The Undertakers' Portion.

The Church being thus provided for, there will remain the number of eleven hundred and forty eight Ballyboes, or 71,750 Acres to be distributed among the Undertakers, who shall yield rents and other services to his Majesty (13).

Out of which there will rise thirty five proportions of the least quantity of sixteen Ballyboes or a thousand Acres a Piece, twelve proportions of the middle sort of twenty four Ballyboes, or one thousand five hundred Acres a Piece, and nine of the greatest of thirty two Ballyboes, or two thousand Acres a Piece; and twelve Ballyboes, or seven hundred and fifty Acres over the whole number of Proportions, being fifty six. We think it fit, that two of the Small proportions be assigned to the uses hereafter specified, and fifty four to be left for Undertakers, which may be thus disposed, viz. :—

Thirty five [proportions] may be allotted to the English and Scottish Undertakers, who are to plant with English and Scottish Tenants (14); eleven [proportions] to the Servitors who may receive Irish tenants; and eight [proportions] to the Natives, who are to be made Freeholders (15).

Again to the English and Scottish Undertakers, who are to make a Plantation with English, or Inland Scottish Tenants, may be allotted six of the greatest proportions, eight of the middle sort [size], and twenty one of the least (16).

To the Servitors, who may take Irish Tenants, two of the greatest, two of the middle, and seven of the least (17).

To the Natives, who are to be made Freeholders, one of the greatest, two of the middle, and five of the least Proportions (18).

The Church and Undertakers being thus provided for, we hold it convenient that there be five Corporate Towns or Borrowes erected in that County, with Markets and Fairs, and other reasonable Liberties, and with Power to send Burgesses to Parliament, *videlicet*, First, at Dungannon; Second, at Clogher; Third, at Omagh; Fourth, at Loughensolin; and Fifth, at Mountjoy; and that there be a Levie or Prest of Tradesmen and Artificers out of England to people those Towns (19). And

(13). *To his Majesty.*—It would thus appear that the lands had decreased or disappeared somehow, during the short interval between the dates of the first and second projects of plantation in Tyrone. When the committee originally drew up a tentative or trial project for the county alone (p. 75), they found no fewer than 96 proportions in all,—59 for undertakers and 37 for the church, but the second 'Project' could only show 77 proportions in all, of which the undertakers were to appropriate 56, and the church the remainder.

(14). *Tenants.*—When the actual planting came, only 31 proportions instead of 35 could be found for the English and Scotch in Tyrone.

(15). *Freeholders.*—Instead of 19 proportions for the servitors and natives in Tyrone, only twelve could be found for them.

(16). *Of the least.*—The English and Scotch got 13 of the greatest, 5 of the middle size, and 13 of the smallest. A 'Note' is preserved among the State papers purporting to give the number of English undertakers of escheated lands in Ulster, and stating that in the county of Tyrone there "are 34 proportions allotted for English and Scottish, whereof the English are to have 17, viz., 10 of the least, 4 of the middle, and 3 of the great; for example, the undertakers of this county may be—Sir James Harrington, 2 great proportions; Sir Thomas Williams, one great proportion; Sir Oliver St. John, 2 middle; Sir William Smith of Essex, 2 middle. The other 10 small proportions are easily supplied out of the list of names remaining with Mr. Corbett. For English servitors, 12 proportions, 3 great, 2 middle, and 7 small."

(17). *Of the least.*—The servitors only got two of the largest and three of the middle size.

(18). *Least Proportions.*—The natives only got about 4000 acres in Tyrone.

(19). *Those Towns.*—When Chichester drew up his 'Notes of remembrances' for the guidance of the commissioners, one passage in his remarks on this county is, in substance, as follows :—"In Tyrone, they hold the forts of Mountjoy, Omey, and the ruinous castle of Dun-