

began on February 19, 1660-1. Title to land (p. 415) and cattle (p. 416) and questions as to equipment and expiration of term of indentured servants arise (pp. 417, 418). A grand jury composed of men from St. Mary's, Calvert, Anne Arundel and Kent Counties (p. 419) filed indictments. Each member of the Court gave a separate opinion in a case of "duress of imprisonment" (p. 424). Gerard, Fendall and their associates in rebellion are indicted (p. 427) and Fendall and Gerard sign humble apologies (p. 429). A woman is accused of assault and battery (p. 430) and another one of murder of her infant, while a third woman is indicted for theft (p. 433). An action of defamation resulted from an accusation of a man for theft (p. 433). The term lasted until February 28— a long one, and before it closed we find a grant of a license to hunt and kill wild hogs (p. 441) and the issuance of writs for a session at the Assembly (p. 442). Few entries intervene before the date of that session, April 17, upon which the Provincial Court also met at St. Mary's. Trial occurred of a woman for defamation in that she accused another woman of theft (p. 445) and of several men charged with acting "mutinously and seditiously" in that they endeavored to secure Fendall and John Hatch when under arrest for sedition (p. 447). There were three verdicts filed by juries of inquest upon the bodies of three drowned persons (p. 452). Title to Leonard Calvert's lands came into litigation between William Calvert and Governor William Stone's estate and the notable Margaret Brent appeared as a witness (p. 454). A widow brings to court her differences with one of her late husband's daughters (p. 455). The session closed on April 23 and a special one was held at Spesutia on May 16 (p. 456) when a man was indicted for stealing a "parcel of black peak," and sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned forthwith (p. 458). A final concord is entered (p. 460) and John Baptist appears (p. 460). We later learn that he was a "Moor from Barbary" (p. 499), but not a slave for life (p. 485), and we wonder whether he were a negro and if so whether he be not the first free negro of record in Maryland history and one too who appears to have had fully equal rights before the law with any other citizen. No further session occurred until October 8, 1661, when the Court met at St. Mary's (p. 468). An Indian slave was demanded in return for one sold to the "Queen of Portoback" (p. 471). John Lord of Hartford in New England appears as trading to Maryland. A conditional will is the subject of an action (p. 472). A man secured a verdict of damage from an assault (p. 474) and another man was exonerated from a charge of murder (p. 475). The age of Mr. Gerard's Irish servant was determined (p. 476). Grand Jury indicted William Giles (p. 471) and Anne Nevell, the latter for murder of her maidservant (p. 478). The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and Mrs. Nevell was "cleared by proclamation" (p. 480). Peti-