

finger to it"; the site of St. Mary's City, the first settlement, "as good ground as I suppose is in all Europe."<sup>28</sup> Sometimes he indulged in flights of fancy such as the grandiose scheme he sent to Lord Baltimore in 1639 for multiplying population and profits in Maryland. Yet, Father White was also schooled to strict obedience that did not allow deviation from established policy, regardless of need. Indeed, he made a point of telling Lord Baltimore that Governor Calvert had not obeyed all his brother's instructions upon the arrival of the expedition in Virginia, without comment on the fact that the outcome was successful.<sup>29</sup>

Not all Father White's Jesuit contemporaries regarded him as qualified to lead, although his love of God and missionary zeal were never in question. Henry More, the English Provincial in the late 1630s, found him a man of excellent talent but not excellent judgment, a man with prudence "of medium grade."<sup>30</sup> In 1637 Thomas Copley replaced Father White as head of the mission. White then concentrated his efforts on converting the local Indians, the "glorious Enterprise" of the *Declaration*, at which he evidently excelled.

His sojourn in Maryland ended after eleven years with a disaster not of his making. In 1645 Richard Ingle took him to England in chains after provoking a Protestant rebellion in the colony. There, at the age of 67, Father White was once more imprisoned, tried, and banished from English territory to which he was not to return until shortly before his death some years later.

How did Father White behave as the spiritual Catholic leader of the expedition that sailed in the *Ark*? Was he careful to converse primarily with the Catholic gentlemen and obey his Baron's instructions to keep Cath-