

court (pp. 80-81, 84). There is some question as to whether "Richard Helmes of the city of London, chirurgeon", who through his attorney this same John Cherman, at the March, 1660, Charles County Court sued Giles Glover of Charles County for 950 pounds of tobacco, was ever actually in Maryland, but we do know that Mr. John Meekes, also styling himself "chirurgeon of London", practiced medicine and kept a store in Charles County from 1662 to 1664, and possibly longer. At the November 1663 court Meekes was sued for slander by that rather unsavory individual, James Lee. There had been a gathering at Meekes' "stoare", where they were all "very merry together", and the chirurgeon is said to have accused Lee of having stolen "a bottle of rhum" from him. The case came before a jury which declared the whole episode "a dronken buisines", refused to award damages, and divided the costs of the suit between the plaintiff and defendant (pp. 415-418). The Charles County record shows that Meekes filed several suits. One of these, for professional services, from December 1663 to April 1664, rendered to Humphrey Haggatt and his wife, is of considerable interest, as it itemized the fearful array of pills, boluses, mixtures, ointments, emplasters, cordials, clysters, restrigent potions, troches, and suppositories administered to this much-dosed planter and his wife, as well as a "blood-let", the whole at a total cost of 1850 pounds of tobacco (pp. 425-427). That Mr. Haggatt died is not surprising, but that his widow lived to marry the prominent planter, Richard Fowke, seems remarkable. Although Meekes won this suit he was not always to have his own way, for his surgeon apprentice, John Helmes, perhaps a relative of the "Richard Helmes, chirurgeon of London" who has just been mentioned, sued his master for neglect at the county court held January 1663/4. The apprentice, complaining of the condition of his clothes, petitions "your worships to judge playnly wheather it bee apparrell sutable for prentises of that employment", adding that he had "but one shirt which is at Present on his back Besids the Rest of his Apparrell very bear and thin for this time of the year". The court ordered "that Mr. John Meekes shall Cloath the sayd helmes from top to toe fit for a Prentis" (p. 431).

The most remarkable figure in the medical world that presents itself in Maryland at this period is the Portugese Jew, "Doctor Lumbrozo" of Charles County, called successively Jacob Lumbrozo, Jacob alias John Lumbrozo, and finally John Lumbrozo. That he was a qualified physician is most unlikely. He appears in these and other early Maryland records variously as physician, attorney, ordinary keeper, and planter, and in the courts as charged with blasphemy, abortion, attempted rape, and receiving stolen goods. As he is mentioned in one place in the record as "the black man", he was possibly from one of the Portugese African colonies, although when he was denized, September 10, 1663, he was described as "late of Lisbone in the Kingdome of Portugall having been a long time within this our Province" (*Arch. Md.* iii, 488. We also find him quoting poetry as the attorney for a woman suing for defamation of character (p. 319-320) as glibly as he is said to have quoted Scripture to a married woman with whom he was enamoured to gain her con-