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.

1804.
NOTICES
OF
THE LIFE
OF
GREGORY KING.

THIS 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 Aschmole, 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 "left 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 hereditary 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. Dallaway, 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 agree-
sably 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 ap-
plause, 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 anything 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 infuried his im-
mortality. 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 ena-
bled 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 serv-
ces, and instructions of King. Dugdale, however, recom-
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 Injefry, 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 Herrn, dated the 16th May, 1711, which mentions this connexion; but mistakes the name; calling King, Charles, instead of Gregory.
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 ichnographed, 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 lessor 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,
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 Tirley, 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 Sobo-fields, projected Sobo-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 lots 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 Claren-ceux. 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
now rewarded by him: and, King was on this occa-
sion appointed registrar of the College of Arms, not-
withstanding 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 ad-
versity. He bore a considerable part, in the fune-
ral solemnity of that lamented sovereign; as he pre-
pared the eisacbeous, 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 ce-
"remonials, and schemes," for the subsequent co-
ronation. 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 ma-
nagement, and execution, of this undertaking fell
chiefly upon our Rouge Dragon; yet, he allowed
Sandford's name to stand in the title-page; and re-
served 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 expense 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 Crofs, Essex, of the value of £.21.15. 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 1683, his old associate Sandford, who smarmed from the suspension of the Earl Marshal,
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 Marshall'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; affixed 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 princes 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
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 Hamburg, 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 embassage, 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 electres.

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 ar-
rived at the Hague, the day after king William had
departed to endeavour to raise the siege of Mons.
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. Re-
warded, and gratified, the heralds returned to Lon-
don, 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 pro-
mised 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 sciotic, which greatly dis-
tressed 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 suc-
cessfully 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 Dor-
set at Windfor. And owing to whatever cause,
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 embassage. 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 Brandenburgh, 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 installment 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 Pott, 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 modely did not publish those curious efforts of art, and sagacity. He allowed Doctor Davennant, 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 inha-
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"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 informations. 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 dispos-
it. 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 supple-
ment. 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 fo
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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.

second of those hostile reigns*. Gregory King act-
ed, as secretary to the comptrollers of army ac-
counts; he continued, as the secretary of the com-
missioners for stating the public accounts, to the
hour of his death†. From the tendency of his ge-
nius, 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 Van-
burgh 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 mea-
sure, which was ruinous to the college, and injuri-
ous to himself: he stated to the minister, his " be-
ing 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, Grego-
ry 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.
"culty, and a coadjutor himself to want a coad-
"jutor." Vanburgh's wit, I fear, prevailed over
King's arithmetick.

Gregory King did not long survive that mortifi-
cation, which sacrificed propriety to influence, and
substituted ignorance for knowledge. He died, on
the 27th of August, 1712, when he had passed his
grand climaeteric; and was buried in the chancel
of St. Benner's, Paul's Wharf, on the 3d of Septem-
ber, 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 No-
vember, 1709; to which he added two codi-
cils; whereby he constituted his wife his sole exe-
cutrix, who raised, as she was directed by his will, a
monument to his memory, which will be longer
preferred by his political conclusions. He left her
in easy circumstances; and he bequeathed many le-
gacies 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 se-
cond wife is blundered.
‡ He mentioned his brother, John King, "long since [1709]
deceased," and his brother Thomas King, "of the Excise Of-
fee,
Gregory King was obviously an accomplished person: he wrote a beautiful hand*; and he practiced 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.

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

NATURAL AND POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS UPON THE STATE AND CONDITION OF ENGLAND, 1696; BY GREGORY KING, ESQ. LANCASTER H.
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS
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 forever) 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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§ I. Whereas 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 affidavits 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 affidavits.

1st. As to 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 6,000 or 7,000, 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 to 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 1,290,000.

Which, however, in a round number, we shall call 1,300,000

And shall thus apportion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London and the Bills of Mortality,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The other cities and market towns,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The villages and hamlets,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 affections 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
And the rest of the said bills, almost 4½ souls per house.

That the other cities and market towns produced at a medium
And the villages and hamlets at a medium about 4 souls per house.

Accordingly the number of people computed from the said affections, amounts to 5,318,100 souls.
As by the following scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhabited Houses</th>
<th>Souls per House</th>
<th>Number of Souls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>72,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>149,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>103,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>479,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>838,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,318,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In London and the Bills of Mortality, 10 per cent. or 479,600 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Omisions</th>
<th>Number by the</th>
<th>in the</th>
<th>of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affestments. Affestments. in all.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 97 Parishes - 72,900 - 7,290 - 80,190 at almost - 6 Heads per House.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 16 Parishes - 149,500 - 14,930 - 164,430 at above - 5 Heads per House.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 15 Parishes - 154,000 - 15,400 - 169,400 at above 4.8 Heads per House.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 7 Parishes - 103,200 - 10,320 - 113,520 at almost - 4 1/2 Heads per House.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Cities and Towns - 838,500 - 16,500 - 855,000 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, gipsies, 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:

*fix.* London and the Bills of Mortality, 550,000 souls;
The other cities and market towns, 870,000 souls;
The villages and hamlets, 4,100,000 souls;

In all 5,500,000 souls.

§ 11.—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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In Acres</th>
<th>In Souls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the Globe of the Earth and Seas, as</td>
<td>1 to 3,300</td>
<td>1 to 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the known habitable world, as</td>
<td>1 to 600</td>
<td>1 to 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Europe (including Muscovy), as</td>
<td>1 to 43</td>
<td>1 to 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To France, as</td>
<td>1 to 3 1/2</td>
<td>11 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Holland, as</td>
<td>9 to 3</td>
<td>5 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To France, and Holland, together, as</td>
<td>1 to 3 1/2</td>
<td>10 to 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
OF GREGORY KING. 37

Above twice, but not three times better peopled than Europe in general.
About \(\tfrac{1}{3}\) 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 9 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. Alsacia, the Palatinate, Lorraine, &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 \(\tfrac{2}{3}\)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 15th, 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 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, —— 23,000 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Souls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1700 millions, at 17 acres per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>6,800 millions, at 20 acres per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>6,100 millions, at 64 acres per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>8,400 millions, at 129 acres per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all</td>
<td>23,000 millions, at 38 acres per head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 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 affixments on marriages, births, and burials, to bear the following proportions, in relation to males, and females; viz.

In London and the Bills of Mortality 10 to 15 250,000 300,000 550,000
In the other Cities and Market Towns 8 to 9 410,000 460,000 870,000
In the Villages and Hamlets 100 to 99 2,650,000 2,040,000 4,690,000

27 to 25 2,700,000 2,800,000 5,500,000

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

People. Males. Females.
Husbands and Wives, at above 34½ per Cent. 1,900,000 950,000 950,000
Widowers, at above 1½ per Cent. 90,000 90,000
Widows, at almost ½ per Cent. 240,000 240,000
Children at above 45 per Cent. 2,500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000
Servants at almost 10½ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London and Bills of Mortality</th>
<th>The other Cities and great Towns</th>
<th>The Villages and Hamlets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husbands and Wives 3½ per Ct. 196,100 36 per Ct. 313,200 34 per Ct. 3,394,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowers - 2 per Ct. 10,600 2 per Ct. 17,400 1½ per Ct. 61,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows - 7 per Ct. 37,100 6 per Ct. 52,200 4½ per Ct. 184,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children - 33 per Ct. 174,900 40 per Ct. 348,000 47 per Ct. 1,027,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants - 13 per Ct. 68,900 11 per Ct. 95,700 10 per Ct. 410,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sojourners, &amp;c. 8 per Ct. 42,400 5 per Ct. 43,500 3 per Ct. 123,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year old</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years old</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 10 years old</td>
<td>1,520,000</td>
<td>764,000</td>
<td>756,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 16 years old</td>
<td>2,040,000</td>
<td>1,122,000</td>
<td>1,118,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 16 years old</td>
<td>3,260,000</td>
<td>1,578,000</td>
<td>1,682,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 21 years old</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 25 years old</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 years old</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So that the number of communicants is, in all, 3,260,000 souls.

And the number of fighting men, between 16 and 60, is 1,510,000.

That the bacheloros 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 74:

- Wives: 40 years a piece = 17½ = 660
- Widowers: 36 years a piece = 8
- Widows: 60 years a piece = 4½ = 276
- Children: 12 years a piece = 45
- Servants: 27 years a piece = 10½ = 283
- Sojourners: 35 years a piece = 4 = 140

At a Medium = 27½ = 100 Persons = 2,750
§ 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 peopling 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 peopling 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 630 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 present number, in case the world should last so long.

Now,
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:

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

Whereby it appears, that the increase of the kingdom being 880,000 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 annum.
2. Foreign or civil wars, at a medium, - - - 3,500 per annum.
3. The fea, constantly employing about 40,000, precipitates the death of about - - - 2,500 per annum.
4. The plantations (over and above the accession of foreigners) carry away - - - 1,000 per annum.

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.
The country increases annually by procreation - 20,000 souls; 
The cities and towns (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, ac-
tording to the following scheme of the duplication of its inhabitants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Souls</th>
<th>Anno Christi</th>
<th>Number of Years in which the People of London have doubled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,280</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,560</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,120</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66,240</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132,480</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264,960</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529,920</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,059,840</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,119,680</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 
5,500,000 souls.

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

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

that the kingdom has decreased, in 7 years - - - 84,000.
Observations about Procreation, accounting the People to be 5,500,000 Souls.

By the fore-mentioned affidavits 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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People.</th>
<th>Annual Marriages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>London and Bills of Mortality 7 in 104. In all 5,000; producing 4 Children each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870,000</td>
<td>The Cities and Market Towns 1 in 128. In all 6,500; producing 4.5 Children each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41,000,000</td>
<td>The Villages and Hamlets - 1 in 124. In all 29,000; producing 4.8 Children each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>- - - - 1 in 134 - 41,000 - - - 4.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Births.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London and Bills of Mortality 1 in 264. In all 20,000 1 in 24. In all 21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cities and Market Towns 1 in 284. In all 30,600 1 in 30. 4. In all 28,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Villages and Hamlets - 1 in 29. 4. In all 159,400 1 in 34. 4. In all 179,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 28. 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There are 71 or 72 marriages in the country, producing 34. 5 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 incresce 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 intemperance to lusts;
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 1,069, 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 wherein 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 1,069 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 Expense, of the Nation, as it stood Anno 1688.

THAT the yearly Income of the Nation, Anno 1688, was £43,500,000 Sterling.
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 labours, was about 30,500,000.
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 4½ 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 general, is about £650,000,000 Sterling.

viz. The 13 millions of yearly rents, at about 18 years purchase 234,000,000 Sterling.
The 30 millions and a half per annum, by 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 330,000,000.
The flock of the kingdom, in money, plate, jewels, and household goods, about 28,000,000.
The flock of the kingdom, in shipping, forts, ammunition, stores, foreign or home goods, wares, and provisions for trade abroad, or consumption at home, and all instruments and materials relating thereto 33,000,000.
The live flock of the kingdom, in cattle, beasts, fowl, &c. 25,000,000.
In all £650,000,000 Sterling.
## THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

### A SCHEME of the Income, and Expence, of the Several

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Families</th>
<th>RANKS, DEGREES, TITLES, AND QUALIFICATIONS</th>
<th>Heads per Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Temporal Lords</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Spiritual Lords</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Barons</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Knights</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Esquires</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Gentlemen</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Persons in Offices</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Persons in Offices</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Merchants and Traders by Sea</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Merchants and Traders by Land</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Persons in the Law</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Clergymen</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Clergymen</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>Fireholders</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>Fireholders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>Persons in Sciences and Liberal Arts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>Shop-keepers and Tradesmen</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Artizans and Handbookists</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Naval Officers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Military Officers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>511,586 Families</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Common Servant</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384,000</td>
<td>Labouring People and Out Servants</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Cottagers and Paupers</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Common Soldiers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849,000</td>
<td>Vagrants</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>849,000 Families</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>511,586 Families</strong></td>
<td>Increasing the Wealth of the Kingdom</td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>849,000 Families</strong></td>
<td>Decreasing the Wealth of the Kingdom</td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7,586,586 Families</strong></td>
<td>Nett Totals</td>
<td><strong>128</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the GENERAL
OF GREGORY KING.

FAMILIES of England; calculated for the Year 1668.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Yearly Income per Family</th>
<th>Total of the Estates or Income</th>
<th>Yearly Income per Head</th>
<th>Yearly Expenditure per Head</th>
<th>Increase per Head</th>
<th>Total Increase per Annurn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>£ 2,500</td>
<td>448,000</td>
<td>£ 70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>£ 6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3,380</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>702,000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>736,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2,120,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>137,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,751,520</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3,495,800</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21,447,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,275,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,460,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>127,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,275,500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,950,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>127,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,275,500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,275,500</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43,505,800</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,825,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ducrease.

ACCOUNT IN:

| 2,675,520         | 67                       | 34,495,800                     | 12                     | 18                         | 18                | 21,447,100                |
| 1,825,500         | 10                       | 9,010,000                      | 3                      | 3                          | 6                 | 62,500                    |
| 5,500,520         | 32                       | 43,505,800                     | 7                      | 7                          | 3                 | 1,825,100                 |
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS


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, 180 years ago 45 Millions Sterl.
Produced in Europe within these last 180 years 8 Millions.
Imported into Europe from Asia in manufactures from Africa, in gold dust, 15 Millions.
&c. 2 Millions.
from America, in specie 520 Millions.
In all 590 Millions.

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
OF GREGORY KING. 51

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Europe</th>
<th>In England</th>
<th>In France</th>
<th>In Holland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coined Silver</td>
<td>— — 110 Millions</td>
<td>£, 8,500,000</td>
<td>£, 18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coined Gold</td>
<td>— — 23 Millions</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullion</td>
<td>— — — 8 Millions</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Plate</td>
<td>— — — 46 Millions</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Plate</td>
<td>— — 20 Millions</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medals and Rarities</td>
<td>— — 5 Millions</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold &amp; Silver Thread and Wire, and Things made thereof in wear</td>
<td>— — 6 Millions</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D&quot; in Stock for Trade</td>
<td>2 Millions</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 Millions</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td>39,400,000</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Europe</th>
<th>In England</th>
<th>In France</th>
<th>In Holland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wear of Silver Coin</td>
<td>a 100th Part of the 110 Millions</td>
<td>£, 100,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear of Gold Coin</td>
<td>a 100th Part of the 23 Millions</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Coinage</td>
<td>a 200th Part of the 46 Millions</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in working of Plate</td>
<td>a 150th Part of the 8 Millions</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear of Wrought Plate</td>
<td>a 800th Part of the 66 Millions</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear of things made</td>
<td>Gold &amp; Silver Thread</td>
<td>— a 10th Part of the 6 Millions</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>— — — — — — — — — —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Shell Gold &amp; Silver</td>
<td>The whole of £, 50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Casualties at Sea</td>
<td>a 70th Part of the 2 Millions</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Fires, Inundation, &amp;c.</td>
<td>a 4000th Part of the 200 Millions</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold and Silver</td>
<td>The Half of £, 10,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for &amp;c., not known</td>
<td>£, 7000th Part of £, 140 Millions</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of Europe</td>
<td>Trade, &amp;c., — — — — — — — — — — — —</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 Millions</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td>334,830</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

England and Wales contain 39 Millions of Acres; viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Value per Acre</th>
<th>Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arable land</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>£3,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture and meadow</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>£450,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods and coppices</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>£750,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests, parks, and commons</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>£550,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath, moors, mountains, and barren lands</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>£500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses, and homesteads, gardens, and orchards, churches, and churchyards</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>£450,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers, lakes, meres, and ponds</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>£500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads, ways, and waste lands</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>£12,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all 59,000,000 at 6s. 2d. per acre 12,000,000
OF GREGORY KING. 53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True Yearly Value</th>
<th>Value as rated to the 4s. Tax.</th>
<th>Produce of the 4s. Tax.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 millions</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 millions</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 allotted) 2,800,000.

The Produce of the Arable Land, I thus estimate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>12 Millions, at 3s. 6d.</td>
<td>£2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>8 Millions, at 2s. 6d.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>25 Millions, at 1s. 6d.</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>16 Millions, at 1s. 6d.</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>7 Millions, at 2s. 6d.</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>4 Millions, at 2s. 6d.</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetches, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1 Million, at 2s.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73 Millions at 2s. 6d. - 8,275,000

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. 6d. per Bushel in common are full to that of Steril.

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, wool, 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 £3,200,000 per annum, and the nett produce thereof above 8 millions, the produce is near treble to the rent.

Now the Rents of 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 thorn is about - - - - 2,000,000.

The value of the horces yearly bred is about - - - - 250,000.

The value of the sheep 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 horces about - 1,300,000.

The hay yearly consumed by other cattle - - - - 1,000,000.

The timber yearly killed for building and such ueses, - - - - 500,000.

The wood yearly spent in firing and petty ueses, - - - 500,000.

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

An
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

An Estimate of the Live Stock of the Nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly Breed</th>
<th>The whole Stock</th>
<th>Value of each</th>
<th>Value of the Stock befides the Skin of the Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bees, steer, and calves</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>£.2 o 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and lambs</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine and pigs</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer and fawns</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and kids</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hares and leverets</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>0 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits and conies</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7,342,000 | 18,074,000 | £.15,247,900 |

So the value of the Live Stock for food is £.15,247,900.

The value of the horses (and all) 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) 24,000,000.

The value of the wool yearly shorn (or pelted) 2,000,000, or 20s. per tod at 12d. per lb. 20,647,900.

The value of the whole stock of tame fowl, as geese, turkeys, hens, ducks, pigeons, swans, and peacocks 460,000.

The whole stock of wild fowl about 12,000.

In all 23,119,900.

An Estimate of the Yearly Consumption of FLESH in the Nation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of the Yearly Consumption</th>
<th>Weight of each Carcass</th>
<th>Price of each lb. weight</th>
<th>Value of the Yearly Beast Consumption</th>
<th>Weight of the Yearly Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bees and Calfs</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>200 lbs. wt.</td>
<td>11d.</td>
<td>£.1 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and Lambs</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21d.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine and Pigs</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5d.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer and Fawns</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and Kids</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21d.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hares and Leverets</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits and Conies</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tame Fowl</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>at 6d. per lb.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Fowl</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>at 12d. per lb.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all £.3,920,000 398,090,000 lbs.

Which for 5½ Millions of People is—

In Value £.14 3d. per Annunum.

In Weight 72 lbs. 6 oz. per Annunum.
But, for 2,700,000 persons, being the number of those who eat flesh constantly, the foresaid proportion of 398,000,000 pounds weight of flesh yearly spent as food, comes to 6½ ounces per head per diem, and 147½ 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.

2,800,000.

§ 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 13,000,000 of Acres;
Of which the Barley Land is almost a third, or 3,400,000 Acres;
Whereof somewhat above two thirds being yearly plowed, and the other third fallow, the Land yearly plowed with Barley is about 2,200,000 Acres;
Which, at 15 bushels per Acre, is 33 millions of bushels of Barley.

Viz.—Malted and brewed into Ale and Beer 24½ millions of bushels.

Malted and made into Spirits, and for other uses 1 mill of bushels. 22½ mill malted.
Seed Corn, at near 4 bushels per Acre 8½ mill of bushels.
Barley for bread, feeding of poultry, &c. 2½ mill unmalted.

In all 33 millions of bushels.

Which 24½ millions of bushels of malted barley may well produce 24 mill 14 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 13,500,000 bushels.

And for private use 9,500,000 bushels.

And
And that the difference between the years 1688 and 1695 is according to the following Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrels</th>
<th>Barrels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of Malt</td>
<td>strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excised</td>
<td>Excised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,800,000</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.6d. per barrel</td>
<td>45.9d. per barrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£640,000</td>
<td>£766,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not excised</td>
<td>Not excised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Barls small |
| 7,100,000 |
| Excised | 6d. per barrel |
| 2,400,000 |
| Not excised | 4,700,000 |
| £660,000 |

Whence it follows,

That if the drink brewed for private use, A° 1688, had paid the then Duty of Excise, it would have come to £840,000; £180,000, and in the whole £1,020,000.

That if the drink brewed for private use, A° 1695, should pay the present Duty, it would have come to £1,131,850; £408,250, and in the whole £1,539,100.

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 2,300,000 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 Malt 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 expense of the nation they answer to near 5,500,000 souls;—

As by the following Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poll</th>
<th>12d Poll</th>
<th>Quarterly Poll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st W., 3d M.</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>5,390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st W., 3d M.</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their children under 16 years</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons not paying to church and poor (660,000)</td>
<td>670,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their children under 16 years</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16 of day labourers</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16 of servants in husbandry</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16 of such as have 4 children, or more, and are not worth £. 50, (1,500 parents)</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omitted by neglect, or otherwise deficient</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the number of those that were excused, or insolvent, is 2,150,000 2,195,000
The number of the solvent people 3,250,000 2,440,000

In all 5,400,000 5,390,000

So the common duty of the solvent people amounted to 162,500 488,000
And all other parts of the said Polls 125,800 109,500

In all 288,300 597,500

Note—
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

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

That, if all persons had paid the common duty only upon the Twelvemenny 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly</th>
<th>In all</th>
<th>Comm. Duty</th>
<th>But A.D. 1675, Thus: £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burials 1 in 32 = 170,000 at 4s. each 34,000 - 1 in 29 1/2 = 183,000 56,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births 1 in 28 = 190,000 at 2s. each 19,000 - 1 in 30 1/2 = 177,000 17,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages 1 in 130 = 43,000 at 2s. 6d. 5,125 - 1 in 140 = 39,000 4,875</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batchelors 1 in 40 = 140,000 at 1s. - 7,000 - 1 in 40 = 140,000 7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowers 1 in 200 = 27,000 at 1s. - 1,350 - 1 in 200 = 27,000 1,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all $66,475

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 2 1/2 per cent. = 1000 at 2s. 6d. - 125 |
| Batchelors 10 per cent. = 14,000 at 1s. - 700 |
| Widowers 5 per cent. = 3,500 at 7s. - 75 |

In all £7,500

EXCUSED by receiving ALMS:

| In Burials = = = = 60,000 = = = 60,000 |
| 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 |

In all £7,100

So the common Duty comes to = = = = 66,475
And the Deductions = = = = 10,600

Whereby the net 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 14s. each - - £ 11,900
Births - - - 16,000 - at 8s. each - - - - 7,600
Marriages - - - 4,000 - at 10s. each - - - - 2,000
Batchelors - - - 14,000 - at 5s. each - - - - 3,500
Widowers - - - 3,000 - at 5s. each - - - - 1,500

In all, for Quality - - £ 26,500

Omissions, Frauds, and Insolvents, in Quality, a 20th part, or - - - - - - - - 1,325

Whereby the nett Produce for Quality - - - - 25,175
And the nett Produce of the Common Duty - - - 55,875

So the nett Produce, in all, should be - - - - £ 81,050
Whereas it is given for - - - - - - £ 130,000.

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 2s. per house £ 98,000
270,000 under 20 windows, at 6s. per house 81,000
50,000 above 20 windows, at 10s. per house 25,000

1,300,000  - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £ 204,000

Out of which Deducting -

Houses.

For those who receive alms 330,000, at 2s. - per house £ 33,000
Those who do not pay to the church and poor - 380,000, at 2s. 4d. - - - - 44,000
Omissions, Frauds, and defaulters - - - 40,000, at 4s. - - - - 8,000

Insolvent.—In all - 750,000 - - - - £ 85,000
Solvent.—In all - 550,000 - - - - 119,000

So that the nett produce is but - - - - £ 119,000 per annum.
Whereas, it being granted for 7 years, and valued at £ 1,200,000Sterling, it is given for above - 170,000 per annum.

E 2
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 £1,195,000, should be paid, in the first year, in light hammered money, worth only 4ths 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 clipt 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.

---

As to some COMMODITIES not yet TAXED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Per Ann.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A halfpenny per lb. on common soap, and a penny per lb. on Castile soap</td>
<td>£50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A halfpenny per lb. on candles</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three halfpence in the shilling on leather, parchment and vellum</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One shilling per bushel on malt will raise £100,000 per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequently 3d. per bushel will raise £300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three d. per bushel on wheat will raise</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two d. per bushel on rye will raise</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One shilling per bushel on all barley and oats brought to the mill, will raise</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all</td>
<td>£750,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Per Ann.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One d. in the Crown, of the value of all live cattle, will raise</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One d. in the shilling on all flesh spent as food, will raise</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three d. per fleece, for each fleece of wool thorn, will raise</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all</td>
<td>£800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Per Ann.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twenty per cent. on all materials for building or repairs, will raise</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten per cent. upon all wool consumed, or manufactured, will raise</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all</td>
<td>£800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ X.—THE STATE of the NATION, Anno 1693.

THAT the present income of the nation is a million less than it was anno 1668, and is $42\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.

That the yearly expense is about $47\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the taxes $5$ millions.—In all $42\frac{1}{2}$ 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 be $38\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.

The expense $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, Taxes $4$ millions. In all $42\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.

The yearly decrease $4$ millions sterling.

According to the following Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual Income of the Nation</th>
<th>Annual Expenditure of the Nation</th>
<th>Ordinary Revenue of the Crown</th>
<th>Taxes actually raised</th>
<th>Extraordinary Taxes</th>
<th>Annual Expenditure in all</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease of the Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>$43,500$</td>
<td>$41,700$</td>
<td>$2,000,000$</td>
<td>$-\ldots$</td>
<td>$-\ldots$</td>
<td>$41,700,000$</td>
<td>Incr. $1,800,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>$43,600$</td>
<td>$41,500$</td>
<td>$1,800,000$</td>
<td>$3,000,000$</td>
<td>$44,500,000$</td>
<td>$44,500,000$</td>
<td>Dcr. $900,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>$43,700$</td>
<td>$41,500$</td>
<td>$1,500,000$</td>
<td>$4,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,500,000$</td>
<td>$45,500,000$</td>
<td>Dcr. $1,800,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1691</td>
<td>$43,800$</td>
<td>$41,400$</td>
<td>$1,700,000$</td>
<td>$4,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,400,000$</td>
<td>$45,400,000$</td>
<td>Dcr. $1,600,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1692</td>
<td>$43,800$</td>
<td>$41,400$</td>
<td>$1,700,000$</td>
<td>$4,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,200,000$</td>
<td>$45,200,000$</td>
<td>Dcr. $1,400,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1693</td>
<td>$43,760$</td>
<td>$41,400$</td>
<td>$1,600,000$</td>
<td>$4,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,000,000$</td>
<td>Dcr. $1,400,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>$43,700$</td>
<td>$40,200$</td>
<td>$1,600,000$</td>
<td>$5,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,300,000$</td>
<td>$45,300,000$</td>
<td>Decr. $1,700,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1695</td>
<td>$42,500$</td>
<td>$40,300$</td>
<td>$1,500,000$</td>
<td>$5,000,000$</td>
<td>$45,500,000$</td>
<td>$45,500,000$</td>
<td>Decr. $3,000,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1696</td>
<td>$41,600$</td>
<td>$40,100$</td>
<td>$1,500,000$</td>
<td>$4,500,000$</td>
<td>$44,600,000$</td>
<td>$44,600,000$</td>
<td>Decr. $3,000,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>$40,200$</td>
<td>$39,300$</td>
<td>$1,400,000$</td>
<td>$4,500,000$</td>
<td>$43,800,000$</td>
<td>$43,800,000$</td>
<td>Decr. $3,000,000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>$38,500$</td>
<td>$38,300$</td>
<td>$1,400,000$</td>
<td>$4,000,000$</td>
<td>$42,500,000$</td>
<td>$42,500,000$</td>
<td>Decr. $4,000,000$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 indigrafty, 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.

And the kingdom will be actually decreased $23\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

That, after the year 1693, 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 1693, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Stock of the Kingdom</th>
<th>Decrease by the Year</th>
<th>Remaining Stocks, Anno 1695.</th>
<th>Decrease by the Year</th>
<th>Remaining Stock, 1698.</th>
<th>1699.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coined Silver</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>3,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coined Gold</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncoinced Silver and Gold</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>120,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Plate, Rings, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewels</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>400,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, Apparel, &amp;c.</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock for Trade, Consump-</td>
<td>23,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>13,500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tion, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>13,500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Live Stock in Cattle,</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>71,000,000</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>61,000,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 expense, shall be decreased to 62 millions and a half by anno 1693; 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 4½ 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 3 to 26 millions; if it should be further lessened the nation cannot be secure, trade cannot be carried on, nor a sufficient flock of provisions left to supply us in time of difficulty;

5. That if the live flock 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.

§ 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 4½ heads per family, is 14,000,000 souls.

That the yearly rents of the lands and other hereditaments of France, at 4s. per acre, is 32,000,000 sterlign.

The trade and business of France 52,000,000

In all 84,000,000 sterlign.

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 10½ millions sterlign, or £. 15s. per head.

The consumption over and above taxes, &c. 70 millions, or 5s. per head.

The yearly increase 3½ millions, or 5s. per head.

In all 84 millions, or £. 6. per head.

AS to the 10½ millions sterlign, for the ordinary taxes and public revenue of France in time of peace,

The necessary charge of the government requires 7 millions sterlign.

The incident charge of the government 1½ millions.

The yearly surplus applicable to the increase of shipping, and to naval and military stores, or 2 millions, to lay up in money 10½ millions.

Which
THE POLITICAL CONCLUSIONS

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. 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, 3/4 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 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 deflection of the refugees, the income of France is lessen'd 10 millions per annum, and is now but 74 millions sterling.

That the people of France are lessen'd 1/5 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 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 1/2 million.

In all 80 millions.

So that France does now actually decrease near a 12th part of its annual income, 6 millions per annum.
OF GREGORY KING.

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 3½ acres.

That the rents of the land, houses, and hereditaments, is 10s. per acre, or
4 millions sterlimg per annum.
That the trade and business of Holland is 13½ millions sterlimg per annum.
So that the whole income of Holland is 17½ millions sterlimg per annum.

£. s. d.

That the general income of Holland being 17½ millions sterlimg, is 8 1 4 per head.
Whereof the taxes, or public revenue is 4½ Ditto or 2 3 2 per head.
Consumption in diet, apparel, and incidental charges, over and above the taxes is 11 Ditto or 5 0 0 per head.
Yearly increase is 2 Ditto or 0 18 2 per head.

17½ Ditto or 8 1 4 per head.

As to the 4½ Millions sterlimg public Revenue;

The ordinary Charge of the Government is £3,750,000
Interest Money for 2½ Millions, at 4 per Cent. 1,000,000
The Incidents or Discretionary Expences
The yearly Surplus, applicable to the Increase of Shipping
and to Naval and Military Stores, or to lay up in Money

£4,750,000 Sterling.

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

They had, anno 1688, in ships of war extraordinary, and in stocks and public money,
at least 5 millions sterlimg.
They have applied, out of their ordinary revenue, the discretionary expenses, and surplus, 7 millions.
They have raised extraordinary taxes of 1½ a million per annum, or 10½ millions.

In all 22½ millions.
AS to the State of HOLLAND 1693:

Supposing that the government is decreased 4 ½ Millions sterling, since the beginning of the war to the year 1693: 3,500,000 sterling.

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 ½ a million per annum, of their ordinary expenses. In all for 7 years 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 ½ million per annum, there remains an increase of ½ a million per annum: In all for 7 years 3,500,000 sterling.

It follows, that the government is decreased 4 ½ millions.

Yet the people have increased 10 ½ 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. 18,250,000 sterling.

The ordinary charge of the government 2,750,000 sterling.

Interest of money for 2½ millions sterling 1,050,000.

The extraordinary charge of the war at a medium 3,150,000.

The yearly consumption half a million less than in time of peace 10,500,000.

In all 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 commensurably 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 EXPENDITURE of the Three Nations in DIET, I thus Estimate:

For Anno 1695,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Holland</th>
<th>In all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In Bread, Bread Corn, Cakes,</td>
<td>£4,300,000</td>
<td>£10,600,000</td>
<td>£1,400,000</td>
<td>£16,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edam, Paffry, Pudding, and all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things made of meal or flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb,</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>10,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs, Pork, Bacon, Kid, Venison,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In Butter, Cheese, and Milk</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In Malt Drink, or Beer and Ale</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In Wine, Brandy, Spirits, and</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Liquors, Cider, Perry,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malmsey, Malmsey, and made</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In Fish, Fowls, and Eggs</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In Fruit, Roots, and Garden Stuff</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. In Salt, Oil, Pickles, Spices, Grocery, and Confectionary Ware,</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jellies, Sweetmeats, &amp;c. - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21,000,000  53,000,000  6,200,000  65,200,000

Hence we may observe,

That, if England contain 5,500,000 souls, France 13½ millions, and Holland 2,200,000;—then each head spendeth, in Diet, one with another, 1s. 3d. 16s. 2d. per annum; viz. each head, in England, £. 3, 16s. 2d.—

In France, £2. 16s. 2d.—In Holland, £2. 16s. 5d.

According to the following Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Holland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bread corn, &amp;c.</td>
<td>£. 15 8</td>
<td>£. 15 1</td>
<td>£. 12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Flesh meat</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Butter, cheese, and milk</td>
<td>8 5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ale and beer</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Wine, spirits, and strong liquors</td>
<td>4 8</td>
<td>12 11</td>
<td>3 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fish, fowl, and eggs</td>
<td>6 2</td>
<td>5 7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fruit, roots, and garden stuff</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>5 2</td>
<td>3 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Salt, oil, pickles, grocery, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 3</td>
<td>2 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£3 16 5 - £2 16 2 - £2 16 5
§ XIII.—That the **Expence** of the **Three Nations** may be thus proportioned, for the Years 1688, and 1695.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1688</strong></td>
<td>£21,500,000</td>
<td>£10,400,000</td>
<td>£21,000,000</td>
<td>£417,500,000</td>
<td>£43,500,000</td>
<td>£1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>17,650,000</td>
<td>121,350,000</td>
<td>112,050,000</td>
<td>8,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>41,000,000</td>
<td>18,500,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>80,500,000</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>17,650,000</td>
<td>121,350,000</td>
<td>112,050,000</td>
<td>8,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1695</strong></td>
<td>£21,000,000</td>
<td>£10,200,000</td>
<td>£14,300,000</td>
<td>£43,500,000</td>
<td>£6,000,000</td>
<td>Decrease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
<td>74,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
<td>18,200,000</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>65,200,000</td>
<td>31,000,000</td>
<td>49,100,000</td>
<td>147,100,000</td>
<td>141,700,000</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LASTLY, As to the general Account of England, France, and Holland, for the years 1688, and 1695;

I have added this further Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Yearly Income per Head</th>
<th>Public Revenue and Taxes</th>
<th>Taxes per Head</th>
<th>Annual Consumption per Head</th>
<th>Annual Increase in all.</th>
<th>Increase per Head.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1688</strong></td>
<td>£5,500,000</td>
<td>£7 13</td>
<td>£2,000,000</td>
<td>£15</td>
<td>£5,450,000</td>
<td>6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>6 3</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>8 1 4</td>
<td>4,750,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>21,750,000</td>
<td>6 15 9</td>
<td>17,250,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21,750,000</td>
<td>8 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1695</strong></td>
<td>£5,450,000</td>
<td>£7 16</td>
<td>£6,500,000</td>
<td>£15</td>
<td>£5,400,000</td>
<td>11 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>13,500,000</td>
<td>5 13</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>8 2 9</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>21,300,000</td>
<td>6 12</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21,300,000</td>
<td>5 1 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GREGORY KING
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 4½ 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 21st part.
### No II.—A Scheme of the Inhabitants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parishes and Precincts</th>
<th>Number of Households or Families</th>
<th>Husbandes</th>
<th>Wives</th>
<th>Widowers</th>
<th>Widows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The College Precinct</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary de Load</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Nicholas</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Parish</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michael</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Aldates</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary de Grace</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John Baptist</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Katherine</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary de Crypt</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ewens</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Total, in 1696</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. in 1801</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the City of GLOUCESTER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children at home with their Parents.</th>
<th>Servants.</th>
<th>Sojourners.</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>TOTAL of the Number of Souls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>22 37</td>
<td>8 30</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td>63 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 8</td>
<td>87 107</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>11 16</td>
<td>177 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 0</td>
<td>194 244</td>
<td>32 75</td>
<td>6 16</td>
<td>490 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 6</td>
<td>76 82</td>
<td>22 29</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>183 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 2</td>
<td>93 121</td>
<td>33 46</td>
<td>1 9</td>
<td>253 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 8</td>
<td>67 72</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td>0 4</td>
<td>131 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 0</td>
<td>21 29</td>
<td>10 18</td>
<td>0 3</td>
<td>58 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 13</td>
<td>121 148</td>
<td>28 26</td>
<td>17 24</td>
<td>285 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 5</td>
<td>100 102</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>11 15</td>
<td>194 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 5</td>
<td>84 93</td>
<td>31 45</td>
<td>12 27</td>
<td>238 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 7</td>
<td>24 25</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td>3 6</td>
<td>57 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 52</td>
<td>889 1,065</td>
<td>194 279</td>
<td>63 130</td>
<td>2,129 2,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>3,422 4,151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. III.


Hospitals and Alms-Houses.

The four great hospitals of London, viz. Christchurch, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, have a certain revenue in rents of about 10,000 per ann. And by fines and contingent charities, about 15,000 per ann.

Besides which, there may be, within the bills of mortality, about 100 hospitals, or endowed almshouses, of about £200 per annum each.

In all 45,000 per ann.

There may be, in the rest of the cities and market towns of the kingdom, 500 other hospitals and almshouses, of about £140 per annum each.

In all 70,000 per ann.

There may be in the rest of the kingdom about 500 hospitals and almshouses more, of about £100 per annum each.

In all 165,000 per ann.
OF GREGORY KING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>First Table</th>
<th>Second Table</th>
<th>Cities and Market-Towns</th>
<th>Rest of the Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of hospitals or alms-houses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of poor maintained in each</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of poor maintained in the whole</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge of the poor per head</td>
<td>£16</td>
<td>£11</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td>£8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total charge of the poor maintained in the said hospitals or alms-houses</td>
<td>£16,000</td>
<td>£15,400</td>
<td>£60,000</td>
<td>£42,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officers, servants, or assistants, in all</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge of the said officers, servants, and assistants, per head</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td>£15</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total charge of the said officers, servants, and assistants</td>
<td>£6,000</td>
<td>£2,400</td>
<td>£4,500</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent expenses in repairs, &amp;c.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent expenses per head to the number of the poor</td>
<td>£3</td>
<td>£1.11</td>
<td>£19</td>
<td>£18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total charge of the said hospitals and alms-houses</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of the inhabitants of England</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>870,000</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of people to one person so maintained</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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THE END.

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