

the more important and the more lucrative. Prior to April 15, 1668, when the Governor and Council set up a table of his fees, the Chancellor had apparently received, for his trouble in holding court, a third of the proprietary quit-rents.³² Thereafter his income arose almost entirely from the tobacco fees so established. These were payable for his signing of legal documents and for his affixing the great seal to land patents, commissions, and so forth.³³

Those fees originally settled upon him were somewhat reduced in the general fee act of June, 1676; but two years later, by an order in Council of October 21, 1678, certain others were added.³⁴ The Inspection Law of 1747 again reduced his fees, to from three-fourths to four-fifths of their former amount; and that of 1753, took off certain fractions for greater ease in accounting.

At the inception of royal government His Lordship's seal, hitherto kept by the Chancellor, ceased to be the great seal of the province. It was then retained by the Proprietary Agent, for use in land affairs. The Chancellor received a new seal, bearing the royal arms.³⁵ Under an arrangement negotiated by Solicitor General Sir Thomas Trevor, and confirmed in a royal order of February 13, 1695/6, land patents were to bear the proprietary seal alone, but the fee for sealing them was to be equally divided between His Lordship's Agent and the Chancellor.³⁶ When, late in 1715, Lord Baltimore was restored to his government, his seal

May 29, 1714. During this period his Councilor's allowance and itinerant charges amounted to £52.13.6 and 29,580 pounds of tobacco. After 1747 Councilors were allowed in the public levy only for attendance in the Upper House of Assembly and not for meetings of the Council as such. On Lloyd's successors see note 4 above.

³² Cf. Charles Calvert to Lord Baltimore, April 27, 1664 (*Calvert Papers*, I, 237). The proclamation of 1668 is in *Archives*, V, 28. On April 20, 1669, the delegates complained of the settling of fees in this manner, but they were apparently satisfied with an explanation offered by the Upper House (*Ibid.*, II, 169, 176).

³³ He also prepared, sealed, and sent to each sheriff a copy of the laws made at each session of Assembly. Previously a duty of the Secretary, this function was assigned to the Chancellor by an act of May, 1666, confirmed by another of June, 1715. The practice continued throughout the colonial period although printed session laws had earlier appeared and were later published regularly after every session. Cf. *Ibid.*, II, 133; XIII, 467; XXV, 294; XXVI, 191-94; XXX, 471.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, XV, 203.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, VIII, 371, 451. At the moment of the Protestant Revolution, Aug. 1, 1689, the provincial Chancellor and the proprietary Agent and Receiver happened to be one and the same person, Col. Henry Darnall I. The new royal seal arrived on Oct. 1, 1692.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, XX, 434.