

A while back he went from page 297 to page 398 (*Archives* LXV, p. x). The case of John Thompson *v.* John Atkey came up from Calvert County on appeal "And the defend^t appeareing by Robert Carvile his Attorney And the said John Atkey not appearing to prosecute his writt of Error & Supersedeas a Procedendo is granted" (*post*, p. 178). But since it was Atkey who had obtained the writ of error, it was he who should have been named plaintiff in error before the Provincial Court. Sometimes he makes mistakes in names. In the first mention of Gittings's Administratrix *v.* Rhodes (*post*, p. 38), her name is given as Mary. Folio 332 of Liber NN shows that, unmistakably. But the administratrix of John Gittings was named Margaret; the record when the case came to trial (*post*, pp. 55-56 shows that, just as clearly, and the name is repeated five times. Again, the text on pages 24 and 99, *post* says plainly that Amiah Eagle was the administratrix of William Burges, William, not John. That use of William is the clerk's error. The case comes first to attention on page 433 of volume LXVI, where the dead Burges is John. When the case comes before the Court and is disposed of, John is the only Burges mentioned, so that it is reasonable to conclude that John is correct. Amiah's later husband is William Eagle: perhaps Clerk Painter confused him with the dead man and called Burges William too. Again, in the case of Robert Carvile *v.* Abigail Wright, administratrix of Arthur, she is ordered to show cause why execution should not issue against the estate of Abigail Wright. Abigail, not Arthur (*post*, p. 223).

Many men appeared before the Court as attorneys, although only three were sworn in at this time: they were Nehemiah Blackiston, John Blomfeild who had been clerk of the Court, and William Crosse (*post*, pp. 1, 144). Twenty-two different attorneys appeared for clients or for themselves, but some of them had no more than one or two cases. Five or six attorneys took care of the bulk of the legal business. Attorney General Kenelm Cheseldyn appeared in some ninety cases for private clients, in addition to the ten or so in which he was a party, and to those he handled as attorney general. Robert Carvile and Robert Ridgely each had more than a hundred cases, and each was a party in others. One attorney, George Parker of Calvert County, seems to have tried to collect the same judgment twice, but the Court stopped him. In April 1674, according to Sheriff Thomas Taillor of Dorchester County, Parker, during a session of the Court, said loudly and audibly that the sheriff had refused to serve some writs given him to serve. Such a charge as this, whether true or not, could bring the sheriff into disrepute and could lead to the forfeiture of his bond of office. Accordingly, Taillor sued Parker for 200,000 pounds of tobacco. When the case came to trial, Taillor did not appear to prosecute his case, and he was therefore nonsuited and Parker was given a judgment for 642 pounds of tobacco for his costs (*Archives* LXV, pp. 335-388). To collect his judgment, Parker got a *capias ad satisfaciendum* on which Taillor was duly brought into Court and had an execution issued against him. This was in 1674, but in December 1677, Parker again tried to get an execution for the same 642 pounds of tobacco. When his writ of *scire facias* came to trial, his opponent Taillor told the Court that both writs concerned the same judgment, and that