

sent to his violent advances. It would be interesting to learn whence the following lines which he quoted came (p. 319) :

She lives for ever in eternall shame  
that lives to see the death of her good name

And again (p. 320) :

that though the speach bee near so fals an ill  
that one belives it not an other will  
And so thear malice very seldome fayles  
but one way or an other still prevayles

In a previous volume of the *Archives* the editor has given a short sketch of Lumbrozo, showing how, charged in February, 1658/9, with blasphemy in questioning the divinity of Christ, he had escaped trial by Richard Cromwell's proclamation of amnesty, issued in 1658, just before his case was about to come up (*Arch. Md. xli*, 203, 258-259). At the March, 1662/3, session of the Charles County Court Lumbrozo sued his hired servants, John Goold and his wife Marjorie, for defamation of character, but after evidence was presented that the doctor had sought by offers of land and hogs to have Marjorie "to be his whore", and that he had actually used force in an attempt "to fulfill his lust", the suit was withdrawn, and "the plaintiff withdrew himself" (p. 355). It was not long afterward that at the July, 1663, court Lumbrozo and another maidservant, Elizabeth Wild, were presented for having brought on an abortion upon her, she at the same time charging him with being responsible for her pregnancy (pp. 387-391). The details are especially sordid, and both were presented by a Charles County jury, to be tried at the Provincial Court, as has already been referred to in discussing the use of juries in Maryland (p. xxii). The case did not come up, however, before the Provincial Court, doubtless because Lumbrozo promptly married Elizabeth, thus disqualifying the principal witness against him, and so saving his skin; and a few months later, November 16, 1663, Lumbrozo and a wife Elizabeth jointly deeded land (p. 497). At the November, 1665, court the doctor, now calling himself John Lumbrozo, was presented to the court by a planter, Thomas Allcoks, as a thief, in having received the goods stolen by Indians from the Allcoks house, when his wife and children were murdered by them, and the doctor was placed in the sheriff's hands for trial at the next Provincial Court (pp. 609, 616). The outcome is not known, as the proceedings of the higher court for this period have not yet been printed. Lumbrozo's frequent suits for the payment of professional fees due him, and his employment as attorney even after these malodorous episodes, show that he must have been a man of considerable ability. Of interest also is a list of claims against the estate of Daniel Gordian, filed April 30, 1664, which shows that Mrs. Gordian, a patient of Dr. Lumbrozo, had lived with her maid Lettice at the doctor's place for twelve months, while she was under treatment and that a cabin had been built for their occupancy (p. 503).