CENSUS AND LAND SURVEYS

Reprint of the 4th (and last) ed. published in 1883; first published in 1876 with title "The Acre-Ocracy of England."
Taken from the Victorian era "New Domesday Book," a pioneering effort in the statistical field. Because of the land question, Parliament assembled much information on the nature of English landed society in the 1870's, which Bateman corrected, arranged, and made accessible to the public.

Bibliography: p. 276-286.
A revision of traditional population estimates for 13th century Ireland and an examination of the accelerated rate of increase beginning in the 1870's. Connell attributed the great increase to unusually high fertility, in contrast to the view held by most English economic historians, that it was due to falling mortality during the Industrial Revolution. Conclusions are based on material collected from the 1841 census.

A return compiled by the London clergy by order of the King in council to make an estimate of the moderate rental value (i.e. 3/4 of actual value) of the houses in each parish. The list contains householders in 93 of 107 London parishes together with rentals paid for the houses. Serves as a partial directory and valuation list for London during the reign of Charles I. Indexed.

64 Dutton, Hely. Statistical survey of the county of Clare, with observations on the means of improvement; drawn up for the consideration, and by the direction of the Dublin society. Dublin: 1808. xxiv, 369, 13 p.
A survey of co. Clare in regard to geography, agriculture, pasture, farms, forestry, manufacturing, education, religion, manners and customs of the people, etc. The emphasis is on agriculture, the author having been commissioned by the Dublin Society to make the survey. His work was hampered by a lack of cooperation from those who were questioned.

Contains a history of epidemics in Ireland; a table of pestilences; an analysis of the Great Famine and of cosmic phenomena; a section on meteorology; a report on deaths in hospitals and sanitary institutions (including asylums), in prisons, prison hospitals, and charitable institutions, and in workhouses; a report on coroners’ inquests; an analysis of tables of pestilences and deaths; and a sanitary report on the city of Dublin.

66 Ireland. Census office. General alphabetical index to the townlands and towns, parished and baronies of Ireland... Dublin: 1861. 968 p.
Shows the number of the sheet of the Ordnance Survey maps in which they appear; the areas of the townlands, parishes and baronies; the county, barony, parish, and poor law union in which the townlands are situated; and the volume and page of the townland census of 1851, which contains the population and number of houses in 1841 and 1851, and the poor law valuation in 1851.

Library has 155 pts. in 24 vols.


An incomplete census return of Ireland; or, as some scholars believe, poll tax returns. Arranged in counties, baronies, parishes, and townlands; and in cities, parishes and streets. Gives names of Titulados (principal persons of standing in the locality, male or female), number of people, and the proportion of English, Scots, and Irish. Also has lists of names and numbers of principal Irish families.

The survey was begun in 1654 to facilitate allotting of Irish land by English Parliaments to officers, soldiers, creditors, etc. of the Commonwealth. Survey of each barony includes description of its meares and bounds, and the nature of its soil; its contents according to the old land measure; the parishes, manors, and castles in the barony; and parish boundaries. Tables (with descriptions relating to tenures or titles under which each denomination was held) show lands comprising the parish, owners, estimated area, what was profitable and unprofitable, and the respective valuations. Land descriptions also include an account of amenities.

From the late 17th or early 18th century copy of the inquisition which opened at Ballinrobe on 31 July 1635. It represents the findings of a jury which set out to describe in detail the ownership of land in co. Mayo over the previous ten years. The most detailed surviving account of ownership of land in the co. prior to the establishment of any plantation. Reflects the medieval pattern of ownership. Arranged by baronies. Shows a great many small freeholders and a few great landowners.

72 The state of the Papist and Protestant proprieties in the kingdom of Ireland, in... 1642, when the then rebellion began; and how disposed in 1653, when the war and rebellion was declared at an end; and how disposed in 1662, upon the Acts of Settlement; and how the proprieties stand this present year 1689... To which is added, a list of the present Nobility of Ireland, Protestant and Papist. London: 1689. 34, 2 p.
Describes the state of Catholic and Protestant proprieties in Ireland: a short survey of the Kingdom of Ireland; the annual value with the value of inheritance in 1641 compared with 1653 settlement and disposal; now disposed in 1662 and 1663 by the Acts of Settlement; and its standing in 1688. Gives losses and gains of both sides in the rebellion, and ends with a plea for justice from the "loyalists" of Ireland to the King. (Those who did not participate in the rebellion felt they were being unduly punished.)