

Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, had prepared as well as he could for his New World venture. The ship-board society resembled his plan, with men of birth as leaders, and men and women used to hard work committed to several years of service. The Jesuit missionaries provided his Catholics with a ministry, exercised he hoped, with suitable discretion. As he wrote Sir Thomas Wentworth, an old friend of his father's, shortly after the departure of the *Ark* and the *Dove*, "I have sent a hopeful Colony to Maryland, with a fair and probable Expectation of good Success."<sup>53</sup>

Father Andrew White rushed his first report on the voyage back to Lord Baltimore, who in turn quickly (by July or August 1634) published a version of it as *A Relation of...Maryland*, along with new conditions of Plantation and the advertisement for a second voyage:

Whosoever intends to partake in this second Voyage, must come, or send before the 20. of October next ensuing, to M. William Peaseley Esq. his Lordsh. brother-in-law, at his house on the back-side of Drury-lane, over against the Cock-pit on the field-side: And there to him deliuer their transportation-money, according to the number of men they meane to send over, at the rate of sixe pounds a man, to the end convenient passage may bee reserved for them, in his Lordsh. shipping; beyond which time it will not be profitable for any to partake in this second Voyage.

15. July 1634

Success was still by no means certain, but as one contemporary wrote at the close of a translation of the Maryland charter, possibly completed as early as 1635, "a good end crowns the work."