

his duty was raised to eighteen pence. In the following year, however, it was replaced by a two shilling duty as full equivalent for all quit-rents and alienation fines. This law, called the Equivalent Act, was suffered to expire at Michaelmas, 1733; and Baltimore thereafter collected his territorial rents and fines in sterling.<sup>5</sup> The proprietary's personal income, then, included the following port duties:

*Tonnage*: 14d sterling from May, 1661, to the end of colonial times.

*Tobacco exported*: 12d sterling per hogshead, as a partial equivalent, from April, 1671, to September, 1716. This was 18d during the last year.

*Tobacco exported*: 2s sterling per hogshead, as a full equivalent, from September, 1716, to September 29, 1733, when it expired.

Baltimore's territorial revenue consisted of: (1) caution money paid by persons taking up vacant or escheated lands, (2) quit-rents paid by freeholders, (3) alienation fines payable by anyone selling a freehold, and (4) rent paid by lessors within proprietary manors and reserves.

His Lordship's sale of land at a fixed "caution" or purchase price began in the spring of 1683 when the old head-right system was discontinued. This charge, doubled in 1704, was at first payable only in tobacco. After 1712 it was accepted in money at the rate of a penny a pound, and five years later it was set up in terms of sterling.<sup>6</sup>

Quit-rents, established with the first land patents, and alienation fines, imposed by the Conditions of Plantation of 1658, were originally payable at St. Mary's in sterling. But under the duty act of 1671 they might be discharged in tobacco at two pence a pound, and under the Equivalent Act (1716-33) they were not to be paid at all. Thereafter, as we have seen, both were again payable in sterling. His Lordship tried to exact alienation fines on devises in 1736 but had to give it up six years later.<sup>7</sup>

Proprietary manors and reserves were leased out in small

<sup>5</sup> On circumstances surrounding the expiration of this act, and the delegates' subsequent efforts to get another such equivalent law, see Mereness, *op. cit.*, 79-83, and Gould, *op. cit.*, 38-40, 45-51.

<sup>6</sup> See Baltimore's instructions to Agent Charles Carroll, Sept. 12, 1712, quoted in Kilty, *op. cit.*, 128-33; cf. Mereness, *op. cit.*, 77.

<sup>7</sup> *Archives*, XL, 361; XXVIII, 291. Frederick, the last Baron Baltimore (1751-71), twice proposed to exact such fines on devises, but he was dissuaded by his Governor (cf. Horatio Sharpe to Cecilius Calvert, Feb. 10, 1754, and Baltimore's instructions to Sharpe, Dec., 1760, *Ibid.*, VI, 37; Portfolio No. 3, folder 5, Hall of Records).