

with "hog theife" (p. 85). This family feud was, as we have seen, inherited by Ringgold's son, Major James Ringgold (p. xvi). Ringgold was dropped from the Kent Court when the Province was restored to Cecilius Calvert in 1658 (*Arch. Md. xli*, 89), indicating a probable bias towards the anti-Proprietary or Puritan faction.

Thomas Hynson (1620-1667), who was a member of the Kent Court from 1652 to 1658, and the court clerk in 1652 and 1653, was the founder of the well known Eastern Shore family of that name. There can be no question that he, as was doubtless also his close associate Joseph Wickes, was of that group of Virginia Puritans who came into Maryland in 1649-1650, as Hynson owned land in, and was living in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1643-1646 (p. 128; *Va. Mag. 1898*, v. 406; *William & Mary Col. Quart. 1899*, vii, 291). Hynson received a warrant, June 23, 1651, for four hundred acres of land on an island opposite Love Point, Kent Island, for having brought his wife and three children into the Province, but a patent for this land, which lay on Eastern Neck Island, was not issued until this territory was opened up for settlement in 1658. It would appear that Hynson lived on Kent Island until about 1659, when he apparently moved to the mainland to what in 1662 became Talbot County. It is not believed, however, that he lived upon the 2200 acre tract, "Hinchingham", on the Kent mainland, which he also patented. Hynson was clerk of Kent County in 1652 and 1653 (pp. 14, 17). He was serving as justice, March 1, 1654/5, and was on the bench until 1658 (pp. 66, 99, 126). His political sympathies appear to have been favorable to the Parliament, and to have been anti-Proprietary in the Fendall "rebellion". Just after the restoration of Charles II and the overthrow of Fendall, there was recorded, February 13, 1660/1, in the Kent records a deposition in which it was declared that Hynson was heard to have referred to the court house as "his Maiestys Dog hous", but further inquiry as to this disrespectful speech seems to have been dropped (p. 197). He was a member of the Assembly from Kent, including the insurgent Assembly called by Fendall in 1660, and for this he and his friend, Joseph Wickes, were debarred for seven years from holding office and were obliged to give bond for good behavior. His son of the same name was one of the justices of the first Talbot County Court (p. xxiii).

Thomas Bradnox (1600-1661), one of the justices of Kent, figures so frequently in the records and has such a notorious career, as to require mention. In 1640 he and William Brantwell has surveyed for them 2000 acres called "Love Point" at the north end of Kent Island (p. 11). He had become a resident of Kent Island as early as 1641, when he is referred to as "Commander's Mate" under Giles Brent (*Arch. Md. iii*, 97). He was involved in the Ingle "rebellion" and was one of those included in a general pardon, April 16, 1647; although in a court record, dated November 29, 1648, after reciting his various iniquities, including the recent theft of a two-year old steer, which he had eaten, it is stated that "he hath beene pardoned by three severall Pardons one after another of the crimes of Rebellion, sedition, Rapines, Thefts, Roberies, & other like felonious practices—forgetting all former clemency & mercy" (*Arch. Md. iii*, 182; *iv*, 444). He was appointed a justice in 1647,