

before a court of justices; or before any judge thereof of the state, and so forth, where the deed is acknowledged.

See 1807, ch. 55, 154, and 1813, ch. 104, how letters of attorney to make acknowledgments, are to be proved, and commissions to take them are to issue.

By 1816, ch. 74, mayor of Frederick city may take acknowledgment of deeds, in like manner that two justices of the peace may.

By 1818, ch. 104, no deed is available, unless recorded in the county where the land lies.

By 1818, ch. 194, mayor of the city of Annapolis may take acknowledgments of deeds.

By 1820, ch. 172, deeds may be acknowledged before a chief or associate judge of the district, notwithstanding neither the party making the acknowledgment, does not live, or the land does not lie, within the judicial district, for which he may have been appointed.

By 1821, ch. 226, the mode by which deeds executed by corporations are to be acknowledged, is pointed out.

By 1821, ch. 249, deeds may be acknowledged before justices of the peace specially appointed for the city of Baltimore.

By 1825, ch. 53, persons without the state, and within the United States, may acknowledge a deed for lands within this state, before any judge of a court of record, or of law, of the state or county in which such person may be; or before a judge of the supreme, circuit or district court of the United States.

By 1830, ch. 164, deeds may be executed and acknowledged within the United States or any territory thereof, before any judge of a court and of law and of record of the state or territory in which the party may be at the time, or any judge of the United States court, or in open court in any court of record of the United States or of its territories.

By 1830, ch. 164, deeds of non-resident feme coverts, within the United States or its territories, may be acknowledged before any judge of a court of law and of record of the state and territory in which she may be at the time, or before any judge of the United States court.

By 1830, ch. 164, feme-coverts must sign and seal the deed in the presence of the magistrate and out of that of her husband.

By 1830, ch. 164, a substituted formula of acknowledgment.

By 1831, ch. 205, the officer taking the acknowledgment must be satisfied of the identity of the person making the same, and return with his acknowledgment a certificate thereof.

By 1831, ch. 304, deeds may be recorded notwithstanding they shall not have been recorded within six months after acknowledgment.

By 1837, ch. 97, the governor may appoint a commissioner in each state or territory to take acknowledgment of deeds.

SEC. 9. *And provided always, and be it further enacted by* ^{Proviso.} *the authority aforesaid, That when the grantor or grantors, bargainer or bargainers, of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall live remote from either the provincial court, or county court where the land lieth, it shall and may be lawful for such grantor or bargainer to acknowledge the same in the county where such bargainers live, and a certificate of such acknowledgment, under the hand of the county clerk, and under the seal of the same county, of such acknowledgment shall be taken, deemed, reputed, and be as good and valid, as if*