

0454

17-3



A
S C H E M E

To secure and extend the
Credit and Strength
OF THE
BRITISH NATION.



L O N D O N :

Printed by H. KENT, for E. COMYNS, Bookfeller, at the South
Entrance of the *Royal-Exchange*. MDCCLVII.



A

S C H E M E, &c.

THE great Encrease of the National Debt, the Variety of burthensome Taxes and publick Mortgages that have accumulated since the Commencement of the present Century, and the dangerous Consequences that must attend the Continuance of such Measures, however necessary they might heretofore have been, seem now to fill the Breasts of our worthy Patriots with those Passions which are enkindled by the Love of their Country, and to induce them to raise the annual Supplies, *in Proportion to Property, and without Prejudice to Trade*: This encourages me to offer my Sentiments on so momentuous a Subject, in order to promote an Establishment, that may *secure and extend the Credit and Strength of the British Nation*, and thereby *humble our greatest Rivals, and most powerful Enemies, who have gain'd surprising Advantages over us in several Branches of Trade, since the Peace of Utrecht.*

A 2

MANUFACTURE

[4]

MANUFACTURE and Trade are two of the principal Springs of Wealth : Those Nations that encourage them most will have the best Share of them ; and the most effectual Way to encourage them will be to clear them of Taxes, and those that have the best Share of them will have most Money and most Power, as Money is the Sinews of War ; and Success will attend those who can spend most Money and hold out longest : Wherefore I will propose, that the Practice of borrowing Money upon any annual Supply be discontinued, *whilst the Necessity of the State can admit of it*, and that some Method be fallen on, before it is too late, to raise Money to answer the Exigencies of the Government within the Year ; and to abolish all Taxes that may be any ways prejudicial to the Manufacture and Trade of this Kingdom.

ALTHOUGH it is propos'd, That the present Taxes that shall be found prejudicial to our Manufacture and Trade be abolish'd, yet the Customs on all Wares of the Produce of Foreign Nations, may still remain, except in some Instances where there may be special Cause to the contrary ; and the Excises on such Home Consumptions and Luxuries, as may be easy and beneficial, together with such Taxes as shall be no ways prejudicial to our Manufacture, Trade and Plantations, may also continue, which will find employ for, and maintain such Officers as the Nature and Circumstances of the national Affairs may require ; and such remaining Taxes will probably raise annually upwards of TWO MILLIONS.

A GENERAL

[5]

A GENERAL Tax upon all Families (except the Poor and lower Sort) in Proportion to the Rents or annual Value of the Houses they live in, with some Regard to their Property, Expences and Luxury, and to such Incomes *as can be ascertained*, seems to be the best Expedient to answer these Purposes ; but there is seldom any general Rule without Exceptions, which will be the Case in this Instance, in many Particulars, especially as to the Value of Rents, and the Properties and Circumstances of the Families. However, there may be discretionary Powers lodged, with proper Limitations and Regulations, *with regard to Incomes*, and to the Work-Houses of all sorts of Manufacturers, which may be excluded, and only the Houses such Families dwell in be rated : And such other Provisions may be made as shall tend to favour the Poor, the Husbandman, the Manufacturer, and the Mariner ; and consequently the Trade and Navigation, as well as the Landholders * of *Great-Britain*.

BESIDES this Tax on Families in general, I have proposed an additional Tax on the richer Sort, and particularly on such Families as can, and do afford to keep Coaches, Chariots, or Chaises *for their own Use*, since the keeping those Machines and large Houses, is *generally* the

B

Mark

* There is an inseparable Affinity in all Nations, and at all Times, between Land and Trade, which are Twins, and have always, and ever will, wax and wane together. It cannot be ill with Trade, but Land will fall, nor ill with Land, but Trade will feel it. Sir *Josiah Child's* Preface, Page 19.

[6]

Mark of Affluence and Opulency, and the principal Measure of Expence and Luxury. And I have also propos'd a moderate additional Tax on old Batchelors of Fortune and good Circumstances, as such a Tax will be easy and voluntary, as it may be avoided or afforded: All which it is computed will raise ANNUALLY FIVE MILLIONS, as *per* the Scheme and Computation hereunto annex'd, mark'd A.

SEVEN or Eight Millions may be rais'd at any Time, without Prejudice to Trade, by mortgaging the two last Articles, which are propos'd to be paid by such as may chuse whether they will pay any Part of it or not, should it be found inconvenient.

THE Method propos'd for raising all these new Taxes will be attended with no manner of Inconveniency, with regard to *searching Houses* and *taking Oaths*. The Collection will be attended with a small Expence; and the Scheme, if put in Execution, will, in due Time, encourage the Manufacturer, by enabling the Poor to work cheap; which, in its Consequence, will enable us to afford our Exports to Foreign Countries, and to our Colonies, 15 or 20 *per Cent.* cheaper than we do now, as will appear by the Computation hereunto annex'd, mark'd B.

THE Necessity of thus altering our Measures will further appear, when it is duly consider'd, that if the Practice

[7]

tice of raising Money by Taxes on Trade, and mortgaging the same, shall continue, Interest of Money will rise with the Pressures of the State; and if the Government shall ever be obliged to pay 6 *per Cent.* Interest on such new Mortgages, there will be * less Money rais'd thereon in Proportion to the Interest, and there will be a large Reduction of the Property of this Nation, by a further Fall of publick Stocks; besides what will be lost in the Value of Lands, and by the Failure of Rents, not only from the Cause of such high Interest, but also from a certain † Decay of Trade, in Proportion to the Taxes that shall be impos'd thereon.

AND moreover, such Taxes on Trade, as well as on Native Products, are in many Instances, more than doubled, by means of the Goods passing through so many Hands, so loaded with Taxes, and their Consequences, before they are consumed by the Mechanick, the Manufacturer, the Husbandman, the Merchant, the Mariner, or the Landholder, which raises the Value of our Exports and Freights, and adds largely to the || general Expence of this Nation.

B 2

O N

* *Vide* Scheme and Computation A. Page 15.

† The Decays that come upon, and bring to Ruin any Country, do constantly fall on the Land; and tho' the Country Gentlemen be not very forward to think so, yet this is nevertheless an undoubted Truth, That he is more concern'd in Trade, and ought to take a greater Care that it be well managed and preserved, than even the Merchant himself. *Locke*, Vol. II. Page 27.

|| *Vide* Computation B.

ON the other hand, such a general Tax to be laid on Families, in Proportion to the Rents of the Houses they live in, and their Incomes and voluntary luxurious Expences, as herein propos'd, in lieu of the present Taxes on Coals, Salt, Leather, Candles, Soap, Malt, Beer and Ale, and other Taxes on our Manufactures and Consumptions, which this Nation now labours under, will ease the Expence of every particular Family, and raise such a general Credit and Plenty of Money, as will, with prudent national Oeconomy, bring publick Interest again, from between 4 and 5 *per Cent.* to 3 *per Cent.* which will raise the Value of Stocks as high as it was when such Interest was at 3 *per Cent.* besides the immense Advantages that will thereby attend this Nation, by encouraging our Manufactures, easing the Parishes of their Poor, * extending our Trade and Navigation, securing our Plantations, and turning the † Balance of Trade with other Nations in our Favour, and thereby *secure our Superiority at Sea*, which are the natural Consequences of easing Taxes on Trade.

SUCH an Alteration of Measures will give Weight and Influence to the *British* Name in all Foreign Councils; and it will give such a Credit and Strength to this Nation as will enable us to beat our Rivals at War, as well as in Trade,

* Low Interest gave the *Dutch* many Branches of Trade, as it gave Strength to their Arms, and Acuteness to their Invention. Sir *Josiah Child's* Preface, Page 21.

† *Vide* Computation B. Page 16.

Trade, and thereby support our COMPETITION with the *French*, and gain from them as many Advantages as they have gained from Us, from their wise Maxims in Trade, together with their Vigilance since the Peace of *Utrecht*: Then every Landholder in *Great-Britain* will feel the good Effects of it in the Value of his Lands, and the punctual Payment of his Rents, from the boundless Wealth that will thereby pour into this Realm, and be incorporated into the Estate of the Kingdom.



C

A N

AN Extract taken from * a Pamphlet, publish'd by the AUTHOR of this Scheme, in 1745, intitl'd, *The Present State of the British and French Trade to Africa and America, consider'd and compar'd; with some Propositions in favour of the Trade of Great-Britain, Page 27 to 30; which is as follows:*

IN regard to the fourth Article of Proposals, to ease the Manufacturers of this Kingdom of burthensome Taxes, by raising a new Fund, it may be alledg'd, that the Exigencies of the Government cannot, at present, admit of easing Taxes, and granting all these Aids and Bounties, however necessary it may appear to be for the Security and Preservation of our Trade and Plantations; and as Works that require great Applications are little agreeable to the Humour and natural Disposition of many, so it can't be expected that they can be propos'd, and ALL executed at the same Time.

HOWEVER, it seems necessary at this critical Juncture, to propose something that may be put in Execution, as Opportunity offers, or as the Necessity of the State may require; and as there are many of the present Taxes, besides what is already mentioned, that lie very heavy on the Manufacturers and Landed-Interest of this Kingdom, there is nothing that seems more eligible to answer all these Purposes, and many more, than

* To be had at Mr. Comyns's, at the South-Entrance of the Royal-Exchange.

than a general Fund to be rais'd within the Year, according to the following Scheme and Computation, taken from a Treatise commonly call'd Sir Matthew Decker's, intitl'd, "Serious Considerations on the several high Duties which the Nation in general (as well as its Trade in particular) now labours under."

It is therein computed, That the Houses in England amount to 1,200,000; in Scotland to 250,000; and in Wales to 150,000.

It is suppos'd,
100,000 in England may be empty, and so pay nothing - - - - - }
500,000 to be inhabited by the Poor and lower Sort, and to pay nothing - }

Then it is propos'd,
That - - - - - 600,000 of the richer Sort pay 6l. † per House or Family, in an Average, which is computed from 3l. to 60l. per House or Family, including the Lands or real Estates. } £ 3,600,000

It is propos'd, That Scotland and Wales pay one Half of the Proportion that England may pay.

200,000 of the richer Sort, to pay 3l. per House or Family, in an Average, which is computed from 30s. to 30l. per House or Family, including the Land or real Estates } * 600,000

£ 4,200,000

† It is computed, that 10 l. per House round, in England, will come much easier to the Landholder, than the Taxes they now pay; and it will raise 7,000,000 l. per Annum, according to the above Computation, which is as much as all our Taxes now clear to the Government, during the War.

* The propos'd Tax on Scotland and Wales may be still lower'd, if it shall be found convenient.

[12]

‘ I F this Propofal to raife 4,200,000*l.* annually, fhall
 ‘ be thought extravagant, perhaps one Moiety of the
 ‘ Whole, or a lefs Proportion, may answer the Purpose,
 ‘ or try the Experiment: But when it is confider’d *how*
 ‘ *easy it will come from every Individual*, and what Be-
 ‘ nefit will accrue thereby from eafing the many weighty
 ‘ and dangerous * LOADS on our Commerce, Colonies,
 ‘ and † Manufactures, and alfo on our Landholders, on
 ‘ Account of the Land-Tax, *as well as the Taxes on what*
 ‘ *they expend*, furely no one that will duly and impartially
 ‘ confider this Part of the Scheme, and the Confequences
 ‘ of it, can fay one Word againft it; efpecially as there
 ‘ will be fufficient to answer the Debts of the Navy, and
 ‘ other Exigencies of Government, without borrowing
 ‘ more Money on long Mortgages, to be fecured by bur-
 ‘ thenfome, if not ruinous, Taxes; it will afford Bounties
 ‘ where neceffary for the national Welfare, and eafe
 ‘ Taxes where it fhall, from Time to Time, be found of
 ‘ national Advantage. It will enable us to beat our Ri-
 ‘ vals in Trade in our Turn, and terrify our Enemies, by
 ‘ letting them fee that we can raife our annual Supplies
 ‘ without running further in Debt; befides many other
 ‘ Conveniencies and Advantages enumerated in the faid
 ‘ Treatife,

* ‘ The prefent Duties on Coals, Candles, Soap, Salt, Leather, Beer, Ale,
 ‘ Sugar, Rum, Molaffes and Malt, &c. &c. &c.
 ‘ † ‘ A Man’s Labour in *France*, in many Manufacturies, cofts but 4 *d.* to 5 *d.*
 ‘ Sterling *per Day*; and in *England*, the like Labour with the *Englifh* Manu-
 ‘ facturer cofts from 10 *d.* to 12 *d. per Day*.

[13]

‘ Treatife, efpecially thofe of removing all Temptations
 ‘ to *Smuggling*, and of *gradually* lowering the national
 ‘ Debt.

‘ THE following Paragraph, taken from the faid
 ‘ Treatife [Page 28] is worthy of the moft ferious At-
 ‘ tention.

“ THAT fomething like a Scheme of this Nature is
 “ expedient, or rather abfolutely neceffary, I am more
 “ convinced than I care to exprefs; for I would not wil-
 “ lingly give a Handle to our Enemies, to entertain a
 “ mean Opinion of us. I know we are a rich and
 “ wealthy Nation, and have great Refources; but con-
 “ fider what the facred History reports of the Riches of
 “ *Solomon*: His Treafure was immense, fuch as enabled
 “ him to build a Temple at *Jerufalem* (according to the
 “ Computation of learned Men) of almoft incredible
 “ Value; yet his Riches have long fince vanifh’d, the
 “ Place where the Temple flood, and even *Jerufalem*
 “ that contain’d it, is fcarcely now to be found. God forbid
 “ that this fhould ever chance to be our Cafe, BY GOING
 “ BEYOND OUR STRENGTH.”



D

A SCHEME

A.

A SCHEME to raise 5,000,000 Pounds Sterling in One Year.

a. A whole Family in a House, worth from - - - - -	10 l. to 12 l. per Annum, to pay - - - - -	£ 1 - - -
	12 to 15 - - - - -	2 - - -
	15 to 20 or a certain Income of 100 l. per Ann. - - - - -	3 - - -
	20 to 30 - - - - -	5 - - -
	30 to 40 - - - - -	8 - - -
	40 to 50 - - - - -	13 - - -
	50 to 60 - - - - -	20 - - -
	60 to 70 - - - - -	30 - - -
	70 to 80 - - - - -	40 - - -
	80 to 90 - - - - -	50 - - -
	90 to 100 and upwards - - - - -	60 - - -
b. Every Family that has a certain Income of 1000 l. per Ann. to pay besides the above	2000 - - - - -	50 - - -
Every - - - 3000 - - - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -
c. Every Family that keeps a Coach, } Chariot, or Chaise and Six, } for their own Use, to pay besides - - - - -	- - - - -	50 - - -
Four, - - - - -	- - - - -	30 - - -
Two, - - - - -	- - - - -	10 - - -
d. Batchelors above 28 Years old, who } have a certain Income of 100 l. } per Annum, to pay besides the above - - - - -	- - - - -	1 - - -
200 - - - - -	- - - - -	3 - - -
300 - - - - -	- - - - -	6 - - -
400 - - - - -	- - - - -	10 - - -
500 - - - - -	- - - - -	15 - - -
600 - - - - -	- - - - -	18 - - -
Every - - - 1000 - - - - -	- - - - -	30 - - -

COMPUTATION.

a. Families in Houses as per Article a - - - - -	*4,200,000
b. Families of the richer } Sort, suppose, - - - } 8000 - - - - - at 20 l. extra as above - 160,000 l.	
	4000 - - - - - at 50 - - - - - 200,000
	1000 - - - - - at 100 - - - - - 100,000
	<u>460,000</u>
c. Families that keep } Coaches, suppose - } 1000 of 6 as above, at 50 l. extra - - - 50,000	
	3000 of 4 - - - at 30 - - - - - 90,000
	10000 of 2 - - - at 10 - - - - - 100,000
	<u>240,000</u>
d. Batchelors, suppose - 10000 - - - - - at 10 round, one with another -	100,000
Total, admitting the Computations to be right - - -	£ 5,000,000

* Vide Computation, Page 11.

THE

THE Articles mark'd c. d. amounting to 340,000 l. may be mortgaged, until the other Articles mark'd a. b. can be brought about, or for Ten Years; or longer, if it shall be found expedient: They will raise

5,666,000 - - -	at 6 per Cent. Interest. Vide Page 7. *
6,800,000 - - -	at 5
7,555,000 - - -	at 4½
8,500,000 - - -	at 4
11,333,000 - - -	at 3 per Cent. Interest.

WHAT is propos'd to be paid by Families, to be paid by every Head of such Families.

EVERY Person liable to pay any, or either of the said Taxes, shall cause his Name, Parish, and Place of Abode, and the Amount of such Tax or Taxes, to be enter'd in the Office of each County to be appointed for that Purpose; or with the Church-Wardens of the Parish in which he or she resides (who shall return the same into such Office) and such Taxes to be paid into such Office, or to such Church-Warden quarterly (or sooner if the Payer requires it, upon being allow'd an Abatement of the current Interest for prompt Payment) and in case of Neglect, to pay double or treble the Amount of such Tax or Taxes, on Conviction.

THE Land-Tax, and such other Taxes as shall be found inconvenient or burthensome, may here-by be gradually eased, or totally abolish'd.

THEN supposing the latter be the Case; let every Head of a Family compute his yearly Expences in Coals, Candles, Soap, Salt, Vinegar, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Rum, Malt, Cyder, Ale, Beer, and other Necessaries of Life; and also in Woollen, Leathern, Iron, Linen, and Silk Manufactures, and other Household Goods, Apparell, and Equipage, besides Salaries and Labour; and then suppose the Savings, by thus easing the Taxes, may amount to, in an Average, between one Fifth and one Eighth of the present Cost of all those Particulars: That will, in all Probability, save, to every particular Family, as much as is propos'd, by this Scheme, to be paid by them respectively, if not more; besides getting clear of the Land-Tax, and all other Taxes, except such as shall be found necessary and convenient, and no ways prejudicial to our Trade and Navigation.



COMPUTATION.

[16]

COMPUTATION. B.

Rental of England - - - - -	* 20,000,000
Total Exports and Freights - - - - -	8,000,000
People in England 8,000,000 - - - - -	
Total Expences of our own People, at 7 l. per Head, exclusive of the Ex- pence upon Exports - - - - -	56,000,000
Total Taxes now paid annually, viz.	
Customs - - - - - about - - - - -	1,700,000
Excises, and other Taxes - about - - - - -	3,300,000
	<u>5,000,000</u>
Charges, and the advanced Price of the Goods the above Duties are laid on, and other Consequences that attend Taxes, before Consumption by our own People, including the Poor's Tax	8,000,000
	<u>13,000,000</u>
N. B. One Moiety of the above Taxes, to the Amount of 6,500,000 l. may be saved, if this Scheme shall be put in Execution.	
The Land-Tax, at 4 s. per Annum, as per Account C. - - - - -	2,000,000
	<u>15,000,000</u>
Total Taxes paid clear to the Government annually - - - - -	7,000,000
Total Taxes paid annually by the People - - - - -	<u>15,000,000</u>
The present Taxes on Exports $\frac{1}{3}$ of 13,000,000 l. - - - - -	† 1,625,000
The Remainder on * Land and Trade - - - - -	13,375,000
	<u>15,000,000</u>

ACCORDING to this Computation, 5,000,000 l. to be raised, as per Scheme A. will be equal to all the Taxes now paid clear to the Government, within 2,000,000 l. which may be raised from the Taxes that are propofed to remain.

THIS Tax is equal to no more than 12 s. 6 d. per Head round, and 1 s. 6 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Pound on the total Expences. — Our Exports may become cheaper by † 1,625,000 l. or 20 l. 6 s. 3 d. in every 100 l. now exported, as soon as all Duties and Taxes on our Manufactures shall cease and determine. And suppose upon the Whole, it should prove no more than 15 per Cent. or even 10 per Cent. that will give a vast Ease to our Colonies with regard to our COMPETITION with the French, and it will be sufficient to turn the Balance of Trade with Foreign Countries highly in Favour of the British Nation.

An

[17]

C.

An Account of the Proportion the several Counties pay to the LAND-TAX, compared with the Number of MEMBERS they send to PARLIAMENT, exclusive of Scotland.

COUNTIES.	Members	Land-Tax	Pts of the	Proportion paid to make up 2,000,000 l.	COUNTIES.	Members	Land-Tax	Pts of the	Proportion paid to make up 2,000,000 l.
Bedford - - - - -	4	7		27,290 9 —	Monmouth - - - - -	3	3		11,695 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berks - - - - -	9	10		38,986 7 1	Norfolk - - - - -	12	22		85,769 19 7
Bucks - - - - -	14	12		46,783 12 6	Northampton - - - - -	9	12		40,783 12 6
Cambridge - - - - -	6	9		35,087 14 5	* Northumberland - - - - -	8	4		15,594 10 10
Chester - - - - -	4	7		27,290 9 —	Nottingham - - - - -	8	7		27,290 9 —
Cornwall - - - - -	44	8		31,189 1 8	Oxon - - - - -	9	10		38,986 7 1
* Cumberland - - - - -	6	1		3,898 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rutland - - - - -	2	2		7,797 5 5
Derby - - - - -	4	6		23,391 16 3	Salop - - - - -	12	7		27,290 9 —
* Devon - - - - -	26	21		81,871 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somerfet - - - - -	18	19		74,074 1 6
* Dorset - - - - -	20	9		35,087 14 5	* Southampton - - - - -	26	14		54,580 17 11
* Durham - - - - -	4	3		11,695 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stafford - - - - -	10	7		27,290 9 —
Essex - - - - -	8	24		93,567 5 —	Suffolk - - - - -	16	20		77,972 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester - - - - -	8	12		46,783 12 6	Surry - - - - -	14	18		70,175 8 9
Hereford - - - - -	8	5		19,493 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Suffex - - - - -	28	16		62,378 3 4
Hartford - - - - -	6	11		42,884 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warwick - - - - -	6	10		38,986 7 1
Huntingdon - - - - -	4	4		15,594 10 10	* Westmorland - - - - -	4	1		3,898 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent - - - - -	18	22		85,769 19 7	* Wilts - - - - -	34	13		50,682 5 3
* Lancafter - - - - -	14	5		19,493 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Worcester - - - - -	9	9		35,087 14 5
Lincoln - - - - -	4	9		35,087 14 5	* York - - - - -	30	24		93,567 5 —
Leicester - - - - -	12	19		74,074 1 6	Wales - - - - -	24	11		42,884 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesex - - - - -	8	80		311,890 16 9					

All England and Wales 513 513 2,000,000 — —

To find the Proportion of 1,000,000 l. halve the above Sums; and to make up 4,000,000 l. double them.

Note, That the Proportion of the Six Northern and Five Southern Counties } L. T. - - - P.M.
mark'd thus * - - - - - are - - - - - } 103 - - - 216
And that of Middlesex and Essex - - - are - - - - - } 104 - - - 16

0463

[11]

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN REGARD TO THE SURVEYS OF THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN

Year	County	Area (Acres)	Value (£)
1774	Bedford	100	100
1775	Bedford	150	150
1776	Bedford	200	200
1777	Bedford	250	250
1778	Bedford	300	300
1779	Bedford	350	350
1780	Bedford	400	400
1781	Bedford	450	450
1782	Bedford	500	500
1783	Bedford	550	550
1784	Bedford	600	600
1785	Bedford	650	650
1786	Bedford	700	700
1787	Bedford	750	750
1788	Bedford	800	800
1789	Bedford	850	850
1790	Bedford	900	900
1791	Bedford	950	950
1792	Bedford	1000	1000
1793	Bedford	1050	1050
1794	Bedford	1100	1100
1795	Bedford	1150	1150
1796	Bedford	1200	1200
1797	Bedford	1250	1250
1798	Bedford	1300	1300
1799	Bedford	1350	1350
1800	Bedford	1400	1400
1801	Bedford	1450	1450
1802	Bedford	1500	1500
1803	Bedford	1550	1550
1804	Bedford	1600	1600
1805	Bedford	1650	1650
1806	Bedford	1700	1700
1807	Bedford	1750	1750
1808	Bedford	1800	1800
1809	Bedford	1850	1850
1810	Bedford	1900	1900
1811	Bedford	1950	1950
1812	Bedford	2000	2000
1813	Bedford	2050	2050
1814	Bedford	2100	2100
1815	Bedford	2150	2150
1816	Bedford	2200	2200
1817	Bedford	2250	2250
1818	Bedford	2300	2300
1819	Bedford	2350	2350
1820	Bedford	2400	2400
1821	Bedford	2450	2450
1822	Bedford	2500	2500
1823	Bedford	2550	2550
1824	Bedford	2600	2600
1825	Bedford	2650	2650
1826	Bedford	2700	2700
1827	Bedford	2750	2750
1828	Bedford	2800	2800
1829	Bedford	2850	2850
1830	Bedford	2900	2900
1831	Bedford	2950	2950
1832	Bedford	3000	3000
1833	Bedford	3050	3050
1834	Bedford	3100	3100
1835	Bedford	3150	3150
1836	Bedford	3200	3200
1837	Bedford	3250	3250
1838	Bedford	3300	3300
1839	Bedford	3350	3350
1840	Bedford	3400	3400
1841	Bedford	3450	3450
1842	Bedford	3500	3500
1843	Bedford	3550	3550
1844	Bedford	3600	3600
1845	Bedford	3650	3650
1846	Bedford	3700	3700
1847	Bedford	3750	3750
1848	Bedford	3800	3800
1849	Bedford	3850	3850
1850	Bedford	3900	3900

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN REGARD TO THE SURVEYS OF THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN