

The stewards of St. Clement's Manor during these fourteen years were in succession, John Rives, Thomas Manning, and James Gaylard, all described as *gentlemen*. The steward was of course appointed by the lord of the manor. When the court met it swore the bailiff (p. 634) and the constable (p. 637). The "jury and homage" seems to have combined the function of a petit and grand jury, presenting delinquents, fixing fines, or referring cases to a higher court. In no instance is the lord of the manor mentioned as being present; possibly this is to be taken for granted. The records of the court, covering as they do only fourteen manuscript pages, may easily be read through, so need not be commented upon in much detail. The court also appointed highway supervisors (p. 634), directed the erection of stocks, pillory, and ducking stool "by generall contribution" (p. 634), and expelled questionable strangers, probably in the fear that they might become public charges (p. 628). There is no record of a whipping having been ordered for a delinquent. Acknowledgements of fealty to the lord were required (pp. 629, 637), as were "reliefs", or payment of manor dues, by an heir who had come into possession of a landholding through the death of a former tenant, or upon the purchase of a manor holding from another (pp. 636, 637). The court protected the herds of hogs and cattle owned by the lord (p. 628), and required the payment to him of one-half the value of wild hogs taken (p. 628), confiscated strays to the lord, and took cognizance of a tenant who appears to have kept an under-tenant contrary to the terms of his deed (p. 636). The court also required that land marks be renewed and fences maintained (pp. 629, 633, 634, 635). Fines were imposed for fowling without a license (p. 633), cutting sedge on manor lands (p. 633), for selling liquor without a license, and charging higher prices for liquors than were fixed by the Assembly (p. 636). Various minor misdemeanors came before the court, including an assault by Samuel Harris, who "broke the peace wth a stick" so "that there was bloudshed", and more trivial offences which were punished by fines (pp. 627, 628, 636). Indians were brought before the court for pilfering and fined, not in tobacco but in varying lengths of Roanoke; although when the King of Chaptico stole a sow and her pigs, the matter was of sufficient gravity to be referred to the Governor, the court recommending that Indians thereafter should not be allowed to keep hogs on the manor (p. 629-630). There are a few cases involving difficulties between individuals, such as cutting another man's timber (p. 634), and damage done to a neighbor's crops by horses (p. 634). One conveyance of manor lands is recorded. On January 6, 1664, Thomas Gerard conveys 1,000 acres of St. Clement's Manor to his son-in-law, Robert Slye of Bushwood, who had very recently married Gerard's daughter Susanna, the land to be subject to an annual rental of two barrels of Indian corn, or twenty shillings of money. This lease recites that the land in question was part of the St. Clement's Manor granted, July 18, 1652 [1642], by Gov. Leonard Calvert to Thomas Gerard, containing 6,000 acres (pp. 631, 632).

Although a manorial court was a court of public record, the lord of the manor was the legal custodian of its records. The manuscript containing the proceedings of the St. Clement's Manor Court was presented to the Maryland