

solution was too expensive to him, and the second much too dangerous. Instead the first Lord Baltimore agreed to include in his charter a clause that would exempt Maryland from the Statute of Mortmain, which had made it illegal in England for religious bodies to buy or receive gifts of land without special license from the King. Exemption from the statute would enable the Jesuits to acquire land and support their mission from its profits.²³

With the issue of support for the Jesuits settled, they helped the second Lord Baltimore find investors. Father Andrew White wrote the earliest promotional pamphlet (the 1633 *Declaration*) and probably gave personal attention to the venture in other ways. Many Catholics who had no wish to go or take responsibility for sending others contributed funds so that the Jesuits could finance the transportation of servants. Twenty Jesuit servants went in the *Ark* and over the next eight years the order brought in about thirty more. Possibly ten per cent of the settlers who arrived over the first eight years came as the result of Jesuit efforts.²⁴

Their very success, however, was to be one of the sources of conflict that disrupted the infant colony. The Jesuits were entitled to claim lands on a scale the second Lord Baltimore was reluctant to allow. In the end he reinstated the Statute of Mortmain and obtained an agreement from the English Jesuit Provincial that the missionaries, even as individuals, would claim no more land.²⁵

Two Jesuit priests, Father Andrew White and Father John Altham, and a lay brother, Thomas Gervase, sailed in the *Ark* for Maryland. Father White was the mission leader. At age 54 he must have been the oldest