

NATURAL

AND

POLITICAL

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

UPON THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF

ENGLAND, 1696:

*By GREGORY KING, Esq.*

LANCASTER HERALD.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,

BY

GEORGE CHALMERS, F. R. S. S. A.

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1804.

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 N O T I C E S

OF

T H E L I F E

OF

G R E G O R Y K I N G .

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**T**HIS ingenious, and modest man, was born on the 15th of December 1648, in the parish of Stow, at Litchfield; which was also the birth-place of Ashmole, and of the father of Camden. This curious computer was the son of Gregory King, and Elizabeth, his first wife, who was the daughter of Mr. J. Andrews of Sandwich, in Kent. This family of Kings were originally of Leicester, where they had lived for generations, and long remained\*.

The father of our *political arithmetician* was himself a studier of the mathematics; and practised surveying of land, and dyalling, as a profession; but with more attention to *good fellowship*, than mathematical studies generally allow: and, the care of the family devolved of course on the mother, who, if she had been less obscure, had emulated the most eminent of the Roman matrons. The fa-

\* Nichols's Leicest. vol. iii. pref. v.

ther, however, with all his laxity of *company-keeping*, was extremely attentive to the education of his children\*.

With this parental ardour for literature, the father “packt away to school, at two years of age,” his little Gregory to some *matron old*, who is “lost “in the dreary shades of dull obscurity.” Instructed by her, who “knew unruly brats with “birch to tame,” he read the psalter, when three years old, and the bible at four, when he could scarcely speak. While thus employed, he was seized with a paralytic complaint, which so affected his person, though not his intellect, that his father, fearing a perpetual deformity, often prayed, that God would take his son to himself. He recovered, however, and while he was not six years old, he was sent to the Free School, to learn his accidence. Mr. Thomas Bevans had the satisfaction of teaching this little genius Latin, Hebrew, and Greek. In his eleventh year, he learned rhetoric, while he himself taught children “to write, “and cast accounts.” In his thirteenth year, he read Hesiod, and Homer; and while he was en-

\* Gregory King, the Herald, seems to have foreseen, with heraldic prescience, the danger of oblivion. And, he left behind him “Miscellaneous notes of his birth, education, and “advancement,” which have been published by Mr. W. Dalway, in his *Inquiries into the science of Heraldry*, from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. These Notes, which I have abridged, unfortunately end in 1694. I have tried to glean some additional notices, which continue the subsequent incidents of the useful life of Gregory King.

gaged in making Greek verses, he taught himself "to survey land," while his father was more agreeably occupied with *his good fellowship* : yet, ought it not to be forgotten, that the father taught his son, as much at home, as the boy learned at school. At this period of his life, he gained money, and applause, by acting, in the Free School, the fool's part of *Ropeny*, in the pastoral comedy of Amyntas. He distinguished himself so much, *in playing the fool*, that this circumstance introduced him into life, while his more solid accomplishments of learning, as they were less seen, were passed over in neglect, and seem never to have contributed any thing to his fortune, or his fame.

In December 1662, at the age of fourteen, our actor, who had attracted the notice of Dr. Hunter of Litchfield, was recommended, by him, as a clerk to DUGDALE, whose labours have insured his immortality. In his service, and school, Gregory King was initiated in the knowledge of Heraldry, and Drawing ;—and he taught himself French. He now attended this great antiquary, and herald, upon his respective *visitations*, during several years. It was, on those journeys, that he acquired the local knowledge, and the accuracy of mind, which enabled him, in after-times, to become one of the greatest masters of *political arithmetic*, during the intelligent age of Davenant, and Petty.

But Dugdale's *visitations* being ended in 1667, this circumstance brought to a conclusion the services, and instructions of King. Dugdale, however,

recommended him to Lord Hatton, who, as an antiquary, wished for the assistance of an Archæological Secretary. In this situation, King continued to the year 1669, when Lord Hatton's passion, or pursuits, failing, he civilly dismissed his helper. King now returned to his native place, where he found his father married to a second wife. Here he continued a twelvemonth; teaching the youth to write, and cast accounts; and employing himself in painting, and in instructing inquisitive persons to read ancient writings. While he was thus occupied, he was still under age. King was now invited by Mr. Chetwynd, of Injeftry, a gentleman of curious learning, to peruse his charters, to draw his seals, and to form his genealogy\*. King was at length known, as a person of various knowledge, and useful accomplishments: and he was invited by the dowager lady Gerard, to be her steward, auditor, and secretary. With her ladyship, he remained at Sandon, in Staffordshire, acting in those several characters, and helping her ladyship, in drawing, and painting, till August 1672.

He at this epoch removed from Sandon to London, the proper scene, for genius to exert its powers, and talents to employ their faculties. He was, naturally, welcomed by his old master, Dugdale, who introduced him to the heralds, and to HOLLAR, the en-

\* In the 6th vol. of Leland's Itin. p. 96, there is a letter to Hern, dated the 16th May, 1711, which mentions this connection; but mistakes the name; calling King, *Charles*, instead of Gregory.

graver.

graver. But, King was still to be employed, in some profitable service, which might be analogous to his studies, and contributive to his livelihood. Such a person was wanted, by OGILBY, who was then occupied, under *a patent*, as Royal Cosmographer, in book-making and printing, in map-making and engraving, in road measuring and etching. To him, was King now recommended by Hollar; and, during some time, was our ingenious calculator employed, with Ogilby, in writing notes, in engraving seals, and in reducing *sculps*. A new Britannia was at length projected, by that noted projector: and, roads were now to be measured, towns to be *ichnographied*, and shires to be surveyed. King attended Falgate, in making a survey of his native county of Essex, in 1672; collecting notes out of churches, and copying records, for the historical department. King was the first, who made a survey of London upon a scale of a hundred feet to an inch, which expressed the ground-plot of every house and garden: this curious map of the metropolis was engraved by Hollar.

But, such undertakings required more capital, than Ogilby could command, and, in this distress, he projected a *lottery of books*, which King ingeniously contrived, and honestly managed, for him: he also framed a lesser *lottery of books*, for Bristol fair, at St. James's tide, 1673, which turned to *the good advantage* of Ogilby, under the management of King.

For all those helps, the Royal Cosmographer was

grateful, although he was poor, and old. And Ogilby proposed to King to make, on his own account, a survey of Westminster, upon the same scale, as that of London. This great work, he undertook, in 1674, and performed, with the help of Falgate, in less than a twelvemonth. He was thus induced to fix his lodging in St. James's-street, Covent-garden, at the house of Mrs. Ann Powel, a *maiden gentlewoman*, the daughter of Mr. J. Powel, of Tiryley, Gloucestershire, who was of the Powels of Denbigh: and her he married, on the 20th of July, 1674, in the 26th year of his age.

Westminster was at length surveyed; and King now occupied himself with engraving maps of various countries, and geographical cards, which were composed by Sir Peter Wych, and first published by Broome, the bookseller; and which were the prototypes of all the subsequent cards of that nature. King still continued, on different occasions, his original business of surveying land, and copying chartularies. He now surveyed *Soho-fields*, projected *Soho-square*, and the adjacent streets, and drew up the articles, for erecting the buildings. In 1681, he copied, for the President of the Council, perhaps, the Privy Council Registers, during the interesting reign of Edward VI.\* He assisted Sandford, in drawing up his well-known genealogical history; compiling a part of the text, and preparing the whole for the press.

\* I have in my library this copy, in three folio volumes, finely written by King, with his name inscribed, as copyist, and splendidly bound, and ornamented, with an earl's coronet.

These occupations enabled King to renew his acquaintance with Lee, the Chester-herald, who introduced him to Mr. Andrew Hay, the secretary to the Earl of Norwich, who then acted as Deputy Earl Marshal. In the dispute, which, at that time existed, between the jurisdiction of Walker, the garter king, and the authority of the Earl Marshal, King made himself useful to the higher power, and this usefulness made him *Rouge Dragon*, in 1677, upon the deaths of Walker, and Lee; being created on the 24th of June, in that year, at the College of Arms, by the Earl of Peterborough, the Deputy Earl Marshal. The death of Walker brought to the head of the College of Arms, DUGDALE, who renewed his kindness to his old clerk, while he was yet inconsiderable, from the late loss of his friend Lee, and poor, from the smallness of his official emoluments. At Lady Day, 1680, King removed into the college, where he was nearer his proper affairs, and was better able to attend to the interests of himself, and his friends.

In 1681, 1682, and 1683, King was, chiefly, occupied, in making heraldic surveys of several shires, whereby he gained some money, but lost the kindness of Sir Henry St. George, the *Clarenceux*. This misfortune, however, as it was not owing to his fault, did not prevent his advancement. The death of the Duke of Norfolk brought his son the Earl of Arundel into the high office of Earl Marshal. King's usefulness, and modesty, which had been noticed, by this eminent person, were



now rewarded by him : and, King was on this occasion appointed registrar of the College of Arms, notwithstanding the objections of Sir Henry St. George ; an office, that he had for some time executed, for the emoluments of Devenish, his predecessor. The enmity of Clarenceux did not prevent him, from asking King's company, and assistance, when he made his *visitation* of Cambridge, and Huntingdon, in 1684.

But, the time was at length come, when our *Rouge Dragon* was to be engaged in greater events. The demise of Charles II. penetrated the heart of King, who had been struck with the good humour, and accustomed grace of a prince, who had acquired those captivating arts in the school of instructive adversity. He bore a considerable part, in the funeral solemnity of that lamented sovereign ; as he prepared the *escocheons*, by direction of Dugdale. And, he attended the proclaiming of James II., with *sad dismay*, and *after thoughts disturbed, submitting to what seemed remediless*. Our Rouge Dragon now prepared, by Dugdale's order, no doubt, " the ceremonies, and schemes," for the subsequent coronation. And, king James, declaring, that he would have the account of his coronation printed, Sandford, and Gregory King, were allowed by the Earl Marshal to execute the king's wish. The management, and execution, of this undertaking fell chiefly upon our *Rouge Dragon* ; yet, he allowed Sandford's name to stand in the title-page ; and reserved only one-third of the profits to himself, with-

cut

out any of the honours. His prudence foresaw, that detraction would fasten on a work, which could not be made perfect. The two undertakers, merely, saved the expence of the book, amounting to £.600: for, the *sculps*, being many, and tedious, the necessary time carried the hour of publication forward to the eve of another coronation. In 1687, our *Rouge Dragon* attended the *visitation* of London by desire of the *Clarenceux*, as he had before attended him on the *visitations* of Cambridge, and Huntingdon. King had long struggled with fortune. His bounty to his relations had absorbed all his savings, before his marriage. Ogilby had died indebted to him £.200, in 1676. His marriage, however, laid a good foundation of future competence, though fruition was somewhat retarded by his liberal manner of living. In 1687, he began, however, to lend money on houses. In 1683, he purchased land, in the parish of Holy Cross, Essex, of the value of £.21, 1s. a year. He soon after laid out £.1,260, in purchasing a three-and-thirty years lease of sixty houses, in St. Catharines, the rental whereof amounted to £.220 a year: yet, to accomplish this great adventure, he was obliged to borrow more than half the purchase money. And the taxes of king William's time running very high, and the rents falling, these two unlooked-for circumstances reduced a good bargain to little value. In 1688, his old associate Sandford, who smarted from the suspension of the Earl Mar-

shal,

shall, resigned to him his place of Lancaster Herald, which cost him a hundred and sixty pounds.

But, uncommon prospects again opened on his intelligent eyes. When he heard of the imprisonment of the seven bishops, he cried out: "Then, farewell to popery in England;" foreseeing, that such violence must destroy itself. And, upon reading the Prince of Orange's *declaration*, he equally foretold, "that the prince came not without an expectation of the crown." Our herald pitied the misfortunes of king James, the more; as he was attached, with so many greater persons, in that age, to the hereditary descent of the crown. These sentiments, however, did not prevent him, from obeying the Earl Marshal's order, founded on the authority of the House of Lords, for proclaiming king William, and queen Mary. He afterwards proclaimed the order for the Court of Claims; assisted at several sittings of a committee of bishops, for drawing up the coronation service; and prepared four books for that ceremony; one for the king, one for the queen, one for the princess Anne, and one for the bishop of London; as he had recently done before the coronation of king James: and, he gave extraordinary assistance, in forming the ceremonial of that extraordinary solemnity; and, upon the coronation day, he undertook the fatiguing task of calling into order the peers, and peeresses, in the House of Lords, their majesties being present. Such were the parts, which our herald was destined

to act in that uncommon scene, wherein great knowledge of ceremony, and greater fortitude of mind, were requisite to just performance.

Our herald was at length to distinguish himself as the interpreter of the wishes, and civilities of kings, and princes, to each other. The Elector of Brandenburg was chosen knight of the garter, in January, 1689. And, Sir Thomas St. George, the garter-king, declining, from his great age, the splendid task of carrying the order, our herald was prevailed on to accept that office, having Latin, and French, and other qualities sufficient. His coadjutor, in this commission, was the nephew of Burnet, the bishop of Salisbury, Johnston, who was afterwards secretary of state in Scotland. The commission, the credential letter, the instructions were all drawn, and engrossed by our herald, and approved of by the chancellor of the order. The commissioners set out, in February; arrived at Berlin, in May; and after a distinguished reception, they invested the elector with the order of the garter, accompanied by the accustomed splendour of such ceremonies; and they were rewarded with adequate munificence. Returning by Hamburgh, our herald was entertained, nobly, by Sir Paul Rycart, and by the English merchants, who, in doing honour to the king's heraldic representative, on a splendid embassy, tried to do honour also to the nation. And, returning to London, in August, our herald concluded his negociation, by making the compliments of the electoral family to the queen,  
and

and delivering to her majesty an amber cabinet from the electress.

The Duke of Zell was elected a knight of the garter, in the beginning of 1691: and the king, declaring that he would invest the Duke with his own hands, at the Hague, Sir Thomas St. George thought himself obliged to carry the ensigns; and was induced to invite our herald to accompany him, on an errand so profitable, and splendid. They arrived at the Hague, the day after king William had departed to endeavour to raise the siege of Mions. The magnificent ceremony of investing the Duke took place, on the 8th of May, in the presence of several English nobles of the highest rank. Rewarded, and gratified, the heralds returned to London, in June, when they concluded an extraordinary scene of illustrious action.

From this elevation, our herald descended into his youthful walks of land surveying. In July and August 1691, he performed what he had long promised to Jesus College, Cambridge, by surveying their lands in Oxford, Gloucester, and Glamorgan-shire. The wet, which he received, in performing this trust, brought on a sciatic, which greatly distressed him. This did not, however, hinder him from drawing up the claim of lady Essex Griffin to the barony of Audley of Waldon, as he had successfully supported the claim of Lord Thanet to the barony of Clifford, in the year before. He soon after conducted the installation of the Earl of Dorset at Windsor. And owing to whatever cause,  
his

his sciatic returned with such violence, as to deprive him, for a time, of the use of his limbs, and of his speech, and memory. This was the more distressful, as the king sent orders, for carrying the garter to the Elector of Saxony. Sir Thomas St. George was then occupied with love, and marriage, at the ripe age of seventy-eight: and, he entreated our herald, while he was yet in a state of convalescence, to undertake that splendid, but fatiguing embassy. Their majesties' resident at the courts of Lunenburgh, Sir William Colt, was joined in the commission with our herald, who drew up the commission, the credential letter, and instructions. Yet, the dispatch of these authorities was attended, with great delay, and the payment of the requisite money, with still greater. These envoys, at length, arrived at Dresden, where they had been long expected, on the 9th of January, 1693. It was now resolved to outdo the Elector of Brandenburg, in magnificent expence, and munificent rewards. The grand ceremony was performed, on the 26th of January, with extraordinary splendour. Such carousals, as were on this occasion, displayed, had seldom been seen. The two commissioners, as the custom was, dined with the Elector. And our herald, departing from Dresden, the scene of so many festivities, arrived at the Hague, where he delivered the Elector's compliments to the king, who allowed him to return to England, pleased with his journey, and enriched with presents.

Our herald was again occupied with his usual affairs,

fairs, till the 5th of June, 1694, when he conducted the instalment of several princes, and peers, at Windsor, with the gorgeous ceremonies of that unusual scene.

In the mean time, Sir John Dugdale proposed to resign his office of *norroy* to Mr. King: but, the Earl Marshal, owing to whatever cause, refused his consent to every importunity. The demise of Mary, on the 28th of December, 1694, giving rise to a contest between the master of the wardrobe and the Earl Marshal, our herald was involved in the contest of those mighty potentates. And, as the disgust of the Earl Marshal was, at length, raised to resentment, he soon after transferred the pen of registrar from Mr. King to Doctor PLOTT, who had been recently nominated Moubray herald extraordinary.

Our herald was, at length, destined, to act, in a very different sphere. The tendency of his genius led him to *political arithmetic*, in an age, when this science of statesmen was brought into repute by men of extraordinary powers. And, Gregory King produced his *Political Conclusions*, in 1696, though his modesty did not publish those curious efforts of art, and sagacity. He allowed Doctor Davenant, a well known writer of those times, to peruse, and to garble his *political conclusions*. This writer, when treating “of the use of political arithmetic,” praises Gregory King, for his *general knowledge* of this science, and speaks of his “scheme of the inhabitants  
“ bitants

“bitants of England, as more distinct, than was  
 “ever made, concerning the people of any other  
 “country\*. He avows his obligations to that  
 “wonderful genius,” for many lights, and informa-  
 tions. He, indeed, made great use of those obser-  
 vations, by publishing mutilated extracts from a  
 consistent whole. The observations, and conclu-  
 sions, of Gregory King, are now published, at  
 length, for the first time. His original genius, his  
 local knowledge, his scientific practice, qualified  
 him, in a high degree, to carry this practical science  
 of public business far beyond Sir William Petty,  
 the original inventor of the art.

From the publications of Davenant, it had been  
 apparent, if there were not other evidence, that  
 Gregory King was of a very communicative dispo-  
 sition. By means of STEPNEY, who is still remem-  
 bered, as a negociator, and a poet, he laid before  
 the *Board of Trade*, in September, 1696, “a  
 “scheme of the inhabitants of the city of Glou-  
 “cester.” This *scheme* is now subjoined to the  
 political conclusions of Gregory King, as a proper  
 supplement. To this paper, I have added, for the  
 useful purpose of contrast, the numbers of houses, of  
 the males and females, and of the souls, in the same  
 city, at present.

We may easily suppose, that King became ac-  
 quainted with Stepney, while they were both so

\* Dav. Discourses on the Pub. Rev. and Trade, 1698,  
 p. 17.

frequently



frequently employed, as *envoys* to foreign courts; the one for matters of ceremony, the other, for points of business. While the Board of Trade were occupied with the difficult, and important, concerns of *the Poor*, Stepney communicated to them, King's *computation* of the endowed hospitals, and alms-houses, in England. This was received, on the 27th of September, 1697, by the Board, who "ordered it to be copied for use, as occasion may serve\*." This paper, I have now subjoined, as a second supplement to King's political conclusions: while *the poor* continue to be objects of our care, this *computation* of such an arithmetician will always have its value. Thus useful was Gregory King, in his life; and thus usefully are his labours brought into political consideration, at present.

The gratitude of Davenant spoke of Gregory King, as *a jewel*, which was fit, for any *statesman's cabinet*. This friendly intimation seems not to have been quite disregarded. The expenditure of the wars of William, and of Anne, required, that the public accounts should be stated. An annual act seems to have passed, during the first reign, for that important end, from 1692†. This salutary measure was continued, at the commencement of the

\* The Board's Journal, B. 279.

† 4-5. W. and M. ch. 11.; 5-6. W. and M. ch. 23.; 6-7. W. and M. ch. 23.; 6-7. W. ch. 7; 7-8. W. ch. 8. for stating the public accounts of the kingdom.

second of those hostile reigns\*. Gregory King acted, as secretary to the comptrollers of army accounts; he continued, as the secretary of the commissioners for stating the public accounts, to the hour of his death †. From the tendency of his genius, from the course of his life, from the nature of his employments; we may perceive how qualified he was to estimate the state of the nation.

In the midst of all those employments, Gregory King had often reason to think that, “the world is full of rubs.” The weight of Sir John Vanburgh rubbed against his feelings, in 1709. It was then in contemplation to bring Sir John into the patent of Clarenceux, though he was a stranger, in the college of heralds. On the 10th of January, 1710, King wrote to Mr. Harley, to whom he was known; remonstrating against a measure, which was ruinous to the college, and injurious to himself: he stated to the minister, his “being bred up from a youth under Sir William Dugdale;” his employment, for twenty years under the garter king, whose sworn deputy he long had been: he urged “the disservice to the public, to have the heads of a society ignorant in its fa-

\* 1 An. ch. 10.

† His Epitaph, on the 17th of March, 1711-12, Gregory King, from the commissioners for stating the public accounts, laid before the House of Lords, the receipts and issues of the exchequer, from Michaelmas 1710, to do. 1711. Lord's Journ. of that date.

C

“culty,

“culty, and a coadjutor himself to want a coadjutor\*.” Vanburgh’s wit, I fear, prevailed over King’s arithmetick.

Gregory King did not long survive that mortification, which sacrificed propriety to influence, and substituted ignorance for knowledge. He died, on the 29th of August, 1712, when he had passed his grand climacteric; and was buried in the chancel of St. Bennet’s, Paul’s Wharf, on the 3d of September, by the side of the wife of his youth †. He was twice married; first, to Anne Powel, as we have seen: and secondly in February, 1701, to Frances Graham, the sister of William Graham. He had one son, Thomas, and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Frances, who all died, before their father, under age. He made his will, on the 30th of November, 1709; to which he added two codicils; whereby he constituted his wife his sole executrix, who raised, as she was directed by his will, a monument to his memory, which will be longer preserved by his *political conclusions*. He left her in easy circumstances; and he bequeathed many legacies to his relations, to whom he was always kind ‡; and to his friends, to whom he was ever obliging.

Gregory

\* The original letter is in the British Museum. Harl. No. 7:525.

† Parish Register. His monumental inscription, is in Le Neve, p. 243; and in Dallaway, wherein the name of his second wife is blundered.

‡ He mentioned his brother, John King, “long since [1709] deceased,” and his brother Thomas King, “of the Excise Office,

Gregory King was obviously an accomplished person: he wrote a beautiful hand\*; and he practised drawing, skilfully. From nature, he had very vigorous faculties; quickness of apprehension, and strength of sagacity: from education, and habit, he possessed steady application to whatever employment; and dextrous facility, in whatever affairs: and he was a person of such powers, as to distinguish him, in an age, when eminent men, in his several accomplishments, abounded. He who surpassed PETTY, as a political calculator, must be allowed to have been a master of moral arithmetick. As a *Herald*, KING is ranked next, in knowledge, to GLOVER, who is deemed *the first*; and was the instructor of CAMDEN. His whole life furnishes an example how a man of talents, and address, may surmount every difficulty, and raise himself from poverty, and insignificance, to competence, and distinction.

face, London:" but, the particularity of his will does not mention any brother, or any children of any brother, of the name of *Charles King*.

\* His autograph is in Dallaway's *Heraldry*, pl. xv. facing p. 221: but, I know not, if there be any picture of him.

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AND  
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UPON THE  
*STATE AND CONDITION*  
OF  
ENGLAND,  
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BY  
GREGORY KING, ESQ. LANCASTER H.



## THE PREFACE.

IF, to be well apprized of the true state, and condition of a nation, especially in the two main articles, of its people, and wealth, be a piece of political knowledge, of all others, and at all times, the most useful and necessary; then, surely, at a time when a long and very expensive war against a potent Monarch, (who, alone, has stood the shock of an alliance and confederacy of the greatest part of Christendom), seems to be at its crisis; such a knowledge of our own nation must be of the highest concern: but, since the attaining thereof (how necessary and desirable soever) is next to impossible, we must content ourselves with such near approaches to it, as the grounds, we have to go upon, will enable us to make.

However, if having better foundations than heretofore, for calculations of this kind, we have been enabled to come very near the truth; then, doubtless, the following observations and conclusions will be acceptable to those, who have not entirely given up themselves to an implicit belief of popular falsehoods. But, the vanity of people, in overvaluing their own strength, is so natural to all nations, as well as ours, that, as it has influenced all former calculations of this kind, both at home and abroad, so if these, even these papers may be allowed not to have erred on that hand, I am of opinion they will not be found to have erred on the other.

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1696.

§ I. **W**HEREAS the ensuing Treatise depends, chiefly, upon the knowledge of the true NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ENGLAND, and such other circumstances relating thereunto, as have been collected from the assessments ON MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS, PARISH REGISTERS, and other PUBLIC ACCOUNTS: We shall, first, exhibit the calculation of the number of people, as they appear by the said assessments.

1st. Asto the NUMBER of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

In this calculation we shall consider,

1. The number of inhabited houses;
2. The number of people to each house;
3. The number of transitory people, and vagrants.

The number of houses in the kingdom, as charged, in the Books of the hearth office, at Lady-day, 1690, were - - - - - 1,319,215.

The kingdom increasing at this time about 9,000 people per annum, as will appear in the ensuing discourse, the increase of houses should be about 2,000 per annum; but, by reason of the present war with France, not much above 1,000 per annum: so that by the year 1695, the increase cannot have been above 6 or 7000, which makes the present number of houses; that is to say, such as were so charged, in the books of the hearth-office, to be about - - - - - 1,326,000.

But,

But, whereas the chimney money being charged on the tenant or inhabitant, the divided houses stand as so many distinct dwellings, in the accounts of the said hearth-office; and whereas the empty houses, smiths shops, &c. are included in the said account; all which may very well amount to 1 in 36 or 37, (or near 3 per cent.) which, in the whole, may be about 36,000 houses; it follows, that the true number of inhabited houses in England is not above

England is not above	1,290,000.
Which, however, in a round number, we	}
shall call	

And shall thus apportion:

		Houses.
London and the Bills of Mortality,	-	105,000
The other cities and market towns,	-	195,000
The villages and hamlets,	- - -	1,000,000
In all		1,300,000

Having thus adjusted the number of Inhabited houses, we come to proportion the number of souls to each house, according to what we have observed from the said assessments or marriages, births and burials, in several parts of the kingdom:—viz.

That London, within the walls, produced at a medium, almost	}	5½ souls per house.
The 16 parishes without the walls, full		4½ souls per house.
And the rest of the said bills, almost		4½ souls per house.
That the other cities and market towns produced at a medium	}	4⅓ souls per house.
And the villages and hamlets at a medium about		4 souls per house.
Accordingly the number of people computed from the said assessments, amounts to	}	5,318,100 souls.

As

As by the following scheme :

	Inhabited Houses.	Souls per House.	Number of Souls.
The 97 parishes within the walls,	13,500	at 5. 4	- 72,900
The 16 parishes without the walls,	32,500	at 4. 6	- 149,500
The 15 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry	35,000	at 4. 4	- 154,000
The 7 parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster			
So London and the Bills of Mortality contain	105,000	at 4. 57	- 479,600
The other cities and market towns,	195,000	at 4. 3	- 838,500
The villages and hamlets -	1,000,000	at 4.	- 4,000,000
In all	1,300,000	at 4.	- 5,318,100

But, considering that the omissions, in the said assessments, may well be,

In London and the Bills of Mortality,	10 per cent.	or 47,960 souls,
In the cities and towns,	2 per cent.	or 16,500 souls,
In the villages and hamlets	1 per cent.	or 40,000 souls,
In all		104,460 souls,

it follows, that the true number of people, dwelling in the 1,300,000 inhabited houses, should be 5,422,560 souls,

According to the following Scheme :

	People by the Assessments.	Omissions in the Assessments.	Number of People in all.	
The 97 Parishes -	72,900	- 7,290	- 80,190	at almost - 6 Heads per House.
The 16 Parishes -	149,500	- 14,950	- 164,450	at above - 5 Heads per House.
The 15 Parishes -	154,000	- 15,400	- 169,400	at above 4. 8 Heads per House.
The 7 Parishes -	103,200	- 10,320	- 113,520	at almost - 4½ Heads per House.
The Bills of Mortality -	479,600	- 47,960	- 527,560	at above - 5 Heads per House.
The Cities and Towns -	838,500	- 16,500	- 835,000	at almost 4. 4 Heads per House.
The Villages -	4,000,000	- 40,000	4,040,000	at - - 4. 4 Heads per House.
TOTAL -	5,318,100	104,460	5,422,560	at above 4. 17 Heads per House.

Lastly.

Lastly.—Whereas the number of transitory people, as seamen, and soldiers, may be accounted 140,000, whereof near one-half, or 60,000, have no place in the said assessments; and that the number of vagrants, viz. hawkers, pedlars, crate carriers, gypsies, thieves, and beggars, may be reckoned 30,000, whereof above one-half, or 20,000, may not be taken notice of, in the said assessments, making in all 80,000;—

It follows, that the whole number of the people of England is much about - - - - - 5,500,000:

<i>Viz.</i> London and the Bills of Mortality,	-	530,000 souls;
The other cities and market towns,	-	870,000 souls;
The villages and hamlets,	- - -	4,100,000 souls;
	In all	<u>5,500,000 souls.</u>

§ II.—THE PROPORTION OF ENGLAND, IN ACRES, and PEOPLE, TO FRANCE, and HOLLAND, TO EUROPE, and to the WORLD in general; with a Calculation of the Number of People now in the World.

That ENGLAND is in proportion

	In Acres.	In Souls.
To the Globe of the Earth and Seas, as	- 1 to 3,300	- 1 to 130
To the known habitable world, as	- 1 to 600	- 1 to 110
To Europe (including Muscovy), as	- 1 to 43	- 1 to 18
To France, as	- 1 to $3\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 to 30
To Holland, as	- 9 to 2	- 5 to 2
To France, and Holland, together, as	- 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 to 32

That England having but 7 Acres of Land to each Head;

It is between 5 and 6 times better peopled than the known world in general,

Above

Above twice, but not three times better peopled than Europe in general.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times better peopled than Germany.

Above 3 times better peopled than Ireland now is.

Almost 3 times better peopled than Scotland, or Spain.

Somewhat better peopled than France, that kingdom having at least 3 acres per head, as Italy likewise hath.

About as well peopled as the Spanish Netherlands now are, or as the countries about the Rhine, viz. Alsatia, the Palatinate, Lorrain, &c.

And exceeded only, in populousness, by Holland, and China, of all the nations in the world.

That England hath 5 times the number of people, now in Scotland, and 6 times the number of people, now in Ireland.

That Scotland, and Ireland, together are near equal to England in number of acres, but not  $\frac{2}{3}$ th of England in number of people.

That England, Scotland, and Ireland together, contain about 75 million of acres.

Somewhat more than 7 millions of people.

Somewhat above 10 acres to each head.

About the 23d part of Europe in acres, and the 13th, and 14th, part of Europe in people.

Somewhat more than half France in acres, and people.

Nine times the bigness of the 7 provinces of Holland in acres.

And more than 3 times, but not near 4 times the people of those provinces.

And, in proportion to France, and Holland together, as 10 to nineteen in acres, and as 10 to 22 in people.

### As to the Number of People Now in the World.

We are to consider,

1st, The Number of Acres in the habitable world.

2d, The Proportion of People to the number of acres.

As to the number of acres;—

1. The superficial content of the globe of earth and water, at  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a degree of latitude, is 200 millions of square miles, or 128,000 millions of acres, at 640 acres to a square mile.
2. The land, discovered and undiscovered, is now generally presumed to be one moiety of the globe, or 64,000 millions of acres.

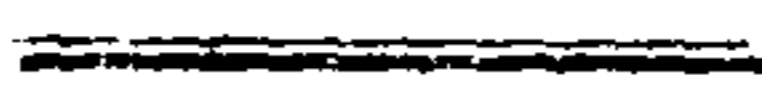
3. The

3. The known part of the world contains about 23,000 millions of acres.  
And the unknown part - - - - - 41,000 millions of acres.
4. That of the known part of the world, - 20,000 millions of acres  
is habitable.  
And - - - - - 3,000 millions uninhabitable.
5. That of the unknown part - - - - - 25,000 millions of acres  
may be habitable.  
And - - - - - 16,000 millions of acres uninhabitable.

As to the Proportion of People to the Number of Acres ;—

1. That where there is more than 100 acres to each head, such country is little better than desert.
2. That there is no country, besides Holland, and China, so populous as to have but 4 acres per head.
3. That England, having about 7 acres per head, France about 9, and Scotland and Ireland together about 18 or 20 acres per head, we cannot suppose Europe in general has above 15 or 20 acres per head.
4. That Asia, being generally very rich, and populous, especially India, Persia, and China (which last is said to have 10 millions of large families, containing 59 millions of men, besides women and children, whereby the number of souls in China should be at least 230 millions for 1,000 millions of acres), we cannot suppose but Asia must be near as well, if not better peopled pro rata than Europe.
5. That, allowing Europe and Asia to be about 3 times better peopled pro rata than Africa, and 6 times better peopled pro rata than America, it follows, that the number of people in the known part of the world should be about 600 millions of souls; and in the unknown part above 100 millions.—In all, 700 millions of souls.

	Acres.		Souls.
Europe - - -	1700 millions,	at 17 acres per head	- 100 millions.
Asia - - -	6,800 millions,	at 20 acres per head	- 340 millions.
Africa - - -	6,100 millions,	at 64 acres per head	- 95 millions.
America - - -	8,400 millions,	at 129 acres per head	- 65 millions.
In all - - -	25,000 millions,	at 38 acres per head	- 600 millions.



§ III.—THE several Distinctions of the People, as to Males and Females, Married and Unmarried, Children, Servants, and Sojourners.

THAT the 5 millions and a half of souls, in England, including the transitory people, and vagrants, appear, by the assessments on marriages, births, and burials, to bear the following proportions, in relation to males, and females; viz.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both.
In London and the Bills of Mortality	10 to 13	230,000	300,000	530,000	
In the other Cities and Market Towns	8 to 9	410,000	460,000	870,000	
In the Villages and Hamlets	- - 100 to 99	2,060,000	2,040,000	4,100,000	
	27 to 28	2,700,000	2,800,000	5,500,000	

That, as to other distinctions, they appear, by the said assessments, to bear these proportions:—

	People.	Males.	Females.
Husbands and Wives, - at above $34\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	1,900,000	950,000	950,000
Widowers, - - - at above $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	90,000	90,000	
Widows, - - - at almost $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	240,000	- - -	240,000
Children, - - - at above 45 per Cent.	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Servants, - - - at almost $10\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	560,000	260,000	300,000
Sojourners and single Persons - 4 per Cent.	210,000	100,000	110,000
	100	5,500,000	2,700,000 2,800,000

And, that the different proportions, in each of the said articles, between London, the great towns, and the villages, may the better appear, we have exhibited the following scheme:—

	London and Bills of Mortality.	The other Cities and great Towns.	The Villages and Hamlets.
Husbands and Wives - - }	37 per Ct. 196,100	36 per Ct. 313,200	34 per Ct. 1,394,000
Widowers - - -	2 per Ct. 10,600	2 per Ct. 17,400	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 61,500
Widows - - -	7 per Ct. 37,100	6 per Ct. 52,200	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 184,500
Children - - -	33 per Ct. 174,900	40 per Ct. 348,000	47 per Ct. 1,927,000
Servants - - -	13 per Ct. 68,900	11 per Ct. 95,700	10 per Ct. 410,000
Sojourners, &c. 8 per Ct.	42,400	5 per Ct. 43,500	3 per Ct. 123,000
	100 - - 530,000	100 - - 870,000	100 - - 4,100,000

## § IV.—The several AGES of the PEOPLE.

That the Yearly Births of the Kingdom being 190,000 Souls ;

	In all.	Males.	Females.
Those under 1 year old - - are	170,000	90,000	80,000
Those under 5 years old - are	820,000	450,000	400,000
Those under 10 years old - are	1,520,000	764,000	760,000
Those under 16 years old - are	2,240,000	1,122,000	1,118,000
Those above 16 years old - are	3,260,000	1,578,000	1,682,000
Those above 21 years old - are	2,700,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Those above 25 years old - are	2,400,000	1,150,000	1,250,000
Those above 60 years old - are	600,000	270,000	330,000
So that the number of communicants is, in all - -	<u>3,260,000 souls.</u>		

And the number of fighting men, between 16 and 60, is 1,310,000.

That the batchelors - - - are about 28 per cent. of the whole.

Whereof those under 25 years - - - are 25½ per cent.

And those above 25 years - - - are 2½ per cent.

That the maidens - - - are about 28½ per cent. of the whole.

Whereof those under 25 years - - - are 26½ per cent.

And those above 25 years - - - are 2 per cent.

That the males and females, in the kingdom in general, are aged, one with another, 27½ years.

That in the kingdom in general, there is near as many people living under 20 years of age, as there is above 20. Whereof one half of the males is under 19 years, and one half of the females is under 21 years.

## At a Medium,

That the Husbands are aged 43 Years a piece, which, at 17½ per Cent. makes	740
The Wives - - - 40 Years a piece - - - 17½ - - - - -	650
The Widowers - - 56 Years a piece - - - 1½ - - - - -	84
The Widows - - - 60 Years a piece - - - 4½ - - - - -	270
The Children - - 12 Years a piece - - - 45 - - - - -	540
The Servants - - 27 Years a piece - - - 10½ - - - - -	284
The Sojourners - - 35 Years a piece - - - 4 - - - - -	140
At a Medium - 27½ - - - - - 100 Persons - - -	2750



§ V.—THE ORIGINATION, and INCREASE, of the  
PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

THAT, if the world was re-peopled, from 8 persons, after the Flood, and that England was peopled originally by two persons, or by a number not exceeding 20 persons, such first peopleing was about the year of the world 2200, or 2300, viz. 600 years after the Flood; and 16 or 1700 years, before the birth of our Saviour; at which time the world had between one and two millions of people only.

But, if the first peopleing of England was by a colony or colonies, consisting of a number between 100 and 1000 people (which is most probable), such colony or colonies were brought over between the year of the world 2400 and 2600; viz. about 8 or 900 years, after the Flood, and 14 or 1500 years, before the birth of our Saviour; at which time the world had about a million of families, and 4 or 5 millions of people.

From which hypothesis it will follow by an orderly series of increase;—

That, when the Romans invaded England, 53 years, before our Saviour's time, the kingdom had about 360,000 people; and, at our Saviour's birth, about 400,000 people;

That, at the Norman Conquest, Anno Christi 1066, the kingdom had somewhat above two millions of people;

That, Anno 1260, or about 200 years after the Norman Conquest, the kingdom had 2,750,000 people, or half the present number; so that the people of England have doubled in about 435 years last past;

That in probability the next doubling of the people of England will be in about 600 years to come, or by the year of our Lord 2300; at which time it will have eleven millions of people; but, that the next doubling after that, will not be (in all probability) in less than 12 or 1300 years more, or by the year of our Lord 3500 or 3600; at which time the kingdom will have 22 millions of souls, or four times the present number, in case the world should last so long.

Now, the kingdom containing but 39 millions of acres, it will then have less than two acres to each head, and consequently will not then be capable of any further increase.

That the increase of the kingdom, for every 100 years of the last preceding term of doubling, and the subsequent term of doubling, has been, and in all probability will be, according to the following scheme :

Anno Christi.	Number of People.	Increase every 100 Years.
1300 - - -	2,860,000 - - -	440,000
1400 - - -	3,300,000 - - -	540,000
1500 - - -	3,840,000 - - -	780,000
1600 - - -	4,620,000 - - -	880,000
1700 - - -	5,500,000 - - -	920,000
1800 - - -	6,420,000 - - -	930,000
1900 - - -	7,350,000 - - -	930,000
2000 - - -	8,280,000 - - -	925,000
2100 - - -	9,205,000 - - -	910,000
2200 - - -	10,115,000 - - -	885,000
2300 - - -	11,000,000 - - -	-

Whereby it appears, that the increase of the kingdom being 580,000 people, in the last 100 years, and 920,000 in the next succeeding 100 years, the annual increase at this time is about 9,000 souls per annum.

But, whereas the yearly burials of the kingdom are about 1 in 32, or 170,000 souls; and the yearly births 1 in 28, or 190,000 souls, Whereby the yearly increase should be - - 20,000 souls;

It is to be noted,

1. That the allowance for plagues and great mortalities comes to, at a medium - - - } 4,000 per ann.
  2. Foreign or civil wars, at a medium, - - - } 3,500 per ann.
  3. The sea, constantly employing about 40,000, precipitates the death of about - - - } 2,500 per ann.
  4. The plantations (over and above the accession of foreigners) carry away - - - - - } 1,000 per ann.
- In all 11,000 per ann.

Whereby the neat annual increase is but - - - 9,000

In all 20,000.

That of these 20,000 souls, which would be the annual increase of the kingdom by procreation, were it not for the fore-mentioned abatements.

Th

The country increases annually by procreation - 20,000 souls;  
 The cities and towus (exclusive of London,) - 2,000 souls;  
 But London and the Bills of Mortality decrease annually 2,000 souls.

So that London requires a supply of 2,000 annually to keep it from decreasing, besides a further supply of about 3,000 per annum for its increase at this time: In all 5,000, or a moiety of the kingdom's neat increase.

That, allowing London and the Bills of Mortality to have contained, in Julius Cæsar's time, between 4 and 5,000 souls; and at the Norman Conquest about 24,000 souls, and at this time about 530,000 souls; the increase thereof hath been, and in all probability will be, according to the following scheme of the duplication of its inhabitants.

Number of Souls.	Anno Christi.	Number of Years in which the People of London have doubled.
8,280 - - - -	330 - - - -	-
16,560 - - - -	830 - - - -	500
33,120 - - - -	1,230 - - - -	400
66,240 - - - -	1,500 - - - -	270
132,480 - - - -	1,585 - - - -	85
264,960 - - - -	1,621 - - - -	36
529,920 - - - -	1,695 - - - -	74
1,059,840 - - - -	1,900 - - - -	205
2,119,680 - - - -	3,000 - - - -	1,100

Whereby it appears, that London has doubled 3 times since the year 1500; so that it is now 8 times as big as it was then; and the present yearly increase of London and the Bills of Mortality, would have been (had it not been for the present war) 3000 souls per annum.

But in relation to the present war, we are to consider,

that if the nation do at this time contain - - - 5,500,000 souls,  
 did contain, anno 1688, about 50,000 more, or 5,550,000 souls.

or that, instead of a decrease of 11,000 per annum, }  
 out of the yearly increase by procreation of } 133,000  
 20,000; the said decrease has been at a me-  
 dium 19,000 per annum: In all for 7 years

and that, instead of an increase of 20,000 per annum }  
 by procreation, the said increase has been at a } 84,000  
 medium but 12,000 per annum: In all for  
 7 years - - - - -

that the kingdom has decreased, in 7 years - - 49,000.

OBSERVATIONS about PROCREATION,  
accounting the People to be 5,500,000 Souls.

By the fore-mentioned assessments on marriages, births, and burials, and the collector's returns thereupon, and by the parish registers; it appears, that the proportion of marriages, births, and burials, is, according to the following scheme,

People.	Annual Marriages:
530,000 London and Bills of Mortality -	} 1 in 106. In all 5,000; producing 4 Child <sup>n</sup> each.
870,000 The Cities and Market Towns	} 1 in 128. In all 6,800; producing 4.5 Child <sup>n</sup> each.
4,100,000 The Villages and Hamlets - -	} 1 in 343. In all 29,200; producing 4.8 Child <sup>n</sup> each.
5,500,000 - - - -	1 in 134 - 41,000 - - - 4.64

	Annual Births.	Annual Burials.
London and Bills of Mortality	1 in 26½. In all 20,000	1 in 14. 1. In all 22,000
The Cities and Market Towns	1 in 28½. In all 30,600	1 in 30. 4. In all 28,600
The Villages and Hamlets -	1 in 29. 4. In all 139,400	1 in 34. 4. In all 119,400
	1 in 28. 85      190,000	1 in 32. 35      170,000

Whence we may observe, that in 1000 co-existing persons,

There are 71 or 72 marriages in the country, producing 34. 3 children.  
78 marriages in towns, - producing 35. 2 children.  
94 marriages in London - producing 37. 6 children.

Whereby it follows,

1. That though each marriage in London produceth fewer people than in the country, yet London, in general, having a greater proportion of breeders, is more prolific than the other great towns; and the great towns are more prolific than the country.

2. That if the people of London, of all ages, were as long lived as those in the country, London would increase in people much faster, pro rata than the country.

3. That the reason why each marriage in London produces fewer children than the country marriages, seems to be,

1. From the more frequent fornications and adulteries.
2. From a greater luxury and intemperance;
3. From a greater interferences to business;
4. From the unhealthfulness of the coal smoke;
5. From a greater inequality of age between the husbands and wives.

And,

And, that it may appear what the effect is, of the inequality of ages in Married Couples, I have collected the following Observations, from a certain great town \* in the middle of the kingdom, consisting of near 3000 souls.

1. That there is no child of any parents, now living, in the said town, where the wife is 17 years older than the husband, or the husband 19 years older than the wife.

2. That the whole number of children being 1,060, the number of those where the mother was older than the father is 228, and where the husband was older than the wife, 832.

3. That one moiety of the whole number of children, in the said town, is the product of such parents, where the husband is 4 or more years older than the wife.

4. That the greater number of children, with respect to any one number of years of difference in age between the husband and wife, is, where the husband is two years older than the wife, the product whereof is 147, or a 7th part of the whole.

5. That an equality in age, in the husband and wife, is not so prolific as an inequality, provided that inequality exceed not a superiority of 4 years in the wife, or 10 years in the husband; for the equality of years produced but 23 children; whereas one year's inequality in the age of the parents, either way, produced above 60.

6. That of the said 1,060 children, in the whole town, near three quarters of them are the product of coalitions from 2 years superiority of age in the wife inclusive, to 6 years superiority of age in the husband, inclusive.

7. That the highest powers in men and women, for procreation, is, in that town, at 31 years of age in the husband, and 28 in the wife; the produce of the former being 86 children, and of the latter 83.

\* Litchfield.

8. That one moiety of the said 1,060 children are the product of fathers from 28 to 35 years of age inclusive, and of mothers from 25, to 32.

Whence it follows, that a just equality, or too great an inequality of age, in marriages, are prejudicial to the increase of mankind; and that the early or late marriages, in men and women, do tend little to the propagation of the human race.

Lastly, from a consideration of the male and female children in the said town, and the ages of their parents, at the time, when such children were respectively conceived, a scheme may be established, of the powers of generation, and the inclination of the several coalitions towards the producing the one or the other sex, according to the superiority of power in either sex, at the time of such respective coalitions.

§ VI.—THE Annual INCOME, and EXPENCE, of the Nation, as it stood Anno 1688.

THAT the yearly INCOME of the Nation, } £.43,500,000 Sterling.  
 Anno 1688, was - - - - -

That the yearly expence of the nation was - 41,700,000

That then the yearly increase of wealth was - 1,800,000.

That the yearly RENT of the lands was about 10,000,000

Of the burgage, or houseing, about - - - - 2,000,000

Of all other hereditaments, about - - - - 1,000,000

In all 13,000,000.

That the yearly PRODUCE of trade, arts, and } 30,500,000  
 labours, was about - - - - -

In all 43,500,000.

That the number of inhabited houses being about 1,300,000,

the number of families about - - - - 1,360,000,

and the number of people about - - - - 5,500,000;—

The PEOPLE answer to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per house, and 4 per family.

That the Yearly Estates, or Income, of the several families, answer,

In common, to about - - - - £.32. 0. 0. per Family.

And about - - - - 7. 18. 0. per Head.

That the yearly expence of the nation is about 7. 11. 4. per Head.

And the yearly increase about - - - - 0. 6. 8. per Head.

That the whole value of the kingdom, in } £.650,000,000 Sterling.  
 general, is about - - - - -

Viz. The 13 millions of yearly rents, at about } 234,000,000 Sterling.  
 18 years purchase - - - - -

The 30 millions and a half per annum, by } 330,000,000.  
 trade, arts, labours, &c. at near 11 years  
 purchase, (which, being the value of the  
 5 millions and a half of people, at £. 60  
 per head), comes to - - - - -

The stock of the kingdom, in money, plate, } 28,000,000.  
 jewels, and household goods, about -

The stock of the kingdom, in shipping, forts, } 33,000,000.  
 ammunition, stores, foreign or home goods,  
 wares, and provisions for trade abroad, or  
 consumption at home, and all instruments  
 and materials relating thereto - - - -

The live stock of the kingdom, in cattle, } 25,000,000.  
 beasts, fowl, &c. - - - - -

In all £.650,000,000 Sterling.

THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

A SCHEME of the INCOME, and EXPENCE, of the several

Number of Families.	RANKS, DEGREES, TITLES, AND QUALIFICATIONS.	Heads per Family.
160 - -	Temporal Lords - - - - -	40
26 - -	Spiritual Lords - - - - -	20
500 - -	Baronets - - - - -	16
600 - -	Knights - - - - -	13
3,000 - -	Esquires - - - - -	10
12,000 - -	Gentlemen - - - - -	8
5,000 - -	Persons in Offices - - - - -	8
5,000 - -	Persons in Offices - - - - -	6
2,000 - -	Merchants and Traders by Sea - - - - -	8
8,000 - -	Merchants and Traders by Land - - - - -	6
10,000 - -	Persons in the Law - - - - -	7
2,000 - -	Clergymen - - - - -	6
8,000 - -	Clergymen - - - - -	5
40,000 - -	Freeholders - - - - -	7
140,000 - -	Freeholders - - - - -	5
150,000 - -	Farmers - - - - -	5
16,000 - -	Persons in Sciences and Liberal Arts - - - - -	5
40,000 - -	Shop-keepers and Tradesmen - - - - -	4½
60,000 - -	Artizans and Handicrafts - - - - -	4
5,000 - -	Naval Officers - - - - -	4
4,000 - -	Military Officers - - - - -	4
<u>511,586 Families.</u>	- - - - -	<u>5¼</u>
50,000 - -	Common Seamen - - - - -	3
364,000 - -	Labouring People and Out Servants - - - - -	3½
400,000 - -	Cottagers and Paupers - - - - -	3¼
35,000 - -	Common Soldiers - - - - -	2
<u>849,000 Families.</u>	- - - - -	<u>3½</u>
- - - - -	Vagrants - - - - -	- -
<u>849,000 - - -</u>	- - - - -	<u>3½</u>
So the GENERAL		
511,586 Families;	Increasing the Wealth of the Kingdom - -	5¼
849,000 Families;	Decreasing the Wealth of the Kingdom - -	3½
<u>1,360,586 Families.</u>	Nett Totals - - - - -	<u>12½</u>



FAMILIES of *England*; calculated for the Year 1688.

Number of Persons.	Yearly Income per Family.	Total of the Estates or Income.	Yearly Income per Head.	Expence per Head.	Increase per Head.	Total Increase per Annum.
	£. s.	£.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
6,400	2,800 —	448,000	70 —	60 — —	10 — —	64,000
520	1,300 —	33,800	65 —	55 — —	10 — —	5,200
12,800	880 —	704,000	55 —	51 — —	4 — —	51,000
7,200	650 —	330,000	50 —	46 — —	4 — —	31,200
30,000	450 —	1,200,000	45 —	42 — —	3 — —	90,000
96,000	280 —	2,880,000	35 —	32 10 —	2 10 —	240,000
40,000	240 —	1,200,000	30 —	27 — —	3 — —	120,000
30,000	120 —	600,000	20 —	18 — —	2 — —	60,000
16,000	400 —	800,000	50 —	40 — —	10 — —	160,000
42,000	200 —	1,600,000	33 —	28 — —	5 — —	240,000
70,000	140 —	1,400,000	20 —	17 — —	3 — —	210,000
12,000	60 —	120,000	10 —	9 — —	1 — —	12,000
50,000	45 —	360,000	9 —	8 — —	1 — —	40,000
280,000	84 —	3,360,000	12 —	11 — —	1 — —	280,000
700,000	50 —	7,000,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	350,000
750,000	44 —	6,600,000	8 15	8 10 —	— 5 —	187,000
80,000	60 —	960,000	12 —	11 10 —	1 10 —	40,000
180,000	45 —	1,800,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	90,000
240,000	40 —	2,400,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	120,000
20,000	80 —	400,000	20 —	18 — —	2 — —	40,000
16,000	60 —	240,000	15 —	14 — —	1 — —	16,000
2,675,520	67 —	34,495,800	12 18	12 — —	— 18 —	2,447,100
						Decrease.
150,000	20 —	1,000,000	7 —	7 10 —	— 10 —	75,000
1,275,000	15 —	5,460,000	4 10	4 12 —	— 2 —	127,500
1,300,000	6 10	2,000,000	2 —	2 5 —	— 5 —	325,000
70,000	14 —	490,000	7 —	7 10 —	— 10 —	35,000
2,775,000	10 10	8,950,000	3 5	3 9 —	— 4 —	562,000
30,000	- -	60,000	2 —	3 — —	1 — —	60,000
2,825,000	10 10	9,010,000	3 3	3 7 6	— 4 6	622,000
ACCOUNT is:						
2,675,520	67 —	34,495,800	12 18	12 — —	— 18 —	2,447,000
2,825,000	10 10	9,010,000	3 3	3 7 6	— 4 6	622,000
5,500,520	32 —	43,505,800	7 18	7 11 3	— 6 9	1,825,100

**A CALCULATION of the Quantity of SILVER, and GOLD, in England, France, and Holland, in Europe, and in the World in general, and of the Increase, and Consumption, thereof, Anno 1688.**

This Calculation is built upon this Hypothesis:

1. That the silver and gold in Europe, at the discovery of the West Indies, near 200 years ago, was but 45 millions Sterling; but is now about 5 times as much, or 225 millions.

2. That there have been 520 millions of silver and gold imported into Europe from America, within these last 180 years: besides what has been produced in Europe, or imported into it from Asia, and Africa.

Whereby the Account of EUROPE stands thus:

The existing stock of silver and gold in Europe,	}	45 Millions Ster <sup>t</sup> .
180 years ago - - - - -		
Produced in Europe within these last 180 years		8 Millions.
Imported into Europe from Asia in manufactures		2 Millions.
from Africa, in gold dust,	}	15 Millions.
&c. - - - - -		
from America, in specie -		520 Millions.
		<hr/>
	In all	590 Millions.
		<hr/>

Whereof 545 millions having been produced in Europe, or imported into it, within these last 180 years; viz.

In the first eighty years - 205 millions, or £.2,560,000 per annum,  
And in the last hundred years 340 millions, or 3,400,000 per annum;

We may conclude, that the existing stock of silver and gold in Europe;

Being, 200 years ago - - - - - 45 millions,  
Was, - 100 years ago - - - - - 100 millions,  
And is at present - - - - - 225 millions:

It has increased—

In the first 80 years - 55 millions, or £.700,000 per annum;  
In the last 100 years 125 millions, or 1,250,000 per annum;

---

180 millions:

So

So this last 100 years Europe has—

Produced and imported	340 millions, or	£.3,400,000 per annum.
Increased - - - -	125 millions, or	1,250,000 per annum.
<hr/>		
Consumed and exported	215 millions, or	2,150,000 per annum.

Now, before we come to the particulars how these 215 millions, in gold and silver, have been consumed in Europe, within this last 100 years, we shall consider in what the 225 millions, which we estimate to be the present stock of Europe, in gold and silver, and things made thereof, do consist; viz.

	In Europe in general.	In England.	In France.	In Holland.
Coined Silver - - -	110 Millions	£.8,500,000	£.18,000,000	£.7,000,000
Coined Gold - - -	28 Millions	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Bullion - - - -	8 Millions	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Lay Plate - - - -	46 Millions	4,000,000	9,000,000	1,500,000
Church Plate - - -	20 Millions	200,000	3,000,000	100,000
Medals and Rarities -	5 Millions	200,000	900,000	300,000
Gold & Silver Thread and Wire, and Things made thereof in wear	6 Millions	400,000	1,400,000	100,000
D <sup>o</sup> in Stock for Trade				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	225 Millions	17,500,000	39,400,000	12,800,000

Whereupon we have estimated the consumption of the 315 millions of Gold and Silver, in Europe, within the last 100 years, which is £.3,150,000 per annum, as followeth:—

	In Europe in general.	In England.	In France.	In Holland.	
Wear of Silver Coin - a 1000th Part of the 110 Mill <sup>s</sup>	110,000	8,500	18,000	7,000	
Wear of Gold Coin - a 1000th Part of - - 28 Mill <sup>s</sup>	28,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	
Wear in Coinage - - - a 2000th Part of - - - 2 Mill <sup>s</sup>	10,000	1,250	2,500	800	
Wear in working of Plate a 150th Part of - - - 3 Mill <sup>s</sup>	20,000	1,600	4,000	700	
Wear of Wrought Plate a 800th Part of - - 66 Mill <sup>s</sup>	82,000	4,000	12,000	1,600	
Wear of things made Gold & Silver Thread } Wire - - - - - } a 10th Part of - - - 6 Mill <sup>s</sup>	600,000	60,000	180,000	20,000	
Gold & Shell Gold & Silver	The whole of £.50,000 - -	50,000	6,000	20,000	3,000
Loss in Casualties at Sea - a - 70th Part of - - - 2 Mill <sup>s</sup>	30,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	
Loss by Fires, Inunda- tions, &c. - a - - } a 4000th Part of - - 200 Mill <sup>s</sup>	5,000	1,000	2,000	500	
Gold and Silver - The Half of £.10,000 - - -	5,000	500	1,500	200	
Gold & lost, not known Wear - - - - - } a 7000th Part of - - 140 Mill <sup>s</sup>	20,000	2,000	5,000	500	
Exported out of Europe, Trade, &c. - - - }	- - - - -	1,190,000	240,000	160,000	300,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
In all - - -	2,150,000	334,850	420,000	346,300	

Whereby

Whereby it appears, that the two principal articles, by which the gold and silver of Europe is consumed, are, in things made of gold and silver thread and wire, and in coin, or bullion exported in trade; these two articles alone being 7 parts in 8 of the whole consumption of the gold and silver of Europe.

As to the world in general, I compute the existing stock, 180 years ago, at 500 millions.

The produce this last 180 years, 1,200 millions: The consumption, 850 millions.

The increase, 350 millions, which, added to the 500 millions, make the present stock 850 millions.

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### § VII.—THE several sorts of LAND in England, with the Value, and Product thereof.

ENGLAND and WALES contain 39 Millions of Acres;  
VIZ.

	Acres.	Value per Acre.	Rent.
Arable land - - - -	11,000,000	at 5s. 10d. per acre	£3,200,000
Pasture and meadow -	10,000,000	at 9s. - - per acre	4,500,000
Woods and coppices -	3,000,000	at 5s. - - per acre	750,000
Forests, parks, and commons - - - -	3,000,000	at 3s. 6d. per acre	550,000
Heaths, moors, mountains, and barren lands			10,000,000
Houses, and homesteads, gardens, and orchards, churches, and churchyards - - - -	1,000,000		The land - - - 450,000
			The buildings 2,000,000
Rivers, lakes, meres, and ponds - - - -	500,000	at 2s. - - per acre	- 50,000
Roads, ways, and waste lands - - - -	500,000	at - - - per acre.	
In all	39,000,000	at 6s. 2d. per acre	12,000,000

	True Yearly Value.	Value as rated to the 4s. Tax.	Produce of the 4s. Tax,
So the yearly rents, or value of the land is	10 millions	- 6,500,000	- 1,300,000
The houses and buildings	2 millions	- 1,500,000	- 300,000
All other hereditaments	1 million	- 500,000	- 100,000
Personal estates, &c.	1 million	- 550,000	- 100,000
In all	14 millions	- 9,050,000	- 1,800,000

So that, whereas the tax of 4s. per pound produces but £.1,800,000  
 It should produce (if duly assessed) - - - - - 2,800,000.

The PRODUCE of the Arable Land, I thus estimate :

	Of Bushels.	Per Bushel.	Value.	This is the only nett Produce exclusive of the Seed Corn, which in some Sorts of Grain, being nearly a 4th of the Produce in others, a 5th, may in general be reckoned, about 17 Millions of Bushels more, which make the whole Produce to be 90 Millions of Bushels, which at 2s. 3d. per Bushel in common are full 10 Mill <sup>l</sup> Sterling.
Wheat	12 Millions,	at 3s. 6d.	- £ 2,100,000	
Rye	8 Millions,	at 2s. 6d.	- 1,000,000	
Barley	25 Millions,	at 2s.	- 2,500,000	
Oats	16 Millions,	at 1s. 6d.	- 1,200,000	
Peas	7 Millions,	at 2s. 6d.	- 875,000	
Beans	4 Millions,	at 2s. 6d.	- 500,000	
Vetches, &c.	1 Million,	at 2s.	- 100,000	
	<u>73 Millions.</u>	<u>at 2s. 3d.</u>	<u>- 8,275,000</u>	

These 73 millions of bushels of grain are the product of 10 of the 11 millions of acres of arable land; the other million of acres producing hemp, flax, woad, saffron, dying weeds, &c.; the value of the product whereof is about 1 million sterling. So that the rent of the corn land being under £.3,000,000 per annum, and the nett produce thereof above 8 millions, the produce is near treble to the rent.

Now the RENTS or YEARLY VALUE of the pasture and meadow, woods, coppices, forests, parks, commons, heaths, and moors, mountains and barren land, being - - - - - £.6,250,000 sterling

The produce can scarce make above two rents, or 12 millions; there being little charge either in cultivating the land, or gathering the product thereof, comparatively to what there is in the arable land.

This produce is principally in and by cattle, hay, timber, and firewood.

The produce by cattle, in butter, cheese, and milk, is about	£. 2,500,000
The value of the wool yearly shorn is about	- 2,000,000
The value of the horses yearly bred is about	- 250,000
The value of the flesh yearly spent as food is about	- 3,350,000
The value of the tallow and hides of the cattle	- 600,000
The value of hay yearly consumed by horses about	- 1,300,000
The hay yearly consumed by other cattle,	- 1,000,000
The timber yearly felled for building and such uses,	- 500,000
The wood yearly spent in firing and petty uses,	- 500,000

So the produce (including one million sterling in hay spent by cattle) is in all, - - - - - } 12,000,000

## An ESTIMATE of the LIVE STOCK of the Nation.

	Yearly Breed or Increase.	The whole Stock.	Value of each besides the Skin.	Value of the Stock
Beeves, sterks, and calves	800,000	4,500,000	£.2 0 0	9,000,000
Sheep and lambs - -	3,200,000	11,000,000	0 8 0	4,400,000
Swine and pigs - -	1,300,000	2,000,000	0 16 0	1,600,000
Deer and fawns - -	20,000	100,000	2 0 0	200,000
Goats and kids - -	10,000	50,000	0 10 0	25,000
Hares and leverets -	12,000	24,000	0 1 6	1,800
Rabbits and conies -	2,000,000	1,000,000	0 0 5	21,100
	<u>7,342,000</u>	<u>18,074,000</u>	-	<u>£. 15,247,900</u>

So the value of the Live Stock for food is - - -	£. 15,247,900
The value of the horses (and asses) being 1,200,000, at £. 2 2s. each, breeding annually 100,000. is	3,000,000
The value of the pelts and skins (over and above the wool) - - - - -	2,400,000
	<u>20,647,900</u>

The value of the wool yearly shorn (or pelted) 10,000,000 fleeces, 2,000,000 lbs. at 4s. per fleece, or 28s. per tod at 12d. per lb. - - - - -	2,000,000
The value of the whole stock of tame fowl, as geese, turkies, hens, ducks, pigeons, swans, and pea- cocks - - - - -	460,000
The whole stock of wild fowl about - - - - -	12,000
In all - - - - -	<u>23,119,900</u>

## An ESTIMATE of the Yearly Consumption of FLESH in the Nation:

	Number of the Yearly Con- sumption.	Weight of each Carcase.	Price of a lb. weight.	Price of each Beast.	Value of the Yearly Consumption.	Weight of the Yearly Consumption.
Beeves and Calves - -	800,000	260 lbs. w <sup>t</sup>	1½d.	£.1 18 -	£.1,520,000	208,000,000 lbs.
Sheep and Lambs - -	3,200,000	32 - - -	2½d.	- 6 -	960,000	102,400,000
Swine and Pigs - -	1,300,000	46 - - -	3d.	- 11 6 -	750,000	59,800,000
Deer and Fawns - -	20,000	70 - - -	6d.	1 15 -	35,000	1,400,000
Goats and Kids - -	10,000	36 - - -	2½d.	- 7 6 -	4,000	360,000
Hares and Leverets -	12,000	2½ - - -	7d.	- 1 6 -	900	30,000
Rabbits and Conies -	2,000,000	¾-½ - -	6d.	- - 5 -	42,100	1,700,000
	<u>7,342,000</u>	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	<u>3,302,000</u>	<u>373,690,000</u>
Tame Fowl - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	at 6d. per lb.	- - - -	600,000	24,000,000
Wild Fowl - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	at 12d. per lb.	- - - -	20,000	400,000
In all - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	<u>£.3,922,000</u>	<u>398,090,000 lbs.</u>

Which for 5½ Millions of People is—

In Value	{ 14s. 3d. per Annum. - - ½d. per Diem, each.	In Weight	{ 72 lbs. 6 oz. per Annum, - - 3½ per Diem.
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But, for 2,700,000 persons, being the number of those, who eat Flesh constantly, the foresaid proportion of 398,090,000 pounds weight of flesh yearly spent as food, comes to  $6\frac{2}{3}$  ounces per head per diem, and  $147\frac{1}{2}$  pound weight per head per annum, besides Dutch beef, Westphalia bacon, &c.

The remaining 2,800,000 persons not eating of flesh being these:

- 200,000 infants under 13 months old,
- 40,000 sick persons,
- 260,000 part of 700,000 persons, who feed on fish at least 2 days in 7.
- 1,280,000 part of 1,760,000 persons contained in 440,000 families, who, by reason of their poverty, do not contribute to church or poor, and consequently eat not flesh above 2 days in 7.
- 1,020,000 part of 1,200,000 persons contained in 440,000 families who receive alms, and consequently eat not flesh above once a week.

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2,800,000.

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§ VIII.—THE BEER, ALE, and MALT annually consumed in England; and the Revenue of Excise arising thereby.

THAT the Arable Land of England is near - - - - 11,000,000 of Acres;  
Of which the Barley Land is almost a third, or - - - 3,200,000 Acres;

Whereof somewhat above two thirds being yearly sowed, }  
and the other third fallow, the Land yearly sowed with } 2,200,000 Acres;  
Barley is about - - - - - }

Which, at 15 bushels per Acre, is 33 millions of bushels of Barley.

Viz.—Malted and brewed into Ale and Beer  $21\frac{1}{2}$  millions of bushels.

Malted and made into Spirits, and }  
for other uses - - - - - } 1 mill<sup>n</sup> of bushels.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mill<sup>n</sup> malted.

Seed Corn, at near 4 bushels per Acre  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mill<sup>n</sup> of bushels.

Barley for bread, feeding of poultry, &c.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill<sup>n</sup> of bush.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mill<sup>n</sup> unmalted

In all - - - 33 millions of bushels.

Which  $22\frac{1}{2}$  millions of bushels of malted }  
Barley may well produce - - - - - } 24 mill<sup>ns</sup> of bushels of malt.

That the Malt brewed into Ale and Beer is 23 millions of bushels.

Whereof the Malt brewed for sale is much }  
about - - - - - } 13,500,000 bushels.

And for private use - - - - - 9,500,000 bushels.

And

And that the difference between the years 1638 and 1695 is according to the following Scheme :

	Busbels of Malt.	Barrels strong.	{ Excised - 4,800,000 at 2s. 6d. per barrel - £.600,000 Not excised 500,000.
A <sup>o</sup> 1688.	15,900,000 Producing	5,300,000	
		Bar <sup>ls</sup> small.	{ Excised - 2,400,000 at 6d. per barrel - - - 60,000 Not excised 4,700,000.
	7,100,000 Producing	7,100,000	
	<u>23,000,000</u>	<u>12,400,000</u>	<u>£. 660,000</u>
		Bar <sup>ls</sup> strong.	{ Excised - 3,200,000 at 4s. 9d. per barrel - £.766,100 Not excised 620,000.
A <sup>o</sup> 1695.	14,500,000 Producing	3,850,000	
		Bar <sup>ls</sup> small.	{ Excised - 2,200,000 at 1s. 3d. per barrel - 137,800 Not excised 5,300,000.
	7,500,000 Producing	7,500,000	
	<u>22,000,000</u>	<u>11,350,000</u>	<u>£. 903,600</u>

Whence it follows,

That if the drink brewed for private use, A<sup>o</sup> 1688, had paid the then Duty of Excise, it had come to } £.840,000;  
 £. 180,000, and in the whole - - - - - }

That if the drink brewed for private use, A<sup>o</sup> 1695, should pay the present Duty, it would come to } £.1,311,850;  
 £. 408,250, and in the whole - - - - - }

That raising the Excise has reduced the consumption of malt from 23 millions of bushels to 22 millions;

That it has reduced the quantity of drink brewed from 12,400,000 barrels, to 11,350,000 barrels;

That it has decreased public brewing from 4,800,000 barrels of strong drink, to 3,230,000 barrels; and from 2,400,000 barrels of small to 2,200,000 barrels;

And that it hath increased private brewing from 500,000 barrels of strong to 620,000 barrels; and from 4,700,000 barrels of small to 5,300,000 barrels;

Lastly, That 9d. per bushel on Malt, at the Kiln, is much about equivalent to the present Excise; and that 18d. per bushel on Malt, at the Mash Fatt, would come to One Million sterling.



§ IX.—A CALCULATION of the POLL BILLS, and some other Taxes, and what may be raised by some Commodities not yet taxed.

THAT the Produce of the 12d Polls 1st Will. and Mary, being - - - - - £. 288,300,  
 And of the Quarterly Poll, 3d Will. and Mary, - - - - - 597,500,

The people of England do not appear, by the 1st Poll Bills, to be above - 5,400,000 souls,  
 Though in the consumption and expence of the nation they answer to near - - - - - 5,500,000 souls;—

As by the following Scheme :

	12d Poll, 1st W. and M.	Quarterly Poll, 3d W. and M.
The number of people as they answered in the Poll Tax - - - - -	5,400,000	5,390,000
<i>Viz.</i> —Persons receiving alms - - - - -	600,000	620,000
Their children under 16 years - - - - -	300,000	310,000
Persons not paying to church and poor (660,000) - - - - -	. . . . .	670,000
Their children under 16 years - - - - -	600,000	610,000
Children under 16 of day labourers - - - - -	240,000	260,000
Children under 16 of servants in husbandry - - - - -	140,000	160,000
Children under 16, of such as have 4 children, or more, and are not worth £. 50, (150,000 parents) - - - - -	180,000	200,000
Omitted by neglect, or otherwise deficient - - - - -	100,000	120,000
So the number of those that were excused, or insolvent, is - - - - -	2,150,000	2,950,000
The number of the solvent people - - - - -	3,250,000	2,440,000
In all - - - - -	<u>5,400,000</u>	<u>5,390,000</u>

	At 12 l. per head.	At 4s. per head.
So the common duty of the solvent people amounted to - - - - -	162,500	468,000
And all other parts of the said Polls - - - - -	125,800	109,500
In all - - - - -	<u>288,300</u>	<u>597,500</u>

E Note—

*Note*—That the Quarterly Poll excused all such as, by reason of their poverty, did not contribute to Church and Poor; whereas the Twelvepenny Poll excused only their children under 16 years, but not the parents themselves: Whereby the Quarterly Poll excused 600,000 persons more than the Twelvepenny Poll, by that single article.

That, if all persons had paid the common duty only upon the Twelvepenny Poll, without any thing for degrees, titles, or qualifications, it would have raised near as much as it did, or - - - £. 275,000;

And that, if all persons had paid only the common duty of 4s. upon the Quarterly Poll, it would have raised near twice as much as it did, or - - - - - 1,100,000.

Of the present DUTY ON MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS;  
accounting the People to be 5,400,000 Souls.

At a Medium in Time of Peace :

Yearly	In all	Com. Duty.	But A <sup>o</sup> 1695,	Thus : £.
Burials 1 in 32 —	170,000 at 4s. each	34,000 —	1 in 29½ —	183,000 36,600
Births 1 in 28 —	190,000 at 2s. each	19,000 —	1 in 30½ —	177,000 17,700
Marriages 1 in 132 —	41,000 at 2s. 6d. —	5,125 —	1 in 140 —	39,000 4,875
Batchelors 1 in 40 —	140,000 at 1s. —	7,000 —	1 in 40 —	140,000 7,000
Widowers 1 in 200 —	27,000 at 1s. —	1,350 —	1 in 200 —	27,000 1,350
		<u>In all - £. 66,475</u>		<u>67,525</u>

OMISSIONS, FRAUDS, and INSOLVENT :

In Burials - - 6 per cent. —	10,000 at 4s. each	- £. 2,000
Births - - 3 per cent. —	6,000 at 2s.	600
Marriages 2½ per cent. —	1000 at 2s. 6d.	125
Batchelors 10 per cent. —	14,000 at 1s.	700
Widowers 5 per cent. —	1,500 at 1s.	75
		<u>In all - £. 3,500</u>

EXCUSED by receiving ALMS :

In Burials - - - - -	00,000	- - - - -	00,000
Births 30 per cent. —	60,000 at 2s. each	£. 6,000	
Marriages 10 per cent. —	4,000 at 2s. 6d.	500	
Batchelors 5 per cent. —	7,000 at 1s.	350	
Widowers 20 per cent. —	5,000 at 1s.	250	
		<u>In all - £. 7,100</u>	

So the common Duty comes to - - - - - 66,475  
And the Deductions - - - - - 10,000

Whereby the neat produce of the common Duty is - - - - - £. 55,875

The

The Persons charged for Quality are about 1 in 10 of the whole ;  
viz.

Burials	- - -	17,000	— at 14 <sup>s</sup> . each	- -	£. 11,900
Births	- - -	10,000	— at 8 <sup>s</sup> . each	- -	7,600
Marriages	- -	4,000	— at 10 <sup>s</sup> . each	- -	2,000
Batchelors	- -	14,000	— at 5 <sup>s</sup> . each	- -	3,500
Widowers	- -	3,000	— at 5 <sup>s</sup> . each	- -	1,500

		In all, for Quality	- -	£. 26,500
Omissions, Frauds, and Insolvents, in Quality, a	}			
20th part, or				- 1,325
Whereby the neat Produce for Quality is				25,175
And the neat Produce of the Common Duty				55,875
So the neat Produce, in all, should be				<u>81,050</u>
Whereas it is given for				<u>£. 130,000.</u>

Of the present DUTY on HOUSES and WINDOWS, for supplying  
the Deficiency of the Clipt Money.

The number of inhabited houses is near	- - - - -	1,300,000
The number of windows under	- - - - -	9,000,000

Houses.

Whereof 980,000 under 10 windows, at 2 <sup>s</sup> . per house	£. 98,000
270,000 under 20 windows, at 6 <sup>s</sup> . per house	81,000
50,000 above 20 windows, at 10 <sup>s</sup> . per house	25,000
<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>£. 204,000</u>

Out of which Deducting—

Houses.

For those who receive alms	330,000, at 2 <sup>s</sup> . - per house	£. 33,000
Those who do not pay to church and poor	} 380,000, at 2 <sup>s</sup> . 4d. - - - -	44,000
Omissions, frauds, and defaulters		} <u>40,000, at 4<sup>s</sup>. - - - -</u>

Insolvent,—In all - 750,000 - - - - - £. 85,000

Solvent,—In all - - 550,000 - - - - - 119,000

So that the neat produce is but - - - - - £. 119,000 per ann.

Whereas, it being granted for 7 years, and valued }  
at £. 1,200,000 sterling, it is given for above - } 170,000 per ann.

But, whereas the premium and interest money, upon advancing such part of the sum (which the act hath given credit for) as the fund will bear, may be estimated at 12 or 13 per cent. and the collecting and other charges 5 or 6 per cent: In all, 18 or 19 per cent.

It follows, that the neat produce to the Exchequer will be but £.100,000 per annum, applicable to the discharge of principal and interest; but, if one half of the £.1,200,000 be advanced the first year upon the credit of the act, and that a fourth part of the said £.119,000, should be paid, in the first year, in light hammered money, worth only  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the tale, the produce of the first year, applicable to the discharge of the principal money, will not be above £.50,000.

So that if the whole deficiency of the clipped money should, instead of £.1,200,000, amount to £.2,400,000, it will be about 24 years before the said duty will discharge the principal and interest, though there should be no further anticipations thereon than 5 or £.600,000 at the first, and though the said duty should produce, by the end of the said 24 years, £.114,000 per annum clear, applicable to the discharge of the principal.

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As to some **COMMODITIES** not yet **TAXED**.

	Per Ann.
That a halfpenny per lb. on common soap, } and a penny per lb. on Castile soap, }	will raise near £.50,000
That a halfpenny per lb. on candles - - -	will raise about 70,000
That three halfpence in the shilling on } leather, parchment, and vellum, - - }	will be - - - 100,000
That 1d. per bushel on malt will raise £.100,000 per annum ;	
consequently 3d. per bushel will raise £.300,000 - - -	300,000
That 3d. per bushel on wheat will raise - - - - -	150,000
That 2d. per bushel on rye will raise - - - - -	67,000
That 1d. per bushel on all barley and oats brought } to the mill, will raise - - - - - }	- 13,000
	<hr/> In all - - £.750,000 <hr/>
That 1d. in the Crown, of the value of all live cattle, } will raise - - - - - }	- 400,000
That 1d. in the shilling on all flesh spent as food, will raise -	300,000
That 3d. per fleece, for each fleece of wool shorn, will raise -	100,000
	<hr/> In all - - £.800,000 <hr/>
That 2s. per cent. on all materials for building or } repairs, will raise - - - - - }	- 500,000
That 10 per cent. upon all wool consumed, or manu- } factured, will raise - - - - - }	- 500,000

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§ X.—THE STATE of the NATION, Anno 1695.

THAT the present income of the nation is a  
million less than it was anno 1688. and is } 42½ millions sterling.  
now but about - - - - - }

That the yearly expence is about 45½ millions, }  
and the taxes 5 millions.—In all - - - } 45½ millions sterling.

That the kingdom does now yearly decrease - 3 millions sterling.

That if the war were to continue to anno 1698 inclusive:

That the yearly income will in probability } 38½ millions sterling.  
be but - - - - - }

The expence - 38½ millions. }  
Taxes - 4 millions. } In all 42½ millions sterling.

The yearly decrease - - - - - 4 millions sterling.

According to the following Scheme :

	Annual Income of the Nation.	Annual Expence of the Nation.	Ordinary Revenue of the Crown	Extraordinary Taxes actually raised.	Annual Expence in all.	Increase or Decrease of the Nation.
Ano 1688	43,000	41,700	2,000,000	- - - - -	41,700,000	Incr. 1,800,000
1689	43,600	41,500	1,800,000	3,000,000	44,500,000	Decr. 900,000
1690	43,700	41,500	1,800,000	4,000,000	45,500,000	Decr. 1,800,000
1691	43,800	41,400	1,700,000	4,000,000	45,400,000	Decr. 1,600,000
1692	43,800	41,200	1,700,000	4,000,000	45,200,000	Decr. 1,400,000
1693	43,600	41,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	45,000,000	Decr. 1,400,000
1694	43,100	40,800	1,600,000	5,000,000	45,800,000	Decr. 2,700,000
1695	42,500	40,500	1,500,000	5,000,000	45,500,000	Decr. 3,000,000
1696	41,600	40,100	1,500,000	4,500,000	44,600,000	Decr. 3,000,000
1697	40,200	39,300	1,400,000	4,500,000	43,800,000	Decr. 3,600,000
1698	38,500	38,500	1,400,000	4,000,000	42,500,000	Decr. 4,000,000

Hence we may infer,

That in 7 years, from 1688 to 1695 inclusive, }  
the taxes have amounted to, effectually - } 29 millions sterling.

But, that the kingdom is scarce actually decreased 13 millions.

So that, by industry, and frugality, there have }  
been saved full - - - - - } 16 millions.

That, by the year 1698, inclusive, the taxes }  
will, in 10 years, have amounted to, in all } 42 millions.  
probability, effectually - - - - - }

And the kingdom will be actually decreased - 23½ millions.

That, after the year 1695, the taxes actually raised will fall short every year, more and more, to that degree, that the war cannot well be sustained beyond the year 1698 upon the foot it now stands, unless—

1. The yearly income of the nation can be increased :
2. Or the yearly expence diminished :
3. Or a foreign or home credit be obtained or established :
4. Or the confederacy be enlarged :
5. Or the state of the war altered :
6. Or a general excise, in effect, introduced :

Now, whereas, by the foregoing scheme, the wealth of the kingdom seems to be actually decreased almost 13 millions sterling, between 1688 and 1695, inclusive; and will probably decrease by 1698, inclusive, above 10 millions and a half more—In all about 23 millions and a half in ten years:—The said decrease seems to be thus chargeable :

	The Stock of the Kingdom 1688.	Decrease by the Year 1695.	Remaining Stock, Ann <sup>o</sup> 1695.	Decrease by the Year 1698.	Remain- ing Stock, 3 <sup>o</sup> 1698.
Coined Silver - - - - -	8,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Coined Gold - - - - -	3,000,000	- - - - -	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Uncoined Silver and Gold - -	500,000	400,000	100,000	100,000	
Wrought Plate, Rings, &c. -	4,000,000	1,600,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Jewels - - - - -	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	200,000	800,000
Furniture, Apparel, &c. - -	10,500,000	2,500,000	8,000,000	1,500,000	6,500,000
	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>13,000,000</u>
Stock for Trade, Consump- tion, &c. - - - - - } The Live Stock in Cattle, &c.	33,000,000	3,000,000	30,000,000	3,500,000	26,500,000
	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>24,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>23,000,000</u>
	<u>86,000,000</u>	<u>13,000,000</u>	<u>73,000,000</u>	<u>10,500,000</u>	<u>62,500,000</u>

Hence it follows, that if the stock of the nation, which was 86 millions sterling anno 1688; viz. about double to the yearly income and expence, shall be decreased to 62 millions and a half by anno 1698; the war cannot well be sustained longer than that year, for these reasons:—

1. For that the money of the kingdom will then be but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions; viz. but one-tenth of the annual expence, less than which cannot circulate the whole;

2. That the wrought plate will be little above a million, consequently, nothing to be spared further from that article;

3. That 7 millions in jewels, household stuff, furniture, apparel, &c. is the least quantity we can imagine that article reducible unto, the bedding of the kingdom amounting to one half of that sum;

4. That,

4. That, if the stock of the kingdom, in shipping, forts, and castles, and in naval and military stores and appointments, and for foreign trade and home consumption, and all the branches of that article, be reduced from 33 to 26 millions; if it should be further lessened the nation cannot be secure, trade cannot be carried on, nor a sufficient stock of provisions left to supply us in time of difficulty;

5. That if the live stock of the nation, which will then be diminished a 12th part, should be further diminished, it may occasion an excessive rise of the price of wool, leather, flesh, butter, and cheese, not much short of a famine, unless the number of people decrease proportionably; the effect whereof will be equally pernicious.

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§ XI.—The STATE OF FRANCE, and HOLLAND, Anno 1688, and Anno 1695.

AS to the State of FRANCE, Anno 1688;

THAT France contains about - - - - 126 millions of acres.  
 Which at about 40 acres per family, is - 3,200,000 families.  
 And allowing full nine acres per head, and }  
 $4\frac{1}{7}$  heads per family, is - - - - } 14,000,000 souls.  
 That the yearly rents of the lands and other }  
 hereditaments of France, at 5s. per acre, is } 32,000,000 sterling.  
 The trade and business of France - - - 52,000,000  
 In all 84,000,000 sterling.

Which is for every head in France about - £. 6. per annum.

OF this 86 millions income per annum in times of peace,

The taxes and revenue }  
 of the crown is about } 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, or £. — 15s. per head.  
 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling }  
 The consumption over }  
 and above taxes, &c. } 70 millions, - - or 5 — per head.  
 The yearly increase - 3  $\frac{1}{8}$  millions, - - or — 5s. per head.  
 In all 84 millions, - - or £. 6. — per head,

AS to the 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, for the ordinary taxes and public revenue of France in time of peace,

The necessary charge of the government requires 7 millions sterling.  
 The incident charge of the government - - 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions.  
 The yearly surplus applicable to the increase of }  
 shipping, and to naval and military stores, or } 2 millions,  
 to lay up in money - - - - - }  
 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

Which yearly surplus of 2 millions is capable of raising a bank, in ships of war, in naval and military stores, and in ready money, to the value of 20 millions sterling, upon the enjoyment of 10 years peace.

Supposing, then, that the present war has, in 7 years, cost France 70 millions, or comm<sup>s</sup> annis, 10 millions per annum—

They had, at the beginning thereof, in ships of war extra, and in stores and money, at least	} 10 millions sterling.
They have spared, out of the incident charges of the government, $\frac{2}{3}$ d parts, or one million per annum; in all	} 7 millions sterling.
They have raised extra taxes 7 millions per annum, or	} 49 millions.
They have got by prizes at sea, and advantages at land	} 4 millions.
In all 70 millions.	

And the whole taxes and revenue of the crown, ordinary and extraordinary, have been  $17\frac{1}{2}$  millions per annum, or 25s. per head per annum.

#### AS to the State of FRANCE, Anno 1695 :

IT may well be presumed, that, by the interruption of trade, and the desertion of the refugees, the income of France is lessened 10 millions per annum, and is now but	} 74 millions sterling
That the people of France are lessened $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million, and being now but 13,500,000 souls, have reduced their expence about 9s. per head per annum; viz. from £. 5. to £. 4. 11s.; whereby the present yearly consumption is	} $61\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
That the yearly charge of the war is now increased to	} 11 millions.
That the necessary charge of the government is still	} 7 millions.
The incident charges	} $0\frac{1}{2}$ million.
In all 80 millions.	
So that France does now actually decrease near a 12th part of its annual income, or	} 6 millions per annum.



AS to the State of HOLLAND, Anno 1688.

THAT Holland contains - - - - - 8 millions of acres.  
 That the number of people is - - - - - 2,200,000 souls.  
 That to each soul there is in land - - - - -  $3\frac{2}{3}$  acres.

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That the rents of the land, houses, }  
 and hereditaments, is 10s. per } 4 millions sterling per annum.  
 acre, or - - - - - }

That the trade and business of Hol- }  
 land is - - - - - }  $13\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling per annum.

So that the whole income of Hol- }  
 land is - - - - - }  $17\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling per annum.

£. s. d.

That the general income }  $17\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling, is 8 1 4 per head.  
 of Holland being - } 

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Whereof the taxes, or pub- }  $4\frac{3}{4}$  - Ditto - or 2 3 2 per head,  
 lic revenue - - - - - }

Consumption in diet, ap- }  
 parel, and incidental } 11 - Ditto - or 5 0 0 per head.  
 charges, over and above }  
 the taxes - - - - - }

Yearly increase - - - - - 2 - Ditto - or 0 18 2 per head.

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$17\frac{3}{4}$  - Ditto - or 8 1 4 per head.

As to the  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Millions sterling public Revenue;

The ordinary Charge of the Government is, £.2,750,000 }  
 Interest Money for 25 Millions, at 4 per Cent. 1,000,000 } £.3,750,000 Sterling.  
 The Incidents or Discretionary Expences - - - - - 500,000 Sterling.  
 The yearly Surplus, applicabl- to the Increase of Shipping }  
 and to Naval and Military Stores, or to lay up in Money } - 500,000 Sterling.

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£.4,750,000 Sterling.

Supposing, then, that the present war has, in 7 years, cost Holland  
 22 millions, or 3,150,000 sterling per annum—

They had, anno 1688, in ships of war extra- }  
 ordinary, and in stores and public money, } 5 millions sterling.  
 at least - - - - - }

They have applied, out of their ordinary reve- }  
 nue, the discretionary expences, and surplus, } 7 millions.  
 1 million per annum - - - - - }

They have raised extraordinary taxes of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a }  
 million per annum, or - - - - - }  $10\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

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In all  $22\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

AS

AS to the State of HOLLAND 1695 :

Supposing that the government is decreased  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Millions sterling, since the beginning of the war to the year 1695 :

Yet, considering, that by a more than ordinary frugality in diet, apparel, and such other incident charges, as relate to the consumption of things, which amounts to about 13 millions per annum, the people may well have saved a 26th part, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  a million per annum, of their ordinary expences. In all for 7 years - }  $\pounds. 3,500,000$  sterling.

And that, by a more than ordinary industry and application to trade, during the war, and the great benefit they have made thereof, by the high price of all foreign commodities, especially those from India (occasioned, in great measure, by the loss of so many English East India Ships, and the difficulties which the English East India Company hath lain under of late years) they may well have advanced their profit by trade half a million per annum more : In all for 7 years - - - }  $3,500,000$  sterling.

And, that out of the 2 millions yearly increase, in times of peace, the additional taxes this war having been but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million per annum, there remains an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a million per annum : In all for 7 years - - - - - }  $3,500,000$  sterling.

It follows, that the government is decreased -  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions.  
Yet the people have increased - - - - -  $10\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

So that Holland, in general, is richer than at the beginning of the war, by - - - - - }  $6$  millions.

Allowing, then, the present income of Holland to be half a million per annum more than in time of peace; viz. - - - - - }  $\pounds. 18,250,000$  sterling;

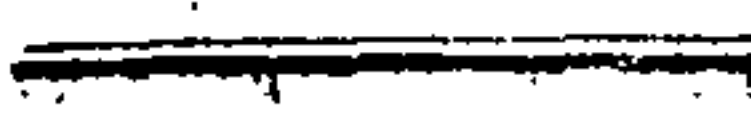
The ordinary charge of the government - - -  $2,750,000$  sterling;  
Interest of money for 25 millions sterling - -  $1,000,000$ ;  
The extraordinary charge of the war at a medium  $3,150,000$ ;  
The yearly consumption half a million less }  $10,500,000$ ;  
than in time of peace - - - - - }

In all  $\pounds. 17,400,000$  sterling;

It follows, that there is yet an annual increase in general of - - - - - } -  $850,000$ ;

That is to say, the public revenue has decreased annually - - - - - } -  $650,000$ ;

But the people have increased communibus annis - - - - - }  $1,500,000$ .



§ XII. THE STATE and CONDITION of the Three Nations, of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and HOLLAND, compared one with another, with respect to the Years 1688 and 1695.

THE EXPENCE of the Three Nations in DIET, I thus Estimate :

For Anno 1695,

	England.	France.	Holland.	In all.
1. In Bread, Bread Corn, Cakes, Biscuit, Pastry, Pudding, and all things made of meal or flour -	£.4,300,000	£.10,600,000	£.1,400,000	£.16,300,000
2. In Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pigs, Potk, Bacon, Kids, Venison, Conies - - - - -	3,300,000	5,600,000	800,000	10,000,000
3. In Butter, Cheese, and Milk - -	2,300,000	4,200,000	600,000	7,100,000
4. In Malt Drink, or Beer and Ale only - - - - -	5,800,000	100,000	1,200,000	7,100,000
5. In Wine, Brandy, Spirits, and strong Liquors, Cyder, Perry, Mum, Mead, Metheglin, and made Wine - - - - -	1,300,000	9,000,000	400,000	10,600,000
6. In Fish, Fowls, and Eggs - - -	1,700,000	3,900,000	1,100,000	6,500,000
7. In Fruit, Roots, and Garden Stuff -	1,200,000	3,600,000	400,000	5,200,000
8. In Salt, Oil, Pickles, Spices, Gro-cery, and Confectionary Ware, Jellies, Sweetmeats, &c. - - -	1,100,000	3,000,000	300,000	4,400,000
	<u>21,000,000</u>	<u>33,000,000</u>	<u>6,200,000</u>	<u>65,200,000</u>

Hence we may observe,

That, if England contain 5,500,000 souls, France  $13\frac{1}{2}$  millions, and Holland 2,200,000;—then each head spends, in Diet, one with another, £.3, 1s. 4d. per annum: viz. each head, in England, £.3, 16s. 5d.—In France, £.2. 16s. 2d —In Holland, £.2. 16s. 5d.

According to the following Scheme:

	England:	France:	Holland:
1. Bread corn, &c. -	£.— 15 8	£.— 15 1	£.— 12 9
2. Flesh meat - - - -	— 12 —	- — 8 —	- — 7 3
3. Butter, cheese, and milk	— 8 5	- — 6 —	- — 5 6
4. Ale and beer - - - -	1 1 1	- — — 2	- — 10 11
5. Wine, spirits, and strong liquors - - - - -	— 4 8	- — 12 11	- — 3 8
6. Fish, fowl, and eggs -	— 6 2	- — 5 7	- — 10 —
7. Fruit, roots, and garden stuff - - - - -	— 4 4	- — 5 2	- — 3 8
8. Salt, oil, pickles, gro-cery, &c. - - - -	— 4 —	- — 4 3	- — 2 8
	<u>£. 3 16 5</u>	<u>£. 2 16 2</u>	<u>£. 2 16 5</u>

§ XIII.—That the EXPENCE of the THREE NATIONS may be thus proportioned, for the Years 1688, and 1695.

		Diet.	Apparel.	Incident Charges.	General Expence.	General Income.	Increase.
A <sup>o</sup> 1688	England - - - - -	£. 21,300,000	£. 10,400,000	£. 10,000,000	£. 41,700,000	£. 43,500,000	£. 1,800,000
	France - - - - -	41,000,000	18,500,000	21,000,000	80,500,000	84,000,000	3,500,000
	Holland - - - - -	6,400,000	3,000,000	6,750,000	15,750,000	17,750,000	2,000,000
		<u>68,700,000</u>	<u>32,400,000</u>	<u>37,750,000</u>	<u>138,450,000</u>	<u>147,250,000</u>	<u>8,800,000</u>
A <sup>o</sup> 1695	England - - - - -	£. 21,000,000	£. 10,200,000	£. 14,300,000	£. 45,500,000	£. 42,500,000	£. 3,000,000 Decrease.
	France - - - - -	38,000,000	16,000,000	26,000,000	80,000,000	74,000,000	6,000,000 Decrease.
	Holland - - - - -	6,200,000	2,800,000	8,400,000	17,400,000	18,250,000	850,000 Increase.
		<u>65,200,000</u>	<u>31,000,000</u>	<u>49,700,000</u>	<u>147,900,000</u>	<u>141,750,000</u>	<u>6,150,000 Decrease.</u>

LASTLY, As to the general Account of England, France, and Holland, for the years 1688, and 1695 ; I have added this further Scheme :—

	Number of People.	Yearly Income per Head.	Public Revenue and Taxes.	Taxes per Head.	Annual Consumption, besides Taxes.	Consumption per Head.	Annual Increase in all.	Increase per Head.			
A <sup>o</sup> 1688	England - - - - -	5,500,000	£. 7 13 —	£. 2,000,000	£. — 7 3	£. 39,700,000	£. 7 4 — - -	£. 1,800,000	£. — 6 8		
	France - - - - -	14,000,000	6 3 —	10,500,000	— 15 —	70,500,000	5 — 9 - -	5,000,000	— 7 —		
	Holland - - - - -	2,200,000	8 1 4	4,750,000	2 3 2	11,000,000	5 — — - -	2,000,000	— 18 4		
		<u>21,700,000</u>	<u>6 15 9</u>	<u>17,250,000</u>	<u>— 15 10</u>	<u>121,200,000</u>	<u>5 11 9 - -</u>	<u>8,800,000</u>	<u>— 8 1</u>		
A <sup>o</sup> 1695	England - - - - -	5,450,000	£. 7 16 —	£. 6,500,000	£. 1 4 —	£. 39,000,000	£. 7 3 —	Decrease.	£. 3,000,000	£. — 11 —	Decrease.
	France - - - - -	13,500,000	5 13 —	17,500,000	1 5 —	62,500,000	4 13 2	Decrease.	6,000,000	— 8 10	Decrease.
	Holland - - - - -	2,240,000	8 2 9	6,100,000	3 1 7	13,500,000	4 13 9	Increase.	850,000	— 7 7	Increase.
		<u>21,440,000</u>	<u>6 12 —</u>	<u>31,900,000</u>	<u>1 8 10</u>	<u>117,000,000</u>	<u>5 6 4</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>	<u>6,150,000</u>	<u>— 5 9</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>

Hence it follows, that, from the year 1688 to 1695, England has decreased, in people, 50,000; France, 500,000; and Holland is increased 40,000.

That England is decreased, in its Income, a million; France 10 millions; but Holland is increased half a million.

That England has raised extraordinary taxes, communibus annis, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions per annum; France 7 millions per annum; Holland about a million and a half per annum.

That England has lessened its ordinary expence £.700,000 per annum; France 8 millions; Holland half a million.

Lastly, That if England decreased annually 3 millions sterling, or a 14th part of its annual income, and France 6 millions, or near a 12th part of 74 millions, the decrease of England is in proportion to the decrease of France but as 6 to 7; whereas Holland increases a 21th part.

---

N<sup>o</sup> II.—A SCHEME of the INHABITANTS

Civit. Glouc <sup>r</sup> 1696.	An EXTRACT from the ASSESSMENT				
Parishes and Precincts.	Number of Houses or Families.	Husbands.	Wives.	Widowers.	Widows.
The College Precinct -	43	21	21	7	15
St. Mary de Load - -	115	64	65	10	43
St. Nicholas - - - -	236	175	175	49	90
Trinity Parish - - -	102	72	72	7	30
St. Michael - - - -	113	77	77	12	32
St. Aldates - - - -	75	51	51	2	14
St. Mary de Grace - -	35	24	24	1	10
St. John Baptist - - -	148	109	109	5	29
St. Katherine - - -	98	75	75	5	29
St. Mary de Cript - -	121	77	77	13	28
St. Ewens - - - -	40	25	25	1	15
The Total, in 1696 -	1,126	770	771	112	335
Do. - in 1801 -	1,325	-	-	-	-

of the City of GLOUCESTER.

on MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS; per Gregory King, Esq.

Bachelors, Housekeepers. Maids, Housekeepers.	Children at home with their Parents.		Servants.		Sojourners.		Number of		TOTAL of the Number of SOULS.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
3 0	22	37	8	30	2	8	63	111	174
1 8	87	107	4	2	11	16	177	241	418
14 0	194	244	52	75	6	16	490	600	1,090
5 6	76	82	22	29	1	2	183	221	404
37 2	93	121	33	46	1	9	253	287	504
8 8	67	72	3	3	0	4	131	152	283
2 0	21	29	10	18	0	3	58	84	142
5 13	121	148	28	26	17	24	285	349	634
3 5	100	102	0	2	11	15	194	228	422
21 5	84	93	31	45	12	27	238	275	513
1 5	24	25	3	3	3	6	57	79	136
100 52	889—1,060		194	279	64—130		2,129—2,627		4,756
- - -	- - -		- - -		- - -		3,420—4,151		7,579

## No. III.

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A COMPUTATION of the Endowed HOSPITALS, and  
ALMS-HOUSES, in England.

## HOSPITALS AND ALMS-HOUSES.

<p>The four great hospitals of London, viz. Christ- church, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, have a certain revenue in rents of about - - - - -</p>	}	<p>£. 10,000 per ann.</p>
<p>And by fines and contingent charities, about - -</p>	}	<p>15,000 per ann.</p>
<p>Besides which, there may be, within the bills of mortality, about 100 hospitals, or endowed alms- houses, of about £.200 per annum each . . .</p>	}	<p>20,000 per ann.</p>
<p>In all</p>		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p>45,000 per ann.</p>
<p>There may be, in the rest of the cities and market towns of the kingdom, 500 other hospitals and alms-houses, of about £.140 per annum each -</p>	}	<p>70,000 per ann.</p>
<p>There may be in the rest of the kingdom about 500 hospitals and alms-houses more, of about £.100 per annum each - - - - -</p>	}	<p>50,000 per ann.</p>
<p>In all</p>		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p>165,000 per ann.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>



# OF GREGORY KING.

In LONDON.

	The four great Hof- pitals.	The 100 lesser Alms-houfes.	The Cities and Mar- ket Towns.	The REST of the KINGDOM.
Number of hospitals or alms-houfes	4	100	500	500
Number of poor maintained in each	250	14	12	10
Number of poor maintained in the whole	1,000	1,400	6,000	5,000
Charge of the poor per head	£. 16	£. 11	£. 10	£. 8. 10
Total charge of the poor main- tained in the said hospitals or alms-houfes	£. 16,000	£. 15,400	£. 60,000	£. 42,500
Number of officers, fervants, or affiftants, in all	200	120	300	250
Charge of the said officers, fervants, and affiftants, per head	£. 30	£. 20	£. 15	£. 12
Total charge of the said officers, fervants, and affiftants	6,000	2,400	4,500	3,000
Contingent expences in repairs, &c.	3,000	2,200	5,500	4,500
Contingent expences per head to the number of the poor	£. 3	£. 1. 11	£. 19	£. 18
Total charge of the said hospitals and alms-houfes	25,000	20,000	70,000	50,000
Total number of the inhabitants of England	530,000	870,000	4,100,000	
Proportion of people to one person fo maintained	220	5	800	

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F I N I S.

Luke Hanford, Printer,  
Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

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T H E E N D.

Luke Hansard, Printer,  
Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

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