

July 16, 1669, conveyed cattle which he owned in Maryland to his Oneal grandchildren, the children of his daughter Mary, who had married as her second husband the Indian fighter, Captain Hugh Oneal (p. 206). These cattle were doubtless on the Oneal plantation. A sketch of Doughtie's colorful career by Louis Dow Scisco has appeared in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (XXXIII, 1928, 155-162); and further notes on him will be found in the introduction to an earlier volume of the *Archives* (LIII, xxvi, xxxiv, lii-lv).

John Legett (Legatt) followed Doughtie as minister in Charles County. Nothing has been learned of his English antecedents, nor do the Maryland records indicate whether he had leanings towards non-conformity or Puritanism, as had Doughtie and Hill. The first mention of him by name was on November 18, 1662, when he appears as a witness to a Charles County letter of attorney (*Arch. Md.* LIII; 270), but it is quite possible, however, that Legett was in Charles County earlier in this year. At the March, 1661/2 court, Edmund Lindsay sued for, and recovered from, a certain William Hills one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco which Hills had promised some time before to pay to Lindsay as churchwarden for the minister (unnamed) and for the building of a church (*ibid.* 192). This was doubtless the new minister, Legett, as it is unlikely that the retiring parson, Doughtie, would have been interested in the new venture of building a church. The location of this church will be referred to later. On March 17, 1662/3, Legett purchased from Thomas Carvill a plantation of four hundred acres, called "Smootly", on the west side of Wicomico River (*ibid.* 345). At about the same date, at the March, 1662/3, court, he was charged by the Portuguese Jew, Jacob (John) Lumbrozo of unsavory record, with having married certain servants without license, but was found not guilty by the court (*Arch. Md.* XLIX; 84-85). A suit in Chancery, heard in May 1675, shows that Legett died March 7, 1663/4, without issue, and that because of a defect in the title his plantation was escheat to the Proprietary. The court ordered that one third of it be reserved for the use of his widow Bridgett for life (*Arch. Md.* LI, 147-8, 480-483). In 1674 she was sued by her husband's clerical successor, the Rev. Matthew Hill, for refusing to return certain cattle to him (pp. 505-506). A suit heard at the March, 1669/70, court, to be referred to more fully later, indicates that Bridgett Legett when she married the Reverend John Leggett was the widow of William Hungerford of Charles County, who had died some time previous to October, 1662; and that she had a Hungerford son, a "youth" of the same name as his father, who was being taught to "write & Cast Accts" by Nehemiah Blakiston (pp. xlii, 247).

There was an interval between 1665 and 1669, the latter being the date when Hill came to Charles County, when there was apparently no Protestant minister in this county. At the November, 1665, court, when a woman living with Giles Tompkinson was charged with bastardy, Tompkinson declared in court that he was the father of the child with which she was then pregnant, and "that his marriage was as good as possibly it could be made by the Protestants hee being one because that before that time and ever since they hath not bin a protestant Minister in the Province and that to Matrimony is only necessary the