

man aboard ship. Already he had had an active and often danger-filled life as a missionary and teacher. Born in London in 1579, he trained for the priesthood in Spain. In 1605 he was ordained and returned to England as a missionary, although it was illegal for Catholic priests to be in England at all. Before a year had passed he was in prison and then banished forever from his native land. He next entered the Society of Jesus and joined the new novitiate being formed especially for the English community in Louvain. In 1609 he took his first vows, completing the final four in 1619. Over the years he taught in various places, but especially at Louvain and at Liege, where he was Professor of Sacred Scripture. Intermittently he also continued dangerous missionary work in England.

Andrew White was eager to undertake a New World mission. As early as 1629 he was in correspondence with the first Lord Baltimore and by 1633 he was actively cooperating with the second Baron. He wrote the *Declaration of Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land*, which Lord Baltimore had printed in English for circulation to prospective investors. Father White's English superior, the Jesuit Provincial, sent a Latin version to Rome to help explain the Maryland project and gain permission for the English Province to participate.²⁶

Father Andrew White was a man of enthusiasms, as his writings show. To plant Christianity among the Indians was to make men "Angels who undertake it."²⁷ The narrative he sent Lord Baltimore of the voyage and the first settlement abounds with joyful description. The Chesapeake Bay was "the most delightful water I ever saw"; the Potomac River "the sweetest and greatest river I have ever seen, so that the Thames is but a little