

pewter dishes, candlesticks and chamber pots, wearing apparel, Turkey-worked chairs and Russia leather chairs, and much more household gear (*post*, p. 234). Tilly would seem to have cleaned Parker out. Again both suits were settled by agreement (*post*, p. 240).

Cases involving servants could throw light on the value set on them, and the variations in the amounts were often puzzling. One time a man servant was worth 2200 pounds of tobacco, ninety-six gallons of rum were worth 2400 pounds (*post*, p. 178). Another man servant, who had made a contract with his master, for one year only, was to be paid 4000 pounds of tobacco, plus meat, drink, washing and lodging, though there is no reason given for this admittedly high value (*post*, pp. 272-273). A woman servant with eighteen months to serve was rated at 800 pounds of tobacco (*post*, p. 299). In 1676, a seasoned man with four years to serve was rated at two steers, three hundred pounds of pork and a thousand pounds of tobacco (*post*, p. 312). Two servants were worth 7000 pounds of tobacco (*post*, p. 81). George Charlesworth sold James Lewis, among other things, one man servant for 1200 pounds of tobacco and another for 2400 pounds (*post*, p. 198). There was no uniformity in the prices paid for servants, but of course there was also no uniformity in the servants.

#### DOCTORS AND MEDICINE

Again this year there is no great concern with the healing art. Only a few cases involve surgeons, and in most of them, the doctors are not practicing: the word "Chirurgion" was only an identification, like tanner or cooper or salter. The very name of Doctor John Brooke of Dorchester County, county justice and administrator of William Worgan, involves some confusion, for in this volume and in other places, it is written Brooke or Brookes or even Brooks. The historian of Dorchester himself uses all the forms and it is certain that he is talking about the same person. However, the form Brooke seems the best, even in the absence of a signature, for that is the one used in the official record of his will (Will Book 7, f. 26). At any rate, John Brooke, chirurgion, was not working at his doctoring in any of the cases in which his name appears, whether he was acting for himself or as an administrator. In one case, he sued John Rawlings for 4800 pounds of tobacco on a writing obligatory, and, when Rawlings came not but made default, the Court granted that Brooke recover the debt and 836 pounds more for his costs (*post*, 410-411). People sued Brooke on writings obligatory and got what they sued for. Several cases were brought against him as administrator of William Worgan of Dorchester County, and in all of them he either came not but made default, or else he had nothing to say in bar (*post*, pp. 137, 172, 184, 187, 256). Doctor John Desiardine figured only in a three-cornered attempt to collect tobacco claimed to be due him, and it is not sure that the debt concerned doctor's bills. Jonathan Sibrey, sheriff of Cecil County, owed Dr. Desiardine 1700 pounds of tobacco, and he promised Edward Bleek & Company that if they paid the Doctor, he, Sibrey, would repay them. They did pay the Doctor, but Sibrey did not repay them until they took him into court (*post*, p. 269). In the case of Charles Howell *v.* Robert Hilton, one physician sued another physician, but, again, no