

he appears as "Physiçon"; in 1674 as grantee of a tract on the Anacostine River as "Apothecary", and again later in 1672 as apothecary (pp. 407, 532, 597). At this period the Potomac above the entrance of Saint Isidore's Creek (now known as the Anacostia River) was called the Anacostin River (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, 1933, pp. 134-5).

John Lemaire (De Le Maire) appears in 1673 as chirurgion in a deed in which he conveys land on Portobacco Creek (pp. 454, 456). He was a native of Anjou, France, and was naturalized in 1674 (*Arch. Md.* II; 400-402). In 1674 the court gave him the custody and care of William Sparke, "a lame man"; if he make a perfect cure he was to receive 2000 pounds of tobacco out of the public levy, and if Sparke remained sound one whole year longer another 1000 pounds; but if the patient died within a half year only 1000 pounds was to be paid him (p. 563). Charles Gregory, in a petition to the March, 1673, court, describes himself as "Chirurgion." The court had placed in his care "a poore distressed lame Man . . . being ulcerated of both his leggs the w<sup>ch</sup> your Petiçoner tooke in cure and used his intençons and industry to cure both by external & internall medecines." As the man was now "almost cured", Gregory requested the court to award the allowance of 1000 pounds of tobacco provided for in the levy, and promised that he would continue the cure for another year. The court granted the petition (p. 546). Robert Perce, "Chyrurgion", at the January, 1669/70, court, sues and recovers from George Thompson, a former clerk of the court, a debt of 3200 pounds of tobacco, but whether for professional services or not, is not stated (p. 232).

Nicholas Solbey appears in active practice in Charles County until his death, which took place late in 1673. He is referred to in the testamentary records as "chirurgion." We know of him through several suits entered by him before his death against slow paying patients, and also through those filed by his administrator, John Allen the sheriff, after his death. One of these was against Henry Bonner, the recently deposed court clerk, from whom he recovered 724 pounds of tobacco for bleeding, attendance, and visits, and for supplying "oyntment" for his leg and "plaisters" and purging powders, as well as medicaments for members of his family (pp. 334-335). From David Steward he received 660 pounds of tobacco for attendance and physick; to whom, in addition to "bleeding" and purging, he had administered "Epis pasticks to neck & wrists", a "Bottle of Aperitive Julep", a "purging Glisten", "Spirit of vitrioll oyle of Anisseeds methridate deascordiu" (pp. 367-368). After Solbey's death his administrator, John Allen, had writs issued against nineteen persons, named in the record, presumably for debts due Solbey for professional services, as the three which came up for trial before this record ends were all for "parcells of physick" (pp. 573, 603-604).

A certain Miles Chaffe, the master of John Meredith, sued the administrator of the estate of Francis Bullock to collect the large sum of 2999 pounds of tobacco "for severall potions of physick & attendance administered to Bullock by Meredith, servant" of Chaffe (pp. 325-326). Chaffe also sued Robert Rowlands for physick administered to the latter's family by his servant Meredith. The cases were nonsuited because a quietus est, previously granted the ad-