

quested, proved sources of persistent disruption.¹⁶ A more charismatic leader than Leonard Calvert might have been able to manage these conflicts.

Calvert's tenure as governor ended in near disaster. A Protestant rebellion in 1645, initiated by an English sea captain, Richard Ingle, almost destroyed the colony. Whether any leader could have prevented this catastrophe, which was closely tied to the triumph of Parliament over Charles I in England, remains an open question.¹⁷ Calvert did not manage to regain control until late in 1646 and he died early the next year. By then Maryland had lost most of its settlers, who no longer saw there an orderly community in which hard work might bring prosperity. Lord Baltimore had to begin anew with new leaders, new colonists, and a quite different strategy.¹⁸

Little is known about Leonard Calvert's personal life. At his death he left a son and daughter in England, both underage as late as 1661. They must have been conceived when Leonard was in England in 1643 and early 1644, but to date no one has found a record of his marriage or when the children were born. Leonard Calvert made no mention of wife or children in the will he made on his deathbed in 1647. Possibly the children were illegitimate, but in Maryland no such scandal appears on record. There Leonard Calvert put his energies into governing and, with limited success, into developing his manor lands.

Thomas Cornwallis was also a man of ability and perhaps of greater enterprise than Leonard Calvert. He was a member of the Council from his arrival in Maryland in 1634 until late in 1642. Before coming to Maryland, he must have acquired some military experience. Governor Calvert relied on him to train the male inhabitants in the