

he soon afterwards surrendered and was later pardoned. He and his fellow conspirator, John Hatch, a member of the Council and the presiding justice of the Charles County Court from its creation until October 1660, were the only two Charles County men taking part in the uprising who were actually outlawed by the new governor, Philip Calvert, which was done on November 27th of that year. Another Charles County supporter of Fendall was Capt. John Jenkins, who served on the court in 1658 and 1659, and was nicknamed, as we have already seen, "Capt. Grindstone" (pp. 49, 51). Seven of the men who had served as members of the Charles County Court with Fendall were probably regarded as his partisans, as they were not reappointed after the "rebellion". These justices were Capt. William Batten, John Cage, Job Chandler, Robert Handley (Hundley), Edward Parkes, Robert Slye, and James Walker. Five others who served with Fendall on the court were obviously not regarded as his adherents, as they were promptly reappointed after he was deposed. These were Henry Adams, who was the presiding justice from February 1660/1 to March 1663/4, Walter Beane, Joseph Harrison, James Lindsay (Lendsey), and Zachariah Wade. Those who were appointed to the court for the first time after the Fendall outbreak were Thomas Baker, who was soon dropped as a hog-stealer, James Langworth, William Marshall, Thomas Matthews, who became presiding justice in September 1664, Francis Pope, Christopher Russell, and Thomas Stone, apparently a Quaker convert who refused to take the oath of office so therefore never really qualified. There were two members of the Governor's Council, Philip Calvert and Robert Clarke, who often sat with the Charles County Court in Fendall's time. It is probable that the majority of all these justices were Protestants, although the religious affiliations of most of them cannot now be determined. Adams, Langworth, and Philip Calvert, are known to have been Roman Catholics; Slye and a few others were also in all probability of this same faith. Both Catholics and Protestants seems to have taken part in the Fendall "rebellion".

George Thompson was appointed clerk of the Charles County Court, May 25, 1658, a few days after the county was established, and served until January 1659/60, when Fendall replaced him with one of his followers, Thomas Lomax. The latter was promptly dropped when Fendall was deposed as governor in November 1660, and Thompson was restored to the clerkship January 12, 1660/1, serving until after the close of the period covered by these records, as we find him acting as clerk of Charles County as late as March 1665/6 (*Arch. Md. iii*, 539).

Of interest in connection with the volume of business entered on the court records is an estimate of the population of the community which the court served. Based on the number of taxables as shown by the levies, the population of Charles County may be roughly estimated as follows: 1658—800; 1660—900; 1662—1100; 1664—1400; 1665—1500.

A comprehensive study by Louis Dow Scisco of the colonial records of Charles County, the court proceedings, land records, and testamentary papers, will be found in the *Maryland Historical Magazine XXI* for September, 1926 (pp. 261-270).