

the same [treatment] the said Garret should deserve". Garret said he deserved at least 520 pounds of tobacco, but neither Shehee nor his executors would pay it. So he sued the executors for 900 pounds of tobacco. Both sides put themselves upon the judgment of the Court, and the Court upheld Vansweringen completely. He was awarded his 520 pounds and also 996 pounds, which was more than he had asked, for costs and charges (*ibid.*, pp. 528-529). In another exactly similar case, Vansweringen sued the litigious John Quigley on account of the services of the same Robert Harper, chirurgion. Quigley, "being Sick and languishing under a greivous distemper called the gripping of the Gutts", agreed to pay Harper's master "asmuch as the paines and Skill of the said Robert and the medicines and remedyes expended" were worth. Harper attended Quigley from July 4 to November 27, 1674, and he cured him. Vansweringen thought Harper's skill and his time and the medicines and remedies he had used were worth 5335 pounds of tobacco, but Quigley refused to pay. Therefore Vansweringen sued him for 10,000 pounds, and produced a sworn and itemized account of Harper's work. The jury gave him 3335 pounds, with an undetermined amount for his costs (*ibid.*, pp. 545-547).

DOCTORS AND MEDICINE

The record of these years has relatively little about doctors and diseases. There are six or seven men mentioned as chirurgions, and one man, Edward Maddock, of Charles County, is called doctor. In most cases, however, the title is by way of identification only: the chirurgions are witnessing papers, or acting as someone's security, or defending themselves in actions of debt, or receiving from the Proprietary a grant of land, exactly as if they were not physicians at all. Nor is there much herein about diseases or sick people, even about sick servants, who have in times past figured so large. Three or four men arranged with someone, sometimes an innholder, to receive them and care for them in their illnesses, but all of them died without paying what they had promised, and those who had taken care of them had to sue their estates. Ambrose Biggs sued the estate of Thomas Sunderbee for 7,000 pounds of tobacco for that kind of care and produced in court an itemized account. But the Court awarded him only 1650 pounds, plus an unstated amount for costs (*ibid.*, pp. 91-92). Richard Keene, Calvert County, innholder, received and cared for William Ditton, merchant, for more than a year. Keene thought he deserved 2000 pounds of tobacco, but he could not collect it. Accordingly, he sued, and, when Thomas Dent, the administrator, said nothing in bar or avoidance of the claim, the Court awarded Keene the 2000 pounds damages he asked, and 512 pounds more for costs (*ibid.*, pp. 548-549). Joseph Pearse did "earnestly desire and importune . . . [Thomas Hussey] to permitt him to come and lodge at the Said Thomas house there to have his accomodation and to be attenede in his sicknesse" (*ibid.*, pp. 635). Hussey agreed, and Pearse stayed with him from July 16, 1664, to the 28th of the following September, and there he died. Hussey asked 3350 pounds of tobacco besides 1200 pounds for funeral expences. He submitted an itemized account for a total of