

on all such liquors, Oct., 1704, to Nov., 1724; and thereafter 3d per gal. (to be collected by the Naval Officer of Cecil County); for defraying the public charge as Assembly should direct.

Meat exported: 12d currency per 100 lb. of dried beef or bacon, 12d currency per barrel of undried beef or pork, from Oct., 1694 (but until Oct., 1704, Naval Officers accounted for this duty to Governor and Trustees of Free Schools rather than to Treasurers); for use of the free schools.

Skins and furs exported: various duties, Oct., 1694, to Oct., 1723, when replaced by import duty on pork, pitch, and tar (but until Oct., 1704, Naval Officers accounted for this duty to Governor and Trustees of Free Schools rather than to Treasurers); for use of the free schools.

Pork, pitch, and tar imported (residents excepted): 6d currency per 100 lb. of pork, 12d per barrel of pitch, and 6d per barrel of tar, from Oct., 1723; for use of the free schools.

Servants imported: 2s 6d sterling, May, 1695, to Oct., 1696; 20s on Irish servants only, from July, 1699 (but country bottoms exempted June, 1715, and Protestant Irish exempted August, 1732); for defraying the public charge as Assembly should direct. *Additional duty* on Irish Catholic servants, 20s currency, from June, 1717, for use of free schools.

Negroes imported: 10s sterling, May, 1695, to May, 1696; 20s, May, 1696, to Oct., 1696, and from July, 1699 (but country bottoms exempted June, 1715); for defraying the public charge as Assembly should direct. *Additional duties* of 20s currency from June, 1717, £2 currency from Nov., 1763, and £5 currency from Nov., 1771 (totaling £8 currency after 1771); for use of free schools.

Tobacco exported: 3d sterling per hogshead, May, 1695, to May, 1697, and May, 1701, to Sept., 1716; for defraying the public charge as Assembly should direct.

Tobacco imported: 3d sterling per hogshead, Sept., 1716, to Sept., 1733; April, 1735, to June, 1740; July, 1747, to Sept., 1749; for purchase of arms and ammunition as Governor and Council should direct. On this duty the Treasurers took only half their usual commission, viz: 2½%.

His income, dependent on the volume of trade in these articles, was larger in time of peace than in time of war. His normal peacetime revenue seems to have been nearly £200 sterling a year. It fell to about £125 in the third intercolonial conflict and varied between £20 and £40 in the worst years of the French and Indian War. The Western Treasurer's office was more valuable than the Eastern.⁷

⁷ Gov. Sharpe wrote in 1755 that, "The Treasurers Offices are worth some years near £200 & other years not £30 each, their Profitts arising from a Commis-