

Patrick Fleming and John Avery five times each, and numerous others less frequently. Those who appear most frequently as attorneys in Charles County, their names followed by numbers indicating how often each appeared, are the following: William Price, twenty-eight; Josias Fendall, seventeen; Thomas Lomax, sixteen; Abraham Rowse, twelve; George Thompson, eleven; Francis Batchelor, nine; Edmund Lendsey, nine; John Neville, nine; William Calvert, seven; Jacob Lumbrozo, four.

It seems probable that in many of the cases in which the plaintiff appears as represented by an attorney we are really dealing with a subterfuge to evade the acts of 1640 and 1642, prohibiting the assignment of debts without the consent of the debtor (*Arch. Md. i*, 157, 191; *liv*, 155), rather than with a bona fide appearance of the plaintiff by an attorney. While these acts forbade such assignments of debts by creditors, they could be evaded by the appointment as attorney of one who really thus became the assignee of the debt. It therefore seems certain that some of those who frequently appear as attorneys were really men who were buying up bills of debt at a discount, and thus in a small way acting as neighborhood bankers.

It was during the period covered by these records that *Quakers* first appeared in Maryland to disturb the equilibrium of the authorities. In the year 1658 we find a number of persons, all Quakers, brought before the Provincial Court for refusing to subscribe to the oath of fidelity to the Proprietary. In 1660 there were considerable additions to the number of Quakers in certain counties, as a result of the repressive measures taken against them by Gov. Berkeley in Virginia that year. In the commission appointing the justices of Charles County, issued June 14, 1661, was included the name of Thomas Stone, son of the late Governor, William Stone (*Arch. Md. iii*, 424). He asked time to consider the propriety of taking the oath of office, and at the next court session refused the oath, and was fined 1000 pounds of tobacco (pp. 160, 195). He may have been a Quaker. In Kent nine men, some known to be, but all probably Quakers, refused to take the oath of fidelity to the recently restored Proprietary, or even to subscribe to the "engagement" of fidelity; and about the same time, June 1, 1661, William Elliott, the choice of his neighbors for constable, refused to take the official oath for that office (*Arch. Md. liv*, 220). In Somerset two prominent Quakers, George Johnson and James Jones, who were appointed justices, September 4, 1666, delayed taking the oath, and went to St. Mary's where just a week later they qualified before the Governor, having in some way reconciled their consciences to taking the oath (*Arch. Md. liv*, 637, 642). At the March 1673 session of the Talbot County Court five prominent Quakers were fined 500 pounds of tobacco each for "refusing to serve on a grand jury", doubtless meaning that they refused the oath (*Arch. Md. liv*, 599). In Kent a rule of court was adopted at the September, 1658, sessions, doubtless as the result of a recent offence, "That noe man p^rsume excepte a member of the Court to Stand wth his hat on his head in the p^rsence of the Court . . . or use any unscivill Language" (*Arch. Md. liv*, 139). At the next session held in October, Henry Carline, a Quaker, was fined 300 pounds of tobacco for disobeying this order (*Arch. Md. liv*, 146). The phrase-