

two of them justices, for lands which apparently he had recently sold to them (p. 414-415). As there were severe penalties imposed upon any white purchasing lands from the Indians, the significance of this receipt for "full satisfaction" is obscure.

References to *negroes* and *slaves* in these county court records are rather infrequent. In fact, at the beginning of our period there were not many negroes in the Province, and some of these were indentured servants, and at its close, 1676, there were probably only a few hundred negro slaves. In the last quarter of the century, however, there was a progressive increase in numbers. There was recorded in the Charles County Court, December 8, 1661, a bill of sale of two negroes, Sampson and Maria, from Robert Slye to Francis Pope (p. 174). There was recorded in the Talbot County Court an agreement, dated May 20, 1671, which shows that Richard Wharton, of Boston, New England, a slave trader, had contracted to deliver ten negroes to Jonathan Sibery of Talbot County (*Arch. Md. liv*, 519-522). The appearance of *free negroes* in Somerset County, not only as landowners, but as the owners of negro servants, or possibly slaves, is of considerable interest. Randall Revell, July 2, 1667, sued "Jn<sup>o</sup> Johnson, negro", for debt (*Arch. Md. liv*, 675-676). On March 11, 1667, this John Johnson and two white men, charged with stealing corn from the Indians, were bound over for the action of the next county court, when they confessed, and were ordered by the court to repay the Indians in kind (*Arch. Md. liv*, 707, 712). Among the registered cattlemarks recorded in Somerset, was one entered, September 3, 1672, by "John Cazara, negro servant to Mary Johnson, negro, relict of Anthony Johnson, deceased". Mary Johnson, who also had her own cattlemarks (*Arch. Md. liv*, 760, 761), was the mother of John Johnson. Clayton Torrance, in his *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland* (pp. 75-76), gives a most interesting sketch of this Johnson family, who were free negroes in Accomac County, Virginia, as early as 1622, and had come into Maryland about 1661, where they and their descendants were landowners for many years.

There is frequent mention in these county records of *doctors*, *chirurgeons*, and lay practitioners of medicine not formally designated by a title, as well as of diseases, injuries, abortions, infanticides, post-mortem examinations, and of treatments by physick, clysters, incisions and other means. Some of these practitioners, both male and female, seem to have had great difficulty in collecting their fees, and were very prone to enter suit, and the fact that in court they emphasized the success of their cures, indicates that a poor result was less apt to be followed by a favorable judgement of the court, or verdict by a jury, than was a cure. While there is no way of determining the facts, it is highly unlikely that many of these practitioners had received much medical training in the Province or elsewhere.

Probably the outstanding physician mentioned in these records was Dr. Richard Tilghman (1625-1676) of "The Hermitage", Talbot, now Queen Anne's County, described variously in the early records as both "doctor of physic", and "chirurgeon" of London. He was a man with a good English background, a large landholder, and was sheriff of Talbot County from 1669 to