

recorded elsewhere in the Council Proceedings under date of December 15, 1668 (*Arch. Md.*, v, 41), and also to be found in manuscript among the Calvert Papers (No. 205, p. 6), which is as follows:

“The Oathe of the Chancellor or Keeper of the Greate Seale of the Province of Maryland.

I A:B: Doe Swear that I will faythfully Serve the Right hono<sup>ble</sup> Caecilius Lord Barron of Baltimore the true and absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and his heires, as his Chancellor and Keeper of his Greate Seale of this Province Comitted to my Charge and Custody by his said Lo<sup>ps</sup> Com<sup>on</sup> to me to the best of my Skill and understanding I will cause the Impression in Wax of the said Seale to be affixed to all such things as I have or shall from tyme to tyme receive Comission or Warrant for soe doeing from his said Lo<sup>p</sup> under his hand and Seale at Armes And th<sup>t</sup> itt shall not be affixed to any other wryting or thing whatsoever directly or indirectly with my privity Consent or knowledge I will doe my best Endeavor carefully to preserve the said Great Seale in my Custody Soe long as it shall please his said Lordship to Continue me in the Charge and keepinge thereof to the End that it may not be lost Stollen or unlawfully taken from me And whereby any other person may affixe the Impression thereof unto any Wryting or thing whatsoever, without authority for soe doeing Lawfully derived or to be derived from by or under a Commission or Warrant under his said Lo<sup>ps</sup> hand and Seale at Armes And that I will truely and faythfully deliver up againe the said Greate Seale into the hands of such person or persons as his said Lo<sup>p</sup> or his heires shall appoynte when his or their pleasures for that purpose shall be signified unto me under his or their hand and Seale at Armes—Soe helpe me God and by the Contents of this Booke.”

Of interest as indicating the importance attached to dress and the other insignia of office was the request by Cecilius to his son, Charles, February 16, 1665/6 “That you seriously take into your Consideration to finde and speedily to propose unto us some Convenient way of and for the making of some visible distinction and Distinctions betweene you our Leieutennant Generall our Chancelor<sup>r</sup> Principall Secretary, Generall Officers Cuncello<sup>rs</sup> Judges and Justices and the Rest of the people of our said Province Either by wearing of habbits Meddalls or otherwise” (*Arch. Md.*, xv, 16). The Council at its meeting June 12, 1666, ordered “that every Justice of this Provin<sup>all</sup> Court doe appeare in Court at the dayes appointed for their setting in Court w<sup>th</sup> his ribbon and meddle upon paine of a Noble for every default to the Lord Prop” (*Arch. Md.*, iii, 547). That these same Justices sitting as a Chancery Court used a different “ribon and meddle” is unlikely, but that the Governor and Chancellor used distinctive ribbons and medals is most probable.

On February 15, 1677/8, Thomas Notley, then Governor during the absence of Charles, the Lord Proprietary, in England, authorized Philip Calvert, who had pending a number of suits at law and equity in which he was personally interested, to seal with the Great Seal any writs or processes in his own behalf issued out of the Court of Chancery, and to have them recorded in the office of