next, all that Part of Baltimore County, which is included within the Bounds following, to wit: Beginning at the Mouth of the little Falls of Gunpowder River, and running with the said Falls to the Fountain Head, and from thence North to the temporary Line of this Province, and thence with the temporary Line to Susquehannah River, thence with Susquehannah to Chesepeak Bay, and thence with the said Bay, including Spesutia and Pool's Islands, to the Mouth of Gunpowder River, and thence up the said River to the Beginning aforesaid, shall be and is hereby erected into a new County, by the Name of Harford County.

Harford was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1773. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“Beginning at the Mouth of the little Falls of Gunpowder River, and running with the said Falls to the Fountain Head, and from thence North to the temporary Line of this Province, and thence with the temporary Line to Susquehannah River, thence with Susquehannah to Chesepeak Bay, and thence with said Bay, including Spesutia and Pool’s Islands, to the Mouth of Gunpowder River, and thence up said River to the beginning aforesaid...”***

**Sir George Calvert**  
1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1580-1632

**Anne Mynne**  
1579-1622

**Cecilus Calvert**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1605-1675

**Anne Arundell**  
1615/16-1649

**Charles Calvert**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1637-1715

**Jane Lowe**

**Benedict Calvert**  
4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1679-1715

**Charlotte Lee**  
1678-1721

**Denotes - Came/Lived  
in Maryland**

**May have Lived/Born  
in Maryland**

1776 American Revolution happens while  
Henry Harford is Proprietor of Maryland

**Charles Calvert**  
5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1699-1751

**Mary Janssen**

**Frederick Calvert**  
6<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1731-1771

**Mrs. Hester Whelan**

**Henry Harford**  
1758-1834



Harford was so well liked in the colonies that both Charles Carroll of  
Carrollton and Samuel Chase argued in his favor to be awarded rent  
claims from 1771 to 1776 that were lost during the Revolutionary War.

Henry Harford Lost

**CAROLINE COUNTY** - named after Lady Caroline (Calvert) Eden, daughter of Charles Calvert the 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore, wife of Robert Eden the last (and then current) colonial governor of Maryland

1773



English Monarch – George III  
Proprietor – Henry Harford  
Governor – Sir Robert Eden

ROBERT EDEN, Esq; GOVERNOR.

1773.

County of *Dorchester* to the exterior Limits of *Queen-Anne's County*, C. H. A. P.  
thence with the Limits of *Queen-Anne's County* to intersect the main  
Road that leads from the *Beaver Dam Causeway* to *Dover-Town*, in *Kent*  
County, upon *Delaware*, thence with the said Road to the Long Marsh,  
thence with the said Marsh and Stream of the Branch of *Tuckahoe Creek*  
to *Tuckahoe Bridge*, thence with the said Creek to *Great Choptank River*,  
and with the said River to the first Beginning at the Mouth of *Hunting-*  
*Creek*, shall be, and is hereby erected into a new County, By the Name  
of *Caroline County*.

Caroline was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1773. The boundaries of the county were described as “...***Beginning at a Point on the North Side of the Mouth of Hunting-Creek in Dorchester County, and from thence running up and with said Creek to the main Road at James Murray’s Mill, thence with that Road by Saint Mary’s White Chapel Parish Church to the North West Fork Bridge, thence with the main Road (that leads to Cannon’s ferry) to Nanticoke River, thence with the said River to and with the exterior Limits of the aforesaid County of Dorchester to the exterior Limits of Queen-Anne’s County, thence with the limits of Queen-Anne’s County to intersect the main Road that leads from the Beaver Dam Causeway to Dover-Town, in Kent County, upon Delaware, thence with the said Road to the Long Marsh, thence with the said Marsh and Stream of the Branch of Tuckahoe Creek to Tuckahoe Bridge, thence with the said Creek, to Great Choptank River, and with the River to the first Beginning at the Mouth of Hunting-Creek...***”

**Sir George Calvert**  
1<sup>st</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1580-1632

**Anne Mynne**  
1579-1622

**Cecilus Calvert**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1605-1675

**Anne Arundell**  
1615/16-1649

**Charles Calvert**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1637-1715

**Jane Lowe**

**Benedict Calvert**  
4<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1679-1715

**Charlotte Lee**  
1678-1721

Granddaughter  
of King Charles II

**Charles Calvert**  
5<sup>th</sup> Lord Baltimore  
1699-1751

**Mary Janssen**

**Caroline Calvert**  
1745-1803

**Sir Robert Eden**  
1741-1784



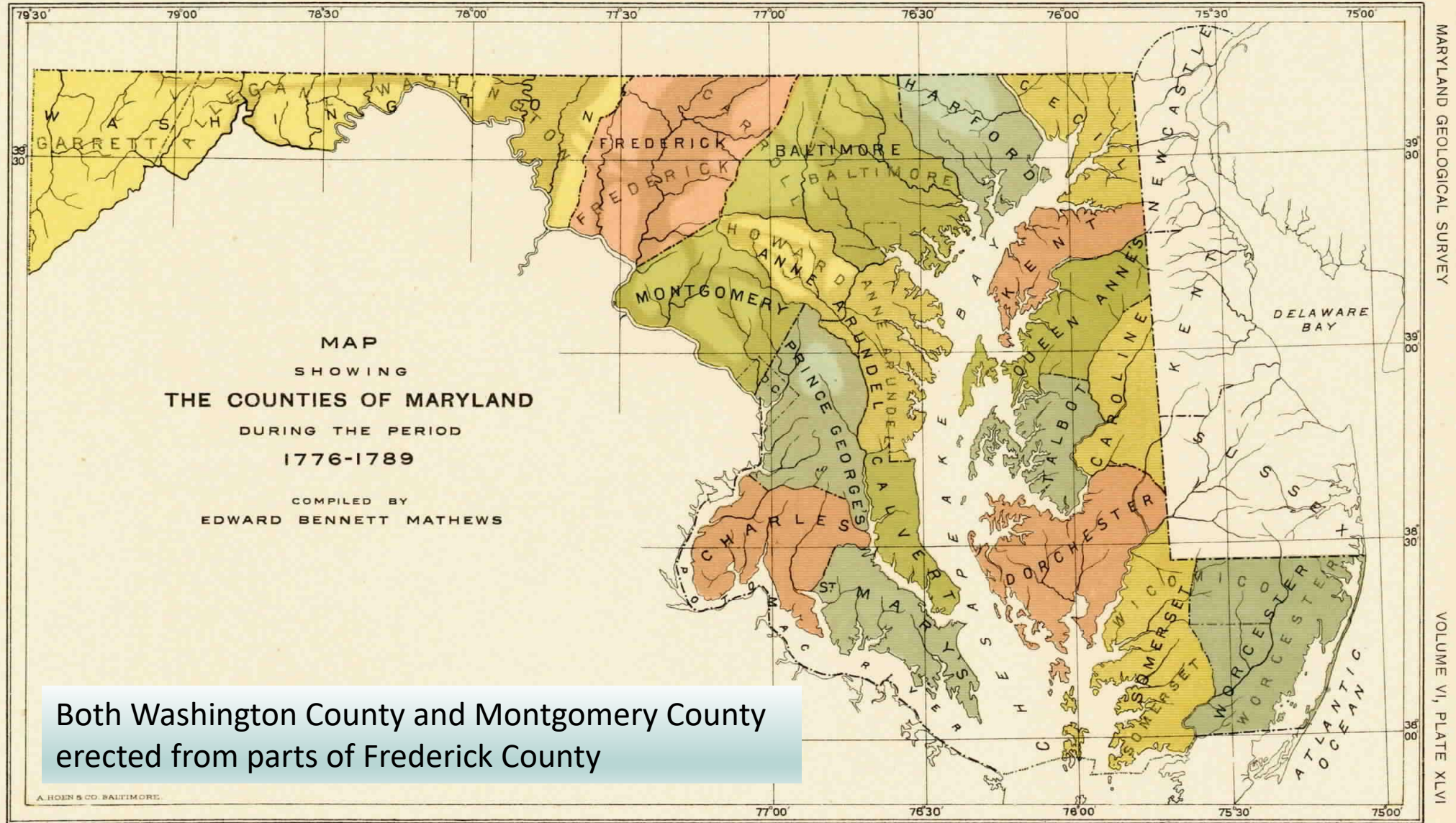
Coat of Arms of the Barons Baltimore



1776  
Washington  
County



1776  
Montgomery  
County



**WASHINGTON COUNTY** - named after General George Washington,  
Land Surveyor, Revolutionary War Hero, 1<sup>st</sup> United States President

1776



George Washington  
(1732-1799)



**Governing Authority** – Constitutional Convention  
**English Monarch** – George III

Washington was erected by Constitutional Convention of 1776. The boundaries of the county were described as  
***“...beginning at the place where the temporary line crosses the south mountain, and running thence by a line on the ridge of the said mountain to the river Potowmac, and thence with the lines of the said (Frederick) county so as to include all the lands to the westward of the line running on the ridge of the south mountain as aforesaid to the beginning...”***

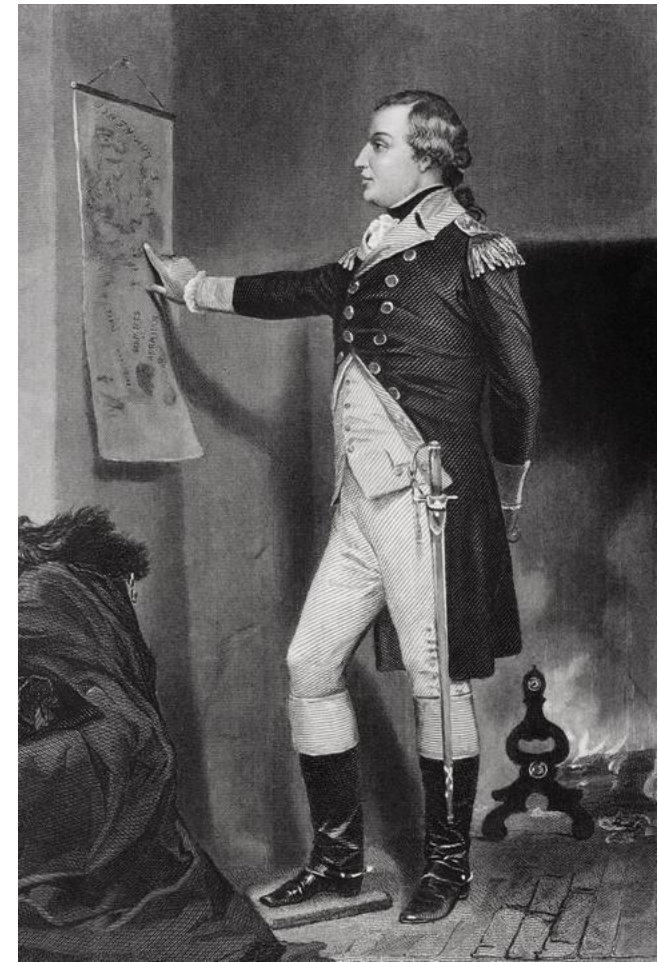
**MONTGOMERY COUNTY** - *named after General Richard Montgomery,  
Soldier, Revolutionary War Hero*

**1776**



**Governing Authority** – Constitutional Convention  
**English Monarch** – George III

Richard Montgomery  
(1738-1775)



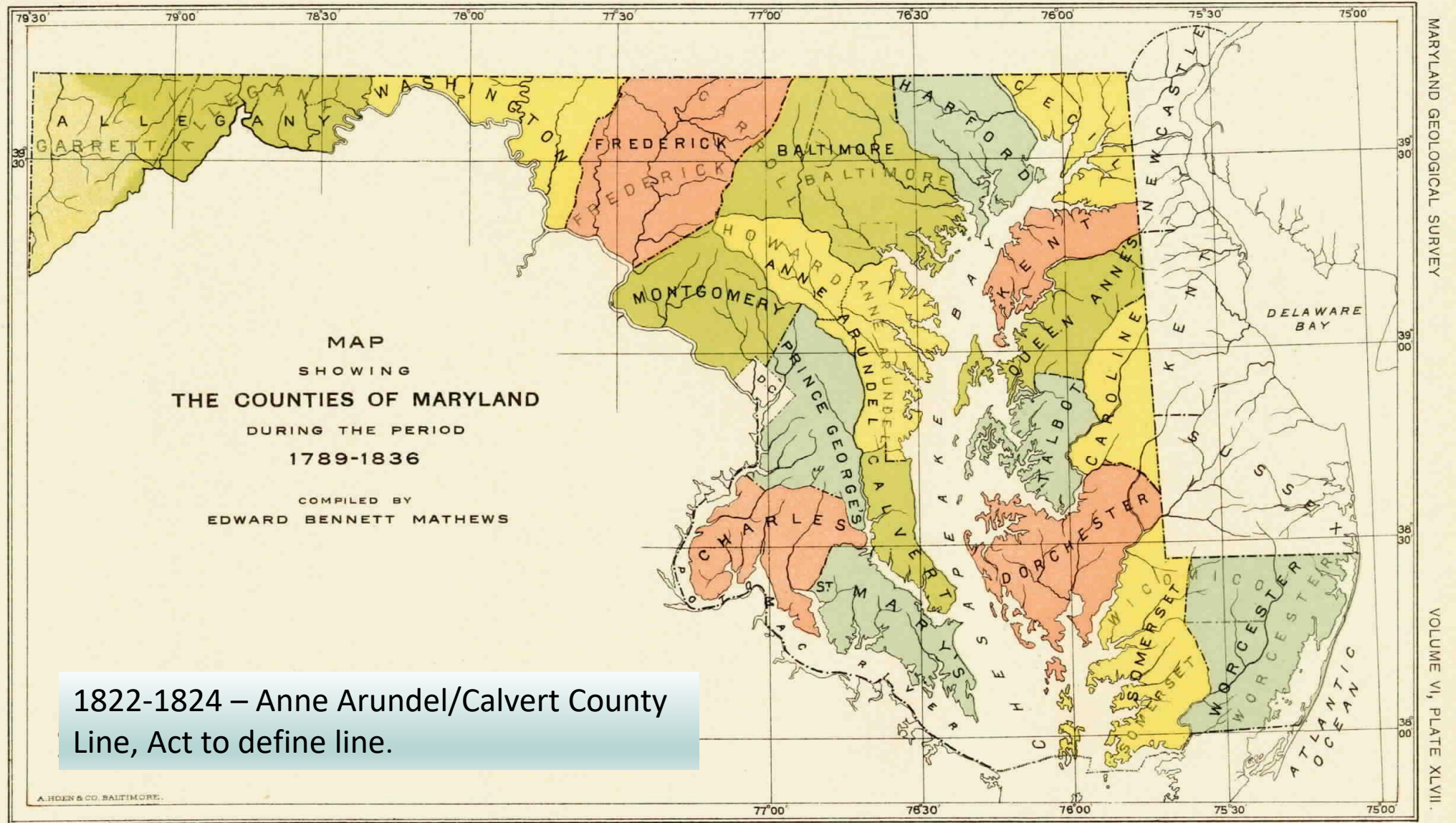
Montgomery was erected by Constitutional Convention of 1776. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“...beginning at the east side of the mouth of Rock creek on Potowmac river, and running with the said river to the mouth of Monocacy, then with a straight line to Par's spring, from thence with the lines of the (Frederick) county to the beginning...”***



1789  
Allegany County



1791  
District of  
Columbia



**ALLEGANY COUNTY** - name may come from native American word "oolikhanna," meaning "best flowing river of the hills" or "beautiful stream"

1789



**Governor** – John Eager Howard  
**English Monarch** – George III

JOHN EAGER HOWARD, Esq; Governor.

C H A P. XXIX.

An ACT for the division of Washington county, and for erecting a new one by the name of Allegany.

**W**HEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Washington county, by their petition to the general assembly, have prayed that an act may pass for a division of said county by Sideling Hill Creek, and for erecting a new one out of the western part thereof; and it appearing to this general assembly that the erecting such new county will conduce greatly to the due administration of justice, the speedy settling and improving the western part thereof, and the ease and convenience of the inhabitants thereof,

Allegany was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1789. The boundaries of the county were described as “*...all that part of Washington county which lies to the westward of Sideling Hill Creek...*”

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** - originally named *Territory of Columbia* after Christopher Columbus

1791

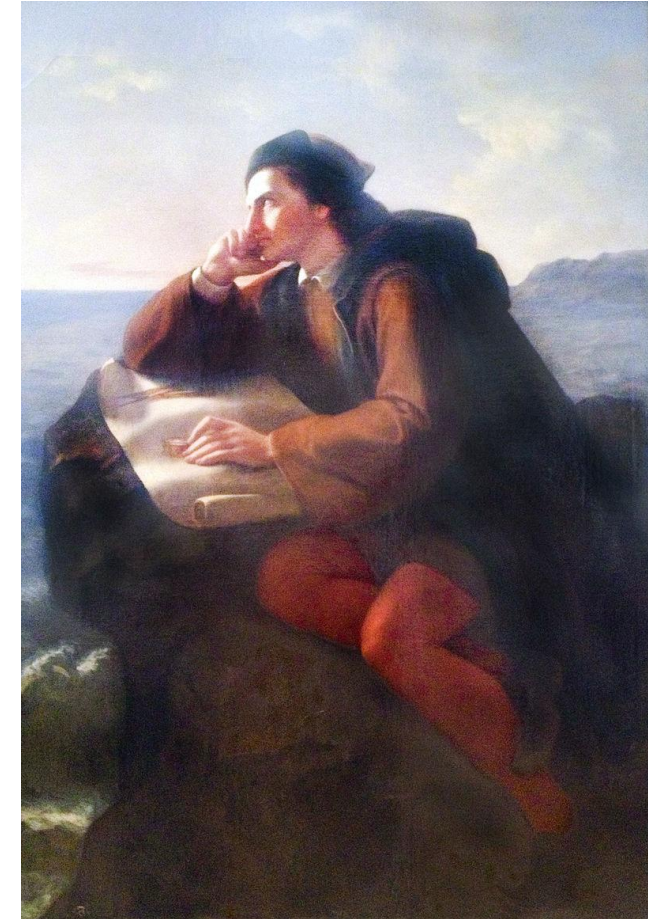


**Maryland Governor** – John Eager Howard

**Virginia Governor** – Beverly Randolph

**English Monarch** – George III

Christopher Columbus  
(1451-1506)



The Residence Act of 1790 provided for a national capital and permanent seat of government to be established along the Potomac River. In 1791, President George Washington appointed Andrew Ellicott as surveyor to lay out a 10-mile by 10-mile square. The square was surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker from 1791-1792 with stones set every mile around the boundary.



### Map of Locations

Click the map markers below for photos and information about each stone. The D.C. Geographic Information System's **2011 survey** provided precise GPS data for all but two stones that were repositioned after the survey and therefore have only approximate coordinates. Locations marked with "X" lack stones from the 1790s. A **printable list** of the locations appears at the bottom of the page. Save the map in **Google Maps**.



**1791 to 1792 – Field survey  
setting stones every mile around  
the District of Columbia**





1837  
Carroll County



1838  
Howard District



1841 – Field survey performed to set stones along Carroll-Baltimore Line. Retraced in 2007

1840 - Survey the North East line between Baltimore and Carroll counties. Acts of the Assembly, Chapter 10

**CARROLL COUNTY** - named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, United States Senator

1837



**Governor** – Thomas W. Veazey  
**English Monarch** – William IV

Charles Carroll  
(1737-1832)



Carroll was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1835 and Acts of 1836-37. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“...beginning at the Pennsylvania line, where Rock Creek crosses said line, thence with the course of said creek until it merges in the Monocacy river, thence with the Monocacy, to a point where Double Pipe Creek empties into Monocacy, thence with the course of Pipe Creek to the point of junction of Little Pipe Creek and Big Pipe Creek, thence with the course of Little Pipe Creek, to the point where Sam’s Creek empties into Little Pipe Creek, thence with Sam’s Creek to Warfield’s Mill, thence with the road called Buffalo Road, and to a point called Par’s Spring, thence with the Western Branch of the Patapsco Falls to a point of its junction with the Northern Branch of the Patapsco Falls, thence with the Northern Branch of said Falls to the bridge erected over said falls on the Turnpike Road, leading from Reistertown to Westminster, thence with a straight course to the Pennsylvania line, running North seventeen degrees East, thence with the Pennsylvania line to the the beginning.”***

**HOWARD COUNTY** - named for John Eager Howard, soldier, politician and Maryland Governor

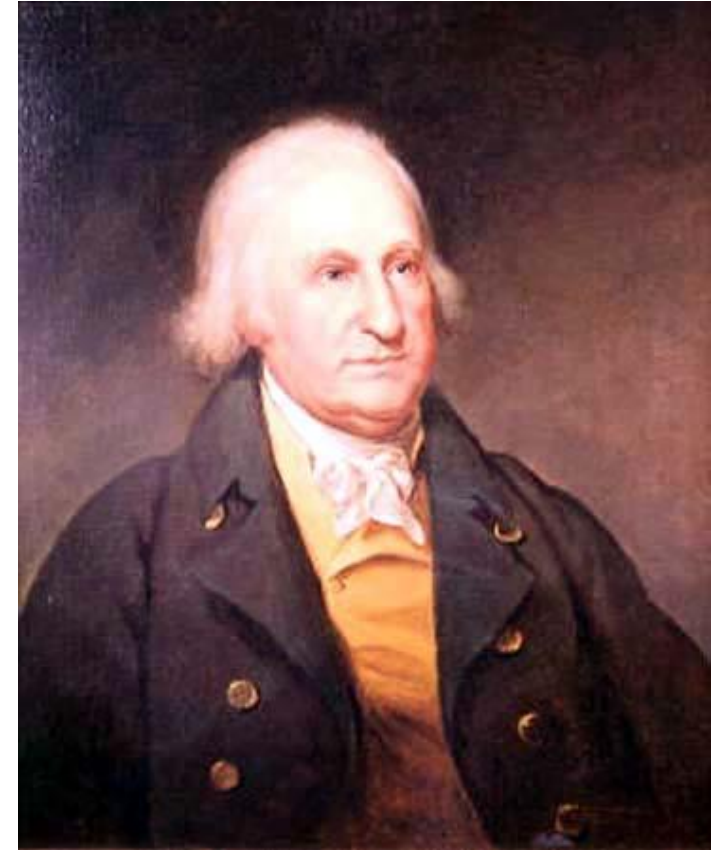
**1838, 1851**



**Governor** – William Grason  
**English Monarch** – Queen Victoria

*Defined by Acts of 1838 and at the January 1851 Constitutional Convention, the district was erected officially as Howard County.*

John Eager Howard  
(1752-1827)



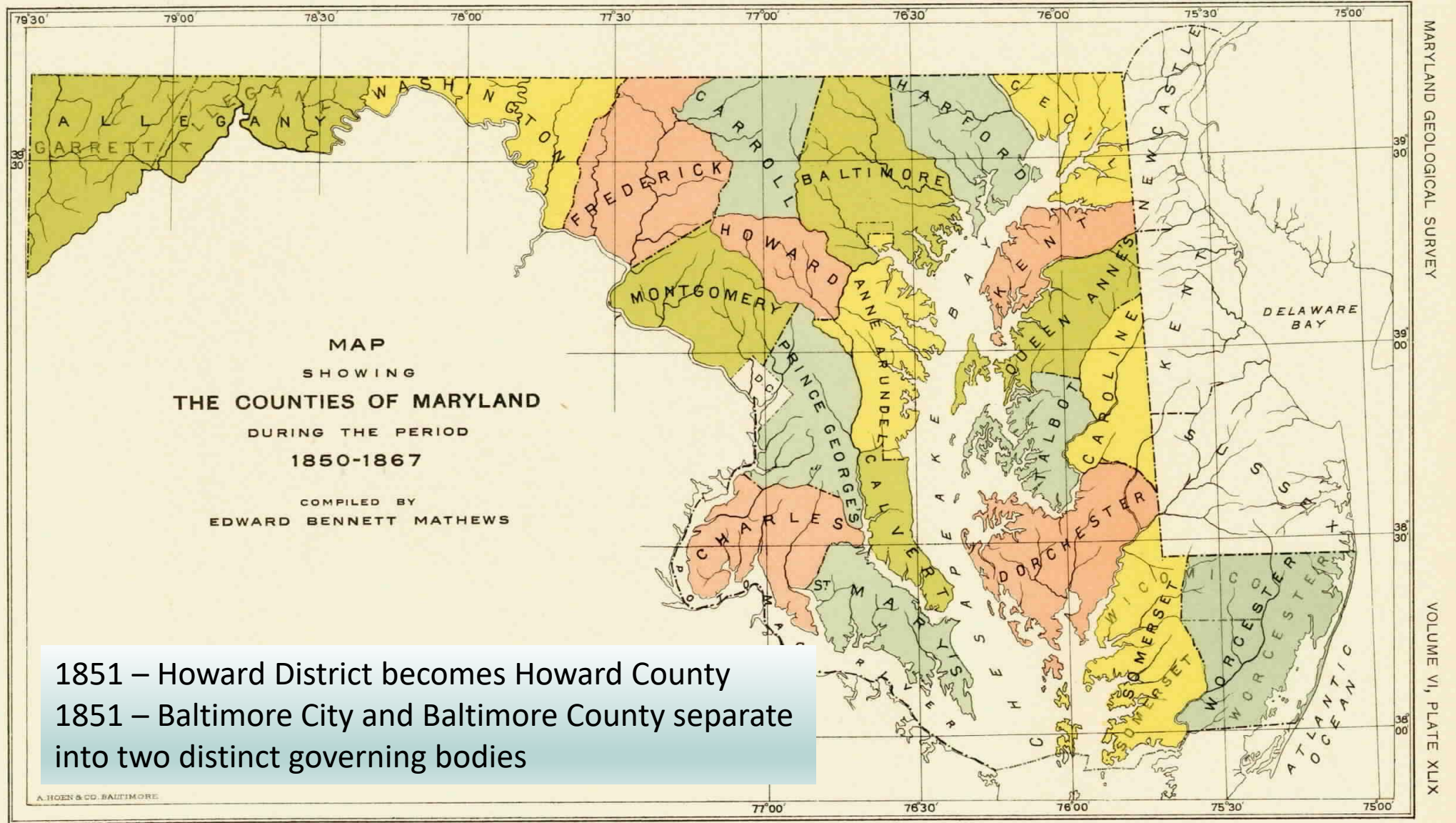
The Howard district of Anne Arundel County was defined by Acts of Assembly of 1838. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“...beginning for the same at the intersection of the west shore of Deep Run with the southern shore of the Patapsco River, at or near Ellicott’s furnace, and running thence southerly with said Deep Run, until it reaches the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road; and thence with the said rail road and including the same until it reaches the southwestern line of Anne Arundel county on the big Patuxent River, and thence with the said river, and lines of said county until it intersects the northwestern point of said county; and running thence with the lines of Carroll and Baltimore counties to the place of beginning...”***



1851  
Howard County



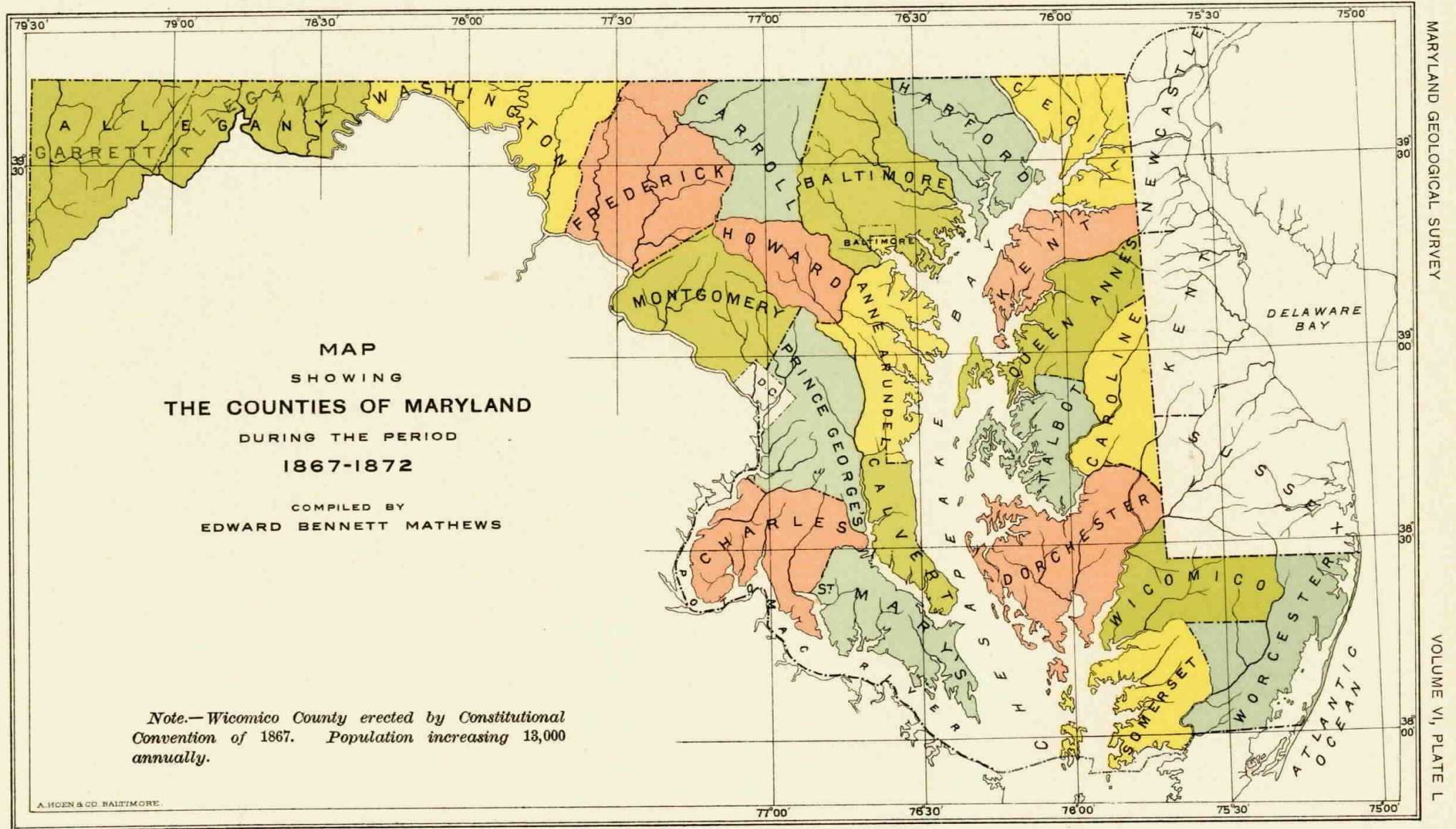
1851  
Baltimore City  
and County  
separate



1851 – Howard District becomes Howard County  
1851 – Baltimore City and Baltimore County separate  
into two distinct governing bodies



1867  
Wicomico County



**WICOMICO COUNTY** - named for the Wicomico River which comes from the Indian words “wicko” and “mekee” meaning “a place where houses are built,” apparently referring to an Indian town on the banks.

1867



**Governor** – Thomas Swann  
**English Monarch** – Queen Victoria



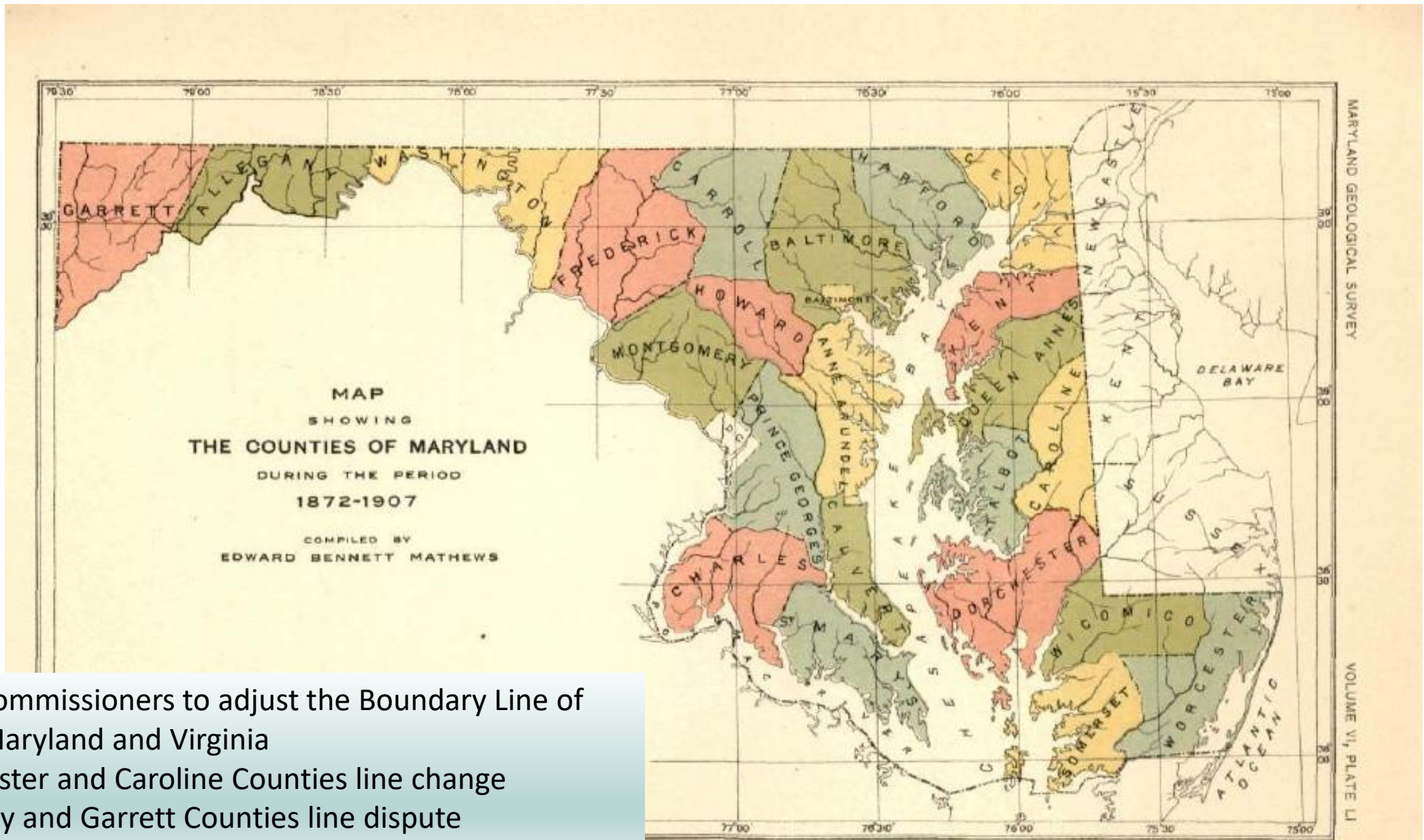
The Nanticoke people lived on the Eastern Shore and the basis for the county name

Wicomico was erected by the Constitutional Convention of 1867. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“...Beginning at the point where Mason and Dixons' line crosses the channel of Pocomoke river, thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke river, thence with the channel of said river to Tangier Sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers, thence up the channel of the Wicomico river to the mouth of Wicomico creek, thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke creek to Dashield's, or Disharoon's Mills, thence with the mill pond of said mills, and branch following the middle prong of said branch, to Meadow Bridge, on the road dividing the counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the southwest corner of the farm of William P. Morris, thence due east to the Pocomoke river to the beginning...”***



1872  
Garrett County

1874 – Joint Commissioners to adjust the Boundary Line of the states of Maryland and Virginia  
1880 – Dorchester and Caroline Counties line change  
1898 – Allegany and Garrett Counties line dispute



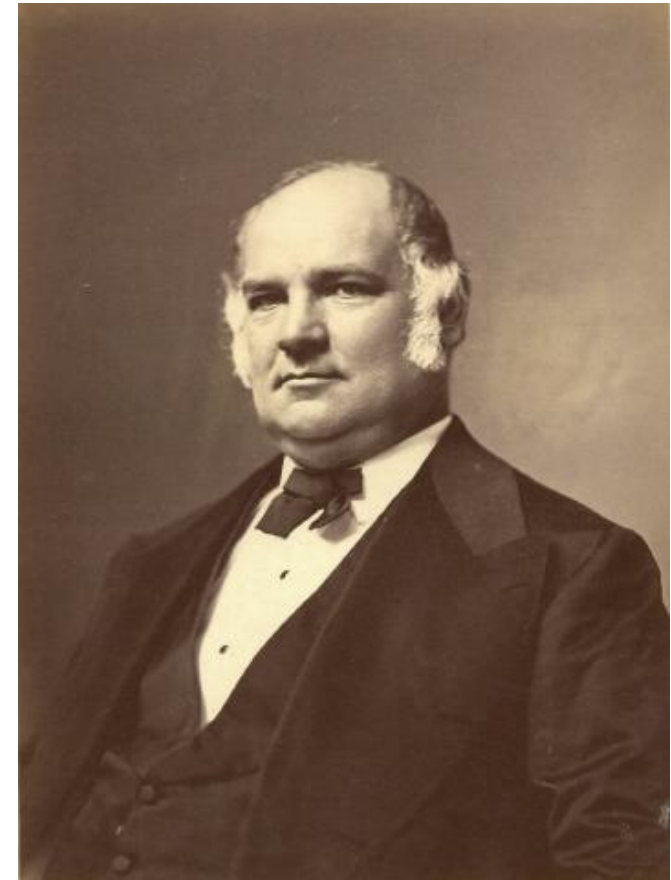
**GARRETT COUNTY** - named for John Work Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Railroad is what first introduced tourism to Garrett County.

1872



**Governor** – William Pinkney Whyte  
**English Monarch** – Queen Victoria

John Work Garrett  
(1820-1884)



Garrett was erected by Acts of Assembly of 1872. The boundaries of the county were described as ***“...all that part of Allegany county lying south and west of a line beginning at the summit of Big Back Bone or Savage Mountain, where that mountain is crossed by Mason’s and Dixon’s line, and running thence by a straight line to the middle of Savage River where it empties into the Potomac River; thence by a straight line to the nearest point or boundary of the State of West Virginia; then with the said boundary to the Fairfax Stone...”***

# Garrett County Surveys

## Western Line

MD-VA Deakins Line – 1788  
MD-VA Michler Line – 1859  
*State of West Virginia - 1863*  
MD-WV Brown-Bauer Line – 1897  
*Supreme Court Decision of 1910 (Deakins Line)*

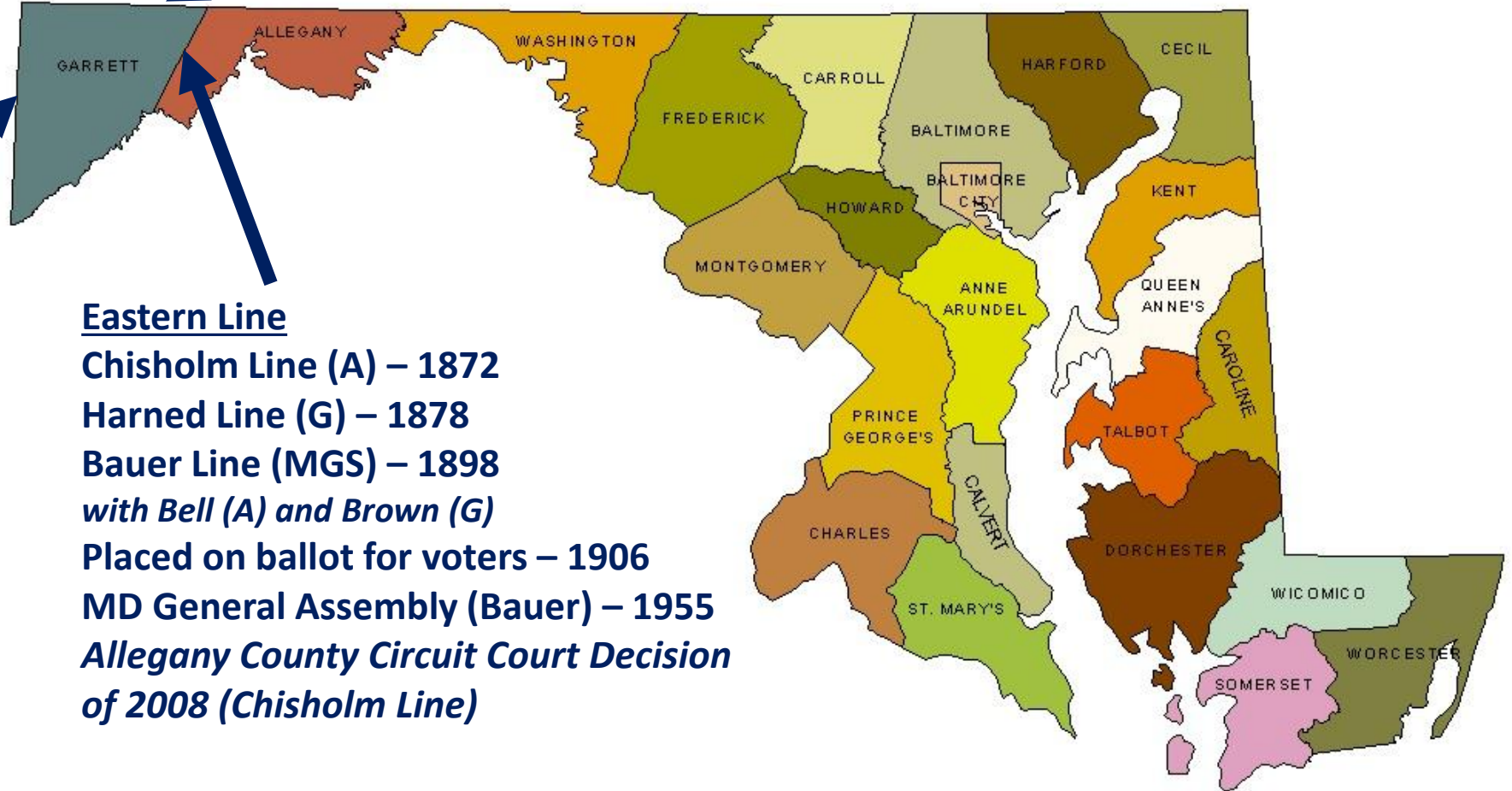
*Field Surveys and Court Decisions*

## Northern Line

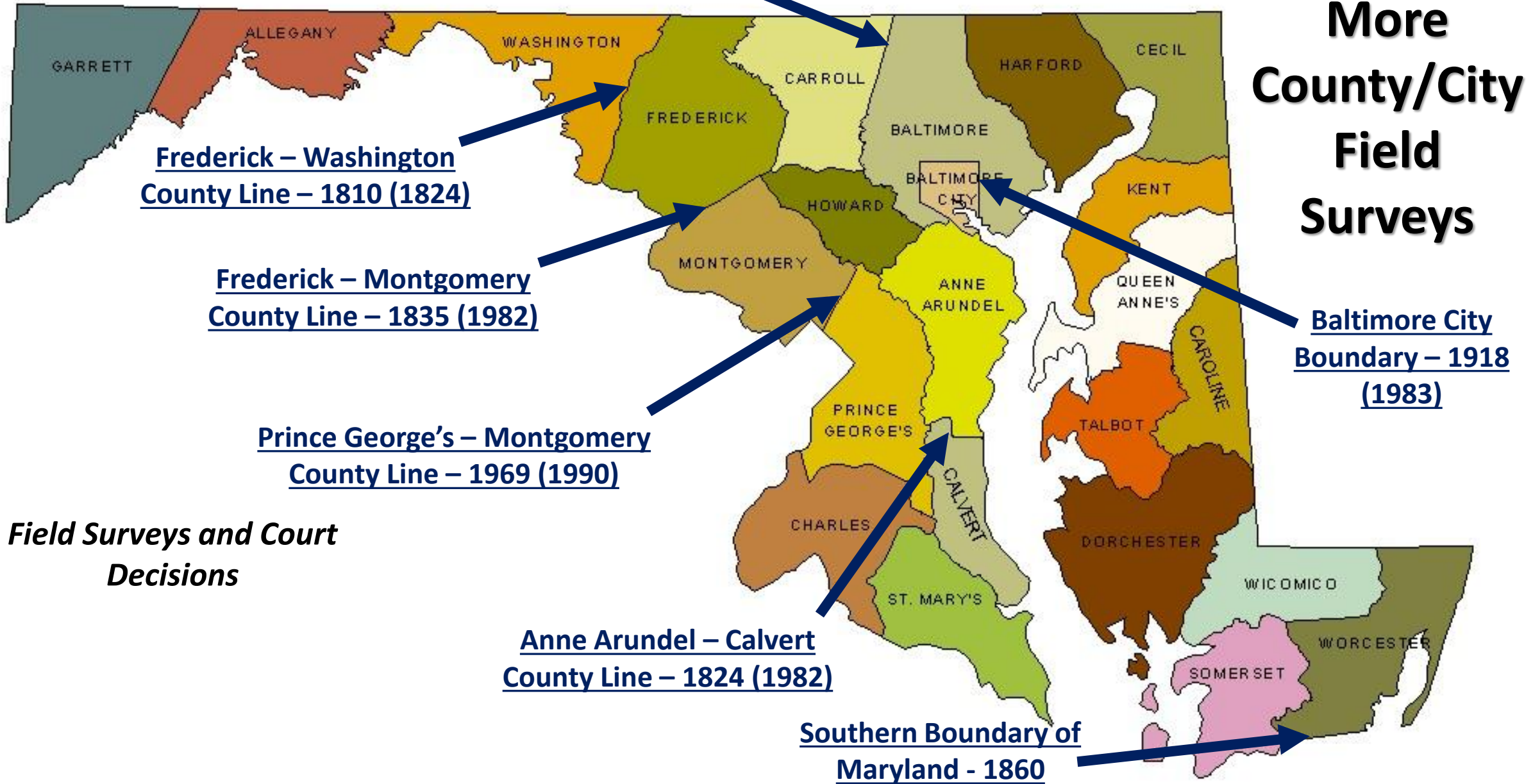
Mason and Dixon Survey – 1763 to 1768  
MD-PA Commissioners resurvey – 1900 to 1903

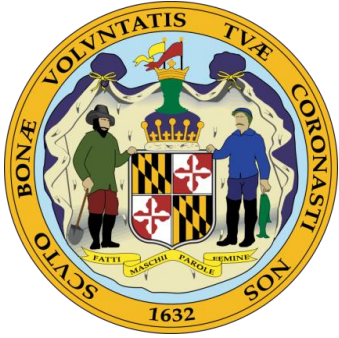
## Eastern Line

Chisholm Line (A) – 1872  
Harned Line (G) – 1878  
Bauer Line (MGS) – 1898  
*with Bell (A) and Brown (G)*  
Placed on ballot for voters – 1906  
MD General Assembly (Bauer) – 1955  
*Allegany County Circuit Court Decision of 2008 (Chisholm Line)*



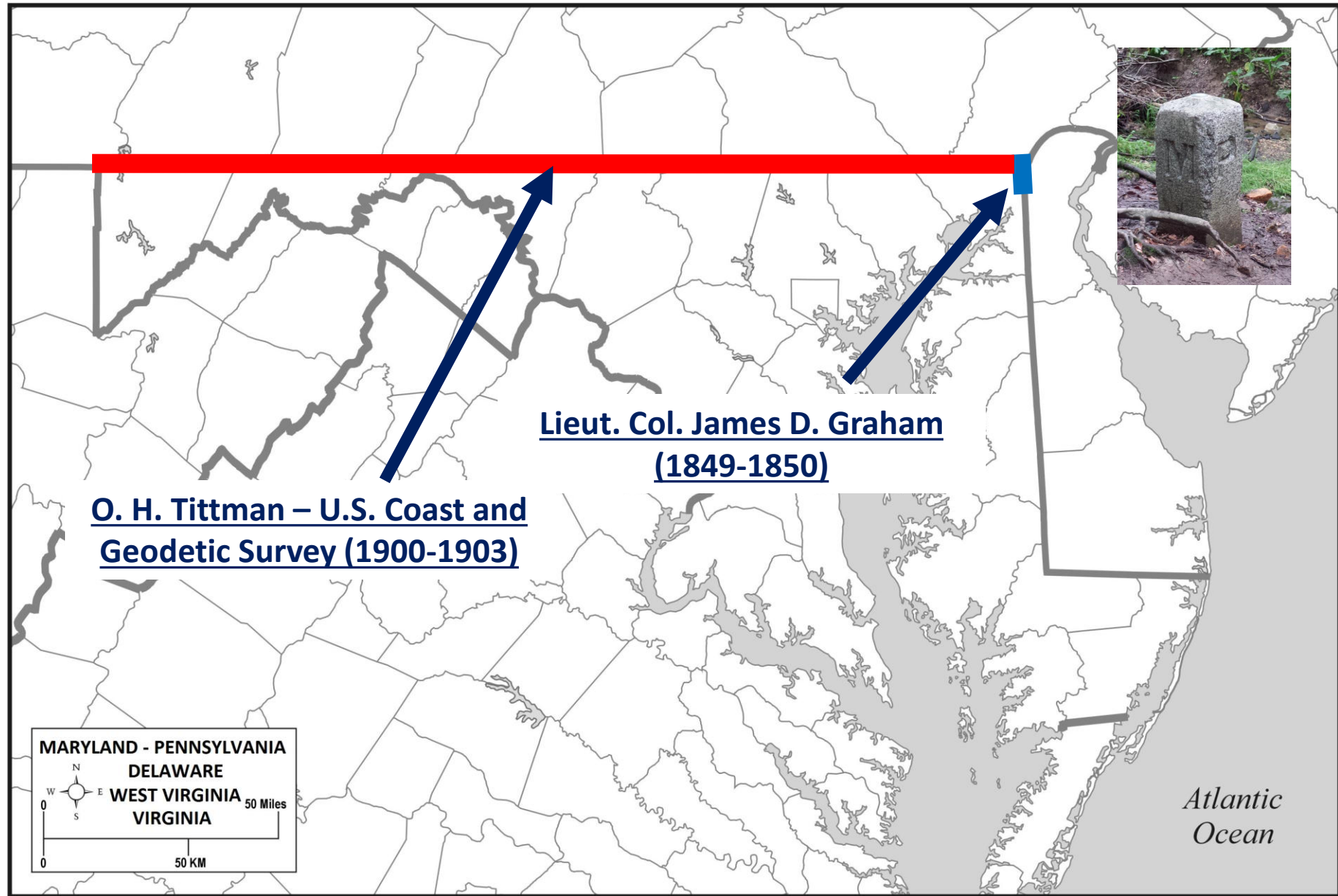
Baltimore – Carroll County Line – 1841 (2007)

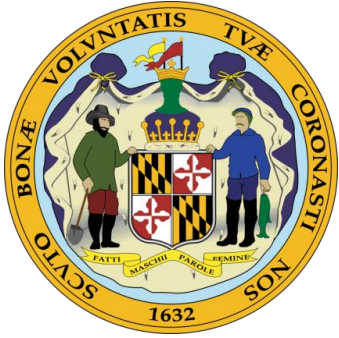




# Re-Surveys of State Boundaries

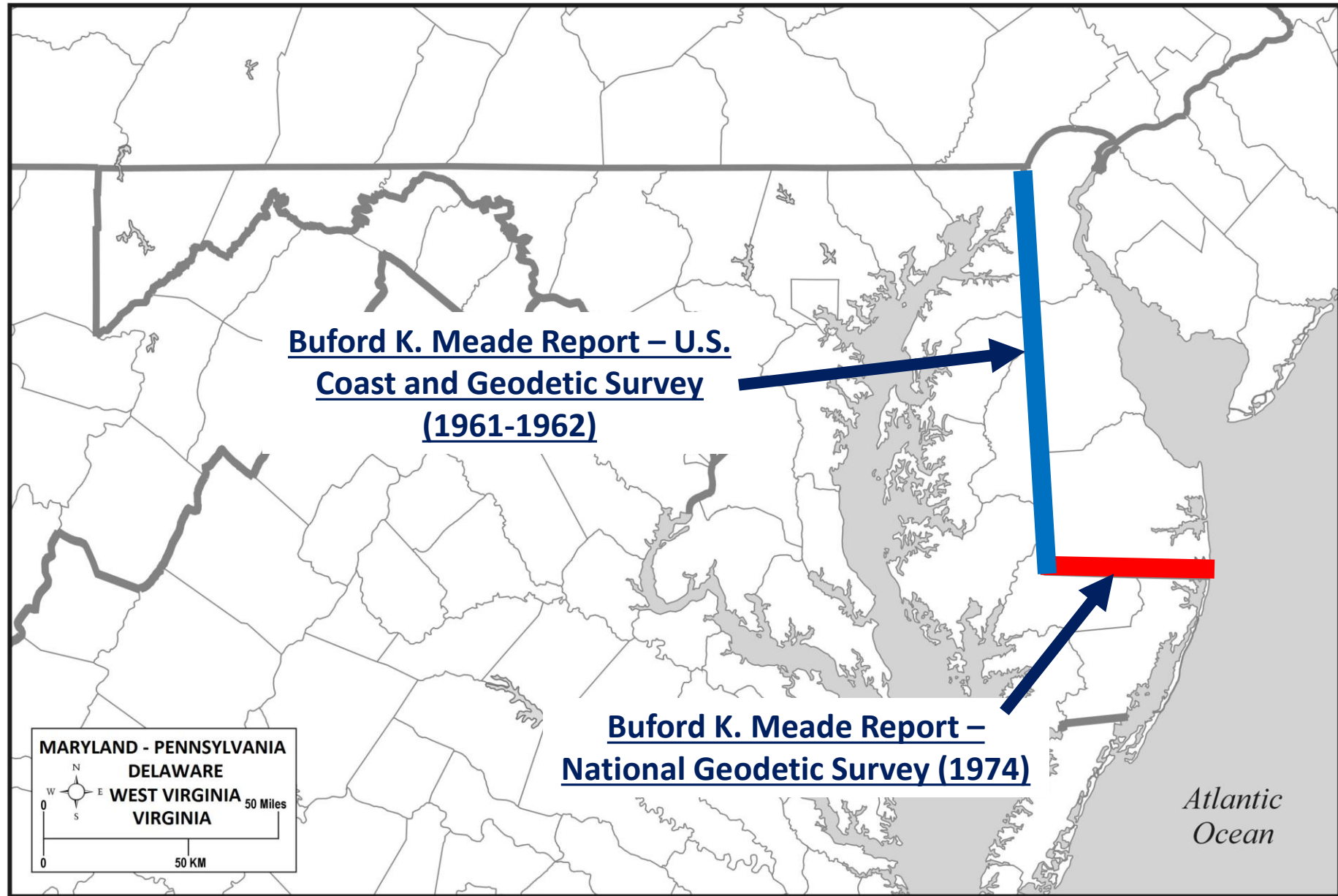
*Field Surveys and Court  
Decisions*

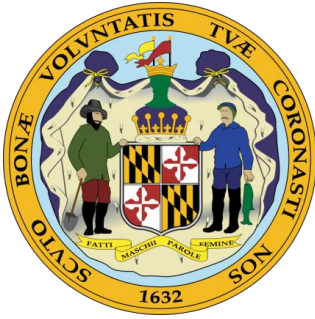




# Re-Surveys of State Boundaries

*Field Surveys and Court  
Decisions*





# CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND

## ARTICLE XIII

### *NEW COUNTIES.*

**SECTION 1.** The General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing new Counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county nor of Baltimore City be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which under said proposed change, would form a part of a county or of Baltimore City different from that to which it belonged prior to said change; and no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles. No county lines heretofore validly established shall be changed except in accordance with this section *(First section of Article XIV in the Constitution of 1867; as amended by Chapter 618, Acts of 1947, ratified Nov. 2, 1948; Chapter 550, Acts of 1976, ratified Nov. 2, 1976; Chapter 681, Acts of 1977, ratified Nov. 7, 1978).*

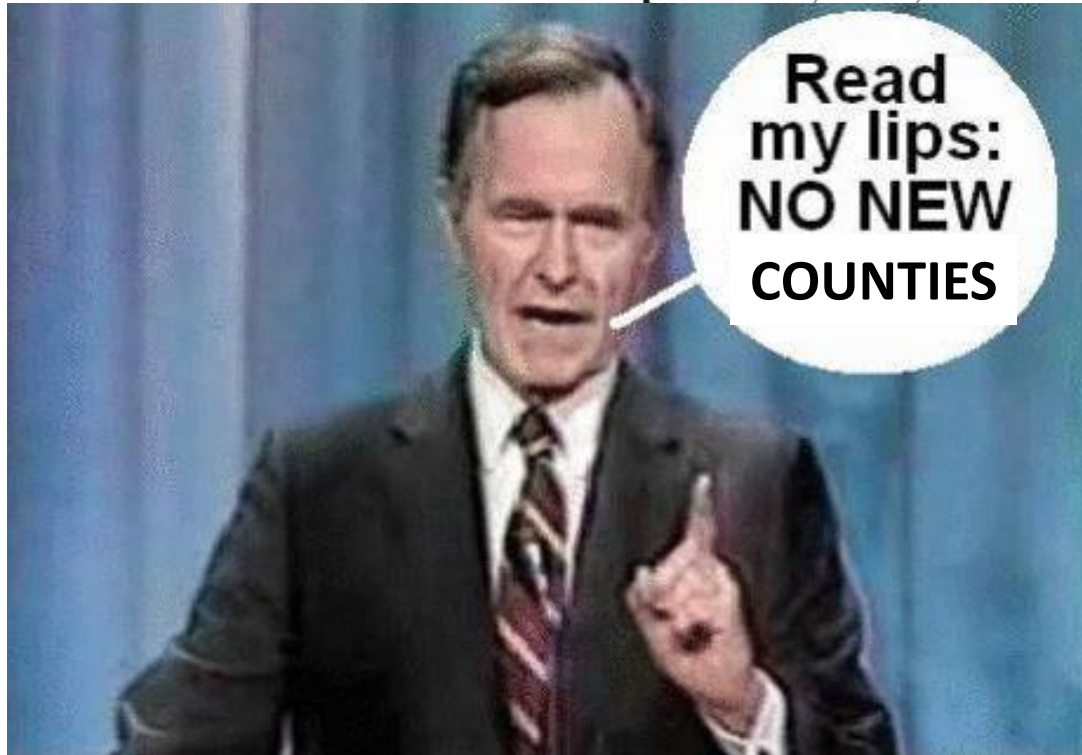
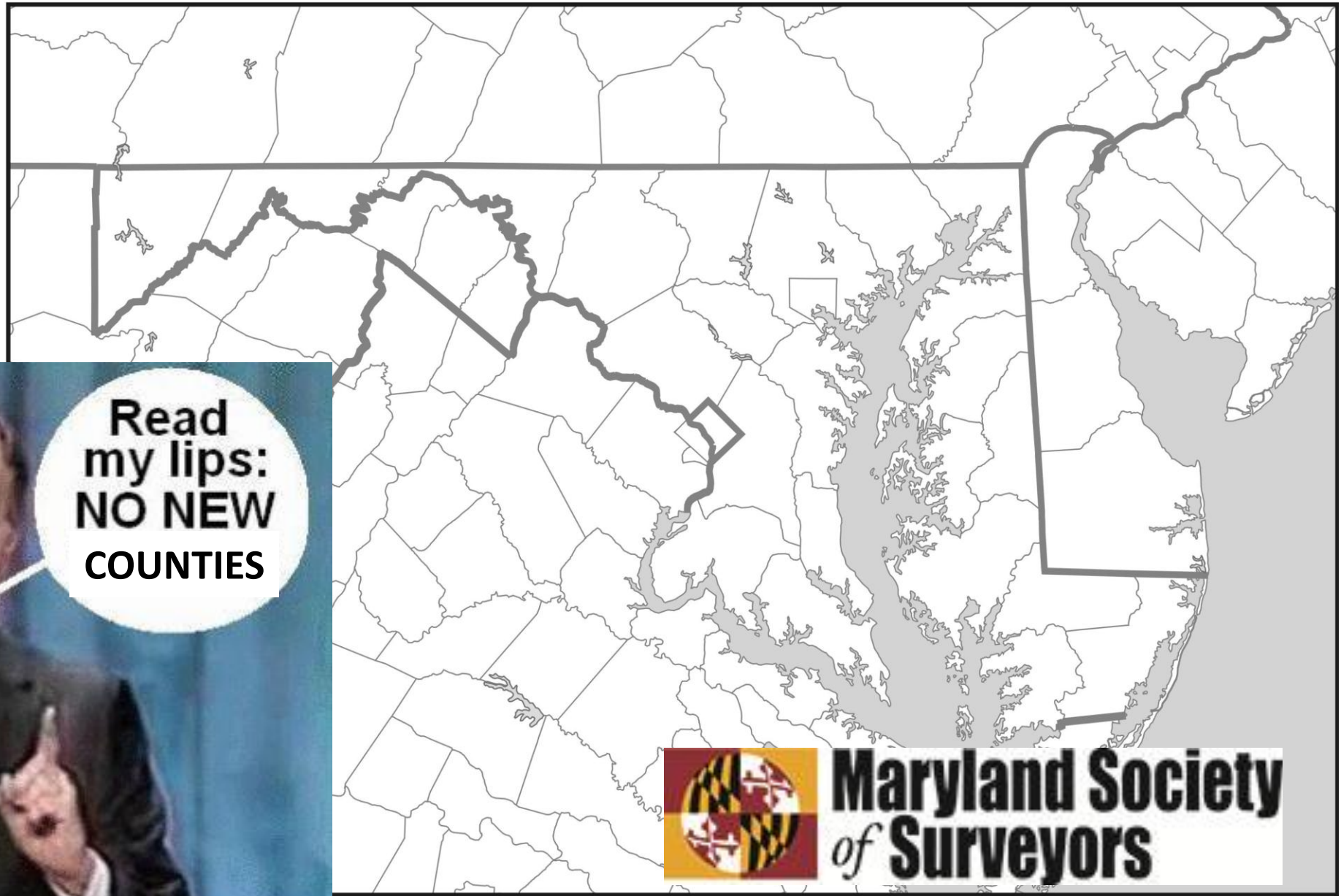
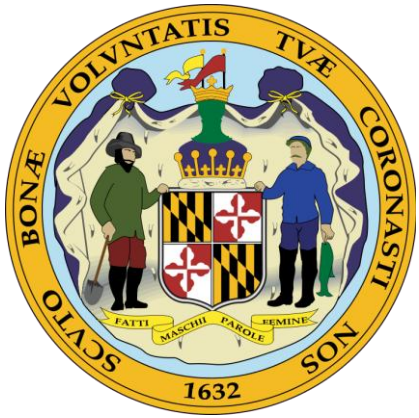
**“... no new county shall contain less than four hundred (400) square miles ...  
or its territory reduced to less than four hundred (400) square miles.”**

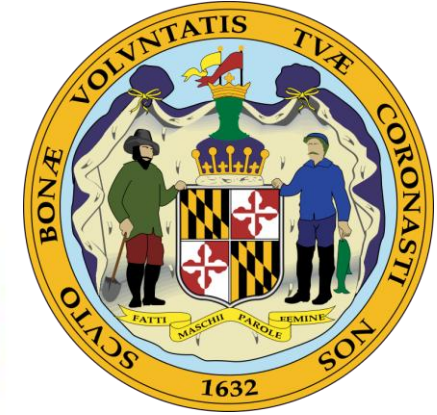
# **MARYLAND COUNTY SIZES**

| <b><u>Name</u></b> | <b><u>Square Miles</u></b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| ALLEGANY           | 440.5                      |
| ANNE ARUNDEL       | 430.4                      |
| BALTIMORE          | 646.8                      |
| CALVERT            | 216.8                      |
| CAROLINE           | 317.4                      |
| CARROLL            | 445.3                      |
| CECIL              | 374.6                      |
| CHARLES            | 462.0                      |
| DORCHESTER         | 573.2                      |
| FREDERICK          | 660.0                      |
| GARRETT            | 681.0                      |
| HARFORD            | 439.8                      |

| <b><u>Name</u></b> | <b><u>Square Miles</u></b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| HOWARD             | 249.1                      |
| KENT               | 281.0                      |
| MONTGOMERY         | 517.6                      |
| PRINCE GEORGE'S    | 479.6                      |
| QUEEN ANNE'S       | 363.4                      |
| SAINT MARY'S       | 269.1                      |
| SOMERSET           | 328.6                      |
| TALBOT             | 267.1                      |
| WASHINGTON         | 457.3                      |
| WICOMICO           | 368.9                      |
| WORCESTER          | 491.5                      |

*Area source "The Counties of Maryland" E.B. Mathews 1906*





**The End**  
**Any Questions??**

