

Liège, he returned to the England whence he had been banished, and at once applied for the honor of carrying the Faith to America. From this year, 1629, he seems to have made the forwarding of the proposed Maryland colony his chief business. It was no hack writer, therefore, no enthusiastic or venal company promoter who composed these fervid Maryland colonization tracts, who wrote first the *Declaration* for the information of the public and of his spiritual superiors, and then from the banks of the Potomac sent home a *Relation* of the actual beginnings of the colony, sharing with the world his Pisgah sight of a promised land where a great Bay ran between "two sweet lands . . . one of the delightfull-est waters I ever saw, except Potoemeck", and this river "of all I know, is the greatest and sweetest . . . so pleasant, as I for my part, was never satisfied in beholding it". These tracts embodied the genuine and zealous outpourings of a man with an idea, and the texts in which his idea was disseminated must always occupy a place of honor in the record of American writings of the colonization period.

Lawrence C. Wroth.

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