

to sue *in forma pauperis*. So it does not now appear whether Hagleton ever got his corn and clothes, though he was, of course, completely free.

The treatment of servants at this time seems to have been a little less hard than it had been, for there were fewer runaways and far fewer cases of servants protesting against cruel masters—or mistresses. Elizabeth Griffin, transported to the Province and there sold to Francis Street, a Calvert County carpenter, said in her petition, that during her master's life she had lived quietly as his servant, but that since his death his widow had "very much abused" her, giving her not enough food and necessities, and beating her so hard that she could not do the work she owed. The petitioner and her mistress were ordered to appear before Col. Baker Brooke, one of the justices of the Court, or Mr. Roger Brooke, who were to hold an enquiry and "to doe according to right & justice in this behalfe." (*post*, p. 474). And this is the only case of cruelty coming up in these sessions. Nor were the runaways very numerous. When they did run away and were caught, they still had to serve ten times as long as they had been away (*post*, p. 313). In April 1675, six negroes belonging to one man and two to another ran away to Virginia, and only three of the lot were recovered (*post*, p. 356).

In some cases the delivery of servants was called for in writings obligatory, of which there are so many here, and when there had been no delivery, the man who should have received them brought action to get them or to recover the debt. These cases are interesting humanly, and besides, they give some idea how much servants were worth. Jeremiah Wade was granted 2500 pounds of tobacco for want of a woman servant between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four and sound and healthy (*post*, pp. 65-66). Thomas Courtney and John Quigley bargained that Quigley should deliver to Courtney "one man negroe aged between fifteene and five and twenty yeares Clean limbed free from all diseases Soars paines aches or infirmityes in Sound & perfect health in body and mind" with a bill of sale with warranty. When Quigley did not deliver, the Court allowed Courtney 8000 pounds of tobacco (*ibid.*, p. 94). According to a contract, Henry Ward was to receive two able-bodied men servants with their clothes and bedding, and with at least four years to serve. When he did not receive them, the Court granted him 12,000 pounds of tobacco from Henry Trulock, the other party (*ibid.*, p. 144). There is even a case where a servant was replevied, exactly as a horse would have been (*ibid.*, p. 489).

Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, in England, tried to send a manservant to his son, Governor Charles, in Maryland, but without success. He shipped "on board the good Shipp called the John of London whereof the Said Miles Cooke then was and still is Master One man Servant or passeng<sup>r</sup> named James Jackes to be delivered . . . at the house of the said Charles Calvert at Mattapenny in Petuxent River . . . being to the Said Charles Calvert consigned & Sent", with the usual exceptions relieving the captain of responsibility. This was on September 16, 1675, and Lord Baltimore in London paid the passage money. Captain Cooke "Signed with his hand according to the Custome of merchants in the like cases a receipt in the nature of a bill of Lading", and he agreed