

Carpenter, both of Talbot County, the court at the request of both parties ordered a continuance, because "the present troubles in those parts wth the Indians will not admit of their appearance this Court" (p. 241).

When Major Thomas Ingram complained at the June, 1668, court that William Leeds and others had refused to obey his warrant as a militia officer, and had uttered "severall seditious and mutinous words ag^t his lopps peace", they were placed in the sheriff's hands until they could find security and answer the charges against them, which do not, however, appear to have been pressed (p. 242).

At the June, 1668, session John Vickry (Vicaris) represented to the court that in the year 1665, when he was Sheriff of Kent, by virtue of a warrant from Colonel Stockett and Captain William Burgess, he had pressed powder, armor, shot, shoes, stockings, provisions, boats, and hands for military purposes, and that the burgesses of Kent had neglected to present these claims to the Governor and Council for payment, and as a result several persons from whom these supplies were pressed had entered a caveat against his bond as sheriff. He submitted an account amounting to 1324 pounds of tobacco, itemized in great detail, which was allowed, and ordered to be paid out of the next public levy. (pp. 255, 256).

The death of Anthony Taylor, who was killed by an Indian in Somerset County, which had been enquired into by a coroner's jury, was declared at the April, 1667, court to have been a "meer misfortune" (p. 167). This shows a tolerant attitude of mind towards the Indians at a time when there had been a recent uprising.

Christopher Rousby petitioned the court in 1669 to the effect that the last Assembly had agreed to reimburse him 2000 pounds of tobacco out of the Calvert County levy for forty yards of trading cloth which he had given to Mr. Henry Coursey for the Indians of the Eastern Shore, but that by a mistake in laying the levy this had been charged against Charles County. The court directed Mr. Thomas Notley, the public receiver, to rectify the error (p. 490). References to roanoke, the money of the Indians, are rather rare in the Maryland records at this time. For some reason undisclosed, William Smyth agreed to pay a debt to John Nuthall in 4400 pounds of tobacco and "three hundred & thirtey armes length of roanoke due by Bill" (p. 202).

There are few mentions of negroes or slaves. In a suit before the June, 1668, court, John Wright of Kent County charged Toby Wells with illegally executing upon three of his negroes, obviously slaves (pp. 316-317). It will also be recalled that when Margaret Preston married William Berry among other things which she reserved for her own use was her "little Negro Girle called sarah" born in her father's house, obviously a slave, and if the child died her husband was to give her another of the same value (p. 469).

MEDICAL.

The Provincial Court proceedings contain fewer items of medical interest than do the county court records, but some references are worth mentioning. John Morecroft, the leading member of the Maryland bar at this period was a