

thus passed. John Nuthall also sold, July 21, 1669, two important manors in St. Mary's County, Cross Manor and Elizabeth Manor, to Walter Hall (p. 557). It is of interest to note that the house of the lord of the manor is spoken of either as the "manor house" (p. 557) or as the "mansion house" (pp. 284, 285). In one case, however, when a house that was burglarized is referred to as a "mansion" it is not clear whether "mansion" is here used in the legalistic sense, applied as the word was then to any burglarized dwelling, or in its more usual sense of a manor house or other dwelling of importance (p. 621). The significance of the transfer of two manors, St. Thomas and St. Inigoes, and other large and valuable land holdings, amounting in all to nearly 8000 acres, from three prominent southern Maryland Roman Catholic laymen to the Jesuit priest, Henry Warren, is discussed elsewhere in this introduction (pp. liv-lvi). These transfers were in great part doubtless only nominal changes of ownership of what were unquestionably Roman Catholic Church holdings, now made public after the restoration of Charles II, when it was felt that it was safe to do so.

The lease of the manor of Westwood in St. Mary's County by Thomas Gerard of St. Clement's Manor to Captain William Boorman, dated July 12, 1665, resulted in a law suit which found its way into the Provincial Court (pp. 32-36). This lease, filed in the record of the case, is interesting as showing the agricultural activities of a large plantation of that period, and the way in which the rents were paid. The lease was for a term of seven years. The tenant was to leave the buildings and land "in good and sufficient Tenantable Repair", to have the right to use the timber for specified purposes, and to plant as many apple and pear trees as were required to fill up the orchard, already partly planted, and to prune them. The rent was to be paid yearly in 5000 pounds of tobacco, and if the tenant was able to make 1100 gallons of cider, the rent was to include 100 gallons of this (pp. 32-36).

Another manor which was leased during this period was Duddington Manor, 1000 acres, together with Duddington Pastures, 300 acres, lying on the Anacostia River in Charles County. This was leased November 20, 1670, for the term of a thousand years by George Thompson, the clerk of Charles County, to Thomas Notley, who later became governor. There is nothing of special interest about this lease, except that it was upon these tracts that the city of Washington later was built (pp. 594, 596).

A lease from Job Nutt, citizen and grocer of London, to William Groome of a plantation of 150 acres on the Patuxent [Nutt's Cliff] in Calvert County, is interesting as showing how absentee owners were careful to specify in great detail how their plantations were to be managed by tenants. Rented with its lands and buildings were five servants and the live stock already on it. The rent was to be paid in tobacco and corn. A detailed inventory of everything on the plantation was to be filed, and the tenant was to be supplied with cloth, stockings, shoes, and other necessary wearing apparel, valued at £40 sterling in London, for the maintenance of the five servants. Other conditions of this lengthy lease are too numerous to mention here (pp. 55-60).

Suits involving the title to Beaver Neck, a plantation of 100 acres on Kent Island, came to a conclusion at the December, 1668, session. These Beaver