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3. Was the paper-writing, alleged to be a sixth codicil to the will of Jeremiah Townley Chase, executed when the said Jeremiah Townley Chase was of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding?

4. Was the paper-writing, alleged to be a sixth codicil to the will of Jeremiah Townley Chase?

And forasmuch as the said alleged sixth codicil in the said issues mentioned, appears to have been admitted to probate by the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, and the onus is thus cast upon your petitioners to show that it was not a valid testamentary paper, may it please your Honor to order that the your petitioners may be made plaintiffs in the said issues, and directed to maintain the negative thereof, and that the respondents may be made defendants, and directed to maintain the affirmative.

And as in duty, &c.

Charles J. Bonaparte
Ernest Reall
Solicitors for Complainants.

State of Maryland
City of Baltimore, to wit;

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said State, in and for the city aforesaid, this 23rd day of February A. D. 1881. Sarah Chase, otherwise called Sallie, one of the complainants in the above entitled cause, and made oath upon the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that the aforegoing petition, and the matters and things therein set forth are true, to the best of her knowledge, information and belief.

E. Batty Graff.

October Term 1882.

Answer of Ross R. Winans et al
(Filed 29th March 1881.)

William R. Chase et al, vs Ross R. Winans, et al	In the Circuit Court of Baltimore City.

The joint and several answer of Ross R. Winans, Celeste Winans, Elizabeth K. Winans, De Witt C. Winans, Walter S. Winans, William L. Winans, Matilda Chase, Hester Ann Ridout and Samuel Ridout, her husband defendants, to the petition of the complainants, asking that issues may be directed to some Court of Common Law, to try the questions suggested by said petition, admits, that it is true that the said case is at issue, but these respondents respectfully insist that whether such issues shall be granted, depends wholly upon the discretion of the Court to which application is made, and that even should this Honorable Court hold that the present is a case requiring such a proceeding, the Code of Public General Laws, in Article 29, section 58, regulate the mode of procedure by the following provision, to wit: "Whenever in any case instituted in the Circuit Court, a jury is asked for and allowed, or is desired by the Judge thereof, the Judge shall issue an order to the Sheriff of Baltimore City, requiring him to summon twenty jurors to attend the Court, when proceedings shall be had in such case as is usual in like cases in equity; and that if at any stage of this cause, issues of fact shall be framed to be tried by a jury, they must be tried by a jury summoned as aforesaid, to attend upon this Honorable Court.

And these respondents deny the allegation of the said petitioners that "according to universal and