

the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. He also chartered the *Ark*, the ship that carried the expedition, and paid the way of twenty-five servants. In all he probably funded nearly one-fourth of the passengers who did not pay their own transportation. Lord Baltimore later claimed that he put most of his fortune into founding Maryland, an assertion probably not far from the truth.

With all the problems and heavy charges on his personal fortune, Lord Baltimore still had grounds for optimism. His six largest investor-leaders all fitted his model of the manor lord. All were from English ruling families. If they had been willing to conform, at least outwardly, to the Church of England, as others in their families had sometimes done, they would have been eligible to hold offices of power in England, such as justice of the peace or a seat in Parliament. Leonard Calvert was the Baron's next younger brother. Jerome Hawley was son of a member of Parliament and brother to a governor of Barbados. Like Baltimore himself, he had good connections at the court of Charles I, whose wife was a French Catholic princess. Thomas Cornwallis's great-grandfather had served in the household of Queen Mary; his grandfather, Sir Charles, had been ambassador to Spain; and his father, Sir William, had sat in Parliament. The Wintour brothers' father, Captain Edward Winters, had sailed with Sir Francis Drake, been captain of a ship against the Armada, and a member of several Parliaments. Lady Anne, their mother, was the daughter of the Earl of Worcester and their oldest brother, Sir John, was the Catholic Queen's secretary. Richard Gerard, who returned to England, served King Charles I during the English Civil War and figured in the court of Charles II.