

SIR WILLIAM PETTY

THE
POLITICAL ANATOMY
OF IRELAND

with the
Establishment for that Kingdom
and Verbum Sapienti

Introduction by
JOHN O'DONOVAN



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INTRODUCTION

During the period of more than 700 years that England was responsible for the government, at first of part and subsequently of the whole of Ireland, the number of outstanding administrators sent to this country could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Strangely enough, two of them came in the seventeenth century, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford and Sir William Petty.

Petty 'sonn of a meane man' according to John Evelyn, the diarist, was born in 1623. At the age of fourteen, while a cabin boy on an English merchant ship, he broke his leg and was put ashore on the French coast near Caen. His account of his misfortunes to the Jesuit fathers of that city was made in such excellent Latin that they not alone took care of him but educated him in their college. He helped towards his maintenance by teaching and by hawking 'pittiful brass things with cool'd glasse in them instead of diamonds and rubies'. He subsequently studied medicine at Amsterdam, Leyden and Utrecht and read with Hobbes in Paris.

On his return to England in 1646, he engaged in many diverse activities without much success until his appointment as deputy to the professor

of anatomy at Oxford in 1648. He succeeded the professor in 1650 and about this time became vice-principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and professor of music at the Gresham College, London.

In 1652, he was appointed physician to the Cromwellian army in Ireland and clerk of the Irish Council. He lived in Ireland nearly seven years, 1652–59, and it was during this period he made the Down Survey of Ireland, which was commissioned in 1654. Its purpose was to facilitate the distribution of the forfeited lands of the rebels of 1641, in equal moieties, among the soldiers of the Cromwellian army and those who had subscribed money for the army's support. Petty himself obtained considerable lands in Kerry. The completion of the survey and work of distribution in a period of four years, despite the deplorable condition of the country, was a remarkable administrative achievement.

On his return to London, Petty was admitted to membership of the Scientific Inquiry Society, which met in Gresham College and from which sprang the Royal Society for Improving of Natural Knowledge, of which he was a founder member.

In 1666, Petty came again to Ireland and during the following years, although kept busy in connection with his lands in Kerry, wrote many works including *The Political Anatomy of Ireland* which is believed to have been written in 1672 but was not published until 1691.

On the accession of James II, whom he knew, he went back to London and tried to obtain

the establishment of a Statistical Office for Ireland, under his own supervision, and the reform of the system of farming the collection of taxes. He also wrote a memorandum recommending that the King should treat the Protestants in Ireland carefully. None of these projects came to fruition and Petty died in London in 1687.

Opinions as to Petty's contribution to political economy vary but on the whole the books on the history of economic thought written in recent years give him a good showing. Some great German economists have, however, taken opposite sides. Roscher, the learned leader of the older German Historical School, and Karl Marx both held the view that Petty was the founder of modern economic thought. Schumpeter, the famous German who taught for nearly twenty years at Harvard in the thirties and forties of the present century, maintained that Petty was not an original thinker. Whichever view is taken, there is agreement that he made a substantial contribution to the infant science of statistics. In his own words, he set out to replace 'intellectual argument' by the adoption of 'number, weight and measure' in his approach to the examination of economic phenomena through the collection of social and economic facts and figures.

The Political Anatomy of Ireland contains one of the very first plans set down on paper for the development of an economy and for the provision of employment. Petty can, therefore, be regarded as one of the first econometricians. Some of the suggestions made by him were

carried out in the eighteenth century, for example the building of Arus an Uachtaráin in the Pheonix Park and the construction of the Port of Dublin.

John O'Donovan
December 1969 University College, Dublin

THE
Political Anatomy
OF
IRELAND.

WITH
The Establishment for that King-
dom when the late Duke of ORMOND
was Lord Lieutenant. Taken from the
RECORDS.

To which is added
VERBUM SAPIENTI; or an Account of the
Wealth and Expences of *England*, and the Method
of raising Taxes in the most Equal manner.
Shewing also, That the Nation can bear the Charge
of Four Millions *per Annum*, when the occasions of
the Government require it.

By Sir WILLIAM PETTY, late Fellow
of the Royal Society, and Surveyor-Gener-
al of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

L O N D O N:
Printed for *D. Brown*, and *W. Rogers*, at the Bible
without *Temple-Bar*, and at the *Sun* over-against
St. Dunstons Church, Fleetstreet. 1691.

To His Grace the
Duke of O R M O N D,

MY LORD,

THE Celebrated Author of the following Treatise, had not only the Honour to be known to Your Grace's Grand-Father, the late Illustrious Duke of O R M O N D, but was likewise held by Him in that just Esteem, which he never fail'd of expressing towards Men of Learn-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Learning and Ingenuity. This was a sufficient Encouragement to me (having the Manuscript-Copy deliver d into my Hands by a Worthy and Intimate Friend of the Authors, to dispose of it to the Press for the publick Benefit) to Address it to Your Grace's Patronage. You are so true a Successor in all the generous Virtues of Your Ancestry, that I cannot doubt of Your favourable Reception of this Post-humous Work. Your Generosity, that takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living, cannot fail in doing
ing

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ing Justice to the Memory of the Dead. More especially to such Persons as in their Life took care to oblige Posterity.

The usefulness of the ensuing Discourse at this time, when there is so fair a prospect of a new Settlement in *I R E L A N D*, were sufficient to recommend it to Your Grace's Protection, Your Grace's Interest in the Re-establishment of that Kingdom (tho it be considerable) yet is much less than your Share in the glorious Enterprize towards its Recovery.

You

The Epistle Dedicatory.

You had the Honour of accompanying His MAJESTY in an Adventure that shall shine in the Annals of *Fame*, as long as the *Boyne* shall maintain its Course. But a single Gallantry appear'd not sufficient for the Heir of ORMOND and OSSERY. You have since accompanied our Royal Master to other Shores, to be partaker with him in new Scenes of Action, Undertakings of no less Consequence and Importance, than the Deliverance of *Europe*. This will afford sufficient matter for Panegyrick, and oblige the Muses

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ses to place you in the same high Rank of Renown with Your Noble and Heroick Predecessors. In the mean time, be pleas'd to permit this useful Treatise to wait on you to the Camp, and bring you the hearty wishes of all good Men here, for Your happy Expedition, and Your safe Return, which is desir'd by none with a more particular Zeal, than by

Your GRACE'S

Most Devoted Servant,

N. TATE,

T H E

T H E

Author's Preface.

S I R Francis Bacon, *in his Advancement of Learning, hath made a judicious Parallel in many particulars, between the Body Natural, and Body Politick, and between the Arts of preserving both in Health and Strength: And it is as reasonable, that as Anatomy is the best foundation of one, so also of the other; and that to practice upon the Politick, without knowing the Symmetry, Fabrick, and Proportion of it, is as casual as the practice of Old-women and Empyricks.*

Now, because Anatomy is not only necessary in Physicians, but laudable in every Philosophical person whatsoever; I therefore, who profess no Politicks, have, for my curiosity, at large attempted the first Essay of Political Anatomy.

Furthermore, as Students in Medicine, practice their inquiries upon cheap and common Animals, and such whose actions they are best

The Author's Preface.

acquainted with, and where there is the least confusion and perplexure o Parts; I have chosen Ireland as such a Political Animal, who is scarce Twenty years old; where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate and with which I have been conversant from an Embri- on; and in which, if I have done amiss, the fault may be easily mended by another.

'Tis true, that curious Dissections cannot be made without variety of proper Instruments; whereas I have had only a commin Knife and a Clout, instead of the many more helps which such a Work requires: However, my rude approaches being enough to find where- about the Liver and Spleen, and Lungs lye, tho' not to discern the Lymphatick Vessels, the Plexus, Choroidus, the Volvuli of vessels within the Testicles; yet not knowing, that even what I have here readily done, was much considered, or indeed thought useful by others, I have ventur'd to begin a new Work, which, when Corrected and Enlarged by better Hands and Helps, I believe will tend to the Peace and Plenty of my Country; besides which, I have no other end.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Reader* is desired to take notice, That by *Letterees*, are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the *Letters* of King *Charles* the Second ; and by *Nominees*, such persons are intended, as were restored to their Lands by being named in the *Act* of *Settlement* ; and *Papists per Proviso*, were such as had *Provisoes* in that *Act* for their Lands : And by *the 49 Officers*, are meant such *Commission-Officers* under the King, who served in *Ireland* before the year of our Lord, 1649.

The following Treatise of Sir *William Petty's Political Anatomy of Ireland*, is Printed after a Copy Transcribed from the *Original*, writ by the *Author's* own hand ; and all the *Blanks*, as here Printed, were in that *Original* ; And which, tho' it may be suppos'd he could easily have fill'd up, yet was it not held proper for any other to attempt, or to add to any thing done by so great a *Master*.

This his work of *The Political Anatomy of Ireland* ends in page 113.

P. 114.

ADVERTISEMENT.

P. 114. begins the famous *Report* from the *Council of Trade* in *Ireland*, which was not only *Drawn*, but wholly *Composed* by *Sir William Petty*; and with which that *Council* concurred unanimously.

P. 132. followeth the *Copy* of the *Commission* of the late *Duke of Ormond* to be *Lord Lieutenant*; and an *Account* of the *Establishment of the Civil and Military List* in his time; faithfully and carefully taken out of *Authentick Records*: And to the *Nature* of which, the continued *Title* of *The Political Anatomy of Ireland*. on those *Pages*, agrees well enough.

The *Volume* concludes with *Sir William Petty's Verbum Sapienti*, which relates wholly to *England*, and shews how *Taxes* may be equally laid, and how the *Nation* may well bear the *Tax* of *Four Millions per Annum*.

The *Reader* is now left with his most *Critical* attentive *Judgment*, to enjoy the benefit of the great *Political* knowledg that *Sir William Petty* hath taught the *Age*; and for which (as one of the greatest *Ornaments* of it) he deserveth perpetual *celebrations*. Know *Reader* in a word, That.

Nulla ferent talem saecula futura virum.

The

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LICENSED, *May the 11th.* 1691.

T H E

T H E
 Political Anatomy
 O F
 I R E L A N D.

1 6 7 2.

Of the Lands of Ireland.

<p>THERE are in <i>Ireland</i> of Acres of Land, <i>I-</i> <i>rish</i> Measure (whereof 121 Acres makes 196 <i>English</i> Measure) near about</p>	}	M. Ac. 10,500
<p>Whereof there is of Rivers, Highways, Loughs, unpassable Bogs, Rocks and Shrubs, about</p>	}	M. 1, 500
<p>Of very coarse Land, com- monly call'd unprofitable</p>	}	1, 500
<p>Consequently of good Mea- dow, Arable and Pasture</p>	}	7, 500
		10, 500 Of

The Political Anatomy

Of which <i>Anno</i> 1641, there did belong to Papists and Seque- stred Protestants	}	5,200
To the Church; <i>viz.</i> Bishops, Deans, Chapters and Glebes	}	300
To the Protestants planted by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> and King <i>James</i>	}	2,000
		7500

*Of the 5,200 belonging to Papists and Se-
questred Protestants Anno 1641.*

There was restored to 26 that proved their con- stant good Affection, <i>per est.</i>	}	40		
To His Grace the D. of <i>Ormond.</i>	}	130	}	210
To the Lord <i>Inchi- quine, Lord Roscommon,</i> and others	}	40	}	
To innocent Papists, near	}	1,200		
To the Church, near	}	20	}	
To the Duke of <i>Tork,</i> near	}	120	}	140
To Letterees and No- minees <i>Irish-men</i>	}	60	}	
To Papists, <i>per provi- so</i> with Collonel <i>Vernon</i>	}	360	}	420
				Left

of IRELAND.

[3]

Left in the Common-Stock of Courfe-Land	80	}	
To Adventurers	390	}	470
To Soldiers since 49.	1,440		
To the 49 Officers	280	}	
To Protestants <i>per pro-viso</i>	270	}	550
Upon Transplantati-on Decrees	700		
Restored to Mortga-gees Protestants, about	100		
			5,200
So that of all the Lands seiz'd by the Ufurpers, the Papists have recovered about		}	M. 2,340
The new Protestants and Churches Additions		}	2,400
Of a more indifferent Nature, <i>ut supra</i>		}	<u>460</u> 5200
<i>Mem.</i> That Protestants in <i>Con-naught</i> purchased of the Trans-plantees <i>per estimate.</i>	M.	}	60
Wherefore of the whole 7500 M. of good Land, the <i>English</i> , and Protestants and Church have this <i>Christmas</i> 1672.		}	5,140
And the <i>Irish</i> have near $\frac{1}{2}$ as much, <i>viz.</i>		}	<u>2,280</u>
			7,500
			Re-

The Political Anatomy

Remains in the Common- } 80
 Stock, near }

M.

The said 7,500 Acres of
 good, and the 1,500 of course, } M. l.
 making together 9000 M. is } 900,000
 worth *per Annum*.

Out of which the King's Quit-
 rents, Old-rents, and Composi- } 90,000
 tion, }

Refts 810,000

The Tythes whereof are one }
 fifth, *viz.* } 162,000

Refts 648,000

The benefit of Leases, and the
 value of Tenants Improvements } 216,000
 upon the said Lands, is $\frac{1}{3}$ *viz.* }

For the Landlords 432,000

If the whole 7500 be clearly
 worth but 432000 l. *per Ann.* then }
 the 2,520 gain'd by the Rebellion, } 144,000
 is worth but about $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof (the }
 80 M. in the Common Stock be- }
 ing worth very little), *viz.* }

And the Adventurers and Sol-
 diers Lands, who served since } 108,000
 1649. worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same, }
viz. }

And

of IRELAND.

And the said Soldiers alone } M.
of the whole, viz. } 86,400
per An.

Mem. That by the Successes of the Army, who serv'd since 1649. and who have 85400 l. per An. for their labour, His Majesty hath received the several Advantages following, viz.

1. Augmented the Church, } 770 M.
the Duke of York, and by Provi- } Acres.
foes.

2. Hath paid the Adventurers, } 670 M.
and 49 Officers, besides Hou- } Acres.
sing in Walled Towns

3. Gain'd a Revenue worth } l.
above 80000 l. per Ann. and } 1200,000
15 Years Purchase

4. Gain'd the Years value, } 300,000
&c. worth

5. Hath freed himself from the 1648. Articles with the *Irisb.*

6. Restored many of his Friends to their own Estates.

The value of the said Army's Lands at ten Years Purchase, is } l.
854000 l. Out of which de- } 700,000
duct a years value and charge, } For all
there remains now but } their Pay
and Hazard.

Mem.

Mem.

That whereas until *Anno* *Eng-*
land always sent Money and other Supplies
 into *Ireland*, now the Revenue is
 200,000 l. and the charge Civil and Milita-
 ry but 170,000 l. which is the gain or ease
 of *England*.

The Debentures of Commissi- on Officers, who serv'd eight years till about <i>December</i> 1649. comes to	}	1. 1,800,000
Wherefore the Pay of private Soldiers to	}	5,400,000
		7,200,000

The $\frac{1}{2}$ whereof is 900,000 l. The one
 half whereof being for Foot, was, 450,000 l.
per Ann. which, at 15 l. each, maintains
 30,000 Foot, and the rest 15000 Horse,
 General Officers, and Train of Artillery in-
 cluded; so as there was a *British* Army, for
 eight Years, of at least 45000 Men.

The Army who reduced the Rebellion,
 did *Anno* 1652, consist of near 35000
 Men, as *per Debentures*.

The

of IRELAND.

7

The *Irish* transported into Foreign parts, between 1651 and 1654. were 34,000 Men.

The *Irish* Army could not but be more than double to the *English*.

The Claymants of Land, or the number of Proprietors before the War was.

Of all that claimed innocency 7 in 8. obtained it.

The restored Persons by innocence and proviso have more than what was their own, Anno 1641. by at least $\frac{1}{3}$.

They have gotten by forg'd Feofments of what was more than their own, at least $\frac{1}{3}$.

Of those adjudged Innocents, not $\frac{1}{3}$. were really so.

The King's Revenue in Ireland Anno 1641

The yearly charge of the Army for 20 years last past.

Of People, Houses, and Smoaks; their Number, Differences, and Values.

<p>T Here are of People, Men, } Women and Children.</p>	<p>1,100,000</p>
<p>There are of Families</p>	<p>200,000</p>
<p>Of Smoaks</p>	<p>250,000</p>
	<p>VIZ.</p>

The Political Anatomy

V I Z,

Of the People, there are <i>English</i>	200,000
Of Papists	800,000
Of Non-Papists	300,000
<i>Scots</i>	100,000
<i>Irish</i>	800,000
	2,200,000

The *Scots* are *Presbyterians*, and the *Irish*, *Papists*. But the *English* are above 100,000 legal Protestants or Conformists, and the rest are Presbyterians, Independants, Anabaptists and Quakers.

Of the Families.

Such as have no fix'd Hearths, are	160,000
Such as have but one Chimney	24,000
Such as have more than one	16,000

Of Smoaks.

The Single-Smoak-houses, are } <i>ut supra</i>	184,000
And those Houses that have more than one Chimney, have but one with another above four in each House, <i>viz.</i> in all	66,000
	250,000
	The

of I R E L A N D.

The Number of them of all degrees, who paid Poll-money, } 360,000
Anno 1661. was about }

Dublin hath Houses of more } 3,400
 than one Smoak. }

Other Cities, Towns, and Cor- } 6,000
 porations of the like. }

The rest of *Ireland* of the like 6,600
 165,000.

*And of Smiths Forges, near the same
 number, or rather $\frac{1}{3}$ more.*

*A more particular Account of the Houses in
 Ireland, which have more than one Chim-
 ney, viz.*

The Castle of <i>Dublin</i> hath Chimneys	125
The Earl of <i>Meath's</i> House in <i>Dublin</i>	27
The Houses of <i>Dublin</i> which have } above 10, are	164

*The Number of Coaches, besides Hackneys,
 near the same Number, or rather fewer.*

There be (*ut supra*) 160,000 Cabins without Chimneys, whose worth are not reckoned; but as for the others, we rate as follows, *viz.* Houses of

1 Chimney

The Political Anatomy

1 Chimny	24000 at 5 <i>l.</i> each	120,000 <i>l.</i>
of 2, and 3,	6800 at 40 <i>l.</i>	272,000 <i>l.</i>
4, 5, 6,	5600 at 100 <i>l.</i>	560,000 <i>l.</i>
7, 8, 9,	2500 at 300 <i>l.</i>	750,000 <i>l.</i>
10, 11, 12,	700 at 600 <i>l.</i>	420,000 <i>l.</i>
13, 14, 15, 16, } 17, 18, 19, 20. }	400 at 1000 <i>l.</i>	400,000 <i>l.</i>
		<hr/> 2,522,000

For 20 Transcendental-houses, }
per estimate } 78,000

Total

2,600,000

Memorandum, That not $\frac{1}{3}$ part }
of the Value of all those Houses do }
belong to other than *English* Pro- } 325,000
testants. }

To the <i>English</i>	2,275,000
There are of Non-papists in <i>Dublin</i>	28,000
In the other Cities, Towns, Cor- } porations, &c. }	72,000
In the Country	<hr/> 100,000
	2,000,000

There is in Nature but one in 500 at most who are Blind, Lame, and under incurable Impotence; so as not above 2000 in *Ireland*, whom 12000 *l.* would maintain without Scandal.

The

of IRELAND.

11

The number of young Children }
 under seven years old, and not fit } 275,000
 for Labour, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole, viz. }

The said number of Impotents	2000
The number of Soldiers	3000
	280,000

The Masters and Mistresses of }
 360 Families, wherein are above } 7,200
 six Smoaks, are }

Their Servants to their Persons

	14,400
--	--------

The Servants to the Persons of }
 such as live in 5600 Families of 4, } 11,200
 5, 6. Smoaks, are }

Servants in Families of 2, and }
 3, Smoaks } 6800

Ministers, Students, &c.	400
	320,000

People in all	1100 M.
Of above 6 years old	704
16	462
26	297
36	198
46	132
56	88
66	77

So as there are in *Ireland* fit for } 780,000
 Trade }

Which

The Political Anatomy

Which are Employed as followeth, *viz.*

For the Tillage of 500,000 } Acres of Land for Corn, Men, } and their Wives	100,000
---	---------

For Cowherds and Shepherds } to Cattel, grazing upon Seven } Millions of Acres, <i>viz.</i> six Mil- } lions of black Cattel, or their } equivalent in Horses and Sheep. } Men and their Wives.	120,000
--	---------

220,000

By the other side. 220,000

Employed about the taking of } 5000 Hogheads of Pilchards, } Boats, Nets, Hewers, &c. Men } and Women.	1000
---	------

Employed about making 1000 } Tuns of Iron, Men and Women }	2000
---	------

Smiths as by account, Men and } Women	15,000
--	--------

Their Servants to the Trade	7,500
-----------------------------	-------

Taylors and their Wives	45,000
-------------------------	--------

Carpenters and Masons, and } their Wives	10,000
---	--------

Shoemakers and their Wives	20,000
----------------------------	--------

and Servants	2500
--------------	------

Millers and their Wives	1600
-------------------------	------

Workers

of IRELAND.

Workers of Wooll and their } 30,000
Wives.

Tanners and Curriers, and } 10,000
their Wives.

331,600

Trades of Fancy and Ornament } 48,400
and their Wives.

380,000

Wherefore if the present Em- }
ployment be performed with } 400,000
380,000 Persons, it follows that }
there are to spare for other uses }

Memorandum, That in *Dublin*, where are but 4000 Families, there are at one time 1180 Ale-houses, and 91 publick Brew-houses, *viz.* near $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole; it seems, that in *Ireland*, there being 200 M. Families, that about 60 M. of them should use the same Trade.

And consequently, That 180,000 }
viz. 60 Men, 60 Women, and } 180,000
60 Servants do follow the Trade }
of Drink.

So as there are yet to spare, who } 220,000
are Cashers and Fait-neants. }

400,000

Whereas

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Whereas it is manifest, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Alehouses may be spared, even although the same quantity of Drink should be sold; then there will yet be further to spare of them

120,000	}	
and		
220,000	}	
		340,000

Having shew'd that 340,000 of spare hands are in *Ireland*, it follows to find Employments for them, which is at 7 l. *per* head, to earn *per Ann.*

This Employment may be either in order to Local Wealth, or Universal Wealth.

Local Wealth I understand to be the building of 168,000 small Stone-wall Houses, with Chimneys, Doors, Windores, Gardens and Orchards, ditch'd and quicksetted; instead of the lamentable Sties now in use; the which may cost 3 l. each, in all

1.	}	
		544,000

The planting 5 Millions of Fruit-Trees at 4 d. each.

83,000	}	
--------	---	--

Planting 3 Millions of Timber-Trees upon the Bounds and Meers of every Denomination of Lands at 3 d. each

360,000l.	}	
-----------	---	--

Of

of IRELAND.

15

Of Inclosures and Quicksets one Million of Perches at 12 d. <i>per</i> Perch.	} 1. 50,000
Fortifying the City of <i>Dublin</i>	} 30,000
Building a new Palace for the chief Governour.	} 20,000
Making there a Mold for Ship- ping.	} 15,000
Making several Rivers naviga- ble and mending High-Ways.	} 35,000
Building of 100 Churches, at 200 l. each	} 20,000
Workhouses of several sorts, Tan-Yards, Fishing Crofts, Rape-Mills, Allom and Cop- peras-works, as also Madder, Lead, Salt, &c.	} 50,000

In order to Money and Universal Wealth.

For Ten Thousand Tuns of Shipping	} 100,000
For a Stock of Wool, Hemp, Flax and Rawhides for one Years Work	} 400,000
For the Labour of Men to Ma- nufacture the same.	} 1000,000

Of

Of the Church and Benefices.

IF $\frac{1}{3}$ the Non-Papists are Non-Conformists, then there are but 50000 Legal Protestants in *Dublin* and all other Cities, Towns, &c. which require but 50 preaching Ministers.

And if there are but 50 M. Legal Protestants in the rest of *Ireland*, they require but 100 Ministers, at 500 to a Flock, whereof $\frac{1}{3}$, viz. 166 are Children.

If there be in *England* and *Wales* about 9000 Parishes, and under 30 Bishops, then every Bishop must have above 300 Parsons in his Charge.

So as one Bishop in *Ireland* is more than 30 in *England*.

Wherefore 25,000 l. would afford 150 l. per Ann. of each of 150 Ministers, and 2500 l. to the Bishop

The value of the Church-Lands and appropriate Tythes, is per Ann. above the Kings Rent due out of them.

If 100 Ministers can serve all *Ireland*, they must have Precincts of near $\frac{1}{4}$ Miles square, and consequently they must be Itinerants, and as Lecturers on week-days; and other honest ordained Men must be Priests. If

If 150, nay, if 250 Ministers would serve all *Ireland*, then 10 *per Ann.* will supply their Mortality: And consequently a Nursery of 100 will send forth 10 yearly of 10 years standing. Perhaps the Nursery need not be above half so large.

Concerning the Late Rebellion.

THE number of the People being now *Anno 1672* about 1100,000. and *Anno 1652.* about 850 M. because I conceive that 80 M. of them have in 20 years encreased by Generation 70 M. by return of banished and expelled *English*; as also by the access of new ones, 80 M. of New *Scots*, and 20 M. of returned *Irish*, being all 250 M.

Now if it could be known what number of people were in *Ireland*, *Ann. 1641.* then the difference between the said number, and 850, adding unto it the encrease by Generation, in 11 years will shew the destruction of people made by the Wars; *viz.* by the Sword, Plague, and Famine occasioned thereby.

I find, by comparing superfluous and spare Oxen, Sheep, Butter and Beef, that
there

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there was exported above $\frac{1}{3}$ more *Ann.* 1664. than in 1641. which shews there were $\frac{1}{3}$ more of people, *viz.* 1466,000; Out of which Sum take what were left *Ann.* 1652. there will remain 616,000. destroyed by the Rebellion.

Whereas the present proportion of the *British* is as 3 to 11; But before the Wars the proportion was less, *viz.* as 2 to 11. and then it follows that the number of *British* slain in 11 years was 112 thousand Souls; of which I guess $\frac{2}{3}$ to have perished by War, Plague and Famine. So as it follows that 37,000 were massacred in the first year of Tumults: So as those who think 154,000 were so destroyed, ought to review the grounds of their Opinion.

It follows also, that about 504 M. of the *Irish* perished, and were wasted by the Sword, Plague, Famine, Hardship and Banishment, between the 23 of *October* 1641. and the same day 1652.

Wherefore those who say, That not $\frac{1}{3}$ of them remained at the end of the Wars, must also review their opinions; there being by this Computation near $\frac{2}{3}$ of them; which Opinion I also submit.

There

of IRELAND

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There were transported of them into *Spain; Flanders; France,* 34,000 Soldiers; and of Boys, Women, Priests, &c. no less than 6000 more, where not half are returned. } 40,000.

If *Ireland* had continued in peace for the said 11 years, then the 1466 M. had increased by Generation in that time to 73 M. more, making in all 1539, which were by the said Wars brought } M.
Anno 1652, to 850, viz. 689 M. } 689
for whose Blood some body should answer both to God and the King.

Anno 1650. there were before the great Plague, above one Million of People, viz. 2½ more than in *London* Anno 1665. But in that year there died in *London* by account 97,000 people, but really were 110 M.

Wherefore, if the Plague was no hotter in *Ireland* than in *England*, there must have died in *Ireland* 275 M. But 1300 dying in a Week in *Dublin*, the Plague of *London* was but ⅔ as hot; Wherefore there died in *Ireland* } M.
450

So as subtracting 412 M. 500 dying of the Plague, and 37 Massacred *English*, it follows that 167 M. died in 11 years by the Sword and Famine, and other Hardships. Which I think not incredible; for supposing $\frac{1}{2}$ the Number, *viz.* 87 M. died in 11 years, of Famine and Cold, Transportation to *Spain* and *Barbadoes*, &c. it is not hard to believe, that the other 87 M. perished by the Sword, when the *British* had Armies of near 40 M. Men, and the *Irish* of near double, sometimes on Foot.

Ann. 1653. Debentures were freely and openly sold for 4 s. and 5 s. *per* l. And 20 s. of Debenture, one place with another, did purchase two Acres of Land; at which rate all the Land of *Ireland*, if it were 8 Millions of profitable Acres, might have been had for a Million of Money, which *Ann.* 1641. was worth above 8 Millions

M.
I.

The

of IRELAND.

21

The Cattel and Stock which
Ann. 1641. was worth above
 4 Millions, reckoning one Beef
 of 20 s. value, or the Equivalent
 in other Stock to two Acres; but
Ann. 1652. the people of *Dublin*
 fetch'd Meat from *Wales*, there
 being none here, and the whole
 Cattel of *Ireland* not worth

l.
 500,000

Corn was then at 50 s. per Barrel, which
 is now, and 1641. under 12.

The Houses of *Ireland*, *Ann.*
 1641. was worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions;
 but *Ann.* 1652. not worth $\frac{1}{3}$ of
 the same

l.
 500,000

The value of people, Men,
 Women and Children in *Eng-*
land, some have computed to be
 70 l. per Head, one with another.
 But if you value the people who
 have been destroyed in *Ireland*, as
 Slaves and Negroes are usually
 rated, viz. at about 15 l. one with
 another; Men being sold for 25 l.
 and Children 5 l. each; the
 value of the people lost will be a-
 bout

10,355,000

The

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The Forces kept on Foot by all Parties for the said 11 years, were at least 80,000 Horse and Foot (for even *Ann.* 1652. the *English* were 35,000 and 34,000 *Irish* transported) the Charge whereof, Train of Artillery, and General Officers included, cannot be less than 15 l. *per Head per Ann.* which for 11 years comes to 12 Millions and 200 M. l.

The superlucration above expressed, of all which adult Men (among which were no Women nor Children) cannot be reckoned at less than 5 l. *per Head*, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the last mentioned Sum, *viz.*

Wherefore the effects of the Rebellion were these in pecuniary value. *viz.*

By loss of people	10,335,000
By loss of their superlucration of Soldiers	4,400,000
By the superlucration of the people lost, at 10 l. <i>per Head</i> for the whole 11 years, deducting 80 M. Soldiers	6,000,000
By impairing of the worth of Lands	11,000,000

of IRELAND.

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Of the Stock	3,500,000
Of the Housing	2,000,000
	37,255,000

And the 20 years Rent of all the Lands forfeited, by reason of the said Rebellion, *viz.* since the year 1652, to 1673. hath not fully defray'd the Charge of the *English* Army in *Ireland* for the said time; nor doth the said Rents at this day do the same with $\frac{2}{3}$ as much more, or above 100 M. l. *per An.* more

And the Adventurers after 10 years being out of their Principal Money, which now ought to be double by its Interest, they sold their Adventures for under 10 s. *per l.* *Ann.* 1652. in open and free Market.

The Number of Landed *Irish-Papists*, or Freeholders before the Wars, was about 3000; whereof, as appears by 800 Judgments of the Court of Claims, which fate *Ann.* 1663. upon the Innocence and Effects of the *Irish*, there were not above $\frac{1}{7}$ part or 400 guilty of the Rebellion, unto each of whom I allow 20 Followers, which would have made up an Army of 8000: But by the 49 Officers account, the *British* Army before 1649. must have been about 40 M. men; upon whom the said 8000 Nocent *Irish* so
pre,

prevail'd, as that the Peace ended in the Articles of 1648. By which the *Irish* were made at least equal Partners with His Majesty in the Government of *Ireland*; which sheweth, that the *Irish* were men of admirable Success and Courage: Unless we should rather think, that the said Court of Claims were abused by their Perjuries and Forgeries, which one would think, that a Nation, who caus'd the destruction of so many thousand Lives, for the sake of God and Religion, should not be so guilty of.

The Estates of the *Irish* before the Wars, was double to that of the *English*; but the number and natural force of the *Irish* quintuple to that of the *English*.

The Cause of the War was a desire of the *Romists*, to recover the Church-Revenue, worth about 110 M. l. *per Ann.* and of the Common *Irish*, to get all the *Englishmens* Estates; and of the 10 or 12 *Grandees* of *Ireland*, to get the Empire of the whole. But upon the playing of this Game or Match upon so great odds, the *English* won and have (among, and besides other Pretences) a Gamester's Right at least to their Estates. But as for the Bloodshed in the Contest, God best knows who did occasion it.

Of the future Settlement of Ireland, Prorogation of Rebellions, and its Union with England.

THE *English* invaded *Ireland* about 500 years since; at which time, if the *Irish* were in number about 1,200,000. *Anno* 1641. they were but 600 M. in number, 200 years ago, and not above 300,000 M. at the said time of their Invasion; for 300,000 people will, by the ordinary Course of Generation, become 1200 M. in 500 years; allowance being made for the Extraordinary Effects of Epidemical Diseases, Famines, Wars, &c.

There is at this Day no Monument or real Argument that, when the *Irish* were first invaded, they had any Stone-Housing at all, any Money, any Foreign Trade, nor any Learning but the Legend of the Saints, Psalters, Missals, Rituals, &c. viz. nor Geometry, Astronomy, Anatomy, Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture, nor the least use of Navigation, or the Art Military.

Sir *John Davys* hath expressed much Wit and Learning, in giving the Causes why *Ireland* was in no measure reduced to *English*

Irish Government, till in Queen *Elizabeths* Reign, and since; and withal offers several means, whereby what yet remains to be done, may be still effected.

The Conquest made by the *English*, and described in the Preamble of the Act of Parliament past *Ann.* 1662. for the Settlement of *Ireland*, gave means for any thing that had been reasonable of that kind; but their Forfeiteders being abroad, and suffering with His Majesty from the same usurping hands, made some diversion.

Wherefore (*Rebus sic stantibus*) what is now to be done is the Question, *viz.* What may be done by natural possibility, if Authority saw it fit?

Some furious Spirits have wished, that the *Irish* would rebel again, that they might be put to the Sword. But I declare, that motion to be not only impious and inhumane, but withal frivolous and pernicious even to them who have rashly wish'd for those occasions.

That the *Irish* will not easily rebel again, I believe from the memory of their former Successes, especially of the last, had not many Providences interpos'd; and withal from the consideration of these following Particulars, *viz.*

I. That

1. That the *British Protestants* and *Church* have $\frac{1}{4}$ of all the Lands; $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the Housing; $\frac{1}{10}$ of all the Housing in wall'd Towns, and Places of strength $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Foreign Trade. That 6 of 8 of all the *Irish* live in a brutish nasty Condition, as in Cabins, with neither Chimney, Door, Stairs nor Window; feed chiefly upon Milk and Potatoes, whereby their Spirits are not dispos'd for War. And that although there be in *Ireland* 8 *Papists* for 3 others; yet there are far more Soldiers, and Soldierlike-Men of this latter and lesser Number, than of the former.

That His Majesty, who formerly could do nothing for, and upon *Ireland*, but by the help of *England*, hath now a Revenue upon the Place, to maintain, if he pleases, 7000 Men in Arms, besides a Protestant Militia of 25000 more, the most whereof are expert in War.

That the *Protestants* have Housing enough within Places of strength within 5 Miles of the Sea-side, to receive and protect, and harbour every Man, Woman and Child belonging to them, and have also places of strength of their own properly, so situate in all parts of *Ireland*, to which they can easily travel the shortest day of the year.

That

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That being able so to secure their Persons, even upon all sudden Emergencies, they can be easily supplied out of *England* with Food sufficient to maintain them, till they have burnt 160 M. of their afore-described Cabins, not worth 50 M. l. destroy'd their Stacks and Haggards of Corn, and disturbed their Tillage, which the embody'd *British* can soon and easily atchieve.

That a few Ships of War, whereof the *Irish* have none, nor no Skill or Practice of Navigation, can hinder their relief from all Foreign help.

That few Foreigners can help them if they would. But that none, not the King of *France*, can gain advantage by so doing, even tho he succeeded. For *England* hath constantly lost these 500 years by their meddling with *Ireland*. And at this day, than when *Ireland* was never so rich and splendid, it were the advantage of the *English* to abandon their whole Interest in that Country; and fatal to any other Nation to take it, as hath been elsewhere (as I think) demonstrated; and the advantage of the Landlords of *England*, to give them the Equivalent of what they should so quit out of their own Estates in *England*.

Lastly,

Lastly, Let the *Irish* know, That there are, ever were, and will be men discontented with their present Conditions in *England*, and ready for any Exploit and Change, more than are sufficient to quell any Insurrection they can make and abide by.

Wherefore, declining all Military means of settling and securing *Ireland* in peace and plenty, what we offer shall tend to the transforming one People into the other, and the thorough union of Interests upon natural and lasting Principles; of which I shall enumerate several, tho' seemingly never so uncouth and extravagant.

1. If *Henry* the II. had or could have brought over all the people of *Ireland* into *England*, declining the Benefit of their Land; he had fortified, beautified and enrich'd *England*, and done real Kindness to the *Irish*. But the same Work is near four times as hard now to be done as then; but it might be done, even now, with advantage to all Parties.

Whereas there are now 300 M. *British*, and 800 M. *Papists*, whereof 600 M. live in the wretched way above mentioned: If an Exchange was made of but about 200 M. *Irish*, and the like number of *British* brought
over

over in their rooms, then the natural strength of the *British* would be equal to that of the *Irish*; but their Political and Artificial strength three times as great; and so visible, that the *Irish* would never stir upon a National or Religious Account.

3. There are among the 600 M. above-mentioned of the poor *Irish*, not above 20 M. of unmarried marriageable Women; nor would above two thousand *per Ann.* grow and become such. Wherefore if $\frac{1}{2}$ the said Women were in one year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ the next transported into *England*, and disposed of one to each Parish, and as many *English* brought back and married to the *Irish*, as would improve their Dwelling but to an House and Garden of 3 l. value, the whole Work of natural Transmutation and Union would in 4 or 5 years be accomplished.

The charge of making the exchange would not be 20,000 l. *per Ann.* which is about 6 Weeks Pay of the present or late Armies in *Ireland*.

If the *Irish* must have Priests, let the number of them, which is now between 2 and 3 thousand Secular and Regulars, be reduced to the competent number of 1000, which is 800 Souls to the pastorage of each Priest; which let be known persons, and
English.

English-men, if it may be. So as that when the Priests, who govern the Conscience, and the Women, who influence other powerful Appetites, shall be *English*, both of whom being in the Bosom of the Men, it must be, that no massacring of *English*, as heretofore, can happen again. Moreover, when the Language of the Children shall be *English*, and the whole Oeconomy of the Family *English*, .viz. Diet, Apparel, &c. the Transmutation will be very easy and quick.

Add hereunto, That if both Kingdoms, now two, were put into one, and under one Legislative Power and Parliament, the Members whereof should be in the same proportion that the Power and Wealth of each Nation are, there would be no danger such a Parliament should do any thing to the prejudice of the *English* Interest in *Ireland*; nor could the *Irish* ever complain of Partiality, when they shall be freely and proportionably represented in all Legislatures.

The Inconveniencies of the Not-Union, and Absurdities seem to be these, viz.

1. It is absurd, that *English-men* born, sent over into *Ireland* by the Commission of

of their own King, and there sacrificing their Lives for the King's Interest, and succeeding in his Service, should therefore be accounted Aliens, Foreigners, and also Enemies, such as were the *Irish* before *Henry* the VII. time; whom, if an *English-man* had then killed, he had suffer'd nothing for it; for it is but Indulgence and Connivance, that now the same is not still in force. For such formerly was the Condition of *Irish-men*; and that of *English-men* is now the same, otherwise than as Custom has relieved them.

It is absurd, that the Inhabitants of *Ireland*, naturally and necessarily bound to obey their Sovereign, should not be permitted to know who, or what the same is, *i. e.* Whether the Parliament of *England*, or that of *Ireland*; and in what Cases the one, and in what the other. Which uncertainty is or may be made a pretence for my Disobedience.

It is absurd, that *English-men* in *Ireland*, should either be Aliens there, or else to be bound to Laws, in the making whereof they are not represented.

It is absurd if the Legislative Power be in *Ireland*, that the final judgment of Causes between man and man, should be in *England*,
viz.

viz. the Writs of Error should remove Causes out of *Ireland*, to the *King's Bench* in *England*. That the final determination of Admiralty-Causes, and of some Causes-Ecclesiastical, should be also ended in *England*; nor that men should know whether the *Chancery* of *England* have jurisdiction in *Ireland*; and whether the Decrees of *Chancery* in one *Chancery*, can be executed in the other.

As for Inconveniencies, it is one, That we should do to Trade between the two Kingdoms, as the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies* do to all other Nations; for which cause all other Nations have war with them there.

And that a Ship trading from *Ireland* into the Islands of *America*, should be forced to unlade the Commodities shipt for *Ireland* in *England*, and afterwards bring them home; thereby necessitating the Owners of such Goods to run unnecessary hazard and Expences.

It is inconvenient that the same King's Subjects should pay Customs as Aliens, passing from one part of the same their own King's Territories to another.

The chief Objection against the remedy of these Evils is ;

That

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That his Majesty would by the Union lose much of his Double-Customs. Which being true, let's see what the same amounts unto; and if it be sufficient to hinder the remedy of these Evils, and if it be irreparable by some other way.

Ann. 1664. which was the best year of Trade that hath been these many years in *Ireland*, when neither Plague nor Wars impeached it, and when men were generally disposed to Splendor and Liberality, and when the Act for hindring Cattel coming out of *Ireland* into *England*, was not yet made; nor that made for unlading in *England* Ships bound from *America* into *Ireland*; I say, in that year the Customs upon exported and imported Commodities, between *Ireland* and *England*, was but ———

————— but not $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof, which since, how easily may it be added to the other Charges upon *England* and *Ireland*, which are together perhaps 1500 M. *per Ann*?

2. If it be for the good of *England* to keep *Ireland* a distinct Kingdom, why do not the predominant Party in Parliament (suppose the *Western* Members) make *England* beyond *Trent* another Kingdom, under Commerce, and take Tolls and Customs upon the new Borders? Or why was there
ever

ever a Union between *England* and *Wales*, the good effects and fruits whereof were never questioned? And why may not the entire Kingdom of *England* be farther Cantoniz'd, and infinitely for the advantage of Parties?

As for the Practice; The Peers of *Ireland* assembled in Parliament, may depute so many of their number, as make the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the Peers of *England*, to be call'd by Writ into the Lords-House of *England*: And the Commons in *Ireland*, assembled in like manner, may depute the like proportion of other Members to sit with the Commons of *England*, the King and that House admitting of them.

But if the Parliament of *England* be already the Legislative Power of *Ireland*, why may they not call a competent Number out of *Ireland*, as aforesaid; or in some other more convenient manner?

All these Shifts and Expedients are necessary but for the first time, until the matter be agreed upon by both Nations, in some one Parliament.

'Tis suppos'd that the Wealth of *Ireland* is about the $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of *England*; and the King's Revenue in both Kingdoms seems about that proportion.

Of

Of the Government of IRELAND.

THE Government of *Ireland* is by the King, 21 Bishops (whereof four are Arch-Bishops) and the Temporal Peers; whereof some part, ———— by reason of the late Rebellion, do not sit in Parliament.

By about 3000 Freeholders, and the Members of about 100 Corporations, the University at *Dublin* reckoned for one, represented in the House of Commons, by about 270 Knights, Citizens and Burgeses.

The Parliament so constituted, have a Negative upon any Law that the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall offer to the King, and which the King and his Council in *England* shall under the Great Seal remit to the said Parliament.

The Sheriffs of Counties, and of Cities and Counties in *Ireland* are 40, finally appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, each of which hath about Ten Bailiffs.

The Chief Governour, called sometimes Lord-Lieutenant, sometimes Lord-Deputy, sometimes Lords Justices, with a Council, at this time consisting of about 50 Members,

bers, do govern in all Matters belonging to the Peace, Prerogative, &c.

There be five Courts, *viz.* a *Chancery*, consisting of a Lord-Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and two, three or four Sallariated Masters of *Chancery*. The *King's-Bench*, of a Lord-Chief-Justice, and two other Judges. The *Common-Pleas* of the like: The *Exchequer*, of a Lord-Chief-Baron, and two other Barons, with the Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*: And a Prerogative, whereof the Primate of *Armagh* is Judge.

There is also a Palatinate-Court in *Tipperrary*, whereof the Duke of *Ormond* is Lord of the Liberties and Regalities to it belonging. There is also a Court of *Admiralty*: Every Bishop hath also two Courts. And there have been formerly and lately (but now *An.* 1672. suspended) a Presidency of *Munster*, and another of *Connaght*, who meddle not with Life or Limb, nor Titles of Land.

There is also a *Court-Marshal*, for the Affairs of the Army, who in times of peace often transmit accus'd persons to the Civil-power.

To all these Courts do belong ———
 ——— Officers, ——— Councillors of
 Law, whereof I reckon ——— are
 of

of the first Classis, gaining by Estimation about 600 l. *per Ann.* each ————
 of the 2d. gaining about 300 l. *per Ann.* And
 ———— of the 3d gaining not above
 100 l. *per Ann.* There are also ————
 sworn Attornies, gaining about 120 l. *per
 Ann.* one with another.

There are in *Ireland* about 950 Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Lord-Chancellor; an Head-Constable for each Barony or Hundred, being 252; and a Petty Constable for each Parish; whereof are about 2278.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Arch-Deacons, Deans of Cathedral-Churches, in all which there are now actually but one Quite entire; and that in *Dublin*, serving both at *Christ-Church*, and *St. Patrick's*. And the Parsons, Vicars and Curates for the *Protestant-Religion*, are in all *Ireland* at this day near 500, and about half the Tythes are Improprate, and belonging to Lay-men.

This is the State of the External and Apparent Government of *Ireland*, so far as it concerns the Number and Species of Persons managing the same. But the Internal and Mystical Government of *Ireland* is thus, *viz.*

i. There

1. There are always about Twenty Gentlemen of the *Irish* Nation and *Papish-Religion*, who by reason of their Families, good Parts, Courtly Education and Carriage, are supported by the *Irish* to negotiate their Concernments at the Court of *England*, and of the Vice-Roy in *Ireland*

These men raise their Contributions by the Priests (who actually and immediately govern the People.) The Priests are govern'd by at least 24 *Romish* Bishops, all of whom have a long time been conversant in *France, Spain, Italy, Germany, England*, whereas Chaplains and Almoners, &c. they have made an interest with the governing Men and Ministers of State in those several Kingdoms, and have obtained some Benefits and Preferments from them.

So as the Body of the *Irish-Papists* (being about 800 M. whereof near 700 M. do live in wretched Cabbins, without Chimney or Window) are govern'd by about 1000 Secular Priests, and 2500 Friars and Regulars of several Orders; whereof most are *Franciscans*, next *Dominicans* and *Augustins*, but few *Capuchins* and *Jesuits* or *Carthusians*. These, I say, are govern'd by their respective Bishops and Superiors, whom the Ministers

nisters of Foreign States do also govern and direct.

So as upon the whole matter, the *Irish*, who are the Bulk of the Nation, are govern'd indirectly by Foreign Power; and so are the aforementioned Lay-Patriots, their support coming from the Clergy constituted as aforesaid, and who do notoriously exercise their Spiritual Jurisdiction in *Ireland*: And do also exert a Temporal Power, by prevailing with *Papist*-Justices of the Peace, to send such to Gaol as are disobedient to the Clergy, upon feigned or frivolous Complaints, which they cause to be brought against them.

The Judges aforementioned, all but the Chancellor, go Circuits, whereof there are five twice every year, excepting only the one County of *Kerry*.

There is an University at *Dublin*, but lying for the most part within one College, wherein are a Provost and seven Senior and Ruling Fellows; Nine Junior Fellows; sixty Scholars; and at this time ——— Commoners and other Students.

There was about the year 1669 erected a College of *Physicians*, consisting of a President, and 13 Fellows.

There

There are belonging to the Prerogative, Arch-Deacons Courts, Court-Martial and Admiralty-Courts, not above 10 Advocates, and 30 Proctors.

There are in the City of *Dublin* a Lord-Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, 48 Sheriffs Peers, and 96 of the Common-Council. There are besides, Companies or Corporations of Trades-men.

There is lately instituted an Hospital for poor Children, not yet fully perfected nor endowed.

There is also an Hospital for Sick, Lame, and Old Soldiers, but without Endowment, and standing but at discretion and pleasure.

There are in and near *Dublin*, three Publick Prisons, and one House of Correction.

Lastly, I must intimate, that the Footmanship for which the *Irish* 40 years ago were very famous, is now almost quite lost among them, every man now keeping a small Garran to ride on, unless in such rocky and craggy places, where 'tis easier to go a foot than to ride.

Of the Militia and Defence of IRELAND.

THERE be in *Ireland*, as elsewhere, two Militias; one are the Justices of Peace, their Militia of High and Petty Constables; as also the Sheriffs Militia of his Servants and Bailiffs, and *Passé Comitatus* upon extraordinary occasions.

Of these all together there are in *Ireland* near 3000; all of which are bound within their severall Districts, there to act, and not elsewhere.

There is, or hath lately been an Army in *Ireland*, of about thirty Troops of Horse, and sixty Companies of Foot, with a Regiment of Guard at *Dublin*, as a Life-Guard for the Lord Lieutenant, making in all about five thousand Men.

There is also a Protestant Militia, of about 24000 Men, *viz.* about ten thousand Horse, and the rest Foot.

The people of *Ireland* are all in Factions and Parties, called *English* and *Irish*, *Protestants* and *Papists*: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to *Papists*, *Ann.* 1641. Of which the *Irish* that are vested by Restoration, seem rather to take part with the devested.

sted. And the chief Pique which the *Po-pish-Clergy* have at the *Protestants* is, that they have the Church Livings and Jurisdic-tions ; for the exercise of their Function they have most freely, and had, when they under-took their Project in 1641. The differences between the *Old Irish*, and *Old English Papists* is asleep now, because they have a Common Enemy.

The *Old Protestants* of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James's* Plantation (till of late) did not much love the *New English* ; who came over since 1641, or rather since 1646. & 1648. because they envied the great Shares which they had gotten of the forfeited Lands from the Late Usurpers. But now they also are well enough together, since the said *Old Protestants* have had good Proviso's in the Acts of Settlement and Satisfaction for their Service before *June 1649.* and since the Church-Revenues have been augmented by the Forfeitures ; but chiefly, for that the said *Old Protestants* have all the Power and Preferments Civil, Military, and Ecclesia-stical.

Of the *New English*, some are *Confor-mists*, others not : And some have fallen in with other Parties, and others not.

Of the Old Protestants, there are also Parties, I cannot say Factions, chiefly denominated by the Names of their Families, as the *Butlers* and *Fitz-Gerralds* were of old.

But to return; The chief Factions are the vested and divested of forfeited Lands: all *Irish* and *Papists* generally fearing the latter, and most *English* and *Protestants* the former, as appears in all Juries and Testimonies given where the Lands or Lives of one or other are concerned. Now in some Counties, as in *Kerry*, many Forfeitures happened, and few Restorations, and there also few *English* were ever planted, nor can well endure to live: So as the first sort of Militia in these and other like Counties, are *Irish-Papists*, divested and discontented Persons. Whereby the few *English* there, can have no Justice executed, for want of hand wherewith to do it: Nor can they easily get indifferent Juries, but that the Sheriffs are *English* for the most part, and most commonly Protestants. In which Case, some have been of opinion, that the other Militia, namely the Army, may both in Law and Reason supply this defect in times when there is not occasion for them, to guard the Land from Invasion and Rebellion.

on. For why might not 30 Sheriffs be taken out of 120 Officers of the Army, *viz.* 60 Captains and Lieutenants of Horse, and 60 Captains of Foot? And why may not such be as responsible for executing just Sentences, as any other? And what Tenor is there in the Force which a Bailiff useth, more than in that which one call'd a Soldier carries with him. And why should the Military Officer or Sheriff use more force or terror than to make the Debtor or Malefactor answer the Law, and obey the Sentence of a Civil Court? And is it not more convenient and easy in great riotous Contempts, to bring a Troop or Company, whose Trade it is to use Arms and apply Force dexterously, than to use the *Posse-Comitatus*; that is, to call abundance of men from their Labour and Calling, to attempt things of Danger, which they do not understand? Moreover, if the General can quarter the Army where he pleases, and that the Sheriffs or Constable can, in their respective Precincts, call whom he pleases to his assistance; then the General can cause such a competent Force to be quartered in those thin peopled Counties. And the Sheriffs and Justices can call such to their assistance, excepting where such Soldiers are in formal
Gari-

The Political Anatomy

Garisons upon actual Duty, or in other cases to be agreed upon between the Civil and Military Powers so call'd; although there can be no Countrey without Force, nor any Army without a Policy and Discipline. But of this let the Lawyers talk further.

As for the Military Force of *Ireland*, vulgarly and properly so call'd, 1. The standing Army is such as the present Revenue can well maintain, which perhaps is, or very lately was about 6000, and is every year or other year changed, as to his Majesty seems best. 2. The Protestant Militia now already established and formed, is about 24 or 25 thousand men, most of them already experienc'd in the Wars of *Ireland*.

The Third, of grand Force against Foreign Invasions, I conceive may be 70 M. Men of the best affected, and least Pope-affected *Irish*; for so many I conceive the 30000 of the standing Army and present Militia could well Officer and Command. Now that 100 M. may be spar'd to send as Soldiers in a time of extremity, I think it plain, for that there are 550 M. Males in *Ireland*, whereof 150 M. can perform all the necessary Labor of Husbandmen and Trades-men; 200 M. of them are perhaps under

der 16, and above 60. Nor doth the quality of the remaining, exempt them from service, who are to stand for a reserve.

And this Force I take to be sufficient to resist any number of men which any Prince of the World hath Shipping enough to bring into *Ireland*, with such Horse, Arms, Ammunition and Victuals as are for such an Enterprize.

To say nothing, that the substance of *Ireland* is chiefly Cattel, which be easily removed to waste the Countrey, where the Enemy shall land.

And how considerable the standing Army of 6000 men, and the Veteran Militia, of above 24000, who have not only the Command, but the possession and propriety of all the strong and terrible Places in *Ireland*, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the Horse serviceable in War, and at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of all Shipping, and *England* to help and countenance, hath been competently mentioned before; and that the Bulk of the *Irish* are the Inhabitants of the aforementioned 160 M. wretched Cabins-men, slavishly bred and dealt with by their own Lords and Patriots; and that the restored *Irish*, restored to their Estates almost by Miracle, will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking

Of

Of the Cœlum and Solum of Ireland.

BY the Cœlum or Sky, I understand the Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture, Weight and Susceptions of Air; and the Impressions made upon it, *viz.* The state of the Winds, as whether the Wind blows in *Ireland* in comparison with, or differently from other Places; as from what points of the Compass the Wind blows most frequently or fiercely, and what proportion of the whole year from each Point. 2. As to Heat and Cold, I conceive the same ought to be measur'd by the Weather-Glass or *Thermometer*. 3. As to Wetness or Moisture, by the shrinking of Lute-strings, by the quantity of Rain falling upon a certain quantity of level superficies, and by the quantity of Water dried up with the same time out of a Vessel of like Figure, and equal dimensions.

As for other changes in the Air, supposed to depend upon the gravity or levity thereof, I suppose the same is to be known by the Instrument call'd the *Barrimeter*. *Lastly*, To the much or little Sunshine, whereof *Ireland* hath been much abus'd; the same is to be measur'd by an Instrument found for that purpose. Where-

Wherefore since it is small satisfaction to say the Air of *Ireland* is mild and temperate, inclin'd to moisture, &c. And since the true and clear knowledge thereof depends upon several long, tedious, and reiterated Observations, simple and comparative, made in the several parts of *Ireland*, in the several Seasons of the Year, and compar'd with the like Observations, made with the same or like Instruments, in the several parts of the Earth; we must for the present only say, that there are in being the several Instruments following, *viz.*

1. An Instrument to measure the motion of the Wind, and consequently its strength.

2. How many Hours in the day in the whole year it blows from any point of the Compass.

3. To measure what quantity of Rain falls in the year upon any quantity or space of ground.

4. What Air is most desiccative of moistness.

5. What Alterations are made in the gravity and levity of the Air from Hour to Hour.

6. The

6. The Thermometer or Weather-Glass of the better sort.

7. The Instrument to measure and fore-tel Frost and Snow.

Which Instruments many men must make use of in the several parts of *Ireland*, and the rest of the World, and corresponding with each other, communicate and correct their Observation by Reason.

In the mean time let it suffice to say, that at *Dublin* the Wind blows 2 parts of 5 from the South-West to the West, one part from South-West to the South; one other from the West to North-East, and the rest from the North-East to the South; 3 parts of 10 between West and South-West ∴ between S. W. and S. S. E. ∴ between S. S. E. and N. E. by N. ∴ N. E. by N. to N. & W. or very near thereabouts.

2. That from the 10th of *Septemb.* to the 10th of *March*, it blows a kind of Storm for some time or other almost every day.

3. That the Snow lies not long in the lower ground of *Ireland*. Nor doth it freeze more than what it doth in *France*, *Holland*, or *England*.

4. The

4. The Rain falling at *Dublin* and *London* for the Month *October*, 1663. was but 20 to 19. That the windiness of the same Month was at *Dublin* 20. and at *London* but 17.

5. As for the healthfulness of the Climate, City, or other space of Land; It must be first known how many people are in a certain day living in it, and then the *quota pars* which die *per Ann.* for many years together; and for the fruitfulness, how many Births.

6. As to Longevity, enquiry must be made into some good old Register of (suppose) 20 persons, who all were born and buried in the same Parish, and having cast up the time which they all lived as one man, the Total divided by 20 is the life of each one with another; which compared with the like Observation in several other places, will shew the difference of Longevity, due allowance being made for extraordinary contingences, and Epidemical Diseases happening respectively within the period of each Observation.

Wherefore Matters being not as yet prepared for these Experiments, I can say nothing clearly of them; Only, That it seems by the best Estimates and Approaches that I have been able to make, that *London* is
more

more healthful than *Dublin* by 3 in 32.

Having said thus much of the *Cælum* or Air, or rather of the *Ingenium*, and way of distinguishing Airs in a better manner than usual: We come next to try the nature of the Soil by the like Expedients.

To which purpose, first know, that the Perch of *Ireland* is 21 Foot, that of *England* but 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wherefore the Acre of 160 Perches is as 121 to 196, that is 121 *Irish* Acres do make 196 *English* Statute Acres. Now in *Ireland* a Milch-Cow, if *English* breed, upon two Acres of Pasture, and with as much Hay as will grow upon $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre of Meadow, will yield *præter propter* 3 Gallons of Milk for 90 days, one with another, and one Gallon at a Medium for 90 more, and for 90 more scarce $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Gallon one day with another, and for 90 more, dry. Wherefore it follows, that such a Cow upon such feeding, gives above one Tun and half; nay, 384 Gallons of Milk *per Ann.* And that if the Rent of the said two Acres of Pasture be 5 s. *per Ann.* and of the half Acre of Meadow 3. in all 8 s. That the Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing, expecting what the value and hazard of the Cow, and the labour of milking and looking to her, shall add unto that price; which I suppose not above as much more. The

The said quantity of Milk will make $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and 1 C. of Whey-Butter, besides Whey for the Swine: Or else 2 C. of Butter, and 1 C. of Skim-Milk-Cheese, besides Whey as abovesaid; for Drink to the People, and Food for Swine.

Mem. That one Bull suffices for about 20 Cows. That a Cow continues Milch and bearing, from 3 or 4 years old to 12, sometimes 20, tho seldom suffer'd to live so long. And that three Dairy-women will manage 20 Cows, and do much work of o-ther kind between while; and that one Man will look to them and their Food.

An Ox of 6 or 7 years old will not require so much feeding as a Milch-Cow, but will be maintained with two Acres of good Pasture only, or with $1\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Pasture, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Hay, in hard Winters.

An Horse requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, as a Garran, and a small Horse or *Irish* Garran $1\frac{2}{3}$, or thereabouts.

Eight or ten Sheep are equivalent for feeding to an Ox.

It is further to be noted, that } 1. C.
a Calf at a Month old weighs } $\frac{1}{2}$

That

That an Ox is come to its full
 growth at 6 years old, and then } 7 C.
 may weigh alive }
 The 4 quarters of such an Ox weighs 5 C.
 The Hide, $\frac{3}{4}$ l.
 The Tallow 80 l.

And consequently the said Ox }
 gaineth every year of weight in } 1.
 Flesh to eat }

In Hide _____

In Tallow _____

The Offal Worth, besides half }
 of the whole. }

The difference between lean Beef and fat
 Beef in value is as 5 to 9.

In Sheep the increase of their Flesh, Skin
 and Tallow, is about the same proportion.
 And yet Sheeps Flesh is sold dearer than
 Beef, because of the great trouble and ha-
 zard about Sheep.

A Fleece of Wool in *Ireland* is about 2 l.
 weight.

An Hog eats such things as Sheep and Ox-
 en do not, *viz.* Roots, Acorns, and con-
 sequently the same Land will maintain a
 proportion of Hogs above Sheep and Oxen.
 One-Cowherd will serve an hundred Oxen ;
 one Shepherd 1000 Sheep.

From

of IRELAND.

55

From all that hath been said, we collect, that the natural and genuine Rent of Lands in *Ireland*, not that of Money, or Gold and Silver; is

Of Milk, deducting Charges	— Gall.
Of Beef and Mutton	— — — — —
Of Hides and Skin	— — — — —
Of Offall	— — — — —
Of Wooll.	— — — — —

So as where Lands produce more or less *per Ann. communibus annis* of these Commodities, the same is to be accounted more or less fertile than that of *Ireland*.

Moreover from hence we shall endeavour to gather the number of Cattel in *Ireland*, as followeth, *viz.*

There being 7¹/₂ Millions of Acres of good Meadow, Arable, and Pasture-Land in *Ireland*, besides Bog with Shrub-wood, &c. commonly call'd unprofitable Land; and for that $\frac{1}{2}$ a Million supplies the Inhabitants with Corn for Bread and Drink, Man and Beast, Hemp, Flax and Rape, as shall be hereafter shewn from the number of the people, their manner of eating, from the number of Mills, and from the value of the Tythes, &c. supposing the other 7 Millions to be competently well stockt, let us first
see

see how many Houses there may probably be.

To which purpose, remember that there are 184 M. Families, whose Houses have but one or no Chimney. Now I guess, that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of this number keep a small Horse call'd a Garran, which is 61,000 Garrans for Tillage; and I suppose that the 16,000 Families have for the Coach and Saddle near 40 M. Horses. So as in *Ireland* there are about 100 M. Horses, whose Food requires 100 M. Acres of good Pasture, 50 M. Acres of Meadow, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre of Oat-Land, *viz.* about 16,000 Acres. In all 166 M. Acres: Or if the Horses be such as require little or no Hay and Oats, as the Horses of poor people do not, then as aforesaid 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres is allowed to each Horse.

The Wooll which is usually exported, being a little above 2 Millions of pounds, grows upon 1000 M. Sheep: And the Wooll which cloaths the Nation, being about 1100 M. Bodies, at — l. each for Cloths, Hats and Stockins, requires 6000 M. more; and so 3 Millions more of Sheep, in all 4 Millions. The feeding whereof at 5 to an Acre, require 800 M. Acres. So as Horse and Sheep require one Million of Acres. So as there remains $\frac{1}{2}$, a Million being allow'd
for

for all other Cattel, Beasts and Vermine) 5 Millions for great Cattel, which will feed about 3 Millions of that Species.

If there be 3 Millions of } 700 M. under
Black Cattel, there be } 3 years old. 600
1500 M. of Males, *viz.* } between 3 and 6.
25 M. Bulls. } 175 above 6.

Of Females 1500 M. whereof $\frac{2}{3}$ are milch-Cows, *viz.* 600 M. 600 M. Calves and Heifers under 3, and 300 of other sorts.

Where note, that of all the Black-Cattel above-named, there are 60 M. exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. Of the Sheep not 100 M.

Of Butter, whereof one of the 600 M. Milch-Cows may well yield 1 C. weight *per Ann.* but 26000 C, or the proceed of 26000 Cows. From whence may be seen whether the Trade of those Commodities be yet at best: For I guess that the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole Stock may be annually spent at home, or exported abroad.

It remains only to say, that one *Irish* Acre of *Irish* Land, requires of Seed, and returns as followeth.

Seed.

Wheat 4 Bushels, and produces 16 to 36.

Rye 4. 20 to 40.

Bean-

Bean-Barly 6	20 to 48
Oats 6	16 to 32
Barley 4	20 to 40
Pease 4	12 to 18

One Horfe plows 10 Acres, and there goes 1 Man to 3 Hòrfses.

Of the Proportion in value, which the several Counties in Ireland do bear to each other, viz.

By Sir
John Bod-
ly.

THE value or proportion of the several Counties in *Ireland*, doth seem much to depend upon the number of Acres which each doth contain. And therefore, and for several other Reasons, most of the Land of *Ireland* hath, within these last 40 years, been admeasured by the Chain and Instrument, *viz.* The King and Queens Counties, about the Year 1630. The County of *Londonderry*, when the City of *London* undertook the Plantation by one Mr. *Raven*; *Connought* and *Tipperary*, in the Earl of *Strafford's* time, by several hands, sometimes conducted by Mr. *William Gilbert*.

The

The Lands belonging to Papists *Ann.* 1641. in the three Provinces of *Munster*, *Lemster* and *Ulster*, by Sir *William Petty*. Other Protestant Lands in the same three Provinces, in order to regulate Contributions, by the Owners of the said Lands themselves: But in so divided and separated a manner, that little Accompt can be given of them, besides what was collected by the said Sir *William Petty*; who at his own charge, besides those Maps of every Parish, which by his Agreement he delivered into the Surveyor-General's Office, he hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony, or Hundred; as also of every County, engraven in Copper, and the like of every Province, and of the whole Kingdom. All which, could the Defects of them be supplied with the yet unmeasured Lands, would be exposed to publick view.

Now as to the value of these Lands, they were *Ann.* 1642. rated to and by the Adventurers as followeth, *viz.* in *Lemster*. at 12 s. per Acre; in *Munster* at 9 s. in *Connaught* at 6 s. and in *Ulster* at 4 s. and to pay 1 Farthing per *Ann.* Quit-rent to the King out of each Shillings-worth of Land so rated, *viz.* 3 d. or 12 Farthings for an Acre in *Lemster* rated at 12 s. 9 q. or 2½ an Acre for

for Lands in *Munster*, rated at 9 s. & sic de caeteris. Wood, Bog, and Mountain, to be cast in over and above.

Afterwards the Soldiers, who were to have the satisfaction of their Arrears at the same rate, not being willing to cast Lots upon such desperate hazards, did *Ann.* 1653. equalize Counties within each Province, viz. took some in *Lemster*, at 1 l. 2 s. per Acre, some at 1 l. &c. And those who were satisfied *Ann.* 1655. and afterwards, did equalize not only Counties, but Baronies also, valuing some Baronies in *Lemster* at 1 l. 4 s. per Acre, and some but at 6 s. and others at all rates between these two extremes. But so as that, notwithstanding all the said differences, the whole Province should be given and taken at 12 s. per Acre, according to the then Law. And the Inequality remaining after this Equalization, was to be corrected by a Lot.

I could here insert all the particulars of these Transactions, but conceive it impertinent to my purpose, especially since they may be seen upon Record. The next and best of all preceding equalization, was that which the Concernees of each County made in order to regulate the heavy Contributions paid to the Usurpers before His Majesty's

jesties Restoration, and when no Quit-Rent was yet due. And in order to this work, not Baronies as before, but Parishes, nay, particular Farms were also equalized. What was done herein, was not publickly recorded, but collected by the curious, and too Bulky to be here inserted. Only take notice, that these Valuations were made as Parties interested could prevail upon and against one another by their Attendance, Friends, Eloquence and Vehemence; for what other Foundation of Truth it had in Nature, I know not.

Next to this Valuation, there was, in order to a certain Gift presented to His Majesty, by the Adventurers and Soldiers, of a years value of all their Lands as it yielded *Ann.* 1659. next immediately before his Restoration. There issued a Commission, *Ann.* 1663. to enquire and settle the said Values. And about 1667. there were made two several Valuations more; the one in order to reprize such who had restored Lands to the Innocent *Irish* in equal value; and another was a Determination what each Land was worth *Ann.* 1659. (whatever it yielded): Both which, especially the latter, are upon Record most authentically. Moreover, *Ann.* 1653, and 1654. there were Inquisitions taken of the Values which
all

all and every parcel of Land in *Ireland* yielded *Ann.* 1641. There have been also several Acts of the chief Powers *pro tempore*, for apportioning what proportion of a certain Sum to be levied in general, should in particular be charg'd oneach County, *viz.* *Ann.* 1657. there was an Act of the Usurper's Parliament to that purpose. *Ann.* 1662. There was an Act for raising 30 M.l. as a Present to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*; and another for raising of for several publick Uses. And *Ann.* 1672. for the equal raising of 30000 l. *per Ann.* upon all the Lands and Houses of the whole Nation. There be also Accompts of what was raised out of each County by way of Subsidy and Pole-money, paid *Ann.* 1661. All which may be of much light to those who have such designs as the same will answer. But I being assur'd by whom, and for what ends, and by what means every such Valuations and Inquisitions were respectively made, had rather attempt some Rule in nature, whereby to value and proportionate the Lands of *Ireland*: The first whereof I propose to be; That how many Men, Women and Children live in any Countrey Parish, that the Rent of that Land is near about so many times 15. s. be the quantity
and

and quality of the Land what it will. 2. That in the meanest of the 160 M. Cabbins, one with another are five Souls, in the 24,000 six Souls. In all the other Houses Ten a piece, one with another.

The TABLE.

BUT to make nearer approaches to the perfection of this Work, 'twould be expedient to know the Content of Acres of every Parish, and withal, what quantity of Butter, Cheese, Corn, and Wooll, was raised out of it for three years consequent; for thence the natural Value of the Land may be known, and by the number of People living within a Market-days Journey, and the Value of their housing, which shews the Quality and Expence of the said People; I would hope to come to the knowledge of the Value of the said Commodities, and consequently the Value of the Land; by deducting the hire of Working-People in it. And this brings me to the most important Consideration in Political Oeconomics, *viz.* how to make a *Par* and *Equation* between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone.

alone. To which purpose, suppose two Acres of Pasture-land inclosed, and put thereinto a wean'd Calf, which I suppose in twelve Months will become 1 C. heavier in eatable Flesh; then 1 C. weight of such Flesh, which I suppose fifty days Food, and the Interest of the Value of the Calf, is the value or years Rent of the Land. But if a Mans labour ————— for a year can make the said Land to yield more than sixty days Food of the same, or of any other kind, then that overplus of days food is the Wages of the Man; both being expressed by the number of days food. That some Men will eat more than others, is not material, since by a days food we understand $\frac{1}{100}$ part of what 100 of all Sorts and Sizes will eat, so as to Live, Labour, and Generate. And that a days food of one sort, may require more labour to produce, than another sort, is also not material, since we understand the easiest-gotten food of the respective Countries of the World.

As for example, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice, or a quart of Milk, or a pound of Bread, or a pound and quarter of Flesh, &c. each, in the respective place where each is the easiest

easiest gotten food. But if Rice be brought out of *India* into *Ireland*, or Oatmeal carried from *Ireland* thither; then in *India* the pint of Oatmeal must be dearer than half a pint of Rice, by the freight and hazard of Carriage, & *vice-versa*, & *sic de cæteris*. For, as for pleasant taste, I question whether there be any certainty, or regularity of the same in Nature, the same depending upon Novelty, opinion of Virtue, the recommendation of others, &c. Wherefore the days food of an adult Man, at a Medium, and not the days labour, is the common measure of Value, and seems to be as regular and constant as the value of fine Silver. For an ounce, suppose, of Silver in *Peru* is equivalent to a days food, but the same in *Russia* is equivalent to four days food, by reason of the Freight, and hazard in carrying the same from *Peru* to *Russia*; and in *Russia* the price of Silver shall grow to be worth more days labour, if a Workman can by the esteem and request of Silver Utensils earn more than he can on other materials. Wherefore I valued an *Irish* Cabbin at the number of days food, which the Maker spent in building of it.

By

By the 'same way we must make a Par and Equation between Art and Simple Labour; for if by such Simple Labour I could dig and prepare for Seed a hundred Acres in a thousand days; suppose then, I spend a hundred days in studying a more compendious way, and in contriving Tools for the same purpose; but in all that hundred days dig nothing, but in the remaining nine hundred days I dig two hundred Acres of Ground; then I say, that the said Art which cost but one hundred days Invention is worth one Mans labour for ever; because the new Art, and one Man, perform'd as much as two Men could have done without it.

By the same way we make an Equation between Art and Opinion. For if a Picture-maker, suppose, make Pictures at 5 *l.* each; but then, find that more Persons would employ him at that rate than his time would extend to serve them in, it will certainly come to pass that this Artist will consider whether as many of those who apply to him at 5 *l.* each Picture, will give 6 *l.* as will take up his whole time to accommodate; and upon this Computation he pitcheth the Rate of his Work.

By

By the same way also an Equation may be made between drudging Labour, and Favour, Acquaintance, Interest, Friends, Eloquence, Reputation, Power, Authority, &c. All which I thought not amiss to intimate as of the same kind with finding an Equation between Land and Labour, all these not very pertinent to the Proportionation of the several Counties of *Ireland*.

Wherefore to return to the matter in hand, I say, that the Quantity of Commodity produced, and the Quantity of the ——— shews the effects of the Land; and the number of People living thereupon; with the Quality of their housing; shews the Value of the Commodity; for one days delicate and exquisit Food may be worth ten of ordinary. Now the Nature of Peoples feeding may be estimated by the visible part of their Expence, which is their housing. But such helps of knowing the Value of Lands, I am not yet able to furnish.

Of the Money of IRELAND.

Money is understood to be the uniform Measure and Rule for the Value of all Commodities. But whether in that sense there be any Money, or such Rule in the World, I know not, much less in *Ireland*, tho' most are perswaded that Gold and Silver Money is such. For 1. The proportion of value between pure Gold and fine Silver, alters as the Earth and Industry of Men produce more of one than of the other; that is to say, Gold has been worth but twelve times its own weight in Silver; of late it has been worth fourteen, because more Silver has been gotten. That of Gold proportionably, *i. e.* about twelve times as much Silver has been raised as of Gold, which makes Gold dearer. So there can be but one of the two Metals of Gold and Silver to be a fit matter for Money. Wherefore, if Silver be that one Metal fit for Money; then Gold is but a Commodity very like Money. And as things now stand, Silver only is the matter of Money; and that elsewhere as well as in *Ireland*.

2. The

2. The value of Silver rises and falls it self; for Men make Vessels of coyned Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coynage, and withal, more than they could expect by employing the same Silver as Money in a way of Trade. Now the Accidents of so doing, make Silver rise and fall, and consequently take from the perfect Aptitude for being an uniform steady Rule and Measure of all other things.

The Mischiefs and Inconveniencies hitherto mentioned, are common to all times and places; but in *Ireland* are more particular; and stand thus, *viz.*

A piece of 8 Rials being full 17. penny weight, passeth for 4 s. 9 d. if it want but $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of the weight, tho half a grain of Silver be worth but the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Farthing, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Penny, then it passeth for 3 d less, *viz.* 4 s. 6 d. and if it weigh ten grains above 17 d. weight, it passeth but for 4 s. 9 d. On the other hand, if it weigh but 12 d. weight, it passeth nevertheless for 4 s. 6 d. And if the Silver be course, if not so course, as not to be called Silver, yet still it passeth for the same. Moreover, the fineness cannot be determined by common Eyes scarce at all, by the best not within 4 d. in an Ounce,
by

by the Touchstone not within 2 *d.* and by the Test it self not within an half-penny. Lastly, The Scales and Weights differ so much from each other, as what is 4 *s.* 9 *d.* in one House, is but 4 *s.* 6 *d.* in the next, & *vice versa*. From whence it comes to pass, that all pieces weighing above 17 *d.* weight, are cull'd out to buy or make pieces of 14 *d.* weight pass for 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

2. Other Species of Coyn, which *pro rata* contain the same quantity of the like Gold and Silver, with the piece of eight Rials, goes in one Species for more, in another for less. What hath been said of the Silver-species, may be said of the Gold-species; and what differences are between Silver and Silver, and between Gold and Gold, is also between Silver and Gold Coyns. So as it becomes a Trade to study and make Advantages of these Irregularities, to the prejudice of the good People, who are taught, that whatever is called Money, is the same, and regular, and uniform, and a just Measure of all Commodities. From whence it hath happened, that all *English* Money which hath a great and deserved Reputation in the World for its intrinsic Goodness, is quite carried away out of *Ireland*, and such Money

ney brought instead of it, as these studied Merchants do from time to time bring in for their Advantage upon the Common People, their Credulity and Ignorance.

But Money, that is to say, Silver and Gold, do at this day much decrease in *Ireland*, for the following Reasons.

1. *Ireland*, Anno 1664. did not export to a much greater Value than it imported, viz. about 62 M. Since which time there hath been a Law made to prohibit the Importation of great Cattel and Sheep, alive or dead, into *England*; the Value whereof carried into *England* in that very year 1664. was above 150 M. l. The which was said to have been done, for that *Ireland* drained away the Money of *England*. Whereas in that very year *England* sent to *Ireland*, but 91 M. less than it received from thence; and yet this small difference was said to be the reason why the Rents of *England* fell $\frac{1}{3}$, that is 1600 M. in 8 Millions. Which was a strange conceit, if they consider farther, That the value of the Cattel alive or dead, which went out of *Ireland* into *England*, was but 132 M. the Hides, Tallow, and Freight whereof were worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ that Money.

2. Whereas

2. Whereas the Owners of about $\frac{1}{4}$, both of all the real and personal Estate of *Ireland*, do live in *England*, since the business of the several Courts of Claims was finished in *December 1668*. all that belongs to them goes out, but returns not.

3. The gains of the Commissioners of that Court, and of the Farmers of the Revenue of *Ireland*, who live in *England*, have issued out of *Ireland* without returns.

4. A considerable part of the Army of *Ireland* hath been sent into *England*, and yet paid out of *Ireland*.

5. To remit so many great Sums out of *Ireland* into *England*, when all Trade between the said two Kingdoms is prohibited, must be very chargeable; for now the Goods which go out of *Ireland*, in order to furnish the said Sums in *England*, must for Example go into the *Barbados*, and there be sold for Sugars, which brought into *England*, are sold for Money to pay there what *Ireland* owes. Which way being so long, tedious and hazardous, must necessarily so raise the exchange of Money, as we have seen 15 *per Cent.* frequently given, *Anno 1671.* and *Anno 1672.* Altho in truth, exchange can never be naturally
more

more than the Land and Water-carriage of Money between the two Kingdoms, and the enurance of the same upon the way, if the Money be alike in both places.

But Men that have not had the faculty of making these Transmissions with dexterity, have chose rather to give 15. *per Cent.* Exchange, as aforefaid, than to put themselves upon the hazard of such undertakings, and the mischief of being disappointed.

Now the extraordinary decrease of Gold and Silver, put Men, whose Affairs were much disturb'd, thereby upon extraordinary Conceits, and some very absurd ones for Remedy, as namely the raising of *Spanish* pieces of Eight, called Cobs in *Ireland*, from 4 s. 9 d. to 5 or 6 Shillings, which were before about 5 d. above the Value of *English*, that is 4 s. 4 d. *English* Money weighed the same with a Cob called 4 s. 9 d. For these distracted People thought, that calling their Money by a better Name, did encrease its value.

2. They thought that no Man would carry Cobs of 5 s. out of *Ireland* into *England*, where they were called but 4 s. 4 d. altho he was necessitated to pay 4 s. 4 d. in
England,

England, and had no other effects to do it with. They thought that all Men who lived in *England*, would return to their Estates in *Ireland*, rather than pay 15. *per Cent.* for Exchange; not considering, that when Cobs were raised, that Exchange would also rise proportionably. They fancied, that he who sold a Stone of Wooll for two Cobs, call'd 9 *s.* when Cobs were rais'd, would sell his Stone of Wooll of 1½ Cob when called 9 *s.* Nor did they think how this frivolous conceit would have taken away a proportionable part of all Landlords Estates in *Ireland*. As for Example, those who acted moderately, would have the Money rais'd $\frac{1}{2}$ part, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of all the Money of *Ireland*, was then thought to be but about 20,000 *l.* The whole Cash of *Ireland* being then estimated, but 400 M. *l.* whereas the Landlords of *Ireland*, whose Revenue is 800 M. *l. per Annum*, must have lost $\frac{1}{2}$ part of their whole Estates for ever, *viz.* 40 M. *l. per Annum* upon that empty expedient.

But others, no less sensible of the distress of the People, and the obstructions of Trade by reason of the said decay of Bullion, considering that about 600 M. *l.* would drive the Trade of that Kingdom; for
that

that 300 M. would pay one half years Gale of all the Land; 50 M. would pay $\frac{1}{4}$ rent of all the Housing, and that 150 M. would more than pay a Weeks expence of all the People of *Ireland*; and that the whole Cash moved chiefly in those Three Circles; They therefore thought to make up their 400 M. *l.* present Cash by a Bank of 200 M. *l.* more, the bottom and support whereof should be Land; for the Lands and Houses of *Ireland* being worth about 8 Millions, whereof 200 M. *l.* was but the $\frac{1}{4}$ part. 'Twas thought easy to find many Fortieth parts so free from Incumbrances or question as to give a being to such a Bank.

Note, that Interest in *Ireland* is 10 per Cent, which is a great hinderance to Trade; since the Interest must enflame the price of *Irish* Commodities, and consequently give to other Nations the means of underfelling.

Of the Trade of I R E L A N D.

IF it be true, that there are but about 16,000 Families in *Ireland*, who have above one Chimney in their Houses; and
above

above 180 M. others; It will be easily understood what the Trade of this latter sort can be, who use few Commodities; and those such as almost every one can make and produce. That is to say, Men live in such Cottages as themselves can make in 3 or 4 Days; Eat such Food (Tobacco excepted) as they buy not from others; wear such Cloaths as the Wool of their own Sheep, spun into Yarn by themselves, doth make; their Shoes, called Brogues, are but $\frac{1}{4}$ so much worth as a Pair of *English* Shoes; nor of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in real use and value. A Hat costs 20 *d.* a Pair of Stockins 6 *d.* but a good Shirt near 3 *s.* The Taylors work of a Doublet, Breeches and Coat, about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* In brief, the Victuals of a Man, his Wife, Three Children, and Servant, resolved into Money, may be estimated 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Week, or 1 *d.* per Diem. The Cloaths of a Man 30 *s.* per *Ann.* of Children under 16, one with another 15 *s.* the House not worth 5 *s.* the Building; Fuel costs nothing but fetching. So as the whole Annual expence of such a Family, consisting of 6 in Number, seems to be but about 52 Shillings per *Ann.* each head one with another. So as 950. M. Inhabitants of these Edifices, may spend 2,375. M. *l.* per *Ann.* And the 150,000 who

who inhabit the 16,000 other Houses, may spend 10 *l. per Ann.* each one with another, *viz.* One Million and half. So as the whole People of both sorts spend under 4 Millions, whereof $\frac{1}{10}$ part, *viz.* 400 M. *l.* is for Foreign Commodities, Tobacco included, whereof every 1000 Souls spend one Tun *per Ann.* or every 1000 Tobacco-takers, *viz.* People above 15. Years old, spend two Tuns one with another : for it appears by the latest accompt of importance, that what is here said, is true to a trifle. From whence I observe by the way, that the King's Revenue, *viis & modis*, being about 200 M. *l. per Ann.* that it is $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the whole Expence ; which in some of the *Grecian* Commonwealths was thought too much, although the *Israelites* allowed $\frac{1}{10}$ to the *Levites* only, tho perhaps to defray the whole charge of the Government, the Supremacy amongst that People being then Sacerdotal.

I observe also by the way, that the Lands and Housing of *Ireland* being worth about one Million *per Ann.* that the Labour of the People may be worth three Millions, which is earned by about 750,000 (of the 1,100 M.) who by their Age and Quality are Fit and Applicable to Corporal Labours,

bours, and consequently each Labouring Person Earns but 4 s. *per Ann.* if all Work. Or if each earns 8 l. then but half of them work, or all but half their full time, or otherwise in other proportions. But be it one way or the other; I am as certain that the Hands of *Ireland* may Earn a Million *per Ann.* more than they now do, as I am certain that there are 750,000 in *Ireland* who could earn 2 s. a week, or 5 l. *per Ann.* one with another, if they had futable employment, and were kept to their Labour.

I further observe, that if there be naturally but 2000 Impotents in *Ireland*, and that 50 Shillings *per Ann.* doth maintain the poorer sort of People; It follows, that 8,000 l. *per Ann.* would amply maintain all the Impotents of *Ireland*, if well apply'd. For other Beggars, as also Thieves, and Rebels, which are but bigger Thieves, are probably but the faults and defects of Government and Discipline.

As for the fitness of *Ireland* for Trade, we say as followeth.

1st. That *Ireland* consisting of above 18,000 square Miles; it is not one Place with another above 24 Miles from the Sea, because it is 750 Miles about: Wherefore forasmuch as the Land-carriage of Goods
that

that will be easy in such a Country ; it is fit for Trade, because the greatest and most profitable part of Trade, and the Employment of Shipping, depends upon such Goods, *viz.* Metals, Stones, Timber, Grain, Wood, Salt, &c.

2dly. *Ireland* lieth Commodiously for the Trade of the new *American* world; which we see every day to Grow and Flourish.

It lyeth well for sending Butter, Cheese, Beef, Fish, to their proper Markets, which are to the Southward, and the Plantations of *America*.

Thus is *Ireland* by Nature fit for Trade, but otherwise very much unprepared for the same; for as hath been often said, the Housing thereof consists of 160 M. nasty Cabbins, in which neither Butter nor Cheese, nor Linnen, Yarn nor Worsted, and I think no other, can be made to the best advantage; chiefly by reason of the Soot and Smoaks annoying the same; as also for the Narrowness and Nastiness of the Place; which cannot be kept Clean nor Safe from Beasts and Vermin, nor from Damps and Musty Stenches, of which all the Eggs laid or kept in those Cabbins do partake. Wherefore to the advancement of Trade, the refor-

reformation of these Cabbins is necessary.

It may also be consider'd, whether the Institution of these following Corporations would not be expedient, *viz.* 1. of Cattel, 2. of Corn, 3. of Fish, 4. of Leather 5. of Wool, 6. of Linnen, 7. of Butter and Cheese, 8. of Metals and Minerals: For unto these, almost all the Commodities exportable out of *Ireland*, may be referred.

It may also be consider'd, whether the Taxing of those Cabbins with Hearth-money be proper, but rather with Days Labour; the former being scarce possible for them to have, but the latter most easy. Insomuch as 'tis more easy for them to give 40 Days Labour *per Ann.* at seasonable times, than to pay 2 *s.* in Silver at a pinch, and just when the Collectors call for it.

The Dyet, Housing and Cloathing of the 16,000 Families abovementioned, is much the same as in *England*: Nor is the *French* Elegance unknown in many of them, nor the *French* and *Latin* Tongues. The latter whereof is very frequent among the poorest *Irish*, and chiefly in *Kerry*, most remote from *Dublin*.

The Housing of 160 M. Families, is, as hath been often said, very wretched. But their Cloathing far better than that of the *French* Peasants, or the poor of most other Countreys; which advantage they have from their Wooll, whereof 12 Sheep furnisheth a competency to one of these Families. Which Wool, and the Cloth made of it, doth cost these poor people no less than 50 M. *l. per Ann.* for the dying it; a trade exercised by the Women of the Countrey. Madder, Allum, and Indico, are import d, but the other dying Stuffs they find nearer home, a certain Mud taken out of the Bogs serving them for Copperas, the Rind of several Trees, and Saw-dust, for Galls; as for wild and green Weeds, they find enough, as also of Rhamnus-Berries.

The Diet of these people is Milk, sweet and sower, thick and thin, which also is their Drink in Summer-time, in Winter Small-Beer or Water. But Tobacco taken in short Pipes seldom burnt, seems the pleasure of their Lives, together with Sneezing: Infomuch, that $\frac{2}{7}$ of their Expence in Food, is Tobacco. Their Food is Bread in Cakes, whereof a Penny serves a Week for each; Potatoes from *August* till *May*, Muscles, Cockles and Oysters, near the Sea;
Eggs

Eggs and Butter made very ra'cid, by keeping in Bogs. As for Flesh, they seldom eat it, notwithstanding the great plenty thereof, unless it be of the smaller Animals, because it is inconvenient for one of these Families to kill a Beef; which they have no convenience to save. So as 'tis easier for them to have a Hen or Rabbet, than a piece of Beef of equal substance.

Their Fewel is Turf in most places; and of late, even where Wood is most plentiful, and to be had for nothing, the cutting and carriage of the Turf being more easy than that of Wood. But to return from whence I digressed, I may say, That the Trade of *Ireland*, among $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the whole people, is little or nothing, excepting for the Tobacco abovementioned, estimated worth about 50,000 l. for as much as they do not need any Forreign Commodities, nor scarce any thing made out of their own Village. Nor is above $\frac{1}{2}$ part of their Expence other than what their own Family produceth, which Condition and state of living cannot beget Trade.

And now I shall digress again to consider, whether it were better for the Commonwealth to restrain the expence of 150 M. *Optimates* below 10 l. per *Ann.* each; or to

to beget a luxury in the 950 M. Plebeians, so as to make them spend, and consequently earn double to what they at present do.

To which I answer in brief, That the one shall encrease the fordidness and squalor of living already too visible in 950 M. Plebeians, with little benefit to the Common Wealth; the other shall increase the splendor, Art and Industry of the 950 M. to the great enrichment of the Commonwealth.

Again, Why should we be forbid the use of any Foreign Commodity, which our own Hands and Countrey cannot produce, when we can employ our spare Hands and Lands upon such exportable Commodities as will purchase the same, and more.

3. The keeping or lessening of money, is not of that consequence that many guess it to be of. For in most places, especially *Ireland*, nay, *England* it self, the Money of the whole Nation is but about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Expence of one Year; *viz.* *Ireland* is thought to have about 400 M. l in Cash, and to spend about 4 millions *per Ann.* Wherefore it is very ill-husbandry to double the Cash of the Nation, by destroying half its Wealth; Or to increase the Cash otherwise than

than by increasing the Wealth *simul & semel*.

That is, when the Nation hath $\frac{1}{2}$ more Cash, I require it should have $\frac{1}{16}$ more Wealth, if it be possible. For, there may be as well too much money in a Country, as too little. I mean, as to the best advantage of its Trade; onely the Remedy is very easy, it may be soon turn'd into the magnificence of Gold and Silver Vessels.

Lastly, Many think that *Ireland* is much impoverished, or at least the money thereof much exhausted, by reason of Absentees, who are such as having Lands in *Ireland*, do live out of the Kingdom, and do therefore think it just that such, according to former Statutes, should lose their said Estates.

Which Opinion I oppose, as both unjust, inconvenient, and frivolous. For 1st. If a man carry Money or other Effects out of *England* to purchase Lands in *Ireland*, why should not the Rents, Issues and Profits of the same Land return into *England*, with the same Reason that the Money of *England* was diminished to buy it?

2. I suppose $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Land of *Ireland* did belong to the Inhabitants of *England*, and that the same lay all in one place together; why may not the said quarter of the whole

whole Land be cut off from the other three sent into *England*, were it possible so to do? and if so, why may not the Rents of the same be actually sent; without prejudice to the other three parts of the Interestors thereof?

3. If all men were bound to spend the Proceed of their Lands upon the Land it self; then as all the Proceed of *Ireland*, ought to be spent in *Ireland*; so all the Proceed of one County of *Ireland*, ought to be spent in the same; of one Barony, in the same Barony; and so Parish and Mannor; and at length it would follow, that every eater ought to avoid what he hath eaten upon the same Turf where the same grew. Moreover, this equal spreading of Wealth would destroy all Splendor and Ornament; for if it were not fit that one place should be more splendid than another, so also that no one man should be greater or richer than another; for if so, then the Wealth, suppose of *Ireland*, being perhaps 11 Millions, being divided among 1,100 M. people, then no one man having above 10 l. he could probably build no House worth above 3 l. which would be to leave the face of Beggery upon the whole Nation: And withal such Parity would beget Anarchy and Confusion.

Of

Of the other Impédiment of Trade, the not raising of Money above the value which the generality of the whole World hath of it, that is, the intrinſick value, I have ſpoken before : And now return to other matters relating to the Trade of *Ireland*.

Having ſhewn that there is little or no Trade or Commutation of Commodities, where people live ſo ſimply, and as it were *exſponte creatis*, as the Inhabitants of 184 M. do live; It follows, that what Trade is in *Ireland* muſt be found in the 16,000 other Houſes of above one Chimney in each. and amongſt the Inhabitants of them. Though Trade, properly ſpeaking, be the Commutation of Commodities; that generally ſpeaking, 'tis the way whereby to purchaſe Riches and Power, the Parents of Pleaſure : Not only by getting Commodities out of the Earth and Sea; by ploughing, fiſhing, Mines, Veſture, &c. by getting away thoſe Commodities from them, who firſt got them out of the Earth and Sea, as aforeſaid. And not only, or at all encreaſing the whole Wealth of the Nation, but ones own former ſhare and proportion of the whole, though diminifh'd; that is to ſay, Suppoſing the whole Wealth of *Ireland* were 10 Millions; and the Share
of

of A. was 1000 l. thereof; I say, 'tis commonly more the care of A. to make his 1000 l. 3000, though by lessening the whole Stock 2000 l. than to make the whole Stock 30 Millions, by lessening his own 1000 l. to 300. l.

Now this is the Trade of *Ireland*, and I think of most other places, but exercised in *Ireland* by the following ways, *viz.*

Whereas the Lands of *Ireland* have within 150 years been most of them forfeited, and the Lands of Monasteries have since then fallen into the King's hands, by the dissolution of the said Monasteries, and several Defects found in the Titles, older than that of time; It hath come to pass, that all the said Lands have been granted to several others; some legally and formally, some otherwise; some under one Condition, some under another. So as by several Defects in the said Grants, or by non-performance of Conditions, and many other ways needless to enumerate, the King in strictness may find a Title to the Estates of many men who have been long in possession of their respective Holdings, (tho some more, some less, some upon better, and some upon worser grounds.) A principal Trade in *Ireland*, to find out these
Flaws

Flaws and Defects, to procure Commission for such Inquiries. And a Branch of this Trade, is to give to such seekers flattering and delusive Informations to bring on other Designs ; and withal, prevail with persons conversant with the Higher Powers, to give Grants of these Discoveries, and thereupon, right or wrong to vex the Possessors, at least into such a Composition, as may be of profit to the Prosecutors. . Whereby it falls out, that the time of all the persons exercised *pro & contra* in these matters, who do only take from one another like Gamesters (the Lawyers taking from both) is lost, without advancing at all the Publick Wealth. Now this is no Trade, but a Calamity upon the Nation.

2. Whereas the Branches of the Publick Revenue being manifold, and the Accompts of the same vast and numerous, and the Laws, with the Cases and Accidents relating to the same, intricate and new ; but chiefly the Officers employed about the Premises, such as could make Friends for their Places, whether Persons of Skill, Experience and Trustiness, or not ; It hath come to pass, even in *Ireland*, in former times, that Principal Officers of the Exchequer have represented the State of the Publick Treasury

Treasury near 200M.l.differently from each other : So as new men have been admitted totake the whole to farm,who expected vast Advantages, by mending and clearing what others had marr'd and confounded, though they had still their Places and Perquisites notwithstanding: And in this case the people thought fit to pay any thing that was required,rather than to pass the Fire of this Purgatory,even tho they need no burning.

This and other Practices of Farming, taken with the whole Doctrine of Defalcations, hath been a great Trade in *Ireland*, but a Calamity on the people who have paid great Wages to them that have made Faults, but three times greater to those who would but undertake to mend them, tho indeed they could not.

A Third great Trade and Calamity to the people of *Ireland*, hath been the Gains made by the aforementioned Difference, Confusion, and badness of Coins, exorbitant Exchange, and Interest of Money, all following also from the Premises.

A Fourth Calamity is implicating poor Work-men, and trapanning them into Crimes, Indictments, Bishops-Courts, &c. feigning and compounding of Trespaffes, not without making benefit by the Office of Justice of Peace.

A Fifth may be from the manner of making Sheriffs, the execution of their Offices, Accompts in the Exchequer, &c.

A Sixth, from raising Moneys at the Assizes, by Authority of the Grand Juries, but raising too much, and in spending or not spending what was to be raised.

None of these Six Trades do add any more to the Common-wealth than Gamesters, and even such of them as play with false Dice, do to the Common-Stock of the whole Number.

And in these Trades 'tis thought; of those who inhabit the aforementioned 16,000 Houses, do exercise themselves, and are the Locusts and Catterpillars of the Common-wealth, as the Inhabitants of the other 184 M. Cottages are the untilled part of the same. Wherefore it remains to see what Trade is to be found among the rest; which I take to be as followeth, *viz.*

1. In Domestick-Wealth: Of which sort is building fine Houses and Gardens, Orchards, Groves, Inns, Mills, Churches, Bridges, HighWays, Causeys; as also Furniture for Houses, Coaches, &c. In which kind I guess the Improvement of *Ireland* has since the Year 1652. 1673. advanc'd
from

from one to four, and I think to a better state than before 1641. that is, than perhaps ever it yet was.

The Foreign Trade, if you will believe the Accompts of Customs, *Ann.* 1657. and now, hath been advanced from one to seven, but in reality, I think, from one to two: For the Customs yielded *Ann.* 1656. clear under 12,000 *l.* but were within a year or two, let for above three times the sum, but are now at about 80,000 intrinsically.

But to speak more clearly and Authentically upon this Subject, I shall insert the following Tables of exported and imported Commodities, and from them make the subnexed Observations, *viz.*

The TABLES.

1. **T**HAT the Customs, managed by the States-Officers, yielded *Ann.* 1657. under 12,000 *l.* but was farm'd *Ann.* 1658. for above thrice that Sum.

2. That the Stock which drives the Foreign Trade of *Ireland*, doth near half
of

of it belong to those who live out of *Ireland*.

3. That *Ann. 1664.* before the Cattel-Statute, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the *Ireland* Foreign Trade was with *England*, but now not $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the same.

4. That the Manufacture bestowed upon a years Exportation out of *Ireland*, is not worth above 8000 *l.*

5. That because more eatables were exported *Anno 1664.* than 1641. And more Manufactures 1641. than *Ann. 1664.* It follows, there were more people in *Ireland*, *Ann. 1641.* than 1664. and in that proportion as was formerly mention'd.

6. That the Exportations appear more worth than the Importations, excepting that the Accompts of the former are more true, but of the latter very conjectural, and probably less than the Truth.

Of

Of the Religion, Diet, Cloaths, Language, Manners, and Interest of the several present Inhabitants of IRELAND.

WE said, that of the 1100 M. Inhabitants of *Ireland*, about 800 M. of them were *Irish*; and that above 600 M. of them lived very simply in the Cabbins aforementioned. Wherefore I shall in the first place describe the Religion, Diet, &c. of these, being the major part of the whole; not wholly omitting some of the other species also.

The Religion of these poorer *Irish*, is called *Roman Catholick*, whose Head is the Pope of *Rome*, from whence they are properly enough called *Papists*. This Religion is well known in the World, both by the Books of their Divines, and the Worship in their Churches: wherefore I confine my self to what I think peculiar to these *Irish*. And first, I observe, that the Priests among them are of small Learning; but are thought by their Flocks to have much, because they can speak Latin more or less; and can often out-talk in Latin those who Dispute with them. So as they are
thereby

thereby thought both more Orthodox and Able than their Antagonists.

Their Reading in Latin is the Lives of the Saints, and Fabulous Stories of their Country. But the Superior Learning among them, is the Philosophy of the Schools, and the Genealogies of their Ancestors. Both which look like what *St. Paul* hath Condemned.

The Priests are chosen for the most part out of old *Irish* Gentry; and thereby influence the People, as well by their Interest as their Office.

Their Preaching seems rather Bugbearing of their flocks with dreadful Stories, than persuading them by Reason, or the Scriptures. They have an incredible Opinion of the Pope and his Sanctity, of the happiness of those who can obtain his Blessing at the third or fourth hand. Only some few, who have lately been abroad, have gotten so far, as to talk of a difference between the Interest of the Court of *Rome*, and the Doctrine of the Church. The Common Priests have few of them been out of *Ireland*; and those who have, were bred in Covents, or made Friars for the most part, and have humble Opinions of the *English* and Protestants, and of the mischiefs

chiefs of setting up Manufactures, and introducing of Trade. They also comfort their Flocks, partly by Prophecies of their Restoration to their Ancient Estates and Liberties, which the abler sort of them fetch from what the Prophets of the Old-Testament have delivered by way of God's Promise to restore the *Jews*, and the Kingdom to *Israel*. They make little esteem of an Oath upon a Protestant Bible, but will more devoutly take up a Stone, and swear upon it, calling it a Book, than by the said Book of Books, the Bible. But of all Oaths, they think themselves at much liberty to take a Land-Oath, as they call it: Which is an Oath to prove a forg'd Deed, a Possession, Livery or Seisin, payment of Rents, &c. in order to recover for their Countrey-men the Lands which they had forfeited. They have a great Opinion of Holy-Wells, Rocks, and Caves, which have been the reputed Cells and Receptacles of men reputed Saints, They do not much fear Death, if it be upon a Tree, unto which, or the Gallows, they will go upon their Knees toward it, from the place they can first see it. They confess nothing at their Executions, though never so guilty. In brief, there is much Superstition among them, but formerly much
more

more than is now ; for as much as by the Conversation of Protestants, they become ashamed of their ridiculous Practices, which are not *de fide*. As for the Richer and better-educated sort of them, they are such Catholics as are in other places. The Poor, in adhering to their Religion, which is rather a Custom than a Dogma amongst them, They seem rather to obey their Grandees, old Landlords, and the Heads of their Septes and Clans, than God. For when these were under Clouds, transported into *Spain*, and transplanted into *Connaught*, and disabled to serve them as formerly, about the year 1656. when the Adventurers and Soldiers appeared to be their Landlords and Patrons, they were observ'd to have been forward enough to relax the stiffness of their pertinacity to the Pope, and his Impositions. *Lastly*, Among the better sort of them, many think less of the Pope's Power in Temporals, as they call it, than formerly ; and begin to say, that the Supremacy, even in Spiritualls, lies rather in the Church diffusive, and in -qualified General-Councils, than in the Pope alone, or than in the Pope and his Cardinals, or other *Juncto*.

The Religion of the Protestants in *Ireland*, is the same with the Church of *Englands*

land in Doctrine, only they differ in Discipline thus, *viz.*

The Legal Protestants hold the Power of the Church to be in the King, and that Bishops and Arch-Bishops, with their Clerks, are the best way of adjusting that Power under him. The Presbyterians would have the same thing done, and perhaps more, by Classes of Presbyters National and Provincial. The Independents would have all Christian Congregations independent from each other. The *Anabaptists* are Independent in Discipline, and differ from all those aforementioned in the Baptism of Infants, and in the inward and spiritual Signification of that Ordinance. The Quakers salute not by uncovering the Head, speak to one another in the second Person, and singular Number; as for Magistracy and Arms, they seem to hold with the *Anabaptists* of *Germany* and *Holland*; they pretend to a possibility of perfection, like the Papists; as for other Tenents, 'tis hard to fix them, or to understand what things they mean by their Words.

The Diet of the poorer *Irish*, is what was before discoursed in the Chapter.

The

The Political Anatomy

The Cloathing is a narrow sort of Frieze, of about twenty Inches broad, whereof two foot, call'd a Bundle, is worth from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 *d.* Of this, Seventeen Bundles make a Man's Suit, and twelve make a Cloak. According to which Measures and Proportions, and the number of People who wear this Stuff, it seems, that near thrice as much Wooll is spent in *Ireland*, as exported; whereas others have thought quite contrary, that is, that the exported Wooll is triple in quantity to what is spent at home.

As for the Manners of the *Irish*, I deduce them from their Original Constitutions of Body, and from the Air; next from their ordinary Food; next from their Condition of Estate and Liberty, and from the Influence of their Governours and Teachers; and lastly, from their Ancient Customs, which affect as well their Consciences as their Nature. For their Shape, Stature, Colour, and Complexion, I see nothing in them inferior to any other People, nor any enormous predominancy of any humour.

Their Lazing seems to me to proceed rather from want of Employment and Encouragement to Work, than from the natural
 tural

tural abundance of Flegm in their Bowels and Blood; for what need they to Work, who can content themselves with *Potato's*, whereof the Labour of one Man can feed forty; and with Milk, whereof one Cow will, in Summer time, give meat and drink enough for three Men, when they can every where gather Cockles, Oysters, Muscles, Crabs, &c. with Boats, Nets, Angles, or the Art of Fishing; can build an House in three days? And why should they desire to fare better, tho with more Labour, when they are taught, that this way of living is more like the Patriarchs of old, and the Saints of later times, by whose Prayers and Merits they are to be reliev'd, and whose Examples they are therefore to follow? And why should they breed more Cattel, since 'tis Penal to import them into *England*? Why should they raise more Commodities, since there are not Merchants sufficiently Stock'd to take them of them, nor provided with other more pleasing foreign Commodities, to give in Exchange for them? And how should Merchants have Stock, since Trade is prohibited and fetter'd by the Statutes of *England*? And why should Men endeavour to get' Estates, where the Legislative Power is not agreed upon; and where

where Tricks and Words destroy natural Right and Property?

They are accused also of much Treachery, Falseness, and Thievery; none of all which, I conceive, is natural to them; for as to Treachery, they are made believe, that they all shall flourish again, after some time; wherefore they will not really submit to those whom they hope to have their Servants; nor will they declare so much, but say the contrary, for their present ease, which is all the Treachery I have observed; for they have in their hearts, not only a grudging to see their old Proprieties enjoyed by Foreigners, but a persuasion they shall be shortly restor'd. As for Thievery, it is affixt to all thin-peopled Countries, such as *Ireland* is, where there cannot be many Eyes to prevent such Crimes; and where what is stolen, is easily hidden and eaten, and where 'tis easy to turn the House, or violate the Persons of those who prosecute these Crimes, and where thin-peopled Countries are govern'd by the Laws that were made and first fitted to thick-peopled Countries; and where matter of small moment and value must be try'd, with all the formalities which belong to the highest Causes. In this case there
must

must be thieving, where is withal, neither encouragement, nor method, nor means for Labouring, nor Provision for Impotents.

As for the Interest of these poorer *Irish*, it is manifestly to be transmuted into *English*, so to reform and qualify their housing, as that *English* Women may be content to be their Wives, to decline their Language, which continues a sensible distinction, being not now necessary; which makes those who do not understand it, suspect, that what is spoken in it, is to their prejudice. It is their Interest to deal with the *English*, for Leases, for Time, and upon clear Conditions, which being perform'd they are absolute Freemen, rather than to stand always liable to the humour and caprice of their Landlords, and to have every thing taken from them, which he pleases to fancy. It is their Interest, that he is well-pleas'd with their Obedience to them, when they see and know upon whose Care and Conduct their well-being depends, who have Power over their Lands and Estates. Then, to believe a Man at *Rome* has Power in all these last mentioned Particulars in this World, and can make them eternally happy or miserable hereafter, 'tis
their

their Interest to joyn with them, and follow their Example, who have brought Arts, Civility, and Freedom into their Country.

On the contrary; What did they ever get by accompanying their Lords into Rebellion against the *English*? What should they have gotten if the late Rebellion had absolutely succeeded, but a more absolute Servitude? And when it fail'd, these poor People have lost all their Estates, and their Leaders encreas'd theirs, and enjoy'd the very Land which their Leaders caus'd them to lose. The poorest now in *Ireland* ride on Horse-back, when heretofore the best ran on foot like Animals. They wear better Cloaths than ever; the Gentry have better Breeding, and the generality of the *Plebeians* more Money and Freedom.

Several

*Several Miscellany Remarks and Intimations,
concerning Ireland, and the several Mat-
ters aforementioned.*

Without recourse to the Authority of Story, but rather diligently observing the Law and Course of Nature, I conjecture, that whatever is fabled of the *Phœnicians, Scythians, Biscayers, &c.* their first Inhabiting of *Ireland*; that the places near *Carrickfergus* were first peopled, and that with those, who came from the parts of *Scotland* opposite thereunto. For that *Ireland* was planted by some body in *Cæsar's* time, is most certain. That the Art of Navigation was not before *Cæsar's* time so well understood and practis'd, as to bring Men from any other Part of the World thither, save from *Great Britain*: That from *St. Davids-head* in *South-Wales*, and from *Holy-head* in *North-Wales*, *Ireland* is not clearly at any time discern'd, nor often at all. That the Inhabitants of those two *Brittish* Head-lands had neither Boats fit to pass that Sea; is most probable. But that *Carrickfergus* may be always seen from *Scotland*, is well known; and that a small
Boat

Boat may Row over in three or four hours, is experienc'd. That the Language of those Parts differ very little. That the Country about *Carrickfergus* is far better than that of *Scotland* opposite. That the chief Bishops Seat of *Ireland*, and probably the first, is near those Parts, are all notorious Truths. From all which 'tis more probable, that *Ireland* was first Peopled from *Scotland*, than all the other remote Parts aforementioned.

It hath been much observed, That the Lieutenants and Chancellors of *Ireland* have often been at variance; the reason whereof seems to be at their Powers, and too near an *Equilibrium*; for the Lieutenant Commands an Army perhaps of 3000, and the Chancellor makes 900 Justices of Peace, who make 2500 Constables, which are the Civil Sword, who Act in times of Peace, and every where, and in all matters; whereas the Army acts only upon rare occasions, and are more Mercenary Men. So as the Civil-Sword seems of far more extent and effect than the Military-Sword.

The Lieutenant disposes perhaps of four or five hundred Places and Employments; but the Chancellor, of the said nine hundred
Justices

Justices of Peace, and several others. The Lieutenant can hurt very few Persons, who do not depend upon the favour of Employments; but the Chancellor can affect all Men, of Estates and Dealing in the World, by the Power of his Court, and by the Harmony of his own Will with the King's Conscience.

The Lieutenant is for the most part a Stranger to *Ireland*; but the Chancellor seldom such, but a Person of great Family and Acquaintance. Moreover, all the Lieutenants, Deputies, and Lords Justices, that have been these 150 years, have not, one with another, continued two years in the Office; but the Chancellors have much more; and are seldom remov'd but by Death, and General Revolutions. The Chancellor has ordinarily some other Dignity and Office annex'd, for they be often Eminent Prelates and Church-men; but the Lieutenant is confin'd to Temporals. The Chancellor is Speaker in Parliament, and by keeping the Seal, can check the Lieutenant in many cases. The Chancellors are bred to Eloquence and Arguing; the breeding of a Lieutenant is casual.

Men

The Political Anatomy

Men that bring great Estates into *Ireland*, do not encrease them proportionably with them who come over with nothing. Not to quote the Examples hereof on both sides, the reason seems not to be very abstruse, *viz.*

The Language of *Ireland* is like that of the *North* of *Scotland*, in many things like the *Welch* and *Manques*; but in *Ireland* the *Fingallians* speak neither *English*, *Irish*, nor *Welch*; and the People about *Wexford*, tho they agree in a Language differing from *English*, *Welch*, and *Irish*, yet 'tis not the same with that of the *Fingallians* near *Dublin*. Both these two sorts of People are honest and laborious Members of the *Kingdom*.

The *Irish* Language, and the *Welch*, as also all Languages that have not been the Languages of flourishing Empires, wherein were many Things, many Notions and Fancies, both Poetical and Philosophical, hath but few words; and all the names of Artificial things brought into use, since the Empire of these Linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their Conquerors, by altering the Termination and Accents only.

Ireland

Ireland is now divided into Provinces, Counties, Baronies, Parishes, and Farm-lands, and those, so as that they may be, and have been Geometrically delineated; but formerly it was not so, but the Country was called by the names of the Lords who governed the People. For as a Territory bounded by Bogs, is greater or lesser as the Bog is more dry and passible, or otherwise: So the Country of a Grandee or Tierne in *Ireland*, became greater or lesser as his Forces waxed or weaned; for where was a large Castle and Garison, there the Jurisdiction was also large.

And when these Grandees came to make peace, and parts one with another, the limits of their Land-agreements were no lines Geometrically drawn; but if the Rain fell one way, then the Land whereon it fell, did belong to A, if the other way, to B. &c.

As to their Town-lands, Plough-lands, Colps, Gneeres, Bullibos, Ballibelaghs, Two's, Horsmens, Beds, &c. they are all at this day become unequal both in Quantity and Value, having been made upon grounds which are now Obsolete and Antiquated.

For

The Political Anatomy

For sometimes lands were divided by what certain Societies of men held, which I conceive were Town-lands or Tythings.

Sometimes by Plow-lands, viz. such a ——— of Lands as contained enough of every species of Land Arable, Meadow, and Pasture, Mountain, Turf-bog, Wood, &c. as serv'd for the whole Use of man, especially of the Owner of such a Plow-land.

Sometimes by the Share or Proportion of Land, which an Undertaker would engage to plant and defend according to Articles.

Sometimes by the Share which each Servitor had given him in reward for his Service; after a Rebellion or Insurrection.

Sometimes by what belonged to the Cell of some Religious Man or Men. But now all the Lands are Geometrically divided, and that without abolishing the Ancient Denominations and Divisions abovementioned. So that it is yet wanting to prevent the various spelling of Names not understood, that some both comprehending the Names of all publick Denominations according as they are spelled in the latest Grants, should be set out by Authority to determine the same

same for the time to come. And that where the same Land hath other Names, or hath been spelled with other Conscriptio[n] of Letters or Syllables, that the same be mentioned with an *alias*. Where the publick and new authenticated Denominations is part of a greater antiquated Denomination, that it be so expressed, as by being called the *East, West, South* or *North* part thereof. And if the said Denomination comprehend several obsolete or inconsiderable Parcels, that the same be expressed likewise.

The last Clause of the Explanatory Act, enabled men to put new Names on their respective Lands, instead of those uncouth, unintelligible ones yet upon them. And it would not be amiss if the significant part of the *Irish* Names were interpreted, where they are not, or cannot be abolished.

Some

SOME have thought that little Shipping belongs to *Ireland*, by the great Policy of the *English*, who (as they wittily expressed it) would keep the Chain or Draw-Bridge between both Kingdoms, on the *English* side: But I never perceived any Impediment of Building, or having Ships in *Ireland*, but mens own indisposition thereunto, either for not having Stock for so chargeable a Work, or not having Workmen of sorts enough to fit out a Ship in all particulars; as for that they could hire Ships cheaper from the *Dutch*, than to build them; or, that the *Irish* had rather eat Potatos and Milk on dry Land, than contest with the Wind and Waves with better Food; or that there is not encouragement, to a full Employment, for an able Ship-wright to reside in *Ireland*. Nevertheless at this day there belongs to several Ports of *Ireland* Vessels between 10 and 200 Tuns, about 8000 Tuns of several sorts and Sizes: And there are Five Light-Houses erected for the safety of sailing upon the Coasts.

Concerning the *Ambergreece*, taken upon the *Western* Coasts of *Ireland*, I could never

verreceive any clear satisfaction, neither of its Odor, nor any other Vertue, nor what use was or could be made of that Stuff which has been so call'd, which is of several Appearances.

What is said of the Herb *Mackenbory*, is fabulous, only that 'tis a Tythemat, which will purge furiously, and of which there are vast quantities in that part of *Kerry* call'd *Desmond*, where the *Arbutus*-Tree groweth in great numbers and beauty.

There be in *Ireland* not ten Iron Furnaces, but above 20 Forges and Bloomeries, and but one Lead-work, which was ever wrought, tho many in view; which the pretended Patents of them have hindred the working of. There is also a place in *Kerry*, fit for one Allum-work, attempted, but not fully proceeded upon.

There are in the *West* of *Ireland*, about 20 Gentlemen, who have engaged in the *Pilchard*-fishing, and have among them all about 160 Saynes, wherewith they sometimes take about 4000 Hogshheads of *Pilchards* per Ann. worth about 10,000 l. *Cork*, *Kingsale*, and *Bantry* are the best places for eating of Fresh-Fish, tho *Dublin* be not, or need not be ill supplied with the same.

The

The Clothing-Trade is not arrived to what it was before the late Rebellion. And the Art of making the excellent, thick, spungy, warm Coverlets, seems to be lost, and not yet recovered.

Near *Coltrane* is a *Salmon-Fishing*, where several Tuns of *Salmon* have been taken at one Draught, and in one Season,

The *English* in *Ireland* before *Henry* the VII's time, lived in *Ireland* as the *Euro-pians* do in *America*, or as several Nations do now upon the same Continent; so as an *Englishman* was not punishable for killing an *Irish-man*, and they were governed by different Laws; the *Irish* by the *Brehan-Law*, and the *English* there by the Laws of *England*.

Registers of Burials, Births and Marriages, are not yet kept in *Ireland*, though of late begun in *Dublin*, but imperfectly.

English in *Ireland*, growing poor and discontented, degenerate into *Irish*; & vice versa; *Irish*, growing into Wealth and Favour, reconcile to the *English*.

Eleven *Irish* Miles make 14 *English*, according to the proportion of the *Irish* Perch of 21 Feet, to the *English* of 16½.

The

The admeasurement of Land in *Ireland*, hath hitherto been made with a Circumferencer, with a Needle of $3\frac{2}{3}$ long, as the most convenient Proportion; but 'twill be henceforth better done by the help of some old Geometrical Theoremes, joyn'd with this new property of a Circle, demonstrated by Dr. R. Wood.

The *DIAGRAM*.

ALtho the *Protestants* of *Ireland*, be to *Papists*, as three to eight; yet, because the former live in Cities and Towns, and the *Scots* live all in and about five of the 32 Counties of *Ireland*; It seems, in other open Counties, and without the Corporations, that the *Irish* and *Papists* are twenty to one.

A Report from the Council
of Trade in Ireland, to the
Lord Lieutenant and Council,
which was drawn by Sir *William*
Petty.

IN Obedience to your Lordship's Act of Council, of January the 20th. 1675. we have spent several days in considering how, as well the Wealth of this Kingdom in general, as the Money thereof in particular may be increased. And in order thereunto, we have first set down to the best of our knowledge, the state of this Kingdom in reference to Trade. Secondly, We have noted such Inferences from the same, as do shew the several Causes of the smallness of Trade, want of Money, and the general Poverty of this Nation. - And in the last place, we have offered such general Remedies and Expedients, in the respective Cases, as may be obtained and practised, without any new Law to be made in Ireland. And we are ready so to enlarge upon the Branches we have offered,

offered, as to make such of our Proposals practicable, as your Lordships shall please to select and approve of for that purpose.

March the 25th. 1676.

Considerations relating to the Improvement of
IRELAND.

1. **T**HE whole Territory of *Ireland* consists of about 12 Millions of Acres (*English* Measure) of Arable; Meadow; and good Pasture Land; with about two Millions of Rocky; Boggy, and Scrubby Pasture, commonly call'd Unprofitable; (tho not altogether such): The rest being absolute Bogs, Loughs, Rocks, Sands, Strands, Rivers and High-ways, &c. Of all which, several Lands, the yearly Rent (comprehending Their Majesties Quit-Rents, Tythes and Tenants Improvements) is supposed to be about 900,000 *l.* and worth to be purchased at Nine Millions.

2. The value of all the Housing in *Ireland*, which have one or more Chimneys in them, (excluding all Cabbins which have none) is supposed to be Two Millions and a half.

3. The

3. The Cattel and Live-Stock, Three Millions.

4. Corn, Furniture, Merchandife, Shipping, &c. about One Million.

5. The Coyned and Currant Money, now running in Trade, is between 300, and 350,000 *l.* or the 50th part of the value of the whole Kingdom, which we suppose to be about 16 Millions.

6. The number of people in *Ireland* is about 1 00,000, *viz.* Three Hundred Thousand *English, Scotch, and Welch Protestants,* and 800,000 *Papists*, whereof $\frac{1}{4}$ th are Children unfit for Labour, and about 75,000 of the Remainder are, by reason of their Quality and Estates, above the necessity of Corporal Labour; so as there remains 750,000 Labouring Men and Women, 500,000 whereof do perform the present Work of the Nation.

7. The said 1 100,000 people do live in about 200,000 Families or Houses, whereof there are but about 16,000 which have more than one Chimney in each; and about 24,000 which have but one; all the other Houses, being 160,000, are wretched nasty Cabbins, without Chimney, Window or Door shut, and worse than those of the Savage *Americans*, and wholly unfit for the
making

making Merchantable Butter, Cheefe, or the Manufactures of Woollen, Linnen or Leather.

8. The Houses within the City and Liberties of *Dublin*, are under 5,000, *viz.* in the City 1150. And the Ale-Houses within the same about 1200 And it seems, that in other Corporations and Countrey Towns, the proportion of Ale-Houses is yet greater than in *Dublin*, *viz.* about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

9. The Counties, Baronies and Parishes, of *Ireland*, are now become marvellously unequal, so as some are twenty times as big as others, the County of *Cork* seeming in respect of people and Parishes to be $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole Kingdom, and other Counties not being above the 20th part of the County of *Cork*; It hath been found very difficult to get fit persons for Sheriffs, and Juries; and the often holding of Assizes and Quarter-Sessions in the said smaller Counties, hath been found an unnecessary burthen upon them.

10. There are now in *Ireland* 32 Counties, 252 Baronies, and 2278 Parishes; so as the number of Sheriffs, and Sub-Sheriffs, Sheriff Bailiffs, High and Petty-Constables, are about three thousand Persons, whereof
not

not above $\frac{1}{3}$ are *English* or *Protestants*. So as the remainder (being about 2700) are *Irish Papists*, and are the Civil Militia of this Kingdom, and have the executing of all Decrees of Courts, and of Justices of the Peaces Warrants.

11. This Civil Militia, and the rest of the *Irish Papists* being about 800,000, are influenced and guided by about 3000 Priests and Fryars, and they governed by their Bishops and Superiors, who are for the most part, of the Old *Irish* Gentry, men of Foreign Education, and who depend upon Foreign Princes and Prelates, for Benefices and Preferments.

12. The *Irish Papists* (beside Sundays and the 29 Holidays appointed by the Law) do one place with another, observe about 24 days more in the year, in which they do no Corporal Labour, so as they have but about 266 Working-days; whereas Protestants not strictly observing all the Legal Holy-days, by a total forbearing of Labour, have in effect 300 Working-days in the year, that is, 34 days more than the Papists, or at least five of six days in each, or $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the whole year.

13. The expence of the whole people of *Ireland* is about four Millions *per Ann.*
the

the $\frac{1}{5}$ part whereof being 80,000 *l.* and the Quarter of Annual House-Rent being about 60,000 *l.* together with 450,000 *l.* more, being the value of half a years Rent, Tythes and Quit-Rent, do make 590,000 *l.* as that sum of Money which will compleatly and plentifully drive the Trade of this Kingdom.

14. The value of the Commodities exported out of *Ireland*, and the Freight of the Shipping employed in the Trade of this Nation, together with the fishing of *Herrings*, is about Five Hundred Thousand pounds *per Annum*.

15. The value of the Estates in *Ireland* of such persons as do usually live in *England*; the Interest of Debts of *Ireland*, due and payable to *England*; the pay of the Forces of *Ireland*, now in *England*; the Expence and Pensions of Agents and Sollicitors commonly residing in *England* about *Irish* Affairs; the Expence of *English* and *Irish* Youth now upon their Education beyond the Seas; and lastly, the supposed Profit of the two great Farms now on Foot, do altogether make up near 200,000 *l. per Ann.* as a Debt payable to *England* out of *Ireland*.

16. The value of the Cattel, *viz.* live Oxen and Sheep, carried out of *Ireland* into
England

England, was never more than 140,000 l. *per Annum*; the Freight, Hides, Tallow, and Wooll of the said live Cattel, were worth about 60,000 l. of the said 140,000 l. And the value of the Goods imported out of *England* into *Ireland* (when the Cattel-Trade was free) was between Treble and Quadruple, to the neat value of the Ox, and Sheeps Flesh transported from hence into *England*.

17. The Customs of Exported and Imported Goods; between *England* and *Ireland*, abtracted from the Excise thereof, was in the freest Trade, about 32,000 l. *per Ann.*

Inferences from the Premisses.

1. **B**Y comparing the Extent of the Territory with the number of people, it appears that *Ireland* is much underpeopled; for as much as there are above 10 Acres of good Land to every Head in *Ireland*; whereas in *England* and *France* there are but four, and in *Holland* scarce one.

2. That if there be 250,000 spare Hands capable of Labour, who can earn 4 or five l. *per*

per Ann. one with another, it follows that the people of *Ireland*, well employed, may earn one Million *per Ann.* more than they do now, which is more than the years Rent of the whole Country.

3. If an House with Stone-Walls, and a Chimney well covered, and half an A re of Land well ditched about, may be made for 4 or 5 *l.* or thereabouts; then $\frac{2}{3}$ of the spare hands of *Ireland* can in one years time build and fit up 160,000 such Houses and Gardens, instead of the like number of the wretched Cabbins above-mentioned: And that in a time when a Foreign-Trade is most dead and obstructed, and when Money is most scarce in the Land.

4. The other third part of the said spare hands within the same year (besides the making of Bridges, Harbors, Rivers, Highways, &c. more fit for Trade) are able to plant as many Fruit and Timber-Trees, and also Quick-set Hedges, as being grown up, would distinguish the Bounds of Lands, beautifie the Countrey, shade and shelter Cattel, furnish Wood, Fuel, Timber and fruit, in a better manner than ever was yet known in *Ireland* or *England*. And all this in a time when Trade is dead, and Money most scarce.

5. If

5. If the Gardens belonging to the Cabins abovementioned, be planted with Hemp and Flax, according to the present Statute, there would grow 120,000 *l.* worth of the said Commodities, the Manufactures whereof, as also of the Wooll and Hides now exported, would by the labour of the spare hands above-mentioned, amount to above One Million *per Annum* more than at present.

6. The multitude and proportion of Alehouses above-mentioned, is a sign of want of Employment in those that buy, no less than those that sell the Drink.

7. There being but 800 Thousand Papists in *Ireland*, and little above 2,000 Priests; It is manifest that 500 Priests may, in a competent manner, Officiate for the said number of People and Parishes. And that two Popish Bishops (if any at all be necessary) may as well Govern the said 500 Priests, and two Thousand Parishes; as the 26 Bishops of *England* do Govern near Ten Thousand Parishes.

8. If the Protestants, according to the present practice and understanding of the Law, do work one tenth part of the Year more than the Papists: And that there be 750 Thousand working People in *Ireland*,

land, whereof about 600 Thousand Papists. It follows that the Popish Religion takes off 60 Thousand workers, which, at about 4 *l. per Annum* each, is about 250 Thousand Pounds *per Annum* of it self; besides the Maintenance of 25 Hundred superfluous Churchmen, which at 20 *l. per Annum* each, comes to fifty thousand pounds *per Annum* more.

9. The Sheriffs of *Ireland* at 100 *l. per Annum*, the High Constables at 20 *l. per Annum*, and the Petty Constables at 10 *l. per Annum*, each, being all *English* Protestants (with some other incident Charges for the Administration of Justice) may be fallarated and defrayed for thirty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, consistent with His Majesty's present Revenue, Forces, &c. which said Sallaries, may also be lessened, by Uniting some of the smaller Counties, Baronies and Parishes, according to the proportion of People Inhabiting within them.

10. If there be not 350 Thousand Pounds Coyned Money in *Ireland*; And if 590 Thousand Pounds (or near double what there now is) be requisite to drive the Trade thereof; then it follows, that there is not enough in *Ireland* to drive the Trade of the Nation.

11. If the Lands of *Ireland* and Housing in Corporations, be worth above 10 Millions to be now sold (and if less than One Million of stock will drive all the Trade afore-mentioned, that *Ireland* is capable off) reckoning but two returns *per Annum*: It is certain that the lesser part of the said Ten Millions worth of real Estate, being well contrived into a Bank of Credit, will with the Cash yet remaining, abundantly answer all the ends of Domestick Improvements, and Foreign Traffick whatsoever.

12. If the whole substance of *Ireland* be worth 16 Millions, as above said: If the customs between *England* and *Ireland*, were never worth above thirty two thousand Pounds *per Annum*: If the Titles of Estates in *Ireland*, be more hazardous and expensive, for that *England* and *Ireland* be not under one Legislative Power: If *Ireland* till now, hath been a continual Charge to *England*: If the reducing the late Rebellion did cost *England* three times more in men and money, than the substance of the whole Countrey, when reduced, is worth: If it be just, that men of *English* Birth and Estates, living in *Ireland*, should be represented in the Legislative Power; and that the *Irish* should not be judged by those who,
they

they pretend, do usurp their Estates: It then seems just and convenient, That both Kingdoms should be United and Governed by one Legislative Power. Nor is it hard to shew how this may be made practicable, nor to satisfy, repair, or silence those who are Interested or Affected to the contrary.

13. In the mean time, it is wonderful that men born in *England*, who have Lands granted to them by the King, for service done in *Ireland* to the Crown of *England*, when they have occasion to reside or negotiate in *England*, should by their Countrymen, Kindred and Friends there, be debarred to bring with them out of *Ireland* food whereupon to live, nor suffered to carry money out of *Ireland*, nor to bring such Commodities as they fetch from *America* directly home, but round about by *England*, with extreme hazard and loss, and be forced to trade only with Strangers, and become unacquainted with their own Country; especially when *England* gaineth more than it loseth by a free Commerce; as exporting hither three times as much as it receiveth from hence: Infomuch as 95 *l.* in *England*, was worth about 100 *l.* of the like Money in *Ireland*, in the freest time of Trade.

14. It

14. It is conceived that about $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d of the Imported Manufactures, might be made in *Ireland*, and $\frac{2}{3}$ ^d of the remainder might be more conveniently had from Foreign parts, than out of *England*, and consequently that it is scarce necessary at all for *Ireland* to receive any goods of *England*, and not convenient to receive above $\frac{1}{4}$ th part from hence of the whole which it needeth to Import, the value whereof is under 100 Thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

The application of the Premisses, in order to remedy the defects and impediments of the Trade of Ireland

1. Forasmuch as the consideration of Raising Money, hath already, and so lately, been before your Lordships; therefore without giving this Board any further trouble concerning the same: We humbly offer, in order to the regulation of the several species thereof; That whereas Weighty Plate pieces, together with Ducatoons, which estimate to be three quarters of the Money now currant in *Ireland*; do already pass at proportionable Rates; and for that all other species of Silver Money, are neither rated proportionably to the said weighty pieces;

pieces, nor to one another; That Whole, Half and Quarter Cobbs of Sterling Silver (if light) may pass at 5 s. 7 d. per Ounce; but that the other Species of courser Silver, as the Perrues, &c. may pass as Commodity, or at 5 s. per Ounce, until there shall be conveniency for new Coyning thereof into smaller Money.

2. That forthwith Application may be made unto *England*, to restore the Trade from the Plantations, and between the two Kingdoms (and particularly that of Cattel) as heretofore; and in the mean time to discover and hinder, by all means possible, the carrying of Bullion out of *Ireland* into *England*; to the end that those in *England* who are to receive Moneys from hence, may be necessitated to be very earnest in the said Negotiation.

3. That Endeavours be used in *England*, for the Union of the Kingdoms under one Legislative Power, proportionably, as was heretofore and successively done in the case of *Wales*.

4. For reducing Interest from Ten to Five, or Six, per Centum, for disposing moneyed men to be rather Merchants than Usurers, rather to trade than purchase, and to prevent the bad and uncertain payments,

ments, which Gentlemen are forced to make unto Tradefmen, whose Stock and Credit is thereby soon buried in debts, not to be received without long and expensive Suits, and that a Bank of Land be forthwith contrived and countenanced.

5. That the Act of State which mitigates and compounds, for the Customs of some Foreign goods, purposely made high to hinder their Importation, and to encourage the Manufacture of them here, be taken into consideration (at least before it be renewed).

6. That the Lord Lieutenant and Council, as also the Nobility, Courts of Justice and Officers of the Army, and other Gentlemen in and about *Dublin*, may by their engagement and example, discountenance the use of some certain Foreign Commodities, to be pitched upon by your Lordships: And that Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Country, at their Assizes, and other Country meetings; and that the Inhabitants of all Corporations, who live in Houses of above two Chimneys in each, may afterwards do the same.

7: That there be a Corporation for the Navigation of this Kingdom, and that other Societies of men may be instituted,
who

who shall undertake and give security to carry on the several Trades and Manufactures of *Ireland*; and to see that all goods Exported to Foreign Markets, may be faithfully wrought and packt: Which Societies may direct themselves, by the many several proposals and reports formerly, and of late made by the Council of Trade, and which they are now again ready to enlarge and accommodate to the said several proposals respectively, and more particularly to the Manufactures of Woollen, Linnen, and Leather.

8. That the Corporations of *Ireland*, may be obliged to engage no Manufactures, but according to their Primitive Instructions; which was to carry on such great works, as exceeded the strength of single Persons; and particularly that they may cause some such like proportions of Yarn, Linnen, and Woollen, as also of Worsted, to be Spun, as Mr. *Hawkins* hath Propounded.

9. That the Patents, which hinder the working of Mines may be considered.

10. That

10. That the Justices of Peace, may be admonished to protect the Industrious, and not suffer their Labours to be interrupted by vexatious and frivolous Indictments.

11. That the Inhabitants of the wretched Cabbins in *Ireland*, may be encouraged to reform them ; and also compelled thereunto, as an easy and Indulgent Committing for the Penalty of Nine-Pence *per* Sunday payable, by the Statute ; and likewise to make Gardens, as the Statute for Hemp and Flax requires. And that other the wholesome Laws against Idlers, Vagabonds, &c. may be applied to the prevention of Beggary and Thievery : Whereunto the orderly disposing of the said Cabbins into Townships would also conduce.

12. That the People be dissuaded from the observations of superfluous Holy-Days.

13. That the exorbitant Number of Popish-Priests and Fryars, may be reduced to a bare competency, as also the Number of Ale-houses.

14. That

14. That the Constable, Sheriff, and Bailiffs, may also be *English* Protestants, (though upon Salary)

From all which, and from the settlement of Estates; it is to be hoped, that men seeing more advantage to live in Ireland than elsewhere, may be invited to remove themselves hither; and so supply the want of People, the greatest and most fundamental defect of this Kingdom.

CAROLUS

CAROLUS *Secundus, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c.* Omnibus ad quos præsentæ literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum prædilectus, perquam fidelis consanguineus & Consiliarius noster Jacobus Dux Ormondia in regno nostro Hiberniæ, qui plurima egregia servitia serenissimo patri nostro Beatissima memoriæ in eodem regno, in loco & qualitate Domini Locum-tenentis generalis & generalis Gubernatoris ejusdem regni nostri per multos annos in temporibus maximæ calamitatis summa cum prudentia & integritate præstiterit, ac sese fidum & fortem assertorem Coronæ Angliæ jurium continuè comprobaverit, utpote qui dicto patri nostro per totam flagitiosam illam Subditorum suorum nuperam defectiorem, magnanimiter adhærescens in prælio primus & audax, in consilio prudens, & nemini secundus extiterit; atque nobis etiam tum extremis exilii nostri angustiis, tum restitutione nostra, inseparabilis & indefatigabilis adsuerit comes & adjutor: Nos præmissa perpendentes æquum duximus, in tesseram favoris nostri, eundem Ducem Ormondia Locum-tenentem nostrum generalem regni nostri Hiberniæ prædicti, & generalem in eodem regno Gubernatorem constituere. Sciatis, quod nos de
provi-

*provida circumſpectione & induſtria præſati
 Jacobi Ducis Ormondia plurimum conſitentes de
 adviſamento Concilii noſtri & ex certa Scien-
 tia & mero motu noſtris assignavimus, fecimus, or-
 dinavimus, conſtituimus & deputavimus & per
 præſentes assignamus, facimus, ordinamus, con-
 ſtituimus & deputamus eundem Ducem Ormon-
 dia Locum-tenentem noſtrum generalem regni
 noſtri Hibernia prædictæ necnon Gubernator
 noſtrum generalem regni noſtri illius, Haben-
 dum tenendum, gaudendum, exercendū &
 occupandū officium prædictum præſato Jacobo Duci
 Ormondia una cum omnibus & ſingulis vad
 feodū ſtipendiū & aſſociationem eidem officio ſpe-
 ctantem & pertinentem durante beneplacito noſtro;
 Dantes & concedentes eidem Locum-tenenti no-
 ſtro generali & Gubernatori noſtro generali ple-
 nam tenore præſentium poteſtatem & authorita-
 tem ad pacem noſtram & ad leges & conſuetudi-
 nes regni noſtri prædictæ cuſtodiendū & cuſtodire
 faciendū & ad omnes & ſingulos Ligeos noſtros
 tam Anglicos quàm Hibernicos dicti regni
 noſtri ac alios quoscuſque, per nos ſuper dictum
 Locum-tenentem noſtrum generalem & Gu-
 bernatorem noſtrum generalem, ſtipendiatos
 & alias quaſcuſque perſonas, ibidem contra
 nos, aut pacem, conſuetudinem & leges prædictæ
 qualecuſque delinquendū & contraveniendū juxta
 eorum demerita, ſecundum leges & conſuetudi-*

nes prædictas, viis & modis quibus melius pro honore & proficuo nostro fieri poterit: ac pro bana gubernatione dicti regni nostri ac Ligeorum & Subditor' nostrorum ibidem juxta discretionem dicti Locum-tenentis nostri general' & Gubernatoris nostri general' castigand' & puniend' ac puniri & castigari faciend' necnon ordinationes & Statuta pro salvo & bono regimine regni nostri prædict' juxta advisamentum consilii nostri ibidem ordinand' Statuend' & stabiliend' ac super inde proclamationes faciend' debitaque executioni demandand' ac quoscunque contravenientes & delinquentes castigand' & incarcerand' atque incarceratos solvend' & deliberand' Necnon ad recipiend' & admittend' per dictum advisament' Consilii nostri ad fidem & pacem nostram, tam Anglicos quàm Hibernicos, & alios quoscunque infra prædict' regnum nostrum Hibernia habitantes vel commorantes intutand' seu commorand' qui nobis, legibus nostris consuetud' prædict' Rebelles & contrarii extiterint aut existunt vel existent; & ad concedend' faciend' & dand' per hujusmodi advisament' plenam pardonationem, remissionem, relaxationem & absolutionem tam general' quàm Specialem, illis & eorum cuilibet hujusmodi pardonationem petent' aut habere volent' ac sectam pacis nostræ quæ ad nos pertinet tam pro Homicid' Rober' Felon' Murdr' Rapt' mulierum,

rum, Latrociniis, falsis allegation' adhesion' inimicis Utlagar' transgression' contempt' & aliis offensis quibuscunque in dicto regno nostro per aliquas hujusmodi personas ante hæc tempora fact' seu in posterum faciend' & eorum forisfactur' & firmam pacem nostram eis & eorum cuilibet literas patentes sub magno sigillo quo utimur in regno nostro prædicto in forma debita concedend' donand' & deliberand' ac etiam eosdem alios quoscunque ad fines & redemptiones hujusmodi offens' & eorum quamlibet qui fines & redemptiones facere debuerunt seu voluerunt accipiend' & recipiend' Et singul' personis juxta leges & consuetudines præd' justitiam faciend' & fieri mandand' Ac etiam ad universos & singulos tam Anglos Rebelles quàm Hibernicos dicti regni nostri & alios quoscunque dictum regnum nostrum in posterum invadend' ac ipsum regnum nostrum subditosque nostros ejusdem depra'dare, gravare seu alio modo destruere seu devastare intendent' ac se juxta leges, & consuetudines prædict' justificare volentes, si necesse fuerit, cum potestate nostra Regia, ac aliis viis & modis, quibus melius fieri poterit juxta eorum demerita puniend' & si opus fuerit ultimo supplicio demandand' ac Subditos nostros providè commovend' convocand' & levand' ac cum eisdem Subditis nostris sic levat' contra dictos Rebelles congregiend' eosque

eosque invadend' vincend' & castigand' & si
 opus fuerit terr' ipsorum aliis qui nobis servire
 volunt & intendunt de advisamento predict'
 locand' & demittend' Ac etiam cum eis pacifi-
 cand' & pacem componend' ac ipsos paci nostra
 restorand' toties quoties in premissis vel circa
 ea opus fuerit. Proviso tamen semper, quod
 super quamlibet talem dimissionem & locati-
 on' per prefat' Jacobum Ducem Ormondia ac
 predict' advisament' Consilii nostri praed' in
 posterum virtute harum literarum nostra-
 rum patentiu' faciend' annual' reddit' superin-
 de debit' sit nobis, heredibus & Successoribus
 nostris, omnino reservat' Damus insuper
 & concedimus eidem Jacobo Duci Or-
 mondia Locum-tenenti nostro generali &
 Gubernatori nostro generali, tenore presentium,
 plenam potestatem & auctoritatem omnes
 prodit'iones, necnon felon' murdr' rapt' mulier'
 ibidem & alias causas & offensam quascunque
 per Subditos ejusdem regni nostri Hibernia, vel
 alios ibidem residend' commiss' sive comit-
 tend' prodit'ion' qua' destructionem vitae nostrae
 concernerunt tantummodo except' pardonand' a-
 bolend' remittend' & relaxand' literasque nostras
 Patentes sub dicto magno Sigillo nostro super-
 inde cuicunque personae regni nostri Hibernia
 praed' nomine nostro concedend' componend' &
 ad easdem Sigilland' Cancellar' nostro vel Cu-
 stod'

Stod' Sigilli dicti nostri regni nostri Hibernie mandand' tradend' & deliberand'. Damus præterea & concessimus eidem Jacobo Duci Ormondie Locum-tenenti nostro generali & Gubernatori nostro generali, plenam potestatem & authoritatem quoscunque de Stirpe Anglicano existend' in officio in regno prædict' tam secundo Baroni Scaccar' nostri & quorumcunque computand' ac aliar' officiar' perficere, ipsosque officiar' intra regnum nostrum prædictum facere, deputare & constituere ; Habendum eis & eorum cuilibet & quibuslibet, durante beneplacito nostro, & quamdiu in eodem se bene gerunt ad libitum ejusdem Locum-tenentis nostri general' & Gubernatoris nostri general' unacum vad' & regard' eisdem officiar' ab antiquo debit' & consuet' offic' Cancellar' Thesaurar' Subthesaurar' Justiciar' utriusque Banci & Capital' Baron' Scaccar' nostri offic' Magistri Rotulorum ac offic' Thesaurar' ad gueram offic' Marefcall' offic' magistri ordination' Clerici de le Checque' offic' præsiden' Munster & Connaght ac officium Attor' & Sollicitator' nostri ejusdem regni nostre Hibernie tantummodo except' Statut' & Parliamen' Domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglia. Septimi Progenitor' nostri inclytæ memoria, Anno regni sui decimo, coram Edwardo Poyning Milite tunc deputato regni nostri Hibernie tent' edit' & provis' non obstante. Concessimus

etiam

etiam prefato Locum-tenenti nostro generali potestatem quod ipse durante beneplacito nostro omnia officia Ecclesiastica, tam jurat' quam non jurat' viz. Vicar' Parsonat' Præbendar' Cantur' Capell' Hospital' Dignitat' Archionat' & alia beneficia quacunque nominatione Archiepiscopor' & Episcopor' tantum except' tam in Ecclesiis Cathedral' quam Collegiat' Hospitat' & Paroch' in quocunque loco in regnum nostrum Hibernia quocunque titulo jam vacan' seu in posterum ex causa quacunque vacare contingen' & ad præsentationem, collationem sive donationem nostram quocunque modo spectan' personis idoneis quibuscunque sibi placuerit dand' concedend' & conferend' & ad eadem omnia & Singula quorum ad nos præsentationis, donationis sive collationis spect' & pertinent, & stat' & possess' omnium & singulorum qui de eorum aliquibus possessionat' existunt ratificand' approbanda' & confirmand' ac privileg' libertat' imunitat' & concess' per prædecessores nostros quoscunque aut aliquos alios ante hæc tempora fact' sive concess' prout eidem Locum-tenenti nostro general' & gubernatori nostro general' per advisament' & consensu Consilii nostri in regno nostro præd' melius expedire videbitur ratificand' approband' & confirmand' Concessimus insuper eidem Jacobo Duci Ormondia Locum-tenenti

*menti nostro generali & gubernatori nostro General' potestat' & fidelit' provision' & renuntiation' Archiepiscopor' & Episcopor' in eodem regno nostro Hibernia, tempore praterito sive futuro, fact' ordinat' & consueta acceptand' faciend' ordinand' & constituend' ac omnia alia ad nos debit' nomine nostro recipiend' eisdem Archiepiscopis, Episcopis & ear' quilibet temporalia sua Cancellar' nostro regni nostri prædict' deliber' mandand' cum omnibus & singulis juri-
 bus Emolumen' proficuis & reventionibus ratione vacationis deor' beneficior' dignitat' Archiepiscopat' sive Episcopat' nobis reservat' ac etiam Homag' omnium & singulorum tam Spiritual' quàm temporal' tenen' & Subditor' nostrorum quorumcunque in regno nostro prædicto nomine nostro recipiend' & terras & tenement' sua de hereditate sua Cancellar' nostro delibari mandand' manusque nostras exinde amovend' ac Victual' sufficien' & necessar' pro expens' Hospitii sui & soldar' suor' in quocunque infra dictum regnum Hibernia per provisor' Hospitii sui & alios Ministr' suos una cum carriaz' sufficien' pro eisdem, tam infra libertates quàm extra, pro denar' suis rationabil' solvend' providend' & capiend' juxta formam Statuti de hujusmodi provision' ante hac tempora fact' nisi aliter per composition' fact' cum intutan' Com' infra partes vulgariter vocatos*
 The

The Political Anatomy

The English Pale *aliosque Com' extra deces partes provisum sit aut post hac provideatur, quod præ Locum-tenens general' & Gubernator noster general' habeat vel habere possit summam pecunia annuatim in dicta compositione ante hac limitat' pro compensatione & recompensatione pro hujusmodi Virtual' providend' & capiend' pro provisor' hospitii sui, quam quidem compositionem censemus observand' pro beneficio Subditor' nostror' necnon ad Summonend' & Sumonire faciend' atque tenend' secundum Leges, Statut' & Consuetudin' regni nostri Hibernia prædict' unum duntaxat Parliament' quandoquidem sibi melius expediri videbitur, consensu tamen nostro in ea parte semper habit' & ad idem Parliament' prorogand' & adjournand' toties quoties necesse fuerit, & infra deos annos à tempore interceptionis ejusdem plenè determinand' & finiend' & quoscunque sic Summonit' absentes & non legitime impedit' mulctand' & puniend' Concessimus insuper dicto Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gubernator' nostro general' plenam & sufficien' authoritatem & potestatem ad omnimod' officiar' computabil' Thesaurar' & Subthesaurar' regni nostri prædict' duntaxat except' coram eisdem Thesaurar', Subthesaurar' nostris & Baron' Scaccarii nostri dicti regni nostri Hibernia, computare faciend' & ad hujusmodi comput' reddend'*

reddend' compelland' ac etiam ad inquirend' & inquirend' faciend' viis & modis quibus melius sibi videbitur, faciend' de quibuscunque bonis & cattallis qua fuer' ill' sive alior' qui erga nos seu Progenitores nostros forisfecerunt vel forisfacient, & à nobis conelat' existunt vel imposterum existent, & ad omnia & singula alia qua ad offic' locum tenentis nostri generalis & Gubernatoris nostri generalis jure, usu & consuetud' regni nostri præd' pertinent aut pertinere deberent & pro bono regimine & Salvatione & pro bono custod' pacis regni nostri præd' & quiete populi nostri ibidem, & recuperatione jurium nostrorum in regno nostro Hiberniæ necessar' fuerit; Salvis super reservatis faciend' exercend' exequend' & ordinand' omnia alia nomine nostro & pro nobis in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ faciend' exercend' & ordinand' sicut nos faceremus aut facere possemus si ibidem in propria persona nostra essemus. Damus insuper præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondia Locum tenenti nostro Generali & Gubernatori nostro generali potestatem & authoritatem Navibus nostris quibuscunque aut aliis qua circa littora dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ sunt in Servitio nostro, aut in posterum quacunque occasione erunt & mittentur pro defensione dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ, imperand' & utend' pro servitio nostro & tutamine dicti regni nostri,

*nostri, prout ipse secundum discretionem suam
 & per advisamentum Concilii nostri ejusdem
 regni nostri Hiberniæ visum, erit nisi nos
 Special' Commission' nostra aut Admiralli nostri
 Angliæ ordinatione special' Gubernator' &
 Capitan' præd' Navium nostrarum aut aliis
 mittend' speciali instructione mandat' &
 servic' imperaverimus aut imperaverit. Con-
 stituimus etiam præfat. Jacobum Ducem Or-
 mondiæ Gubernator' & Præfekt. nostrum gene-
 ral' exercitûs nostri in dicto regno nostro Hi-
 berniæ, tam præsentis quàm futuri, quàm diu
 nobis placuerit, cum Alacationibus inde debit' &
 consuet. Ac eidem Duci Præfektō generali ex-
 ercitus nostri ibidem plenam potestatem & au-
 thoritatem concedimus faciend' constituend' &
 ordinand' leges, ordinationes & proclamations
 de tempore in tempus, ut casus exegerit, pro bo-
 no regimine exercitus nostri prædict' ac omnes
 quorumcunque sub mandato & Gubernatione
 ejusdem præfektus generalis exercitûs nostri eas-
 demque leges, ordinationes & proclamations
 exequendi ac debita executioni mandand' ac
 etiam infligere, adjudicare & assidere timor' pæ-
 nas corporales, imprisonmenta, fines, foris-
 factur' ac omnes alias pænas & penalitates
 quascunque in & super omnes delinquentes si-
 ve offendentes contra hujusmodi leges, ordinati-
 ones & proclamations qualis & quæ eidem Gu-
 bernatori*

bernatori & praefecto nostro exercitus nostri requisit' & necessar' fore videbuntur' Quae omnia leges, ordinationes & proclamationes, sic ut praefert' faciend' observari volumus sub poenis in eisdem continend'. Et ei damus potestatem & auctoritatem utendi & exercendi infra regnum nostrum praedictum si opus fuerit, lege Mariscal' Sive Martial' necnon substituend' assignand' & appuntuand' sub se infra dictum regnum nostrum per literas nostras Patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro dict' regni nostri praedict' faciend' tot & tales Marriscallos, Commissarios & al' officiar' ad legem Armor' seu legem Martial' exercend' & exequend' prout praefat' Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gubernator' nostro general' de tempore in tempus expedire videbit ad exercend' utend' & exequend' praed' leges, quoties opus & necesse fuerit, & juramenta praestare, aliaque omnia per se vel per alios facere, erigere, quae ad leges praedictas exercend' aliquo modo pertineant. Et quia valde necessar' nobis videatur ut praefat' Locum-tenens noster generalis & Gubernator noster generalis pro negotiis nostris magni momenti personam nostram Regiam in propria persona sua sicut nobis visum fuerit attendat' Ideo ulterius damus, & per praesentes praefato Jacobo Duci Ormondiae Locum-tenenti & Gubernator' nostro general' plenam potestatem &

autho-

authoritatem concedimus nominand' & assignand' per literas nostras Patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro, dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ nomine nostro, tam nunc quàm de tempore in tempus impofterum, conficiend' quamcunq̃ue aut quoscunq̃ue dictus Locum-tenens & Gubernator noster general' in hac parte idoneum sive idoneos duxerit fore deputat' vel deputatos quocunq̃ue nomine assignatos durante beneplacito nostro pro Gubernatione dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ in absentia sua, donec idem Locum-tenens & Gubernator noster in dictum regn' Hiberniæ gubernatione ejusdem ut præfert' redierit, volentes tamen quod in eisdem literis Patentibus alicui personæ seu personis sicut præfert' faciend' Deputat' aut Deputatos in absentia sua tantum provis' & nomine nostro mand' sit quod non licebit alicui tal' Deputat' vel deputatis Theſaurar' seu pecunias nostras cuicunq̃ue ſolvere vel erogare, authoritat' seu warrant' ipsius Deputat' vel ipſorum Deputat' tantum ſed quod omnia erod' mandat' & Warrant' per Theſaur' & pecuniis nostris per ipſum fient & Signabunt non ſolum manu propria præfat' Deput' vel præfator' Deputator' ſed etiam manibus prædictorum & fidel' Conſiliar' noſtrorum Magiſtri Curie Wardor' Capital' Baron' Scaccar' noſtri Cancellar' Scaccar' noſtri & primar' Secretarii noſtri ibidem pro tempore exiſtente vel

ſaltem

Saltem manibus duorum illorum. Damus ulterius universis; singulis Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Vice-Comitibus, Episcopis, Baron' Justiciar' Militibus, liberis hominibus & aliis Subditis nostris de regno nostro prædict' firmè in mandatis, quòd præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondia Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gubernatori nostro general' in eodem regno nostro intendentes sive assidentes, auxiliantes & consultantes, ac ipsius mandatis in omnibus prout decet aut decebit obedientes sint, aliquo statut' Actu, Ordinatione, provisione, jure, usu, consuetudine sive restriction' in contrar' inde fact' edit' ordinat' sive provis' aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. In cùjus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonaster' Vicesimo primo die Februarii Ann. regni nostri quarto decimo

Inrotulat' in Rotulis
patentibus Cancellariæ
Hiberniæ de Ann. regni Regis
Caroli Secundi decimo quarto & Examina-
t' per

Per ipsum Regem

BARKER.

J. TEMPLE.

At

At the Court at *Hampton-Court*,

JUNE 22. 1662.

Propositions to be consider'd of by his Majesty, concerning the governing of Ireland.

C H A R L E S R.

- I. **T**HAT his Majesty may declare his express Pleasure, that no Irish Suit by way of reward be moved for by any of his Servants, or others, before the Ordinary Revenue there become, able to sustain the necessary charge of that Crown, and the Debts there of be fully cleared.

This is most reasonable, it standing with no sound rule of Judgment, to exercise the Acts of bounty in a place which doth not discharge it self, and will prove the readiest and most expedient way to recover his Majesties affairs thereby, thus carrying the Revenues in their natural Channell; and indeed
this

this course being constantly pursu'd, will much encrease the annual profits above what they now are, and intirely draw the dependance of the inferiors from the great Lords upon his Majesty, and so the interest and assurance the Crown shall have in the Natives thereof, be of no less consequence and advantage than the very profits.

2. *That there be an exprefs Caveat entred with the Secretary, Signet, Privy Seal and Great Seal here; That no Grant, of what nature soever, concerning Ireland; be suffered to pass, till the Lord Lieutenant be made acquainted, and it first pass the seal of that Kingdom, according to the usual manner.*

This will be of great intelligence and safety to his Majesty; for on the one side he will clearly see into the true inward value all things, which formerly, albeit of very great worth, have from so great a distance slip't away here, as little understood by the Crown; as is acknowledged by those that obtain them; who generally, in these causes, sacrifice rather to their own Wit, than the Goodness and Bounty of Kings. And on the other side, nothing can pass to the disadvantage of the Crown; and proper
Mini-

Ministers, instructed with these Affairs, may be immediately faulted and justly called to a severe Account for their Negligence and Unfaithfulness therein; which will give them good reason to look more narrowly into his Majesties Rights, and their own Duties.

3. *That His Majesty Signify his Royal Pleasure, that special Care be taken hereafter, that sufficient and credible Persons be chosen to supply such Bishopricks as shall be void, or admitted of his Privy Council, or sit as Judges, and serve of his learned Council there; that he will vouchsafe to hear the advice of his Lieutenant before he resolve of any in these cases, that the Lieutenant be commanded to inform his Majesty truly and impartially, of every mans particular Diligence, and Care in his Service there, to the end his Majesty may truly and graciously reward the well-deserving, by calling them home to better preferment here.*

This will advantage the service; it being altogether impossible for the Lieutenant, be he never so industrious and able, to administer the publick Justice of so great a Kingdom, without the round assistance of other able and well-affected Ministers. This will encourage the best men to spend their

their stronger years there, when they shall see their elder age recompens'd with ease and profit in their own native Soyl; and content and settle the Natives, when they find themselves cared for, and put in the hands of discreet and good men to govern them.

4. *That no particular Complaints of Injustice or Oppression be admitted here against any, unless it appears, That the Party made first his Address unto the Lieutenant.*

This is but justice to the Lieutenant, who must needs in some measure be a delinquent, if the complaint be true; for that he ought as in chief, universally to take care that his Majesties Justice be truly and fully administred; and therefore good reason that his Judgment should be informed, and his integrity first tryed, before either be impeached; Nay, it is but justice to the Government it self, which would be exceedingly Scandalized through the liberty of complaints, and the Ministers therein extreamly discouraged upon any petty matter, to be drawn to answer here, when as the thing it self is for the most part either Injurious or such as the party might have received good satisfaction for at his own doors: but where the complaint
appea-

appeareth formally grounded, that is, where due application hath been made to the Lieutenant, without any help or relief to the party, as may be pretended; let it in the name of God be thoroughly examined, and severely punished, wheresoever the fault prove to be; especially if it be found to be corrupt or malicious: for thus shall not his Majesty only magnify his own Justice, but either punish an unfaithful Minister, or a clamorous Complainer; and so his Service be better'd by either example.

§. *That no Confirmation of any Reversion of Office within that Kingdom be had, or any new Grant of Reversion hereafter to pass.*

That disposing of Places thus aforehand, much abates mens endeavours, who are many times stirred up to deserve eminently in the Commonwealth, in hope of those preferments; and being thus granted away, there is nothing left in their Eye, for them to expect and aim at, which might nourish and quicken those good desires in them, besides Places there closely and covertly passed, the persons are not for the most part so able and fitted to the Duties thereof, as when there is choice made out of many publick pretenders, which commonly occur,

cur, when they actually fall void by Death.

6. *That the Places in the Lieutenants Gift, as well in the Martial as Civil List, be left freely to his disposing; and that his Majesty may be graciously pleased not to pass them to any person, upon Suits made unto him here.*

This course held, preserves the Rights of the Lieutenants Place, and his Person in that Honour and Esteem which can only enable him to do service; and if the contrary happen, it is not only in diminution to him, but draws off all necessary dependance upon him, and regard that ought to be had of him, in all ready obedience in such things he shall command, for the Kings Service, when they shall discern that the natural Powers of the Place are taken from him, whereby he might kindle their chearful endeavours by the preferring and furnishing such as deserve those places:

7. *That no New Offices be erected within that Kingdom before such time as the Lieutenant be therewith acquainted; his opinion first required and certified accordingly.*

Suits

Suits of this Nature, however they pretend the publick, their chief end is the private Profit of the Propounder; and for the most part, in the Execution prove burthens, not benefits to the Subjects; therefore throughly to be understood before they pass, as more easy and less scandalous to the State, to be staid at first than afterwards recalled, and if they be really good, his Majesty may be better informed by his Lieutenants approbation, and so proceed with more assurance to the effecting thereof.

8. *That his Majesty would be pleased, not to grant any Licence of absence out of that Kingdom, to any Councillors, Bishops, Governours of any Province or County, or Officers of State, or of the Army, or to any of the Judges, or learned Council, but that it be left to his Lieutenant to give such Licence.*

This is but reasonable, because the Lord Lieutenant who is chiefly intrusted under his Majesty with the Care and Government of that Kingdom, is the most competent and proper Judge, who in publick employment may be spared, and how long, without Prejudice to his Majesty, or the publick.

9. *That all Propositions moving from the Lieutenant, touching matters of Revenue, may be*

be directed to the Lord Treasurer of England only, and that the Address of all other Dispatches for that Kingdom be by special direction of his Majesty applied to one of the Secretaries singly, and his Majesty, under his hand-Writing doth Specify, that his Majesty will have this done by Mr. Secretary Nicholas.

These Propositions made unto his Majesty, by his Grace the Duke of Ormond Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, were received and approved at the Council board, the 22 day of *June* 1662, there being present the King's most excellent Majesty his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, his Highness Prince *Rupert*, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Duke of *Albemarle*, Duke of *Ormond*, Marquess of *Dorchester*, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of *Barkshire*, Earl of *Portland*, Earl of *Norwich*, Earl of *Anglesey*, Earl of *Lauderdail*, the Lord *Hatton*, Lord *Hollis*, Lord *Ashly*, Sir *William Compton*, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, Mr Secretary *Nicholas*, Mr. Secretary *Morris*.

By His Majesties Command,

EDWARD NICHOLAS.

At

At the Court at *Hampton-Court*,
 JUNE 22. 1662.

Present,

<i>The King's Most Excellent Majesty.</i>	<i>Earl of Norwich.</i>
<i>His Highness, the Duke of York.</i>	<i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>
<i>His Highness, Prince Rupert.</i>	<i>Earl of Lauderdale.</i>
<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>	<i>Lord Hatton.</i>
<i>Lord Treasurer.</i>	<i>Lord Hollis.</i>
<i>Duke of Albemarl.</i>	<i>Lord Ashly.</i>
<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	<i>Sir William Compton.</i>
<i>Marquess of Dorchester.</i>	<i>Mr. Treasurer.</i>
<i>Lord Great-Chamberlain.</i>	<i>Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.</i>
<i>Earl of Berkshire.</i>	<i>Mr. Secretary Nicholas.</i>
<i>Earl of Portland.</i>	<i>Mr. Secretary Morris.</i>

C H A R L E S R.

HIS Majesty's express pleasure is, That the Masters of Requests, and every of them, in their several Months of attendance

dance at Court, do Constantly observe these ensuing Directions, *viz.*

Not to move his Majesty in Petitions for any *Irish* Suit, by way of Reward, either for any of His Majesty's Servants, or others before the ordinary Revenue of that Kingdom become able to maintain the necessary Charge of that Crown, and the Debts thereof be fully cleared.

For any particular Complaint of Injustice or Oppression, pretended to be done there, unless it appear the Party made his first Address unto the Lord Lieutenant, for confirmation of any Reversion of Offices within that Kingdom, or any new Grant of Reversion hereafter; any places in the Lord-Lieutenants gift, either of the Civil or Military List, when any such shall fall void.

Any erection of a new Office in that Kingdom, before such time as the Lord-Lieutenant be therewithall acquainted, his Opinion required and certified back accordingly.

By His Majesty's Command,

EDWARD NICHOLAS.

CHARLES

CHARLES R.

THere being nothing more conducive to the quiet and safety of a Kingdom, than a frugal and regular ordering and disposing of the Revenue that is to maintain the Publick Charge and Expence of the Government, both Civil and Military; We have thought fit, with the advice of our Council, upon a Prospect made of all our Revenue, certain and casual, and the just means in view upon the settlement of Estate in that Kingdom, now in hand for improving thereof, to begin by this Establishment, both to bring our Payments as near as may be to the compass of our Receipts, and to provide especially for our Publick Affairs, by supporting Civil Justice and Government, and by maintaining our Forces in the present Strength and Fulness; intending hereafter, as our Charge may grow less, and our Means encrease, to extend our Favour and Bounty according to our gracious Inclinations, and the Merit of persons, to the further encouragement of Particulars, as cause shall require: Whereof we have already given a proof, in the liberal Addition we have made to the Judges, for their better Support, in the impartial administration of Justice.

The

The LIST

FOR

CIVIL AFFAIRS;

Containing the several Entertainments, by the Year, of all Officers and others, serving in our Courts of Justice, in the several Provinces of *Ireland*: Officers belonging to the State; Officers of our Customs; Officers of the Excise: Creation-Money; with other Perpetuities and particular Payments for our Service; Which We require henceforth to be duely paid out of our Revenues there, by the Hands of our Vice-Treasurer, or Receiver General for the time being, according to the Cautions here mentioned; the same to begin for, and from the First day of *April*. 1666.

THESE following Payments are the constant Fees to be continued to the several Officers, without change from time to time.

The Right Honourable *Ar-* l. s. d.
thur, Earl of *Anglesey*, Vice-
 Treasurer, and General Re- } 050 00 00
 ceiver.

Sir

The Political Anatomy

	l.	s.	d.
Sir <i>Robert Meredith</i> Kt. } Chancellor of the Exchequer. }	100	00	00
<i>John Busse</i> Esq; Lord Chief- } Baron of the Exchequer. }	600	00	00
Sir <i>Richard Kennedy</i> Kt. } Second Baron of the Exche- } quer. }	300	00	00
<i>John Povey</i> Esq; Third Ba- } ron of the Exchequer. }	220	00	00
Sir <i>Audly Merwin</i> Kt. His } Majesty's prime Serjeant at } Law. }	020	10	00
Sir <i>William Domvile</i> Kt. } His Majesty's Attorney Gene- } ral. }	075	06	00
Sir <i>John Temple</i> Kt. His } Majesty's Sollicitor-General. }	075	00	00
<i>Philip Fernely</i> , Esq; His } Majesty's Chief-Remembran- } cer }	030	00	00
Sir <i>James Ware</i> , Kt. His Ma- } jesty's Auditor-General, for } his ancient Fee <i>per Ann.</i> 184 l. } 6 s. 3 d. and for an Augmen- } tation thereof, allowed by the } former Establishment 50l. in all }	234	06	03

Sir

of IRELAND.

159

l. s. d.

Sir Allen Brodrick, Kt. His Majesty's Surveyor-General. } 060 00 00 *The Court of Exchequer.*

Frances Lee, Escheatour of the Province of *Leinster*. } 006 13 04

Escheatour of the Province of *Ulster*. } 020 05 00

Escheatour of the Province of *Munster*. } 020 05 00

Escheatour of the Province of *Connaght*. } 020 05 00

Henry Warren, Esq; Second Remembrancer. } 007 17 06

Nicholas Loftus, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe. } 015 00 00

Roger Moor, Esq; Chief-Chamberlain. } 010 00 00

Sir Robert Kennedy, Bart. Second Chamberlain. } 005 00 00

Maurice Keating, Controllor of the Pipe. } 007 00 00

John Longfield, Usher of the Exchequer, for his Fee *per Annum*, 2 l. 10 s. and for his allowance for Ink, for the Exchequer, 10 l. *per Annum*. } 012 10 00
 In all, *per Annum*.

Thomas

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Lea</i> , Transcriptour and Forreign Opposer.	015	00	00
<i>Edward Ludlow</i> , Summoni- tor of the Exchequer.	007	05	00
<i>John Burniston</i> , Marshal of the four Courts.	004	00	00
<i>Sir Theophilus Jones</i> , Kt. Clerk of the Pells.	030	00	00
<i>John Exham</i> , Clerk of the first fruits, and twentieth parts.	027	10	00
<i>Thomas Gibson</i> , Cryer of the Court of Exchequer.	001	14	04
<i>The Court of Kings Bench:</i>			
The Right Honourable <i>James</i> , Baron of <i>Santry</i> , Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties Bench.	800	00	00
<i>Sir Will. Aston</i> , Kt. second Justice of the said Court.	300	00	00
<i>Thomas Stockton</i> , Esq; third Justice of the said Court.	300	00	00
<i>Sir Will. Usher</i> , Kt. Clerk of the Crown, of the said Court.	007	10	00
<i>The Court of Chance- ry.</i>			
The most Reverend Fa- ther in God, <i>Michael</i> Lord Arch-bishop of <i>Dublin</i> , Lord Chancellor of <i>Ireland</i> .	1000	00	00

Sir

of IRELAND.

161

	l.	s.	d.	
Sir <i>John Temple</i> Sen. Kn ^t . Master of the <i>Rolls</i> .	} 144	03	04	The Court of Chancery:
Dr. <i>Dudley Loftus</i> one of the Masters of the <i>Chancery</i> .	} 020	00	00	
Robert <i>Mossom</i> , Esq; ano- ther Master of the <i>Chancery</i> .	} 020	00	00	
George <i>Carlton</i> Clerk of the Crown in <i>Chancery</i> .	} 025	00	00	
The said <i>George Carlton</i> , Clerk of the Hanaper, for his Fee <i>per Annum</i> 10 l. 10 s. and for an allowance of Paper and Parchment for the <i>Chan-</i> <i>cery, per Annum</i> 25 l. In all	} 035	10	00	
1244				13 04

Sir <i>Edward Smith</i> , Kn ^t . Lord Chief Justice of the <i>Common-</i> <i>Pleas</i> .	} 600	00	00	The Court of <i>Common</i> <i>Pleas</i> .
Sir <i>Ferome Alexander</i> , Kn ^t . Second Justice of the said Court.	} 300	00	00	
Robert <i>Booth</i> , Esq; Third Justice of the said Court.	} 300	00	00	
Sir <i>Walter Plunkett</i> , Kn ^t . Prothonotary of the said Court.	} 007	10	00	
1207				10 00
				Sir,

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>Star-chamber.</i>	Sir <i>Georgē Lane</i> , Kn ^t . Clerk of the <i>Star-Chamber</i> .	} 010	00	00
	<i>George Rutledge</i> , Marshall of the <i>Star-chamber</i> .	} 010	00	00
		020	00	00
Officers attending the State.	Sir <i>Paul Davis</i> , Kn ^t . Secre- tary of State, for his Fee	} 200	00	00
	The said Sir <i>Paul Davis</i> for Intelligences	} 100	00	00
	The said Sir <i>Paul</i> , Clerk of the Council, for his ancient Fee, <i>per Ann.</i> 7 l. 10 s. and for an Allowance for Paper and Parchment 40 l. in all	} 047	10	00
	<i>Richard St. George</i> , Esq; <i>Ulster</i> King at Arms	} 026	13	04
	<i>Richard Carvy Athlong</i> , Pur- sivant,	} 010	00	00
	<i>Philip Carpinter</i> , Esq; Chief Serjeant at Arms, at 5 s. 6 d. <i>per diem</i>	} 100	07	06
	<i>George Pigott</i> , second Ser- jeant at Arms for like Allow- ance	} 100	07	06
	<i>George Wakefeild</i> , Pursivant,	} 020	00	00
	<i>William Roë</i> , Pursivant,	} 020	00	00
	<i>Arthur Padmor</i> , Pursivant,	} 020	00	00
			<i>Thomas</i>	

	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Lee, Keeper of the Council-chamber.	018	05	00

Six Trumpeters and a Kettle-drum, at 60 l. each <i>per Ann.</i>	}	462	00	00
420. for their Fee, and 6 l. <i>per An.</i> each Board-wages 42 l.				
in all <i>per Ann.</i>				

1125 03 04

The Chief, and other Justices of Assizes in every of the five Circuits twice a year, <i>per Annum</i>	}	1000	00	00	Charge of Circuits.

Robes for the Judges, <i>viz.</i>	}	173	06	08
Three in the <i>Exchequer</i> , three in the <i>King's Bench</i> , three in the <i>Common-Pleas</i> , Master of the <i>Rolls</i> , and three of the King's Council, at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. a piece <i>per Annum</i> , making in all				

Liberates

l. s. d.

Incidents.

Liberates under the Seal of the *Exchequer* yearly, viz. the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Chief Remembrancer 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Clerk of the Pipe 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Usher 10 *l.* the Second Remembrancer 5 *l.* the Chief Chamberlain 5 *l.* the Second Chamberlain 5 *l.* Clerk of the *Common-Pleas* of the *Exchequer* 5 *l.* Summonister and Comptroller of the Pipe 5 *l.* The Customer at *Dublin* for Wax, Paper, Parchment and Ink 3 *l.* 15 *s.* in all *per Ann.*

} 082 01 08

Rent of a House for the Receipts

} 025 00 00

Keeper of the House for the Receipts

} 005 00 00

Singers of *Christ-church* in *Dublin* for singing in the *Exchequer*, and praying for His Majesty, at 10 *s.* for every Term *per Ann.*

} 002 00 00

Pursivants of the *Exchequer* for carrying Writs

} 071 05 00

Paper

l. s. d.

Paper and Parchments to }
the Courts } 150 00 00

The Nobility, Bishops and }
Councillors which shall re- }
side and keep house in *Ireland* }
for impost of Wines, accor- }
ding to His Majesty's special }
grace }

508 13 04
Besides impost
of Wines.

William Halsy, Esq; Chiet } Provincial
Justice of the Province of } Officers.
Munster } 100 00 04

John Nayler, Second Justice }
of *Munster* } 066 13 04

Henry Batthurst, Attorney }
of the Province of *Munster* } 013 06 08

William Carr, Esq; Clerk }
of the Council of the said }
Province } 007 10 00

Walter Cooper, Serjeant at }
Arms there } 020 00 00

Oliver Jones, Chief Justice }
in the Province of *Connaght* } 100 00 00

Adam Cusack, Esq; second }
Justice of that Province } 066 13 04

John

	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Shadwell</i> , Esq; Attor- ny for the said Province	} 020	00	00
<i>Sir James Cuff</i> , Kn ^t . Clerk of the Council there	} 007	10	00
<i>Thom. Elliot</i> , Serjeant at Arms there	} 020	00	00

OFFICERS of the Customs.

<i>Dublin.</i>	<i>Thomas Worsop</i> , Esq; Cu- stomer of the Port of <i>Dublin</i>	} 007	10	00
	<i>Will. Maul</i> , Esq; Comptroller	007	10	00
	<i>Will. Scott</i> , Esq; Searcher	005	00	00
		<u>020</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>
<i>Wexford.</i>	<i>George Wakefeild</i> , Customer	010	00	00
	<i>Hugh Poulder</i> , Comptroller	005	00	00
		<u>015</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>
<i>Waterford and Ross.</i>	<i>Sir John Stephens</i> , Customer	015	00	00
	<i>Frederick Christian</i> , Comp- troller	} 015	00	00
	<i>Thom. Tint</i> , Searcher	006	13	04
		<u>036</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>04</u>
<i>Corke.</i>	<i>Rich. Scudamore</i> , Customer	006	13	04
	<i>Robert Williams</i> , Searcher	005	00	00
		<u>011</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>04</u>
	<i>Robert</i>			

of IRELAND.

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>Robert Southwell</i> , Customer	13	06	08	<i>Kingsale.</i>
<i>John Brown</i> , Searcher	06	13	04	
	20	00	00	
<i>John Selby</i> , Customer	05	00	00	<i>Dingle.</i> <i>Icousb.</i>
The Customer	13	06	08	<i>Limerick.</i>
<i>Montfort Westrop</i> Comptroller.	13	06	08	
<i>John Lynch</i> , Searcher.	05	00	00	
	31	13	04	
<i>John Morgan</i> , Customer.	13	06	08	<i>Galloway.</i>
The Searcher.	05	00	00	
	18	06	08	
<i>Thomas Willis</i> , Customer.	07	10	00	<i>Drogheda.</i>
<i>John Bulteele</i> , Comptroller.	07	10	00	<i>Dundalk,</i>
<i>Hugh Mountgomery</i> , Searcher.	05	00	00	<i>and Car-</i> <i>lingford.</i>
	20	00	00	
<i>Roger Lindon</i> , Customer.	07	10	00	<i>Carrickfer-</i>
<i>Samuel Willby</i> , Searcher.	06	13	04	<i>gus.</i>
	14	03	04	
<i>Nicholas Ward</i> , Customer at } <i>Strangford.</i>	07	10	00	<i>Strangford</i>

Robert

		l.	s.	d.
<i>Newcastle, Dundrum, &c.</i>	Robert Hard, Searcher at <i>Newcastle, Dundrum, Killaleagh, Bangor, Hollywood, Bellfast, Ol- derslet, St. David, Whitehead, Ardglasse, Strangford, Ballin- together, and Donaghadee.</i>	}	c6	13 04

The Of- fice and Officers of the Excise	For the Salaries due to the Officers of the Excise,	}	4269	00 00
	The Contingent Charge of the Excise.	}	1200	00 00
			5469	00 00

These two Sums are to be distributed and apportioned as the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors, and Council, shall think fit, the Custom and Excise being now Farm'd. These two Sums are to cease for the time of the Farm, and are not cast up in the Total.

Commissioner-General of the Customs and Excise. The said Commissioners, which are to be but five in number, are to have the allowance of one Penny in the pound each, for all Money to be received for Customs and Excise.

For

l. s. d.

For the Salaries of four Commissioners of Appeals in Causes of Excise, and New Impost. viz. Sir <i>James Ware</i> , Kt. <i>John Povey</i> , Esq; Sir <i>Wil-</i> <i>liam Usher</i> , Kt. and <i>Peter Wey-</i> <i>brants</i> , Alderman, at 150 l. a piece, per Annum.	} 600 00 00	Commis- sioners of Appeal.
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Dr. <i>Robert Wood</i> , and <i>James</i> <i>Bonnell</i> , Accomptants General of the Customs and Excise, per Annum.	} 200 00 00	Accomptants-Ge- neral of the Cu- stoms and Excise.
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The Duke of <i>Ormond</i> The Marquis of <i>Antrim</i> The Earl of <i>Castlehaven</i> The Earl of <i>Desmond</i> The Earl of <i>Westmeath</i> The Earl of <i>Arglasse</i> The Earl of <i>Carbury</i> The Earl of <i>Cavan</i> The Earl of <i>Donnegale</i> The Earl of <i>Clanbrazill</i> The Earl of <i>Inchiquin</i> The Earl of <i>Orrery</i> The Earl of <i>Montrath</i> The Earl of <i>Tyrconnel</i>	40 00 00 40 00 00 20 00 00 15 00 00 15 00 00 15 00 00 15 00 00 15 00 00 20 00 00 20 00 00 20 00 00 20 00 00 20 00 00	Creation- Money. The
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Earl of <i>Clancarty</i>	20	00	00
The Earl of <i>Mount-Alexander</i>	20	00	00
The Earl of <i>Carlingford</i>	20	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Grandison</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Willmot</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Valentia</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Dillon</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Nettervil</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Killulla</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Magennis</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Sarsfield</i> } and <i>Kilmallake</i> }	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Ranelagh</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Wenman</i> } and <i>Tuam</i> }	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Shannon</i>	13	06	08
The Lord Viscount <i>Clare</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Baron of <i>Cahir</i>	11	05	00
	<hr/>		
	484	11	08

Where Creation-Money is granted to one and the same Person for two Honours, that Sum which is granted with the highest Title, is only to be paid.

	l.	s.	d.
The Provost and Fellows of <i>Trinity-Colledge</i> near <i>Dublin</i> , by Patent, dated 12. <i>August</i> , 1612. as a perpetuity, <i>per</i> <i>Annum</i> .	388	15	00

Perpetuities.

The Dean and Chapter of <i>Christ-Church</i> , <i>Dublin</i> , grant in perpetuity, 12. <i>Junii</i> , 1604 <i>per Annum</i> .	045	06	08
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The Lord Archbishop of <i>Dublin</i> , for Proxies due unto him out of divers Churches belonging to the late Mona- steries of <i>Thomas Court</i> , <i>St.</i> <i>Maries</i> Abby, and <i>St. John</i> of <i>Jerusalem</i> , near <i>Dublin</i> , <i>per</i> <i>Annum</i> .	018	05	06
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The Lord Bishop of <i>Meath</i> out of the Mannor of <i>Trim</i> .	003	15	00
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The Mayor, Sheriffs, Com- mons, and Citizens of <i>Dublin</i> , <i>per Annum</i> .	500	00	00
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The Chaunter of <i>Christ-</i> <i>Church</i> , <i>Dublin</i> , for the Rent of a Plat of Ground, near His Majesties Castle of <i>Dublin</i> .	027	00	00
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983 02 02

The

The Payments hereafter following, are to be continued to the present Grantees, during their Grants; but to cease afterwards, and not to be regranted, or paid to any other.

The most Reverend Father
in God, *Michael* Lord Arch-
Bishop of *Dublin*, Lord Chan- } 814 17 06
cellor of *Ireland*.

The Right Honourable }
Richard Earl of *Cork*, Trea- } 365 00 00
surer.

Nicholas Loftus Esq; , } 025 00 00
Clerk of the Pipe.

Maurice Keating, Comp- } 008 00 00
troller of the Pipe.

Sir *Theophilus Jones* K^t. , } 061 05 00
Clerk of the Pells.

Bryan Jones Esq; Auditor }
of the Foreign Accompts and }
Prefts, at 6 s. 8 d. per diem }
granted him by Letters Pa- } 121 13 04
tents, dated 2. *April*. Anno }
2do. *Caroli primi*, during his }
good behaviour, per Annum. }

Edward

	l.	s.	d.
Edward Cook Esq; , one of the Masters of the <i>Chancery</i> . }	020	00	00
John Westly Esq; , one of the Masters of the <i>Chancery</i> . }	020	00	00
Anthony Walsh, Keeper of the Room, as also of the Robes, Hanging and Clock in the Castle of <i>Dublin</i> at 12 d. per diem. }	018	05	00
John Crooke, Printer to His Majesty in <i>Ireland</i> . }	008	00	00
Thomas Mall Esq; , Sur- veyor General of the Cu- stoms. }	100	00	00
1649 16 10			

William Maule, Comptroller of the Customs at <i>Dublin</i> . }	012	10	00	Tempora- ry pay- ments.
Marcus Viscount <i>Dungan-</i> <i>non</i> , Master of the Game. }	050	00	00	
Sir George Lane K ^t ., for his Fee, as Keeper of the Records in <i>Brimingham's</i> <i>Tower</i> . }	010	00	00	
James Buck, Clerk of the Market of all <i>Ireland</i> . }	020	00	00	

The

The Political Anatomy

	l.	s.	d.
The Countess of Tyrconnell.	300	00	00
Edward Fitz-Gerrald.	100	00	00
Sarah King, Widow.	080	00	00
Jane Cary, Widow.	050	00	00
John Dogharty at 18 d. per } diem.	027	07	06
Jepson Macguire.	040	00	00
Sir Robert Meredith.	100	00	00
Sir George Blundell at 6 s. } per diem.	109	10	00
Ann Conocke.	050	00	00
William Awbry, at 1 l. per } week.	052	00	00
Patrick Archer.	205	00	00

To be paid unto him until he be satisfied the sum of 5883 l. 19 s. 6 d. and 410 l. 5 s. 6 d. by Letters Patents dated 13 March 1662. and His Majesties Letters of the 2d of May 1663.

Pensions and Annu- ities.	Dr. John Sterne.	060	00	00
	Luke German Esq; per annum	100	00	00
	Patrick Cowurcey, and his } Son John Cowurcey, per annum.	150	00	00
	Sir James Dillon per annum	500	00	00

Dr.

of IRELAND.

175

	l.	s.	d.
Dr. Robert George, per Annum	109	10	00
Thomas Piggot Esq; , per Annum	300	00	00
Mrs. Mary Warren, per Annum	080	00	00
Arthur Earl of Anglesey, per Annum	600	00	00
Captain William Rosse, per Annum	300	00	00
	3313	07	06

Commissioners of Accompts, }
 for the yearly Accompts by }
 them to be taken by virtue }
 of His Majesty's Commission }
 at 20 l. each of them per An- }
num, 220 l. And to the }
 Clerks and others employed }
 in the said Accompts, 65 l. }
 10 s. In all, }

285 10 00

Commis-
 sioners of
 Accompts
 and Clerks
 allowan-
 ces.

For

Payments
for ex-
traordina-
ries by
Concordat
sum.

For Fraught and Transporta-
tion, carrying of Letters
and other Expresses, Gifts
and Rewards, Sea-service,
Repairing and Upholding
sufficiently our Houses, main-
taining our Forts, finishing of
needful undertakings of that
kind, begun in other places,
but not finished; erecting of
more strengths of the like
kind, and other fit and necessa-
ry places. Diets and Char-
ges, in keeping of poor Pri-
soners, and sick and maimed
Soldiers in Hospitals; Print-
ing, Riding and Travelling
Charges; Prests upon Ac-
compt, and all other pay-
ments by Concordat of our
Lieutenant, or other chief Go-
vernor or Governors, and
Council, not to be exceeded
without special direction first
had from us, or our Privy-
Council in *England*.

l. s. d.

9000 00 00

Sum total of the pay-
ments aforesaid upon
the Civil List amounts
unto *per Annum*.

25601 4 8
Memo-

Memorandum. That the Impost of Wines, for the Nobility, Bishops and Councillors, the Officers of the Excise, and Commissioners-general of the Customs and Excise, are not included in the above-said Sum.

AND Our Pleasure is, That no Payment or Allowance be made by Concordat, but by Warrant drawn by the Clerk of the Council of Ireland, and passed openly at our Council-Board there, and signed by our Lieutenant or other Chief-Governour, or Governour, Chancellor, Treasurer, or Vice-Treasurer, Chief-Baron and Secretary, or other four of them at the least, the Lieutenant or Chief-Governour being one; and in default, either by exceeding the Sum limited by anticipation or otherwise; or by not observing of this our Direction and Commandment in every Point; Our Pleasure is, That all Sums which shall otherwise be allowed and paid there, shall be set insuper, as Debts upon our said Lieutenant, or other Chief-Governour, or Governours; and our Under-Treasurer, upon his Accounts to be defaulted to Our use, upon their several Enter-tainments.

And

The Political Anatomy

And Our further Pleasure is, That this Establishment and List, containing all our Payments to be made for Civil-Causes, be duly paid according to our Directions, and be not exceeded, nor any of the Payments which are noted to be but temporary, or to cease after Death, or surrender of the Party, or upon determination of his Grant, to be continued or renewed to any other, either in concurrence, reversion or otherwise. And We require our Auditor-General, That once every Year, immediately upon the passing the Accounts of our Vice-Treasurer, or Receiver-General, a Transcript of the same Accompts; both for Receipts of every nature, and the particular Payments, be returned to our Treasurer of England, to the end we may be truly informed, both of the increase of our said Revenues yearly, and also of the Abatements of Payments contained in this List.

ARLINGTON.

by

By the Lord-Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

INstructions for our dearest Son, Thomas Earl of Offory, nominated by Us by virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patents, under His Great Seal of England, bearing date the 21st day of February, in the 14th Year of His Reign, and constituted by His Majesty's Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, bearing date the 21st day of May, in the 11th Year of His Reign, His Majesty's Deputy of this His said Kingdom, during His Majesty's Pleasure, and only in our Absence, until we shall return into this Kingdom.

ORMOND.

WHereas We the Lord-Lieutenant received Instructions from the King's Most Excellent Majesty, under His Royal Signatures, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1662. We do herewith deliver you a Copy of the said Instructions signed by Us. And We do hereby require you to observe those Instructions, in all such Parts of them, as were to
be

The Political Anatomy

be observed by Us, and are now applicable to you, in the Place of His Majesty's Deputy of this His Kingdom.

You are to take care, That in your giving Commands, or Warrants for Payments of any of His Majesty's Treasure, or Moneys, you observe the Rule prescribed to you, in such Cases, by His Majesty's Letters Patents, whereby you are constituted His Majesty's Deputy of this His Kingdom.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 30th day of May, 1664.

G. L A N E.

The

The ESTABLISHMENT and LIST;
 Containing all the Payments to be made for
 Military Affairs in Ireland, to be duly paid
 by the Hands of our Vice-Treasurer, and
 Treasurer at Wars, according to the Cauti-
 ons hereafter mentioned; the same to be-
 gin for and from the 1st Day of April,
 1666.

Signed, CHARLES REX.

OFFICERS General.

<p>THE Lord-Lieutenant and Governour-Gener- al of Ireland, for his Fee <i>per</i> <i>Ann. viz.</i> for his Diet, at 100 l. <i>per mensem</i>; a Retinue of 50 Horse, with Officers at 2 l. 19 s. 6 d. <i>per diem</i>; an Allowance of 1000 l. <i>per Ann.</i> in lieu of <i>cess</i>, an Allowance of 235 l. <i>per Ann.</i> in lieu of 235 Beefs, formerly paid to the Lord Lieutenant, out of the Coun- ty of Cavan; an Allowance of 240 l. <i>per Ann.</i> formerly paid to the Lord Lieutenant out of the Tythes of Dunbogne, ma- king in all <i>per Ann.</i></p>	<p>l. s. d.</p> <p>3860 17 06</p>
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As

Lord Lieu-
tenant.

	l.	s.	d.
As General of the Army } <i>per Ann.</i>	433	106	08
As Cap ^t . of a Troop of } Horse <i>per Ann.</i>	0723	18	04
As Collonel of Foot, <i>per Ann.</i>	0608	06	08
As Cap ^t . of a Foot-Com- } pany, <i>per Ann.</i>	0261	11	08
	9786 00 10		

For His Guard of Halber-
teers, consisting of a Cap^t. at
11 l. 4 s. each Calendar Month ;
a Lieutenant at 9 l. 16 s. two } 1848 00 00
Serjeants at 3 l. 10 s. each ;
and 60 Halberteers at 2 l. 2 s.
each, making *per Ann.*

The Lieutenant-General of }
the Army at 1 l. *per diem.* } 365 00 00

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determina-
tions of the Grant made to Thomas Earl
of Ofserey.

The Serjeant Major-Ge- }
neral of the Army, at 1 l. *per* } 365 00 00
diem, per Ann.

To

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant made to *Roger Earl of Orery*.

l. s. d.

Sir *Henry Titchburn*, K^t.
 Marshal of *Ireland*, for his Entertainment at 3 s. 9 d. *per diem*; a Trumpeter at 6 d. *ob q.* } 489 06 07
per diem, and a Retinue of 30
 Horfe, at 9 d. a piece *per diem*, making *per Ann.* }

The Commissary General of
 the Horfe, at 1 l. *per diem*, *per* } 365 00 00
Ann. }

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant, to *John Lord Kingston*.

The Muster-Master General, and Clerk of the Cheque, }
 for his Entertainment, at 4 s. }
per diem, at 10 Horfe Men, at }
 1 s. the piece *per diem*; for any } 365 00 00
 encrease of his Entertainment }
 3 s. 6 d. *per diem*, with an Allowance for one Clerk at 2 s. }
 6 d. *per diem* making *per Ann.* }

General
 Officers.

3066 08 03
 Six

The Political Anatomy

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six Commissaries of the Mu- sters, at 100 <i>per Ann.</i> each.	600	00	00
One Corporal of the Field, <i>viz.</i> Collonel Beverly Usher, at 5 <i>s.</i> <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per Ann.</i>	091	05	00

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant in being.

The Advocate-General of the Army at 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>per diem.</i>	121	13	04
The Physician-General of the Army at 10 <i>s.</i> <i>per diem.</i>	182	10	00
Chirurgion of the Army in <i>Ireland</i> , and of the Hospital of <i>Dublin.</i>	121	13	04

OFFICERS *Provinciãl.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
THE Lord President of <i>Munster</i> , for His Fee at 100 <i>l.</i> <i>Sterling per An.</i> for his Diet, and the Councils there, at 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> <i>per Week</i> , and for his Retinue of 30 Horse- Men, and 20 Foot-Men, at 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>ob.</i> <i>per diem</i> , in all <i>per</i> <i>Annum.</i>	908	19	09	06.

The

l. s. d. q.

The Lord President of *Connaught*, for his Fee at 100 *l.*
Sterling per Ann. for his Diet,
 and the Councils there, at 7 *l.*
 10 *s.* per Week, and for his
 Retinue of 30 Horse-Men, and
 20 Foot-Men, at 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
ob per diem, in all *per Ann.*

908 19 09 ob.

The Provost-Marshal of
Lemster, for His Entertain-
 ment at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob. q. per di-*
em, making *per Ann.*

077 03 07 ob.

212614 02 ob.

The Provost-Marshal of
Munster, for his Entertain-
 ment at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob. q. per diem*,
 making *per Ann.*

Provincia
 Officers.

077 03 07 ob.

The Provost-Marshal of *Con-*
naught, for his Entertainment,
 at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob. q. per diem*, mak-
 ing *per Ann.*

077 03 07 ob.

The Provost Marshal of *Ul-*
ster, for his Entertainment at
 4 *s.* 2 *d.* *ob. q. per diem*, mak-
 ing *per Ann.*

077 03 07 ob.

All the said Provost-Marshals, with the Entertainment due unto them respectively, to cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of their Grants.

C O N S T A B L E S.

The Constable of *Dublin-Castle*, for his Entertainment at 20 *l. per Ann.* } *l. s. d. q.*
020 00 00

The Porter of *Dublin-Castle* at 9 *d. per diem, per ann.* } 013 13 09

The Constable of *Limerick-Castle*, for his Entertainment, at 10 *l. per ann.* and a Porter at 6 *d. ob q per diem, per ann.* } 018 07 09 ob.

The Constable of *Athlone-Castle*, for his Entertainment, at 8 *l. 2s. 6 d. per ann.* and a Porter at 6 *d. ob q. per diem, per ann.* } 018 07 09 ob.

The Constable of *Roscomon-Castle*, for his Entertainment, at 3 *s. 4 d. per diem.* } 060 16 08

The Constable of *Carrickfergus*, for his Entertainment, at 2 *s. 6 d. per diem, per ann.* } 045 12 06

178 06 00 ob.

The

The Master of the Ordnance, with other Officers thereunto belonging, and Train of Artillery.

The Master of the Ordnance, for himself at 6 s. 8 d. <i>per diem</i> ; a Lieutenant at 1 s. 6 d. <i>per diem</i> ; a Cornet at 9 d. and 18 Horsemen at 1 s. the piece <i>per diem, per an.</i>	}	l. s. d.
		49 ¹ 04 07

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, at 7 s. <i>per diem, per an.</i>	}	l. s. d.
		127 15 00

To cease after the death of *Albert Cunningham*, now Patentee, or other determination of his Grant. Officers of the Ordnance.

The Engineer, Overseer, Surveyor, and Director-General of His Majesties Fortifications, &c. at 5 s. <i>per diem, per annum</i>	}	l. s. d.
		091 05 00

To cease after the death of Captain *John Payne* and Capt. *John Hallam*, now Patentees, or other determinations of their Grant.

Captain <i>Hugh Magill</i> , Comptroller of the Ordnance, for his Fee, at 5 s. <i>per diem</i> , and for an allowance of 1 s. <i>per diem</i> for his Clerk, both <i>per annum</i> .	}	l. s. d.
		109 10 00
		819 14 07
		<i>Sundry</i>

*Sundry Ministers belonging to the Ordnance,
viz. in*

L E M S T E R.

l. s. d.

A Master-Gunner at 3 s. }
per diem, his Mate at 1 s. 6 d. }
per diem; six Gunners for the }
 Train, at 1 s. 2 d. each *per* }
diem; one Gentleman of the }
 Ordnance at 3 s. *per diem*; }
 Clerk of the Ordnance and }
 Stores at *Dublin* at 4 s. *per* }
diem, his Clerk at 1 s. *per* }
diem; Gunsmith, Blacksmith, }
 Carpenter and Wheeler, at }
 1 s. 4 d. *per diem* each, Ar- }
 morer, Cutler, Cooper, at }
 9 d. each *per diem*; six Ma- }
 trosses at 8 d. each *per diem*; }
 three Waggoners at 10 d. each }
per diem; at *Duncannon*, a }
 Clerk of the Stores 1 s. 8 d. }
per diem, a Gunner at 1 s. *per* }
diem, a Matross, at 8 d. *per* }
diem; at *Passage*, a Gunners- }
 Mate at 10 d. *per diem*; ma- }
 king *per annum* }

774 02 01

CON-

CONNAUGHT.

l. s. d.

At *Athlone*, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. *per diem*; a Gunner at 1 s. *per diem*; a Matros at 8 d. *per diem*. *Galloway*, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. *per diem*; a Gunner at 1 s. *per diem*; a Matros at 8 d. *per diem*. At *Sligo*, a Gunner at 1 s. *per diem*; *Isle of Arran*, a Gunner at 1 s. *per diem*; *Innisbuffin*, a Gunner at 1 s. *per diem*; making *per annum*,

176 08 04

MUNSTER.

MUNSTER.

Ministers
belonging
to the
Ordnance.

l. s. d.

Waterford, a Gunner at
1 s. per diem; a Matrofs at
8 d. per diem. *Limerick*, a
Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d.
per diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per
diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per
diem. *Cork*, Clerk of the
Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per diem; a
Gunner at 1 s. per diem; a
Matrofs at 8 d. per diem. At
Halvowling, a Gunners-Mate
10 d. per diem; *Toughall*, a
Gunner, at 1 s. per diem; *King-
sale*, a Gunner, at 1 s. per diem;
at the *Block-house*, a Gun-
ners-Mate, at 10 d. per diem;
at *Crook-haven*, a Gunner, at
1 s. per diem; at *Innisberkin*,
a Gunners Mate, at 10 d. per
diem; *Valentia*, a Gunner, at
1 s. per diem; in all per annum.]

270 14 02

1358 02 10

ULSTER.

of IRELAND.

191

U L S T E R.

l. s. d.

Londonberry, a Clerk of the Stores, at 1 s. 8 d. *per diem*; a Gunner, at 1 s. *per diem*; a Matrofs, at 8 d. *per diem*. At Culmore, a Gunners-mate at 10 d. *per diem*. At Carrickfergus, a Clerk of the Stores, at 1 s. 8 d. *per diem*; a Gunner at 1 s.; a Matrofs at 8 d. *per diem*. In all, *per annum*

136 17 06

The King's Guard of Horfe consisting of a Captain at 19 l. 12 s. each Calendar Month; a Lieutenant at 12 l. 12 s.; a Cornet at 12 l. 12 s.; a Quartermaster at 9 l. 16 s.; six Corporals at 6 l. 6 s. each; two of the King's Trumpets at 6 l. 6 s. each; four more of the King's Trumpets, and a Kettle-drum at 3 l. 10 s. each, besides their standing-allowances in the Civil List: A Saddler, Farrier, and Armorer, at 4 l. 18 s. each; and 100 Horsemen at 4 l. 18 s. each making in all *per mens.* 627 l. 4 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Guard *per An.* unto

HORSE.

7526 8

The

l. s. d.

The Lord Lieutenant's Troop, consisting of a Captain at 19 *l.* 12 *s.* each Calendar Month; a Lieutenant at 12 *l.* 12 *s.* and a Cornet at 9 *l.* 16 *s.*; a Quarter-master at 7 *l.* three Corporals and two Trumpets more at 6 *l.* 6 *s.* each; and fifty private Horsemen at 2 *l.* 2 *s.* each; making in all *per mens.* 184 *l.* 2 *s.* which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Troop *per an.* unto

2209 4

Five Troops more belonging to the General Officers, *viz.* to the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Serjeant Major General of the Army, the Lord President of *Connaught*, the Commissary General of the Horse, and the Scoutmaster-General of the Army, each Troop consisting of a Captain at 19 *l.* 12 *s.* each Calendar Month, a Lieutenant at 12 *l.* 12 *s.* a Cornet at 9 *l.* 16 *s.* a Quarter-master

10290

Master at 7 *l.* Three Corporals, and two Trumpets at 3 *l.* 10*s.* each, and 50 private Horsemen, at 2*l.* 2*s.* each making in all *per mensem* for each Troop, 171 *l.* 10 *s.* which amounts for the whole pay of the said five Troops *per annum* unto

1226 8

Twenty three Troops, which consisting of the like Officers, and forty five private Horsemen, making in all *per mensem* to each Troop 161 *l.* which amounts for the whole pay of the said twenty three Troops *per annum* unto

4443 6

FOOT.

The Lord Lieutenant's Company, consisting of a Captain at 11*l.* 4*s.* each Calendar Month. A Lieutenant at 5*l.* 12*s.* an Ensign at 4*l.* 4*s.* Two Serjeants at 2*l.* 2*s.* each; three Corporals and two Drums at 1*l.* 8*s.* each, and one hundred private Footmen at 14*s.* each, making in all

per

per menssem 102 *l.* 4 *s.* which } *l.* *s.* *d.*
 amounts for the whole pay of }
 the said Company *per annum* } 1226 8 0
 unto }

Fifty nine Companies }
 more, each consisting of a }
 Captain at 11 *l.* 4 *s.* each Ca- }
 lender Month, a Lieutenant }
 at 5 *l.* 12 *s.* an Ensign at 4 *l.* }
 4 *s.* two Serjeants at 2 *l.* 2 *s.* }
 each; three Corporals, and }
 one Drummer at 1 *l.* 8 *s.* each, }
 and sixty private Footmen at } 51542 0 8
 14 *s.* each, making in all *per* }
menssem for each Company }
 72 *l.* 16 *s.* which amounts }
 for the whole pay of the said }
 fifty nine Companies *per an-* }
num unto }

A Ward at *Sligo* under the }
 command of Major *Robert* }
Edgeworth consisting of two }
 Serjeants at 2 *l.* 2 *s.* each, eve- }
 ry Calender Month; three }
 Corporals, and one Drum- } 0621 12
 mer at 1 *l.* 8 *s.* each, and sixty }
 private Footmen, at 14 *s.* each; }
 making in all *per menssem* 51 *l.* }
 16 *s.* which amounts *per an-* } 53390 8
num unto }

Regi-

Régiment of Guards.

The Royal Regiment of Guards, consisting of twelve Companies, <i>viz.</i> a Colonel as Colonel and Captain at 28 <i>l. per mensem</i> a Lieutenant- Colonel, and Captain at 21 <i>l.</i> <i>per mensem.</i> A Major and Captain at 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> Nine Captains more at 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each; twelve Lieutenants at 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each; twelve En- signes at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each; forty Serjeants at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> each; thir- ty six Corporals at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each; Drum-Major at 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> Twenty four Drummers at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each; a Piper to the Kings Company at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> Twelve hundred Soldiers at 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each; a Chaplain at 9 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> An Adjutant, Quarter-Master, and Chyrur- geon at 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each, and Chirurgeons Mate at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> making in all <i>per mensf.</i> at 28 days to the Month 1886 <i>l.</i> 00. 08. which amounts unto <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	<p><i>l. s. d.</i></p> <p>24518 8 8</p>
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Tempo

Temporary Payments.

Sir Henry Titchburn, Knight, } 198 1 9
 Marshall of Ireland,

To cease Post-mortem or other Determination
 of his Grant.

Sir Theophilus Jones, Scout-
 master General of the Army,
 for his Entertainment at 6 s.
 8 d. per diem, and for an } 221 13 4
 encrease of his Entertainment
 at 100 l. per annum making in
 all

To cease Post-mortem or other Determinati-
 on of his Grant.

Sir George Lane Knight,
 for his Entertainment as Secre-
 tary at War to his Majesty, at } 456 5 0
 1 l. per diem for himself, and
 5 s. per diem for his Clerk per
 annum

To cease Post-mortem, or other Determina-
 tion of his Grant.

Cap.

of IRELAND.

197

Captain <i>Richard St. George</i> the pay of a Captain of Foot towards his maintenance du- ring his life being 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> <i>per mensem</i> ; <i>per annum</i>	} <i>l. s. d.</i> } 134 8
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<i>Arthur Earl of Donnegall</i> for his Entertainment at 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> <i>per diem</i> for himself and for nine Horsemen at 9 <i>d.</i> each <i>per diem</i> during his life, by ver- tue of a Grant thereof, dated the last of July in the 13 th . year of King <i>James</i> , <i>per ann.</i>	} } 199 4 7
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The Mayor of the City of <i>Dublin</i> for his Entertainment at 8 <i>s.</i> <i>per diem</i>	} 146
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2255 9 4

Particular Governours.

The Governour of the County of <i>Clare</i> for his Fee at 10 <i>s.</i> <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per annum</i>	} 182 10
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The Governour of the Ca- stle of <i>Dublin</i> for his Fee 1 <i>l.</i> <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per annum</i>	} 365
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The

	l.	s.	d.
The Governour of the Fort of <i>Sligo</i> for his Fee at 10 s. <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per annum</i>	182	10	
The Governour of the Fort of <i>Halbolling</i> for his Fee at 6 s. <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per annum</i>	109	10	
The Constable of <i>Hilsbo-</i> <i>rough</i> at 3 s. 4 d. <i>per diem</i> ; <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	060	16	8

These Temporary Payments to cease Post mor-
tem, or other determination of the said
Grants, except that of the Halbolling.

Sum total of the payments }
aforefaid upon the Military }
List amounts unto *per ann.*

l.	s.	d. ob.
1638	10	3 11

By *His Majesties Command,*

ARLINGTON.

A

A Catalogue of the PEERS.

Duke of Ormond *Orrery*
 Duke of Leinster *Mammoth*
 Marquess of Antrim *Drogheda*
Waterford
Mount-Alexander
E A R L S. *Down*

Kildare
Thomond
Cork
Desmond
Barrymore
Meath
Ossory
Roscommon
Londonderry
Donnigall
Arran

Conaway
Carberry
Ardflass
Rannalagh
Cavan
Inchiquin
Glancarty

Longford
Tyrone
Bellomont.
Glanrickard
Castlehaven
Westmeath
Fingall
Castlemaine
Carlingford

Viscounts.

Grandison
Wilmot
Loftus of Ely
Swords
Kilmurry
Valentia
Mareborough
Castleton

<i>Castleton</i>	<i>Ross.</i>
<i>Chaworth</i>	
<i>Sligo</i>	<i>Castalo</i>
<i>Waterford</i>	<i>Merrion</i>
<i>Strangford</i>	<i>Fairfax</i>
<i>Tuam</i>	<i>Fitz-Williams</i>
<i>Cashell</i>	<i>Gormanston</i>
<i>Carlo</i>	<i>Rathcoole</i>
<i>Cullerz</i>	<i>Barefore</i>
<i>Shannon</i>	<i>Brucher</i>
<i>Mazareene</i>	<i>Galmoy</i>
<i>Dromoor</i>	<i>Kingstand</i>
<i>Lungarvan</i>	<i>Mountgarret</i>
<i>Dungannon</i>	<i>Douth</i>
<i>Kells</i>	<i>Evagh</i>
<i>Fitzharding</i>	<i>Killmallock</i>
<i>Clare</i>	<i>Ikerrie</i>
<i>Charlemount</i>	<i>Glanmalegra</i>
<i>Powerscourt</i>	<i>Claine</i>
<i>Blesington</i>	<i>Downe</i>
<i>Granard</i>	<i>Trazer.</i>
<i>Lansborough</i>	

Archbishopsricks and Bishopsricks
in Ireland.

Archbishoprick of *Armagh*
 ————— *Dublin*
 ————— *Cashells*

Arch-

of IRELAND.

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Archbishop. of <i>Tuam</i>	Barons.
Bishoprick of—	<i>Dundalk</i>
— <i>Meath</i>	<i>Digby</i>
— <i>Kildore</i>	<i>Lifford</i>
— <i>Waterford</i>	<i>Herbert</i>
— <i>Cloxfert</i>	<i>Lochlin</i>
— <i>Elphin</i>	<i>Colraine</i>
— <i>Fernes & Laghlin</i>	<i>Leitrim</i>
— <i>Clogher</i>	<i>Donamore</i>
— <i>Dromore</i>	<i>Blare</i>
— <i>Ossory</i>	<i>Killard</i>
— <i>Derry</i>	<i>Kingston</i>
— <i>Down</i>	<i>Colooney</i>
— <i>Killallow</i>	<i>Sautrey</i>
— <i>Cork</i>	<i>Lough</i>
— <i>Limerick</i>	<i>Glanvalley</i>
— <i>Cloyne</i>	<i>Castle-Steward</i>
— <i>Killalla</i>	
— <i>Rapho</i>	<i>Atheury</i>
— <i>Kilmore</i>	<i>Cahir</i>

BARONS.

<i>Kingsale</i>	<i>Strabane</i>
<i>Kerry</i>	<i>Slane</i>
<i>Hoath</i>	<i>Trimleston</i>
<i>Mountjoy</i>	<i>Dunscany</i>
<i>Folliot</i>	<i>Dunboyne</i>
<i>Maynard</i>	<i>Upper Ossery</i>
	<i>Castle-Comell</i>
	<i>Brittas</i>

A

The Political Anatomy

A List of those Places that return Parliament Men in *Ireland*

<p style="text-align: center;">Leinster.</p> <p>County of Cather- lough 2</p> <p>Burrough of Cather- lough 2</p> <p>B. of Old-Leighlen 2</p> <p>County of Dublin 2</p> <p>City of Dublin 2</p> <p>University of Dublin 3</p> <p>Bur. of Newcastle 2</p> <p>B. of Swords 2</p> <p>Village de Drogheda 2</p> <p>County of Kilkenny 2</p> <p>Bur. of Callen 2</p> <p>B. of Thomas-Town 2</p> <p>B. of Gowran 2</p> <p>B. of Kells 2</p> <p>B. of Emistegogue 2</p> <p>B. of Knocktopher 2</p> <p>B. of St. Kennis 2</p> <p>City of Kilkenny 2</p>	<p>County of Kildare 2</p> <p>Bur. of Kildare 2</p> <p>B. of Nafs 2</p> <p>B. of Athy 2</p> <p>Com. Regis 2</p> <p>Bur. of Phillipps- Town 2</p> <p>B. of Byrr 2</p> <p>B. of Banagher 2</p> <p>County of Meath 2</p> <p>Bur. of Trim 2</p> <p>B. of Kells 2</p> <p>B. of Navan 2</p> <p>B. of Athbuy 2</p> <p>B. of Duleeke 2</p> <p>B. of Ratooth 2</p> <p>Com. Regine 2</p> <p>Bur. of Bellakill 2</p> <p>B. of Mariborough 2</p> <p>Port Arlinton 2</p>
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County

of IRELAND.

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<i>County of Westmeath</i>	2	<i>B. of Arthdee</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Athlone</i>	2	<i>B. of Carlingford</i>	2
<i>B. of Fower</i>	2	<i>Munster.</i>	
<i>B. of Kilbegan</i>	2		
<i>B. of Mullingar</i>	2	<i>County of Cork</i>	2
		<i>City of Cork</i>	2
<i>County of Wicklow</i>	2	<i>Burrough of Mallow</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Wicklow</i>	2	<i>B. of Baltimore</i>	2
<i>B. of Carisford</i>	2	<i>B. of Clognekilty</i>	2
<i>B. of Baltinglass</i>	2	<i>B. of Bandonbridge</i>	2
		<i>B. of Kingfaile</i>	2
<i>County of Wexford</i>	2	<i>B. of Youghall</i>	2
<i>Town of Wexford</i>	2		
<i>Town of Ross</i>	2	<i>County of Clare</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Eniscourthy</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Insh</i>	2
<i>B. of Featherd</i>	2		
<i>B. of Bannow</i>	2	<i>County of Kerry</i>	2
<i>B. of Cloghmaine</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Traly</i>	2
<i>B. of Arkloe</i>	2	<i>B. of Dinglecough</i>	2
<i>B. of Taughman</i>	2	<i>B. of Ardfart</i>	2
<i>B. of Newburrough</i>	2		
		<i>County of Limerick</i>	2
<i>County of Longford</i>	2	<i>City of Limerick</i>	2
<i>Burrough of Lanisborough</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Kilmallock</i>	2
		<i>B. of Askaton</i>	2
<i>County of Louth</i>	2		
<i>Bur. of Dundalke</i>	2	<i>County of Tipperary</i>	2
			<i>Town</i>

A Political Anatomy

<i>Town of Tipperary</i>	2	<i>County of Down</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Clonmell</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Down</i>	2
<i>B. of Feathard</i>	2	<i>B. of Newtown</i>	2
<i>Town of Cashell</i>	2	<i>B. of Newry</i>	2
<i>B. of Thurles</i>	2	<i>Ballkillaieagh</i>	2
		<i>B. of Bangor</i>	2
<i>County of Waterford</i>	2	<i>B. of Hillsborough</i>	2
<i>City of Waterford</i>	2	<i>County of Donegal</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Dungarvan</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Lifford</i>	2
<i>B. of Lismore</i>	2	<i>B. of Ballishannon</i>	2
<i>B. of Tallow</i>	2	<i>B. of Kilibegs</i>	2
		<i>B. of Donnigall</i>	2
		<i>Bur. of St. John's-Town</i>	2
<i>Ulster.</i>		<i>County of Fermanaugh</i>	2
<i>County of Armagh</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Inniskilling</i>	2
<i>Burrough of Armagh</i>	2	<i>County of Londonderry</i>	2
<i>B. of Charlemont</i>	2	<i>City of Londonderry.</i>	2
<i>County of Antrim</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Colerain</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Belfast</i>	2	<i>B. of Lanmevaddy</i>	2
<i>B. of Carickfergus</i>	2	<i>County of Monaghan</i>	2
<i>B. of Lisborne</i>	2		
<i>B. of Antrim</i>	2		
<i>County of Cavan</i>	2		
<i>Bur. of Cavan</i>	2		
<i>B. of Bellurbet.</i>	2		
		<i>Bur.</i>	

of IRELAND.

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<i>Bur. of Monaghan</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Carickdrum-</i>		
		<i>rusk</i>		2
<i>County of Tyrone</i>	2			
<i>Bur. of Donnegall</i>	2	<i>County of Mayo</i>		2
<i>Town of Clogher</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Castle-Bar</i>		2
<i>Bur. of Agber</i>	2			
<i>B. of Strabaine</i>	2	<i>County of Rosco-</i>		
		<i>mon</i>		2
<i>Connaught.</i>		<i>Bur. of Roscomon</i>		2
		<i>B. of Tulsk</i>		2
<i>County of Galloway</i>	2			
<i>Bur. of Gall way</i>	2	<i>County of Sligo</i>		2
<i>B. of Athenry</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Sligo</i>		2
<i>B. of Tuam</i>	2			
		<i>The whole Num-</i>		
<i>County of Leitrim</i>	2	<i>ber.</i>		285.
<i>Bur. of James-Town</i>	2			

VER.

VERBUM
SAPIENTI.

VERBUM SAPIENTI.

THE INTRODUCTION.

1. **W**HEREAS many are forced to pay $\frac{1}{10}$ of their whole Estates towards the raising of but 70000 *l.* *per Menssem*, besides what they pay more insensibly and directly, as Customs, Excise, Chimney-Money, &c. (*viz.* in London, they pay 2*d.* *per Menssem* per Pound Rent, that is 2*s.* *per Annum*, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole.) It must come to pass, that the same Persons must from *Christmas*, 1665. pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of their whole Estates, if the War with *Holland* continue two years longer, at the value of the last years Expence, provided His Majesty be kept out of Debt.

2. But

Verbum Sapienti.

2. But if the Publick Charge were laid proportionably, no Man need pay above $\frac{1}{10}$ of his whole Effects, even in case the Tax should rise to 250 000 *l. per Mensem*, which God forbid.

3. That is to say, according to the present ways, some pay four times as much more as they ought, or needed; which disproportion is the true and proper Grievance of Taxes, and which must be felt when the Tax happens to be great and extraordinary: Whereas by meer Method and Proportion, the same may be corrected as aforesaid; and withal, just Accounts might be kept of the People, with the respective Increases and Decreases of their Wealth, and Foreign Trade.

C H A P. I.

*Containing several Computations of the
Wealth of the Kingdom.*

1. **T**H E R E are of Men, Women, and Children, in *England* and *Wales*, about six Millions, whose Expence at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, or near 4½ *d.* *per Diem*, for Food, Housing, Cloaths, and all other necessaries, amount to 40 Millions, *per Annum*.

2. There are in *England* and *Wales*, of Acres of Land (worth 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Acre*, and 18 years purchase) 24 Millions, that is, which yields 8 Millions *per Annum* Rent, and which are worth 144 Millions to be sold.

3. There be 28000 Houses within the Liberties of the City of *London*, worth 15 *l.* *per Annum*, and twelve years purchase (*viz.* which yield 420,000 *l.* *per Annum*, and are worth 5,040,000 *l.*

(*viz.*)

There are without the Liberties, but within the Bills of Mortality $\frac{1}{4}$ more in number, perhaps not of greater value, *viz.* 5,040000 *l.*

4. There is in all *England* and *VVales* near ten times as many Chimneys as within the Liberties of *London*, as appears by the Returns; Whereof those within the Bills are $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole.

5. 'Tis probable, that the Housing of all the Cities and Market-Towns, are double in number to those of all *London*, though of no more worth.

6. 'Tis also probable; that the Housing without the Cities and Towns, are more in number than those within (*London* excepted) but of no more value.

7. So as the Housing of *England* may be estimated worth 30 millions; and that if their values be estimated by Chimneys, those of *London* are worth 12 *d.* per Chimney; those in the Suburbs 10 *d.* other Cities and Market-Towns 6 *d.* and those without both, about 4 *d.*

8. The Shipping of *England*, &c. is about 500000 Tuns, which at 6 *d.* per Tun; including their Ordnance, Apparel, &c. is worth three millions.

9. The

9. The Stock of Cattel on the aforementioned 24 millions of Land, and the Waste thereunto belonging, is worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said Land, *viz.* 36 millions comprehending Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Swine, Deer, Fisheries, Parks and Warrens.

10. The Coined Gold and Silver of the Kingdom, is scarce worth six millions.

11. The Wares, Merchandizes, and Utensils of Plate, and Furnitures, may be estimated at 31 millions to make the Ships and Money 40. and the whole 250 millions.

12. The most uncertain part of this Estimate, seems to be rating personal Estates at above 30 Millions, which I make probable thus.

(1) First it is not unlikely that what is contained in all the Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Barns, and Graineries, together with Household Furniture, Cloaths, Ornaments, &c. should be less worth than Housing it self that contains them.

(2) If the value of all the Cattel, *viz.* 36 millions, were added to the 31 personal Estates, making 67 together; both will not make up $1\frac{1}{4}$ years Provision for the whole Nation, whose Expence we estimated at 40 millions *per annum*; and poorer than so, we hope it is not.

(3.) I

(3.) I find by the particular estimate of the values of all the Plate, Lead, Iron, Copper and Tin, and of all the Timber, Planks, and Woods, and of all Silks, Linnen, and Callicoes; of all Clothes, Stuffs, and Leathers; of all Grains, and Salts, and of all Wines, Oyles, and other Liquids; of all Grocery and Spicery, and Drugs; of Jewels, and Hangings, Beds, and other Ornaments, (too troublesome to particularize) that this general Account may stand.

(4.) The City of *London* being commonly esteèmed and rated at the 15th part of the whole, which we reckon at 250 Millions, that is $16\frac{2}{3}$. I think the sum may be well made up by reckoning $5\frac{1}{2}$ Millions for the Housing as aforesaid, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the Shipping (half the Shipping of the Nation belonging to *London*) and about the double of the value of the Housing for what is contained in them. The which upon considering many several Houses, I find not unreasonable.

(Lastly,) supposing that in the Houses within the Liberties of *London* (worth 5 Millions) there be 10 Millions worth of Goods; I conceive that to allow about as much more, *viz.* 21 Millions) to all the rest of the Houses in the Kingdom, which are ten times as many as aforesaid, will not overcharge them.

13. Now

13. Now if the Land worth 144 Millions, yield 8 Millions *per annum*, the other Estate converted into the like Species must yield $5\frac{8}{9}$ more; but because Money and other personal Estates yield more *per annum* than Land; (that is) doubles it self under 17 years purchase at 6 *l. per centum*, then instead of $5\frac{8}{9}$, suppose it to yield 7, making the whole Annual Proceed 15.

CH A P. II.

Of the Value of the PEOPLE.

NOW if the Annual proceed of the Stock, or Wealth of the Nation, yields but 15 millions, and the expence be 40. Then the labour of the People must furnish the other 25; which may be done, if but half of them, *viz.* 3 millions earned but 8 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per annum*, which is done at 7 *d. per diem*, abating the 52 Sundays, and half as many other days for accidents as Holy days, sickness, recreations, &c.

2. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of these 3 millions earned but 2 *d. per diem*; another $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 *d.* another $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 *d. per diem*, another 10 *d.* and another 12 *d.* The medium will be this, 7 *d. per diem.*

3. Where-

Verbum Sapienti.

3. Whereas the Stock of the Kingdom, yielding but 15 Millions of proceed, is worth 250 Millions; then the People who yield 25, are worth $416\frac{2}{3}$ Millions. For although the Individiums of Mankind be reckoned at about 8 years purchase; the Species of them is worth as many as Land, being in its nature as perpetual, for ought we know.

4. If 6 Millions of People be worth 417 millions of pounds *Sterling*, then each head is worth 69 *l.* or each of the 3 millions of Workers is worth 138 *l.* which is 7 years purchase, at about 12 *d. per diem*; nor is superlucration above his subsistence to be reckoned in this Case.

5. From whence it follows, that 100,000. persons dying of the Plague, above the ordinary number, is near 7 Millions loss to the Kingdom; and consequently how well might 70,000 *l.* have been bestowed in preventing this Centuple loss?

6. We said, that the late mortality by the Pest, is a great loss to the Kingdom; whereas some think it but a seasonable discharge of its Pestilent humours: to clear which difficulty, I say,

7. If the Plague discerned well, between the well and the ill-affected to Peace and Obedience,

Verbum Sapienti.

9

dience, or between the *Bees* and the *Drones*, the Fact would determine the Question: But if it destroy promiscuously, the Loss is proportionable to the Benefit we have by them that survive; for 'tis they that make *England* worth above 600 millions, as aforesaid: It being certain, That if one person only had escaped; the whole Territory, and all that is in it, had been worth but a livelihood for that one; and he subject to be a prey to the next two that should invade him.

8. It seems reasonable, that what we call the Wealth, Stock, or Provision of the Nation, being the effect of the former or past labour, should not be conceived to differ from efficiencies in being, but should be rated alike, and contribute alike to the common necessities: And then of all and every sum to be raised, the Land and Stock must pay 3 parts; and the People considered without any Estate at all, 5 more; the whole into 8 divided.

9. If the expence of the Nation be 40 Millions; it seems but the same hardship to set apart 4. *viz.* $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole for the publick use, as what now lies upon many already: But 4 Millions would afford one for the ordinary Expence, and
three

three for the extraordinary Wars, that is 250 000 *l. per mensem*; that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ as much as 70. For the raising whereof, many now pay above a $\frac{1}{10}$ of their whole Estates, for want of Method and Proportion.

10. Labouring men work 10 hours *per diem*, and make 20 meals *per week*, *viz.* 3 a day for working-days, and two on *Sundays*; whereby it is plain, that if they could fast on *Fryday* nights, and Dine in one hour and an half, whereás they take two, from eleven to one; thereby this working $\frac{1}{20}$ more, and spending $\frac{1}{20}$ less, the $\frac{1}{10}$ abovementioned might be raised, at least with more ease, than to take up Arms, and resist it.

C H A P. III.

*Of the several Expences of the Kingdom,
and its Revenues.*

THE ordinary Expence of the Kingdom for the Navy, Ordnance, Garisons, Land-forces, *Tangier*, *Jamaica*, *Bombay*, Ambassadors, Pensions, Intelligence, Kings and Royal Families Expence, consisting of the Household, of the King,

King, Queen, Duke, &c. Privy-Purse, Wardrobe, Robes, Angel-Gold, Master of the-Horse, Mews, Armory, Tents, Parks, Lodges, Goldsmiths, Jewels, &c. hath been computed to be about one Million; Reckoning 200 000 *l.* for the Navy, 60 for the Ordnance and Powder, 290 for Land-forces, Garisons, &c. and 450 000 for other things.

2. Towards this, there is in Crown-Lands 70 000, Post-Office 20, Coynage and Pre-emption of Tinn 12, Forest of Deer 4, Courts of Justice 6, First Fruits 18; in all 1,30 000. Customs at 2 *perCentum* 170. in all 300 000. without the Duties of Wares, Wine-Licence, Aulnage or Butlerage, Excise, Chimney-money, Land-tax, Pole and Assesments, being regulated and proportionated as followeth: *viz.*

C H A P. IV.

Of the Method of apportioning Taxes.

1. **I**F a Million is to be raised above the 300 000 *l.* last mentioned, then 375 000 *l.* is to be levied on the Stock, and 62 5000 *l.* on the People.

Of

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Of the 375,000. on the Stock,
 216 on the Lands,
 54 on the Cattel, &c.
 60 on the Personal Estates,
 45 on the Housing.
 in all 375

2. To raise 276,000 *l.* out of 8,000,000 *M.* Rent, requires $\frac{1}{37}$ of the Rent, and $\frac{1}{27}$ of $\frac{1}{37}$; but allowing the charge of Collecting, we may express it to a $\frac{1}{35}$ part.

3. To raise 54,000 *l. per annum*, out of 36,000,000 *M.* requires the annual payment of a 666th part of the whole value; but in regard of Charges, let it be reduced to a 600th part.

4. The like for the 60000 *l.* of Personal Estates.

5. To raise 45000 *l. per annum*, from all the Housing worth 30 Millions, or 7500 for the Housing in *London*. Liberties, worth about 5 Millions, and whose Rent is 4,20 000 *l. per annum*, requires but $\frac{1}{55}$ of the annual Rent, which cannot be above 12 *d.* a Chimney *per Annum*, reckoning 5 to each House. Without the Liberties, about 10 *d.* the Chimney will effect the same; 6 *d.* in the Cities and Market-Towns, and 4 *d.* elsewhere.

6. As

6. As for the 625, 000 *l.* to be raised by the People, it requires but 2 *s.* 1 *d.* *per Pole per Annum*, which let rather be divided into a Pole of 6 *d.* a Head, and an Excise of 19 *d.* which is not the full $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the mean expence, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* so as the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the value of Consumptions, will with the said 6 *d.* Pole, raise 625, 000 *l.* *per Annum.*

C H A P. V.

Of Money; and how much is necessary to drive the Trade of the Nation.

1. IT may be asked, If there were occasion to raise 4 Millions *per Annum*, whether the same 6 Millions (which we hope we have) would suffice for such revolutions and circulations thereof as Trade requires? I answer yes; for the Expence being 40 Millions, if the revolutions were in such short Circles, *viz.* weekly, as happens among poor Artizans and Labourers, who receive and pay every *Saturday*, then $\frac{40}{52}$ parts of 1 Million of Money would answer those ends: But if the Circles be quarterly, according to our Custom of paying rent, and gathering Taxes; then 10 Millions were requisite. Wherefore supposing payments in general to be of a mixt Circle between One week

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week and 13. then add 10 Millions to $\frac{4}{3}$, the half of the which will be $5\frac{1}{2}$, so as if we have $5\frac{1}{2}$ Millions, we have enough.

2. And thus I have shewed, That if one half of the Subjects of *England* (playing 78 days in the year) will earn 7 *d. per diem* all the rest of the days one with another; And if they would work $\frac{1}{30}$ more, and spend $\frac{1}{30}$ less, they might enable their King to maintain double the Forces he now doth, without suffering in the general more than many well affected persons do now through negligence, or mistakes in their Particulars. Nor is Money wanting to answer all the Ends of a well Policed State, notwithstanding the great decreases thereof, which have happened within these Twenty Years.

Nor were it hard to substitute in the place of Money (were a competency of it wanting) what should be equivalent unto it. For Money is but the Fat of the Body-Politick, whereof too much doth as often hinder its Agility, as too little makes it sick. 'Tis true, that as Fat lubricates the motion of the Muscles, feeds in want of Victuals, fills up uneven Cavities, and beautifies the Body; so doth Money in the State quicken its Action, feeds from abroad in time of Dearth at home; evens accounts by reason
of

of it's divisibility, and beautifies the whole, altho more especially the particular persons that have it in plenty.

C H A P. VI.

The Causes of irregular Taxing.

I. **T**HE Causes of Error in this great Affair of Publick Levies, have been these. First, Laying too great a stress on the matter of Money, which is to the whole effect of the Kingdom but as 6 to 667. That is, not one to 100. Secondly, Laying the whole Burthen on the past Effects, and neglecting the present Efficiencies, exceeding the former as 417 doth 250. Thirdly, Reckoning all the personal Estates of the City of *London* (Shipping included) at scarce $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of the very Housing, whereas they are double: Which happens because the Housing of *London* belongs to the Church, Companies, or Gentlemen, and are taxed by the Citizens their Tenants. Fourthly, A fallacious tenderness towards the poor, (who now pay scarce 1 s. per head per ann. towards all manner of charges) interwoven with the cruelty of not
provi-

providing them Work, and indulging Laziness in them, because of our own indisposition to employ them; so some are overcharged through evil Custom, and others left to sordid Want, and brutish Irregularity. Fifthly, An Opinion, that certainty of Rules is impossible, and but an idle Notion; and then having made such as are not so, and training them to be applied by Affection and Humour; so as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole paying needlessly four times too much, may be thereby so netled, as to do more mischief than the other unconcerned, and thankless $\frac{1}{2}$ can allay.

C H A P. VII.

The Collateral Advantages of these Taxes.

I. **B**ESIDES the equality of Taxes, we make this further use of, trying it by way of Customs, Poles, Excises, Chimney-money, Land-tax, and Assesments upon the personal Estates, *viz.*

(1.) Of the Customs, which we reduce from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$, to keep an account of Foreign-Trade

Trade, and of its Balance; for by Levying, a Duty, and encreasing the Penalty, these Accounts will be less obscured.

(2.) The simple and universal Pole keeps an account of the great Wealth and Strength of the Kingdom, the People.

(3.) Rating the Houses *per* Chimney, gives a good account of Improvements and Dilapidations.

(4.) Excize gives an account of Domestick Expences, and publisheth Exorbitances.

(5.) Land-taxes keep the Payments to the proportion of entire value, not of Annual Rent: So as an Estate in Housing pays no more than if it were in Lands, nor considerable less than Goods, and may bring Mortgages to their just contribution; many Lenders not being so formidable for their Money, as some have thought them.

(6.) Assessments upon personal Estates (if given in as elsewhere upon Oath) would bring that Branch which of it self is most dark, to a sufficient clearness.

2. There is also a Pole upon Titles and Dignities worth consideration, tho we now omit it; which as it may check mens forwardness to undeserved Pre-eminence, so it may be employed in the encouragement of true worth.

3. We

3. We have hitherto computed the old immutable Revenue at but 130,000 *l. per annum*, nor supposed above 170,000 *l.* (*viz.* less than $\frac{1}{5}$ what it is at present) to be raised by Customs (wholly neglecting Wards, Butlerage, Aulnage, and other obsolete Imposts.) We have also designed the several Proportions towards the raising of a Million more *per Ann.* to be raised by the Pole, Excise, Land-Tax, Assessments and Chimneys.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Expence of the Navy, Army, and Garrisons.

WE come next to shew, That if 3 Millions *per ann.* or 250,000 *l. per menssem* (to make up the whole 3,300,000 *l. per ann.*) were raised, what might be performed thereby for the safety, establishment, and Honour both of the King and Subject.

Unto which, I say, considering the present condition of the Navy, two Millions will maintain 50,000 men, in Ships of War for eight Months of the Year, and 30000 for the other four Months: Which I take to be near double the best Fleet we ever have seen

seen in *Europe*, computing the Ordnance, and Harbor-Charges of the Navy: Nor will the Maintenance of 12,000 Foot, and 3000, Horse, allowing 100,000 *l.* for Inland Garrisons, and 60,000 *l.* for *Tangier*, &c. put all together, exceed 600,000 *l.* so as there remains 700,000 *l.* for other Matters, whereof His Majesty's Royal Family, by all the Accounts I have seen, doth not spend 500,000 *l.* per ann. Nor need the Charge of all those Levies be above 1 of the 33, (*viz.* $\frac{1}{3}$ part for the 500 Officers, without ever going five Miles from the Centre of their abode) who might perform this Work; nor would more than 200 *l.* per an. for each of them, and their under Instruments be necessary for their respective Sallaries: For there are 450 Areots of 10 Miles square in *England* and *Wales*.

C H A P. IX.

Motives to the quiet bearing of extraordinary

T A X E S.

HAVING shewed how great and glorious things may be done with no less difficulty than what $\frac{1}{4}$ of the King's Subjects do already endure; I offer these further Reasons

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sons to quiet mens Minds, in case this utmost 250,000 *l. per mensem* should be ever demanded upon this *Holland-War*.

1. That of all Naval Expence, not $\frac{1}{25}$ is $\frac{1}{45}$ or Forreign Commodities, nor need it be f, if the people would do their part, and the Governours direct them the nearest ways.

2. That stoppage of Trade is considerable, but as one to eight; for we exchange not above five Millions worth *per ann.* for our 40.

3. That the Expence of the King, &c. being about 400,000 *l. per ann.* is but $\frac{1}{105}$ part of the Expence of the Nation, who all have the Pleasure and Honour of it.

4. That the Money of the Nation being but about 5 Millions and $\frac{1}{2}$, and the earning of the same 25; It is not difficult for them to encrease their Money a Million *per ann.* by an easie advance of their Industry, applyed to such Manufactures as will fetch Money from abroad.

5. The Wealth of *England* lies in Land and People, so as they make five parts of six of the whole: But the Wealth of *Holland* lies more in Money, Housing, Shipping and Wares. Now supposing *England* three-
times

times as rich as *Holland* in Land, and People (as it is) and *Holland* twice as rich as we in other Particulars (as it scarce is); We are still upon the Balance of the whole near twice as rich as they: Of which I wish those that understand *Holland*, would consider and calculate:

6. There are in *England* above four Acres of Arable, Meadow and Pasture-Land, for every Soul in it; and those so fertile, as that the labour of one man in tilling them, is sufficient to get a bare Livelihood for above 10: So as 'tis for want of Discipline that any Poverty appears in *England*, and that any are hanged or starved upon that account.

C H A P. X.

How to employ the People, and the End thereof.

WE said, That half the People by a very gentle labour, might much enrich the Kingdom, and advance its Honour, by setting apart largely for publick uses; But the difficulty is, upon what shall they employ themselves.

To which I answer in general, Upon producing Food and Necessaries for the whole People of the Land, by few hands; whether by labouring harder, or by the introducing the Compendium, and Facilitations of Art, which is equivalent to what men vainly hoped from *Polygamy*. For as much as he that can do the Work of five men by one, effects the same as the begetting four adult Workmen. Nor is such advantage worth fewer years purchase than that of Lands, or what we esteem likest to perpetual. Now the making Necessaries cheap, by the means aforesaid, and not by raising more of them than can be spent
whilst

whilst they are good, will necessitate others to buy them with much labour of other kinds. For if one man could raise Corn enough for the whole, better than any one man; then that man would have the natural Monopoly of Corn, and could exact more labour for it in exchange, than if ten others raised ten times as much Corn as is necessary; which would make other labour so much the dearer, as men were less under the need of engaging upon it.

2. By this way we might recover our lost Cloth-trade, which by the same the *Dutch* got from us. By this way the *East-Indians* furnish us from the other end of the world with Linnen cheaper than our selves can make them, with what grows at our own Doors. By this means we might fetch Flax from *France*, and yet furnish them with Linnen (that is) if we make no more than we can vend, but so much with the fewest hands, and cheapest food, which will be when Food also is raised, by fewer hands than elsewhere.

3. I answer generally we should employ our selves by raising such Commodities, as would yield and fetch in money from abroad: For that would supply any wants of ours from the same, or any other place at all times. Which Stores of Domestick

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stick Commodities could not effect, whose value is to call a Temporary (*i. e.*) which are of value but *pro hic & nunc*.

4. But when should we rest from this great Industry? I answer, When we have certainly more Money than any of our Neighbour States, (though never so little) both in Arithmetrical and Geometrical proportion (*i. e.*) when we have more years provision aforehand, and more present effects.

5. What then should we busie our selves about? I answer, in Ratiocinations upon the Works and Will of God, to be supported not only by the indolency, but also by the pleasure of the Body; and not only by the tranquility, but serenity of the mind; and this Exercise is the natural end of man in this world, and that which best disposeth him for his Spiritual happiness in that other which is to come. The motions of the mind being the quickest of all others, afford most variety, wherein is the very form and being of pleasure; and by how much the more we have of this pleasure, by so much the more we are capable of it even *ad Infinitum*.

F I N I S.