

action was taken against the sheriff, it was the coroner and not the sheriff who summoned the jury (*ibid.*, p. 212). The other cases involving bills of exchange are not essentially different from *Litchington v. Maltby*. Pleas for an account were also likely to concern the affairs of persons outside the Province. Henry Phipps, administrator of Edward Maynard, mariner, deceased, summoned Thomas Marsh to an accounting of the time he was receiver of Maynard's tobacco, and the Court ordered Marsh to make the desired account. Marsh, like Maltby, was committed to the custody of his sheriff, of Anne Arundel County. Auditors were appointed by the Court, and, upon their long, detailed report, it was decided that Phipps had been damaged by Marsh's failure and delay, and a writ of inquiry of damages was granted him (*ibid.*, pp. 193-202). After several postponements, it was decided on October 13, 1674, that the mariner's administrator recover 7266 pounds of tobacco debt, 1000 pounds damages, and 2284 pounds costs and charges (*ibid.*, p. 312).

GUARDIANS AND ORPHANS

The troubles of guardians and orphans were considered by this highest court in the Province, though, to be sure, they generally came up in the county courts (*see Archives* LIII and LIV), or in the Court of Chancery. That court was composed of the same judges as those of the Provincial Court, with the Chancellor presiding, but there is at this time little mention of chancery or of cases in chancery. On October 16, 1674, the record states that Chancellor Philip Calvert, Thomas Taillor, Thomas Truman and Baker Brooke "continue the causes in Chancery untill the eighth day of December next." and "The Provinciaall Court adjourned untill the same day." (*post*, p. 370). No idea is given of the cases considered or of the dispositions made of them. It would seem that some of the cases heard and decided by the Provincial Court might better have been heard in the Chancery Court, which was separated from the Provincial Court in 1669.

The affairs of orphans and guardians do not bulk large in the Court proceedings at this time. Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Richard Russell, deceased was said by the neighborhood to have been "inhumanely beaten and abused" and therefore she came into court. When the Court saw the marks, they said she should be for a year in the keeping of Love Daniel, wife of Constant or Constantine Daniel, and that her stepfather pay Mrs. Daniel for her care. At that time Sarah Coleman also chose Mrs. Daniel for her guardian (*post*, p. 90). A little later William Wright, son of William Wright of Popler Hill, chose Thomas Bennet to be his guardian, and the Court approved (*ibid.*, p. 95). Andrew Norwood came into court on February 10, 1673/4, and asked the justices to help him get his proper share of his father's estate. His father, John Norwood, had died, leaving seven children, leaving also a considerable estate. His mother, Ann Norwood got out letters of administration on her husband's estate and afterwards married James Boyd "a young man". The mother and her young husband refused to give Andrew his inheritance, and even turned him out of doors. Andrew, who did not want to go to law with