

and "Francis Goodricke, on a Sunday came from Church they called at William Boydens at Mr. Rozers Indian Fields" (p. 585). Rozer was an extensive landowner but a tract named "Indian Fields", owned by him, cannot be identified or located. It is believed that this was the church built about 1662 when the Rev. John Legett was the Charles County minister, and as the Charter of Maryland forbade the erection of any but *Anglican churches*, Catholics and dissenters worshipped in private chapels or houses. This church where Legett officiated was located on a tract, patented July 22, 1662, by Edmund Lindsay, the innkeeper and planter, which he sold February 10, 1662/3, reserving the one acre "which formerly hee had given the Church . . . which the Church now standeth on" (*Arch. Md.* LIII, liv, 327-328). This land is located on the north side of the Potomac River on the easternmost branch of Nangemy (Avon) Creek, in Portobacco Hundred, probably not far distant from the town of Portobacco (Charles County, Rent Roll, MSS, Md. Hist. Soc.). In 1684 a port of entry was described as "at the head of Portobacco Creek near the church there" (*Arch. Md.* XIII; 112). If there was an earlier church in Charles County than that built for John Legett, it cannot be located.

PHYSICIANS, CHIRURGEONS, AND APOTHECARIES

Physicians, chirurgeons, and medical matters, are frequently mentioned in these court proceedings. For apparently the first time in a Maryland record we find mention here of an *apothecary*. It is most unlikely that any of the physicians or chirurgeons mentioned had training other than perhaps apprenticeship under some other practitioner. Their occupation is usually revealed in suits for "attendance and physick" against slow paying patients, or when their names appear in land conveyances to which they were parties. In some cases paupers, who had become charges of the counties, were consigned by the court to the care of a man whose pay might, or might not, be conditional on a "cure." Suits for "physick" were also filed by persons who did not pretend to be practitioners; in one instance by one of the leading county justices. The apothecary referred to above is also called physician.

Edward Maddocks (Maddox), who was between twenty-three and twenty-six years old when he is first referred to in this record, appears frequently and variously as a "Phisiçon", "Chirurgion", and "Apothecary." The justices at the November, 1669, court, agreed to pay Maddocks 800 pounds of tobacco out of the county levy for the care for six months of Lucy Good, suffering from a "Lame Legg", with the proviso that "if he Cure th^e 3^d Lucy of her Lameness he is also allowed one years service from th^e 3^d Lucy", who was doubtless a broken down indentured servant whose master had thrown her upon public charity (pp. 230, 248). A little later Maddocks got judgment for the sum of 240 pounds for having attended Samuel Price whom he at various times had bled, cupped, purged and given a "Cordiall Bolus" (p. 260). He also sued Edmund Lindsay, the innkeeper, and was awarded 980 pounds for attendance and physicks administered to his wife and children; pills, "playsters", "cordiall julep", "Cordiall Electuary", and a "purging apozem for yo^r Wife", were listed as having been supplied (p. 246). As the grantor of land in 1672