

that legislative body (p. 41; *Arch. Md.* LXI, 139, 331-332). During the session held during May and June, 1768, there was initiated a movement to pay Duckett for transcribing in a book the votes and proceedings of the Lower House for the years 1704-1715, inclusive (*Arch. Md.* LXI, 405).

The Upper and Lower Houses would instruct their respective Clerks in the performance of their duties (pp. 28, 291, 298, 387, 390). Clerks of both Houses signed addresses (pp. 22, 73, 402).

#### LOWER HOUSE RULES

After the Lower House met in November, 1769, they ordered that the rules of the last session should be observed during the present session (p. 40). The same action was taken at the session which opened on September 25, 1770 (p. 209). On October 18, 1770, the Lower House adopted new regulations governing the conduct of legislative proceedings. While they were in session, no member was to leave and no outsiders were permitted to talk with a Delegate. The Speaker of the House was compelled to make known the contents of all letters addressed to him (pp. 260-261).

While the Assembly which met in 1769 sat from nine in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, that which convened on September 25, 1770, sat from eight in the morning until the same time in the afternoon (pp. 40, 208).

#### COMMITTEES

Committees of one or more members were appointed by the Lower House for various purposes. Because of the small membership of the Upper House, committees were not as necessary, and, with the exception of the committees instructed to prepare addresses to the Lord Proprietary or the Governor, none were appointed (pp. 5, 172).

In the Lower House committees were used not only for this purpose (pp. 40, 74, 267, 378), but also for preparing addresses to the Upper House (pp. 40, 69, 221). During the three sessions held in 1769 and 1770 committees were appointed by the House to enquire what laws would expire during each session (pp. 40, 209-210, 387), to consult with the members of the Upper House (pp. 46, 173, 209, 378), to enquire into the facts of a petition (pp. 52, 79, 211, 216, 224, 228, 270, 293, 295, 381-382, 384, 396), to tax the fees and expenses of a complaint or petition (pp. 76, 116, 289, 402), and to prepare bills (pp. 47, 54, 224, 230, 376).

There was also a "Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice" (pp. 41, 210, 375). This committee was required to publish in the *Maryland Gazette* the time and place of their meetings (p. 45). One of such notices appeared in that newspaper on November 23, 1769. It stated that the committee would sit for the purpose of hearing complaints or grievances "as any of the good People of this Province think proper to make, at the Stadt-House, at one o'clock, every Day during this session" (*Maryland Gazette*, Nov. 23, 1769). A similar notice appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* on October 11, 1770.

Committees were sometimes appointed at one session but not at another.