

Seigniorie In Early Maryland

Publication of the

DESCENDANTS OF LORDS OF THE MARYLAND MANORS

Seigniorie In Early Maryland

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Descendants of Lords of
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Dedication by the Descendants of Lords of the Maryland Manors of the Marker at Poynton Manor, Charles County, Md., April 24, 1949, unveiled by little Miss Patricia Lynn Hawkins, a lineal descendant of Capt. William Stone, Esq., Lord of Poynton Manor and 3d Provincial Governor of Maryland.

Seigniority In Early Maryland

with a list of manors and manor lords

by

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PREFACE

This brochure is not published with the intention of having the world today look upon 17th century Maryland as one in which some one hundred baronial lords lived in ample manor houses and held feudal sway over numerous freehold and leasehold tenants, but it is published to acquaint the readers of American history with an informal knowledge of the fundamental principles of a baronial court as it existed in Maryland and to acquaint those readers with some facts about the social fabric of early Maryland.

It furthermore does not wish to convey that the entire social life of 17th century Maryland revolved around baronial courts, with the Lord of the Manor strutting about the demesne with his retainers or his consort, the Lady of the Manor, parading in silks and satins bedecked with valuable jewels. That this condition did exist to a certain extent is a matter of public record, and exercised a limited influence upon life in the sixteen hundreds around the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay, but there were only slightly more than one hundred manorial domains, whereas the plantations without seigniori numbered into the thousands.

Within this world of one hundred or more lordships, however, a certain romantic picture did exist, if a positive approach is made to the study and if one has the imaginary qualities to apprehend romance and human interest. Even to the materialistic Marxist thinker of today, if he has the truth and integrity to admit, there is romance to a newly ordained resiant upon the manor paying fealty with a low, sweeping bow to Mistress Mary Brent, the Lady of St. Gabriel's Manor. And is there not a picturesque flavour to the seisin or delivery when the Lord grasped a small portion of the turf on his manor and presented it to his new tenant as a symbol of possession, or broke a twig from a nearby tree on the leasehold, retained a portion and gave the other half to his tenant—again a symbolism of peaceful possession.

And is there not a fanciful portraiture mingled with romance of the leaseholder appearing at the manor house before the Lord or the Lady at the feast of St. Michaelmass with his "too bushels of corne and too capons". And there is certainly more than human interest, perhaps a gesture of the joyous Maryland living, when Abel Wakefield appeared before his Lord each New Year's Eve with "foure gallons of wyne", as stipulated in his lease.

There is romance throughout the 17th century in Maryland not only interwoven around the baronies and the manors, but interlaced with the plantations as well. Is there not some romance fabricated into the life of Hynson's Town Plantation in 1663, when young Thomas Hynson, Gent., became involved with Ann Gaines his servant

maid? As a gentleman of honour he married her and thus escaped an unreasonable number of lashes at the public whipping post. The marriage was frankly recorded at court as Thomas Hynson, Gent., and Ann Gaines, servant. Notwithstanding his sacrifice in making a servant girl the mother of his children, he was suspended for one year and one day as Magistrate for Kent County.

There is more than romance but drama when George Talbot, Esq., of Susquehanna Manor, murdered Christopher Rousby, the King's Collector of Customs, while both were under the influence of too many toddies on board a merchant vessel in Maryland waters. The captain of the vessel placed him under the custody of Lord Howard of Effington, then Governor of Virginia. But his wife and several friends sailed from the head of Chesapeake Bay up the York River, and one winter's night succeeded in freeing him from jail and carried him off to his Manor of Susquehanna.

Economic conditions of the times, though contrary to some contemporary thought, did justify manorial courts in 17th century Maryland. Feudalism existed in England much longer than it did on the Continent, for the Englishman was slow to change, and the economic institutions of old England were brought to the shores of the Chesapeake intact and remained identical with those in England until changing conditions and liberal thoughts of men overthrew them.

It is a matter of record that there were seventeen gentlemen of rank and fashion with nearly two hundred servants on board the Ark and the Dove, and for many decades later the ruling class in Maryland was drawn exclusively from the upper strata of English society. Their economic and social background therefore demanded an environment of baronies and manors, and such a system was compatible with their way of life.

The conservative social institutions of the 17th century were nonetheless confronted with left thinkers similar to our present social institutions. In America today there is an enemy who is appalling chiefly because of his solidarity, in part brutally enforced and in part inspired by a fanatical sense of mission and duty. This enemy is instructing the younger generation that certain concepts taught in the home, the school, and church to the older generation living today are wrong, and with a force uncontrolled is overthrowing our social institutions and form of Government by evolution if not by revolution.

The Maryland conservatives and ruling class were confronted first with the liberalism of the Puritans and Dissenters who overthrew the Council and the House of Delegates in 1654, but regained their established mode of living by the defeat of Puritanism in England and the return of the House of Stuart to the throne. Later, the liberalism of

Coode, Beall, Jowles, Blakistone, and others, leftists of that day, overthrew the Proprietary Government of Lord Baltimore in 1689 and brought a new social and economic order to Maryland. The decline of seigniorship therefore was imminent under the semi-radicalism, mingled with intolerance, of Coode and his accomplices, yet negro slavery did as much as any visible force to abolish the manorial system or have it fade from the social fabric of 18th century Maryland.

It is a present-day tendency to belittle and tear down the best of our American heritage, and truthful writers are overlooking that manorial grandeur of Maryland which undeniably existed, while the left writers are attempting to deny its importance or even existence. Even some Maryland gentlemen of the old school refuse to acknowledge its role and one writing in a publication published by the authority of the State of Maryland, that is, Archives of Maryland, vol. 53, says "To look upon 17th century Maryland in which . . . large landowners lived in ample manor houses and held sway . . . is a romantic picture which is not justified either by the provincial records or by the economic conditions of the times".

Records do justify it and its existence is substantiated by source documents when blind spots are removed and, as expressed previously, a positive approach is made.

The manorial system was an *institution*, the oldest form of land tenure known, and not synonymous nor should it be confused with glamour, romance, ample houses, and wealth, as the foregoing quotation would lead the readers of the Maryland Archives to believe. The 17th century Maryland dwelling was expediently small, but no matter how compact and crude that house was, and if it were the dwelling house of the Lord of a Manor, it was *the manor house* where court was held.

The English and Scot county gentry left large manor houses of the old country and by economic necessity constructed smaller houses until a more propitious period. One hundred and fifty years later history repeated itself, for the younger sons of the county gentry along the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River left their ample 18th century homes and traveling over mountains instead of an ocean by economic expediency lived in small and crude log cabins until a more propitious time.

The court rolls being the private records of the Lord, the opportunity of references creeping into the provincial records was negligible. The many references that are found are sufficient evidence to give the matter worthy consideration and thoughtful treatment. When it is considered that the heart of the manorial order was in St. Mary's County, and the deeds and leases from the first day of the county to

about 1823 have been destroyed by fire, it can be understood why the historian is without more positive evidence. If the deeds were extant, perhaps we could obtain additional evidence of feudalism in 17th century Maryland, yet those records of the manorial system that do remain are undeniably sufficient.

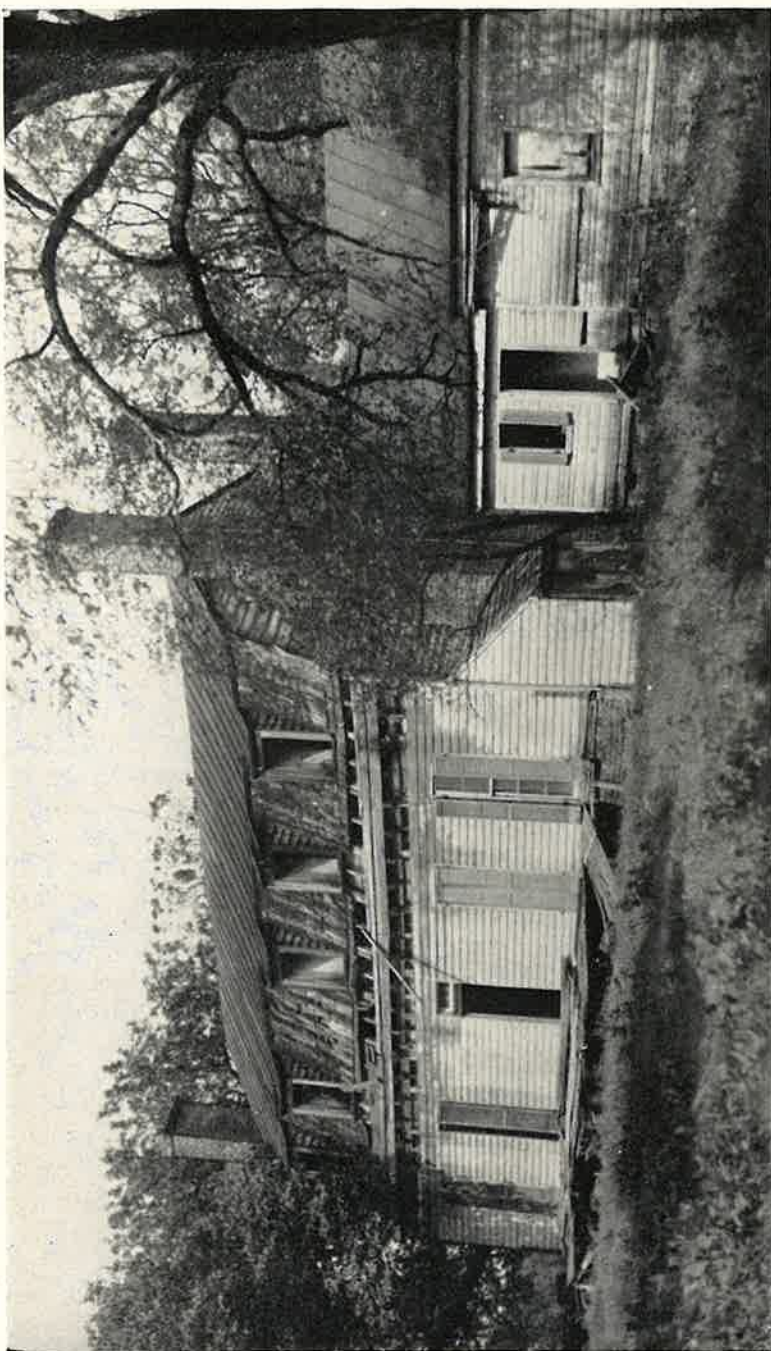
As communists and fellow travelers are influencing our destiny through all mediums to formulate public opinion and as it is not altogether an uncertainty that Marxists will write the history books for the American school children in the future, it is well to reflect and review some of the spiritual heritage of the past and to give some concerted evidence of it for future generations, as this brochure aims to present.

It is regretted that the valuable data in the Calvert papers, heretofore buried at the Maryland Historical Society, have not been available for study in connection with this informal discourse. It is only through the efforts of the National Society of Founders and Patriots of America with voluntary contributions from its chapters and members throughout the States, principally through the initiative of their Vice-President General, Mrs. Charles Payson Blinn Jr., of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, who as Laura Maryland Carpenter was born on St. Clement's Manor in St. Mary's County, that the Society raised \$5,000 during 1948 for the preservation and indexing of the rare and valuable Calvert papers.

Even some of the eminent authoritative writers on Maryland land tenure, such as Kilty in his *Landholders Assistant*, published at Baltimore in 1808, give only a casual review of lordships. Kilty states "the peculiarly manorial grants did not out last the 17th century and probably were beginning to disappear before 1660".

The first statement is probably correct, though two lordships were created after 1700, but from 1633 (the first grant) to 1722 (the last grant), there were 89 years—sufficient to build and produce four generations. Of the second statement, 46 manorial grants out of a total of 112 were made after January 1, 1660, or 41 percent of the whole. If the system were losing its effective power or were petering out after 1660, then why was more than 40 percent of the total granted after that year? The aggregate acreage of seigniorial patents from 1633 to 1722 totaled 232,353* acres, and when the compactness of Maryland in that day is considered, 232,353 acres, nearly a quarter of a million, were definitely not an infinitesimal portion of her seated plantations.

*Including the 10,000 acres which Fleete did not take up, estimating St. Augustine's Manor as 10,000 (being a vast tract of no definite acreage) and estimating Chandler, Oversee, Crayford, St. John's, and St. Helen's as 1,000 acres each.



Old manor house on Causine Manor, Charles Co., Md., before its complete demolition by the present owner in 1949. It was formerly the manorial seat of the Causine family and was an excellent example of the blend of French Provincial and early Maryland colonial architecture.

SEIGNIORY IN EARLY MARYLAND

"On the social and tenurial sides, Maryland stands in a class by itself among the colonies of the English world—no such form of aristocratic and seigniorial life characterized either the Barbadoes or Leeward Islands and no such transplanting of a manorial system took place in any other of the English continental possessions. At the beginning Maryland was no mere palatinate on paper; it was a land of actual manors, demesne lands, freehold tenements, rent rolls, and quit rent"—C. M. Andrews.

The heritage and traditions of Maryland are manifold. As Professor Charles McLean Andrews, late of Yale University, expressed in his history, "Maryland stands in a class by itself".¹

To state that Maryland was different from her sister Colonies would not be an exaggeration, for within the Colony or Province, as it was formally called, the English way-of-life was carried out or portrayed to a greater degree than the other American Colonies. The Maryland counties were subdivided into parishes and hundreds after the English system and each plantation when granted by the Barons of Baltimore bore a distinctive title which became the official name for that tract whenever it was alienated. While the names of some of the plantations would indicate that a sense of humor was not lacking among the 17th century settlers, many were given titles of old English estates by the original patentees in memory of their native or ancestral homes. But it was the manorial system of land tenure which made Maryland distinctive from the other Colonies, for in Maryland only were manorial courts of semifederal structure and possibly baronies with hereditary titles of honour successfully and consistently fostered during the sensitive years of her history. The entire Province in fact was comparable to a great barony and a number of official documents referred to Maryland as a Palatinate for several years after the initial settlement at St. Mary's in 1634.

The English upon acquisition of New Netherlands in 1664 inherited the patroon system from the Dutch, as instituted by the New Netherlands Company, but technically the patroon proprietorships differed somewhat in principle and structure from the English manorial order.² The Dutch patroon was larger in area and scope than the Maryland

¹ The Colonial Period of American History, vol. 1, pub. 1934.

² See, "The Patroons and Lords of Manors on the Hudson", by Montgomery Schuyler, published by Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America.

Manor and although the basic origin was the same, the manorial system in Maryland granted greater liberties to the freeholders and tenants, a number of whom maintained high social positions in the Province.³ The dwellers on a patroon were held virtually in vassalage and were denied many of the rights which were afforded the residents on a Maryland manor.

In the Carolinas John Locke and Lord Ashley prepared in 1669 an elaborate feudal system of government with landgraves, caciques, and barons, which would have been obsolete even on the Continent of Europe, but the colonists⁴ on the Ashley, Cooper, and Cape Fear Rivers were imbued with a liberal spirit and led by reactionaries and radicals of that day insisted upon the clauses of the charter directing the Proprietors to govern according to the will of the populace. Their heritage and outlook thus prevented the system from taking root and little effort was made to enforce it.

There was some pretense of manors in the Province of Pennsylvania, but a territorial aristocracy was not compatible with the simple and unostentatious life of the Quaker brotherhood. The so-called manor of Lord Culpeper in Virginia was never legally a manor and never operated as one, though Culpeper did make certain land grants.

Under the Duke of York a number of patroon grants were definitely made in the former Dutch Colony, then rechristened New York, but it was in the Province of Maryland, a strictly English Colony, in which the institution of seigniorship was consummated into ultimate completion by Englishmen under English laws and tradition. Records are extant to substantiate the fact that sessions of court leet and court baron actually occurred in Maryland with homage paid to the Lord or Lady of the Manor during the seventeenth century and in one form or another continued at least through the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

³ Among the freeholders on St. Clement's Manor were: Robert Slye, son-in-law of the Lord; William Barton, later military officer and burgess and one-time bailiff for the manor; Luke Gardiner whose father held lordship on St. Richard's Manor; Robert Cole, a Catholic gentleman, whose children married into the provincial gentry; and Thomas Notley, later Governor of Maryland. Among the leaseholders or tenants were: William Rosewell, Edward Turner, Francis Knott, Thomas Attaway later a Magistrate—all of whom more or less maintained a high social position.

⁴ According to John Fiske in his "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours", the early settlers of the Carolinas had been pirates who after acquiring wealth by their outlawry settled down and became respectable subjects of the Colony. While the Proprietors and Civil Officers of the Crown were Peers and English Gentry, few if any remained after their tenure of office. The Huguenots were a sturdy group from France, while the English settlers were for the most part dissenters.

MARYLAND PATTERNED AFTER PALATINATE OF DURHAM

George, First Baron of Baltimore, after the abandonment of his feudal Province of Avalon on the southern but severe shores of Newfoundland, visited Virginia and upon his return to England directed his endeavours to the conception of a Province with a mild, temperate climate, not far distant from the Colony of Virginia. His Province was to be modeled after the feudal and privileged Palatinate of Durham, with manorial estates for the peerage and major gentry, and new-world plantations for the minor gentry and yeomanry. His concept even extended beyond the feudal order of lordships and with royal consent his vision embraced hereditary titles for those of his subjects who distinguished themselves in military affairs as well as through judicial acumen and general advancement of the Province in trade and commerce.

Cecil his son and heir even considered the creation of class and caste differences "by the wearing of habits Meddales or otherwise" in order that "some visible distinction and Distinctions" should be drawn between the administrative and judicial officials of the Province and the rest of the inhabitants.

The provisions for a Maryland peerage were amply set forth in Article XIV of the Royal Charter which reads as follows: ". . . do give free and plenary power to the aforesaid now Baron of Baltemore and to his heirs and assigns to confer favours, rewards, and honours upon subjects inhabiting within the province aforesaid, as shall be well deserving, and to adorn them with whatever titles and dignities they shall appoint, so that they do be not such as are now used in England".

A few years after the establishment of the Province at St. Mary's in 1634, a bill was presented to the General Assembly of freeholders to create hereditary baronies, but met with opposition by Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, because, as it is now known, the power and authority to create peers was vested solely in the Lord Proprietary himself. There were, however, frequent mentions of the Barony of St. Marie's and the Honour of West St. Marie's throughout the formative years of the Province. Captain George Evelyn, Esq., in 1638 entered rights for twenty-two settlers for his Manour of Evelynnton in the Baronie of St. Maries.⁵ Westbury Manor granted to Thomas Weston, Merchant, once associated with the Pilgrims of New England, was to be "holden of our Honour of West St. Maries". The Manor of Cooke's Hope was to be held "as of the honour of St. Marys", while

⁵ Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 5, p. 168.

Resurrection Manor was "of his Honour of West Saint Maries".⁶ Other manors too numerous to mention were placed under miscellaneous baronies and honours.

As the Royal Charter provided for a peerage, it likewise provided for the creation of the manorial system with the Lord of the Manor, his courts, and other prerogatives and trappings belonging to a feudal lordship. The charter so licensed the Lord Barons of Baltimore "*to erect parcels of land within the Province aforesaid into manours and in every of those manours to have and to hold a court-baron and all things which to a court-baron do belong; and to have and to keep view of frankpledge, for the conservation of the peace and better government of those parts*".

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

From the beginning the Maryland manor was based upon the English system of land tenure, with the Lord of the Manor and a tenancy of planters and farmers dependent on him, with the characteristic trait of such dependence consisting of various forms and degrees of subjection, principally regulated by custom.

The precursors of the English manorial order were the great estates in the closing days of the Roman Empire, with the people subject to the political lordship of landowners. The system developed more fully during the mediaeval period and was not confined strictly to England, though it reached its zenith there, but occurred in one form or another in every country where feudalism obtained a foothold. Under different names it existed not only in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, but also to a certain extent in the Byzantine Empire, Russia, and Japan, and became representative of an aristocratic stage in the development of European nations.

The English manor developed as an institution through a long series of evolutionary forces and the references in the Domesday Book of 1085-1086 indicate that the manorial system antedated the Norman Conquest. The archives of the 12th century show the workings of a manor, with surveys, customals, and chartularies, but the ancient records of the 13th century give us judicial proceedings of the manorial courts, court rolls, and the like.

Topographically the manor was a complex structure consisting of an estate with the Lord's demesne and the land of the free tenants who

⁶ Honour in a legal sense was a seigniorship of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Ref: Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles.

owed the Lord small rents in currency or in kind, or sometimes fixed labour services. Villeinage, if remnants of it existed in 17th century England, was not a part of the Maryland order. There was the class of Maryland indentured servants, but the indenture formed part of the Lord's personal retainers either as part of his household staff, including the tutor for his children and his private secretary, or as the tillers of the soil on the demesne.

The Lord was nominally the sovereign head of his manor and in his hall he held court and exercised a certain superiority over the lands of his tenants. His well defined rights and those of the tenancy dated back to the Statute of Merton in 1236 as modified by subsequent statute law.

In Anglo-Saxon times the assembling of the tenants and villeins of the manor by the Lord in his house was known as the folk-mote, then the hall mote. After the Norman Conquest it evolved into the *curia baronis*, a free institution, whose principal functions were to administer the "custom of the manor", and to admit new tenants who had acquired copyholds by inheritance or purchase and who had to pay on so doing a fine to the Lord of the Manor. The steward of the manor, trained in judicial procedure, usually presided, and the proceedings were recorded on the "court rolls". The freehold tenants sat as the jury.

Maitland, a reputed writer of the system, stated that in the Middle Ages there was no evidence of the *curia baronis* functioning as two courts, but at a very early time the Lord of the Manor was forced to exercise certain jurisdictional franchise in order to preserve peace and order. The "view of frankpledge" became one of his prerogatives by grant of the Crown and its attendant police jurisdiction. Gradually, it became necessary to try torts and crimes and from these proceedings developed the court leet, becoming the most ancient court in the history of criminal jurisprudence.

The functions of the court leet were not only to review pledges but to enable the Lord to frame by-laws, elect tithingman, bailiffs and other local officers, set stocks and pillory, and sentence offenders—for all judicial and legislative functions were united in the close structure of the court leet. The Lord or his deputy impaneled the jury of the court, and with the steward of the manor presiding as judge wholly in a judicial character, he fined or imprisoned the thief, the vagrant, the poacher, and the fraudulent dealer, but the expressed ministerial acts were executed by the bailiff.

When the court leet became differentiated, the court baron remained purely an assembly dealing with feudal rights. The court baron was regarded as the characteristic and essential quality of a

manor, insomuch that Coke declared "a court baron is the chief prop and pillar of a manor which no sooner faileth, but the manor falleth to the ground".

Homage and fealty were concerned principally with the personal relationship between the Lord of the Manor and the tenant, and were in effect oaths of allegiance administered at the consummation of the leasehold and were generally renewed by some simple gesture at the periodic payment of the rental. Homage was the more solemn in character and was restricted in the Middle Ages chiefly to tenancy by knight service and tenancy held directly from the King.

At the death of a leasehold tenant upon the manor, if his heir were under age, the Lord acquired what was known as the right of "wardship" and "marriage". Under right of wardship the Lord assumed the custody of the land and the body of the heir until his attainment of full age. The right of marriage which grew out of the wardship gave the Lord the privilege or duty to arrange a suitable mate for his ward in marriage and to acquire the best "value" for the privilege of the alliance.

In the event that the ward had ideas of his own and refused to accept the marriage proposed by the Lord, the value of the alliance was forfeited to the Lord. And in case the ward married without his Lord's consent while under age, the forfeit was twice the value of the marriage.

The rights of wardship and marriage were regarded as vendible commodities and were "chattels real" which passed to the executor of the Lord's estate at his death.

Aids were contributions which the Lord could request or extract from the tenants at the marriage of his daughters, or for paying the expenses of the knighting of his eldest son, or for ransoming the Lord if he were taken prisoner in battle.

The heir to the leasehold-tenant, like that of the lordship, was the eldest son, except when there was a manorial custom to the contrary, but in the event that there were only daughters, all daughters became joint-heiresses.

Seisin or possession played an important part in English law of land and "livery of seisin" consisted of a formal ceremony which commemorated the actual conveyance of a freehold and leasehold.

This livery of seisin, if accomplished by "livery in deed", was actually consummated on the land to be leased by the ceremonial entry of the leaseholder before the Lord or the steward with his retainers by which the Lord would reach down and grasp a small portion of the turf and present it with words of token to the newly ordained tenant or the Lord would sever a twig from a nearby tree or bush and break-

ing it into two parts would give a piece to the tenant and retain the other, signifying possession and ownership. The tenant in turn would accept the symbol of possession and swear fealty to his Lord with promises to abide by the contractual agreement.

If livery were accomplished by "livery in law", the Lord would make a verbal statement in view of the land to the effect that possession was given and with a sweeping gesture of the arm request the leaseholder to make formal entry. This ceremony was usually accompanied by a deed of charter "of feoffment", as it was called, attesting the livery of seisin, and stating the purpose, nature, and extent of the conveyance, the whole transaction being known as a "feoffment".

MARYLAND MANORS BOTH PROPRIETARY AND PRIVATE

Manors in Maryland fell into two groups—the proprietary and the private. The former were held by Lord Baltimore himself, but of this class no exact records are available. Few certificates of survey were issued, and no formal patents were drawn up.* Those held by the Lord Proprietary contained anywhere from 1,000 to 20,000 or more acres and while not always created by letters patent, they were endowed with all rights and prerogatives under the English manorial system. The proprietary manors were designed to function with certain well defined regulations, for in 1651 Robert Clarke, one-time Surveyor General of the Province, occupied the post of Steward of Calverton Manor.

Upon these proprietary manors various freehold-plantations were laid out, for example when William Smoote emigrated from Virginia and transported his wife and children, he was granted 300 acres "to be holden of us or our heyres as of the manor of New Towne Yelding & paying therefore yearly at our usual Receipt at St. Maries six shillings in money sterling or three Bushels of Corne".

Between the years 1634 and 1722, however, 112 known private manorial estates were formally authorized by the Lords Baltimore. The first known grant was in 1634 to Captain Henry Fleete, Gent., for the Manor of West St. Marie's, while the last patent was issued in 1722 to Major Nicholas Sewall, Esq., for a resurvey on Mattapany-Sewall.

The numerous references now appearing in the Maryland Archives from the original records of the Province and recorded leases in the

*Some manors falling under this head were: Annarundel, Chaptico, Calverton, Pangaiah, Zachaiah, Nanticoke, Gunpowder, Monocacy, and Beaverdam.

respective counties are irrefutable evidence that courts leet and courts baron were actually held at many of the manorial estates in Maryland, although it is the tendency of present-day writers to discredit the manorial heritage of Maryland and to declare its non-existence or to refer to it as only a casual institution. The complete record of one such baronial court (St. Clement's) is extant,* but the Lord was the legal custodian of the baronial proceedings. As such they did not receive the regard and attention given the proprietary records. The proprietary records were cared for by the government as part of its official duties. For this reason relatively few of the Maryland manor records are extant. Through the ravages of time and the destruction of many of the early manor houses by fire and wilful demolition, the court rolls or proceedings of the manorial courts have been obliterated from the antiquarians of this age and generation.

Since there were a substantial actual number of Maryland Manors and since one of their manor records have survived, it may reasonably be assumed that there were at one time many manor papers privately held which have not come down to us. The disparity today between the number of Maryland manors granted and the number of manor records extant is no indication of the extent and importance of manorial life in Maryland.

The Maryland manor was the land on which the lord and his tenants lived and bound up with the land were also the rights of government which the lord possessed over his tenants, and they over one another. His wealth as a large landholder gave him considerable prestige, but his judicial dignity and authorities added other invisible qualities to his position in the Province. Life approached a patriarchal completeness—each manor became a miniature world within itself.

The terms under which private manors were granted were regulated by various decrees dictated by the Lord Proprietary and known as the Conditions of Plantation, the first being issued in 1633 which has not survived, and the sixth or last on April 5, 1684, which abrogated the system of headrights and substituted the purchase of land by "caution money". No expressed provisions were made for the erection of lordships in the latter conditions, but manors were definitely mentioned in all other conditions.

Under the second conditions issued at Portsmouth on August 8, 1636, instructions were given by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, to erect manors of 1,000 or more acres and that within each manor "a Court Barron and Court Leet to be from time to time held within every such manor respectively".

* Printed in Archives of Maryland, vol. 53.

Yet not every patent of 1,000 acres issued by the Provincial Governor was deemed a manor. The power to grant lordships was vested solely in the Lord Proprietary who issued them by special warrants from his English seats as rewards for services rendered* and to his friends and kinsmen, or under the Conditions of Plantation.

The majority of the manors, however, were granted for the importation or transporting of prospective settlers to the Province, with the settlers being regarded as the nucleus of the freeholders and leaseholders on the manor. The amount of acreage given to each transporter varied according to the divers conditions. Per chance, according to the Conditions of Plantation issued at London on November 10, 1641, a woman of British or Irish descent between the ages of 14 and 43 entitled her benefactor or the one who imported her into the Province to 100 acres, but when she had passed her 43d birthday—then only 50 acres.

The private manors were in general scattered throughout the Province, though the greater number were created in St. Mary's and Charles Counties, and were granted principally to the Roman Catholic and Anglican squires. Richard Preston, a Puritan, was the sole member of his sect who was so awarded, but none was issued to a Quaker whose simple and abstinent mode of life was certainly not compatible with the grandeur of manorial society.

On May 9, 1634, within three months after the settlement of St. Mary's, letters patent were issued to Captain Henry Fleete, Gent., who with his three brothers from Chatham, County Kent, established the Manor of West St. Marie's, it being not only the first known manorial grant but the first settlement on the western bank of the St. George's (St. Mary's) River. The manor house dating from the 17th century is still standing and after having been reverently and intelligently restored is one of the show places of Maryland.

It is thus seen that immediately these semi-feudal institutions with their manorial fabric were brought to the shores of the Chesapeake in the New World in precisely the same manner in which they had long existed in Anglo-Norman England. They were well adapted in those days of the 17th century for the preservation of liberty and the maintenance of order in rural communities before the days of denser population and more rapid communication.

A manor was often granted with the rights of a court baron only, but whenever the Lord Proprietary authorized a court leet, a court

* One of the conditions under which Captain William Stone received Poynton Manor was "for laudable services", unmistakably his expedition to appease the rebellious Puritans on the Severn and his resultant wound received in battle and his ultimate imprisonment.

baron was also specified or implied, inasmuch as a manor could not formally exist without the props of a court baron. Often court leet in the letters patent were not definitely stated, but inferred such as "all rights, jurisdictions, privileges, royalties, liberties, courts . . . usually belonging to manors in England".*

In Maryland the baronial court decided all disputes between the Lord and his tenants concerning such matters as rents or trespass or escheats. Here also actions for debt were tried and transfers of land were made with the ancient formalities of turf and twig. The defendant, if he or his attorney disapproved of the decision of the manorial court, had the expressed power to appeal to a higher court, that is, to the Provincial Court of Maryland.

Under the Conditions of Plantation of 1636, it was decreed that "The Lord of every mannor within this province (after any mannor shall be erected) shall yearly at the first court barron held after Michaelmass in any year nominate and appoint some inhabitant of the mannor (not being in the council) to be tithing-man of that mannor and to have the same power as a tithing-man [petty constable] in England".

The letters patent to Kent Fort Manor, granted to Giles Brent, Esq., authorized the time for a Court Leet to be held, that is, ". . . twice in every year vizt in the month after Michaelmass and the month after Easter have, hold, and Enjoy a Court Leet or view of Frank Pledge and all that to a Court Leet or view of Frank pledge doth any ways belong or appertain to be holden by him and them and by his or their Senchal or Steward . . ."

MANORIAL SOCIETY

The Lords of the Manors and their families formed an integral part of the upper class of the Province, for the demarcation between the upper and lower classes was well defined and closely drawn. Family distinctions and rights of birth were definitely marked and the conventions which decreed English society found their counterpart in the Palatinate among the manors along the Potomac and the Chesapeake.†

* Wording in the patent for Friendship Manor granted to Bennett Hoskins, Esq., and virtually the same wording in the patent for Cerne Abbey.

† Merchants, manufacturers, and those engaged in overseas trade for the most part in England have been accepted as approved professional pursuits and were often members of armorial families. English society was distinct and never conformed to some of the conventions of Continental society, where one engaged in trade was virtually ostracized from ultra-social circles.

As in all society intelligence, ability, acquired wealth, personal charm, and marriage played their part in the social advancement of the individual, and in the cycle of life certain planters who were not entitled to the prerogative of Esq. or Gent. in the early days of the Province aspired to it and with changing conditions and the evaluation of the individual they became recognized as members of the provincial gentry class with the appellation of "Gent." On the other hand certain scions of the original manor lords became decadent and gradually lost their position in the community and the usual title of Esq. or Gent. credited to their grandfathers disappeared and within several generations some were even addressed as yeomen or farmers.

The dignity and prestige of the office were taken with the utmost seriousness, and the Lord assumed the prerogatives with great pride, so much so that Augustine Herrman in his last will and testament requested that the inscription of his being "the first author (*sic*) of Bohemia Manor" be placed on his gravestone.*

It was not unusual for a Lord to possess several manors. Philip Calvert, Secretary of the Province and brother german to Cecilius, 2d Baron of Baltimore, was vested with seven lordships. Whenever it happened that the Lord held a number of manors, he required a seneschal or steward whose office was variously described as agricultural supervision or as judicial and legal. Thomas Gerrard, Esq., who held lordships on three manors, conveyed two to his sons as they came of age or provided for their inheritance by will, though he reserved his seated Manor of St. Clement's to Justinian, his son and heir.

It is not denied that several manors were never seated and a few surrendered to the Lord Proprietary, but they were in the minority rather than the majority. Those which for some reason or other were not seated usually escheated to the Lord Proprietary, as was the case of Snow Hill, Prior's, Abington, and Elk Point.

The manorial grant was usually laid out on one of the rivers or inlets along the Bay or the Potomac for which Maryland is famous and the Lord inevitably selected a site for his mansion on the most desirable location for health and scenic beauty.

* The exact inscription is "Augustine Herrmen Bohemian the First Founder (and) Seatter of Bohemea Manner Anno 1661".

MANOR HOUSE TRADITIONAL OF THE 17TH CENTURY

The Maryland manor house followed the traditional features of the 17th century home of the Chesapeake Bay country, perhaps not as pretentious as one would expect from present-day standards for a manorial estate.* The 17th century house in Maryland as elsewhere in the Colonies was small, for it was not until the 18th century that homes acquired an air of spaciousness and grandeur with hyphens, wings, terraces and other appurtenances of a wealthy landowner. But in spite of their compactness the Maryland manor house usually conformed in principle to the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods with a center hall and living quarters on both sides, with the staircase playing no conspicuous feature in the architectural embellishment of the plan. Some even adopted the colonial feature of the concealed staircase with a door beginning at the third step to prevent draughts. It is also stated that the door was to prevent milady from showing her shapely ankle as she descended from the upper chambers.

The manor house in England at the time of the settlement of Maryland had lost the 13th and 14th century features as fortified castles with battlements and sometimes a moat, so while the manor house remained the Lord's castle in Maryland, it had all the characteristics of a gentleman's country estate.

The great hall of the Maryland manor house was panelled wainscot, hung with the family portraits and to either the right or the left was the generous dining room where a meal was always a festive and formal occasion. Surrounding the manor house were the outside kitchens, smoke houses, carriage houses, stables, tobacco barns, and after the introduction of slavery—cabins for the negroes.

A road usually led from the rear of the manor house to the river and private wharf of the Lord, for in the early days the river was the artery of transportation and was used not only for commercial purposes but for visiting and church going.

The demesne was the private portion of the manor held by the Lord including the manor house and the adjoining land in the immediate use and occupancy of the Lord and his family. According to the Conditions issued by Cecilius at London on June 20, 1648, one-sixth of each manor was to be known as the demesne and was not to be alienated by the Lord for more than seven years. When Cecilius granted Thomas Gerrard, Esq., the Manor of St. Clement's in 1639, the patent stipulated that the demesne should never be detached from

* It is said that in the Calvert papers there are definite specifications expressed by Lord Baltimore for the architectural plans of the manor house, giving the extra size for the "hall" in which traditional courts were to be held.

the Manor—"and that 300 acres of land shall be forever hereafter accompanied and known for the Demesne Lands of the said Manor which shall never be severed or alienated from the said Manor or the lords and owners thereof".

The Roman Catholic Manor Lords, of whom there were a goodly number, had their private chapels, with the graves of the Lord's family beneath its pavement and the graves of the tenants and servants in the church-yard.*

Then out from the Lord's demesne scattered here and there were the cottages of the leasehold tenants, held on leases of divers duration and condition,† with ample surrounding land for cultivation.

The Lords of the Manor like all subjects of the Province subscribed to an oath of allegiance to the Lord Proprietary, and in turn the resiants‡ swore fealty to the Lord of the Manor. In the formative

* The Gardiners like other Catholic lords who held manorial privileges maintained private chapels on their estates, and for a short time after Cood's Rebellion of 1689 when the public celebration of the mass was forbidden, the Gardiners became custodians of much of the Church's personal property. The chapel still extant in the right wing of the mansion house at His Lordship's Kindness in Prince Georges County is a worthy example of private worship.

† In 1666 when John Lewger, Jr., leased a portion of St. Barbara's Manor, the condition was "paying thearfor yearly and every yeare. . . one Rosting Pige and too Capons upon the mannor howse of the sayd Mannor it being Called St. Barbraes". Ref: Archives of Maryland, vol. 60, p. 29.

In the same year Thomas Gerrard leased 100 acres of St. Clement's Manor to James Edmonds for "one Barrell of sound Indian Corne or tenn shillings sterling or one hundred pounds of good tobacco & two Capons forty dayes before or after Christmas att the Mannor house of St. Clements aforesd & there to appeare upon Sumons to doe Homage". Ref: Archives of Maryland, vol. 57, p. 188. When Thomas Gerard conveyed Bushwood, a portion of St. Clement's Manor, to his son-in-law, Robert Slye, the consideration was two barrels of Indian corn or 20 shillings.

When on June 15, 1697, George Talbot, of Castlerovwy (*sic*), County Roscomon, Ireland, leased Clayfall, a plantation on his manor of Susquehanna als New Connaught to Jacob Young, it was "provided also ye all times hereafter when any Court or Courts shall be held for the said Manor the said Jacob Young his heirs and assigns inhabiting on or occupying ye said tract called Clayfall or any part thereof shall from time to time when required doe such suite and service to and att ye said Court and Courts as is customary and usuall in mannors in England. . . obeying from time to time and at all times hereafter all lawful summons and orders, rules and decrees of the said Court and Courts not hereby being barr'd of ye liberty of appealing att any time hereafter from ye said Court or Courts to his Lord's Provincial Court held or to be held for ye Province of Maryland". Ref: Cecil Co. Deeds, Liber 1, folio 96, Elkton.

‡ Old English word for resident.

years of the Province no allegiance was made direct to the King—assuming that the Lords Baltimore served the Crown, therefore, oaths of fidelity of the Manor Lords to Baltimore were sufficient evidence of loyalty to England.

Manorial custom from the ancient days decreed that homage to the leige lord or his steward be periodically rendered by the leaseholders and their families with appropriate obeisance, usually at certain religious feasts of the Church and definitely upon the initial lease of a new tenant.

Homage was rigidly practised in 17th century Maryland, for at a Court Leet and Court Baron held April 26, 1660, on St. Clement's Manor by John Ryves, Steward, Luke Gardiner "for not doeing his Fealty to the Lord of the Manor" was fined 1,000 pounds of tobacco.¹ Furthermore, at a Court Leet held September 8, 1670, on the same manor, Justinian Gerrard, heir-apparent to the lordship, was fined 50 pounds of tobacco "for not appearing to do suit at the lord's Court".² At the same court it was presented that "the Lord of the Mannor hath not provided a paire of Stocks, pillory, and Ducking Stool. Ordered that these Instrum^{ts} of Justice be provided by the next Court by a generall contribution throughout the Mano^r".

Some of the Lords even maintained a retinue of body guards for protection if not for dignity and prestige. The personal body guard of Captain William Stone, Esq., Lord of Poynton Manor, was a big, burly Turk whom he imported into the Province in 1648.

During the early days each seated manor was constituted a military organization within itself and was supposed to be self sufficient in matter of protecting itself against all alien intruders and to unite with the provincial militia for common defense. In 1641 Cecil, Lord Baltimore, in order to carry out provisions for the protection of his subjects and to render the manor conscious of its military position, decreed that each able-bodied man on a manor should be armed with a musket, a sword and belt, a bandolier and flask, ten pounds of powder, and forty pounds of bullets and shot. By this decree there is a remnant or ghost of the ancient tenure in chivalry which included "knight service" by which the tenant on a manor gave military service in time of strife and war between the chieftains.

His Lordship's Upper Chamber or Council of the Province was created by Lord Baltimore almost immediately upon the initial settlement³ with the British House of Lords as a counterpart, by which

¹ Archives of Maryland, vol. 53, p. 629.

² Archives of Maryland, vol. 53, p. 634.

³ See Jerome Hawley's deposition, Public Record Office, London, also Md. Hist. Mag., June 1949, p. 98.

the Councilors were appointed by the Lord Proprietary and were to hold office for life or to be subject to removal by him. The councilors bore the title of "Honourable" and by orders of the Lord Proprietary at one time they had to be a manorial lord in order to qualify for appointment. Professor Andrews of Yale University said, "The Upper House of the Assembly . . . came as near as did an Upper House in any colony to being a House of Lords".

Concurrently, in the establishment of the Lower House as a representative body of freeholders, it was provided that each manorial estate should be represented, "*The Lord of every manour within this Province shall and may have a voice, seat, and place in every General Assembly*".

It was also proposed by legislation that a Lord of a Manor should be tried only by his "peers", but in the event that there should not be sufficient lords in a county to comprise a jury, freeholders might be impanelled, but such proposal, though embodied in a bill, never became a definite law.⁴

At a baronial court held on St. Gabriel's Manor in 1656, the steward, according to the ancient Anglo-Saxon custom, gave a tenant seizin by the rod and each retained as evidence of the conveyance a part of the twig used in the formal ceremony.

The transfer of realty by the ancient symbol of livery by turf and twig was the rule rather than the exception. It is frequently recorded in early deeds. In 1663 Thomas Gerrard, Esq., leased a portion of St. Clement's Manor to Thomas Notley* when the transaction was "Signed, Sealed & Delivered Together wth Possesⁿ gyven by Livery of Seizin by Turffe & Twigge".⁵

When Nicholas Harvey, Gent., who held lordship on St. Joseph's Manor, died intestate, his steward was first issued letters of administration upon his estate and became the guardian of the heiress-apparent.

William Calvert, son and heir of Governor Leonard Calvert, maintained stewards on all three of his manors which were inherited as the son and heir of his father. When he leased a plantation to his tenants, Thomas Potter and Henry Potter, one of the considerations

⁴ Archives of Maryland, vol. 1, p. 54.

⁵ Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 135.

* Thomas Notley, Gent., in 1678 became the 7th Proprietary Governor of Maryland, and in 1672 was created by letters patent Lord of Cerne Abbey Manor, sometimes known as Duddington, which covered a large part of the southeast section of Washington City.

was "doe answere to all Courts that shall or may be held in the manor of St. Gabryells".⁶ While his principal and town seat was "Calvert's Rest" within the environs of St. Mary's City, he was in resident during 1663 at St. Michael's Manor where his wife, Elizabeth Calvert, waived her dower for the conveyance of Bustard's Island.⁷ In 1661 he leased 85 acres of the Manor of St. Michael's for "Two Barrills of Corne & five hens or Capons".

Captain William Stone who referred to his manor as Nangemoy rather than the official title of Poynton in his last will and testament of 1659 stated "Also my will is that all lands of Nangemoy given to my children shall remain to their heirs forever observing the services and homage of the Manor".⁸

His son and heir, Thomas Stone, received the greater portion of the manor, and under the English Common Law became the Lord of the Manor. From the passage in Governor Stone's will, however, there are indications that he was conferring manorial privileges upon all his children under the gavelkind tenure peculiar and almost exclusively to County Kent, England.

⁶ Archives of Maryland, vol. 57, p. 286.

⁷ Archives of Maryland, vol. 49, p. 41.

⁸ Wills, Liber 1, folio 89.



Westwood manor house in Charles County, Md., although much altered, the front portion is the original, denoting the marine-type of architecture with porch and pillars for protection against the sun which developed in 17th century Maryland. Westwood was one of the manors of Thomas Gerrard, Esq., a Privy Councilor of Lord Baltimore.

SEIGNIORY CONFERRED ON DAMES

Seignior along the Chesapeake Bay was not confined solely to the squires of the landed gentry. The consort of the Lord, as the Lady of the Manor, had certain well established prerogatives decreed by customs of several centuries, but lordships were granted absolutely to Dame Jane Sewall, the widow of Henry Sewall, one-time Secretary of State for the Province, and other distinguished ladies of rank and fashion.

On April 20, 1665, Charles, 3d Baron of Baltimore, during his courtship of the Widow Sewall issued a special warrant for the resurvey of the Manor of Mattapany-Sewall, her deceased husband's manor, and with additional acreage granted it to her in her own right "with a Court Baron and all things belonging thereunto by the Law or Custom of England". Within a short time she became Lady Baltimore, and twelve years later on June 20, 1677, Charles had a portion of Elton-head Manor resurveyed and patented to her as the Manor of Charles' Gift with privileges "as are usually belonging to Manours within the Kingdom of England".

After the death of John Pile, Esq., in 1662, when Lord Baltimore ordered his plantation of Sarum resurveyed for Pile's son and heir, Joseph, and granted it to him as a lordship, he decreed that one-third of the manor was to be reserved to Madame Sarah Pile during life "to hold Court Leet and Court Baron with all liberties privileges and Immunities whatsoever by the laws and customs of the Kingdom of England to a Manor belonging".¹

Mistress Mary Brent was recognized at one time as the Lady of St. Gabriel's Manor, when her steward gave delivery by rod, although no records have been found to prove that seigniorial privileges had been granted her by the Calverts.

"Att a Court Baron there held, on the 7th day of March 1656, by James Gaylord Steward of M^{rs} Mary Brent, it is thus inrolled. To this Court came Martin Kirke & tooke of the Lady here in full Court, by delivery of the s^d Steward, By the rod, according to the Custome of the sayd Mannor, One Messuage or Tenem^t & Thirty Seaven Acres & halfe of land . . . To have & to hold him the s^d Martin Kirke & his heyres for ever successively according to the Custome of the s^d Manno^r, By the yearely rent of fiveteene pecks of good Indian Corne & one fatt Capan or henne & halfe, And for a

¹ Liber CD no. 2, folio 135, Land Office, Annapolis.

Herriott halfe a barrell of like good Corne, or the value thereof & soe hee the s^d Martin Kirke, hath done his fealty to the Lady, & is thereof admitted Tennant"

Mary Brent

Exaied by Ja Gaylord Stewad²

St. Gabriel's Manor had been possessed by Governor Leonard Calvert who had died in 1644, and as Mistress Margaret Brent had assumed administration of his estate, she probably named her sister to preside over the manor. Disregarding the lack of evidence for technical letters patent to Mistress Brent there is unequivocal evidence that a "full Court" was conducted and held with a qualified steward, and fealty was paid to the Lady of the Manor.

A study of the activities of the Brent spinsters indicates aggressiveness and the assumption of many prerogatives which later became the subject of court litigation. Mistress Margaret Brent exercised certain privileges on the Manor of Kent Fort held by her brother, Giles Brent, when he was in Virginia, but she could have been acting as his seneschal. As the administratrix of the estate of Governor Leonard Calvert, she assumed seisin of his three manors, but the legitimate claims of William Calvert, the son and heir, upon his arrival from England were upheld by the court.

My Lady's Manor of 10,000 acres was laid out in 1713 in what is now Harford County for Margaret, Lady Baltimore, but the letters patent was never sufficiently recorded to determine whether it contained manorial rights or not. Probably it did, as seigniorial grants were issued as late as 1722.

FRANKALMOIGNE

Tenure in frankalmoigne was common in feudal England by which seigniority was conferred upon bishops and monastic houses and their successors forever usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs. Shades of frankalmoigne were manifestly amplified in the Province under the Catholic Proprietors before Coode's Rebellion of 1689 through the leading Catholic laymen, though the prayers for the soul of the donor were never expressed as a condition in the letters patent.

Thomas Copley, Esq., who was known as Father Fisher among his Jesuit brethren, held St. Inigoe's Manor for more than a decade before it became the joint manor of Cuthbert Fenwick and Ralph Crouch, two outstanding Roman Catholics.

² Provincial Court Proceedings 1658, Archives of Maryland, vol. 41, p. 94.

Thomas Matthews, Gent., one of the Roman Catholic laymen, was granted in 1649 St. Thomas' Manor of 4,000 acres on Portobacco Creek, with court leet and court baron. In 1662 he conveyed the manor to Henry Warren, the Father Superior of the Society of Jesuits in Maryland, for the use of the order. The manor became the headquarters for the society, with St. Ignatius Church as the mother church, and the early manor house is still extant and serves today as the residence of the parish priests. St. Thomas' Manor remained intact and even after the Revolution the entire manor of 4,000 acres was possessed by the Jesuits, and today much of the old manor is still held by that order.

Father Warren in 1663 acquired St. Inigoes Manor in St. Mary's County from Cuthbert Fenwick and in 1667 it was confirmed as a manor of 3,400 acres to him with all manorial rights.

Little Brittain's Manor first granted to William Bretton, but known more familiarly as Newtowne Manor soon became church property and portions of the old manor are now held by the Jesuits, together with an interesting old manor house, still extant but in secular hands.

SEVERAL MANORIAL GRANTS BELIEVED MISSING

The loss of the records of the Province prior to December 30, 1637, though a few copied references have been found for land transactions during 1636, precludes virtually any detailed history of Maryland for the first three years. In spite of the loss of the records, however, the three manorial grants to Leonard Calvert in 1634 are recorded, but no other manorial patents are extant until September 8, 1639, a period of 5 years, though there were frequent references to manors during that interval. Inasmuch as the Calverts visualized an aristocratic palatinate, and seigniority was the basic structure of the Province, it is reasonable to assume that when the term "manor" was applied to a patented estate during the first ten or more years of the Province, it referred to a manor in the strict technical and legal meaning of the word as known and defined under English law. And it is reasonable to assume that during those five years, that is, between 1634 and 1639, manorial grants were made to more than a few of those "Gentlemen of Fashion" referred to by George, Baron of Baltimore, in a pamphlet printed in London in 1635.*

* A Relation of Maryland, published originally for the information of persons contemplating emigration to the Province, listed the following "very neare Twenty Gentlemen of Fashion" as Leonard Calvert, George Calvert, Jerome Hawley, Thomas Cornwallis, Richard Gerard, Edward Wintour, Frederic Wintour, Henry (Robert) Wiseman, John Saunders, Edward Cranfield, Thomas Green, Nicholas Ferfax, John Baxter, Thomas Dorrell, Captain John Hill, John Medcalfe, and William Saire.

When the Manor of West St. Marie's was resurveyed for Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., on September 25, 1640, the certificate definitely referred to the letters patent of May 9, 1634, to Captaine Henry Ffete.¹ By 1640 Captain Ffete had surrendered his manor to the Lord Proprietary and removed to Lancaster County, Virginia. Furthermore, the several references to Evelynton Manor of George Evelyn, Esq., and a list of settlers he imported to seat his manor, all of which fulfilled the conditions of a manorial grant, are ample implications that Evelynton was legally a manor and not a generic expression.²

The letters patent to West St. Marie's and Evelynton were undoubtedly in the missing libers, and another legal manor believed to have also been lost is that of Crayford on Kent Isle, held under the lordship of Captain John Boteler (Butler), Gent.

¹ Liber 1, folios 96-97, Land Office, Annapolis.

² Archives of Maryland, v. 4, pp. 34-35; Md. His. Magazine, v. 5, p. 168.



A study of the manor house at Sarum, Charles County, Md., the manorial seat of the Pile family. The extremely high-pitched roof and unusually small dormer windows were characteristics of the 17th century house in Maryland. The small room in the foreground was the office of the manor lord. It was on Sarum that Madame Sarah Pile was granted seigniory, one of the few women to be so honoured.

CRAYFORD MANOR

John Butler, a brother-in-law of William Clayborne, had been associated with him in the settlements on Kent prior to the arrival in 1634 of the Ark and the Dove. Clayborne had established a plantation and trading post on Kent Isle by 1631, with Alexander Mountney and John Smyth and a retinue of servants ranging from secretaries, traders, and artisans to household domestics.¹ Clayborne named his plantation Craford (*sic*) after his ancestral home in County Kent, England.

Unexpectedly one night in 1637 Leonard Calvert with an armed force of 40 men surprised the Kent Islanders, captured John Butler and Thomas Smyth and carried them off to St. Mary's City. Smyth was condemned as a rebel and hanged the next year. The life of John Butler was spared, and soon he won the confidence of Governor Calvert who on May 27, 1638, made him Captain of the Proprietary forces on Kent and the next year commissioned him a councilor to Giles Brent, the Commander of the Isle. And on January 12, 1641/2, he made him a quasi-Attorney General of the Isle.²

In May 1640 when depositions were being taken relative to the appraisal of the property of Clobery & Co., on the Isle and the extent to which the company was damaged, also the part played by Captain Evelyn in winning the Isle over to the Calverts, it was shown that "Johannes Butler de Insul Kant gent, aet 39 Annor aut eo circiter natus infra pochiam de Roxwell in Com Essex Gen." He signed the deposition as John Boteler.

When sovereignty over the island was finally acknowledged or won by Lord Baltimore, he refused to recognize the land grants made by Clayborne. To those inhabitants who remained and were granted amnesty, Lord Baltimore through his land agent confirmed the former grants, but always referring to "a pretense of a grant made by William Clayborne" or words to that effect.

The seat of Captain John Boteler on the Isle became the Manor of Crayford, but again it is believed that Crayford Manor was not used generically but that Captain Boteler was entitled to all the prerogatives and prerequisites of a legal manor.

Captain John Boteler died testate, although his last will and testament dated April 1, 1642, has not survived. He named his brother in England the executor, but the court appointed for expediency John Abbot, of Kent Isle, the overseer and administrator.³

¹ Archives of Maryland, vol. 5, pp. 212, 220, 238.

² Archives of Maryland, vol. 5, pp. 183, 187; vol. 3, pp. 75, 89, 101.

³ Archives of Maryland, vol. 4, pp. 69-70.

Later the Calverts issued patents to plantations on Kent Island to "be held of the Manor of Crayford", thus citing all the attributes of a Proprietary Manor, but undoubtedly the original Crayford comprised many acres and when plantations were ultimately granted on what was formerly the manor, the Calverts took the occasion to treat the former baronial manor as a Proprietary one. References are also found for Crayford Fort which indicates perhaps it was the fort which Captain Boteler was in command and which was located on his manor.⁴

The ruthless destruction of many records by William Claiborne and Richard Ingle in 1645-1646 undoubtedly destroyed other manorial grants. The last one on record before Ingle's Rebellion was January 10, 1642—then there is a period of six years before another grant—all of which leaves much room for thought.

MANORS OF ST. JEROME AND ST. HELEN

In St. Mary's County there is a large tract of land lying on the Chesapeake known today as Hawley's Manor. It has taken its name from Jerome Hawley, Esq., one of the Gentleman of very good fashion on the Ark, who held one-eighth of the shares in the stock which financed the settlement at St. Mary's and as early as 1634 was of the Governor's Council.

Jerome Hawley visited England within a few years after the initial settlement, and while there on January 10, 1636/7, Charles I appointed him Treasurer of Virginia which post he held until his death about July 1638. Although he held the Virginia office, he and his wife seemed to have been resident in Maryland at the time of his death for there were at least six white servants at his Maryland seat. His last will and testament which was made on October 20, 1633, shortly before the sailing of the Ark and the Dove, named William Hawley, of Grossmont, Monmouthshire, Arthur Dodington, and Lewis Hele, all of England, his executors. At its probate the Provincial Court of Maryland granted for expediency the administration to Captain Thomas Cornwallis.

Captain William Hawley, one-time Deputy-Governor of the Barbadoes and also the Carolinas, was brother to Jerome Hawley, and had settled in Maryland, when on January 15, 1648/9, a tract of 4,250 acres was surveyed for him as St. Jerome's Manor. It seems as if James Hawley, of Mincing Lane, London, and New Brantford, County Middlesex, held a £ 1,200 bond of Jerome Hawley at the time of the lat-

⁴ Rent Rolls, Liber O, folios 18, 28, 97, 120, 235; Archives of Maryland, v. 3, p. 75.

ter's death. Accordingly, on July 18, 1649, he appointed William Hawley "now resident of Virginia" his attorney to collect the debt from the estate of the late Jerome Hawley.

On March 24, 1652, Captain William Hawley declared before the Provincial Court that Jerome Hawley, deceased, had right to 6,000 acres of land which were not taken up at the time of his death "upon persuall of the Deeds upon Record of Mr. James Hawley". The Governor consequently authorized a survey of 6,000 acres for Captain Hawley in satisfaction of a deed from James Hawley—the latter presumably the son and heir of Jerome Hawley, although the latter also had a brother James. The land was to be laid out on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay and on St. Jerome's Creek. It was surveyed on September 12, 1653, without manorial rights and "to be holden as of our Manor of West St. Maries".

Captain William Hawley died at his seat on St. Jerome's Creek in 1654 testate, but his last will and testament was lost during the Puritan Rebellion and never recorded. Most of his landed estate descended to his godson, William Gwyther, after a lengthy litigation.¹

If any of the children of Jerome Hawley came to Maryland, they returned to England, as it is believed his widow, Eleanor, did, who was in Maryland during August 1638. Clement Halley (Hawley), said to be a grandson, was a landed proprietor in St. Mary's County where he died in 1699, leaving two minor daughters coheiresses to his estate.

On November 25, 1655, Sir William Courtney, of Newhouse, Wilts, Bart., step-son of Jerome Hawley, appointed an attorney to "enter upon all Such Mannors, Tenements, Lands, and Grounds which of right doe belong to me in the Country of Maryland beyond the seas which have happened and accrued to me by the death of my mother, Mrs. Eleanor Hawley, and which are commonly distinguished and knowe by the Names of the Manors of St. Jerome's and St. Helen's or by whatsoever other Names the said mannors are called".²

The land office at Annapolis reveals no land patents on file for Jerome Hawley, though the index shows a warrant issued to him, yet the liber containing the warrant is missing. Jerome Hawley most assuredly maintained a town house at St. Mary's City and outlying plantations or manors. There was certainly some definite basis for Sir William Courtney to name the Manors of St. Jerome and St. Helen, specifically. These names were mentioned by his mother and step-brothers and therefore became fixations in his mind. No refer-

¹ Archives of Maryland, vol. 51, p. 496.

² Archives of Maryland, vol. 10, p. 444.

ences can be found for any plantations or manors under the title of St. Eleanor, St. Ellen, or St. Helen at the land office, but there was definitely a manor or a pretense of a manor by that name.

It is believed that the 6,000 acres patented to Captain Hawley had been formally or informally granted to Jerome Hawley, as St. Jerome's Manor, the name given when the tract was resurveyed and granted without manorial rights. Perhaps other tracts were issued to Jerome Hawley before 1638, but the record was lost or destroyed. In the lawsuit over St. Jerome's Manor after the death of Captain William Hawley, it is shown that a daughter of Jerome Hawley had filed a claim to the estate. Inasmuch as all deeds of conveyance for St. Mary's County were destroyed by fire in or about 1823, any alienations of the realty by the heirs of Jerome Hawley have been lost to historians of this generation.

In conclusion, inasmuch as Jerome Hawley, Esq., was one of the friends of Sir George Calvert and was made councilor by his son and heir, Cecilius, it should not require much vision for a student of Maryland lore to assume that Hawley, like Cornwallis, Greene, and Fleete, who were early advisers on provincial affairs, should have been accorded all seigniorial prerogatives on one or more manors. Jerome Hawley imported in 1634 sufficient colonists and servants to seat a manor, and the loss of the early libers of the Province suggests odds in favour of the assertion that Hawley was endowed with all the prerequisites and trappings of a baronial court on either St. Jerome's Manor or St. Helen's Manor, or on both.

BOBING AND OTHER MANORS

It was around Ingle's Rebellion that Thomas Greene became possessed of the manor formerly surveyed for Richard Thompson on Popeley Island and which Greene called "Bobing" after his ancestral seat in County Kent, England. The letters patent can not be found, but on February 8, 1650/1, Thomas Greene alienated "my whole manno" in the Isle of Kent in the Province aforesaid Commonly known by the Name of Bobing Manno" Consisting of ffive hundred acres in the Said Isle of Kent and a whole Island of a thousand acres more thereunto adjoining or thereabouts and known by the Name of Popley's Island with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging".¹

Job Chandler and his brother-in-law, Simon Overzee, in some manner held manorial rights upon one or more of their plantations, though the letters patent are not among those on file at the Maryland Land Office. When Chandler conveyed a moiety of a large, unnamed tract of land, he specified in the deed of conveyance that his heirs should

¹ Liber 3, folio 100, Land Office, Annapolis.

retain the demesne and that they should not be divested of their prerogatives. Job Chandler, William Stone, and Luke Barber were the "three persons of his Lordship's Councell eminent for theyr fidelitys & sufferings in his Lordship's behalfe" at the battle of the Severn in 1655,² and it is not unlikely that Chandler like Stone was awarded manorial privileges for his laudable services in that conflict. By the above mentioned conveyance, however, seigniorship was definitely implied.

Simon Overzee whose seat was St. John's in St. Mary's County died without issue, thereupon his widow married secondly Isaack Allerton, of Northumberland County, Virginia, who gained seizin of his landed estate. Accordingly, Dame (*sic*) Elizabeth Allerton, the wife of Isaack Allerton and relict of Simon Overzee leased in 1663 "the mannors lands Tenements & hereditaments" formerly possessed by her deceased husband at Port Tobacco, thus giving implications that her deceased husband had manorial privileges.³

While there are no letters patent for Charles Calvert, heir-apparent to the barony, on the Manor of St. John's, yet on April 12, 1668, he "did demise grant and to farme lett unto" John Nutthall "all that Mannor of St. John's Scituate in St. Mary's with . . . profitts, privileges and Commodities to the Mannour belonging or any wayes appurteining".⁴

Colonel John Douglass, Esq., by his last will and testament in 1678 devised his son and heir, John, "Cold Spring Manor when he shall arrive at one and twenty years with all the Privileges belonging to the Lord of the Manor and to the Heirs lawfully to be begotten of his Body". The original patent had been granted to Josias Fendall, the treasonable governor, but no warrant has been found showing manorial rights being issued direct to Colonel Douglass by the Lord Proprietary. When Benjamin Douglass, the nominal Lord of the Manor, in 1714 alienated the manor to Francis Collyer, the manorial rights were cited in the deed of conveyance as it was in 1741, some 27 years later, when Francis Collyer made a deed of gift to his son and heir, Charles Collyer.⁵

Why the Maryland planters followed and exemplified the English peers and lived on scattered, large estates under seigniorship in a primitive land is not difficult to conceive. Such colonists as Thomas Cornwallis, Jerome Whyte, Thomas Greene, Henry de Courcey, William Eltonhead, Sir Edmund Plowden, Richard Tilghman, Humphrey

² Archives of Maryland, vol. 3, p. 356.

³ Archives of Maryland, vol. 60, pp. 265-266.

⁴ Archives of Maryland, vol. 57, p. 522.

⁵ Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber E, folio 275; Liber Y, folio 282.

Bohun, Thomas Stockett, and others too numerous to mention were all scions of English county squires, whereas one was the grandson of a peer and a Knight of the Garter. Their forbears before them had held lordships on manorial estates—some dating to the time of Edward the Confessor. And the lesser planters had been accustomed to that system in their native English parishes—for they were simply transplanted Englishmen with their hereditary social institutions intact.

MANORS IN NAME ONLY AND DECLINE OF THE SYSTEM

After the Revolution of 1689, led by John Coode, Ninian Beall, Nehemiah Blakiston, Henry Jowles, and others, when Lord Baltimore for a time was deprived of all temporal power within his hereditary Province, numerous grants for "manors in name only" were made such as Talbot's Resolution Manor, Chillum Castle Manor, Oxon Hill Manor, Snowden's Manor, Doughoregan Manor, and the like, but their warrants and letters patent failed to embody the essential and technical clauses for the enjoyment of a baronial court which within itself was the only essence for a legal manor. The proprietors of these grants were not possessed of that peculiar attribute of seigniorship nor, as it is so often thought, did the possession of a landed estate of many acres make a freeholder the Lord of a Manor.

The decadence of the manorial system at the close of the seventeenth century was brought about directly by the introduction of negro slavery which made it more profitable for the Lord of the Manor to cultivate his entire domain with slave labour rather than the leasing of it or its parts to free white tenants. Remotely, however, the break down was caused by the rising tide of liberal or radical leadership in the Province voiced by Coode, Beall, Jowles, and Blakiston and by religious prejudice which culminated in the Revolution of 1689 when the Calverts lost for 25 years all temporal power over their subjects and the Roman Catholic Church became the medium of suppression until more balanced leadership developed in the Province and the Roman Church was again permitted to perform and celebrate its sacraments.

From these visible and invisible causes the class of freehold tenants gradually disappeared and developed into the small independent land owners, while the formal, feudal society of the manor was transferred into the patriarchal social order of the Maryland plantation, when the rule of the master over his slaves was substituted for the argued judgments of the baronial court.

Old methods progressively became adapted to new conditions, but as Professor Andrews of Yale expressed it, "In our progress away from these earlier times we have gained vastly, but it is by no means sure that we have not also lost something".

ST. JOSEPH'S MANOR AND AN INVENTORY OF ITS PERSONAL EFFECTS

Note: The inventory of the personalty at the Manor of St. Joseph on the Patuxent in St. Mary's County at the death of the Lord and the Lady in 1676 was selected from among many to give the reader some conception of the luxuries and every day necessities found upon a manor and to have the reader perceive some impression of manorial life in 17th century Maryland. St. Joseph was chosen not because it was one of the most affluent, for the wealth of the Sewells at Mattaponi, the Tilghmans of Canterbury, the Neales at Wollestone, the Uties at Spesutia, etc., was greater, but because the Harvey-Beckwiths have not appeared so frequently in print as other Maryland families.

George Beckwith, Gent., about 1657 became Lord of St. Joseph's Manor by his marriage to Frances Harvey, *dame suo jure* of the manor, sole daughter and heiress of Nicholas Harvey, Gent., 1st Lord of the Manor. While on a trip aboard he died in the winter of 1676 "at London in ye Kingdom of England Intestate". His widow died at her seat in Maryland, shortly after his passing. At her death letters of administration upon the estate were issued to John Halles, her Steward, who became for a time the guardian of the orphans.

The manor house was undoubtedly a Jacobean baronial residence with the distinctive Great Hall, five sleeping chambers, two closets or side rooms, a porch, a linen room, and a kitchen which conformed to the English tradition as being part of the main structure, for there were a room over the kitchen and a little room next to the kitchen. The outside kitchen was essentially a Maryland-Virginia innovation of a later period. The "stayres" and a chamber over the kitchen definitely indicated a two-storied structure.

The closet in the bed chamber of the Lord was his office and private quarters, as closets in the 17th century signified "the private chamber of a ruler, usually used as a council-chamber". The closet as known today was the "chest", of which there were five in the manor house—"a great Chest above the Stayres".

The enumeration of silver was frequent and indicated the wealth of His Lordship, as there were silver tankards, silver spoons, silver cups, silver ink stands, silver tobacco stoppers, and silver buckles. The extensive wardrobe of the Lord was significant and certainly suggested his discrimination in the matter of wearing apparel, for there were a number of serge coats lined with scarlett, doublets, campaign costs, four periwigs, silk stockings (stocks), and 12 pairs of gloves—10 of which were kid.

The Great Hall where court was held was typical of that period and served also as the drawing room of the manor as well as dining

or banquet room and certainly as a guest chamber, for in the Hall was a bedstead with feather bed and curtains and valance. In the hall was also a Turkey (oriental) rug, a cupboard for glasses, five tables (two of which were Spanish), Turkey leather chairs which were definitely imported, and one "large" looking glass—also a rare item in the household of even the 18th century planter. And there were three at St. Joseph's. With a four-posted bed with curtains, five tables, two chests with drawers, eleven chairs, a couch, and cupboard, the baronial hall at St. Joseph's Manor was certainly not of diminutive dimensions.

Out from the manor house were the joiner's shop, quarters for the servants, two tobacco barns, and a 50-foot dwelling house on an island that could not have been too small to support a dwelling of that size.

Negro slavery as yet had not penetrated the manor, but there were nine white servants to serve the Lord and his family, his Steward, and an overseer.

The large number of books were certainly a definite indication of the culture, education, and background of the lords of St. Joseph's Manor, for 42 books "great and small" were in the lord's chamber, besides books in the little room next to the kitchen*, 22 small books in the Great Hall, four paper books in a chest, and an additional inventory reported "22 old bookes bigg and small". In all there were more than 90 books comprising the library of the manor which was considerable for that day.

The son and heir and ultimate 3d Lord of the Manor was Charles Beckwith, Gent. There were also a younger son, who apparently died without issue after his parents but before his majority, and several daughters—all of whom made brilliant matches within a few years among the county gentry on both shores of the Chesapeake. Major Nicholas Sewell, the step-son of Charles, Lord Baltimore, became ultimately the guardian of the heir until his majority when he took possession of his estate and prerogatives.

An additional inventory was made by Thomas Sprigg and John Griggs two days after the original and was expressed in terms of sterling, £ 512/29/00, instead of tobacco. Among its listing were a servant William Davis and "22 old bookes bigg and small".

In the accounts figuring in the administration of the estate and filed with the Prerogative Court of St. Mary's County, it was shown

* Could this have been the chamber of the tutor of the lord's children, because many of the great landlords employed private teachers for their children

that the Lord maintained in addition to his Steward, an overseer Alexander Younger by name.

The introspective student and antiquarian from the following inventory will perceive some impression of life upon a Maryland manor and furthermore they can not refrain from realizing that St. Joseph was representative of the manorial system and will regard 17th century Maryland as a colony where many landowners *did live* in ample manor houses (St. Joseph had five sleeping chambers) and that provincial records *do justify* its existence and that the economic conditions of the times *did decree* its being and objectivity.

An account of ye appraisment of the goods & Chattells of Geo: & ffrances Beckwith late deceased as they are apprayed in tobacco by Tho: Gant & Jno Darnall appoynted & Sworne appraysers for ye purpose Aprill ye 12 1676.

In Mr. Beckwith's Lodging Chamber

One feather bed: bolster with feathers; 2 blankets, 1 rugg, 1 pillow,	
Curtaines & vallons and the new bedstead.....	1,700
1 Chest with drawers.....	350
1 Small table, 2 low chayres & 1 Seale skin trunke.....	320
1 pr of great doggs, 1 brass shovell & tongs, 1 pr brass bellows.....	270
one Small Looking glasse & 2 pewter Candlesticks.....	100

In ye Closett in ye Same Roome

42 bookes great & small.....	800
1 Chest with drawers, 1 desk with drawers & 2 box with drawers.....	400
In ye sd Drawers 1 pr Small tongs.....	40
1 great iron bound Handish.....	50

In ye Chamber over ye Hall

1 feather bed with a straw bed under it, 2 blankets, 1 bolster, 1 pillow,	
Curtaines & vallons & bedstead.....	1,600
1 flock bed bolster, Small rugg & bedstead.....	400
1 flock bed, rugg, Curtaines & vallons & bedstead.....	600
4 chayres, 1 round table, 1 Court Cupbord.....	290
1 great Chest with 5 old knives.....	50
1 other Chest, small box with locks.....	60

In Ye Roome over the Kitchen

1 Small flock bed & bolster, rugg, and bedstead.....	300
1 pr of large andirons & 4 iron cashments.....	350
2 bushels & 1/2 of Salt.....	75

In a great Chest in ye Same Roome

60 of Castile Soaps.....	240
18 yds of linen.....	100
20 otts offm: 2/3 dowlas.....	160

9 otts of Canvas.....	54
14 pe of yarne stocks.....	190
6 bed Cords & 4 knot of fishing.....	60
3 Sylk ribbons.....	12
1 pr yarn stocks.....	14
56 of shott.....	112
8 of powder.....	80
1 new Coat woll lyned.....	200

In another Chest in ditto roome

2 large stock locks with Screws.....	140
2 small ditto.....	28
3 spring locks.....	54
6 Spring lathes.....	30
3 spring bolts.....	27
1 Chest lock.....	5
2 doz of Casement hinges.....	72
8 pr of Cross garnetts.....	64
54 pr of Duff bayles.....	108
20000 of 3 & 4 nayles.....	360
10000 of ditto.....	240
1 melting ladle.....	15
5 yds 1/2 offme Croad & lote.....	
7 yds of glazed Callicoe.....	84
1 of whale bone.....	20
2 pr stocks, 1 pr. shoes.....	65

In ye Porch Chamber

1 large feather bed & bolster, 2 pillowes, 1 blankett, 1 rugg, 1 counterpan, pr. Curtaines, bedstead, & window curtaines.....	2,000
6 Low new turkey leather Chayres.....	240
1 Spannish table.....	150
1 looking glasse, 1 pr billows & pr of andirons.....	100

In ye Closett in ye Porch Chamber

150 : of Sugar.....	450
6000 of Single ?.....	270
5 new hilling howes.....	70
5000: of 8 nayles.....	170
3000: of Single ?.....	135
3000 of double ?.....	240
2 Scythes & 6 wrap hooks.....	100
1 or of Large Andirons of brass.....	300

In the Kitchen

170 of pewter.....	1,700
1 Large Copper Kettle & 3 black mettal skilletts.....	700
51 of brass.....	522

1 parcell of Earther ware.....	40
1 Jack	80
1 parcell of tineware, 2 spitts pott hooks, flesh forke.....	100
1 brass warming pan with brass handle.....	80
2 Chayres, 1 large table, 1 pr of doggs.....	350
1 pr of brass ?.....	100
2 iron potts, 1 iron kettle.....	197
1 dripping pan	30
2 iron potts new.....	121

In the Hall

One feather bed with bolster, rug, blanket, counterpan, Curtaines & vallons, with ye bedstead.....	1,400
1 cupboard for glasses.....	100
2 Spanish tables & 1 great framed table.....	500
1 couch, 6 turkey leather chayres.....	350
2 Chests with drawers.....	200
3 furned Chayres	60
1 turkey worke Carpet.....	150
1 Large looking glass.....	150
1 pr of tables.....	40
1 pr of Large Doggs & 1 pr of tongues.....	150
2 Calfe skin Chayres.....	60

In ye Porch

One table & forme.....	120
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In ye Little Roome next ye Kitchen

One flock bed & bolster, rug, & Hamock, & bedstead.....	400
1 feather bed, bolster, pillow, 2 ruggs, blanket, Curtaines & bedstead....	1,000
1 Small Couch feather bed, 2 pillowes, 1 blanket, 2 ruggs & ye couch....	350
1 Cupbord	100
1 Small box of drawers & hanging shelve.....	80
1 Wanscoate Chest with a Lock.....	100
1 pr great doggs & tongues.....	150
books & ?.....	320

In ye Joyners Shop

1 great Cupboard	300
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In ye Quarter

1 pr great Doggs, 1 pistle, 2 flock beds, 1 straw bed, 1 great Iron bound chest, 2 blanketts, 2 ruggs & some payles & tubbs.....	560
2 frying pans	50

Lynen Roome

19 pr of Canvas Sheets.....	1,330
4 pr. of holls sheetes	800
7 table clothes	280

33 plain napk:.....	264
2 doz dyed Napk:.....	200
3 ditto	30
17 pillow cases	204
14 towles	88
1 pr fine flannel sheetes.....	128
1 Silver tankard, 12 spoones, Candle cup, 40 small cups, 46 ?.....	2,300

In one Chest in ye Hall

1 new red Colour fine Cloth Coat & doublet lyned with shalloon.....	600
1 fine New serg coat, briches & doublet lyned with scarlet	900
1 fine coat & briches lined with ?.....	500
1 new Serge Coat & pantiloones lined with glazed Callicoe.....	400
1 fine Clothe Coat & britches lined with shalloon.....	550
1 Campayne Coat with plate buttones & serge britches.....	800
1 Serge Coat & britches.....	300
1 pr britches & pr first drawers.....	100
1 Camblet Coat lined with bayes.....	500
1 ould Camblet Coat.....	80
3 pr. worsted stocks, 2 pr Kent gloves.....	80
22 small bookes	198
16 pr tape & ?.....	76
1 paper of pinns.....	40

In another great Chest

46 otts offme 3/4 dowlas.....	966
4 paper bookes	100
10 pr. mens kid gloves.....	150
3 rapiers	600
4 Light coloured perrywiggs.....	1,000
1 sauce pan, 1 coper pot, 2 pye plates, 2 stumer, & a ladle.....	190
1 fish kettle, 1 great bason, 1 Cullender.....	280
2 doz new plates.....	300
Stoll glow & a grid iron.....	40
8 box locks & parcell of Knives.....	80
1 new large fether bed, bolster, Curtaines & vallons fringed, 2 blanketts, 1 quilt, 2 pillowes.....	2,000
1 parcel of new shirts, silver buckles.....	60
3 brushes & fishing line.....	50
1 case of Knives.....	30
1 box of grocery Ware.....	470
1 new Sadle, Curb bridle & furniture.....	200

In Another great Chest above Stayres

2 pieces of canvas of 88 lbs.....	1,056
23: olls 1/2 offm holld.....	1,175
3 halfe pieces of 3/4 dowlas.....	2,400
3 ends of Jeanes.....	450

2 doz: plaine Shirts.....	400
13 piece mens best fronth falls.....	416
4 pr mens slippers.....	112
13 pr of Womens fronth falls.....	338
15 piece Childrens boys and girls shirts.....	195
10 doz of glass bottles.....	360

In a Little Seale Skin Trunk

2 Silver tankards, 2 new fashion cupps, five other silver cupps, doz: of Silver spoons	4,520
2 Silver ink hornes, 2 setts amboel buttons.....	250
2 Silver tob: stoppers, 1 pr silk stocks.....	80
1 : of Cheese.....	250
15000 of britks.....	1,200
a Case of glass.....	925
6 worn hatts	300
1 very Larg iron bound Chest.....	100
4000 foot of pine plank.....	2,800
1 Cart with new wheels.....	450
2 Whip sawes, 1 frnt Saw, 1 Croscut Saw.....	500
1 bridle & Saddle.....	70

Horses & Mares

1 Stone horse & one Gelding.....	3,600
2 Mares with yearling Colts.....	3,600

Cattle & Hoggs

22 Cowes	12,100
4 foure yeare ould Sheares.....	1,800
7: 3 yeare ould ditto.....	2,450
10: 2 year ould heyfers.....	2,600
10 yearlings	1,000
2 bulls	500
2 Sowes	600
20 Small Shoates.....	600
7: 2 yeare ould hoggs.....	1,260
14 young barrowes & Sowes.....	1,400

Servants

1 Carpenter named Evan Davis 3 years to serve & his tooles.....	3,400
1 Joyner 9 months to Serve named Thos Ridgly.....	1,000
One man servt named Edm Compton 1½ year to Serve.....	1,000
One man servt named Sam Nollthrop 5 years to serve.....	1,800
one man servt named Tho Abbot 4 years to serve.....	1,600
One woman servt named Ruth Newman 3 yea: ½ to serve.....	1,600
One boy Tho: Blackcock 12 yrs ½ to serve.....	1,200
Elinor Williams 1 yeare to serve.....	700
2: One Caske qt 5: m: 4 Inch brads & 8 m: of 3: inch brads.....	746

3: One ditto qt 22: O: ; arg 30: nayles & 14 m: 6 nayles.....	772
4: 15 O larg 40 nayles & 8 m: 10.....	743
5: One ditto qt 14 m: 10 nayles 2 m: with ½ brads.....	775

Debts oweing as pr List appeare amounting to make..... 47,426
Money in ye howse £ 6: 14: 04

Total value 108,725 lb: tob:

In two tobacco houses 32 hhds of tobacco weighing neat 14494 of tob or thereabouts.

Upon ye Island One frame of a fifty foot dwelling house ye rooffe one by wanting at

Given under our hands & Seales the 25 of April 1676

(signed) Jno Darnall (Seale)

(signed) Tho: Gantt (Seale)

Here Lyes the Body of
 Cap. THOMAS 7. GREENFIELD
 son of Coll. THOMAS 7. GREENFIELD
 & SUSANNAH his Wife & Daughter
 of KENELM CHISELDINE - Esq.
 and Grand Daughter of
 THOMAS GERRARD Esq.
 of Bromley in Lancashire
 who Dyed the 29 of Nov^r in the
 28th Year of his Age Anno Dom. 1744

Photographic inscription of the tombstone of Thomas Truman Greenfield, proving three generations and the English seat of Thomas Gerrard, Lord of St. Clement's, Westwood, and Basford Manors. This and other old tombstones (one of James Truman, Lord of Truman Place, died 1672, being the then oldest known extant stone in Maryland) were crushed in 1946 for roadbed by the owner of Trent Hall, St. Mary's County.

WARRANT FOR A MANORIAL GRANT*

7 July 1640. Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent Demandeth a Mannor of one thousand acres for transporting himself and four Able Men servants into this Province in the year 1636, that is to Say, John Lee, William Smith, Richard Breckley, and John Cook, and he further prayeth in consideration of Transporting his Wife, Child, Maid Servant Donsabell Gladdus and other two men servants (that is to say) John Thompson and Herbert Smith to have Confirm to him the Island to the Southward of the Isle of Kent called Poplars Island which he was possessed of by Grant of Captain William Cleybourne and whereon he Inhabited till in the year 1637 they where massacred by the Indians.*

6 November 1640. I would have you to lay out for Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent, Planter, a Mannor of one thousand acres lying nearest together about his plantation according to a pretend of grant formerly made to him by Captain Cleybourne and to annex to the said Manor Poplar Island and to draw a patent unto the Said Richard Thompson by the Conditions of plantation and for doing this shall be your Warrant.†

(signed) Leonard Calvert

LETTERS PATENT EMBODYING COURT BARON ONLY

CECILIUS absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltemore: To all persons to whom these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.

KNOW YE that we for and in consideration that our trusty and well beloved Thomas Allanson of London Gentleman‡ hath undertaken to transport or cause to be transported from some other parts att his own Charge Twenty persons of brittish descent to Seat a plantation in our said province,—and upon such conditions and terms as are expressed in our speciall Warrant bearing date the twentieth Day of July in the Seven and twentieth year of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred fifty Eight now remaining upon Record in our said province, do hereby grant unto the said Thomas Allanson—

* Wording of warrants varied; this was selected as representative for its human interest.

† Thompson was later commissioned a Magistrate by Calvert, but in Jan. 1644/5, was declared an enemy of the Province and suffered attainder. His manor was subsequently granted as Bobing Manor to Thomas Greene, Esq., later Governor of the Province.

‡ He was the son of Thomas Allanson, of Gaston, Lancashire.

All that tract of Land Called Christian Temple Mannor, lying on the South side of Pascattaway River beginning near the mouth of a Creek formerly called Mattawoman Creek, but now St. Thomas Creek, and on the South side of said Creek att a marked Oak by the River side running East and by North up the Creek for Breadth Three Hundred and fifty perches to a marked Oak by a Marshy Valley, bounding on the East by a Line drawn South and by West from the said Oak for length four hundred and seventy perches, on the South with a line drawn West and by South from the end of the South and by West line for Breadth Three Hundred and fifty perches, on the West by a Line drawn North by East from the end of the West and by South Line unto the first marked Oak, on the North with the said Creek—Containing and now laid out for one Thousand Acres more or less. Together with all Royalties and privileges (Royal Mines Excepted) more usually belonging to Manors in England.

To have and to hold the same unto him the said Thomas Allanson and his heirs for ever, to be holden of us and our heirs of our honour of West St. Maries, in free and common Soccage, by fealty only for all Services, Yeilding and paying therefore yearly unto us and our heirs att our Receipt att St. Mary's att the two most usual feasts in the Year Viz: att the feast of the Annunication of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and att the feast of St. Michael the Archangell by even and equall portions the Rent of Twenty Shillings Sterl in Silver or Gold or the full value thereof in such commodities as we and our heirs or such Officer or Officers appointed by us or our heirs from time to time to Collect and Receive the same shall accept in Discharge thereof att the Choice of us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers as aforesaid.

And we do hereby Erect the said One Thousand Acres unto a Mannor by the name of Christian Temple *together with a Court Baron and all things thereunto belonging by the Same or Custom of England.*

Wittness our trusty and well beloved Josias Fendall Esq^r our Lieutenant of our said province of Maryland, the first day of September in the eight and twentieth year of our Dominion over the said province of Maryland. Ann^o Domini One Thousand Six hundred and fifty nine.

MANORIAL GRANT WITH COURT LEET AND COURT BARON

CECILIUS & c To all Person to whom these Presents shall come Greetings in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that whereas by our Speciall warrant under our hand and lesser seal at armes bearing date the Six and twentyeth day of November one thousand and six hundred Sixty Six Wee did thereof authorize and require our Leiutenant of our said province of Maryld for the time being to cause a grant to be passed in our name and under our great Seal of our said Province of two thousand acres of land to Jerome White, Esq^{*} our Surveyor Generall of our said province of Maryland Wee doe hereby grant unto him the said Jerome White Esq. Surveyor Genll a parcell of Land Called Portland Mannour lying in Ann Arundell County and on the South side of the West line of Ann Arundell Mannor bounded on the North by the said West line drawn from a Corner bounded Tree of a parcell of land called Burridge running for the length of one thousand one hundred and twenty perches to a small branch bounded on the West by a line drawn South from the end of the West line for the length of two hundred perches, bounded on the South South West by a line drawn East South East to the South westernmost bounded Tree of a parcell of Land called Birkhead's Parcell and bounded on the said Land by a line drawn North North West from the said Corner Tree for the length of three hundred perches and from the end of the North North West line by a line drawn East and by South (being the Northernmost bounds of the above said Birkhead's parcell) for the length of three hundred and twenty perches to a great Swamp and from the end of the East & by South line bounding on the line of a parcell of land called Birkhead's Meadows crossing the said Swamp till it falls into the above said line of land called Burridge and bounded on the East by the said land called Burridge to the said Corner Tree for the length of three hundred perches and acres more or less together with all and Singular the rights members and appertenances whatsoever thereunto belonging Royal Mines excepted and wee doe hereby will and appoint the above erected parcell

* He was the grandson of Richard (Weston), 1st Earl of Portland, KG, Lord Treasurer to Charles I, the nephew and namesake of Jerome, 2d Earl of Portland, and son of Richard White, of Runwell, Esq., by his 2d wife Lady Katherine (Weston). His parents being staunch royalists sought refuge at Rome during the civil wars. His mother died 1645 in Rome and was buried in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. Her brass cites . . . "Katharine Weston Comitiss Portlandiae Magni Angliae Thesaurarii filae . . . Richardus White ex Albiorum Essexien antiqua stirpe, conjugi amantiss posuit".

of land to be erected into a Mannor and from henceforth shall be reputed and called by the name of Portland Mannour And Wee doe hereby grant unto the said Jerome White Esq. and his heirs that he and they shall and may hold use and enjoy within the said Mannour *a Court Leet and Court Baron with all things to the said Courts or either of them belonging by the Law or Custome of England* and to his and their own use to have and receive all and Singular Issues fines Americaments proffitts and perquisitts whatsoever which hereafter shall or may any wayes arrive or Come by reason of the said Courts or either of them. To have and to hold the same to him the said Jerome White, Esq., his heirs and assigns forever to be holden of us and our heirs of our Mannour of Ann Arundell in free and Common Soccage by fealty only for all manner of Services Yeilding and paying therefore yearly unto us & our heirs at our receipt at St. Maries at the two most usuall feasts in the year Viz at the feast of the Annuneacon of the Blessed Virgin Mary and at the feast of St. Michael the archangel by even and equall porcons the rent of four pounds sterling in silver or gold and for a fine upon every alienacon of the said land or any part or parcell thereof one whole yeer's rent in silver or gold or the full Value thereof in such Commodities as wee or our heirs or such Officer or Officers appointed by us or our heirs from time to time to Collect and receive the same shall accept in discharge thereof at the choice of us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers as aforesaid Provided that if the said Jerome White Esq. his heirs or assigns shall not pay unto us or our heirs or such Officer or Officers as aforesaid the sume for a fine before such Alienacon and enter the said Alienacon upon record either in the Provinciaall Court or in the County Court where the said parcell of land lyeth within one month next after such alienacon the said Alienacon shall be void and of none effect. Givern at St. Maries under our great seal of our said province of Maryland the thirteenth day of January in the six and thirtyeth year of our Dominion over our said province Annoq Dom one thousand six hundred and sixty seven. Witness our dear son Charles Calvert Esq. our Lieutenant Genrll and chief Governour of our said province of Maryland.

MANORS

"Many estates were called manors, yet few have right to the title"—Chandler.

The following is an alphabetical list of the manors, believed to be reasonably correct, denoting their location and peculiar rights of seigniory.

Abington	Surveyed Sept. 17, 1653, for John Abington, of London, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Lyon's Creek Hundred, Calvert Co.
Abington's Clifts	Laid out Sept. 23, 1653, for John Abington, of London, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Lyon's Creek Hundred, Calvert Co.
Admariothria	Laid out Oct. 15, 1662, for George Thompson, Gent., with Court Baron; 2,500 acres in Piscataway Hundred, Prince George's Co.
Barberton	<i>see Warberton.</i>
Bashford	Laid out Mar. 24, 1650, for Thomas Gerard, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,500 acres in St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Bathe	Warrant issued Sept. 14, 1660, for 1,000 acres to Peter Bathe, Gent., "to be erected into a Mannor in accordance with all the same privileges and Immunities as are most usually belonging to Mannors in England".
Boarman's	Patented May 10, 1676, for Major William Boarman, with Court Baron only; 3,333 acres in Benedict Hundred, Charles Co.
Bobing	Granted prior to 1642 to Thomas Greene, Esq.; 1,500 acres, including Poplars Island and acreage on the Isle of Kent, formerly Thompson's Manor which had escheated to the Lord Proprietary.

Bohemia	Erected May 11, 1676, for Augustine Herrman, with Court Baron only; 6,000 acres in Cecil Co.
Brooke Court	Surveyed for Robert Brooke and granted to Baker Brooke, his son and heir, in 1658, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 2,000 acres in now Prince Georges Co.
Brooke Place	Surveyed on Nov. 30, 1650, for Robert Brooke and granted to his son and heir, Baker Brooke, on Apr. 26, 1658, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 2,100 acres in Leonard's Creek Hundred, Calvert Co.
Canterbury	Patented Jan. 17, 1659/60, for Dr. Richard Tilghman, with Court Baron only. Dr. Tilghmann conveyed the manor to Richard Preston to whom it was resurveyed on July 20, 1666, with Court Baron; 1,000 acres in Talbot Co.
Cary	Warrant issued Dec. 30, 1657 to Thomas Cary of London, Merchant, with "all such Royalties, Courts, Perquisites and Proffits of Courts and other Privileges and Immunities whatsoever in the said Manor"; 1,000 acres.
Causine's	Laid out Oct. 25, 1649, for Nicholas Causine and resurveyed Oct. 11, 1659, for Ignatius Causine, his son and heir, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,000 acres in Portobacco Hundred, Charles Co.
Cerne Abbey	Erected Mar. 20, 1671/2, for Thomas Notley, Merchant, commonly known as Duddington Manor, with "Jurisdictions, Royalties, Liberties, Court franchises, . . ."; 1,800 acres in Piscataway Hundred, Prince Georges Co.
Chandler	Patent no doubt lost during the Puritan Supremacy, Job Chandler refers to manorial rights which he held with his brother-in-law, Simon Oversee, on an unnamed tract of land.

Chancellor's Point	<i>see</i> Wolsely.
Charles' Gift	Patented June 20, 1677, to Jane, Lady Baltimore, with Court Baron only; 2,000 acres in Eltonhead Hundred, Calvert Co.
Christian Temple	Confirmed Jan. 29, 1666/7, for Thomas Allanson, Gent., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Chincamuxen Hundred, Charles Co.
Cold (Cool) Spring	Laid out May 27, 1657, for Governor Josias Fendall, Gent., with Court baron only; later Colonel John Douglass, Gent., held seignior on the manor and willed it to his son and heir; 1,050 acres in Patuxent Hundred, Prince Georges Co.
Cooke's Hope	Patented Jan. 17, 1659/60, for Miles Cooke, of London, Mariner, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Talbot Co.
Cornwalley's Cross	Laid out Sept. 8, 1639, for Captain Thomas Cornwalleys, Esq., now known as Cross Manor, with Court Baron only; 2,000 acres in St. Inigoes Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Crayford	One time a proprietary manor, but became the seat of Capt. John Boteler, Gent., Councilor of the Isle of Kent, and believed to have been granted to him as a manor about 1638, but the letters patent were lost during Ingle's Rebellion.
Danby	<i>see</i> Wiske.
Darnall's	Granted Sept. 30, 1664, to Henry Darnall, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Benedict Hundred, Charles Co.
Delebrooke	Surveyed Nov. 21, 1650, for Robert Brooke, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron and granted June 19, 1658, to Baker Brooke, his son and heir; 2,000 acres in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's Co.

Doyley	Warrant issued Jan. 8, 1657/8, to Robert Doyley, of London, Merchant, with "all such Royalties, Courts, Perquisites and Proffits of Courts and other Privileges and Immunities whatsoever in the said Manor"; 1,000 acres.
Duddington	<i>see</i> Cerne Abbey.
Elke Point	Patented Jan. 20, 1659/60, for Richard Husbands, of London, Mariner, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Kent Co.
Eltonhead	Laid out Mar. 8, 1648/9, for William Eltonhead, Esq., known as Little Eltonhead Manor, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 2,000 acres in Eltonhead Hundred, Calvert Co.
Evelynton	Entered Apr. 30, 1638, for Capt. George Evelyn, Esq.; 1,200 acres in St. Mary's Co.
Fenwick	Surveyed Apr. 24, 1651, for Cuthbert Fenwick, Gent., sometimes known as St. Cuthbert's Manor, with Court Baron only; 2,000 acres in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Foot-Hayward	Warrant issued Dec. 19, 1657, for 2,000 acres to Nicholas Hayward and Richard Foot, of London, Merchants, jointly or 1,000 acres severly, with "all such Royalties, Courts, Perquisites and Proffits of Courts and other Privileges and Immunities whatsoever in the said Mannor".
Friendship	Surveyed June 13, 1672, for Bennett Hoskins, Esq., with "Rights, Jurisdictions, privileges, Royalties, Liberties, Courts . . . usually belonging to manors in England"; 2,000 acres in Portobacco Hundred, Charles Co.
Godlington	Patented Feb. 16, 1659/60, for Thomas Godlington, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Kent Co.

Grafton	Patented Jan. 12, 1659/60, for John Harris, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Talbot Co.
Great Oak	Laid out Aug. 16, 1658, for Governor Josias Fendall, with Court Baron only; 2,000 acres in Kent Co.
Great Eltonhead	Laid out May 24, 1652, for Edward Eltonhead, Esq., with Court Baron; it escheated to the Lord Proprietary and was regranted Oct. 20, 1663, to Henry Sewall, Esq.; 5,000 acres in Eltonhead Hundred, Calvert Co.
Hayward	Warrant issued Jan. 23, 1657/8, for 1,000 acres to Stephen Hayward, of London, Merchant, "to be Erected into a Mannor with all such Royalties Courts Perquisites and profits of Courts and other privileges and immunities whatsoever belonging to Mannors in England".
Hayward-Foot	Warrant issued Dec. 19, 1657, for 2,000 acres to Nicholas Hayward and Richard Foot, of London, Merchants, jointly or 1,000 acres severly, with "all such Royalties, Courts, Perquisites and Proffits of Courts and other Privileges and Immunities whatsoever in the said Mannor".
Jackson's	Warrant issued Jan. 23, 1659/60, to Nicholas Jackson, of London, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres.
Jenning's	Warrant issued Jan. 23, 1657/8, to Richard Jennings, of London, Merchant, for 1,000 acres with "all such Royalties Courts Perquisites and profits of Courts and other privileges and immunities whatsoever belonging to Mannors in England".
Job's Content	Warrant issued Dec. 30, 1657, to Job Nutt, of London, Merchant, with "all such Royalties, Courts, Perquisites and Proffits of Courts and other Privileges and Im-

	munities whatsoever in the said Manor"; 1,000 acres. When letters patent were issued in Talbot County, no mention was made of courts.
Kent Fort	Surveyed Sept. 1, 1640, for Giles Brent, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,000 acres on Kent Isle, now Queen Annes Co.
Little Brittain*	Patented 1640 to William Bretton, Gent.; 750 acres in Newtowne Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Mattapany-Sewall	Surveyed May 1, 1663, for Charles Calvert, who granted it to Henry Sewall, Esq., with Court Baron only; it was re-granted Apr. 20, 1665, to Madame Jane Sewall with Court Baron, and was again regranted Oct. 22, 1722, to Nicholas Sewall, Esq., with Court Baron; 1,200 acres in Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Mattawoman Neck	Surveyed July 14, 1654, for Captain Thomas Cornwallys, Esq., and listed as a manor in the Rent Rolls under Conditions of Aug. 8, 1636; 5,000 acres in Charles Co.
Morton	Patented Feb. 15, 1659/60, for Philip Calvert, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Cecil Co.
Mount Calvert	Surveyed May 12, 1657, for Philip Calvert, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Mt. Calvert Hundred, now Prince Georges Co.
My Lady's Manor	Laid out Aug. 26, 1713, for Margaret, Lady Baltimore, presumably with Court Baron; 10,000 acres in now Harford Co.
Nanjemoy	<i>see</i> , Poynton.
New Connaught	<i>see</i> , Susquehanna.

* It has sometime been said that this manor did not enjoy manorial rights.

Oversee	Patent presumably lost during the Puritan Supremacy, Simon Oversee held manorial privileges jointly with his brother-in-law, Job Chandler, upon an unnamed tract of land, which were conveyed by his widow in 1663.
Philipsburgh	Surveyed Mar. 25, 1670, for Phillip Calvert, Esq., with "all courtes, presequities . . . belonging to manors in England"; 2,000 acres in Dorchester Co.
Portland	Surveyed Dec. 1667, for Jerome Whyte, Esq., the Surveyor General, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 2,000 acres in Herring Creek Hundred, Anne Arundel Co.
Poynton	Laid out July 12, 1654, for Captain William Stone, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron, sometimes called Nanjemoy Manor; 5,000 acres in Nanjemoy Hundred, Charles Co.
Prior's	Surveyed Mar. 5, 1640/1, for Thomas Adams, Gent., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,000 acres on Kent Isle, now Queen Annes Co.
Ratcliffe	Patented Jan. 17, 1659/60, for Robert Morris, Mariner, with Court Baron only; in 1674 Robert Morris conveyed the manor to Dr. Henry Wasse, of London, for whom it was resurveyed with Court Baron; 920 acres in Talbot Co.
Resurrection	Laid out Mar. 24, 1650/1, for Captain Thomas Cornwallys, Esq., with privileges "usually belong to manors in England"; 4,000 acres in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Rice	Surveyed Sept. 8, 1654, for Lieut. William Lewis, sometimes called Lewis Neck Manor, with no definite privileges; 3,000 acres in Nanjemoy Hundred, Charles Co.

- St. Anne's Surveyed Dec. 10, 1640, for John Lewger, Gent., Councillor and Secretary, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,000 acres in Patuxent Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Barbara's Granted Apr. 13, 1661, to John Lewger, son and heir of John Lewger, late Secretary of the Province, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres partly in Charles and partly in Prince Georges Co.
- St. Augustine's Erected Apr. 25, 1684, for Ephraim Georgius Herrman, with Court Leet and Court Baron; no definite acreage, Cecil Co., portions of which are now in State of Delaware.
- St. Clement's Laid out Nov. 2, 1639, for Thomas Gerrard, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,030 acres in St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's Co. Resurveyed Dec. 11, 1641, for 6,000 acres, and again on June 13, 1678, for 11,400 acres and granted to Captain Justinian Gerrard, son and heir of Thomas Gerrard, deceased, with Court Leet and Court Baron.
- St. Cuthbert's *see*, Fenwick Manor.
- St. Elizabeth's Laid out Sept. 8, 1639, for Captain Thomas Cornwalley, Esq., with Court Baron only; 2,000 acres in St. Inigoe's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Gabriel's Patented Aug. 30, 1634, to Leonard Calvert, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 900 acres in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Helen's Laid out for Jerome Hawley, Esq., before 1636, claimed by his heirs; acreage not known, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Inigoe's Surveyed Nov. 9, 1639, for Ferdinando Poulton for 3,000 acres including 2,000 acres in St. George's Hundred and 1,000 acres of St. George's Island. The manor

- either was conveyed or escheated to the Proprietary, for on July 27, 1641, Thomas Copley, Esq., assigned his warrant of 3,000 acres to Cuthbert Fenwick, Gent., to whom it was granted as a single manor. On Oct. 1, 1651, it "now and a long time heretofore in the possession of Thomas Copley". On that date it was resurveyed and regranted with manorial privileges jointly to Cuthbert Fenwick and Ralph Crouch. Fenwick ultimately acquired full possession and on July 12, 1663, sold it to the Rev. Henry Warren, S.J., for whom it was resurveyed with an additional 400 acres and granted with court leet and court baron.
- St. Jerome's Laid out for Jerome Hawley, Esq., before 1636, claimed by his heirs; 6,000 acres in St. Mary's Co.
- St. John's No survey or patent can be located under the name of Charles Calvert who let leases on the "Manor of St. John's . . . with profits, privileges and Commodities to the Mannor belonging"; 1,000 acres in St. Mary's Co.
- St. Joseph's Surveyed Dec. 2, 1642, for Nicholas Harvey, Gent., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,000 acres in Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Michael's Patented Aug. 30, 1634, to Leonard Calvert, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 1,500 acres in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
- St. Richard's Surveyed Dec. 6, 1640, for Richard Gardiner, Gent., with Court Baron. The patent was "lost in the late troubles", so the manor was regranted on Dec. 31, 1652, to Luke Gardiner, son and heir; 1,000 acres in Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's Co.

St. Thomas'	Surveyed Oct. 25, 1649, for Thomas Mathews, Gent., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 4,000 acres in Portobacco Hundred, Charles Co.
Sarum	Erected Nov. 20, 1680, for Joseph Pile, Gent., with Court Leet and Court Baron, and seignior to his mother, Madame Sarah Pile, during life; 1,150 acres in Newport Hundred, Charles Co.
Snow Hill	Warrant granted to Justinian Snow who conveyed the instrument to his brother, Abel Snow, to whom it was patented Feb. 27, 1639/40, with Court Baron only; 6,000 acres in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Mary's Co. The manor escheated to the Lord Proprietary who on Dec. 24, 1652 re-granted it to James Lindsey and Richard Willan "for the True and Faithful Service . . . by them . . . done and performed . . . in the late Troubles".
Spesutia Island	Patented Aug. 9, 1661, for Nathaniel Utie, Merchant, with Court Baron; 2,300 acres in Chesapeake Bay, Harford Co.
Stephenhealth	Patented Feb. 15, 1659/60, for Samuel Pensax, Mariner, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Kent Co.
Stratford	Patented Feb. 16, 1659/60, for Richard Chandler, Merchant, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Kent Co.
Susquehanna	Granted June 11, 1680, to George Talbott, Esq., sometimes known as New Connaught or Talbott Manor, with Court Leet and Court Baron; 32,000 acres in Cecil County.
Swaile	Patented Feb. 15, 1659/60, for Philip Calvert, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Cecil Co.
Talbott	<i>see</i> , Susquehanna.

Thompson's	Warrant issued July 7, 1640, to Richard Thompson for 1,000 acres on Popeley Isle in the Chesapeake Bay.
Tilghman's Fortune	Patented Jan. 17, 1659/60, for Samuel Tilghman, of London, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Talbot Co.
Trinity	Patented Aug. 30, 1634, to Leonard Calvert, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 600 acres in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Truman's Place	Surveyed Dec. 15, 1665, for Nathaniel Truman, Gent., with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Benedict Hundred, Charles Co.
Warberton	Patented Oct. 25, 1661, for Dr. Luke Barber, sometimes known as Barberton Manor, with Court Baron only; 1,200 acres in Piscataway Hundred, Prince Georges Co.
West St. Mary's	Granted May 9, 1634, to Capt. Henry Fleete, Gent.; 2,000 acres in St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's Co. Later he was offered a manor of 10,000 acres on the Eastern Shore which he never patented.
Westbury	Surveyed Jan. 10, 1642/3, for Thomas Weston, Gent., with Court Baron only; 1,250 acres in St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Westwood	Laid out Mar. 27, 1651, for Thomas Gerard, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,600 acres in Newport Hundred, Charles Co.
Wharton	Formerly Rice Manor which escheated to the Lord Proprietary, resurveyed Nov. 31, 1675, for Jesse Wharton, one-time Deputy Governor, with Court Baron only; 2,300 acres in Nanjemoy Hundred, Charles Co.
Wiske	Patented Feb. 20, 1659/60, for Phillip Calvert, Esq., sometimes known as Danby

	Manor, with Court Baron only; 700 acres in Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore Co.
Wolleston	Laid out Oct. 29, 1642, for Captain James Neale, Esq., with Court Leet and Court Baron; 2,000 acres in Wicomico Hundred, Charles Co.
Wolsely	Patented Jan. 18, 1659/60, for Phillip Calvert, Esq., sometimes known as Chancellor's Point, with Court Baron only; 1,000 acres in Talbot Co.
Wolsely	Laid out Aug. 18, 1664, for Philip Calvert, Esq., with Court Baron only; 1,900 acres in St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's Co.
Worton	Surveyed Aug. 15, 1658, for Henry Meese, Merchant, who conveyed the warrant to Colonel Edward Carter, of Virginia, to whom it was granted Aug. 13, 1661, with Court Baron only; 2,300 acres in Kent Co.

MANOR LORDS

The following, believed to be reasonably complete, is a list of the Maryland gentlemen and gentlewomen who through letters patent from the Lord Proprietary were granted manorial privileges and honours or who exercised seigniorship upon a Maryland manor, together with the name or names of their respective manorial holdings:

MANOR LORDS

John Abington, Gent.
 Thomas Adams, Gent.
 Thomas Allanson, Gent.
 Luke Barber, Esq.
 Peter Bathe, Gent.
 William Boarman's Gent.
 John Boteler, Gent.
 Giles Brent, Esq.
 Mary Brent, Gentlewoman
 William Bretton, Gent.
 Baker Brooke, Esq.

Robert Brooke, Esq.

Charles Calvert, Esq.
 Leonard Calvert, Esq.
 Philip Calvert, Esq.

Edward Carter, Gent.
 Thomas Cary, Gent.
 Ignatius Causine, Gent.
 Nicholas Causine, Gent.
 Job Chandler, Gent.
 Richard Chandler, Gent.
 Miles Cooke, Gent.
 Thomas Copley, Esq.
 Thomas Cornwallis, Esq.

Ralph Crouch, S. J.
 Henry Darnall, Esq.
 John Douglas, Gent.
 Robert Doyley, Gent.
 Edward Eltonhead, Esq.
 William Eltonhead, Esq.

MANORS

Abington, Abington's Clifts
 Prior's
 Christian Temple
 Warberton
 Bathe
 Boarman's
 Crayford
 Kent Fort
 St. Gabriel's
 Little Brittain
 De le Brooke, Brooke Place, Brooke Court
 De le Brooke, Brooke Place, Brooke Court.
 St. John's
 Trinity, St. Gabriel's, St. Michael's
 Mt. Calvert, Wolsely, Swaile, Morton, Wiske, Philipsburgh, Chancellor's Point.
 Worton
 Cary's
 Causine's
 Causine's
 Chandler's
 Stratford
 Cooke's Hope
 St. Inigoe's
 Cornwalley's Cross, St. Elizabeth, Resurrection, Mattawoman-Neck
 St. Inigoe's
 Darnall's
 Cold Spring
 Doyley's
 Great Eltonhead
 Eltonhead

MANOR LORDS

George Evelin, Esq.
 Josias Fendall, Gent.
 Cuthbert Fenwick, Gent.
 Henry Fleete, Gent.
 Richard Foot, Gent.
 Luke Gardiner, Gent.
 Richard Gardiner, Gent.
 Justinian Gerrard, Esq.
 Thomas Gerrard, Esq.
 Thomas Greene, Esq.
 John Harris, Gent.
 Jerome Hawley, Esq.
 Nicholas Hayward, Gent.
 Stephen Hayward, Gent.
 Nicholas Hervey, Gent.
 Augustine Herrman, Gent.
 Ephraim Herrman, Gent.
 Bennett Hoskins, Esq.
 Richard Husband, Gent.
 Jane, Lady Baltimore
 Richard Jennings, Gent.
 William Lewis, Gent.
 John Lewger, Jr.
 John Lewger, Sr.
 James Lindsey, Gent.
 Margaret, Lady Baltimore
 Thomas Mathews, Gent.
 Henry Meese, Gent.
 Robert Morris, Gent.
 James Neale, Esq.
 Nicholas Jackson, Gent.
 Thomas Notley, Gent.
 Job Nutt, Gent.
 Simon Overzee, Gent.
 Samuel Pensax, Gent.
 Joseph Pile, Gent.
 Sarah Pile, Gentlewoman
 Ferdinando Poulton, Gent.
 Richard Preston, Gent.
 Henry Sewall, Esq.
 Nicholas Sewall, Esq.
 Abel Snow, Gent.

MANORS

Evelinton
 Cold Spring, Great Oak
 St. Inigoe's, Fenwick's
 West St. Marie's
 Foot-Hayward
 St. Richard's
 St. Richard's
 St. Clement's
 St. Clement's, Bashford, Westwood
 Bobing
 Grafton
 St. Helen's, St. Jerome's
 Hayward-Foot
 Hayward
 St. Joseph's
 Bohemia
 St. Augustine's
 Friendship
 Elk Pointe
 Charles' Gift, Mattapany-Sewall.
 Jennings
 Rice
 St. Barbara's
 St. Anne's
 Snow Hill
 My Lady's Manor
 St. Thomas'
 Worton
 Ratcliffe
 Wolleston
 Jackson's
 Cerne Abbey
 Job's
 Overzee's
 Stephenhealth
 Sarum
 Sarum
 St. Inigoe's
 Canterbury
 Mattapany-Sewall, Great Eltonhead
 Mattapany-Sewall
 Snow Hill

MANOR LORDS

Justinian Snow, Gent.
 William Stone, Esq.
 George Talbott, Esq.
 George Thompson, Gent.
 Richard Thompson, Gent.
 Richard Tilghman, Gent.
 Samuel Tilghman, Gent.
 Nathaniel Truman, Gent.
 Nathaniel Utie, Gent.
 Henry Warren, S. J.
 James Wasse, Gent.
 Thomas Weston, Gent.
 Jesse Wharton, Gent.
 Jerome Whyte, Esq.
 Richard Willan, Gent.

MANORS

Snow Hill
 Poynton
 Susquehanna
 Admariothria
 Popeley
 Canterbury
 Tilghman's Fortune
 Truman's Place
 Spesutia Island
 St. Inigoe's
 Ratcliffe
 Westbury
 Wharton
 Portland
 Snow Hill

