

merchant in the early 1640s. Certainly he was an energetic entrepreneur of the kind needed in Lord Baltimore's colony. But how successful he was is less easy to determine. A colleague in the tobacco trade was Captain Richard Ingle, who sacked Cornwallis's house in the raid on St. Mary's in 1645 and induced all his servants to desert him. This proved a major setback from which Cornwallis never fully recovered.

Cornwallis thought it important to live like a manor lord and he may have been the only early leader to do so. His house on the Manor of Cornwaleys Cross was richly furnished, especially by comparison to other planter's houses, including Leonard Calvert's, as shown in estate inventories of the time. (An estate inventory is a list of moveable property taken at the owner's death.) The walls of the "Cross house" were hung with tapestries and fine china graced the table. No wife joined Cornwallis in Maryland to demand these amenities. She was ill and remained behind in England. Clearly he cared about the appearance of wealth and power as well as its acquisition.<sup>20</sup>

An able commander, an energetic developer, a trustworthy lieutenant, even if on some issues he disagreed with his Lord, Thomas Cornwallis was an ideal lord of a Maryland manor. Lord Baltimore could have used more like him.

## **The Jesuits**

The Jesuit order was a major promoter of the Maryland enterprise. As early as 1629 the first Lord Baltimore sought Jesuit support for his plans for a colony. He and Richard Blount, the English Jesuit Provincial,