

fulfilled & he give good Security for his good Usage of her the said Jane Jones During her time of service with him" (*post* p. 40).

John Hough petitioned the Court for his freedom from Mark Cordea, and said that Cordea refused to set him free, although he had served his time. Cordea replied that Hough had run away for fifteen days, so that he owed ten times fifteen days, but the servant said that for want of food and for bad usage suffered under Cordea's overseer, James Lewis, his life had been in danger. Cordea retorted that Hough had been absent twenty-one days instead of fifteen, and that he therefor owed two hundred and ten days. The Court found for Cordea, without any notice of the cruelty charges (*post*, p. 455). John Staples was judged to serve Christopher Rousby for seven years from the day he came into the Province "w<sup>ch</sup> being expired Yesterday being the day on wch he came into this Province and on wch he ought to be set free". Rousby tried to get the Court to rule that the time be measured from his appearance in Court but the justices agreed with Staples, provided that he prove exactly when the vessel arrived (*post*, p. 41).

Yet not all masters were cruel, just as not all the servants were the offscouring of English jails or bawdy houses, though of course many of them were. When Darby Dunevan (Spell it any way you like) came to make his will, in Saint Mary's County in 1683, he left to his friends or to their sons, personality or land. Then to Dennis Hurley, Pierce Wall or Walley and to Cornelius Dunevan the residue of his estate and the position of executor of it. Who Cornelius Dunevan had been is not known. The only thing certain about him is that he was a "servt unto him the said Darby", who must have had a great deal of confidence in him. Cornelius forthwith petitioned the Court to discharge him from his aforesaid service, and the Court judged that "the Peticoner is a freeman he being named one of the Exccuto<sup>rs</sup> in the will aforesaid" (*post*, p. 454).

#### WENLOCK CHRISTISON, QUAKER

Just when Wenlock Christison, Quaker, came into the Province is uncertain. Likewise uncertain is the spelling of his surname, and for lack of a signature it cannot be decided. He had left New England in 1665 for the Barbadoes: he is known to have been in Maryland as early as 1670. On August 1, 1670, Dr. Peter Sharpe and his wife Judith, both Quakers, gave to "our well beloved brother Wenlock Christison a hundred and fifty acres of land on Fausley Creek, Talbot County, known by the name of Ending of Controversie, and the consideration was entirely non-material: it was "true affection and brotherly love". It would be pleasant and natural to think, as many have done, that Christison himself named the land, and named it out of his own experience, as well he might have done. But the fact is that the land was already patented under that name in 1667 (Talbot County Rent Roll, p. 42). A few months later, in late March 1671, Henry Wilcocks conveyed to him a manservant. In the course of time, Christison acquired other land, either by gift or by purchase, and many other servants. When he married or who his first wife was is uncertain. Dr. Peter Sharpe, in giving him the "Ending of Contro-