

ferred in the manner he thought most proper to the proclamation under which he claimed such second survey : his reference was a full recital of the proclamation of 1725 : the warrant contained the same recital ; but though it differed, thus in its preamble from all former warrants, the land office was not prepared to give it a new denomination ; for the directing part of the warrant had nothing unusual in its form, and as this was for 400 acres of land, liable for valid cause to be taken up as vacant land, (the former survey being annulled,) it was called in the office a "*special warrant of vacant cultivation*" for that quantity.—The next warrant on record referring to the same proclamation was granted to William Cumming on the 15th of March in the same year : The object was to affect land which had been surveyed under an escheat warrant, but not paid for, and the warrant to Cumming was, probably for that reason, called a warrant of escheat. Another, granted to Daniel Dulany, Esq. of the 4th of May 1732, on a suggestion that two persons had made surveys of 500 acres each but had not sued out grants, and had died without heirs, and without disposing of the lands, was, on the other hand, called "a special warrant of resurvey." These warrants continued, in this unsettled manner, to receive one or the other of the established designations, probably at the discretion of the clerk who prepared them, until the year 1751, when a warrant was issued on the 6th of May to James Jarad, which (c) in the alphabet is called "a special warrant on the proclamation," and from that time all warrants founded on certificates not compounded on were called by that name, or by the shorter appellation of *proclamation warrants*, which perhaps they had obtained in a common parlance before they were so distinguished in the office. The succeeding warrants of this kind were grounded on one or the other of the proclamations, according to the circumstances of the land meant to be affected ; and as these instruments, were, as will presently be seen, not very clearly worded, the reference contained in the warrants was, for greater safety, or to avoid the trouble of distinction, to "sundry proclamations" instead of a single one.

To examine more particularly the nature of this warrant, which is the parent of one of the same name, but differing in some of its properties, now in use, it is to be observed that the proclamation of 1725 refers to preceding instructions to the judge of the land office, requiring that persons claiming right to land, upon certificates grounded on *special warrants*, shall pay the condition thereof within a limited

(c) It is only in the alphabets and in the tiling books that the particular denominations of warrants are found, and the latter, for the period we are speaking are not in the office.