

to the Conditions of Plantation, in virtue of the quantities of land which they contained. This last kind was of course very numerous, as every distinct body of one, two or three thousand acres granted to any one adventurer was, by the Conditions of Plantation of 1636, to be erected into a Manor with the privileges of Court Baron and Court Lect, of the practical use of which, however, in those inferiour Manors no memorial appears on record. The nature of the second kind of Manors will be understood by reference to the Proprietary's instructions of the 20th September 1665, (presently to be inserted) to his son Charles Calvert, then governor or lieutenant of the Province, authorising a grant, under the great seal, to the said Charles Calvert, of certain Manors or estates therein described. The directions contained in this instrument respecting demense lands, and other particulars, will give a sufficient idea of the nature and tenure of those grants. In these Manors, and more especially in those held by the Proprietary in his own name, it is understood that the privileges attached to them were actually exercised. Of Baronies little need be said, as but very slight traces of their establishment in Maryland have reached the present times. The Province is stated in Chalmers's Annals, already cited, to have been divided into Baronies and Manors: the latter were actually the estates of individuals: the others were paramount feudal signories, each as it would seem, comprehending several Manors; but in what persons, and under what express titles they were vested does not appear, as no grant of a *Barony* is to be found on record, from which it may be inferred that they were mere divisions for feudal, as counties and hundreds were for political purposes; that the privileges attached to them remained with the Proprietary himself, and that these are the *honours* of which the grants of Manors are generally found, on record, to be held. The co-relation, and the respective privileges of these Lordships and the inferiour Manors are stated by the above mentioned writer to have been accurately settled: That such an adjustment was at least attempted appears plainly from several Bills framed by the first Legislative Assembly held in the Province, but dissented to by the Proprietary, and of which the titles only are now to be found. Lord Baltimore himself had also, previous to this, sent in a number of Laws, probably containing regulations on the same subject, which were rejected by the *Freemen*, as the Colonists met in Assembly were then denominated. The privileges therefore of Baronies and Manors were not defined by law; for if the Proprietary and the Legislative Assembly had at last agreed on regulations for that purpose, and the acts and records thereof had been lost in the disturbances of which we have given an ac-