

bonds to be recorded in well-bound books with an alphabetical index. Earlier bonds may be found in Land Records or Court Proceedings.

SUPERSEDEAS

Record of stays of executions issued by clerks of court as authorized by several laws. (See Chapter 67, 1791; Chapter 202, 1809; Chapter 178, 1813; Chapter 84, 1814; Chapter 132, 1860.)

EQUITY RECORDS (CHANCERY RECORDS)

Record of equity cases tried before the county court. Jurisdiction over major equity cases was originally exercised by the Chancery Court of Maryland. The few equity cases that were brought before the county courts were recorded with the law cases. In 1815, the county courts were conferred concurrent jurisdiction in equity with the Chancery Court (Chapter 94, Acts of 1814). Thereafter, equity cases became an increasingly important part of the business of the county court and separate records were established for such cases. The State Chancery Court was abolished in 1851, leaving all equity matters in the hands of the county courts.

EQUITY DOCKETS (CHANCERY DOCKETS)

Calendar and brief record of equity cases brought before the county court.

DIVORCES

Record of proceedings in divorce cases; separated from Equity Records by direction of Chapter 404 of the Acts of 1908.

CLAIMS DOCKETS

Record of claims of creditors in cases of voluntary trusts, under decrees for payments of debts or in other cases where claims have been proven in court. (See Chapter 322, Acts of 1886.)

TRUSTEES BONDS

Record of bonds taken by trustees appointed to sell estates.

INSOLVENT RECORDS (INSOLVENT DEBTORS)

Record of proceedings in insolvency cases, which were required to be recorded under the provisions of Chapter 28 of the Acts of 1774, Chapter 110 of the Acts of 1805, Chapter 172 of the Acts of 1880 and other acts regulating such matters. The Act of 1880 required clerks to record insolvency proceedings in books to be called "Insolvent Record."

INSOLVENT DOCKETS

Brief record of proceedings in insolvency cases.

NATURALIZATION

Record of the naturalization of aliens. This was accomplished by various procedures during the colonial period: by the issuance of patents of naturalization by the Lord Proprietor or the Governor, by the passage of special acts of assembly or by compliance with procedures established by English statutes.