

the bill applied to both Baltimore and Frederick counties, but by a vote of 17 to 14 the latter county was eliminated (p. 208). A motion by Thomas Cockey Deye that a tax upon pig and bar iron exported from Baltimore County be laid for the support of the roads, was, in a tied vote, defeated by the vote of the Speaker (pp. 207-208). The bill itself was only passed when the speaker cast the deciding vote (p. 210).

*Parish legislation.* At this session four parishes, Christ Church, Queen Anne's County; Chester, Kent County; Somerset Parish, Somerset County; and Trinity Parish, Charles County, sought legislative authority for various purposes. Acts were passed giving Chester authority to build a vestry house (pp. 225-227); Somerset to enlarge a church, and to buy land and build a chapel of ease (pp. 227-229); and Trinity to buy land and build a chapel of ease (pp. 231-232). What Christ Church wished to do is not revealed by the journals, but no action was taken by the Assembly upon its petition (p. 101). These parochial activities are described in the section on Parishes, Churches, Chapels, Clergymen, and Religion (pp. lxix-lxxvi).

*Frederick County laws.* Two local laws relating to Frederick County were passed. One of these provided for the adjournment of the Frederick County Court and the continuance of all cases then before it, this action having been necessary because many members of the Lower House by their presence in Annapolis were not able to attend to important business pending in the county court there at the time fixed for the session (p. 229). The other act provided for the building at Frederick Town of a stone wall about the prison, a gate house to prevent prison escapes which had become frequent, and a jailor's house. A tax of 30,000 pounds of tobacco was levied for this purpose (pp. 144, 243).

*Name of John Beale Bordley.* A bill for "ascertaining the name of John Beale Bordley" is of interest in connection with this notable early Marylander, who was a prominent jurist, lawyer, councillor, and scientific agriculturist. Bordley petitioned the Assembly at this session to be granted authority to have settled by appropriate legislation an ambiguity regarding his given name. It is learned from the preamble to the private act which was passed to this end at this session, that the petitioner had had a brother named John, and that this had resulted in considerable confusion. The preamble to the act "concerning the name of John Beale Bordley" states that the petitioner was the posthumous son of Thomas Bordley of Annapolis, who had died circa 1726 while on a visit to England, and that he had been christened John Beale Bordley in St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, but because the petitioner had an older brother John, that he had usually been simply called Beale until the latter's death, and had made contracts and purchases, and even sometimes appeared in law suits under both the names Beale and John Beale. It was, therefore, enacted, that thereafter he should take upon himself the name John Beale Bordley, but that all legal obligations heretofore entered into by him under either name should have the same legal effect (pp. 148, 186, 202, 210, 258-259).

*Continuances of laws.* There were seven acts passed at the November-December, 1766, session which were merely continuous of old laws about to