

The ARK and the DOVE sail for NEW ENGLAND in 1633.
From COWES, Isle of Wight, England.



The Ark was a 400-ton English Merchant Ship hired in 1633 by Lord CECIL CALVERT, 2nd. BARON BALTIMORE, to bring 140 English Colonists and their equipment and supplies to the new Colony and PROVINCE of MARYLAND, one of the original 13-Colonies of BRITISH COLONIAL AMERICA on the Atlantic Ocean eastern seaboard.



The Ark and The Dove on the water.



On this historic trans-oceanic voyage from England in late 1633 and early 1634, *The Ark* was accompanied by the much smaller “ship’s boat”, the 40-ton Pinnace, *The Dove*.

As a ship's boat, the Pinnace is a light boat, propelled by oars or sails, carried aboard Merchant Vessels and War Ships in the Age of Sail to serve as a tender.

The DOVE was subsequently lost at sea in a storm and has never been recovered along with all her crew and passengers.



Kingdom of England

Name	<i>The Ark</i>
Owner	Hired by <u>Cecilius Calvert, 2nd. Baron or Lord Baltimore, (1605–1675)</u>
Launched	circa. 1630
General characteristics	
Tons burthen	400
Length	Approximately 132 feet (40 m) on deck
Beam	32 feet (9.8 m)
Draft	14–15 feet (4.3–4.6 m)
Depth of hold	14 feet (4.3 m)
Propulsion	Sail
Sail plan	Three masted, Sprintsail & topsail, fore course, fore topsail & fore topgallant, main course, main topsail and main topgallant, Lateen mizzen with square topsail.
Crew	Approximately 40 seamen
Armament	Unknown, but probably capable of mounting 20-25 cannon.

The Voyages of the Migrant Ships ARK and DOVE

Maryland Historical Society

On June 20, 1632, King Charles I of England granted CECILIUS CALVERT, 2nd. BARON BALTIMORE, Proprietorship and Vice-Regal powers for a new Colony named **MARYLAND** in British Colonial America.



Early Life and Education.

CECIL CALVERT was born on 1605 in Kent, England, to GEORGE CALVERT, a young English lawyer and assistant to Lord Cecil (1563–1612), Secretary of State to King James I, and was christened "CECILIUS" in honour of his father's employer. His mother, was Anne Mayne, and he was the first of several sons. At the time, his father was under religious pressure to "conform" to Anglican doctrine, and all ten children were baptised into the Church of England.

CECIL CALVERT entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1621. His mother died the following year. In 1625, his father, George Calvert, was created the first **BARON BALTIMORE**, of Baltimore, County Longford, in the peerage of IRELAND, which did not give him a seat in the English House of Lords. He formally converted to Roman Catholicism the same year, and it is likely that his children followed him; at least his sons did.

Cecil Calvert, 2nd Baron Baltimore (1605–1675), was the first Proprietor of the Province of MARYLAND, 9th. Proprietary Governor of the Colony of NEWFOUNDLAND, and 2nd of the Colony of Province of AVALON to its southeast. His full title was "**First Lord Proprietary, Earl Palatine of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon in America**".

He received the Proprietorship after the death of his father, George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore (1579–1632), for whom it had originally been intended. Cecil, Lord Baltimore, established and managed the Province of Maryland from his home, Kiplin Hall, in North Yorkshire, England. As an English Roman Catholic, he continued the legacy of his father by promoting religious tolerance in the Colony.

MARYLAND became a haven for Catholics in the New World, particularly important at a time of religious persecution in England. LORD BALTIMORE governed Maryland for 42-years as LORD PROPRIETOR and GOVERNOR of NEWFOUNDLAND for the PROVINCE of AVALON.

Leaving England

By mid-summer 1633, LORD BALTIMORE had chartered a full-rigged ship, the *Ark of London* (a.k.a. Ark of Maryland) of about 350-tons to carry the first 130 to 150 Settlers and supplies to the new Colony.

*(Tonnage refers to "tons burden", a measure of space available for cargo unless said to be weight). He also acquired a small vessel, the *Dove* "of the burthen of ffortie (40) tons," to accompany the *Ark* as its Pinnace (a tender and scout) and to carry some baggage and supplies.*

In mid-October 1633 after fitting out at Blackwall, London, England the *Ark* and the *Dove* dropped down the Thames to anchor off Gravesend where they were to take on stores and passengers. Soon after that, John Coke, the Secretary of State, sent an urgent dispatch to Admiral John Pennington:

"The Ark of London, Richard Lowe, Master, carrying men for Lord Baltimore to his new plantation sailed from Gravesend contrary to orders" and those aboard had "not taken the oath of allegiance to the Crown" as they were required to do by a Warrant from Whitehall dated July 31. The Ark was intercepted and taken back under guard to Tilbury Hope across from Gravesend. The oath was administered by October 29 and the ships received permission to leave England on October 30, "Provided there be no other person or persons aboard the said shippe or pinnace but such as have or shall have taken the oath of allegiance as aforesaid."

The ships then made their way to Cowes, Isle of Wight to pick up more Settlers where they awaited favourable weather. They received final instructions from Lord Baltimore on September 15. BALTIMORE sent detailed instructions for the governance of the Colony. He directed his brother to seek information about those who had tried to thwart the Colony and to contact WILLIAM CLAIBORNE to determine his intentions for the Trading Station on Kent Island.

BALTIMORE also emphasized the importance of religious toleration among the Colonists, who numbered nearly equally Catholic and Protestant.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, two Jesuit Priests including Father Andrew White and nearly 200 more Settlers boarded before the ships set out across the Atlantic Ocean.

On Saturday, November 22, 1633, the *Ark* and the *Dove* finally sailed for Maryland, heading west along the South Coast of England with fair weather and following winds. On Monday morning the 24th, she passed the Western Capes of England.

Then on evening of November 25th., FATHER ANDREW WHITE, the Jesuit Priest, wrote:

"The wind changed so violent, and tempestuous as the Dragon (a 600-ton English ship) was forced back to Falmouth [Falmouth] not able to keep the sea. Our Master was a very sufficient seaman, and Shipp as strong as could be made of oake and iron, 400 tonne kingbuilt; makinge fair weather in great storms. Now the Master had his choise, whether he would return England as the Dragon did, or saile so close up to the winde, as if he should not hold it he must necessarily fall upon the Irish shore, of these two, out of a certaine hardinesse and desire to trie the goodness of his ship, in which he had never been at sea afore, he resolved to keep the sea, with great danger, wanting sea room.

"The *Dove* was unable to keep at sea in this storm and ran northeast to the Scilly Isles, 30 miles north of the north coast of Cornwall. She was not to be seen again by the *Ark* until January at Barbados. Then on November 29th. the *Ark*, now alone, encountered very violent weather:

"Before we could take in our main Course [sail] which we only carried, a furious winde suddainely came, and split it from top to toe and then the helm being bound up, and the ship left without saile or government, floated at hull like a dish [then] by little and little still more we were with milder weather freed from all those horrors."

With better weather the *Ark* turned southward and sailed past the coast of Spain to the Canary Islands where she turned west southwest for the West Indies. In milder weather, the expedition crossed the Atlantic and sailed through **CAPE CHARLES** (headland) and **CAPE HENRY** into the large harbour and lower bay called **HAMPTON ROADS** at the entrance to the **CHESAPEAKE BAY** and the mouth of the **JAMES RIVER**.

After meeting with the Virginians at their Colony and Capital of **JAMESTOWN**, they continued up the Bay to the Potomac River, then further upstream and landed on March 25, 1634 at Blakistone Island (later called St. Clement's Island). There they erected a cross and celebrated their first Mass with Father Andrew White.



Several days later, they returned downstream and founded the first Settlement at **St. MARY'S CITY** (in the future St. Mary's County), on March 27, 1634, on land purchased from the native Yaocomico Tribe, a branch of the Piscataway Indians.

First Arriving in Maryland

On January 3, 1634, the *Ark* entered the fortified English port of BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, after a fast passage of 43-days from Cowes, Isle of Wight that covered 3,500 to 4,000 nautical miles. By mid-January she was ready to leave when the *Dove* unexpectedly arrived in company with the *Dragon*.

The *Ark* and *Dove* departed northward on January 24, stopping at St. Christophers (now St. Kitts) for 10-days and at Point Comfort at the mouth of the James River for 8- or 9-days. Then they sailed up the Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac River where they reached their first landing place in Maryland on March 24, 1634.

By March 27, GOVERNOR LEONARD CALVERT and his advisors had selected a site for their Town.

They named it *St Mary's*.



Later Trips

The *Ark* departed Maryland in late May 1634. By August she was in London being loaded for a return passage with passengers, consignments from Lord Baltimore and goods for Merchants and Planters in Virginia. She sailed in late September and arrived in Maryland in December 1634. She was back in London by August 1635.

RICHARD LOWE, who had been Master of the *Ark* since mid-1633, died aboard her in the Spring of 1639.

After her first two round trips to Maryland the *Ark* could have made four more annual voyages between August 1635 when she took on more guns in London and May 2, 1639, when Richard Lowe's Will was probated there.

After her arrival in Maryland, the *Dove* was used to explore the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay. Then she was sent to New England to trade for supplies. She arrived in Boston on August 29, 1634. Rather than return to St. Mary's promptly and directly as ordered, she stayed in Boston until October and then stopped on the way back at Point Comfort, Virginia. By coincidence LEONARD CALVERT, Maryland's Governor, and his two Commissioners were in nearby JAMESTOWN when the *Dove* arrived.

They went to Point Comfort for explanations. RICHARD ORCHARD, the *Dove's* Captain, claimed the wages due him and his crew had not been paid and refused to sail her until they were. When his claims were not met, all but one of the *Dove's* crew deserted. The *Dove* was finally returned to St. Mary's with mariners from Virginia, but a replacement crew to take her to England could not be found until August 1635.

The *Dove* departed then, a year late, but was never heard from again.

■ In 1628, CECIL CALVERT accompanied his father, along with most of his siblings and his stepmother, to the newly settled COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Colony failed due to disease, extreme cold and attacks by the French, and the family returned to England.

Settlement of the MARYLAND COLONY

Maryland Charter

LORD BALTIMORE, (i.e. CECIL CALVERT) received a Charter from KING CHARLES I for the new COLONY of MARYLAND, to be named after the Queen Consort, Henrietta Maria (wife of King Charles I).



This was shortly after the death, in April 1632, of Cecil's father, GEORGE who had long sought the Charter to found a Colony in the mid-Atlantic area to serve as a refuge for English Roman Catholics. The original grant would have included the western shore of the CHESAPEAKE BAY as far south as the POTOMAC RIVER and the entirety of the eastern shore (later known as the DELMARVA PENINSULA).

When the CROWN realized that Settlers from Virginia had already crossed the CHESAPEAKE BAY to begin settling the southern tip of their eastern shore, the Grant was revised to include the Eastern Shore only as far south as a line drawn east from the mouth of the Potomac River (including the future State of Delaware). Once that alteration was made, the final Charter was confirmed on June 20, 1632. This Charter was heavily contested by the 2nd Lord Baltimore's heirs and the Penn family in the **PENN-CALVERT BOUNDARY DISPUTE**.

BALTIMORE'S FEE for the Charter, which was legally a rental of the land from the King, was 20% of all gold and silver found and the delivery of two Native American arrows to the Royal Castle at WINDSOR, England every Easter.

The Charter established MARYLAND as a **PALATINATE**, giving Lord Baltimore and his descendants rights nearly equal to those of an INDEPENDENT STATE, including the rights to wage war, collect taxes and establish a Colonial Nobility. In questions of interpretation of rights, the Charter would be interpreted in favour of the Proprietor.

Supporters in England of the VIRGINIA COLONY opposed the Charter, as they had little interest in having a competing Colony to the north. Rather than going to the Colony himself, BALTIMORE stayed behind in England to deal with the political threat and sent his next younger brother LEONARD in his stead. He never travelled to Maryland.

While the expedition was being prepared, BALTIMORE was busy in England defending the 1632 Charter from former members of the Virginia Company. They were trying to regain their original Charter, including the entirety of the new MARYLAND COLONY, which had previously been included within the domains described as a part of Virginia. They had informally tried to thwart the founding of another Colony for years, but their first formal complaint was lodged with the "Lords of Foreign Plantations" (Lords of Trade and Plantations) in July 1633.

The complaint claimed that MARYLAND had not truly been unsettled, as stated in its Charter, because William Claiborne had previously run a trading station on Kent Island in the middle of the Chesapeake Bay off the eastern shore. It also claimed that the Charter was so broad as to constitute a violation of the liberties of the Colony's subjects. At this point, there were few Marylanders yet in residence.



Modern Piscataway Indian Leaders & Maryland Governor O'Malley

From England, BALTIMORE tried to manage the political relations with the Crown and other parts of Government. Claiborne, the Trader on Kent Island, resisted the new Settlement and conducted some naval skirmishes against it.

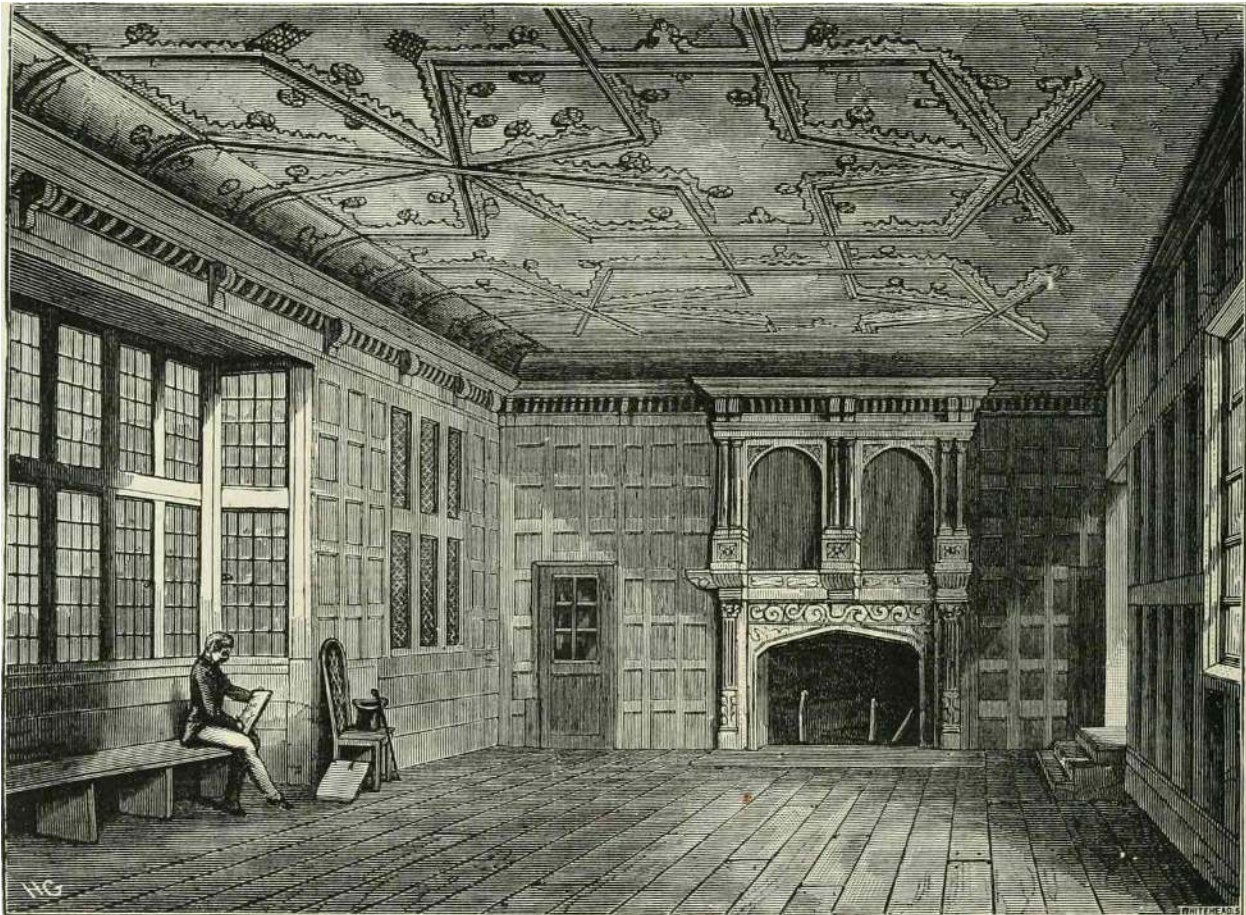
Calvert attempted to stay closely involved in the Governance of the Colony, though he never visited it. During his long tenure, he governed through deputies: the first was his younger brother Leonard Calvert (1606–1647) and the last was his only son Charles.

Crisis before and during the English Civil War

The enterprise of the **COLONIZATION OF MARYLAND** took place in the context of serious unrest in ENGLAND.

In 1629, KING CHARLES I had dissolved Parliament and governed for the next 11-years without consultation from any representative body. WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his STAR CHAMBER campaigned against both Puritans and Catholics. As a result, the Puritans and Separatists began to emigrate to New England in Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay Colony. Catholics began to see Maryland as a possible English-speaking place of refuge.

The COURT OF STAR CHAMBER, known simply as the “Star Chamber”, was a supplement to common-law courts in England. The Star Chamber drew its authority from the king's sovereign power and privileges and was not bound by the common law. The Star Chamber was so named for the star pattern on the ceiling of the room where its meetings were held, at WESTMINSTER PALACE.



LORD BALTIMORE, a Catholic, struggled to maintain possession of MARYLAND during the English Civil War by trying to convince Parliament of his loyalty; he appointed a Protestant, William Stone, as his Governor. It is accepted he did this exclusively to maintain possession of the Colony during the Civil War, as his loyalties were with King Charles I.

Religious toleration

On April 21, 1649, Maryland passed the MARYLAND TOLERATION ACT, also known as the "Act Concerning Religion", mandating religious tolerance for Trinitarian Christians only (those who profess faith in the "Holy Trinity" – Father, Son and Holy Spirit, excluding Non-Trinitarian faiths). Passed on September 21, 1649 by the General Assembly of the Maryland Colony, it was the first law establishing religious tolerance in the British North American Colonies. The Calvert family sought enactment of the law to protect Catholic Settlers and Non-Conformist Protestants who did not conform to the established Church of England. However, this Act was repealed a few years after its passage.

Baltimore's Colony in Newfoundland

Lord Baltimore's family also had the title to Ferryland and the Province of Avalon in Newfoundland. George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore administered the Colony between 1629 and 1632, when he left for the Colony of Virginia and later visited the northern reaches along the Chesapeake Bay (which included the future Maryland).

In 1637, however, Sir David Kirke acquired a Charter giving Cecil the title to the entire island of Newfoundland, superseding the Charter granted to his father George. The 2nd Lord Baltimore fought against the new Charter. Although, in 1661, he gained official recognition of the old Charter of Avalon, he never attempted to retake the Avalon Colony. Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, cited the huge expense of fighting the French Privateer de la Rade as one of the reasons for abandoning the Colony of Avalon in 1629.

Marriage and family

He married ANNE ARUNDELL, *Reichsgräfin von Wardour*, daughter of Thomas Arundell, 1st Baron Arundell of Wardour, in 1627 or 1628. They had 9-Children. Of the 9, only 3, including Charles, 3rd Baron Baltimore, survived to adulthood. Later, her name became the inspiration for the naming of one of the earliest Counties to be "erected" (founded), namely Anne Arundell County, Maryland.

Anne's father built HOOK MANOR, a Country House near Semley, Wiltshire for her in 1637 and gave the house (which still stands) to the couple in 1639.

CECIL CALVERT, 2ND LORD BALTIMORE, died in Middlesex, England, on November 30, 1675. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Charles.

Death and Burial

He died in England on November 30, 1675, aged 70 years. Parish records state that he is buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields Church, London, UK, though the exact location of his grave is unknown.

A plaque commemorating CECIL CALVERT was placed in St. Giles's in 1996 by the Governor of Maryland. However, genealogists for Kiplin Hall state, "*A number of the early Calverts were buried at St Giles in the Fields, Charing Cross Road, London. We cannot yet be certain whether Cecil is one of them.*" This is possibly due to poor record keeping of Catholic burials or numerous outbreaks of disease that overwhelmed burial staff and led to confusion in Parish Registers.

Legacy and honours - Maryland

Numerous place names honour the Barons Baltimore, including the Counties of Baltimore, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, and Frederick.

Cities which include variations of the Calvert and Lord Baltimore's name

- City of Baltimore
- Leonardtown
- St. Leonard
- Calvert Cliffs
- Anne Arundel County (Anne Arundel's original name spelling is preserved in the name of the County's Heritage Organisation "Ann Arundell County Historical Society")

Street names

- Cecil Avenue
- Calvert Street
- Charles Street in Baltimore
- Calvert Street in Brooklyn neighbourhood of South Baltimore
- Calvert Street in Washington
- Baltimore Avenue in Ocean City, Maryland
- Baltimore Street in Cumberland, Maryland
- Baltimore Street in La Plata, Maryland
- Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard (Maryland Route 648)
- Baltimore–Washington Parkway
- Lord Baltimore Drive in Owings, Maryland
- Lord Cecil Drive in Owings, Maryland

A 1908 statue of **CECIL, LORD BALTIMORE** stands on the steps at the West Entrance of the **Circuit Courthouse of Baltimore City** (built 1896–1900 and renamed **Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse** in the 1980s) facing Saint Paul Street and a small Court Plaza with a fountain. It is the site of annual "**Maryland Day**" (March 25th.) ceremonies which continue in the elaborate lobby and ceremonial courtrooms.



Harford County is named for Henry Harford, the illegitimate son of Frederick Calvert, 6th Baron Baltimore. Although precluded by his birth status from inheriting the peerage, he inherited the Lord Proprietorship, only to lose it later during the American Revolution.

The Flag of Maryland uses the arms of the Cecils along with the Calvert (father's family) black and gold paly (6 vertical bars), with a bend dexter counterchanged, and the Crossland (mother's family) red and white bottony counterchanged cross. The flag first flew on 11 October 1880, in Baltimore by the newly re-organized Maryland National Guard (State Militia) at a Parade marking the 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore Town (1729–1730). It also flew on October 25, 1888, at Gettysburg Battlefield for ceremonies dedicating monuments to the Maryland regiments of the Army of the Potomac and of the Confederate States Army.



During the Civil War, the black and gold chevrons were used as a symbol on uniforms and flags by the Northern (Union) Maryland soldiers and units and the bottony cross from the Crosslands by the Southern (Confederate) regiments from Maryland. The later reunification of the two squares of the Colonial Seal and Proprietary Family's Coat-of-Arms in the increased use of a "Maryland Flag" in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries symbolized the post-war reconciliation of the two sides of the bitterly divided border state. Officially, it was adopted as the State flag in 1904.

The Great Seal of Maryland, which was stolen in 1645, was replaced by a similar seal by Cecil. The seal features the Calvert arms and motto, which is still used in the Government of Maryland.

Newfoundland

- On the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland is the Settlement of Calvert
- Baltimore School is in nearby Ferryland.

Coat of arms

The black and gold quarters were the arms of the Calverts themselves, while the red and silver were for the Crosslands, the family of the 1st Baron's mother, Alice.

Shield:

- Quarterly, 1st and 4th Paly of six Or and Sable a bend counterchanged (Calvert),
- 2nd and 3rd Quarterly Argent and Gules over all a cross bottony counterchanged (Crosslands).

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet 2 pennants flying, the dexter Or, the sinister Sable

Supporters: Two leopards guardant Proper

Motto: (Italian), *Fatti maschii, parole femine*, meaning, "Manly deeds, womanly words."

The coat was the inspiration for the naming of the Baltimore oriole bird, whose orange and black feathers resembled Lord Baltimore's coat of arms. The bird in turn inspired the name of the Baltimore Orioles baseball team.

The MARYLAND EXPEDITION

On November 22, 1633 (390 years ago), after several delays, two ships, *The Ark* and *The Dove*, sailed from the Isle of Wight off the south coast of England. Three days later a storm in the English Channel separated *The Ark* from *The Dove*. When *The Dove* disappeared from view, she was flying distress lanterns, and those aboard *The Ark* assumed she had sunk in the storm.

A second more violent storm hit *The Ark* on 29 November 1633 and lasted three days, finally subsiding on December 1st. In the midst of the storm, the mainsail was split in half and the crew was forced to tie down the tiller and whip-staff so the ship lay a-hull, keeping her bow to the wind and waves as she drifted. This was the last bad weather *The Ark* encountered on the trans-Atlantic voyage.

On December 25th. 1633, wine was passed out to celebrate Christmas. The following day, 30 Colonists fell ill with a fever brought on by excessive drinking and 12 died, including two of the Roman Catholic Colonists. These were the only losses suffered on the voyage.

On 3 January 1633/34 (see below on the start of the New Year), *The Ark* arrived at the island of Barbados in the West Indies after a voyage of 42 days from England. About two weeks later, *Dove* arrived. As it was learned later, *Dove* had been able to reach the shelter of Plymouth Harbour where she rode out the storm.

On 24 January 1633/34, the ships departed Barbados. An earlier departure was intended but was delayed because Richard Orchard, Master (Captain) the *Dove* had departed inland to collect some debts and could not be found on the intended sailing date. After making a few other stops in the Caribbean Sea, on 24 February 1633/34 the two ships arrived at Point Comfort (now called Old Point Comfort) at the mouths of the James, Nansemond, and Elizabeth rivers, which formed the great harbour of Hampton Roads in Virginia.

This ended their ocean voyage which had lasted slightly over three months, of which 66 days were actually spent at sea. The two ships briefly stopped in Jamestown, Virginia up the James River.

After a week's stay, the Calvert Colonists then sailed northward up the large expanse of the Bay, landing on St. Clement's Island, also known as BLAKISTONE ISLAND, on the north shore of the Potomac River, across from Virginia's northern border, on 25 March 1634. This day was thereafter celebrated annually in the Colony and free State as Maryland Day. The Colonists planted a large cross, claiming the land in the name of Charles I, King of England, and holding their first communal Mass led by the accompanying Jesuit Chaplain, Father Andrew White.

The date 25 March has been traditionally taken to mark the end of the voyage, although, in fact, the voyage had actually ended earlier on 24 February, when *The Ark* and the *Dove* arrived at Point Comfort entering the North American continental waters. March 25 is the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a major Festival Day in the Liturgical Calendar. Until 1752, when England finally adopted the Gregorian Calendar, superseding the older and inaccurate Julian Calendar, March 25 was the start of the Civil New Year.

Although too small for the intended Settlement, St. Clement's provided a relatively secure base from which Leonard Calvert, (1606-1647), the first Governor of Maryland and younger brother of Cecilius, could explore the area and negotiate the purchase of land for the new Colony.

After a brief three-week stay on the island, the new Marylanders occupied a nearby Piscataway Indian village they had purchased on the St. George's (later the St. Mary's) River, several miles southeast from St. Clement's and about 12 miles northwest from Point Lookout, where the Potomac River enters the Chesapeake Bay.

The new English settlement was named St. Mary's City in honour of The Virgin, and later became the Provincial Capital, and then the County Seat/Courthouse in the first County to be established, St. Mary's County.

In the early summer of 1634, *The Ark* returned to England. The *Dove*, which had been also purchased by Calvert and the gentry investors in the new Colony, remained for the Settlers' use in and around the Bay and coasts of Maryland.

In August 1635, the *Dove* sailed for England carrying timber and beaver pelts, but she never arrived home and was presumed lost in a storm. (*Maryland Dove* shown above is a modern replica of the 17th. Century vessel.)

The Passengers & Crew on Board

Among the passengers on board *The Ark* and *The Dove* were LEONARD CALVERT and THOMAS GREENE, (1610–1651), of Bobbing, Kent, the first two Governors of Maryland. Leonard Calvert was the second son of George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore, the first Proprietor of the Province of Maryland. His elder brother Cecilius, who inherited the Colony and the Title, appointed Leonard to be Governor in his absence.

Name	Source	Remarks
Allen, Thomas	A N P	Shot at Point Lookout
Altham (Alcome), John, Rev.	A N P	Jesuit
Andrews, Anne,	P G	
Andrews, William	A N P G	
Ashmore (Ashmead), William	A N P	
Ashmore, John	A N P	of St. Michael's Manor, MD.
Baldrige, James	A N P G	No proof of entry
Baldrige, Thomas	A N P G	No proof of entry
Barefoote, James	A N P G	Died en route
Baxter, John	A N P	
Bean (Bayne), Ralph	A N P G	
Beckwith, Thomas, Esq.	A N P G	
Bendin, Anem	P	
Benham (Bennan), Anan	A N	
Bishop, Henry	A N P	
Bolles (Bowles), John	A N	
Bowlter, John	A P	Purser of the Ark
Bradley, Richard	N P	Killed by falling tree at Mattapanay
Briscoe, Henry	A P	Brother of Henry
Briscoe, John, Dr., Esq.	A P G	Surgeon
Browne, William	A N P	
John Bryant	H	Inference (killed by felling of tree at Mattapanay)
Burrows (Burraws), Matthew	A N P	
Calvert, George, Esq.	A N P G	Brother of Leonard
Calvert, Leonard, Gov, Esq.	A N P G	1st Governor of Maryland Province
Carle, John	A P	
Carnall, Thomas	P	
Carnell (Carnock), Christopher	A N	
Carnot, Christopher	A P	
Charington (Carrington), Thomas	A N P	
Cole, Richard, Gent.	A N P	
Cook, John	A N P	Circumstantial evidence

Cooper, Thomas	A N P	
Cornwallis, Thomas, Capt. Esq.	A N P G	Commissioner
Cox, Ann, Gentlewoman	A N P G	Widow, evidently sister of Richard Gerard, Wife of Thomas Greene Mrs. Ann Cox Later married Thomas Green
Cranfield, Edward, Esq.	A N P	
Curke (Kirk), John	A N P	Helper on the Dove
Darrel, Henry	P	
Dorrell (Darnall), Thomas, Esq.	A N	
Draper, Peter	A N P G	Leonard Calvert's Attorney
Duke, Richard	A N P G	
Edlowe, John	A N	Circumstantial evidence
Edwards, Richard, Dr.	A N P	Surgeon on the Ark (Chirurgion of Ark)
Edwards, Robert	A N P	
Edwin, William	A N P	
Elbin (Elkin), John	A N P	
Fairfax, Nicholas, Esq.	A N P G	Died en route
Fenwick, Cuthbert, Esq.	A N P G	(married Jane Eltonhead widow of Robert Moryson)
Fitter (Fidler), William,	A N P G	
Fleete, Henry, Capt.	A N G	Joined in Virginia
Francisco (Portugese Mulatto)	A N	
Fremond (Freeman), Lewis	A N P	
Garnest (Games), John	A N P	Gaines
Gerard, Richard, Esq.	A N	Knight Baronet, son of Sir Thomas GERARD, Lord Baron of Byrne.
Gervase (Gervais), Thomas, Esq.	A N P G	Jesuit
Gilbert, Edward	P	
Gilbert, Richard	A N	
Gore, Stephen	A N P	
Greene, Henry,	A P G	
Greene, Thomas, Esq.	A N G	
Griston (Grigson), Thomas	A N P	
Halfhead, John	A N P	
Hallowes John, Major	A N P G	Hollows Hollis
Harrington, Thomas	A P	
Harvey, Nicholas,	A N P G	Wife Jane married Thomas Green, one of his 3 wives.
Hawley, Jerome, Esq.	A N G	Commissioner
Heath, Thomas	A N P	
Hill (Hilles), John	A N P	
Hill, John, Capt.	A N G	
Hills, Richard	A N P	
Hillyard (Hillierd), John	A N P	
Hockley, James	A N P	
Hodges, Benjamin	A N P	

Hodges, Thomas	A P	
Holderen (Holdene), John	A N P	Holden
James (no last name)	N	
James, Henry	A N P	
Jennings, Josiah	P	Servant
Jennings, Mary	A N P	
Josiah	A N	Servant
Kenton, Richard	A N P	Boatswain on the Dove
Knowles, John	A	
Lawson, Samuel	A N P	Mate on the Dove
Lewis, William, Lt.	A N G	
Loe (Lowe, Lee), Richard	A N P	Master of the Ark
Ludstead (lulick), Richard	A N P	Lusthead
Marlburgh (Marlborough), John	A N P	
Martin, Christopher	A N	
Metcalf, John, Esq.	A N P G	Medcalf
Middleton, Charles	A N P	
Molcto, Fra.	A P	Malchet
Morgan, Roger	A N P	
Munns (Minnus), Thomas	A N P	
Neville (Nevill), John	A N P	
Neville (Nevill), Richard	A N P	Knevett, Mistaken for Nevitt (see next).
Nevitt, Richard	A N	
Norton, John, Jr.	A N	
Norton, John, Sr.	A N	
Orchard, Richard	A N P	Master (Captain) of the Dove
Perrie, Nicholas	A N P	Helper on the Dove
Perril, Michael	A P	Machael Perrill
Pike, Michael	A	
Pike, Robert	A N P	
Porter, Joan	P	
Price, John, Jr.	A N	
Price, John, Sr.	A N P	"white" & "black" Price
Price, Lodwick	A N P	Lodovick Price
Price, Thomas	A P	
Rabnett (Rabnot), Francis	A N P	
Robinson, John	A N P	
Rogers, Francis,	A N P G	
Saire (Sayre), William, Esq.	A N P G	
Sam (no last name)	N	
Sammon (Samman), Stephen	A N P	Salmon
Saunders John, Esq.	A N P G	Died en route, wife & children survived (Sanders) Partner of Cornwallis?
Sherley (Shoreley), Robert	A N P	Shirley (Potential for David Bell's Ancestry)
Simpson, Robert	A N P	
Slathan, Thomas	N	

Smith, Thomas	A N P G	Beheaded for piracy
		Wife Jane, daughters Jane. Gertrude
Smith, A.	P	
Smith, Madam Ann,	N G	Inference
Smith, Robert	A N	Inference
Smith, William	A N P	Inference
Smithson, Robert	A	
Smithson-Norman, Anne	A N	Inference
Sousa (Tousa), Matthias	A N P	(sic) see note 1 Tousa? Mulatto for Tousa.
Sousa, Samuel	P	Also Mulatto? or same as person of Note 1.
Tousa, Matthias?	A N P	See Matthias Sousa above. were there 3?
Stratham (Slatham), Thomas	A P	
Thompson (Tomson), John	A N P	Thomson?
Thompson, Richard	A N P	Attorney
Thompson, William	A N G	Inference
Thornton, James	A N P	
Thorowghood, Cyprian	A N G	Sprian, Inference
Vaughn, Robert, Capt.	A N G	
Walter, Roger	A N P	
Ward, Dameris	P	Wife of John
Ward, John	A N P	
Warrelow (no first name)	A N	Mate on the Dove
Watkins (Wilkins), Evans	A P	
Wells, John	A N	Inference
White, Andrew, Rev.	A N P G	Jesuit (Chronicled early MD in his Journals)
Whitehead, William	P	
Wintour, Edward,	A N G	Son of Lady Wintour
Wintour, Frederick, Esq.	A N G	Son of Lady Wintour
Wintour, Robert, Capt. Esq.	A N G	Son of Lady Wintour
Wiseman, Henry, Esq.	A N P G	
Wiseman, Robert	A N	
Zause, Matthias	A	USGENWEB believes this is a different person than Matthias Sousa
Josias ????	Transported	N
Sam ????	Transported	N
Francisco, mulatto	Transported	N
James ????	Transported	N

Notes, Section 1

1. Matthias Sousa embarked on the Ark and Dove from Barbados before the ships arrived at their destination.
2. Samuel Lawson opted to remain in Maryland and did not return with the ships
3. Further notes from the various sources see Notes Section 2.
4. David Bell's ancestry includes both Wilson and Shirley via the Paternal family lines that intermarried the Shirley Family of OH, IN and VA.

SHIP'S CREW

1. John Boulter. Purser and Steward of the Ark.
2. John Curke. Helper on the Dove.
3. John Games. On the Dove.
4. Richard Kenton. Boatswain on the Dove.
5. Samuel Lawson. Mate on the Dove.*** Potential relationship for David Bell **
6. Richard Orchard. Master of the Dove.
7. Nicholas Perrie. Helper on the Dove.
8. (Unknown) Mr. Warrelow. Mate on the Dove.

Sources;

The Society of the Ark and the Dove

US Genweb Project - List compiled by Rhoda Fone and Carole ? 2001

Mr. Newman's List from **The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate**, Harry Wright Newman, self-published, Washington, D.C., 1968, pp. 339-343 "**Documented List Of The Adventurers On The Ark And The Dove And Those Who Were Early Identified With The Settlement**"

The Founding of Maryland - Maryland Historical Site, author John T. Marck.

note: Sources are listed from my sources for further research by the reviewer.

David Bell 03/30/2003

update: 11/01/2005

Mr. Newman's Notes and Mr. Marck's Article are provided below.

- "Wm. Browne" (Hodges and Newman), as "William Brown, transported in 1633," has reference Patents AB&H:383 (Gibb)
- "John Bryant" (Hodges & Newman) has reference of Patent 1:166 and was transported in 1634 (Gibb)
- "Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., "Cuthbert Fenwick (Esq.) and "John Saunders:" See will and notes of Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick, Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. I, p. 219.
- "Mr. Nicholas Fairfax" (Hodges) has reference of Patents 2:346 of "Nicholas Fairfax immigrated 1633," and "Nicholas Fairfax immigrated 1633" (Patents 1:17, 42), and "Nicholas Fairfax immigrated 1633" (Patents 1:41) (Skordas)
- "Henry Fleete, Gent." appears in the records of the 1637/8 Freeman Assembly. See also Combs &c.'s Fleet Families.

- "Richard Lusthead (married sister of Luke Gardiner)" (Hodges) was also described as Richard Lushead, Lustwick and Lustick in various patents. He married Julian Gardner, daughter of Richard, and was deceased by 1650. See Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. I, pp. 82-95, Will of her brother, Luke Gardner
- "Fra Malchet" (Hodges) is probably the same as "Fra. Molcto" in Gibb's Supplement to Skordas (Patents 1:66, "transported in 1633"), and possibly the same as "Francisco, mulatto" (Newman)
- "Mr. Rogers" and "Francis Rogers" (Hodges) and "Francis Rogers, Gentleman" (Neman) are probably "Mr. Francis Rogers" of Gibb's Supplement (Patents 1:166)
- "Stephen Samnan" (Hodges) and "Stephen Sammion" (Newman) are undoubtedly the same, and probably the same as "Stephen Tammion, transported 1633" (Patents 1:110, Gibb)
- "Robert Shirley" (Hodges) and "Robert Sherley or Sherby" are undoubtedly "Robert Sherleys, transported in 1633" (Patents AB&H:65, Gibb)
- "Mathias Tousa," "Mathias Tousa, mulatto" and "Mathias Sousa" (Hodges), and "Mathias Sousa, mulatto" are probably all "Mathias Tousa, transported in 1633" (Patents 1:19, Gibb) and the Ark and Dove Society lists as "Matthias Zause"
- "Christopher Martin" (Newman), not included on Hodges' list was transported in 1634, and has reference of Patents AB&H:244 (Gibb)
- "Mr. Richard Gerrard, immigrated 1633" has reference of Patents AB&H:66 (Gibb)
- Not included in the above lists is possible passenger **Samuel Richloe**, who was transported in 1633 (Patents AB&H:383, Gibb)

SOURCES:

The Early Settlers of Maryland, an Index to Names of Immigrants Compiled from Records of Land Patents, 1633-1680, in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, edited, with an introduction, by Gust Skordas, then-Assistant Archivist, Maryland State Archives, and published by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968, hereinafter Skordas; and its companion volume, **A Supplement to Early Colonial Settlers of Maryland** by Carson Gibb, published 1997 by the Maryland State Archives (this latter source is a database containing about 8,600 entries consisting of corrections and additions to Skordas).

Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684 by Father Andrew White, Maryland State Archives, edited by Clayton C. Hall, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, republished by the Maryland State Archives..

Rev. Father Andrew White, A Relation of the Colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore in Maryland, translated by N.C. Brooks, Baltimore, 1847, pp. 18 -24, and reprinted in *American History Told by Contemporaries*, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, New York, 1898, volume 1, "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage unto Maryland."

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND

The **Province of Maryland** was an **English** and later **British colony** in North America that existed from 1632 until 1776, when it joined the other twelve of the **Thirteen Colonies** in **rebellion** against **Great Britain** and became the **U.S. state of Maryland**. Its first settlement and Capital was **St. Mary's City**, in the southern end of **St. Mary's County**, which is a peninsula in the **Chesapeake Bay** and is also bordered by four tidal rivers.

The Province began as a **PROPRIETARY COLONY** of the English Lord Baltimore, who wished to create a haven for English Catholics in the New World at the time of the European wars of religion. Although Maryland was an early Pioneer of religious toleration in the English Colonies, religious strife among Anglicans, Puritans, Catholics, and Quakers was common in the early years, and Puritan rebels briefly seized control of the Province.

In 1689, the year following the **Glorious Revolution**, **John Coode** led a rebellion that removed Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, from power in Maryland. Power in the colony was restored to the Baltimore family in 1715 when **Charles Calvert, 5th Baron Baltimore**, insisted in public that he was a **Protestant**.

Despite early competition with the **Colony of Virginia** to its south, and the Dutch colony of **New Netherland** to its north, the **Province of Maryland** developed along very similar lines to **Virginia**. Its early settlements and population centres tended to cluster around the rivers and other waterways that empty into the Chesapeake Bay, and, like Virginia, Maryland's economy quickly became centred on the cultivation of **tobacco**, for sale in Europe. The need for cheap labor, and later the mixed farming economy that developed when tobacco prices collapsed, led to a rapid expansion of **indentured servitude**, **penal transportation**, and forcible immigration and **enslavement of Africans**.

Maryland received a larger felon quota than any other province.

The PROVINCE OF MARYLAND was an active participant in the events leading up to the American Revolution, and echoed events in New England by establishing committees of correspondence and hosting its own tea party similar to the one that took place in Boston. By 1776 the old order had been overthrown as Maryland citizens signed the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**, forcing the end of British Colonial rule.