

the Anacostans on territory around present-day Washington. Invading tribes made forays from the North and at times lived on Maryland territory, and these Indians were of the Five Nations—Senecas and Iroquois. Later history records raids by other kinds of Indians, accompanied by violence and massacres, generally in western Maryland.

The "Ark" and the "Dove"

The projector of the Maryland colony was the first Lord Baltimore—George Calvert, a Yorkshireman whose devotion to James I had first made him Secretary of State, later Baron of Baltimore (1619), and finally given him a grant of land for a colony in Newfoundland. This unpropitiously cold territory Calvert called "Avalon" or "Ferryland"; but he had no peace, as invading French made continuous residence untenable. For eight months in 1627 Lord Baltimore attempted to live in Avalon with his family; then he left for the warmer climate of Virginia. His intention was "to plant to the southward", but on his return to England, Lord Baltimore persuaded Charles I, James' successor, to give him a charter of his own composition. On presentation to the King, blanks were left for the name of the colony and the date. It is said that Charles filled in the name *Terra Mariae* to honor Henrietta Maria, his French queen.

Before June 20, 1632 when the charter was dated, George, the First Lord Baltimore, died and was succeeded by his son, Cecil. It was the Second Lord Baltimore who organized the expedition to Maryland in two vessels, the *Ark* of 360 tons and the *Dove* of 60 tons. Assisting him was the Jesuit priest, Father Andrew White, for Cecil, as his father had been since 1624, was a Roman Catholic. Father White, with two members of the Calvert family (not including the Proprietor), sailed from Cowes on the Isle of Wight on November 22, 1633. How many took passage and how many were Catholics we do not know. One hundred and twenty-eight took the oath of supremacy which Catholics always refused to accept; yet the *Ark* alone was twice the size of the Plymouth Colony's *Mayflower*, which had carried over one hundred passengers.

January 1634 saw the two vessels at the Barbados where they delayed for twenty days. On February 24th Leonard Calvert, as lieutenant-governor, put in at Point Comfort, Virginia. The first stop within the limits placed by the charter—"from Watkin's Point unto that part . . . which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude"—was at