

or cruel treatment will prevent them from reaching their goals. The young servants who came to Maryland were promised land at the end of their service and in England there was no such promise. Those with the enterprise to go went to make their fortunes. They probably did not expect to obtain great riches; but surely they hoped for a better future than they knew England was prepared to supply.

Did any go primarily because they were Catholics? It is usually said that the servants were mostly Protestants. The fact that Lord Baltimore's first instructions especially warned against offending the Protestants on the *Ark* suggests that this assertion has basis in fact. Unfortunately only twelve of the servants left any signs of their religion. Of these, six were Catholic and six were Protestant, and some of the Catholics may have converted after coming to Maryland. The Jesuits wrote with joy of the converts they made during the first few years. Probably most of the servants sought opportunity, rather than freedom to be Catholic.³⁸

The known careers of two servants serve to illuminate the lives of others who sailed on the *Ark* and the *Dove*. William Edwin was 21 when the *Ark* departed. He went as a servant of Richard Gerard, who returned to England and transferred to the Jesuits the land owed him for Edwin's transportation. Edwin was a Protestant, but one loyal to Lord Baltimore, and did not leave with most of the other early Protestant settlers after Ingle's Rebellion. He was free of his service and a planter by 1638, when he gave his proxy to the Jesuit overseer, William Lewis, to represent him in the Assembly. At that time Edwin was probably a tenant on a Jesuit manor. Eventually he took up land of his own and opened an