

Among the rather infrequent suits involving land to be found in this record was one between Thomas Hynson and Thomas Ringgold, two prominent planters of Kent County. Ringgold, for himself and Hynson, took up in 1669 1200 acres of land bordering on the Chesapeake Bay, which he patented in his own name, agreeing to divide the tract into two parts, and to convey half of it to Hynson. Afterwards a dispute arose between them about the dividing line, and suits and counter-suits were instituted in which two other litigants, Anthony Purs and Henry Parker, also were involved. With the details of these suits we need not here concern ourselves. Ringgold was represented by John Morecroft as his attorney, and Hynson by Daniel Jenifer. The court ordered that the bounds be laid out by a jury of twelve men of the neighborhood, these jurors to be selected from twenty-four men, nominated half and half by the parties to the suit, each litigant having the right to challenge as many as six of those nominated by the other side. After dragging through the court for about a year, at the April, 1667, session a verdict was given for Ringgold, and Hynson was ordered to pay 4800 pounds of tobacco for damages and costs (pp. 178, 180, 183). These cases involving this land dispute are reported in Harris and McHenry's *Maryland Reports* (ed. 1809, I, 9-11).

#### MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS

There are several references to military affairs and to Indians. Mention is made elsewhere in this introduction of four prominent planters, Joseph Harrison, James Lindsay, John Lewger, and Thomas Allanson, brought before the October, 1666, court to answer for their "contempt" against the power of the Lieutenant-General [Governor] as granted to Captain William Boarman, commander of the foot company (p. 128). They were bound over to answer at the next court when it was expected that the Governor, now absent in England, would be present. Nothing further, however, was heard of the matter, which was doubtless some violation of muster regulations, adjusted out of court. Two soldiers, Garrett Sennett and Ralph Wormley, who had been "much shott and wounded" at Piscataway, petitioned the court for relief at its October, 1666, session. Sennett declared that he had expended 1300 pounds of tobacco for his cure, and Wormley, a carpenter, that he had expended 1000 pounds and lost two months labor. Their claims, referred to the Charles County court for determination, were later fixed at 9200 and 3200 pounds of tobacco respectively (pp. 130, 148, 173). It is to be noted that Ralph Wormley, the Maryland soldier and carpenter, bore the same name as Ralph Wormley, the distinguished seventeenth century Virginian, who was President of the Council and Secretary of State of that colony.

A proclamation was issued by the Governor, December 7, 1667, postponing the meeting of the court, which was to have been held on December 10, until February 11 following, because of the illness of certain justices and "as alsoe the present expedition ag<sup>t</sup> the Indian Enemy with other Publick Affaires which cannot suffer Delay" (pp. 219, 220); and at the session which has held in the February following, in a suit between Dr. Richard Tilghman and Simon