Maryland No. 1

By Virtue of Special Warrant granted unto Thomas Bennett of Queen Anne's County, Esq., bearing date the 24th day of April last for the reconveying, and laying out a Tract of land called Long Point lying being in Talbot County. Originally granted unto a certain Thomas Emerson, for 80 Acres, and by him sold and conveyed unto a certain John Warner, and by him the said Warner sold & conveyed unto a certain Edward Winkle who died before the same being surveyed, and without being surveyed, a certain Schedule to his lot.

This may humbly Certifie, That in原有 (Begman) his Surveyor, for Talbot County, have Since Surveyed, and laid out for and in the name of him the said Thomas Bennett Esq. The aforesaid tract or parcel of said land, according to its Ancient Meets, and Bounds thereof, of lying and being in Talbot County, and as set forth in the Original Survey, and to state what Vacant land might be found contiguous to the same whether Cultivated or otherwise, and to reduce the same into one entire Tract as now appears.

Beginning at a Lot A of market RB on four sides formed up by the side of a Creek, north called Indian Creek, that being the place where the first bounded Tree of Wilkinson's land, and the said land of Long Point did Originally stand. And running with the line of said Wilkinson's land North East sixty furlongs, which Distance falling short of the Original bounds of Long point, I continued the course North East sixty furlongs further, to a Cedar lot A market RB, on four sides formed up the bounds here for the Beginning of a Tract of land formed on the south by the lines here called Road side, and six by the line of said market RB, on the north by the line of the said market RB.

And further for describing the Outward of the whole Tract of said land and now called Bennett's Point, lying being in Talbot County aforesaid. Beginning at the aforesaid Cedar lot.
market on four quarters with a standing on the side of a cliff, near to a Marsh on the Southernmost side of Wye River at or near the place where the Second tree of said land called Long Point is ought to stand and is now the said bounded north for the beginning of the said tract of land formerly surveyed for and in the name of the said Richard Bennefle and called Brandon's Indian Neck and from said Cedar post Run down by and with the said River on the several Meanders thereof and bounding the north with West South Twenty Five Degrees West forty two pöntich and North West Thirty five pöntich and North Twenty Degrees West Thirty four pöntich and South Sixty Five Degrees West Twenty two pöntich and South Sixty Eight Degrees West Nineteen pöntich to the Mouth of P Creek called Indian Creek then up by and with said Creek the several Meanders thereof and bounding the same with West South fifteen Degrees East seven hun pöntich and South Thirty Degrees West Twelve pöntich and South Seven Degrees West Forty pöntich and South Eight pöntich and South Eighty Degrees East Eleven pöntich and South Sixty Degrees East Ten pöntich and South Fifty Six Degrees East forty pöntich and South Thirty Degrees East Six pöntich to a creek post place where the original beginning tree of said land called Long Point the same
And from thence with a direct line to the beginning of the said Cedar post marked and is bounded on the North by and with the said Wye River, on the West by and with the said Indian Creek on the South by and with the branch thereof, and on the East by and with the said Withington's land containing and now lay out for fifty four Acres of land more or less. To be held of the Manor of Baltimore. I further certify that the before described land is now improving and fit for Irish farm of being cultivated without any Improvement thereof

[Signature]

Of Talbot County
A Table of Courses

1. S. 75. W. 42
2. N. 2. W. 32
3. N. 22. W. 24
4. S. 69. W. 22
5. S. 15. S. 17
7. S. 7. W. 62
8. S. 6. E. 6
10. S. 66. E. 10
11. S. 52. E. 40
12. S. 30. E. 6
Resurvey of Morgan’s neck by E. & R. Bennett
10/25/1786
I have heard of which, Benning 3rd, for his Lordship's use, between twenty, sixty, and thirty, for the payment of one hundred acres of surplus land, not intended to be used; and of which, this 27th oct. 1736, Patent may therefore issue with my erect approval.

To the request of the land office,

approved by

Sam.ingleston.

Benj. Tucker.
Maryland, 7th of October the tenth, Anno Domini One thousand two hundred and thirty five.

By Virtue of a Special Warrant bearing date, the Seventeenth day of April last, Granted unto Richard Pennell of Queen Anne's County Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, for the souls of the said Richard Pennell and Elizabeth his wife, two acres of land called Morgans Neck, with the dwelling house and buildings standing and belonging to the same, and for the souls of two children of the said Richard Pennell and Elizabeth his wife, with all and singular the appurtenances thereof.

This may humble submission of that Robert Norrest and William Wright, Deputy Surveyors of Queen Anne's County, have Resurveyed and laid out for and in the name of the aforesaid Richard Pennell and Elizabeth his wife, the said tract of land called Morgans Neck, according to the ancient survey and boundaries thereof, and have included the surplus land contained within the original boundaries of the same, and have to the whole one entire tract of land, which is still called by the name of Morgans Neck, in the original tract of land, mentioned to lie upon the East side of Wye River, running South East out of the Bay, called Saint Michaels River, lastly mentioned, upon Saint Island, on the North, beginning at a marked stone by the Wye River, bounding on the North, by anot' drawn East from the said stone, one hundred and fifty paces, to the point so marked, and along said river, on the East side of Wye River, containing and laid out for three hundred acres, more or less. And Whereas, the whole has gained considerably, upon the land, so that the marked stone, the original beginning tree appeared to have moved away, thereupon Jacobson and others have set the said bounds to a marked post, marked X, on the south side, and A on the north side, is now set up, when the same land right from the Branch, and four paces East from thence by, and there is no marked Moret, Sand, and to describe the said bounds of the whole tract of land, now Resurveyed, and sold called Morgans Neck.

Shave Begun, at the said South Post, standing by the Wye River, on the East side, and called by the name of Dismore Bay, and formerly Edensmill, the Eastern side of Saint Michaels River, and from thence Run from East One hundred and forty seven paces to an old Marked Cheesey Tree, standing by the side of Wye River, formerly called Morgans Creek, that being the second bounded Tree of the said Land, and as such said Cheesey tree is now dead, and being thereon to be described, the said Second Boundary, a South Post marketh like the former, with X on the South, and A on the North side, is now set up close to the said Cheesey Tree, on the West side thereof, and a White Oak Tree, standing South fifty five degrees West, at eighteen rods Distance, from the said last named South Post, is Marked with X and four Notches, on the East and West sides, and with two, and two Notches, on the North and South sides, and from the said South Post I have Runned down this said Wye River, According to the Several Measurers.
The said...with the Sundry Courses following West South Thirty degrees West, Twenty-two Roaches, and South Seventeen degrees East, Twenty-three Roaches, and South Forty-nine degrees East, Thirty-five Roaches, and South Fifty-four degrees West, Twenty-three Roaches, and South Eighty-two degrees West, Twenty-three Roaches, and South Seventeen degrees West, Twenty-three Roaches, and South Thirty-five degrees West, Thirty-two Roaches, and South Thirty-five degrees West, Twenty-three Roaches, and South Forty-nine degrees East, Thirty-four Roaches, and South Thirty-eight degrees East, Thirty-five Roaches, and South Forty-nine degrees West, Thirty-six Roaches, to the very end of Pitchit of the Sandy Point on the West side the mouth of said Wyre Rivers, and then Return Bound the said Point, and along the Eastern Bay, and bounding there with the mouth the following Courses. West North Sixteen degrees West, Seventy-two Roaches, and North Twenty degrees East, Thirty-six Roaches, and North Thirty-two degrees East, Thirty-eight Roaches, and East Twenty-one Roaches, and North Seventeen degrees East, Thirty-six Roaches, and North Forty-two degrees West, Thirty-two Roaches, and North Nine degrees East, Seventy-two Roaches, and North Six degrees East, Eighty-four Roaches, and North Seventeen degrees East, Eighty-four Roaches, and North Six degrees East, Eighty-four Roaches, and North Sixteen degrees East, Thirty-two Roaches, and North One hundred Roaches, and North Thirteen degrees East, Sixty-four Roaches, and North Sixteen degrees East, Eighty-four Roaches, and North Sixteen degrees East, Thirty-two Roaches, and North Thirty-two degrees East, Eighty-four Roaches, and North Sixteen degrees East, Thirty-two Roaches, and from thence with a straight line to the Beginning, at the aforesaid first name said first, and is bounded on the North by the first East Line, on the East by Wyre Rivers, on the South and West by the Mouth of Saint Michaels River and the Eastern Bay, to the Beginning at the aforesaid second name, Containing and now Said out for Twenty hundred Acres of Land, more or less, to be held of the Manor of Baltimore, Tho' hundred Acres of which is the quantity of land, and twenty acres in the remainder part of said Land, And one hundred Acres of which is in all lands, including within the original bounds of the said, be that the whole Tract, now contains twenty thousand Acres of Land, as aforesaid.

Certified By Rob. N.Wright
Deputy Sur. of Pitt County
By Virtue of Special Warrant granted unto Richard Bennett of Queen Anne's County, Esq., bearing Date the 22d day of April next for the surveying and laying out a Tract of land called Long Point being in Talbot County Originally granted unto a certain Thomas Emerson for 50 Acres and by him sold and conveyed unto a certain John Warner, and by him the said Warner sold & conveyed unto certain Edward Windale who did possess thereof Infeudate and without heirs whereby the said land became Equitable to his Sais; With Liberty to Repurchase the aforesaid Tract, or piece of land according to its ancient, mett, & bounds, and to correct and amend any Error in the Original Survey, and to add what Vacant Land might be found Contiguous to the same whether
• Cultivated or Otherwise and to Reduce the same into one tract
• Tract aforesaid

This may humbly Certifie That Richard Boggs, Surveyor for Talbot County have Resurveyed, and laid out for and in the name of him the said Richard Bennett Esq. The aforesaid Tract of land according to its ancient, mett, & bounds there of lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid on the Southermost side of the River, and adjoining to a parcel of Land Originally Surveyed for and in the name of a certain Thomas Wilkinson, Beginning at a Post 1st mark R B on four sides now set up by the side of a Creek now called Indian Creek that being the place where the Post bounded Tree of Wilkinson's Land and the said Land of Long Point dide Originally Stand. And Running with the line of said Wilkinson's Land North Cape fifty perches which distance falling short of the Original bounds of Long Point, I continued the course North Cape fifty perches further to a Post 2nd mark R B on four sides now the bounded Post for the Beginning of a Tract of land formerly Resurveyed by Granted unto the said Richard Bennett called Rocksells Indian Neck & bounded on or near the place, where the second bounded Tree of the said Wilkinson's Land, and also the second bounded Tree of the said Long Point Originally did Stand bounded on the North by a line drawn North West from the said Second Post for lengths One, hundred and Fifty perches, on the West by a line drawn South West from the End of the North West line fifty perches on the South by the said Branch, on the East by the said Land of Wilkinson Containing fifty Acres of land within the same and Saly for Defending the Out bound of the whole Tract of aforesaid Rocksells Bennett Neck lyingly being in Talbot County aforesaid. Beginning at the aforesaid Second Post.
mark on four Quarters with a Landing on the side of a Cliff near to a Marsh on the Southermost side of Wye River as or near the place where the second Tree of said land called Long Point erred or sought to stand and is now the said bounded post for the beginning of said tract of land formerly Returneck for and in the name of the said Richard Bonnels and called Bradwells Indian Neck and from said Cedar post Run down by and with the said River and the several Meanders thereof and bounded therewith West South Seventy five Degrees West forty two paces and North West Thirty five and North Twenty Degrees West sixty four paces and South sixty Degrees West Twenty two paces and South East Eight Degrees West Nineteen paces to the Mouth of R. Creek called Indian Creek then up by and with the said Creek the several Meanders thereof and bounding therewith West South fifteen Degrees East seven hun. paces and South Thirty Degrees West twelve paces and South seven Degrees West sixty two paces and South East seven paces and South Eighty four Degrees East eleven paces and South fifty two Degrees East forty paces and South Thirty Degrees East ten paces to the South off place where the Original beginning Tree of R. land called Long Point did stand and from thence with a straight line to the beginning of the said Cedar post marks and is Bounded on the North by and with the said Wye River on the West by and with the said Indian Creek on the South by and with the Brandywine and on the East by and with the said Wilkinson's Land Containing and now laid out for fifty four Acres of Land more or less To be holden of the Manor of Baltimore I further require that the aforesaid Land be used Indefinately for Fifty Dollars more of Bense Cultivated without any Improvements thereon.
A Table of Courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>W.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.42</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>.22</td>
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<td>.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Straight Line</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 perch = 1 rod = 5 1/2 yards or 16 1/2 feet
Page 470

Thomas Wilson - Hudson estate

471  John Lockerman, Jr.

474  Casim Ann Brooks Takes care of House

475  Ann Bell (little girl)

475  Alice Parnell

475  Thomas Clark

179  James Mitchell

179  Alexander Day

171  Affidavit

172  Phillip Blake - Township Survey

172  John Bivens - Tuscaloosa County

172  Edward Field (1779 - executor)

471  Abijah Bell

172  Isaac Wills (Little Hole) children

172  Mobley Tom / wife (sco) children

172  Fort Gardens / wife (Kanley) children

172  old / sick

172  Lane Lee

172  Jerry (Bivens) / wife children

172  Jack Bivens / householder

172  Artigue range / wife (Hale Wits) children

172  Trappley / wife children

172  19/20 Signed

172  Woman / wilderness children

172  Woman / wilderness (Jack and wife)

172  Free

172  Earle

172  Banyon

172  Kelley (play with Anne Bell)

173  2162 Classized

173  Wm Beale / wife (not pure)

173  Deale Carpenter (whiteright)

173  All go to Philadelphia / all by Vehmente

173  Church stuff and the plate must for the altar

173  must keep in the room above the chapel room
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ownership/Custodian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morgan's Neck</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>Henry Mayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan's Neck</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>300 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffins, Hamilton</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>Anthony Griffon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td>150 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopton</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>Jonathan Hopkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Neck, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>320 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterden</td>
<td></td>
<td>1663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young's Change, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>350 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Point, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young's Change, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ramble, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethyl's Cove, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan's Hope</td>
<td></td>
<td>1662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Banks, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwich, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winton</td>
<td></td>
<td>1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdon</td>
<td></td>
<td>1664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jenkins Neck, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobb's Creek, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbington, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beeples Neck, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batchelor's Delight, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whetstone, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1665</td>
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</table>

Note: The text contains a handwritten note stating, "I can find no one who will pay the rent."
Wickcombe 1669 Sonnathan Luby 170 a South Wickham
Sarah's Lott 1679 Henry Costin 50 a
The Dickson Gift 1679 Henry Costin 100 a
Clays Neck 1679 Henry Clay 100
Newcom 1679 John Newcom 50
Ann's Chance 1679 Ann Newson (?) 50
The Wicklows Chance 1679 William Jones 50 St Michael's Parish
Batchelor's Branch 1679 Solomon Jones
Batchelor's Branch 1679 Francis Harling 100
Straitford 1679 Richard Fodder (?) 250 M. Carter
Christopher's 1679 William Young 200
Lott's Branch
Powell's Fancy 1679 Robert Lenth (?) 300
Mitchell's Lott 1680 John Mitchell 200
Young's Chance 1682 Wm. Young 100
Lambeth 1682 Henry Costin (?) 100
Bradford 1682 Christopher Bottson
Henrietta Maria's 1685 Hen. Maria Lloyd 216 Rib her & him
Discovery
Adventure 1694 Hen. Maria Lloyd 146

Ambros Kinnmont 1689 42a "Dead Hand"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Huntington (7 North Side, South) 1694 Michael Rusoff 510a</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Henry H. Thomas Purchases Includes: Gros Coe 17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Outlett (1 North Side m. head) Leeds Creek Begin of 1695 Henry H. Lloyd 220a Philomona Lloyd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Emery's Fortune 2 head 2 above (9a) 1695 Lem Turlock (4) 190a</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kings Neck (3 North Side m. head) Leeds Creek Adjourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kings Forest (4 North Side m. head) Leeds Creek Adjourn Kings Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Carters Forest (5+6 Head Wife Pho) on William Bianc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kinnemont's Delight (7 North Side &amp; North Sub &amp; Hunting Creek) 1694 Andrew Kinnemont 168a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Woollman's Hermit's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Skinner's Swinnyard (7 North Side) 1694 Rich. Skinner 200a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Betty's Downy N. Side Mikes Paw 1687 John King 150a</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Benson's Chance 8 Mikes Paw 1687 James Benson 90a</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Costin's Chance - No Downy - 1683 Henry Costin 141 Ri Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Court Road (6 South Side) 1685 Henry Costin 138 Matt Ward</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Collins Pasture (8 Head of Downy) Haysfield Creek &amp; Tollock Creek (9a) 1688 Francis Collins 50a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Emery's Neck (8 North Banch) 1682 Arthur Emery 125a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>New Town (9 West Tollock Creek) 1684 Timothy Lane 100a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nutwell's Chance (5 East Side Bt Nwy (2a) 1687 Elias Nutwell 200a Ri Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Old Indian Cabbins (9 North Side &amp; (2a) 1665 John Burd 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Parsons Neck on Kent Island (2a) 1650 Wm. Porter 200a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Indian Spring Dunington 1650 Henry Mason 100a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Blunts Farm 1650 Henry Ashley 100a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Cabbins Neck 1650 Rich. Blunt 330a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The North East Thicket 1650 Francis Lambert 350a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>The Purchase (4 N. Side) Ends New Work 1660 Thomas Cary 1000a Philomona Lloyd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) Triangle

(1) Near the Head 1664

in a Fork, 90° Thelbe Branch.

Andrew Skinner 125

Tanners Choice (2)

North Side 1664

Andrew Skinner 340

St. Michael's

East Side of Thelbe Branch 1664

Andrew Skinner 1150

Pi Carter

Fresh Run

Additional 50 a. Rent 0.1 pl. by Robt. Goulborough

67) The Addition

North Side of Head 1667

Hunting Creek, twenty head of John Shaw

John Kinnemont 50

Wisbich

Eastern Side of Thelbe Branch 1667

Peter Lidos (?) 100

Papler Hill

Eastern Side of Thelbe Branch, 1667

Henry Hawkins 200

Carter's Inheritance

East Side, 1667

North Side of Indian Creek

Richard Carter 300

Become atracted land - granted to Philip Lloyd

65) Addition

Head 1695

Property (6)

Jacob Scott (2)

40

Stock Range

Hunting Creek 1695

Edward Lloyd 400

Addition

Northern Side 1695

John Davies 350

Horgan's Nacinct

Head 1695

John Morgan 150

Limrick

Head 1688

Thelbe Branch Hunting Creek

Francis Kinnemont 70

189) Hasfield

Branch of Thelbe Creek 1686

George Bowes 60 152

Hoyfelds

West Side of Thelbe Creek 1685/6

George Bowes 280

Heersgate

South Side 1684

Philipmon Lloyd 69

Addition

"City, disclaimed, alleged to be included in another, (the name?) for grade same as - 218.5"

in Morgan's Choice

North Side 1662

Henry Morgan 300

By Description this should be the same land as Morgan's Hope, J.P. 17 .... "
CONSOLIDATION AND MODIFICATION AGREEMENT

THIS CONSOLIDATION AND MODIFICATION AGREEMENT, Made as of this 8th day of August, 1972, by and between WYE RIVER FARMS, INC., a Maryland corporation (hereinafter called "Borrower"), THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, a banking corporation of the State of Maryland (hereinafter called "Lender"), and H. GRANT HATHAWAY and FRED E. CHIPPELLE, Trustees, named in the two Deeds of Trust hereinafter referred to (hereinafter called "Trustees").

WHEREAS, Lender is the holder of the following Promissory Notes of Borrower which are secured by the following Mortgages and Deeds of Trust:

1. Promissory Note dated June 10, 1971, in the principal amount of Six Hundred Thousand ($600,000.00) Dollars (hereinafter called the "$600,000.00 Note"), which Note is secured by a Deed of Trust dated June 10, 1971, and recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, in Liber 56, page 89, from Borrower as Grantor to Trustees covering certain property therein described (a portion of which is known as Wye River Farm and a portion of which is known as Mainbrace Farm), which property is located in Queen Anne's County, Maryland (said Deed of Trust being hereinafter called the "Mainbrace Deed of Trust").

2. Promissory Note of even date herewith in the principal amount of One Million, Four Hundred Thousand ($1,400,000.00) Dollars (hereinafter called the "$1,400,000.00 Note"), which Note is secured by the following Deed of Trust and Mortgages:

a. Deed of Trust of even date herewith from Borrower as Grantor to Trustees and recorded or intended to be recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne's County, Maryland prior
hereto covering certain property therein described and known as Bennett's Point Farm, which property is also located in Queen Anne's County, Maryland (said Deed of Trust being hereinafter called the "Bennett's Point Deed of Trust").

b. Mortgage of even date herewith from Borrower as Mortgagor to Lender as Mortgagor recorded or intended to be recorded among the Land Records of Palm Beach County, Florida, prior hereto covering certain property therein described located in Palm Beach County, Florida (said Mortgage being hereinafter called the "Palm Beach Mortgage").

c. Mortgage of even date herewith from Borrower as Mortgagor to Lender as Mortgagor recorded or intended to be recorded among the Land Records of Brevard County, Florida, prior hereto covering certain property therein described located in Brevard County, Florida (said Mortgage being hereinafter called the "Brevard Mortgage"); and

WHEREAS, Lender, Borrower, and Trustees desire to consolidate the Mainbrace Deed of Trust, the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, the Palm Beach Mortgage and the Brevard Mortgage and modify the provisions of the $600,000.00 Note to make the due date thereof and the interest rate payable thereon correspond to the due date and interest rate now called for by the $1,400,000.00 Note.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH: The parties hereto, on behalf of themselves, their successors and assigns do mutually agree as follows:

1. The Mainbrace Deed of Trust, the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, the Palm Beach Mortgage, the Brevard Mortgage, and the debts secured thereby (To Wit: the $600,000.00 Note and the $1,400,000.00 Note) shall be, and the same are hereby
combined, consolidated, spread and (except as hereinafter pro-
vided) made equal and coordinate in lien, without priority of
the one over the other, so that together they shall constitute
a joint lien upon the properties more particularly described
therein, as though they were a single instrument covering all of
said properties as security for the repayment of the full sum of
Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars together with interest thereon
and payable as hereinafter provided which Two Million ($2,000,000.00)
Dollars of indebtedness and interest thereon Borrower covenants
and agrees to pay in the manner hereinafter set forth.

2. Beginning on the date hereof, interest on the outstand-
ing balances of the entire Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of
indebtedness shall be at the rate as is specified in the $1,400,000.00
Note, i.e. interest shall be payable quarterly and shall be due
and payable on the 15th day of the month next following the close
of each calendar quarter, i.e. interest shall be payable on the
15th day of April, July, October and January for the period cov-
ered by the three preceding calendar months respectively. Interest
shall be at the rate of two and one-half (2-1/2%) percent per annum
above the prime rate of interest charged by Lender to its most
credit worthy commercial customers from time to time; and shall
fluctuate with changes in Lender's prime rate.

3. The entire Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of
principal debt, together with any accrued but unpaid interest
thereon, shall be due and payable five (5) years from the date
hereof.

4. The Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of principal
debt may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time or times
without penalty or premium.
5. Borrower shall have the right to obtain releases of portions of the land described in the Mainbrace Deed of Trust on the same conditions as are set forth in the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, i.e., Borrower will be entitled to releases from the lien of the Mainbrace Deed of Trust, the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust and this Agreement of portions of the land described in the Mainbrace Deed of Trust and the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust upon the payment therefor on account of the Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of principal debt of (a) One Thousand, Five Hundred ($1,500.00) Dollars for each acre of land to be released or (b) thirty-five (35%) percent of any sales price received by Borrower for the land so released in the event at the time release is sought the land has been sold, whichever is greater. Lender or Trustees shall not be obligated to give any such partial releases if the effect thereof would be to leave landlocked any portion of the balance of the tract of which the released land forms a part. Borrower's right to the release or partial release of the properties described in the Palm Beach Mortgage and the Brevard Mortgage from the lien created by the respective Mortgages and by this Agreement shall continue to be as described therein.

6. Lender acknowledges that the property described in the Mainbrace Deed of Trust and the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust is the primary security for the Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of indebtedness described above, and agrees that its right to institute foreclosure proceedings against the Florida properties is expressly conditioned and made contingent upon Lender first exhausting its remedies against the property described in the Mainbrace Deed of Trust and the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, and that Lender shall have the right to proceed with the foreclosure
against the properties described in the Palm Beach Mortgage and
the Brevard Mortgage only in the event the proceeds received from
a foreclosure against the properties described in the Mainbrace
and Bennett's Point Deeds of Trust are insufficient to pay the
Two Million ($2,000,000.00) Dollars of debt referred to above,
and the proper costs, charges and expenses incident to said fore-
closure.

7. Except as herein modified and consolidated, the Main-
brace Deed of Trust, the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, the Palm
Beach Mortgage and the Brevard Mortgage, and all the terms and
conditions thereof shall remain in full force and effect, as
modified, and nothing herein contained shall diminish or eliminate
the terms and provisions contained in said instruments available
to the Lender or the Trustees in the event of any default in
any of the terms and provisions thereof.

8. A default by Borrower in the performance or observance
of any covenants, terms or conditions of the Mainbrace Deed of
Trust, the Bennett's Point Deed of Trust, the Palm Beach Mort-
gage or the Brevard Mortgage (as hereby modified) imposed upon
the Borrower, shall constitute a default in all of said instru-
ments.

9. Should the title or equity of redemption in the
mortgage property be acquired in whole or in part by voluntary
or involuntary deed, grant, or assignment by any person, firm
or corporation or should the Mortgagor be declared insolvent or
bankrupt, then this Mortgage shall be in default and the balance
of the mortgage debt then due or to become due shall at the elec-
tion of the Mortgagor be immediately due and payable unless such
THIS DEED, made this 8th day of August, 1972, by
STUART S. JANNEY, JR., and BARBARA P. JANNEY, his wife.

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the sum of Five ($5.00)
Dollars, and other good and valuable considerations, including
the exchange of certain real property located in Jasper County,
South Carolina, known as Mackey Point Plantation, the receipt of
which is hereby acknowledged, the said STUART S. JANNEY, JR.,
and BARBARA P. JANNEY, his wife, do hereby grant and convey unto
WYE RIVER FARMS, INC., a body corporate of the State of Maryland,
its successors and assigns, in fee simple, all those two tracts of
land situate in the Fifth Election District of Queen Anne's
County, in the State of Maryland, and described as follows:

FIRST: BENNETT'S POINT FARM

BEGINNING for the first at a concrete monument set on the
division line between the herein described lands and other lands
of the Bennett's Point Associates, known as the Hobb's Farm; said
monument being 36 feet, more or less, from the mean high water
line of the Wye River, and running thence by and with the division
line between the herein described land and other lands of the
Bennett's Point Associates, south 83 degrees 50 minutes east 36
feet, more or less, to the mean high water line of the Wye River,
thence, by and with the mean high water line of the Wye River and
Eastern Bay and ninety-eight (98) following courses and distances;
less 40 degrees 16 minutes east 89.46 feet, south 59 degrees 00
minutes west 197.87 feet, south 28 degrees 50 minutes west 126.79
feet, south 08 degrees 28 minutes west 175.37 feet, south 14 degrees
31 minutes east 248.06 feet, south 36 degrees 59 minutes east
437.10 feet, south 36 degrees 00 minutes east 138.16 feet, south
46 degrees 40 minutes east 135.31 feet, south 13 degrees 53 minutes
east 175.00 feet, south 55 degrees 20 minutes east 71.00 feet,
south 26 degrees 11 minutes east 65.84 feet, south 69 degrees
51 minutes west 121.00 feet, south 21 degrees 26 minutes west
292.51 feet, south 79 degrees 53 minutes west 632.72 feet, south
63 degrees 11 minutes west 319.28 feet, south 27 degrees 55
minutes west 425.57 feet, south 53 degrees 12 minutes west 278.88 feet,
south 50 degrees 06 minutes west 239.81 feet, south 24 degrees
39 minutes west 226.51 feet, south 28 degrees 21 minutes east
152.34 feet, south 71 degrees 57 minutes east 183.04 feet, north
81 degrees 06 minutes east 203.83 feet, south 33 degrees 25 minutes
east 118.00 feet, south 74 degrees 53 minutes east 93.33 feet,
north 72 degrees 29 minutes east 75.00 feet, south 72 degrees
21 minutes east 58.05 feet, south 69 degrees, 56 minutes east
91.49 feet, south 71 degrees 46 minutes east 59.60 feet, south
65 degrees 06 minutes east 44.70 feet, south 06 degrees 24 minutes
east 54.66 feet, south 62 degrees 12 minutes east 57.36 feet, south
19 degrees 22 minutes east 53.28 feet, south 12 degrees 01 minutes

MILLER, WHEELER, THOMPSON & THOMPSON, EASTON, MARYLAND
USER 66 PAGE 219
west 57.41 feet, south 49 degrees 58 minutes east 51.67 feet, south
11 degrees 06 minutes west 63.19 feet, south 19 degrees 44 minutes
east 58.72 feet, south 49 degrees 16 minutes east 220.65 feet,
south 70 degrees 34 minutes west 160.96 feet, south 28 degrees 50
minutes west 183.44 feet, south 87 degrees 25 minutes west 124.49
feet, south 69 degrees 24 minutes west 66.30 feet, north 80 degrees
11 minutes west 273.66 feet, south 80 degrees 07 minutes west
130.86 feet, south 12 degrees 23 minutes west 90.53 feet, south
58 degrees 58 minutes west 149.10 feet, south 80 degrees 08 minutes
west 371.85 feet, south 63 degrees 01 minutes west 127.07 feet,
south 30 degrees 50 minutes west 379.91 feet, south 23 degrees
25 minutes west 193.79 feet, south 14 degrees 15 minutes west 331.60
feet, south 20 degrees 11 minutes west 231.31 feet, south 06 degrees
45 minutes east 381.65 feet, south 09 degrees 15 minutes west
159.50 feet, south 21 degrees 27 minutes east 77.35 feet, south 12
degrees 25 minutes east 202.61 feet, south 13 degrees 53 minutes
west 316.87 feet, south 11 degrees 05 minutes west 255.41 feet,
south 15 degrees 00 minutes west 389.69 feet, south 26 degrees
25 minutes west 169.30 feet, south 67 degrees 15 minutes west
193.72 feet, south 42 degrees 03 minutes west 96.76 feet, south
52 degrees 43 minutes west 205.24 feet, south 44 degrees 16 minutes
west 191.07 feet, south 10 degrees 32 minutes east 357.95 feet
south 00 degrees 45 minutes east 144.03 feet, south 40 degrees 41
minutes east 137.05 feet, south 14 degrees 00 minutes east 67.18
feet, south 76 degrees 53 minutes west 417.50 feet, north 89 de-
grees 02 minutes west 208.92 feet, south 66 degrees 16 minutes
west 337.19 feet, south 72 degrees 15 minutes west 118.38 feet,
south 43 degrees 37 minutes west 119.18 Feet, south 70 degrees 07
minutes west 181.48 feet, south 33 degrees 11 minutes west 124.12
feet, south 51 degrees 23 minutes west 150.45 feet, south 22 de-
grees 28 minutes west 97.08 feet, south 28 degrees 15 minutes west
273.77 feet, north 70 degrees 20 minutes west 166.16 feet, north
06 degrees 29 minutes west 149.62 feet, north 11 degrees 55 min-
utes east 303.56 feet, north 09 degrees 04 minutes west 132.62
feet, north 43 degrees 03 minutes west 218.70 feet, north 21 de-
grees 42 minutes east 231.43 feet, north 04 degrees 02 minutes east
168.09 feet, north 17 degrees 59 minutes east 149.45 feet, north
35 degrees 11 minutes east 800.67 feet, north 27 degrees 21 min-
utes east 313.07 feet, north 30 degrees 36 minutes east 978.54
feet, north 23 degrees 36 minutes east 454.36 feet, north 20 de-
grees 00 minutes east 637.43 feet, north 16 degrees 36 minutes
east 444.53 feet, north 12 degrees 30 minutes east 327.17 feet,
north 04 degrees 20 minutes east 125.97 feet, north 15 degrees
51 minutes east 157.46 feet, north 16 degrees 56 minutes east
2673.85 feet, north 12 degrees 12 minutes east 941.99 feet, north
10 degrees 55 minutes east 282.67 feet, north 07 degrees 02 minutes
east 369.56 feet, to a point on the division line between the her-
in described lands and other lands of the Bennett’s Point Assoc-
iates, thence by and with said division line south 83 degrees 58
minutes east 30 feet, more or less, to a concrete monument, and,
continuing the same course south 83 degrees 58 minutes east 1766.86
feet to the place of beginning. Containing in all 304.549 acres
of land, more or less. The aforesaid description is in accordance
with a survey prepared by J. Roy McCrone, Jr. & Assoc. Inc., dated
June, 1956.
BEGINNING for the second thereof at a concrete monument set on the division line between the herein described land and other lands of the Bennett's Point Associates, known as Bennett's Point Farm, said monument being 36 feet, more or less, from the mean high water line of the Wye River, and running thence by and with the division line between the herein described land and other lands of the Bennett's Point Associates, north 83 degrees 58 minutes west 1762.86 feet to a concrete monument, and continuing the same course north 83 degrees 58 minutes west 30 feet, more or less, to the mean high water line of Eastern Bay, thence, by and with the mean high water line of Eastern Bay and Greenwood Creek, the twenty (20) following courses and distances: north 11 degrees 01 minutes east 73.47 feet, north 16 degrees 13 minutes east 171.02 feet, north 12 degrees 53 minutes east 1249.72 feet, north 11 degrees 54 minutes east 291.21 feet, north 09 degrees 24 minutes east 51.98 feet, north 19 degrees 49 minutes east 158.19 feet, north 20 degrees 10 minutes east 453.23 feet, north 58 degrees 36 minutes east 54.50 feet, north 31 degrees 12 minutes east 46.16 feet, north 14 degrees 39 minutes east 79.45 feet, north 34 degrees 43 minutes east 154.64 feet, north 19 degrees 57 minutes east 338.05 feet, north 17 degrees 25 minutes east 562.04 feet, north 13 degrees 13 minutes east 679.70 feet, north 44 degrees 20 minutes east 176.54 feet, north 04 degrees 26 minutes east 511.00 feet, north 52 degrees 45 minutes east 264.94 feet, north 14 degrees 07 minutes east 234.97 feet, north 30 degrees 15 minutes east 154.61 feet, and north 09 degrees 12 minutes east 320.07 feet to a point on the line of Miller lands, thence, by and with the Miller lands and the south side of a County Road, south 45 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 3045.00 feet to a point, thence by and with the south side of the above mentioned County Road and a Public Landing south 28 degrees 45 minutes east 167.07 feet to a point on the mean high water line of the Wye River, thence by and with the mean high water line of the Wye River, the thirty-four (34) following courses and distances: south 85 degrees 40 minutes west 151.84 feet, south 59 degrees 15 minutes west 233.06 feet, south 70 degrees 41 minutes west 159.80 feet, south 27 degrees 04 minutes east 110.40 feet, south 53 degrees 43 minutes east 146.68 feet, south 22 degrees 08 minutes west 119.99 feet, south 60 degrees 22 minutes west 103.59 feet, south 84 degrees 21 minutes west 365.70 feet, south 76 degrees 33 minutes west 514.53 feet, south 44 degrees 27 minutes west 135.43 feet, south 11 degrees 19 minutes west 522.67 feet, south 81 degrees 10 minutes west 156.52 feet, south 54 degrees 52 minutes west 76.10 feet, north 53 degrees 55 minutes west 64.03 feet, south 85 degrees 57 minutes west 277.42 feet, south 48 degrees 00 minutes west 200.16 feet, south 48 degrees 37 minutes west 63.87 feet, south 22 degrees 51 minutes west 23.67 feet, south 15 degrees 59 minutes west 332.39 feet, south 42 degrees 12 minutes west 76.76 feet, south 06 degrees 20 minutes west 162.56 feet, south 07 degrees 43 minutes west 422.61 feet, south 16 degrees 00 minutes west 182.02 feet, south 69 degrees 01 minutes west 113.27 feet, north 67 degrees 43 minutes west 208.91 feet, south 61 degrees 30 minutes west 219.87 feet, south 18 degrees 47 minutes east 59.89 feet, south 07 degrees 43 minutes east 220.21 feet, north 52 degrees 21 minutes east 174.95 feet, north 21 degrees
44 minutes east 95.34 feet, south 55 degrees 01 minutes east 65.13 feet, south 33 degrees 56 minutes east 640.96 feet, south 28 degrees 18 minutes east 80.36 feet, and south 40 degrees 16 minutes east 239.02 feet to a point on the above mentioned division line between the herein described land and other lands of the Bennett’s Point Associates, known as Bennett’s Point Farm, thence by and with said division line north 83 degrees 58 minutes west 36 feet, more or less to the place of beginning. Containing in all 217.012 acres of land, more or less. The foregoing description is in accordance with a survey prepared by J. Roy McCrone, Jr. & Assoc. Inc., dated April, 1956.

BEING the same tracts of land conveyed to Stuart S. Janney, Jr., and Barbara P. Janney, his wife, by Deed from The Roland Park Company dated September 16, 1957, and recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne’s County in Liber T.S.P. No. 37, folio 1.

The aforesaid properties being subject to the following easements and rights-of-way:

FIRST: AS TO THE HOBBS FARM:

1. Reservation of a right of access to a graveyard as set forth in the Deed from Thomas J. Keating, et al., Trustees, to Henrietta T. Emory dated August 26, 1882 and recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne’s County in Liber S.C.D. No. 2, folio 46.

2. Right of way Agreement between Charles W. Butler, et al, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, dated October 30, 1916 and recorded among the Land Records as aforesaid in Liber W.F.W. No. 9, folio 486, as to telephone and telegraph lines over this property.

SECOND: AS TO BOTH FARMS:

1. Right of way Agreement between Charles C. Harrison, III, et al, and the Eastern Shore Public Service Company of Maryland, dated October 31, 1946 and recorded as aforesaid in Liber A.S.G. Jr. No. 16, folio 170, granting to the latter the right to construct, operate and maintain poles and wires, etc.

2. Right of way from Fannie E. Bryan and M.C. Sherman and wife to the State Roads Commission of Maryland, dated September 15, 1939 and recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne’s County in Liber A.S.G. Jr. No. 3, folio 128 granting a strip of ground of unspecified width for the purpose of improving a road leading from Route 404 to Bennett’s Point in Queen Anne’s County.

3. Right of way Agreement between Charles C. Harrison, III, et al, and The Eastern Shore Public Service Company of Maryland, dated March 29, 1955 and recorded among the Land Records of Queen Anne’s County in Liber T.S.P. No. 21, folio 287 granting to the latter the right to construct, operate and maintain poles and wires, etc., over the property.

MILLER, WHEELER, THOMPSON & THOMPSON, EASTON, MARYLAND

To Arrows. Rents on the above-mentioned land, excepting those that are marked.

10, 1. 10.4.

By the order of W. C. who was to have 160. 3. 3.4.

The sum due on the land from September.

- 1. 1. 1.
- 1. 50. - 1.
- 1. 50. - 1.
- 3. 15. - 3.
- 5. 65. - 2.
- 3. 2. - 2.
- 3. 79. - 3.
- 3. 3.4. - 3.4.

The above in full.

The hand of M. Gardiner thirty-four pounds and one shilling and one penny therefor.

Failing for said rents on the within lands.

Among the 22d of September next.

To Arrows. Concerning rents.

4. 3. 10.4.

By order, received by you.

Balance due. 4. 3. 10.4.

[Signature]
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**Total:** | 134,758 |
1174 Col. Edward Lloyd

To the Amount of £1.10s. 0d. Annually for Debt Drawn £18.14.11

Marson 130

Hagar St. Michael 200

From Col. Water 0. 8. 6

£19.3.7

Aug. 18. 1774 of Col. Edward Lloyd Twenty Pieces of Twelve Shillings and Seven Pence Sterling for One Year £1.10s. 0d. Annually in Three Installments on the 20th Day of September

Yrs. 4 (Last yr. but when it will be if signed st)
The Reply to the Objections made in the Camp

Object. The Wood found in the (part of Strong & Shield to a comparative Senior.)

This argument is ingenious, but unctually absurd in a great measure, by the (part of Saltby Manse which is introduced to it first). The objections I have drawn from a similitude of Darggon, and Mores between the shore and margin at Saltby for what was the branch of the sea, which to it and which is longer than the little branch, but there is no branch near that place as large as that little branch (the branch which lies on the left of the stream), Col. Looy &d the point opposite the Roadway — the Green branch shall not be agreed as comparative to two places not unlike each other so conveniently near the ground of the Objection urged to establish the foundation to be genuine. Branch is taken off as the Town's junior little branch in the most reasonable depth for the fifty, for I think there is a difference in their use, and I am more anxious about in those cases, on the same day. If the Town's junior must be considered in a comparative sense it ought to be applied to Objects of the same nature. The Branch in question is a Camp — the Bofotd is a low synnon plaque and not a line, but the beginning of the branch is at the mouth of a Camp. The distan-

gnished by the name of a junior branch in the Camp. The branch then beginning at the mouth of a Camp — get a branch according to the common specification of that wind at the bay. The general for a small branch is not responsible to Major Camp. — was the branch accepted to in any, I think? It is very remarkable that the first Camp of Saltby came up by the (part of 300 ft. a named place by a branch called Lord's (part of 300 ft. a named place, Lord's (part of 300 ft. a named place), as Lord's (part of 300 ft. a named place, Lord's (part of 300 ft. a named place) and the same branch, I would apply them to the Bofotd or gen-

eral Object. Notwithstanding the Town's junior or senior branch. By which means we will alt be under the disagreeable necessity of admitting that Camp, or not, can re-

semble a Branch or not; it is impossible to account other than that the Town's junior at the time of Bay was then, he was describing the situation of that branch, he had in his own, that as the bay was an arm of the sea. So was a town a branch as an arm or branch.
of a greater breadth, in that new demarcation, Chaplet Crag and Shaw Crag, as well as Boys Crag, with great propriety. Remember it is still left with them from the two Craggs, in which they were originally connected.

It is not true. The "top" is to be joined to the "top" of Wordsworth's "top" of the town. The smaller part in the "top" of the town is the same - those referred to under different names. That there is no error, but that a "writing from the circumstances of both these places" is a mistake, that "writing" was made by "writing" from the circumstances of both these places, far from the place.

Indeed upon that "top" is not good. The bottom has met the argument out of the博士. Had it been true, it is a further certain

... nation of salt. In "top", by continuing the court away up to the city, be joined from the "top" of that land, taken up. The "top" of the "top" is the same - those referred to under different names. That there is no error, but that a "writing from the circumstances of both these places" is a mistake, that "writing" was made by "writing" from the circumstances of both these places, far from the place.

"Writing in going up the road."

A moment's reflection upon the "top" of salt. The "top" met the "top" of the "top" reasoning from that. "Top" - "over" it, not particular. Salt is the top to be put on the "top" side of the view, running N. E. out of the Bay called "top", Michael's house not being farther."

"View upon the top of the top to the Northward and on the South side of the path in the road called Morgan's road's larger."

I am running by the city, and the "top" as broad as 70 ft. It in the front of the "top" has those proportions, in the town, with the road. It is not known. At that time, the town called Shaw has acquired the name of salt. The "top", as the first distance of it, being called so, from any thing the salted is described as white. In the "top" of Wordsworth's, the top, I suppose, by the way, the crowd, which cannot possibly be literally true, as that "top" must run down the "top" of Morgan's road, without admitting snows to have been the place, attached to, there are but three. It was mentioned in the "top", of the Bay, of "top", Morgan's road, Morgan's road, the "top" of Wordsworth's.
Capep cannot agree to either of the former, but upon every principle of construct

---

On the one side Morgan's Cape or the last and consent or the only subject to

---

At which it could relate only because of the surveyor had had any other Cape or

---

In view he would have called it by some name to distinguish it from Morgan's Cape

---

"Bounded on the north by the land Cape, the Cape 3, Morgan's Cape, being

---

The only Cape where the S. of the grange which begins after a point that from

---

Salton's land Cape say's "running 60" by the Cape of 3." In the Cape with

---

The said Cape, he had the order of any other than Morgan's Cape. But because, then

---

Long at the mouth, according to the outline of the land he concluded to suppose if it had

---

been known by the name of Salton's Cape or Salton's Marsh, situated as an

---

Honour was before, by the surveyor, that some attention would have been

---

paid to it that certificates may even indicate that extraordinary survey's fixed

---

for after a false and decisive opinion formed in every argument that can be drawn

---

from Honwilla in the Discovery to the discovery of where it was taken up but a month

---

after Salton's Cape, this little point of the bounding upon the land lately laid out for

---

John Salton's Salton's Marsh, according to the Baptist, Location, right upon the

---

Cape (most undoubtedly Morgan's Cape or he then it mentioned in the Baptist)

---

Indeed there was not yet but in the next distant Warren at such a place as

---

Salton's Cape. Wherefore I conclude the surveyor was guilty of a mistake in

---

failing to, in the field, Cape. The survey, and such as I have already observed

---

sufficient to convey an Opinion of must removed very sufficiently occasioned by the

---

Surveyor.

---

But it is further urged that the surveyor’s Surveyor the Baptist that his argument had it

---

little, that he had taken or according to a surveyor (e. The office (copy) is a false

---

"branch") referred to in the grange was June 10th, before a blank showing the

---

Cape, which is the name of the Bennet’s in the day’s survey and obtained

---

The name of Salton’s Cape, that that two were understood by the late valley

---

referred to in the office of the Bennet’s in the discovery which was probably the no

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It would not been a view of the other place had, the surveyor properly

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might have engaged the attention for a moment, but when I reflect upon this

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suggests from which the appearance of the lands about the mouth of Chautauqua
under, I can only charge myself (especially for many of the remarks I have already advanced) with a sort of docility in surrendering the objection, with indulging my plea in conformity to the Earl of the Grange. It agreed more grandly and completely to obviate the objection, in this: by the side of those facts that gave the first impulse of war upon or in some way the end of the point and of sequence, the Earl of the Grange called them the Braces. Allow me to add, that neither of these debts or calls is ever since the days of the Grange, which has been one of the most unpretentious and least known facts of the course of the Grange originally since the days of that Earl of the Grange were passed, with (I think) as many or as melancholy a tale of the Grange was taken up. Yet in so many ways so far as to be agreeable I will pass this matter, having something for the subject. Consideration that something suitable to the Grange may not be injured from a Grange for it. As for the Brace of the Boyle, Boyle, or even their griffins, for must and this little Bruce on Dally or on Black, was — our most delicious, however upon the subject, which I believe was wider that of Boyle or were not to have after. Then I will profit, leave this subject. If there is any Bruce, Boyle, or Dally on the first side of the Grange, to which the Town made, with propriety can apply, I am that Bruce, attended to it. In the point of the Grange, I suppose it was almost some in the days about the Boyle or the Boyle, and Michaelson, any of it were apparent, as for Chagall or in the Boyle, griffins, Brace, which he must have as if anyBruce, was brought away at least 300 years since they were no griffins, nor as much as to refer the Grange, Boyle, to whose case I answer to the female Bruce in Dally. They ought at least to have been disposed by the name of Dally, and I know if the Boyle, which is the Grange, and the Grange, he knew, had a little shelf of Grange and Dally. The judge in the Grange, or the judge in the Grange, he does not, or if any Bruce, the Boyle, griffins, Brace, and the Boyle, that the name has gained 300 years. Upon the record, or Chagall was a female, Brace, that is, give the best is a female. A little of the Grange. The griffins and their cause have been as a daily and as to have suggested that Dally in Dally, pointed by Dally, or it is about 50 times or female as within.
The other, yet he was a word more called each of them a famed branch, which I
would communicate an idea of their places equal or nearly so myself.

Object. — Postscript. Mr. Beverley so inaccurately to be depended on.

Enter into Slutton, which was taken up by the husband of Mr. Clay, on his return.

I am always remained in the same.

Answer. — Slutton agreeable to the Saxon "location of which seems to be esteem
named by nothing but a land's name" to the Saxon "prem" which I dare say will
be heard before the nortm's greater, in which is to be reminded, which
of all of that "prem" would sound the bough of the land very doubtfully.

Salton, though he performed long of the B. E. of the mouth of these two gates, is
where about the marsh I have had occasion to mention, the Saxon offers no
proof of it, the he region from it. I mean that postscript was a fixed and
the grammar sentence due. & from these two we have the greatest
region to establish. — The second page of both Mns. de la dr. is.

Slutton is said to be depending upon the land lately laid out for John Dollin, running 300
acres by the stream. — If Slutton then began at 30. the first gates being
30, the second of the grammar's plantation Slutton 30, it ran immediately
the grammar's next to Saladon's marsh according to the place of location of this land
by the Saxon, and not possibly laid out with. Whence W seems but
by necessity. The first boundary of Slutton might possibly have been as, then be
brought to question wherein the wants necessary upon broken to you would
heaven, of Slutton which I deduced was in the vicinity of the land, namely, I have
not overlooked, / I think cannot lessen a doubt of great importance in that.

Slutton, it will be unnecessary for me to point out the disadvantages they are too plain
— to require the least differences in the deferring of them to any one else unless
but was the other? — Under these circumstances, I thought the
reason of enquiring into Slutton to be, that at Beverley Mr. Beverley intended to include the

Vacuum, which lay between the grammar's compassionate. Mr. Clay thought it
persuadable, whereas he had in his power to take away at first part of Slutton as
the case might be disputable. Therefore especially so as the was evidencing
to the authorities for the same premises. The begg's room is for into Slutton as to be
just the last line of that boundary, beginning it to begin to the coastward of Slutton.

This is where these refer some reason to the approach to Slutton; but as the same reason
cold not be done with regard to 

secured, and in that land without interfering with nothing else. The 

concerning 

assumption of the object. I am not in 

for the defendant in arguing that 1. I cannot. In the deposition, 

under the same. I think it is a question of whether the 

argument urged in favor of the defendant.

Object. Proving of a Prejudice is disputable as it is also not from necessity to 

result. How, therefore, so far as it is not not the 

prejudice stated or not to have any weight, that old, it is not for the 

necessary to the argument to the quantity of evidence afforded.

Here is known a great difference between a survey in this series of 

on survey to the tract. Such a survey as yours in the deposition of the 

continued, above the traverse to be a proper course of the 

toward by an actual and general survey of the same lands. In the former instance, 

I agree a copy of the case. any other 

on surveying the object, but not the 

certainly, in the opinion, which would make this kind of 

other, so many cases. But the manner, as it support us in the proposed (ag) 

issue, any thing more to positive testimony. What do the party to be 

attorney, point near the letter B, where does the party in the deposition begin, on the 

point, where do the survey in their national 2. I do not alter the official 

measures 1, as near as to the beginning of the court 1, where it seems 

we can, and we have our instances where the recorded survey was on a 

case very near the truth, for they point in or is outrageous, but if they hit at 

any other, it cannot be far from the town, county of Pemiscot, in deposition. 

Now to prove the degree of credit which ought to be given to this kind of evidence. 

How zealous Mr. Davenport, in the deposition, Mr. Davenport, 

as accounts for. If no similar views is intended to be reported to Mr. Davenport. 

from the deposition of 170 years past, when his heirs 

claim the 1. Boundary of town, tract 2 was claiming. How must that 2. Davenport 

must be in a condition of that land 3. To the establishment of the boundary of the 

line. I mean that the Davenport, he used to take the line, down the land, by chance, with said 

this course is any thing improper to positive testimony. On the defense.
Common land from the present question, and to shew our
whole dependence upon recovering of the property against
that method of proving the location of said land. But I am not to be taken from the
idea of the object—my view in recovering the land of Meesawata is that it
was to ascertain its proper place on the main point, but we have a doubt upon
which is between two or others, which is called by the East, which we cannot do so remedy.

I am not so anxious about recovering the said land. The idea of it appears to be
a very strong circumstance for all other cases from Meesawata to Discovery.

In that case, the Mediation of the 1st line, originally fixed upon the point forming
the mouth of the Creek, which is designated by Morgan "the" Creek. Began that survey
on any part of the main point the perfect place—

I say the land between Morgan's Creek is Chappo Creek, at the time of taking up
Morgan's Creek, it seems to have been in object of the little importance to be a doubt
in Morgan ought to have included it in his survey, if Morgan's Creek was that
and upon however he did take it up probably with a view of binding his land with
Chappo Creek, that the last but one division upon the 1st line, for Morgan's Creek
from the 2nd line of Morgan's Creek, by B. up the Creek to Chappo Creek.

The 2nd line of Morgan's Creek, by B. up the Creek to Chappo Creek Math B. 92,20 ft.
known as my 1932 — according to the state of fact that at that point has Morgan upon the
project of his plan, if they were in the estimation of Morgan 1932 on the north side of
Chappo Creek, it was taken up probably with a view of binding with the creek. The
point of the little importance to be attended to this year before, get to another vector, very properly
in our location, for Morgan, on a concurrent land west of Chappo Creek, so have concluded
there was 1932 then in this. There were not more than a handful of the part, the 1932
to probable others, Sawyer was made on the same line — that the last but one division
on the recovering of the Creek by showing that the distance of the 1st line of
what was ought have been about 100,50 ft, for those best we will make the survey to continue
this quantity is equal within the lines of that point, that I will follow that the distance between the
1st line of the 1st line, Chappo Creek would be about 100,50 ft, if the quantity included were
be about 350 — that for and may serve as an answer to the object, drawn from
the survey of quarter in respect of those — the same it may be clearer but two
will for the sake of the, I will say that the 1st division of Chappo at the west, if the
doors, thereupon it is against him. But if the door out, he cannot support any charge for your.
an argument to itself. He sets forth, in — "But to the Objection. Suppose that at
the most apparent the opposite had to view the land between me and the
Company, which I estimate about 300 a. — that the valuation where it can be defended
is to be found in Arpai to Conner Bifflmers, that nothing is more frequent than
not to meet with, or in the distance, a Company large enough to include a mean quantity
of land than those reality is, with an Improvement cannot be, binding it
with, much, unwarranted, and yet that every Company practice grows the original
(eight) of designing Camp Bifflmers to come at, or in the Bifflmers. — That the
Camp to Company, this place as to the number of parties, leaves no doubt as to the
extent of the survey to the southwest, while the Company with the C-Sword in the
point to continue the Camp Bifflmers to the C-Sword. Dined the survey with the
— Company of 8 others Ignorant; to the E. Line, I conceive from Mr. reflection
that as it was the Angle of the survey to bind with the Company, that the E Line
shall be governed or contrived by the survey Company, that the truth of the content
of the survey cannot be confirmed as it depends on Camp Bifflmers by a strict
inference of the C-Sword, but confirmed by very argument drawn from an Co or as
quantity occasioned by the going of the Company.
I have been or will be different from the S. W. Camp Bifflmers, and in a
manner the latter of the former in going for my than what the Bifflmers Bifflmers
was. What do I, to the E. I found different in another that I do not, but if I had not
have it upon have become accustomed to him to have taken E. Shown the letter I, to
— camp directly appears and supplies the Bifflmers, and in the view of on the
— point giving the number of Camp Bifflmers 3, or what the appearance of the plan
as that this land from House back to the woods long in the very heart of the lands
between Bifflmers, Company, Camp Bifflmers that circumstances might be thought to be
going on. The rest is great and most, especially in the survey at the
— Bay as the so voluntary after leave. Surveying surveys ground, however, as the references
have from the plan, and remarks upon it. I do not say at Camp as well as all the
— which seemed to me from a view. I will not lose, them with my different relation
so to it.
In answer to what I have said of the Bifflmers, or a point in that there was
not any point whose the Surveyor, the 1 Boundary of long, S. Third, and it
— that there is a point on each side of Bifflmers Bifflmers. That the Bifflmers the point
of the Bifflmers was more convenient before a part of the branch, and the Bifflmers of
such do was washed into the river."
woord have been attempted, i.e. for the confidence with which it is advanced will pass it by without remarking on. Points on each side of the differences between the front of Griffin's Ranch as to the probability that the front on the town was more comprehensive. I mean only say that in approach it was probable the town was not so far from the point to where it was about 200 yards or more comprehensible than at this time. But even if there were points the front and main another thing probable, before he could support his location. That is that Griffin's Ranch had stood unmoved to the southward than it does at present & shown on its front would be in the wrong place. If there had been points there it is not likely that these would have been comprehensible of any of the front lines or other positions seen.

In the 1st part of the defence in this cause the said 'Chapelle' arguments that there is given the 'Chapel' built at the time of it may be referred to Mr. Warleigh De 10th that then was built not long after they had been taken and I admit it. That the first settlers were there an argument of a case in which he supposed they could be long without a place of worship. I suppose it. That there was no about the year 1760 the 'Chapel' was an old one of the town is impossible between here & those Indians as to the places where it stood & there is no doubt of that by. From it I think now the support inferred from these premises that the Chapel was built by condition in a grant by C. De Neuf & that as the first settlers were present (notice) it was quite unreasonable to as I said the 'Chapel' was 1803. Wherefore that it cannot be applied to 'Chapel' to give the idea of the thing at hand in C. De Neuf up to about 1800. The Dean & the Co. do not know that at the time the 'Chapel' was built & Cooper's house was the property of Roman Catholic but cannot from any thing that appears to them it would have then belonged to the present Church in the Co. prior the sale. But afterwards the 'Chapel' was call 'Chapel' of Griffin's Ranch of the 2nd this material of that it will be to the 'Chapel' for whom the property of Cooper's house about the year 1800 as I imagine the is memory of the time he was very safe of certain the family which hired at that day & house from a neighbors. There whether the owner of it was a Roman Catholic, & from 1800 De Neuf the 'Chapel' is well for that reason I have already mentioned & for this that if it had been built by condition then would undoubtedly have been on land & ground or some &
quantity by having the Charter purchased & conveyed to them for the life of that person to present its settling into the hands of posterity. By declaration to the the Charter might perhaps be nullity a public personage to have the benefit of it while he lived yet they know they stand as always have that dedication from him, which is worth digging land sufficient to hold their place efficient by so procuring a statute. Therefore I conceive were warranted in saying that if a new statute that John, at his own expense or on the consideration of some that his son would be proper to him being which as far as taking over 500 years ago—But I will not press the point further as the Breviary in the latter part of his Observations says "it will be doubted whether the Statutes are the present of the northward of ggypti known as the "Drade by the Breviary" at the farther not acknowledge a much yet I will add but a principal to the face of Conspicuous from the building of "Drade to the" Breviary 1732. Therefore apply his compromize as to extend as itself to "Drade as he seems to perpetuate is involved in the decision that if "Drade to the northward & forever 41 to 141 before his time to the northward of ggypti known by the "Drade declared be confirmed to opinion —Therefore I know that if "Drade was counteracted by French. The reasons of the confederating "Drade were deposited by the plaque of the French. That if "Drade are rated 1 or 2 in the "Drade paper that "Drade had it or 2 years before taking his step in that to the north of ggypti known [plaque does not say so but in the "Drade paper] belonging to him of the said his right —The "Drade in his first "Drade paper of "French his father "Drade up to "Drade 2 years after if he had but right he shoud hold a good that further from it, that the "Drade said on his land" I shall make some remarks upon "French's deposition when I confine the land that in 1732 under French paper particularly with a spirit to add to its amusing the Act. French paper support his knowledge of ggypti known, commends his claim to the half place under "French做人 to him by any thing that appears there was not any extraordinary till unity between them—About 10 years before he died about that matter to him "French of which he had evidence of which it said "Drade "Drade after "Drade had been looking for his place by the "Drade "Drade it was a Russian "Drade" which "Drade to "Drade was not naturally very good would introduce the story of the claim to that "Drade in the land about 1st
the Def. Grufini, because, if he had any at that time - when he had his
own son, Thomas Brown, the Def. was on his land, if he had his right-

- he could not do it. The Court Deferring further to this belief that
his father did not come to see or grant Grufine land, even in the Def., he
would have the same, but that he could not come, and that he had his right-

- he passed his good deed, and that the Def. stood on his land, if he
was to maintain his case of good deed further to warrant a grant, to the
extent of the land of the Def. - I am willing to make that at the time when 
probably the 1st Boundary of long, if that land was to be used
not a road was made with regard to the erection of that island, but about the year
1798, after I suppose, as we would put it, on the road by that word, the
presence of the Case of the Def. being, to the Case of George Lewis, but a road
made from the company. This road which is the road, by which the road of the
ownership of his own property, by passing the 1st Boundary of long, it must
over the 2nd, and the 3rd, than it ought to be on the road, and that wag做了

That it was by the Def. that the Case of land was a point to a legal manner, probably
- because I say, it is certain that the Case of George Lewis was not in possession to go to law with
a man on a seat, claiming under him. It is not because, to good provocation, and a
long established right. He is generally, we believe, but once again. I want to ask the
Def. to have recourse to his own proper, or whether George Lewis was proper
by any one of the several Attorneys of land, and with the passing of long. 1813, in 1821, 1822, in possession.
I don't know how far they may go to be, but if probable ground
is good, whether George Lewis does not, upon land in that neighborhood by the
land, that this person or that person, should have too powerful for him, in order to be it
away of his land. - I cannot understand a person, or otherwise, in the
consent of all, or powers, there has been yet, and much more of being for the right under the
consent of George Lewis as far as the Def. George Lewis, is he on it, the law with the
the land, over the land, or in the place, to which I want to be known as a known qualified
as well, there is a demand for a greater. It's probably. I say, of George Lewis, too to prove his right.
- to have, after all, that George Lewis, is that, they would have to have, for his answers to perfect
the boundaries of those lands, agreeing to the provisions, to the right, that George Lewis had been a
powerful foundation to have greater bounds, for all the Duck. This was enough, and was good. I want
comfort, there is incommensurate often, the passing through the York part of George Lewis.
land by the Defent in good faith with their Deffence— Several of his
how the House at he can commemorate the Defent is saying to prove that he found
what he did to the Deffence on account of the Defence at a good deal of
buying I have been told a rumor by at the buying hole in the Mitch of the Rigs in
his Day, and directed that the House should be built on his land— can it possibly
be that the building there was the reason of building out of the contents of his land to the
North?— no, the first up on that place because it was out of the way— object
of the Deffence who was left for them for a house (of labor)— supposing she had built it at
the north of Champs county and if there have counseled in the remarks of
surveyor or door near Seabrook that land was as much done at the land of
but the land on Champs county land by the Defent was called her side of
the plantation. I do not understand the latter part of Mayw. Woodland Seabrook
what the land on the Capt. who said they was generally called there, the
or the Seabrook side of the plantation— what does it mean— that the land was
free— that it is subject to the right of any one who might take it with his white
hand— subject to the ownership of the adjoining land of the gain or away from the
right of the woodland without having license or authority from the Mr. Woodland to do so—or with a by deed for Mr. Woodland side of the plantation. Notice it in the
law parties light I am for retained appeals against them. The next year
swimmingly, if you put it in the Defent's action to make the need of

It is demanded that Col. Boyd run into Stenton— the claim on the plat says the
Defent is only the better of the Beguin of the land now by Col. Boyd.
I acknowledge my mistake in attributing it to a view of the plat. The Stenton near the
without having the authority of the Deffence before two or seven in any part from
between at Col. Boyd considerably in permanency with some relation to the Beguin
into Stenton, from the Hoard or Stenton in Deffence. Some farmers of the location
consider to help the Deffence only projecting that part of the land in Stenton, I could
certain the argument was weight of all at Stenton in Stenton at the Town Road
Dennis to Mr. Deffence as much as he had not attempted to justify his proceeding
by opposing the Deffence of the Beguin in the Deffence at the land that Stenton down.
The next only subject for consideration is Col. Lloyd's Land Commissary, established 1753.

This Commissary was conducted with unusual celerity. (Spelling corrected.) By the 13th Nov. 1753, it was sufficiently advanced to the 24th Jan. 1754. In the absence of this letter, I doubt whether it could have been more than twelve months old at the time. But the officers can tell me right in thisAffidavit, and so it appears to the Deeds of the year. Too, when from the remote settlement of Col. Lloyd's on the other side, it only could be supposed, and, therefore, in the matter, there could be little expectation of a very examination of the proof or other proof, to what might be attested. She be then established the strongest evidence, which the most charitable disposition would not keep anything similar was intimated on even thought of cannot safely conclude. Upon this ground, there were three Bogus: 1. John Grason, 2. Peter Anderson, 3. Peter Brown. Of which, Barlow must set out. The only one set out. By the best report that pervades, 1. John Grason, to support a most erroneous charge in opposition to the commoner explanation of the establishment of the post. In the post, what have already been refused. I do not apprehend there can be any doubt of the grason's examination of the third, or whatever, some time before the post was taken. The dox who was examined at Dobbs County Court, by the defendant's former examination, is the only one examined, that I can say with certainty. That Grason's influence of it requires any additional proof, but upon independent evidence, of what may be said or supposed that must say. I could venture to wait the Dobbs of Col. of which ought to be given that they are not. How much the greater object. The evidence taken March 1754, indicates no way that his brother George Grason, 1st letter appears to regard to the Dobbs Court. Various goods may appear, but that old house which is now known about the Dobbs. Now all of the former transactions in the state to take with a good of the court, by his acquaintance with it. How, it appears, or of the Dobbs, was a friend of interrogating, and George Grason with respect to his grandfather's knowledge of bounds, and then the clerk, to set the matter against it. The X I was not known nor mentioned. Missy Grason's statements of other Col. on the subject, had been three years, at the Dobbs of Col. They were not made by the meaning, and willing to make such a condition on them, propounded, to know any thing of it. Under the circumstances, the copy was actually executed.
The old man confesedly in the dedication of their faith of faith in activity in his juvenile days - and what is the reason of his conduct in taking D. Shows his present reputation for them. He is inclined enough often to come with an ancient people if he were standing, and certainly he is not, but only debased - does the question then. Did he George Gibson or not for quickly repeat that information; what he says he had seen of course, relative to the land to the Boundary of his land - it must be inferred in the narrative I wrote undertake to say there is not a man upon Earth with whom God has not anything of that matter before the execution of C. Boy also again - what is the Conclusion from this reasoning? That as D. Gibson speaks in volving, D. Viner resolved upon his frequent repetition of them - as the story relates to the above. In the case of C. Boy was an old song for his [D. Gibson] did not frequently repeat; that story [so far from that he does on region of it before] that the only part of his region or especially in his description of that not obtaining in the instance his reputation ought to be to fully D. Viner and D. - in the story Robert Gordon brought by Edge that 1711-1 in favor of D. Gibson's story but does very much from his other reputation upon that subject. However, about the [D. Gibson was both comforted] and whether the day he said that about 60 years ago he was in company with C. Boy and Morgan, "I was by Gibson. Some hours when the other C. Boy had been, [C. D. T. now]" which was then standing, judging, to tell them that that day was his beauty D. "true" - C. Boy and Morgan. Jacob Gibson was one of the best acquaintances at the time attended to in that part of the country. However it seems not so that foreign to infer, it suggested that intercourse with the [Edinburgh] for which it is to be inferred for meaning some hopes can say nothing. They show the wrong present of the same time if we may judge from the company were not so with the other of them wealthier neighbors - it is not then very extraordinary that the boy who made a foraying, Monmouth to defend, but two years after was to claim the only stranger in the long history do to that Boundary the he was considerably interested in it. He was never unchallengeable to hang upon an opinion that help. Gideon - the other, the worse project at the later time would not suggest that George Gibson to
Rich and Druitt on the north side of Capt. James's stream & support him against just a coming invasion of the prop'ty. Let us all be men & understand & he shall see a great many lives lost & no great number of the prop'ty. Let us all be men & understand & he shall see a great many lives lost & no great number of the prop'ty.

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by Grafton - anchored - the west of a Paraclete under the double, if that were once
fixed it might be a safety road, but as it is I don't think any one can say precisely what
it is now. On one hand this "are the lands to the north from the Branch
mentioned to Geo. Grafton, 6th December Examinus" (called Grafton Branch), &c.
On the other "are the lands to the north from the Branch mentioned to Geo. Grafton, 6th
December, 1824, (called Grafton Branch) &c."

In the former view it is said to the last to prove that Branch to be Grafton Branch - but in the latter it is said four as it being
for him it was Grafton Branch - however, if the former is the Grafton Branch - any
further answer is unnecessary - if the latter the equality as I have already
freed it - I have endeavored to embrace the true meaning of that Branch by a
running into other, but have collected very little satisfaction from that enquiry.

So there are only two of the maker Robert Grafton, 6th December Brough - Richard Grafton says "Geo. Grafton &c. anchor both over the Branch to
The north of the place opposite to be Grafton Branch" &c. to Westminster, but the Act 6th December says "The Branch to the north of the place named as above
was said to be Grafton Branch by Geo. Grafton 6th December 1824 - and then
Brough 1824/7"

But Geo. Grafton, 6th December Brough and Grafton Branch to be different from Chapter 24. Then I suppose would be shown
myself covered for from the Act - think it will be taken to enquire what I have defended
relating to the Brough 1824 - but at all events a great object
To there is no reasoning against direct Grafton Branch - which is in my view, but when it is that nature has occasion to go into minute points - measured. But in Grafton Branch
or - but I know that the above - that for the very worst kind of Grafton Branch - greatly
difficult to encompass final after completion "governor"

I take a very important form of the Act - own reflection made up of a answer Charles
Gardiner Brough, that the I have not very much thought they have been little influence
in establishing the fact with other circumstances attending illustration, that
a Boundary between land at the north of Chapter 24, Branch would have been of the other
land but only it. I must say Geo. Grafton did not say from when he said the letter a
man - and the Act 6th December for John Koch (mentioned in Chapter 24) - one what has
they said it - If they know that to be Grafton Branch ought to be accounted
for by the other (6th December particularly Wedg.) I have nothing of it before that, 1875.
May they now communicate the matter to those before that Commission: or why they should go to the other persons in the neighborhood from whom any information concerning it could be had—"when the Evidence is compared with the Deeds which they claim to be the title", or in the Act, an exact reproduction of them, and upon the delusion of the same. The deftly and any argument upon the delusion. "The slanderous and false statement of the land, etc. It is certain, in considering the evidence and finding it is also true with the Fullness of an oath, more even, and as the constitution of things felt to go off, there are not to understand opinions in the mind."

But mention, etc., the proof, the deliberate act of the other, more or less unadvisedly, specified from the error, my former declaration of the law, more or less, the power of the mind, that it is not necessarily, be true to the means, etc., but of all others to the contrary of the evidence, etc., I did not apply this to the best, etc., and, indeed, objections, go it to the fullest direction, the object of settling it is sufficiently apparent. I have already mentioned the conduct upon the power of the Defendants.

I hope nothing that passed said in regard to the Consequences of 1853 and any part of the land, or for any other than the defendant who appears in the page of the text. I have known a person to form of the condition of an effect, or for entertaining the object of the Peppers. I have known a person to form of the condition, or for entertaining the object of the portion of the text.
Hensley upon Wife

Certificate

Box 21 under 20
Said out for Henrietta Maria Lloyd, a parcel of land called Henrietta Maria's Discovery lying & being in Talbot County on the East side of Wye River adjoining to a field of land called the Grange & Linton with several other parcels of land hereafter mentioned, beginning at a marked cedar post with 12 Notes standing in the place of the first bound tree of a parcel of land called the Grange being in a small Valley on a narrow point in the said River commonly called and known by the name of Hands point at the mouth of a creek called Salters creek on the westmost side of said creek running from said point down by y with the River side SW 127 9' t to its intersection with the East line of a parcel of land called Eroaches Choice bounding with the said land running to the end of the said line E 36 9' t y from thence running with said land S 36 9' t y from thence running S 67 4' t t 60 4' t until it meets with the end of the N line of a parcel of land called Morgan's S. Michael's y from thence bounding with said land running S 107 9' t into Campbells creek y from thence running up the said creek E 15 4' t to a marked oak standing by the creek side being the first bound tree of a parcel of land called Town Road from thence bounding with said land y running N by E 160 9' t y from thence running E 160 9' t y from thence N by W 115 9' t until it intersects with the line of a parcel of land called Grange Hope bounding with said land y running E 102 9' t y to a marked oak standing at the head of the E 101 9' t y from thence running N by E 36 9' t until it intersects with the last line of a parcel of land called Grange Hope bounding with said land y running W 114 9' t y until it intersects with the last line of a parcel of land called the Grange then bounding with said land y running N 114 9' t y to the end of the street line to the first bound cedar post 220 9' 216 Acres more or less to be held of Baltimore.
Sir,

Bennett's Pint Sept. 23, 1798

Your letter of the 21. was brought to my house yesterday, when I was from home. In reply, I now inform you there exists no misunderstanding between us, and that I have ever had a sincere friendship for yourself and all your connections. I shall declare that the part you have taken in the present election, and your association with a man whom you lately despised, and whom I have heard you often say you thought a Scoundrel, has cooled the ardor of that friendship. And you called for my reasons for the note I wrote your Overseer on Wednesday or Thursday, before it was publicly read and commented on before the people at Tuckahoe Bridge, to impress on their minds that I was averse to your getting fish for them. I would have given them as freely then as at this time, if had you adverted to my expositions in the note, that I was under the necessity of forewarning them from hauling the seine on my shore, it will plainly appear I had some other object in view, than the necessity of depriving the people from having fish to eat at your entertainment, as all

James Hindman to Edward Lloyd, Lay Hoare

Sept. 23, 1796
The Fish in the river were not to be caught on my Shore, nor did my Note forbid them ever landing there again: You ought not therefore to have impasted my motives before the people to such unworthy purposes, as you well know; and all who are acquainted with me, I am not of that unkind or unfriendly disposition. Pardon should also have induced you to have informed the people that your Seine was hauled upon my Shore that day: and that part of the Fish you got for them was caught there.

I will now candidly explain the necessity of my forewarning Your Overseers from hauling the Seine on my Shore; and which, I thought unnecessary to inform them. On Tuesday evening I received a letter from Mr. Perry informing me he intended to give his Neighbors a dinner at the Oak, and requested one to haul my Seine the next day, and endeavor to get some Fish for them, which I accordingly did; and sent him the Fish on Thursday morning. You will know your Seine was hauled on my Shore to get Fish for your entertainment at the Oak. I did not then forewarn them, having no necessity to do it. As the reading my Note in a public manner at Thackahoe Bridge and the comments made thereon, were intended for electioneering purposes, I think it necessary to have the business explained to the people, and shall take the earliest opportunity to do so.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
James Hindman
Edward Conveyed 83 Acres

March 9th 1705

By virtue of a Warrant for one hundred and twenty
one hundred acres of land granted unto William Convey of Talbot County bearing date the twenty-fifth Day of October last and eighty-eight Acres thereof surveys
unto Col. Edward Lloyd of the same County as May appear the
William Forbell of Talbot County aforesaid Deo jus. in re. unto Mr. Edward
Lloyd his said surveyor got from the Premises. Doe hereby solemnly certify that he have laid out for the said Edw. Edward Lloyd a Tract of
Land called Inlet-lymne on Talbot Comt. added on the South side and near
the Mouth of the River adjoining to and lying between a Tract of
Land called Morganams Michael and a Tract of Land called Crooke.
Choice Beginning at the first bound Cedar of the said Lands and running wth the said Morganams Michael's Eastly South three
Hundred feet and ten Perches thence North and by Eastinho South till
meet with the Eastmost end of the said Crooke and Choice and from thence with the said Crooke's Choice straight to the first
named Cedar Tree. Containing and now laid out for 83 Acres more or less of the holder of the Manor of Baltimore

William Forbell Deo jur.

True Certificate according to Survey and Number of Acres

Edward Conveyed to John Coupland. March 3rd 1775

To certify that the foregoing is a true Copy taken from book,

D.D. No. 5 Vol. 1799 one of the Deed Books belonging

to the Office of the Province of Maryland. Have

thereunto set my Hand and do assign the Seal of the said Office this 27th January Anno Dom. 1775.

Jed. Westward Esq.

Test. Westward Esq.

Box VI 20
Deed to Lot 2 acres in Danvers Fair to Rich Bennett.
To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas William Vans of St. Mary's County in the Province of Maryland, gentleman, and John Winkles, of said County, messenger, by virtue of a power of attorney from William Vans, do reasonably believe that Thomas Vans, of said County, of the age of thirty years, being of sound mind and free from public scandal, is lawfully possessed of the estate of John Vans, deceased, situate in the County of Newbury upon the River, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and a son to the said William Vans, his father, and that the estate is worth £500, and that there are also other estates in the said County, and that the said Thomas Vans is lawfully entitled to the said estates, and that the said William Vans has the power of attorney from the said John Winkles to convey the said estates to the said Thomas Vans, this is to certify that the said William Vans and the said John Winkles have conveyed the said estates to the said Thomas Vans, and that the said Thomas Vans has thus conveyed the said estates to the said Richard Brandon, his heir or assigns for ever, in consideration of the sum of £100 paid to the said Richard Brandon, his heir or assigns for ever.
Kings Neck... lying in Talbot County between a Creek in Wye River called Long Toms Creek and a Branch of St. Michael's River called Belley's Branch. Beginning at a Marked Red Oak the first boundary tree of the several parcels of land called the Addition formerly laid out for Richard Woolman standing by the path which approaches the same from Belley's Bridge to the plantation which was settled for said Woolman andRuns from the said Oak S.E. by S. 40° on to a Countyed Oak standing on a ridge by Belley's Branch some 26' above the said Belley's Bridge. Ling the first parcel of land called Belley's Addition thence with a line drawn W.N.W. with the said land 60' thence with the said land S. 8 S. 90' to the land called Timber Neck thence with the said land N. 66° 10' thence intersect a parcel of land called Doctor's Gift thence with the said land N. 46° 30' thence with the said land E. 100' thence with the said land E. 100' thence with the said land N.E. 72° thence N.E. 45° to the S.W. line of the Second Addition thence with the said land S. 80° 100' thence with a straight line to the first tree containing about 115 a. of land.
Edward King

Plater wife of

It is conceived to the South. That the land in dispute
was located by the jet to the North eastward, 

The certificate of this land describes it to begin at a tree on a
point by a small branch called Griffin's Branch.

There can be no doubt but that at the time of this survey
there was a small branch distinguished by the name of Griffin,
and that a corner was marked for the beginning of this land
on a point by that branch.

There are but two branches on the plat to which this descrip-
tion can be applied—Jeff Pew or called Griffin Branch
the other Claypole Cove. That called Griffin Branch is
much the smaller of the two, and there is no testimony
that it has been known by that name. The dep't of
George Grayson and William Archer. It was called
at the time of taking the first survey, upward of 20 years
ago. They neither held nor knew it was called so. When
it had been called for some time, the opinion for long,
with great probability it had been so called from the year 1769
when this survey was made and that it acquired that
name at this time.

Besides Claypole Cove can not with any propriety
be called a small branch (especially as there are but
two to which the term can be applied). There is not
any testimony that this was ever called a house by
the name of Griffin's Branch, nor can any other object be
inferred from the name of W. Wells.

Claypole Cove probably acquired that name from the Chapel
built at the ford of it, and it may be inferred from the
name of W. Wells that this was built not long after these
lands were taken up. It is well known that the first
settlers were Roman Catholics—this name was many years

Morgan St. Michaels
And the Jews in some workmanship between him and the other
writer, in the space of the Angel, with the place where it stood, there is no reason to doubt of the principal fault of
the having taken it, and the Lord, it is with it thus here.

Xander attending this transaction might induce a suspicion
that Gadamer misunderstood what he did say. Upon
the whole, it is prefixed that this evidence can have no
weight in the determination of the question about the
beginning of the Lord, and when compared with the Scripture
in that case, it may perhaps be thought that more than
these was necessary had been brought upon the presentation
of it.
The Plainst Location To the Eastward is up to the Considered.

It may be stated as a fact some descriptions to that in the early surveys in this province the Pros marked on Boundaries did generally stand upon the nearest land to the Water as they could be found. The practice was to mark a straight line from the Water. The lines were called for no Boundaries. There was generally an Hypothese or in the first Copy I thinking the survey off the River 15 to include any land that might lie within the Water and a straight line from North to South on the second Page. On the second Page of the second Copy might be found on.

The line where the lands lie past a Western Point, and sometimes in undisputed to the Washing, may be said to the back of the West and from the West. Within the vicinity of Richard Sturts [Richard Joffre] at a point 30 years has been passed. This may be traced back to the year 1730 or between the year 1730, at 58 pm. On in 1730 or between the line of the vicinity, in 1659 and the year 1730 long were torn. The River in 1730, North the River East about 200 yards down the River and on the River, all the way to the Fort or 1730. Weren't his first, was when. Common property will come that there are two in ancient Edificators, is standing on Points or Banks opposite to Washings have long since been washed away.

If the front of the Beginning of Mr. Aikens had from where the part to the South and the eastern front had stood at the North bound to a point in the Hypothese thinking the survey looking with the River. The River, the North bound off the Survey north to the River. But the North instead there is 58 pm. Said to stand

3° by the River side, unmarked and if the Point on which the Colen Road was one of the Points that made the Mouth of Griffin's Branch, then the Hypothese thinking the Survey looking at the River this has shown.
To the Argument drawn from the Impression in the Act of the
Grange. Standing upon a Point by a Little Branch—

It may be observed; that the land Small in the Act of Char-
gan Saint Michael is a competent Farm and was certainly
put in that Condition to drain it into some other Branch.

It seems, there is no Branch between Saint Fane and Knap-

cott; nor any appearance of one except Chapel Cott and

that which was proved by Licham and Archer to be Griffin's,
Branch; but even those there, must be applied to Griffin's
Branch, as laid down by the Map, and can with no pro-

priety be applied to Chapel Cott—

But it is said that the Branch called Salter's Cott in
the Act of St. Michael is the same that in the Survey of
the Grange, (a point from the map not laid down by other
party) is called a Little Branch, and that the Farm Small
was to an after Crown applied to Chapel Cott as the Wood

can be to Salter's Cott—

Sometime observed that the

Small, it is also a little farm and was probably

up to distinguish the Branch referred to in the Act of

Grange from those other Branches in that way.

It is presumed cannot be allowed for.

But it remains to

be proved that Salter's Cott in St. Lloyd's Cott and

the Little Branch in the Act of the Grange, were one

and the same place referred to under different Names.

There is however no doubt but what arising from the Circum-
stances of both these Branches, beginning at the same Place.

Moreover, the contrary may be fairly inferred from the Act

of Salter's Minute taken up for Southmay St. that the

Grange was and to which the Grange referred—Salter

Chartist has on Salter's Cott, and is bounded with it to

the west. It begins at a marked Post in the

same 5. W. of the Cott to St. Yes. How then are we to

find the Surveyor (most probably the same Surveyor) on the same

day speaking of a Cott by which Salter's Chart was

mean?
read by which it was founded on the Loth— and it appears

Because Point by a little Branch large from Falla Brook

at which the Granse began. Hence it is inferred that

the different Places, and that the little Branch was a

Small Water or Drain falling into the Creek, but at

the Time of Mr. Lloyd, Survey had obtained the Name

of Salters Creek. And this too is confirmed by the

Bayley referred to in the last Col. which was probably

the Reason of that little Branch being the distance

of about 87 Years between the Survey of the Granse

and that of Mr. Bell. Surveying.

It is admitted that Places do sometimes change their

Names. But we know this only from Evidence of some

fact or other that Places called by certain Names were

formerly called by different Names. It is admitted

that Salters Creek has changed its Name, but we have

Evidence that it was formerly called Salters Creek—

without which we could not know that the Name

had been changed. There is no Evidence that

Chapel Creek was ever called by any other Name, and

to infer it became Places sometimes change their Name,

and that too at the Surveying of two Uninformed

Surveyors Gipps Branch as laid laid down by that

it is convinced cannot be expected.
It is submitted that the Survey of the Land is too inaccurate to be depended on for the location of the Lands in dispute. She has in any Location of the Land made in Survey into Linton a great way -

But it is objected that the Wm. Laid might be mistaken in respect to the Boundary of Linton. She might now the State to well acquainted with the Location of Mary E. Laid - and it is said that Col. Laid in his Survey of Condon's Laid has been of assistance into Linton - It is said that Col. Laid near his Survey of Condon's Laid into Linton - The Laid are not only the owners of the whole Laid, and his Survey of the Land and Laid was taken up by the Surveyor of Mary E. Laid who made his Survey of the Laid nor can the same feature be found any connection with the Executive of the Laid in the Survey of Laid into the Crown of Laid in a table or ground to supply the want to as well acquainted with the Boundary of the Land as any owner, especially of the Laid in the position of being who now Huangry for the family - and if under that Craham-Summer, the Surveyor of Mary E. Laid a great part of the Survey of Laid it is an argument of too much Inconsistency in that Survey to make it the ground of depriving any of those Land's to which the way rather be profit and I have him a Surveyor. The Motion prayed of removing the Laid in any surveys or it is conceived is improper to be adopted and is not admitted in any case but that No necessity exists in this case because Shaver Point on which it is begun is once known - It is a fact well known for Survey based work that Survey is in the same location and Boundary of the Land referred to joint other Courts, in many instances perhaps unable to go to the point can we examine it is intended to be instructed to the Wm. Laid - Nothing then, it is submitted could amount to a determination of the point of the location of the same as the Survey of the same - but La Shavers, etc.
Mr Keny, referring to his adjacent lands was correct, and to
find the extent of land a great inconvenience. But
suppose this method should be adopted, attend to the Emergencies
it will have with Respect to Shamon.

Shamon was taken up in the year after No. 7831 and by
the same heurc - at the Time of taking up No. 7831, the Land
between Shamon and Clamps Court seems to have been an
Object of so little importance to be attended to, the Magazen
might easily have included it in his Survey of No. 7831. The
next Year Shamon would take it up, probably with
alms of finding the Land with Clamps Court, so that
the distance upon the first line that lies the Land from the
South: From No. 7831 South East up the South End to Clamps
Court would be 320 feet & a Quarter 130 lines - the estimated dis-
teal of the first Line of Shamon might have been about
130 feet - in more about will make the Survey to contain
the Quantity already within the Survey described viz. 130.
Now the Line of the Road from the South East Road at the letter A. and govern the Location of No.
by it that Ruler and it will follow that the Distance
between the first Line of Shamon and Clamps Court will be
all 175 feet & the Quantity included will be 242 acres.
This only the same for an answer to the objection drawn
from the Facts of Quantity in Camera Court as laid down
from B to H on the Plat. But the Facts of Quantity in
Shamon upon the Plaintiff's Rule of reckoning since an
objection it is convinced as they as the other Hand, a at
least will show that that Ruler cannot be squared away.
If it be said that the Land on the North Side of Clamps is
not included within the Survey of Shamon and that No. 130
Court was supposed to lie on the North Side of Clamps it
is answered that the other Sirs. 200 West
It may be admitted that the Distance was 30 feet into
the Road but it was not approximated that the Line
would cut the Road, but that the Line go where it might
be estimated to contain only 30 within them. And since
covering the Road the 200 Sirs. to the North, from
which an 05. may be decided that same at the Time of
taking up Shamon the Court of Clamps Court did not have
possess, and that the whole of the Possessions had been
done on the North.
It has been orally communicated that Chapel Creek will be more apt to attract the notice of Morgan in fixing his station than the Branch now taken. Griffin — and that he would the matter liein there as it would lay his land almost clear of Chapel Creek.

The litigants have determined now to this a tract particular Act awe to vary various that it is injusticte at this time same of time to speak with any confidence of Morgan's present for fixing his station on Griffin's Branch; rather than Chapel Creek or at the common than the Branch. To suggest matters now, and make them a small for determining a location of right, might be to determine the question upon shifting than never had printed in Morgan's mind. It is thought common to destroy that it may be printed with some confidence that the laying the land clear of Chapel Creek or at any spot in fixing the beginning of the plantation is any location. The plaintiff can contend for his land will not be clear of the Creek — and because there is the highest probability that the land of the Creek was not acquired a known at the time the white men — if it had been, it might indeed have been admitted with Morgan to begin his cleaning on a higher up than Chapel Creek if he were at liberty to begin where he pleased as the observation proceeds. He says he begins on a point and that there is no point where it begins — it is answered by the first that there is a point almost before Griffin's Branch and that it is probable the point on this Branch was more conspicuous before a point of the Branch and the Banks on each side were washed into the River.
The plaintiff was on the portion of her Demise of 12th, and it must be admitted that the
their figure did extend to the Northern of Griffin's Brach land, by the S.E. Within the Chapel
Stood the K.N. on the Chattel interest becasuse the
does not seem to be any material. Mr. Sanger in his
Will says it stood on it land and adjoining to
Sancaster Town ---- and the position he found
was found by Dr. who had come to the exterior of
Charles Abbott's. John Carver (who was the Squire) says
that Dr. Dr. the picture of Charles's choice told him 35
years before the taking of his Deed, that all the land
from to the North of Griffin's Brach belongs to him if he had
his Right. The Dr. in his Deed 20 shows Mr. Sanger's
Father puts up to Chapel town but said if he had his
Right he should have a good title for that the
Chapel stood on his land. It appears then that the
section of Mr. Sill to the Northern Griffin's Brach was
still uncontrivedly in their about the year 1719 by the
Squire of Charles's estate, which claim extended up to Griffin's
Brach, then it does not appear that this claim was
ever ejected in a legal claims, probably through Mr.
With whom the claim was in the future turned
or having from him the
Mr. Bennett came into the section of Mr. Sill it is presumed by
his instrument with the Squire of Mr. Sanger. He
afterwards joined and to Mr. Dr. the western liberty of
Charles's estate by which he became the title of all the
Land between Chapel town and Voyen town, first at war
the Easton on the Plant. How he considered that land
to his did not appear, it may be collected from the Dr. that
they are all worked as one Plant under the direction of Thomas Blackwell, and it does not appear that any
step was taken to knock up the Money of the Bennett that
exchanged the sale. The other claimant Charles, claims James W. Sanger.
Thomas Rowland is reported to have said that in the Honby
came bought his Land it would appear by his power for
and the lands came from the same. From he was the first
man to mention and put the lands took Chaply with the
letter H. Rowlands said that it was the land by
Rowlays land would be two separate parts to have come in
forth. Around the Sowthall Brench as he the Brench
adjacent for the land came near the Bane will perhaps
be differently applied to mind left. There are two
House laid down in Barduce by first and chief Alice Kinmont.
Mary Rowland and Richiger ass all parts of a Bane
to the Sowthall of Chaply Cove and near Griffin Brench.
Many Rowland says it was was up from the House
then drawings shown in his memory and she is the daughter
of Rich Rowland. Alice Kinmont says he the Sowthall
called the Banefield. Mr. Ford calls the Bane
to the Banefield of Chaply Cove but it does not appear
be laid down on the plat it is not referred to by the
Surveyor. The must have been both Chaply Cove and
Sowthall Brench. Mary Rowland Alice Kinmont and
Richiger soon to differ as to the previous land Sowth
the Bane went up of Young and they agree in this that
it stood near Griffin Brench. Some is a House laid
down at letter H on the plat which was given to a
Thomas House in Bane. But it does not appear that the
House was called distinguished by Rowland when people by
the name of a Bane. In the century Mary Rowland says it
was built in his memory for a Thomas House after House
and never was used for Woodcroft. Griffin—Mile.

Joseph says he has been Woodcroft there. But had
it was generally made up of as a Bane. If Thomas
Rowland does not stand she referred to the Bane
by Griffin Brench his observation proves nothing to the
House Brench it was consistent with the general idea
of the plants type of trading from this Town to Pleas
land, and corresponded with the position of
this Game W. Kinmont and the Chase of D
Brench and no reason serves why it would
Certificate of Bodwell — Apr. 2, 1866

Laid out for Abelwell Bodwell a parcel of land called Bodwell lying in Uye River beginning at a marked oak near a small marsh and running for breadth N. E. and by E. 100 ft. to a marked white oak on the east by a line drawn S. E. for length 320 ft. on the south by a line drawn W. S. W. by W. 100 ft. then with a straight line to the beginning. So will be pleased to run the W. N. W. line of Bodwell's Land and the home line to the beginning.

Sarah Code Apr. 2, 1867

Laid out for Henry Carter a parcel of land near the head of Long Is also creek, beginning at a white oak running E. N. E. 50 ft. then 100 ft. E. S. W. then run N. W. W. 100 ft. as much as this distance and run S. E. to the land of H. Carter and by the said land to the first tower in as much as the W. N. W. line left with the other side of a creek where the creek is called Carter's Inheritance. Originally on the 22 of May 1867

Laid out for Nick. Carter on the E side of Uye River near the N. side of a creek called Long Is Creek, beginning at a white oak and running by this creek side and running for breadth N. E. 100 ft. bounding on the E. with a line drawn S. E. to same corner.

[Signature]

Land Record
320 ft. to NE 2nd red oak on the Stry line drawn 1.4 from the
red oak 320 ft. to a branch of the said Indian Creek and down
the said creek to the first beginning — This land must be
laid out with a view to locate the lines of Sarah's lot
with certainty and request you will be careful in laying the
lines of this land and Sarah's lot as per the

Carters Inheritance. Resurveyed Nov 26, 1889.

Beginning at the place where the original tract did
begin of this name and run 120.44 dwg 8, 349 ft. the
cutting from thence 65.86, E. 372 ft. to an old bound oak

described to be the third tree of the said land then from the
said oak 120.89 ft. to this head of the above said Indian
Creek thence bedding down and with the said creek to the

1st point. Observe to lay above the lines of the creek
as taken by your bearers you lay the third lines
of this land to be governed by the head there

Keneen Point York Fields

Bodehill Indian Nick

Botty's Doane warrant on account of Mr. CARTERS land

Tommy Lane part of Carter's Inheritance

Addition to Williams

Certificate

Addition — This is all the land which will
Chapter 7 relate to Mr. CARTERS land and to me.

You must adhere to the very particular instructions
what lands may fall in other surveys and not what
coarse are the sent. Observe your instructions and

to adhere to these directions and locate the lands as per
the Certificate.

John W. Bodin

Eldo Haylee
III (1635-96) 177 - 188 Abstracts of Va Land Patents

III (1635-96) 177 - 188

Abstracts of Va Land Patents

Wm. Stogdard

(163) Cornelius Loyd

800 acres on Eliz. Riv. + Merchants Col. (County of Eliz. Riv. 2 457)
due for transportation of 16 persons (names not given IV, 458)
By Capt. John 2, 1635

Now:

In patent dated 1636 Cornel Loyd styled "of London, Merchant"
Sqr. 1st 1 Del. 1645
Low. Norfolk 1647, 1652 (heir rank Lt. Col.)
See Vol. III 131 dated 1st Nov. 1652 + 1653 (Lt. Col.) [Henning]
b. about 1608 - (as in deposition Sept. 1, 1648, says he was 28)
c. bef. Dec. 10, 1654 - as on that date he a power of attorney
referred to Portsmouth from Eliz. Loyd & Eliz. Riv. select
of Cornelius Loyd, to her friend Nicholas Hort of Nsh. merchant

loin & bef. Ap 25, 1654 - When a power of attorney was
again by Thos. Evans & Co. City of Kilkenny, Ireland to his
kinsman John Bellgrove of Kilkenny, sent. to collect all dues
etc. in Virginia, which "did belong to my late sister Mrs. 2nd Loyd."

There is an agreement, dated 26 July, recorded Feb. 15, 1661, both
in London, q. q. above. Edward Loyd, attorney for the Nicholas Hort
of R. I., for an estate left by Mr. John Bellgrove, q. q. by a deed of
transference with John Bellgrove, q. q. then attorney.

His brother (as a patent shows) Edward Loyd, was a Burgess
for Low. Norfolk 1644-46,
removed to Va. before 1659 ——-.

Wills (Svo 11 at) printed in Nsh. Hist. & Gen. Register
212) Edward Loyd

400 acrs on Western most branch of Eliz. Riv.
Adjoining land of Cornelius Loyd & John Sibbord.
Due for transport 3 4 persons.

By West. March 30, 1636.

Note: Corn field bro.

213) Chosen & support a preacher & dissenting minister — who was afterwards bound to Va.


Dowage "" Feb. 1644-5 Oct. 1646

"Shall my estate" joined Ranson Colony Va. to Md.

Deed — rec. in law Nov. Co. (N. I.) (N)

To Francis Watkins, his wife & John Watkins' K.
New wife of Cornelius Loyd. 3 Md.

Surrendering her dower right to court lands.

Said Loyd owes to pay a certain sum to her son John Watkins.

Deed Law Nov. 1647 Apr. 24, 1651.

To Corn Loyd, gent. assignee of books & debts Seoul Loyd.

Sum Law Nov. Sept 1654

by Eli. London & Col. Cornelius Loyd

Inventory of Col. Loyd, gent. a suit of armor & a case of pistols.

both of which are 120 lbs. Td.

1655 - Eli. wounded Corny & from love & affection to Philomus, son of her's. Edw. Loyd of Md. conveyed to him certain claims & personal estate.

will dated 1655 Prob. in Nov. His 2nd & grandson, Regis

in letters "Wealdings"
153) Tithables & Lancaster Co, Va. 1654 - was to be condemned.

Annual levy — every person subject to "tithable."

Tithes on only one grain, norac, &d., family.

Tithes on all tithes, barn Rich. Pennock. River from mouth

as far west as Settlement, word, etc.

159) Mr. Loyel — 2 Tithables

"devoutest" col. Wm. Lloyd — long prominent in N.N. land of 7,800

had 2 sons: John & Thomas —

Col. 259. — Wm. Loyel —

Wm. III Index: Loyd. 56, 567, 571

Add: Va. Lord Ofrend w.a. Stancred 53-66

53) Richard Bennett

2000 a. on Rappahannock River (edging Geo. Fowden grant)

said land being a neck, on side the River, Re. Br. a Creek, beginning 3

miles up said creek.

Due to Drar 40 p. — named: — a few:

Grinded last June 26, 1631 — A Mr. Bennett

Wm. Durand

Rich. Bennett

Note. PRB: nephew wealthy Lon merch. who resided for a time in

Dcst., Holland, as Deputy-Gov., of Eng. merchants there — was

largely enjoyed in Va. trade.

54) Nov. 21, 1621 — Va. Co. Gr. patent to Edw., Rich. & Robt Bennett

settled 200 — but most killed 1632 by Ind. — R. came 1631.

Humb. Dec., Nov. 1624, Feb. 1631

Commiss. for Warrsquoake 1631

Humb. Cancel 1642-45 (Henry)
1649 - Rem'd to Tid. E others non-conformist
1642 - sent his bro Philip to Basel. 1st. Pasha Yuce Ji Annem Co.
Died not rem lay in Tid —
Sept 165? app by Patrick as comm to red 175 & Vcl
> accord — choise by Assem. 6ov; May Apr 20. 1652
    held offce — 2 Mar. 1655
Then sent to Eng. as agent Ji Vcl.
Admin 4 years accept, 2 rewards loyalist —
Apr 165? — mem'ch Counci' (History)
mem. until death — (? who)
1666 — 173 mg. gen. milita —

Later life — appears to have —
"Geo. Edmondson, com'p 5 fox says — 'He was a sol'd, wise man, received the truth & died in the same, leaving 2
friends his executors."

[1674 — deset self at 5 Nonremmad Riu — Vcl.

cdate — 15 Nov. 1674

[pub. in Nw York 7th Days. Jan 1694 — in Cocker Alexander

Gives un parch who lived & lay lived 700 a. 7th. This Badder
held by lease — Rents rec. by Church wardens — & disposed of
as relief 9 4 aged or impotent persons.
To Rich — son of the 1st toxenton rents on land wit. some Belinon land.

5) To Ann, dow — £50 stec. + what she own him

To granndson 212, Anne, & Bennett Scarburgh & any after her child.
2500 a. in Pocomoke Riu — & Sh. & 70s.
2500 a. in Willcomico Riu & Sh. & 70s.

— more people — p. 55 —

To all servews — Christians & remans 1000 Tob ech.
Read estate real & personal — Grandson Rich Bennett. 111
Then residing in Brazil — m. de 30 women do children of
Theodorek Blend & Chas Scarburgh. [Sen's in 1662]

Prov'd Nov 20. Apr 12, 1675 as Tid, Tey, Gen Bennett
55) 6th, 100 £. £, dowid in res q law. New co. — order.

Returning to wife: Hen Richel Bennett, Esq. as "family Mary Ann
Whe" issue:

i) Rich II.; Greenbury Pt., AB Co., Md.
drowned shortly before father died —
Memb Tid. Ass. 1663

Commission, Kent Co.
Wills proved Jan. 17, 1676
M. Hen Tid., dau Jos Neal, Tid.

ii) Anne m. i) Theodoric, Island, s Westover, Va.
   a) Col. Rd. Leget Coold, Norfolk, Nor.
   b) Grahams, Tid.
   d) Lookers, Mk. Tid. 1687

    Richard

Rich of the Thr Neale issue:

Rich II. m. Tid. b. 1663 d. 1749

Leave 4th men in it — amount of lands estates &

it is said 1,200 slaves

Gentlemen Mag: says he was richest men in Colony —

Tomb, Tid. 1689 2 Bennett sons 2 members-

will dated Sept 25, 1749

56) To Geo. Pink — all lands in AU 10 us. 24 in trust all

of lands & their, Bennett 1/2, Noone, etc —

t all slaves, personal property, stocks in AU —

£ 20 Va. Silo may — also Chish, order in envl where

land lay — to lower parish & Noone, mon —

Ja vie § poor, paid —

Nov. 1766 ess. — parish and — £ 600 VA curr —
56) Mr. Bow of Grosvenorships.

Capt. John Darce — See 272.
1603 - 1622 died 1675 in Chex .
Henry Darnall and Elizabeth his Wife \[Libellants\] in the Convening Court.

Edward Lloyd \[Respondent\]

To the honourable Daniel Dulany Esq., President and Judge for the Province of Maryland.

The humble Petition of the Libellants in the above cause.

Sheweth, That your Libellants having in this Honourable Court, as confederates, a petition, full and to be had, made by a certain Richard Brinsmead, deceased, one of whose legal representatives, two and four petitioners, were filed, their Libel against the Administrator Edward Lloyd, Respondent, the pretended executor and administrator, in the above cause. The said Respondent having put on the Attorney-hols to which your petitioners having filed a general replication in usual manner, the same cause was then laid at issue and ready to be proved into the execution of the premises, in which respect your petitioners, by their defendants, moved for a commissary, and for presence of such motion, and that by some part of the greater number of your petitioners, being unable to prove the truth of the matters charged in their Libel, the motion that the Province not lived many Miles on the other side the Chesapeake Bay, which is twelve Miles over from the place where the honourable Court is always held, and that the bringing them further to the Honourable Court must be attended with a very great charge to your petitioners, that some of them were very ill, unable to travel, and many of them were married Women and might therefore in all probability do from their Condition unable to travel besides the constant inconvenience of their travelling so far from home, and that by land and water, and the request that many of your petitioners, being in the Province, and therefore could not attend without great expense and great means of communication, and therefore could not without great expense attend to themselves, or without a sufficient attendance to an examination in this Honourable Court, that Commissions for the examination of witnesses have been frequently granted by this Honourable Court, when such witnesses have lived at a great distance, and would have been attended with great inconvenience in travelling to your Honourable Court.
Petitioners wish to have been And That always upon
Hearing of the Party without other legacies them what have been
Above in the Your Petitioners Case That as it Appeared by the
affidavit above and answer that Ram militia Maria Your Honours present
Wife was one of the Representatives of the said Richard Bernhadt deceased
and would consequently be intitled to a Distributive Share of the
personal Estate in case the said Richard Bernhadt died intestate
And that as also appeared by the said pretended Will was
Lloyd Dulany Your Honours son of above tender age by the
sight Ram militia Maria and Margaret and Mary Ches Children of
the said Ram militia Maria by a former Husband all under the age
and Section of your Honours would be intitled to very consider-
able Legacies should the said pretended will be established
some Objections might be made to any sentence founded
on Evidence taken in this Honorable Court. Upon which
Motion made in the Presence of the Respondent, Proctor
your Honour was pleased to adjourn this Court to Monday the
Sixteenth Day of July Instant. At which Day your Petition
was put by the Proctor who on the second Section of the
Presence of the Respondent Proctor when your Honour
directed the Reasons of such Motion to be added into
Writing and filed which being then immediately complyed
with your Honour on Motion of the Respondent Proctor he
made a further Adjournment to the Wednesday following
At which last day the Respondent by his Proctor filed
the following Petition. And now at this Court comes
Edward Dobbs Proctor for the Respondent Edward Boyd and on behalf
of his said Client Dispute from all and singular the premises
done or done by the said Appellants Party and protest
containing the Necessity of such their doing and of Counter or
Excepting against those Writings, their Disputations and Protests
(allow now action and then as now) if in any Thing they should along the
proposals against the Intention of the Court Whereupon become
ingly the said Writings may be examined upon Such

Interrogatory)
...aforesaid as are to be Amended by him or his Client to the Commission or to be Dismembed to them of some of the Days Appoint'd for the Executing the said Commission before the Commissioners; And that they may Render good and Sincere Deposits of good and Amorous (for their knowledge) with their Depositions or otherwise be must Protest against the Valley of their Examination. And then your Honour pronounced the Order and Sentence following: Whereupon it was by this Honour the Judges Ordered, That Commissioners should go saving to the Respondent the liberty of objecting to the particular and Regularity thereof, and saving to all the parts the liberty of summoning and examining all such Witnesses whom they shall think fit. But no Witnesses to be Examined who reside within Twenty Miles of Annapolis on this Western Shore by commission But all such Witnesses be Examined by a Commissioner from which Sentence pronounced by your Honour your Petitioner humbly prays Leave to Appeal to a Court of Delegates to be appointed pursuant to the Acts of Assembly of this Province if such be made and provided that your Honour will Order the Proceedings therein to be transmitted accordingly when such Appointment shall be made.

And your Petitioner shall pray &c.
Stephan Bowley for Debtor.