6. Every of the said Undertakers, English or Scottish, before the ensealing of his Letters Patents, shall take the Oath of Supremacy (25), either in the Chancery of England or Ireland, or before the Commissioners to be appointed for establishing of the Plantation, and shall also conform themselves in Religion, according to his Majesty's Laws.

7. The said Undertakers, their Heirs and Assigns, shall not alien or demise their Portions, or any Part thereof to meer Irish (26), or to such Persons as will not take the Oath which the said Undertakers are bound to take in the former Article. And to that End a Proviso shall be inserted in their Letters Patent.

8. Every Undertaker shall, within two years, plant or place a competent number of English and Scottish Tenants upon his Portion, in such manner as by the Commissioners to be appointed for establishing of this Plantation, shall be prescribed (27).

9. Every of the said Undertakers for the space of five years next after the Date of his Letters Patents shall be resident in Person himself upon his Portion, or place some such other Person thereupon as shall be allowed by the State of England and Ireland, who shall be likewise resident there during the said five years, unless by reason of sickness, or other important cause, he be believed by the deputy and council of Ireland to absent himself for a time (28).

military officers, and having always been in the habit of having their dwellings well stored with weapons. The regulation, however, which was finally required on this important matter was, that each undertaker of 2,000 acres must have, in his house or castle, 12 muskets and 12 calivers (short guns, or blunderbusses), to arm 24 men for defence; each undertaker of 1,500 was required to have in store 9 muskets and 9 calivers; whilst the undertaker of 1,000 acres was supposed to be sufficiently provided, if he had six of each kind.

(25). *Supremacy.*—The imposition of this oath was intended to prevent the possibility of any English or Scottish papists getting into Ulster as undertakers. By this oath such persons would have been required to renounce the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. It was first imposed by Henry VIII., in 1537; then repealed in the third and fourth year of Philip and Mary; and re-enacted by the Parliament of Ireland in the 2nd year of Elizabeth (1560). Curiously enough, the majority of that Parliament were Roman Catholics; but they were induced to yield to this grand infliction upon themselves and their church at large by a guarantee from the Deputy Sussex that it would be kept in abeyance! During Elizabeth's reign the taking of this oath does not appear to have been enforced; but in the reign of James I., the supremacy oath was exacted pretty generally, in addition to other inflictions.

(26). *Meer Irish.*—This 'condition' was making 'surety doubly sure,' as from an early period of the English rule in Ireland, the 'meer Irish' were prohibited from purchasing, although the oppressive law had no practical existence anywhere beyond the Pale. It remained, however, on the Statute Book, to be used when and wherever it could be enforced. Though the English might take from the Irish, the latter could not, either by gift or purchase, take any from the English. The Rolls of Parliament are crowded with illustrations of this fact. In the year 1612, Davys framed an act abolishing this distinction, but the prohibition against the Irish practically continued, for by these plantation 'orders and conditions' the English and Scotch were forbidden to convey any lands taken from the natives back to the native Irish. Thus, the Irish were always losing, and the English always gaining by every change. In the time of the Commonwealth this oppressive law was not only continued, but extended to the whole nation. After the war of 1690, the English Parliament further enacted that the Irish then were incapable of purchasing, or holding even as tenants, any quantity of land greater than two acres!

(27). *Prescribed.*—In Chichester's strictures, he did not hesitate to pronounce the time thus allowed too short for this process of transplanting, and particularly as it required to be undertaken in connection with other tedious and expensive operations. The time, in this instance, was also extended, so as to meet the wishes of undertakers.

(28). *For a time.*—The substitute for the undertaker, thus permitted on certain conditions, was in accordance with suggestions from Chichester and others. The deputy truly said that "to tie men of quality to be so long resident on the place [as five years], may rather overthrow than further the plantation, for no wise man will be bound to perform that article, and some may do it better by friends or substitutes than by themselves." Bacon, referring to this point, in the Tract already quoted, says: —"There is a clause wherein the undertakers are restrained that they shall execute the plantation in person; from which I must dissent, if I will consent with the grounds I have already taken. For, it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, diseasements, and adventures of going thither in person; but rather, I suppose many will undertake portions as an advancement of their younger children or