

finding the bounds of Land

hundred and sixty and fr
to East from the first tree
this case than fifty perches
Well to the first tree, at
of such tract, and all such tra
up of such backward land be
that with good reason, and as for the reasonableness of it, it cannot be otherways
enacted, so if it should be other ways enacted it would make a general confusion
in all backward lands, bounded first upon the frontier tracts, and then one upon
another, and in the cases afore said, altho' there be a great variation betwixt the
prescribed course and the real course, from the first to the second tree, yet all the
land betwixt the said trees by its general bounding on the water shall be adjudged
part of the said tracts, and afterwards from the second tree it shall be determined
by lines as afore said, as in the fifth & sixth example.

end thereof South, till it intersect a line drawn
the said East line last mentioned be more or less in
number, and from that intersection a line drawn
the west and the South Line shall be the bounds
in cases parallel, because that generally takes
be so allowed the tracts fronting the River to lie, &
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by lines as afore said, as in the fifth & sixth example.

And if a tract of land be laid out for a certain number of Acres on such courses,
which tho' the length of the lines yet the acuteness of the Angles will not make
the certain number of Acres; yet the tract shall be confined by such bounds, as
supposing the first line be north fifty perches, & then north east or north north east or
the like eighty perches, and so parallel, and yet the owner shall be considered, &
all latter surveys adjoining to such lines shall be good as in the seventh example.

And if any Man have a greater number of perches given him in length or in
breadth by express words, then he ought to have, yet he shall hold the same a-
gainst any latter taker up, and against the Lord Proprietor rendering Rent, as sup-
pose north fifty perches, then east eighty perches, and so lines parallel for one
hundred Acres as in the eighth example.

Every Man that hath an Island intirely granted to him, altho' he have Surplu-
age shall hold the same altho' lines or courses or number of perches be not rightly
expressed to conclude the same against any latter taker up, & against the Lord Propri-
etor rendering Rent, if his Lordship shall for discovery of such Rent cause the same
to be resurveyed, and his Lordship his Heirs or Successors shall not for any Sur-
plusage intirely claim or confound any Partent upon pretence of being deceived in
the grant or any other pretence, because every Man had land granted him in con-
sideration that by perishing conditions of Plantations it was due to him, ex-
cept where his Lordship hath granted any Lands *ex mero in ore de gratia specialia*

And whereas by this Act it is provided that if any Man hold fifty perches above
his number of perches betwixt his known bounds he shall maintain the same a-
gainst any latter taker up &c. and will not resurvey his land in due time, but that
the Lord Proprietor grant the Surplusage to another, yet if the first taker up have
taken by plantation and made his improvement after the certain number of per-
ches is determined, yet the Surplusage shall not be said to be there only after such
determination of such number of perches, because after the Surveyor hath once by
a division as it were shapt the land it is then all granted at once *uno flatu*, & the
Surplusage shall be assigned by a Jury intirely to lie together, but to the least de-
mand of the first Grantee.

And if a certain number of perches in any case be prescribed to run by a Creek,
River or Branch of a River, and no mark tree nor certain course express, the true num-
ber of perches shall not be spent away by the several windings of the River Creek
or Branch, but brought to a right line of that length, or else be regulated by the o-
ther course, as in other cases is provided.

If Land be bounded by a Creek or Cove running a certain course or number of
perches, as suppose north one hundred perches, if that branch creek or cove were
so much more, or unreasonably wind above five points from the course into the
land, the true number of perches be determined, so that there be no certain run-
ning Stream or certain Bottom or Channel of a Stream continuing to the end of the
Land, if there be such windings as afore said, in such cases the lines shall be the
bounds from the beginning to ending: provided that all the adjacent lands be-
twixt the creek and the land before it comes to flart over the branch creek or cove
shall be added and taken to be part of the Land, that is to say as the creek includes
as in the ninth example.

If Land begin at a mark tree by a River, Creek, Branch or Cove, and so go up
or down the said River, Creek, Branch or Cove to another mark tree at the mouth
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