

various sources. After removal of the government to Annapolis, in the winter of 1694-95, he had also an allowance for lodging. On the other hand, in 1714-15 and after 1751, he was burdened with certain yearly payments or "saddles," imposed by the proprietary.

Prior to 1671 several plans for payment of the Governor were begun and laid aside. Thereafter his income arose from certain port duties, eventually three of them, from a fee on marriage licenses, and from occasional gratuities given him by Assembly.

The port duties were proprietary revenue under Lord Baltimore's government and crown revenue under royal administration. Collected by the Naval Officers, they were paid to His Lordship's Agent and Receiver or to one of the Crown Receivers, as the case might be. These officials then paid all or a part of the produce to the Governor.

The earliest such duty, twelve pence sterling per hogshead on all tobacco exported, was enacted in April, 1671, for the general purpose of supporting government. It survived under different guises, and after 1733 with doubtful legality, down to the end of colonial times.⁶ Out of it His Lordship's Agent apparently paid the Governor, during the first proprietary period, a salary of uncertain amount. Early in the royal period an act of June, 1692, assigned to the Governor the entire twelve pence. But as by a previous royal order of August 26, 1691, three pence of it had been earmarked for purchase of arms, the Governor actually got only nine pence.⁷ This may have produced about £1200 a year.⁸ Soon after His Lordship's restoration a law of August, 1716, took off this deduction, by imposing a separate duty for arms, and Baltimore ordered his agent to pay the Governor, out of the whole twelve pence, a salary of £1000 sterling.⁹ From 1756, moreover, this Agent was to pay him the entire produce of the duty and, should it fall below this sum in any year, to

⁶ This duty should not be confused with another granted His Lordship at the same time as a partial equivalent for his quit-rents and alienation fines. On its rather complicated history see Mereness, *op. cit.*, 172-73, and Barker, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

⁷ *Archives*, VIII, 274; XIII, 437-39.

⁸ Such was the estimate of the Council of Trade and Plantations in a report of April 2, 1703 (*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1702-03*, art. 536). For other estimates from 1700 to 1711 see M. S. Morriss, *Colonial Trade in Maryland, 1689-1715* (Baltimore, 1914), 48.

⁹ *Archives*, XXX, 466; XXXVIII, 431; XXXIX, 510.