

tioned" (*Arch. Md.* LXI, xiii, xxxix, 1, xcv, xcvi, 486-495). Of the remaining laws to be considered, two of them concerned Georgetown, in Frederick County. One act prohibited the raising of swine and geese in that town unless they were kept in an enclosure (p. 250), and the other sought to prevent "the Exportation of Flour not merchantable" from the town (pp. 251-255). A similar statute was enacted at the 1771 session of the Assembly to prevent the export from Baltimore not only of unmerchantable flour, but also staves and shingles having that characteristic and "to regulate the Weight of Hay & Measure of Grain, Salt, Flaxseed & Fire Wood within the said Town. . . ." Under the provisions of both the Georgetown and Baltimore laws all flour not merchantable was to be marked with the broad arrow (pp. 261-271). For a discussion of the use of this symbol, see *Archives of Maryland*, vol. XLIX, xxvi-xxvii; *ibid.* LXI, liii, 445-453.

One other act remains to be considered and that was one which authorized "the Commissioners for emitting Bills of Credit" to pay William Mills, John Peacock and others specified sums in settlement of their claims (pp. 260-261). This completes the local acts passed by the General Assembly during the fall of 1771.

The comparatively short session, June 15-July 3 of the Assembly in 1773, passed only a few local acts. One of these laws continued an act for destroying wolves in Frederick County (p. 395), and another was for the relief of the poor in the same county (pp. 401-402).

One statute revived and continued the act for repairing the public roads in Baltimore County (pp. 396-397). As we have seen, the Assembly which met in 1771 took the same action. Another act provided for "the Enlargement of Baltimore Town." By the terms of this law about eighty acres lying to the east and southeast was made a part of the town (pp. 397-398). It was known as Fell's Point (pp. 362, 367, 372, 373).

At this session, during the summer of 1773, Governor Eden refused to sign a bill relating to leases made by the rector, vestrymen and churchwardens, of St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County (pp. 333, 389, 390).

Among the local bills which, during this meeting of the Assembly, encountered opposition either in the Upper, or Lower House, was one that related to the roof of the State House. After voting that shingles instead of copper should be used, a bill to have this work done was introduced. While it was acted on favorably by the Lower House, the upper chamber refused to pass it (pp. 348-349, 368, 373, 374). The corner stone of this State House had been laid by Governor Eden on March 28, 1772, attended by a number of "the principal Gentlemen" of Annapolis. On this occasion "a cold Collation was provided for the Company, and after a few loyal and constitutional Toasts had circulated, the Gentlemen retired, the Workmen giving Three Cheers on their Departure" (*Maryland Gazette*, Apr. 2, 1772). It was during the November-December session of 1769 that £7500 sterling had been appropriated to build this State House (*Arch. Md.* Vol. LXII, 148-149).