

late in 1633, is in the handwriting of Father Alacambe, a Jesuit who seems to have served in this period as secretary to the English Provincial. In support of the attribution to White, however, there is to be considered his known close relationship to Lord Baltimore in the formative years of the project and his intense interest in the proposed colony and in its potentialities for the Faith. The question of style, too, must be taken into account: both the *Relation*, universally accepted as Father White's composition, and the *Declaration* are the works of a fervid, naive writer, gifted with an unconscious capacity for picturesque expression, and besides their occasional identity of word and of thought, the two writings seem to proclaim a more subtly manifested, but none the less existent, identity of personality behind them. Finally there is to be quoted the passage in a letter from Father White to Lord Baltimore in 1639, in which the priest writes of certain trade privileges granted to the earliest settlers in the "declaration and conditions of plantation", and continues: "I remember when y<sup>r</sup>. L<sup>p</sup>. corrected the written copie wch I made, I gave y<sup>r</sup>. L<sup>p</sup>. an occasion uppon the graunt of trade to reflecte whether itt weare not fitt to limitt the graunt for tearme of life".<sup>7</sup> Neither these quoted words nor the circumstances previously cited determine with certainty Father White's authorship of the *Declaration*, but relying upon the cogency of the evidence as a whole one may reasonably suggest the attribution of the tract to his capable pen. The Jesuit historian, Father Thomas Hughes, goes beyond suggestion and affirms without qualification that Andrew White was the author of the basically important "Declaratio" examined by him with learned care in the Jesuit archives.