

innkeeper, storekeeper, and planter, and in the criminal records as charged with blasphemy, abortion, attempted rape, and with being a receiver of stolen goods. At the November, 1665, session he was presented to the court by Thomas Alcocks, planter and carpenter, charged with having received the goods stolen from Alcocks' house when the latter's wife and children were murdered by Indians and his household goods carried away by them. Lumbrozo was turned over by the Charles County Court to the sheriff for trial at the next Provincial Court. The case did not come up before the Provincial Court, however, and the explanation of why it did not, is disclosed by an entry in this volume. At the August, 1667, Charles County Court, a suit was filed by Thomas Alcocks against John Robinson, administrator of the estate of John Lumbrozo, who was then dead. The evidence shows that on November 16, 1665, the same day that his case had been ordered sent up to the Provincial Court, Lumbrozo and Alcocks referred their disputes to arbitration, and that they "chose us William Calvert and Zachary Wade gent. to determine all business between them." Each litigant bonded himself for 10,000 pounds of tobacco "to stand to our award", concerning the differences between them, viz.: "for the s^d Lumbrozo's having in his custody severall of the s^d Alcocks goods taken out of his house" when his wife and child were murdered. Calvert and Wade awarded Alcocks 900 pounds of tobacco, and the court ordered Lumbrozo's administrator to make payment of this amount (pp. 92-93). At the same court two other suits for small debts against Lumbrozo's estate were heard and decided (pp. 93-94). The record also shows that Lumbrozo had a son born after the father's death and after his widow's remarriage: "John Lumbrozo Sonne of John Lumbrozo dec^d was Born in th^e monthe of June Anno Dni 1666" (p. 130). It may be recalled that at the July, 1663, court, Lumbrozo and his maid servant Elizabeth Wilde had been presented for having brought on an abortion upon her, she charging him with responsibility for her pregnancy, and that he saved himself by marrying her, thus disqualifying her from appearing as a witness against him (*Arch. Md.* LIII, 1-li). Lumbrozo died late in 1665, or early in 1666. His widow Elizabeth lost no time in marrying a second husband, John Browne, a well-to-do Charles County planter, as she, under the name Elizabeth Browne, took out letters of administration upon Lumbrozo's estate May 25, 1666, the month before her son by Lumbrozo was born. A suit for debt heard at the November 27, 1666, court, shows that she was then again a widow (p. 48). Letters of administration upon John Browne's estate were granted to his brother Gerard Browne, January 19, 1666/7.

COUNTY TAX LEVIES

The annual *county tax levies* were fixed by the court, usually at a special session held towards the close of the year. The total county expenses for the year were then determined, and this figure divided by the number of taxables fixed the amount of the tax in pounds of tobacco imposed upon each taxable. These lists of county expenses show, among other items, the expenses of transmitting the county burgesses to and from St. Mary's City, the salary of the sheriff for collecting the levies, grand jury expenses, payments to the