

dred pounds of "salted well saved sound porke", and also to transport the "horse beefe porke and corne" to St. Mary's County. Lewis said he had delivered the woman to Grey, but that Grey had not done as he promised. The jury, called in the suit, declared in favor of Lewis, and the Court, refusing to arrest the judgment, awarded him the 400 pounds of tobacco set by the jury and 2619 pounds more for his costs. Nothing more is heard of Bridget (*post*, 82-83).

Several servants had to sue for their freedom, and usually they got it, sooner or later. Elizabeth Cannee said that she had been a servant of Mark Cordea, and that Cordea had committed her to the custody of his son-in-law, John LeCompt. LeCompt had bargained with her to set her free at once, if she would sign to him her freedom corn and clothes. She did so sign and she did receive a discharge from LeCompt. But Cordea had her re-arrested and threatened to make her serve the familiar ten days for one day's absence from his service. The Court ordered her to serve out the remainder of her time with Cordea, but forbade him to exact any extra time for her absence and ordered him to pay her her corn and clothes when her time of service was ended. She obeyed, but at the expiry of her service, Cordea refused to set her free or to give her the corn and clothes. When she came into court again to get an order against Cordea, the Court said she was free and ordered Cordea to pay her what was due her. (*post*, 123-124, 207-208). Nothing more is heard from her now. Richard Newman was another servant who had to petition "for his freedom and freedome Corne and Cloathes". The Court looked at a certificate he produced, said he was free, and ordered that he have the corn and clothes. Furthermore, he was granted execution of the Court order (*post*, 222-223).

On the whole, the Court was merciful toward ill-treated servants. James Anderson told the Court that he had come into the Province on a four years indenture, consigned to Mr. John Addison, and that the four years were expired December 22, 1679. Yet Mark Cordea, whose servant he had meantime become, refused to free him or to give him his due in corn and clothes. More than that, Anderson said he was now very lame and broken out with sores, which Cordea refused to care for. When he applied to the Chancellor, Calvert gave him medicine for his wounds, and ordered innholder John Barnes to take care of him. The Court decreed that he was free, ordered Cordea to satisfy him for his corn and clothes, and told him to apply to the St. Mary's County Court for an allowance for his livelihood (*post*, 122-123).

The hot-headed James Lewis, who had, years before, been judged guilty of abusing a member of the Lower House, and been compelled to beg the pardon of the injured member on his knees (*Archives* II, 253-254), now came into court for harsh behavior toward one of his women servants, and for such cruelty toward a manservant that the man died. Lewis refused to allow the maid, Mary Baines, clothes to wear, food to eat or a bed to lie on. He had ordered the man, Joseph Robinson, to bring in a huge log, and had abused some others who tried to help carry the wood. When Robinson confessed that he had taken a small piece of meat to eat, Lewis threw him to the ground, "and Trampled Upon his Throat with such Violence That within Two hours after the said Joseph Dyed" (*post*, 413). To all this, petitioner Mary Baines