

number of houses exempted must be more considerable, but the population is so scattered, that very little accurate information could be obtained of the number of inhabitants. they consist of farmers, agricultural labourers, common mechanics, shop keepers, colliers, file cutters, nailers, and workers at the iron manufactures: a cotton mill was lately erected here, but it is not yet begun to work: women spin worsted, and a little lint. Nail and tiles are the principal manufactures in the former, a man can earn from 1s. 10s. a week, and in the latter, about 10s. 6d. a week: work is usually performed by the piece, and paid according to the quantity of nail, or tiles that are made in a day: agricultural labourers are paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day: women, by spinning, earn from 3d. to 5d. a day.

The prices of provisions are:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	2	6	the stone of 14 lb.
Flour	-	0	2	5	to 0	2	8 ditto.
Butter	-	0	0	10	— 0	0	10½ the lb. of 16 oz.
Beef	-	0	0	1	— 0	0	7 ditto.
Mutton	-	0	0	5	— 0	0	5½ ditto.
Veal	-	0	0	4	— 0	0	5 ditto.
Pork	-	0	0	5	— 0	0	5½ ditto.
Bacon	-	0	0	0	— 0	0	8 ditto.
Old milk	-	0	0	0	— 0	0	0½ the quart, no new milk sold here.
Potatoes	-	0	0	10	— 0	1	3 the peck, Winchester measure.
Wheat	-	0	8	6	— 0	9	0 the Winchester bushel.
Oats	-	0	0	0	— 1	5	0 the quart.
Barley	-	2	0	0	— 2	5	0 ditto.
Malt	-	2	14	0	— 2	16	0 ditto.
Eggs, five for	0	0	0	— 0	0	2	

Oat-bread is very generally used among the labouring Poor: they eat water-pottage twice, and sometimes three times, a day. it is made with boiling water, oatmeal, and onions; to which sometimes a little butter is added: the proportions of oatmeal and butter have been much lessened since the rise in the price of those articles took place; and it is not an uncommon

an uncommon thing, at this season, for the Poor to live partly on nettles¹ which they boil, and season with a little salt and pepper.

Of the Poor, 64 are maintained in a work-house; 96 have regular weekly pensions; and 38 receive occasional assistance from the parish. About half the out poor have families.

The Poor were farmed last year, and still continue under the care of a contractor: he received £760. for the year ending in 1794; and is to receive £860. for the present year, at the expiration of which, the parish intend to take their Poor into their own hands. The parish pay all expences of removals, parades, meetings, and law-charges.

The work-house stands in a good situation; and the lodging-rooms are tolerably comfortable, but not sufficiently sub-divided. There are 5 or 6 beds in each room, and two or three paupers sleep in a bed. The beds are filled with chaff, and have, each, 2 sheets, 1 blanket, and 1 rug. The pillows are stuffed with chaff. Very little work is done, as the Poor in the house are mostly old people and children. a few spin worsted and lint. No account is kept of the mortality.

The following is the usual Bill of Fare observed in the Work-house:

	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage and bread.		Butcher's meat, potatoes, broth and bread.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Bread and butter, 2 oz of butter to each adult.	Milk pottage and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Puddings with sauce and beer.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Puddings, &c.	Same as Monday.

Oat-bread is generally used; but sometimes wheaten bread is provided. Certificates are rarely granted. One certificate, perhaps, and one removal, occur in the course of a twelvemonth: a contest takes place not oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

¹ This is not the only parish in which the Poor have been reduced to live on nettles. In the statistical account of the parish of Linton, it is said, that in 1792, three people were discovered living on nettles, or potatoes, without meal, and were relieved; particularly one poor householder, who was reported to the minister as sick and starving. He was found exhausted with hunger; and said, that he felt an overcasting at his heart, and his lights were ny ready to lose the staff. Statistical Account of Scotland, I. 145.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £2. an acre; the average about £1. 1s. The estates of the Duke of Norfolk, who is the principal proprietor, are supposed to be much under-let, and not to average above 15s. or 16s. an acre. The land-tax produces £223. 12s.; and is raised at about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the net rental. Before the enclosure took place, two-thirds of the tithes belonged to the Duke: but on the enclosure, he accepted a composition, which was settled according to the value of the land, and amounts, in some places, to 11d.; and in others, 12s. 6d. an acre; but is not variable, like a corn rent. The Vicar was entitled to a third of the tithes; in lieu of which, he received an allotment of land. Of four Friendly Societies in this parish, one has been established many years; and consists of 200 members: the others have been instituted very lately, and, as yet, contain but few members.

There are two charities in this parish for poor widows, who are provided with an apartment, and from £4. to £5. a year, each. There is a free-school for 28 poor boys; the master of which receives a salary of 20 guineas a year. £39. a year, the amount of various donations, are annually distributed amongst such of the Poor as do not receive parochial assistance.

Last winter, the principal inhabitants supplied the necessitous with coals, and subscribed £160. which were expended in meal and other necessaries.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Expenses for the Poor, in the Parish of ECCLESFIELD.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Expenses to the Poor.
1774	148	09	32	
1775	120	80	31	<i>L. s. d.</i>
1776	145	88	38	521 5 7
1777	151	89	52	623 2 3
1778	"	58	28	572 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1779		94	41	657 14 2
1780		90	50	647 8 11
1781		07	50	715 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782		96	38	No accounts.

These are the expenses for the Poor in the year ending in April 1776, and so on, in the following years.

Years.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Expences for the Poor.			
				£.	s.	d.	
1783	39	85	44	792	1	0	From the two last years expenditure £150. were paid to commissioners for making a new rate.
1784	66	125	63	640	1	6	
1785	47	82	52	704	14	11	
1786	72	122	53	797	19	7	
1787	51	117	51	818	7	4½	
1788	77	102	39	767	7	5½	
1789	56	127	38	877	13	0½	
1790	72	99	43	1013	19	6	
1791	61	99	33	825	8	0	
1792	60	120	52	872	19	6½	
1793	82	107	51	1036	1	9	
1794	73	—	41	945	8	2	

£945. 8s. 2d. are collected at about 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental.

April, 1795.

GREAT DRIFFIELD.

THE lordship of Driffeld extends 3 miles from north to south, and 2 miles from east to west; and contains, by admeasurement, 4977 acres 3 roods and 39 perches: two thirds of which are usually kept in tillage, and the remainder in grass.

The population has increased much, of late years; and, at present, amounts to rather more than 1600 inhabitants: Secularians are not very numerous; there are, here, one Anabaptist, and 1 Methodist congregation: the latter is the most numerous.

The inhabitants were chiefly agriculturists, till within the last 4 years; since which time, a few persons have obtained employment from Wansford cotton manufactory, which is situated about 4 miles from Driffeld. There is no manufacture within this parish; but one was erected close upon the borders, about 3 years ago, for spinning worsted, which is likely to prove of very great utility to the industrious poor.

160 houses pay the window-tax; there are about 50 small cottages which have never been assessed.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. the lb.; mutton, 6d. ditto; pork, 8d. ditto; veal, 7d. ditto; lamb, 8d. ditto; vegetables are very plentiful and cheap: wheat, £ 3. 10s. the quarter; barley, £ 1. 7s. ditto; oats, from 16s. to 17s. the quarter: these three last articles have lately all been used for bread.

The price of labour is very fluctuating: last year, a good labourer earned upwards of £ 18.; and in the present year, wages have much advanced with the very high price of provisions: the usual diet of labourers consists of barley bread, potatoes, milk, and, perhaps, 2 lbs. of butcher's meat, once a week, when they can afford it.

There are 12 inns or ale-houses, and one Friendly Society, consisting of 110 members: their funds are in a flourishing state: they had their rules confirmed by the magistrates in 1795.

The rent of land varies much; but from the best information that could be obtained, the average price may be stated to be from 10s. to 12s. an acre.

Here are 14 large farms; the remainder of the land is divided into small parcels, to suit the convenience of tradesmen and mechanics. The customary mode of cultivation observed here is, two crops and a fallow: immediately after the fallow, and sometimes after a crop of grass-seeds, they sow wheat; after which, are sown, sometimes barley, and sometimes oats, or turnips. Several experiments have been tried, by planting potatoes, and then sowing a crop of wheat immediately after: but this has not answered the expectation of the farmers.

When the commons and open fields were enclosed, in 1742, the commissioners appointed a fixed money payment for the great tithes; but the small tithes are still taken in kind.

There are only 3 Paupers at present in the Poor-house: many receive relief at their own houses, which appears to be more convenient and desirable to them; and, at the same time, to be not disadvantageous to the parish.

*A Table of Baptisms, Burials, marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of
GREAT DRIFFIELD.*

Year.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.	Poor's Rates.	Net sum expended on the Poor.	Rate in the pound upon the assessed rental.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.				
1720	13	13	26	17	14	31	—	—	£. s. d.	s. d.
1740	10	3	13	9	13	22	5	—	—	—
1760	8	10	18	7	5	12	8	—	21 19 0	0 10½
1775	24	15	39	8	5	13	7	—	91 6 8	—
1776	9	17	26	11	12	23	13	—	96 6 10	4 5
1777	16	32	48	17	16	33	6	—	} Defaced.	{ A work-house erected this year, the expense of which was paid by instalments.
1778	9	12	21	8	8	16	8	—		
1779	17	16	33	6	8	14	9	—	114 0 0	—
1780	23	22	45	9	10	19	10	—	94 1 2	—
1781	14	18	32	6	8	14	5	—	92 7 8½	—
1782	12	19	31	11	11	22	4	—	164 11 10	7 0
1783	13	12	25	9	13	22	4	—	104 3 10	4 10
1784	16	20	35	12	4	16	8	—	95 19 0	—
1785	12	22	34	10	10	20	8	—	87 18 7	—
1786	14	17	31	7	11	18	6	—	101 6 6½	4 5
1787	13	17	30	9	7	16	7	—	83 12 5	—
1788	13	24	37	11	10	21	5	—	88 4 11	—
1789	16	17	33	9	9	18	8	—	94 9 5	—
1790	16	19	35	16	4	20	8	—	67 10 0	—
1791	15	19	34	14	12	26	9	—	74 1 0	—
1792	13	20	33	10	9	19	8	—	95 0 0	—
1793	21	18	39	11	13	24	11	—	115 7 4½	—
1794	14	22	36	13	10	23	16	—	117 17 6	—
1795	25	26	51	22	23	45	9	—	99 19 4½	—

The Rates in each year, here mentioned, only differ a few shillings from the sum placed opposite their respective years in the next column.

All accounts of the Poor's Rates in this parish, previous to this year 1760, are lost.

The above account of the baptisms, burials, and marriages, is taken from the 1st of January to the last of December, both days inclusive. The Poor's rate-year, 1720 for instance, begins at Easter 1720. and ends at Easter 1721; and so on.

July, 1796.

HALIFAX.

THE township of Halifax is situated in the parish of the same name^a; it contains about 1120 acres. About 3 years ago, the population was estimated at 1800 families; but the parish officers think, that, in consequence of the stagnation of trade, and the great drain of men, occasioned by the war, the present number of families does not exceed 1700^b. 550 houses pay the window-tax. There are 76 ale-houses in the township.

The prices of provisions are:

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Oatmeal from	0	0	to	2	8 the stone of 16 lb
Flour ———	3	0	—	3	6 the stone.
Potatoes ———	0	8	—	0	9 the stone.
Butter ———	0	0	—	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 oz.
Beef ———	0	4	—	0	8 16 oz.
Mutton ———	0	0	—	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Veal ———	0	0	—	0	5 ditto.
Bacon ———	0	7	—	0	8 ditto.
Pork ———	0	0	—	0	6 ditto.

Butcher's meat is very generally used by labourers: their wives and children drink tea twice a day.

^a The parish of Halifax consists of 26 townships, or hamlets, and is supposed to be equal in size to the whole county of Rutland. It is about 17 miles in length, and 11 in breadth.

^b It was impossible, either at Bradford, or at Halifax, to form any conclusions respecting the population, from the number of births or burials in the parish registers. The Dissenters at Halifax, of various denominations, are extremely numerous, and probably outnumber those who are of the Established Church: most of their chapels have burying grounds, but some of them bury and christen at the church; and as baptisms and burials, from the various chapels, in the parish, are promiscuously inserted in the registers, it would have been a work of infinite trouble to have selected the names of those who were christened or buried from the township of Halifax; and, after all, the information would have been very inconclusive, as it is impossible to determine what proportion of Dissenters bury and christen at their own chapels.

The woollen manufacture has flourished here for three centuries: the principal fabrics are tammies, callimancoes, ruffs, broad and narrow cloths. They are generally woven by poor manufacturers, and sold in an unfinished state to the merchants, who dye and prepare them for foreign and home consumption. The cloth-hall at Halifax, in which the rough cloths are exposed to sale, is 300 feet in length by 240 in breadth: the cost of the building was £12,000: the value of the goods exhibited there often amounts to £50,000. The hall contains 25 different rooms, in which the manufactures of the town and neighbourhood are exposed to sale. It is open each Saturday at 10 o'clock, and is shut two hours after. Those who purchase before, or after the market, are liable to a penalty.

Agricultural labourers receive from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day, and two pints of beer, but no victuals. It is a very general practice in this part of the country, to allow drink, both in the forenoon and afternoon, to labourers of every description; and the custom has taken root so deeply, that it would be difficult to eradicate it. Weavers are paid from 7s. to 11s. a week, wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. a week; masons, joiners, and carpenters, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day; tailors are paid from 10d. to 1s. 1d. a day, with victuals; ploughmen, by the year, receive £12., together with diet, lodging, and washing.

The present war has affected the manufactures of this place, and reduced the price of labour; especially of weaving and spinning: many poor women, who earned a bare subsistence by spinning, are now in a very wretched condition.

The rent of land in this township, is from £3. to £5. an acre. Farms are mostly small, and occupied by manufacturers, who usually keep a cow or two, for the use of their families. The land is chiefly in grass: meadows are watered at proper seasons: oats, barley, clover, wheat, and turnips, are cultivated. The land-tax produces £311. 10s. 11d. A modus of £3. a year is paid by the inhabitants of the township, in lieu of all tithes.

89 Paupers of this township are, at present, in the work-house, an old, small, and inconvenient building: of these, 42 are under 12, and 20 under 6 years of age: one-third of the whole number are lunatic. The women and children spin worsted: some of the men are employed in various work, in different parts of the town. The whole earnings amount to about £1. 15s. or £2. a week.

Those who are able to work out of doors, in the kitchen, or in other house business, are allowed butcher's meat, for dinner, every day in the week. Others have meat dinners on Sundays and Thursdays; except children, who receive pudding instead of boiled meat. The dinners, on the other 5 days of the week, are, potatoes, butter, and milk, or beer, with a slice of bread; or, broth and cold meat, with bread and beer. The usual breakfasts are hasty-pudding; or boiled milk and bread; or broth and bread. Working people receive a pint of beer, each, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the same quantity at 4 in the afternoon. Those who have been used to tobacco, are allowed $\frac{1}{4}$ a lb. a month; snuff-takers receive $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. of snuff every month. women are often permitted to spin, in order to enable themselves to purchase tea. The Poor, in the house, breakfast at 7, dine at 12, and sup at 6 o'clock.

260 out-poor, (of whom, 180 have families,) receive weekly pensions. Of the above number, 50 are bastards, for whose maintenance the township is generally indemnified by the putative fathers. Some idea of the usual description of persons, who receive relief in this township, may be formed from the subjoined list, which was transcribed from an account published by the overseers in 1787. It's form, I think, might be adopted with great advantage, in every populous parish in the kingdom.

OCTOBER 24, 1787	Age	Infirmities.	No of Children, and their ages	Place of Abode	At per week
Atkinson Tempe. child	—	—	—	Baldon	1 3
Akeroyd Thomas	71	a palsy fit	—	Syddall-hall Southwram	1 0
Brookbank John	74	almost blind	—	Salt-hill	1 0
Jayce Betty	77	blind	—	North alm-house	2 6
Bevaly Edward	52	bad sight	9 7 5 3 2	Weathercock-hold	1 0
Brookbank John, jun.	45	—	9 9 6 4 1	Greenat Green	2 1 0
Brear John	36	—	17 9 5 2	Cinderhill, Southwram	1 0
Brooke Simon's widow	81	—	—	Hornforth	1 6
Briarly Edward's widow	46	—	8 7 2	Ratrick	1 9
Butterfield Obadiah	65	albina	—	Chapel Town	0 6
Brooke William's widow	44	—	10 3	Bottom of church-yard	1 8
Bradley Samuel's widow	81	deaf	—	Hewley	1 0
Dear Milley's daughter	37	troubled with fits	—	Haley-hill, Northwram	1 0
Brons Betty's child	23	—	a bastard, 4	Quaker's Fold	1 0
Brooke Benjamin	24	lame	not married	Kethley Newbridge	1 0
Barran Mary	50	nearly blind	not married	Shen-lyke	0 9
Brier Joseph	60	old age	—	Long-cross-lane bottom	1 0
Brook Betty	61	infirm	—	Little Green	1 0
Beverley Sarah	27	—	a bastard, 3	Eliannah Wild's yard	1 0
Brear Thomas's widow	48	—	—	Berry-lane	1 0
Baillou Michael	66	—	—	Smith-Rake	1 0
Barran Benjamin's widow	24	—	2	Kochdale	1 0

October 24, 1787.	Ages	Infirmities.	No. of Children, and their ages.	Place of Abode.	At per week.
Croftley Samuel	56	blind		Bottom of Petticoat-lane	2 6
Crapper Eli	43		9 8 6 5 4 1	Berry lane	2 0
Cowman Mary			a bastard	Swarby bridge	1 0
Croftley John's widow	40		2 bastards, 4	Top of Silver-street	1 0
Crowther John's children			7 4	Old Bank, Wakefield	1 6
Crapper John	37		10 6 4 2	King-croft's	0 6
Collingwood John	74	bad sight		Southowram Town	1 0
Collingwood Samuel's boy	13	evil		Little Green	0 6
Chew William's widow	39		8 7	Pinfold	1 0
Carleton Susan			2 bastards, 4	Mr. Hodgson's yard	1 0
Chabtree Mary			2 bastards, 3	Onden	1 0
Chadwick William's widow	44		9	Hunflit	1 0
Cockcroft Mary	41		a bastard, 3	Church-lane	1 3
Croftley Betty	23		a bastard, 1	Bottom of Pettycoat lane	1 0
Crapper Henry	53	wife paralytic fit	13 10	Southowram bank	2 0
Chapman Dolly			a bastard, 5	Ilksworth	1 0
Douglas John	75	blind		Dunkirk	1 0
Dennis Lea	74			Quaker's-fold	0 6
Douglas John	48	bad eyes	11 5 5 4 2 1	Smyth-flake	1 3
Dean Sarah, now married	70		2 bastards, 8 5	Upper end of Silver-street	1 0
Dean Mary			a bastard, 3	Cow Green	1 0
Dennis Richard	72			Weathercock-fold	1 3
Dean John					
Farrar Samuel	49	a bad leg	11 7 5 1	Darclough	1 6
Fluckroft John's widow	34		7 5	Wardend	1 0
Farrar Grace	49	decline		Bottom Chapel Town	2 0
Fryer Catherine	64			Swawden Wells	0 6
Garnet Caleb's widow	48		13, nearly innocent	Church lane, low fold	0 9
Grimshaw John	41		11 6 7 4	Jumples Mill	0 6
Garforth Philip's widow	37		9 7 5	Bull Green	1 6
Gledhill Jonathan	47	bad sight	10 7 4	King-croft's lane	1 0
Green Mary	47	one leg		Berry-lane	1 6
Gawkröger with mother			a bastard, 7 8	Scout-hall, Northowram	0 6
Holden Grace	33		2 bastards, 6 3	Bottom of Town	1 9
Hodgson John's wife		soldier	a bastard, 2	King-croft's-lane	0 6
Hemmingsway Reuben's widow	77	old age		Hatter's-fold	1 6
Holmes Betty and Mary	74			Rat-row	2 0
Holbrook Ann		ulcer in her face	11 9 8 7 7 4 1	Isle of Man	0 9
Hallstead Henry	43		8	Glazing-mill	1 6
Haper Jeremiah's child			8 5 3	George Green's fold	0 6
Hirst William's widow	49		7 5 3	Deacelough	2 0
Harger Thomas's widow	34	scorbutic	7 5 3 2	Hungerhill	5 0
Holden William	39		a bastard, 2	Bottom of Town	0 6
Hollas Mary	34		not married	King-croft's-lane	1 0
Hoslen Mary	32	troubled with fits	a bastard, 4	North-gate	0 9
Holt Martha's child				Thief-lane	1 0
Higham Robert's widow	44	blind		Church-yard bottom	1 0
Holmes Benjamin's widow	36		9 2	Leeds	1 0
Hargreave's child			a bastard	Rastrick	1 0
Holbrook Thomas	63			Berry-lane	2 0
Hellwell's child				Warley	0 6
Kerfoot James	64		2 innocents, 4 3	Upper Scarr-hill	2 0
Kenton Thomas	19	evil		Savil Green	0 6
Lumley Samuel	39		9 2 1	Senior Fold	2 0
Luckin John's child			5	Chapel Town	0 6
Lord Betty	35		a bastard, 6	Elland	0 6

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Oct 14, 1837.	Age	Infirmity	No. of Children, and the ages.	Place of Abode.	At per week
John J. widow	30	infirm	1 1	Windhill-lane	0 9
John J. widow	31	infirm	8 6	Haley-hill, Northowram	0 6
John J. widow	32	infirm		Huddersfield	1 6
John J. widow	33	infirm		Windhill-lane	1 0
John J. widow	34	infirm	2 1	Church lane	2 0
John J. widow	35	infirm		Wyre-lane	0 4
John J. widow	36	infirm		Oven Clark bridge	0 8
John J. widow	37	infirm	a ballard, 6	Weathercock-fold	1 0
John J. widow	38	infirm	a ballard, 3	King-croft lane	1 0
John J. widow	39	infirm	a ballard, 1	Green's Fold	0 6
John J. widow	40	infirm	2 ballards, 9 6	Blackmond-well	1 0
John J. widow	41	infirm		Bladford	1 0
John J. widow	42	infirm		Savil-green	0 6
John J. widow	43	infirm	5 3 1	Kighly	2 6
John J. widow	44	infirm	a ballard, 5	Sh. belongs to Southowram	0 6
John J. widow	45	infirm		Mr. James Finner's fold	1 0
John J. widow	46	infirm		Luddenden	1 6
John J. widow	47	infirm	10 8 6 3 1	In Coulson's yard	1 6
John J. widow	48	infirm	13 7	Pollan lane	0 9
John J. widow	49	infirm	13 9 9 6	Pillars, Southowram	2 6
John J. widow	50	infirm		Opposite Old Cow and Calf	0 9
John J. widow	51	infirm	13, infirm	North bridge	0 6
John J. widow	52	infirm		Stone-Trough	1 0
John J. widow	53	infirm		Patticoot-lane	1 0
John J. widow	54	infirm		File of Man	1 6
John J. widow	55	infirm	11 9 6 4 2	Chapel town	1 6
John J. widow	56	infirm	1 4 1	Sowerby	1 6
John J. widow	57	infirm	5 4 4 2	Idle of Man	2 6
John J. widow	58	infirm	a ballard, 5	Bottom of Town	1 0
John J. widow	59	infirm	a ballard, 2	Chapel town	1 0
John J. widow	60	infirm	9 4 1	Pitch fold, Southowram	1 3
John J. widow	61	infirm		Cripple-gate	1 0
John J. widow	62	infirm	a ballard, 6	Back of Houses	1 0
John J. widow	63	infirm		Hunfworth	0 9
John J. widow	64	infirm	5 3	Warley	1 6
John J. widow	65	infirm	8 6 4	Berry-lane	2 0
John J. widow	66	infirm	a ballard, 1	Hill-side James Newson's	1 0
John J. widow	67	infirm	8 6 4 1	Chapel-yard	3 0
John J. widow	68	infirm		Samuel Hodgson's yard	1 6
John J. widow	69	infirm	a ballard, 1	Berry-lane	1 0
John J. widow	70	infirm	10 8 6 4 1	Chapel-town	0 9
John J. widow	71	infirm	unmarried	North-bridge	0 6
John J. widow	72	infirm	a ballard, 5	Green-lane, Northowram	1 0
John J. widow	73	infirm	a ballard, 1	St. John's-lane	1 0
John J. widow	74	infirm	9 6 2	Deansclough	1 0
John J. widow	75	infirm		Batter's Fold	1 6
John J. widow	76	infirm		Primrose Alley	1 6
John J. widow	77	infirm		With Nanny Aked	1 6
John J. widow	78	infirm		Southowram-bank	0 9
John J. widow	79	infirm	a ballard	King-croft-lane	1 0
John J. widow	80	infirm	14 12	Harwood-well	0 9
John J. widow	81	infirm	3	Back-lane	0 9
John J. widow	82	infirm		Deansclough	0 6
John J. widow	83	infirm	5 5 3 1	Harwood-well	3 0

October 14, 1787.	Age.	Infirmities.	N ^o . of Children and their ages.	Place of Abode.	At per week.
Thorp Abraham	36	wife evil	10 8 4	Chapel town	1 6
Turner Honor	38		8	Mr. H. dyson's fold	1 7
Walsh Joseph	40	bad sight	13 9	Lick's live	1 0
Wriglesworth Sarah	41	troubled with fits	unnamed	Pick's new Saw ^y green	0 6
Walsh Sarah	—		a ballard, 6	Church, n ^y	1 0
Walker James	48	bad sight	—	Le wis George f ^l l	1 0
Worsnip John's Widow	75		—	By J. Paul's, North gate	1 0
Watson William	45		5 3	Southowram-bank	1 0
Walsh Moses	36		9 7 5	Th. and Lough	1
Wriglesworth James	—		6 2 1	Rt. row	—
Walsh James	75	wife infirm	—	Cl. tick gates	1 0
Walker John's widow	49	infirm	—	Lower fold	0 9
Whipp Betty	61	palsy fit	—	Crisl void	2 6
Walsh Timothy	64	wife paralytic	—	Isle of Man	0 9
Watson Isaac's widow	76	bad leg	—	Savil-green	0 6
Watson John	74		—	Southowram bank	1 6
Whitaker Sarah	75		—	B. Chapel town	1 0
Woodhead Jonas's widow	79		—	Clayton	1 0
Walker Thomas's wife	—	foldier	—	Huddersfield	1 0
Wood John	43	asthma	5 3	Lower fold	1 0
Wood Abraham's widow	21		5 1	North-gate	1 6
Wilson James's wife	—		6 3 2 wk.	George Green's fold	2 0
Young Betty	34		a ballard, 3	Berry-lane	0 9

Certificates are not granted, at present; only 3 have occurred during the last 18 years. Removals are very rare, and the expence arising from this branch of parochial administration very trifling. This is probably owing to the caution and judgment of the present overseer, who has been in office above 18 years: he formed a society of the officers of all the adjoining parishes and townships, who agreed, that all cases of dispute, relative to the settlement of their Paupers, should be referred to them collectively; and that their respective parishes and townships should acquiesce in the determination of the majority.

Table of Assessments and Disbursements in the Township of HALIFAX.

Years.	Assessments.			Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound on the rack or net rental	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ending in 1759	433	3	5½	—	—	—	1	8½
1775	1205	4	0	1175	9	2½	2	10½
1776	954	9	0	982	2	2	2	3
1777	965	2	9	907	14	9½	2	3
1778	1185	13	3	1036	11	1½	2	9
1779	894	4	0	841	13	8½	2	0
1780	804	8	7½	986	10	11	1	9

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Years.	Assessments.			Dish scerents			Rate in the Pound on the rack or net rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1781	927	2	0	984	3	3	2	0
1782	1057	7	9	950	18	9½	2	3
1783	1067	3	6	1047	3	11½	2	3
1784	1018	16	7½	1053	9	1	2	1½
1785	1043	3	3	1003	3	5	2	1½
1786	870	19	6	1040	1	1	1	9
1787	1252	2	6	1213	11	9	2	6
1788	1138	15	0	1231	17	7½	2	3
1789	1257	7	6	1174	6	10	2	6
1790	1267	11	8	1452	17	10	2	6
1791	1281	5	0	1447	9	11	2	6
1792	1190	11	9	1173	3	0½	2	3
1793	1090	2	0	1180	2	4	2	0
1794	1058	8	0	1586	5	1	3	0

A donation of £19. a year is added to the above assessments: during the last 19 years, the Poor have also received the benefit of another bequest of £48. 6s. a year: a small piece of land, made use of by the work-house, belongs to the township, and is worth £14. a year. 5 poor children, belonging to Halifax, are maintained by a charity, till 14 years of age.

The master of the work-house, who is also clerk of the town, and standing overseer, receives a salary of £65 15s. a year. During the last 8 years, about £95. a year have been paid out of the Rates for constable's fees, or, what is called, estreat money.

10 Friendly Societies meet here. they contain about 1500 members, half of which reside in the neighbouring townships. Four are male clubs, and only admit members from their own line of employment. The following are the principal rules in the Master-workmen's Society: They meet once a month; spend 2d.; put 1s. into the box; pay 7s. 8d. admission-money, of which 2d. are spent in liquor; allow sick members, (of 18 months standing,) 8s. a week, for one year; and 4s. a week, afterwards; £5. are paid on the death of a free member: persons above 30 years of age, pay 8s. for every year above that age, in addition to the usual fine for admission: if the stock amounts to more than £100. the overplus is equally divided among the free members, at the anniversary feast.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

THE town of Kingston-upon-Hull is bounded, on the east, by the river Hull, on which it stands; on the south, by the river Humber; on the west, by the lordship of Myton; and on the north, by the lordship of Sculcoats. It is divided into two parishes, viz. the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary; was formerly enclosed by walls, a ditch or fosse, and other military works, and contained within the walls, (which were lately taken down,) an area of about 7½ acres. The county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, lies westward of the town of Hull: it is supposed to contain about 12,000 acres, and comprises the lordship of Myton, and the several townships of Helsle, Auldby, Tranby, Ferriby, Swanland, West-Hlla, Kirk-Ella, and part of Willerby. This district was formerly a part of the county of York, but was separated from it, and, with the town of Hull, formed into a county, by charter of the 25 Hen. VI.

The conjectures of the public respecting the population of Hull having been extremely various, the "Society for Literary Information" in Hull, towards the latter end of the year 1792, (in order to ascertain it beyond a doubt,) took an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, including those of the parish of Sculcoats, which, from its contiguity to Hull, may be considered as a part of the town.

The following is an Abstract of the enumeration:

Families	-	-	-	-	5256
Males	-	-	-	-	10573
Females	-	-	-	-	11713
Total number of inhabitants					22286

Average of Births for the years 1789, 90, 91, and 92.

Trinity Church	-	-	-	-	384½
St. Mary's ditto	-	-	-	-	133
Sculcoats ditto	-	-	-	-	90½
Mr. Lambert's chapel	-	-	-	-	45½
Mr. Beverley's ditto	-	-	-	-	41
Mr. Green's ditto	-	-	-	-	31
Mr. Beaton's ditto	-	-	-	-	20
Quakers	-	-	-	-	5
Jews	-	-	-	-	2

Total - 752

5 N 2

Average

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Average Burials for the same periods.

Trinity Church	-	-	-	400 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Mary's ditto	-	-	-	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sculcoats	-	-	-	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quakers	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jews	-	-	-	1
				662 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average of Inhabitants.

To a family	-	-	-	47 $\frac{2}{5}$
Births	-	-	1 in	29 $\frac{6}{10}$
Burials	-	-	1 in	33 $\frac{6}{10}$
Number of females more than males	-	-	-	1140*
Number of houses in Hull, exclusive of Sculcoats, that pay the house or window-tax, viz.				
Single tenements	-	-	-	1607
Double ditto	-	-	-	109
Total	-	-	-	1716 ¹

* Some idea of the great increase of Hull, since the year 1781, and of its comparative opulence at that period, may be formed from the following list of our provincial towns, containing 400 houses, and upwards, chargeable to the duties on houses and windows. It is taken from an account presented to the House of Commons in 1781.

	No of houses chargeable to the duties on houses and windows		No. of houses chargeable to the duties on houses and windows
Liverpool	3974	Wolverhampton	683
Bristol	3947	Yarmouth	683
Manchester	2519	Lancaster	604
Norwich	2302	Shelds	578
Birmingham	2291	Wakefield	544
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2219	Newark	538
Sheffield	2092	Southampton	535
Leicester	1581	Mansfield	510
Leeds	1529	Warrington	479
Hull and county	1370	Halifax	440
Shrewsbury	904	Tiverton	435
Covenary	890	Carlisle	430
Colchester	828	Windfor	428
Bereford	810	Lichfield	407
Sunderland	792	Bradford (Yorkshire)	403
Northampton	706	Preston	402

See Parliamentary Register, i. 308.

It is not known, with certainty, what number of houses in Hull are exempted from the house or window-tax.

By the Act of Parliament for laying a duty on inhabited houses, houses of less value than £ 5 per ann. are not rateable to that tax¹; but to the window-tax they are rateable, let their value be ever so small.²

It has been the custom in Hull, not to rate any person to the Poor's Rate, unless they were legally settled in Hull, or rented £ 10. a year, or were not likely, (when the rental was less than £ 10. per ann.) to become chargeable; but as no settlement is gained by being settled, and paying the house and window-duty, it is imagined that fewer, on that account, are exempted from those taxes, than from the Poor's Rate.

As Hull is a large sea-port, the inhabitants in the town are principally engaged in commercial pursuits; and those in the neighbourhood, in agriculture. The principal importations into Hull are, iron from Sweden; iron, timber, hump, and flax, from Russia; and wine, from Spain and Portugal.

There are no woollen nor cotton manufactories in or near Hull; sail-cloth and sackings are manufactured, but the quantity is not very considerable. There are also rope-makers, mast-makers, block-makers; six or seven yard for building, and as many dry docks for repairing ships; two sugar-houses, a soap house, a paper-mill, several mills for bruising rape-see!, and lint-see!, grinding flour, &c., some of which are worked by steam-engines, and the rest by wind.

Both corn and butcher's meat are at this time much higher than at the same season of the year, on an average, for the last 20 years. Middling wheat is from 7s. 10 to 8s. the quarter; beef, from 4d. to about 7d. the pound; and mutton, from 5d. to 6d the pound.

The wages of labourers in the town of Hull are so various, that it is difficult to estimate them, with any accuracy. In the neighbourhood of Hull; the wages of a common agricultural labourer, at this time, are from 1s. 9d. to 2s. the day, but oftener at the latter price than the former. Immediately preceeding 1795, they might be estimated from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. the day. At task-work, a man will earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. the day. The wages of women are from 6d. to 8d. the day. Wages in harvest are higher.

¹ See 19 Geo. 3. c. 59. § 11.

² See 6 Geo. 3. c. 38. 24 Geo. 3. St. 2. c. 38.

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The rental of the town of Hull may be estimated from £35,000. to £40,000. per ann. The rental of the county has not been communicated to me; but, estimating the average rent of land at near £3. an acre, I think it will be nearly equal to the rental of the town.

	£.	s.	d.	
The land-tax for the town of Hull is	1541	16	8	per annum.
For the county + - - -	511	5	8	per annum.
Making together	£2053	2	4	

The different towns in the county are assessed in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.
Anlaby	106	14	0
Hesle	148	12	8
Ferriby	46	13	4
Swanland	110	8	8
West-Ella	25	0	0
Kirk-Ella	34	19	0
Willerby	38	18	0
	£511	5	8

The land, for two or three miles round Hull, is in grass, for the convenience of the inhabitants. The rent of that which is contiguous to the town, is from £4. to £5. an acre. The rent decreases in proportion to the distance of the land from the town. At 4 or 5 miles from Hull, it is about 30s. an acre.

The following is the state of Dissenters in Hull:

Three Independent meeting-houses; attended by very numerous congregations; these are principally of the Calvinistic persuasion; one Presbyterian meeting, said to be of the Socinian cast; one Particular Baptist meeting; one General ditto; one Sandimanian ditto; one Roman Catholic chapel; one Methodist meeting; one ditto, Lady Huntingdon's; one Quakers' meeting.

In the year 1769, there were not more than 5 meeting-houses in the town; their increase is generally imputed to the want of room in the two churches: a third was built in 1791.

In such townships, in the neighbourhood of Hull, as have been enclosed of late years, a compensation has been given for the tithes, either by allotments in land, or money payments; or part in land, and the rest in money. In the open townships, which are still subject to tithes, they are chiefly commuted for. In some few places, the tithes are taken in kind.

The number of licensed ale-houses in Hull, this year, (1796,) are	178
In the county	9
Making together	187

There are but few large farms in the neighbourhood of Hull. The rentals vary much: they are, in general, from £50 to about £200. a year. The tenure, in the neighbourhood of Hull, is, principally, freehold. In Holderness, which lies east of Hull, the tenure, in several townships, is copyhold. The principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. There are but few commons, and little or no waste lands in the neighbourhood of Hull.

The lordship of Sculcoats, which lies to the north, contiguous to the town of Hull, was enclosed above a century ago.

The township of Sutton and Stone Ferry, parts of which extend nearly to the town of Hull, contain about 4180 acres; and were enclosed by Act of Parliament, in 1764.

Myton Carr, which lies to the west, is also contiguous to the town of Hull; contains about 170 acres, and was enclosed by Act of Parliament, about the year 1771. The open fields of Hesle, Anlaby, and Tranby, which lie still further west of Hull, contain about 3640 acres: they were enclosed by Act of Parliament, in 1792. The open fields of West-Ella, Kirk-Ella, and Willerby, lie still further west of Hull, and contain about 1700 acres. An Act has been obtained this year, (1796,) for enclosing them. The fields of Ferriby and Swanland, contain about 4900 acres, and are still open.

In the year 1698, an Act¹ passed for erecting work-houses, and houses

¹ 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 47.

of correction, in the town of Hull, for the better employment and maintenance of the Poor; for which purpose, several persons therein named, were incorporated by the name of "The Governor, Deputy Governor, Assistants, and Guardians of the Poor, to have the care of, and provide for, the maintenance of all the Poor within the town of Hull, of what age or kind soever, except such as should be sufficiently provided for by the charitable gifts of other persons, or in hospitals, or alms-houses."

In the same year, the corporation built a house, called the Charity-Hall, in which the Poor have since been, and continue to be maintained.

As their number increased, several other Acts of Parliament were obtained¹, to empower the corporation to borrow further sums of money beyond what they were authorized to raise by the Act of the 9th and 10th of William the Third.

In "An account² of several work-houses," published in 1732, we have the following interesting detail of the management of the Charity-Hall, during the three first years of the institution :

" Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, "

April 17, 1731.

" IN the ninth and tenth year of King William the Third, anno 1698, an Act of Parliament was procured for this place, much the same as that for Bristol two years before, whereby a corporation is constituted by the name of " Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants, and Guardians of the Poor," consisting of the Mayor, 12 Aldermen for the time being, with 24 other inhabitants, elected, 4 out of each of the six-wards.

The corporation is empowered to raise money by a taxation, for the erecting work-houses, &c. not exceeding £ 2000. ; and likewise money for the maintenance thereof, not exceeding what had been levied for any one of the three years preceding; and to compel poor people, seeking relief, to dwell, and work, in such houses; and to keep children, in order to be placed out apprentices, &c.

By this authority, a convenient house was then built, capable of receiving 170, or 180 persons, called the Charity-Hall, and money raised suffi-

¹ 8 Ann. c. 11.—15 Geo. 2. c. 20.—28 Geo. 2. c. 17.

² P. 171.

cient to defray the charge thereof; but, after this good beginning, part only of the Act being put in execution, the building proved almost useless and the whole management often detrimental to the Poor. So that the house, for many years, was no better than a charity-school for children, while the rest of the Poor were continued on their weekly pensions. For the Act allowing no more money to be raised when the Poor increased, none could receive any pension but upon the death of some other; whence it necessarily followed, that those, who had the best friends, got upon the list; while others, who had the same right, were forced to beg; and every court had a great number of petitions, which they could not answer.

This had been long lamented, and by some thought impossible to be remedied; but, at last, the major part of the corporation resolved to use the method so much recommended by others, and to put the whole of the Act in execution. In order whereunto, we got a master from London, and allowed him £ 40. per annum salary; at whose coming, in January 1727-8, we set immediately about furnishing the house, in the manner he directed, and, in April, took off all the weekly pay; when few of them, that had pay, came into the house, and most of them petitioned in vain against it; the number at first admitted were 101, which number has since increased, and keeps fluctuating, sometimes over or under that number.

The charge, in sitting up the house, was about £ 360., which might have been defrayed by a tax; but we chose rather to try by a voluntary contribution, which was collected from house to house, the week after charity sermons had been preached, by a neighbouring clergyman at both our churches, and by the Dissenters at both their meeting-houses, and amounted to the sum of £ 230. This, with the stock we had before, and some legacies we have received, defrayed the said charge; and our yearly assessment, which is no more than what it was 20 years ago, (though the town is much more populous,) is so easy, that few can desire to have it lessened, the richest not paying above 1s. per week; and, if the event of 2 or 3 years show that a little additional charity will accomplish our design, we doubt not but all our brethren will join their good offices to enable us to bring it to greater perfection. And though our Poor's Rates should not be lessened, we hope to have few or no beggars in our streets, and our Poor comfortably subsisted, so long as the orders we have published shall be duly observed.

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An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Work-house at KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, from Lady-day 1728, to Lady-day 1731.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
Stock in hand at the beginning	—	—	42	1	4½
Rents received in 3 years	—	—	47	16	6
Received from the mayor and burgesses	£ 300	0	0		
Out of which paid to the hospitals	230	4	2		
			69	15	10
The assessments for the Poor in 3 years	—	—	1282	0	10
From the Vicar and church-wardens for collections at sacraments	—	—	117	15	2½
Three extraordinary collections, and other gifts and legacies	—	—	586	7	5
For work done in 3 years	£ 70	10	8½		
For goods sold	—	66	2	8	
			136	13	4½
Received from the Trinity-house towards the maintenance of sailors' poor recommended by them	—	—	18	9	0
Received of lundry persons, for things not above mentioned	—	—	40	2	6
			£ 2341	2	0½

DISBURSEMENTS.

			£.	s.	d.
Paid charges for fitting up the house	—	—	359	4	3½
Salaries for 3 years	—	—	122	0	0
For flesh-meat and marketings	—	—	268	15	3
For pease and oatmeal	—	—	86	17	4
For wheat and rye	—	—	332	15	7½
For cheese and milk	—	—	173	10	4
For cloaths and bedding	—	—	153	7	8½
For fuel	—	—	115	10	9½
To the apothecary and surgeons	—	—	102	17	1
For repairs and assessments	—	—	40	4	11
For goods bought for working up	—	—	78	12	0
For grocers' notes, chandlers' allowances, for encouragement, and before taking into the house, and other things not included in the foregoing articles	—	—	455	3	3
Balance in hand at Lady-day 1731	—	—	52	3	5½
			£ 2341	2	0½

It remains now to give some account of the employment of our Poor, which has been chiefly in spinning flax and jersey, and picking oakum.

The first year and half, or thereabouts, we wrought for any person who employed us, at 4s per gross, for spinning jersey.

5½d. per pound, for spinning flax of 8½d. per pound price; and 5d. per stone, for picking oakum.

But of late we have wrought up only wool, flax, and junk, for our own account, and have now £ 30. value in goods by us; and what linen yarn has been spun for these 2 years past, has been woven, and bleached, for the service of the house. and although, upon examination of the foregoing account, it appears that

	£.	s.	d.
Work done, and goods sold, amount only to	—	136	13 4½
And goods bought, to	—	78	12 0
So that there has only come in neat money for labour	£ 58	1	4½

—yet, when there is added the £ 30. in goods now in hand, and about £ 30. more used in the house, it makes near £ 40. per annum for their work, which is as much as could be expected from so many old, infirm, or so many young, unexperienced, persons.

It is to be noted, that, although, for the 3 last years, the number of the Poor has been, one with another, about 100; yet, at the first, we had 120, and have now but 87; and that we are at a great charge, by people without doots falling ill, which, (by the application of the apothecary, at the physician's direction, and some other assistance we allow them,) has often kept families from us, and has occasioned the apothecary's notes to run so high, that about one-third part has been for people not in the house."

The following table shews the sums raised annually, by virtue of the various Acts relative to the Poor of Hull, from the year 1728, to the year 1796, inclusive.

Year.	£.	s.	d.	Year.	£.	s.
1728	416	0	0	1763	988	0 0
1729	442	0	0	1764	988	0 0
1730	442	0	0	1765	988	0 0
1731	442	0	0	1766	832	0 0
1732	442	0	0	1767	702	0 0
1733	442	0	0	1768	728	0 0
1734	442	0	0	1769	832	0 0
1735	442	0	0	1770	832	0 0
1736	442	0	0	1771	832	0 0
1737	442	0	0	1772	988	0 0
1738	442	0	0	1773	1144	0 0
1739	442	0	0	1774	1144	0 0
1740	442	0	0	1775	1144	0 0
1741	442	0	0	1776	1144	0 0
1742	650	0	0	1777	1144	0 0
1743	643	10	0	1778	1248	0 0
1744	643	10	0	1779	1404	0 0
1745	650	0	0	1780	1456	0 0
1746	650	0	0	1781	1664	0 0
1747	546	0	0	1782	1604	0 0
1748	546	0	0	1783	1976	0 0
1749	650	0	0	1784	1976	0 0
1750	650	0	0	1785	2080	0 0
1751	650	0	0	1786	2288	0 0
1752	650	0	0	1787	2652	0 0
1753	650	0	0	1788	3276	0 0
1754	650	0	0	1789	3276	0 0
1755	975	0	0	1790	3276	0 0
1756	975	0	0	1791	2457	0 0
1757	975	0	0	1792	2457	0 0
1758	1300	0	0	1793	3276	0 0
1759	1000	0	0	1794	4095	0 0
1760	1300	0	0	1795	5616	0 0
1761	1300	0	0	1796	5616	0 0
1762	1300	0	0			

Year ending at
Lady-day.

It appears, from this table, that, in periods of war, the Poor's Rates, in ~~Hull~~, have always greatly increased: this is, probably, owing to a great number of the inhabitants entering, or being impressed, into his Majesty's service; their families, not being left sufficiently provided for, are obliged to apply to the parish for relief.

The method of providing for the Poor, in the Charity-hall, has been found, by experience, to tend greatly to the ease of the inhabitants of the town; and the Poor, (it is said,) receive a more comfortable maintenance than they did before the passing of the Acts above cited.

In the last winter, (1795-6,) the number of persons maintained in the house were about 345; the number this day, (18 June 1796,) amounts to 284; besides which, 900 families, containing about 2600 persons, (men, women, and children,) receive weekly relief out of the house. The out-relief, for the week ending last Saturday, (11 June 1796,) amounted to £4. 2s. 6d. In addition to the above, 102 children are, at this time, nursed out of the house; the expence of which, for the week ending on the 11th of June, amounted to £6. 19s. 3d.

The children in the house are employed in spinning jersey; their earnings amount, annually, to about £110.

The old people tease rope into oakum, for the use of ship-carpenters; their earnings amount, annually, to about £30.

The other persons in the house, that have been brought up to handicraft trades, such as shoe-makers, tailors, &c. are constantly employed in making up, and repairing, cloaths for the Poor, who are maintained in the house.

The women knit all the hosiery, and keep the house clean: the children are instructed in reading and writing. Prayers are read in the house daily; and, on Sundays, all, who are able, attend divine service, in the forenoon, and afternoon, in Trinity Church.

The management of the internal concerns of this house, cannot be spoken of in too high terms. The late Mr. Howard confessed, that the neatness and cleanliness of the poor-house, were a credit to the town. All the rooms are washed, and the bed-cloaths well aired every week. The beds are all taken down once a year.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The following is a Table of the Diet usually observed :

	Breakfast	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday, { Adult, {	Milk and oatmeal 7 oz. of bread.	Adult, { 8 oz. of meat, clear of bone 7 oz. of bread, potatoes.	Adult, { Broth 7 oz. of bread.
Sunday, { Child, {	Milk and oatmeal 5 oz. of bread.	Child, { 4 oz. of meat, 5 oz. of bread potatoes	Child, { Broth: 5 oz. of of bread.
Monday,	Same.	Pease soup.	Adult, { 4 oz. of cheese, 7 oz. of bread.
Tuesday,	Same	Adult, { 11 oz. of flour, made into cake, or dumplings.	Child, Milk and bread.
		Child, { 8 oz. of ditto, made into ditto.	Adult, { Milk and oatmeal, 7 oz. of bread.
Wednesday,	Same.	Adult, { Halfy pudding 2 oz. of treacle, or 1 oz. of butter.	Child, { Milk and oatmeal 5 oz. of bread
		Child, Same.	Same as Monday.
Thursday,	Same.	Same as Sunday	Same as Sunday
Friday,	Same.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Tuesday
Saturday,	Same.	Milk and oatmeal barley, made into frumenty.	Same as Monday.

Births in the Poor-house.

Years.			Births.
1792	—	—	21
1793	—	—	28
1794	—	—	25
1795	—	—	27

The births, for a great number of years past, could not conveniently be obtained, as no regular register is kept of the births and burials in the house.

The births, upon an average, are about 10 in a year: these are almost entirely of bastards of young unmarried girls, sent into the house to lie-in.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, at the Holy Trinity Church in HULL, for different Years, from 1689 to 1795 inclusive.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1689	—	—	178	—	—	252
1690	—	—	167	—	—	187
1709	—	—	137	—	—	157
1710	—	—	157	—	—	204
1719	—	—	154	—	—	244
1720	—	—	149	—	—	280
1729	—	—	142	—	—	293
1730	—	—	183	—	—	216
1739	—	—	196	—	—	243
1740	—	—	192	—	—	210
1750	—	—	—	—	—	279
1751	—	—	—	—	—	231
1752	—	—	245	—	—	344
1753	—	—	243	—	—	362
1755	141	135	276	140	134	274
1756	123	119	242	159	160	319
1757	108	130	238	136	183	319
1758	112	120	232	159	156	315
1759	103	126	229	115	131	246
1760	125	128	253	152	175	327
1761	122	115	237	124	128	252
1762	118	114	232	148	195	343
1763	104	126	230	135	144	279
1764	114	130	244	106	118	224
1765	131	110	241	137	167	304
1766	130	134	264	137	128	265
1767	141	117	258	143	155	298
1768	133	141	274	112	115	227
1769	138	144	282	186	192	378
1770	138	157	295	134	150	284
1771	136	126	262	107	97	204
1772	134	155	289	164	181	345
1773	154	74	228	148	211	359
1774	157	163	325	115	130	245
1775	144	152	296	166	190	356
1776	104	162	326	146	173	319

Years

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS.			Marriages
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	
1777	191	151	342	152	141	293	
1778	151	166	317	188	195	383	
1779	145	166	311	152	167	317	
1780	142	145	287	192	201	391	
1781	141	151	292	176	160	336	
1782	173	165	338	145	164	309	
1783	160	110	270	226	213	439	
1784	168	162	330	170	190	360	
1785	200	188	388	178	156	334	
1786	206	207	413	244	242	486	211
1787	218	194	412	185	186	371	195
1788	196	180	376	250	256	486	185
1789	206	204	410	260	298	558	210
1790	194	177	371	173	210	383	189
1791	175	202	377	195	181	376	201
1792	181	194	375	212	74	286	196
1793	193	191	384	186	199	385	205
1794	195	175	370	304	312	616	204
1795	184	205	389	200	239	439	187
	6289	6216	12505	6833	7197	14030	

A Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages of St. Mary's Church in HULL, for the several Years from 1754 to 1795 inclusive.

Years	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
1754	—	—	65	—	—	48
1755	—	—	59	—	—	59
1756	—	—	57	—	—	81
1757	—	—	59	—	—	63
1758	—	—	55	—	—	73
1759	—	—	65	—	—	57
1760	—	—	62	—	—	79
1761	—	—	59	—	—	87
1762	—	—	53	—	—	81
1763	—	—	66	—	—	85
						Years.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1764	—	—	59	—	—	70	
1765	—	—	62	—	—	76	
1766	—	—	62	—	—	57	
1767	—	—	73	—	—	84	
1768	—	—	87	—	—	70	
1769	—	—	83	—	—	80	
1770	—	—	87	—	—	65	
1771	—	—	98	—	—	64	
1772	—	—	80	—	—	105	
1773	—	—	81	—	—	101	
1774	—	—	94	—	—	85	
1775	—	—	78	—	—	114	
1776	—	—	87	—	—	108	
1777	—	—	98	—	—	110	
1778	—	—	89	—	—	114	
1779	—	—	89	—	—	16	
1780	—	—	75	—	—	109	
1781	—	—	98	—	—	99	
1782	—	—	88	—	—	107	
1783	—	—	95	—	—	157	
1784	—	—	116	—	—	123	
1785	—	—	120	—	—	129	
1786	54	57	111	68	69	137	60
1787	53	71	124	56	82	138	60
1788	54	64	118	78	85	163	54
1789	62	83	145	69	97	166	47
1790	68	65	133	68	61	129	48
1791	58	47	105	78	60	138	57
1792	61	76	137	72	61	133	60
1793	61	58	119	60	65	125	52
1794	67	65	132	115	117	232	60
1795	78	49	127	64	67	131	62
			3750				4338

Most of the Dissenters in Hull baptize, and register baptisms, at their respective chapels; so that the same are not included in the above tables of baptisms at the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. The Quakers and Jews, in Hull, have burial-places of their own; and their burials are not included in the above tables.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

*A Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, at SCULCOATS Church,
for the several Years from 1755 to 1795 inclusive.*

Years	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS			Marriages.
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	
1755	16	8	24	13	10	23	4
1756	8	8	16	12	12	24	10
1757	9	13	22	9	16	26	9
1758	9	14	23	24	18	42	8
1759	13	20	33	12	22	34	6
1760	10	13	23	30	26	56	6
1761	11	11	22	22	25	47	4
1762	13	12	25	24	24	48	7
1763	7	8	15	22	28	50	12
1764	18	15	33	17	25	42	10
1765	6	10	16	32	26	58	4
1766	11	11	22	22	17	39	14
1767	10	22	32	20	25	45	13
1768	11	17	28	17	34	51	8
1769	4	20	24	35	35	70	8
1770	17	19	36	23	21	44	5
1771	11	14	25	22	23	45	8
1772	17	13	30	21	22	43	11
1773	9	17	26	39	29	68	12
1774	23	26	49	22	21	43	11
1775	22	18	40	36	56	92	9
1776	19	29	48	24	18	42	15
1777	14	28	42	32	42	74	12
1778	25	19	44	41	56	97	15
1779	19	33	52	39	38	77	10
1780	22	23	45	38	41	79	9
1781	22	22	44	30	33	63	28
1782	19	15	34	19	33	52	12
1783	29	17	46	46	48	94	23
1784	31	33	64	39	48	87	20
1785	37	27	64	31	39	70	12
1786	35	31	66	62	50	112	18
1787	37	19	56	26	39	65	24
1788	40	32	72	49	55	104	33
1789	34	34	68	77	64	141	37
1790	34	47	81	34	38	72	39
1791	43	53	96	39	43	82	41
1792	50	50	100	61	69	130	48
1793	69	45	114	50	41	91	35
1794	55	59	114	103	78	181	48
1795	57	46	103	39	48	87	64
	936	971	1907	1355	1436	2791	714

A List of Friendly Societies in HULL:

Societies' Names.	Number of Members.	When instituted	
Unanimous	212	2nd July 1783	Rules confirmed.
Old Union	188	6th Nov. 1782	
Provident Brotherhood	68	7th Sept. 1789	
Duchess of York	43	20th April 1792	
Good Agreement	101	21st Dec. 1789	
Old Amicable	164	6th Jan. 1783	
Good Intent	131	4th Sept. 1787	
True Friendship	51	1st Jan. 1790	
Duke of York	80	16th Aug. 1793	
United Seamen	141	1st Jan. 1782	
Duke of Clarence	65	4th Feb. 1791	
Sisterly Union	51	16th Mar. 1791	
Concord	151	2nd Jan. 1787	
Diligent	31	14th Feb. 1792	
Prince of Wales	45	12th Aug. 1788	
British Constitutional ; or, Tradesmen Friendly	71	13th July 1789	
Princess Royal	60	19th Nov. 1792	
Jubilee	86	13th April 1788	
Loving Brotherly	24	19th Aug. 1793	
Agreeable	75	1788	
Constitutional	78	12th Mar. 1789	
Roper's Friendly	139	14th Oct. 1777	Rules not confirmed.
Second Friendly	166	1st April 1771	
Fortunate	90	4th April 1788	
Generous Friend, Union Society	45	19th Sept. 1791	
Royal Friendly			
Fortunate Society			
United			
Social			
Brotherly			
Queen Charlotte			
Benevolent			
New Sisterly			
Revolution Society			
Humane Society			
Britannia			

Societies' Names.

Brotherly
 Benevolent Female
 New Amicable
 Church and King, and King and Constitution
 Free Burgers
 Friendly Brotherly
 King George
 King William the Third
 Loyal British
 New Brotherly
 Old Friendly
 Princess Elizabeth
 Union
 Well-disposed Brotherly

Rules not confirmed.

The usual diet of labourers in Hull, and its neighbourhood, is wheaten bread ; (but since the great advance in the price of wheat, their bread has consisted, two-thirds of wheat, and one-third rye ; which is about half the price of wheaten-bread ;) the cheapest sort of butcher's meat ; potatoes ; and fish : the latter may be frequently bought on moderate terms.

The earnings of a labourer have already been noticed : including the increase of wages in harvest, and the advantages arising from task-work, those of an industrious man may be estimated at about £40. a year, (exclusive of the earnings of his wife and children ;) a sum equal to the support of a man and his wife, and from two to three children, which, it is conceived, is about the average of families. From the most accurate calculation it appears, that $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons are the average number to a house in Hull.

The following Table shews the state of the trade and commerce of the port of Kingston-upon-Hull, at the close of the last, and beginning of the present century.

A State

A State of the Revenue of the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Year 1689, to the Year 1706.

	£.	s.	d.
From the 1st of Jan. 1689 to the 1st of Jan. 1690	13,191	12	10½
From the 1st of — 1690 to the 1st — 1691	12,573	4	1½
From the 1st of — 1691 to the 1st — 1692	30,055	0	6
From the 1st of — 1692 to the 1st — 1693	19,136	1	1½
From the 1st of — 1693 to the 1st — 1694	18,230	2	9
From the 1st of — 1694 to the 1st — 1695	17,936	1	1½
From the 1st of — 1695 to the 1st — 1696	18,171	4	10½
From the 1st of — 1696 to the 1st — 1697	14,459	9	5½
From the 1st of — 1697 to the 1st — 1698	19,179	14	6
From the 1st of — 1698 to the 1st — 1699	25,157	18	8½
From the 1st of — 1699 to the 1st — 1700	26,472	11	6½
From the 1st of — 1700 to the 1st — 1701	26,287	0	8½
From the 1st of — 1701 to the 1st — 1702	23,962	12	4½
From the 1st of — 1702 to the 1st — 1703	17,948	5	3½
From the 1st of — 1703 to the 1st — 1704	18,057	18	11½
From the 1st of — 1704 to the 1st — 1705	20,153	15	10½
From the 1st of — 1705 to the 1st — 1706	21,283	0	1½

The following Table, being compared with the above, will shew the progress which trade and commerce have made at the port of Hull during the present century.

A State of the Revenue of the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Year 1766, to the Year 1792.

	£.	s.	d.
From 5th of January 1766 to the 5th January 1767	72,297	18	10½
Ditto 1767 Ditto 1768	78,592	0	11
Ditto 1768 Ditto 1769	83,606	18	0½
Ditto 1769 Ditto 1770	91,502	19	11½
Ditto 1770 Ditto 1771	88,593	7	1½
Ditto 1771 Ditto 1772	87,704	19	5½
Ditto 1772 Ditto 1773	79,752	7	9½
Ditto 1773 Ditto 1774	87,008	15	10½
From			

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

				n. d.	
From 5th of January 1774 to the 5th January 1775				88,904	15 0½
Ditto	1775	Ditto	1775	91,366	3 0
Ditto	1776	Ditto	1777	86,910	10 10½
Ditto	1777	Ditto	1778	90,857	5 9½
Ditto	1778	Ditto	1779	78,229	3 11½
Ditto	1779	Ditto	1780	77,293	12 3
Ditto	1780	Ditto	1781	113,804	0 0
Ditto	1781	Ditto	1782	107,976	14 0
Ditto	1782	Ditto	1783	86,521	19 5½
Ditto	1783	Ditto	1784	126,600	2 8
Ditto	1784	Ditto	1785	147,438	3 9
Ditto	1785	Ditto	1786	125,635	17 6½
Ditto	1786	Ditto	1787	149,805	0 0
Ditto	1787	Ditto	1788	132,844	3 3½
Ditto	1788	Ditto	1789	145,004	2 1
Ditto	1789	Ditto	1790	154,506	10 4½
Ditto	1790	Ditto	1791	135,732	7 8
Ditto	1791	Ditto	1792	175,872	1 7
Ditto	1792	Ditto	1793	199,988	4 3½

A still further idea of the trade of Hull may be formed from a view of the number and tonnage of the shipping employed in the foreign and coasting trade.

Ships from Foreign Parts, and Coasters, with the Tonnage of each that arrived in the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull in the following years :

Years.	Ships from foreign parts.	Tons.	Coasters.	Tons.	Total tons.	Total ships.
1788	Peace.	459	90,111	599	49,093	139,204
1789		469	91,497	675	51,834	143,331
1790		492	97,158	778	59,157	156,315
1791		637	119,840	800	61,707	181,547
1792		673	135,346	849	66,443	201,789
1793	War.	561	119,020	829	64,383	183,403
1794		457	88,932	789	58,867	147,799
1795		453	87,448	870	63,088	150,536

June, 1796.

LEEDS.

L E E D S.

THE township of Leeds contains, by estimation, 4000 acres, of which about 30 are waste-land. In 1775, the population was supposed to amount to 17,117 inhabitants: and from some late calculations, it appears, that there are 7000 families in the township, which, multiplied by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the supposed number in a family, give 31,500 persons. 1836 houses pay the window-tax; and 4855 are exempted.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of Leeds is exceedingly high; and varies from £ 2. to £ 5. an acre. Land, in the skirts of the town, frequently sells for £ 300. an acre; and there are instances of ground, well adapted to building, selling for £ 1000. an acre.

The land-tax, paid by the township, amounts to £ 595. 6s. About £ 20. a year, are paid in lieu of all tithes.

The prices of provisions are: oatmeal, 2s. 3d. the stone, of 14lb.; flour, from 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. the stone; beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d; veal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pork, 4d.; bacon, 7d.; milk, 2d. the quart; butter, 11d. for 16 oz.; potatoes, 11d. the peck, Winchester measure. Wheaten bread is generally used here: some is partly made of rye; and a few persons use oat-bread. Animal food forms a considerable portion of the diet of labouring people; tea is now the ordinary breakfast, more especially amongst women of every description; and the food, both of men and women, is, upon the whole, much more expensive, than what is used by persons, in the same station of life, in the more northern parts of England.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that all ranks of people, in Leeds, and the neighbourhood, are more or less concerned in the woollen manufacture. There are two cloth-halls in the town, the one for coloured, and the other for white cloth: these halls contain stands for nearly 2870 pieces of cloth; a quantity which is usually supplied every market day. The manufacturers expose it, here, for sale, in an unfinished state: the merchants buy, finish, and export it. Many persons complain of the introduction of machines into the woollen manufacture; and are of opinion, that the en-

gines for spinning, and carding wool, do not only deprive the industrious Poor, here, of employment, but are a great national disadvantage. I confess, that, to me, all the arguments I ever heard on the subject, would go to prove, that the land should be dug by labourers, and not cultivated by ploughs, and horses. Of the prosperity of Leeds, the high price both of land and water, the many new streets in the town, and the manufactories, and villas, in the neighbourhood, erected, and erecting, are a very convincing proof.

Weavers, in the woollen manufacture, usually earn from 12s. to 18s. a week; scabblers of wool, drillers of cloth, &c. from 12s. to £1. 1s. a week; work, however, in most of these branches of the manufacture, is generally performed by the piece, by which men can earn more than when they work by the day, and yet, in this never-failing field for labour, it is seldom that the earnings of the week are applied beyond the immediate (whether real, or fictitious) wants of the workman and his family. That there are exceptions, and that industry can sometimes exhibit the accumulated gains of economy, I have no doubt; but, from the general appearance of the families and habitations of manufacturers, it would seem, that, amongst them, high wages are generally the fore-runners of poverty.

Bricklayers and masons, in Leeds, earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day; their assistants, 2s. a day; joiners, 2s. 6d. a day; and ordinary labourers, from 9s. to 10s. 6d. a week.

Of the Poor of Leeds, there are, at present, in the work-house, 154 persons; of whom 42 are mostly old and infirm men, or lunatics; 56 women, many of whom are soldiers' wives; and 56 children, mostly under 12 years of age. There are a few between 12 and 20 years of age, who, from being cripples, or idiots, cannot be put out to service. Children, however, are generally bound apprentices at 9 or 10 years of age.

The work-house is an old building, situated in the town: it can accommodate about 200 persons. There are about 20 beds in each room; chiefly of stocks; and provided, each, with 2 blankets, and a rug: some beds have sheets. The dormitories, and other apartments, are kept with great neatness: the Paupers are well dressed, clean, and orderly. The house is white-washed, and the bed-cloaths are scoured, once a year.

Table of Diet in LEEDS Work-house :

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage and bread.	Mutton, potatoes, broth, bread and beer.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Rice-milk, bread and beer.	Milk pottage and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Flour dumplings, and beer.	Ditto, Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto, Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Beer, potatoes, broth, bread, and beer.	Bread and broth, or beer only.
Friday,	Ditto.	Rice-milk, bread and beer.	Milk-pottage and bread
Saturday,	Ditto.	Drink-pottage and bread.	Ditto, Ditto.

Of wheaten cake 3 lbs. are divided into 8 parts, viz. 2 parts of 7 oz. each, for 2 men; 4, of 6 oz. for 6 women; and 2, of 5 oz. for 2 children: 1 lb. of rice, with 10 oz. of sugar, with cloves, pepper, salt, &c. are allowed to 20 persons: of paste, for dumplings, each adult has 14 oz. and each child, 8 oz.: 20 persons have 1 gallon of milk, for milk-pottage: each person has $\frac{1}{2}$ of a quart, (ale measure,) of beer at dinner, except on Saturdays: adults have 6 oz. of cheese, each; children, 4 oz.; the cheese is worth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb.

At Easter, and Whitsuntide, veal and bacon are provided for dinner, and roast beef at Christmas: at each of these seasons, every Pauper receives 1 lb. of spiced cake. The prime meat is purchased for the house: every person finds his own knife and fork, and is served with his dinner in the dining-room: in general, however, the shares, when delivered out, are carried up into the lodging-rooms.

The following are the rules observed in the work-house: they were agreed upon by the church-wardens, overseers, and principal inhabitants, on the 9th of May 1773.

1, That the government of the Poor, in, or belonging to, the township of Leeds, shall be vested in the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being, with twelve of the principal inhabitants of the said township, to be chosen as hereafter directed.

2, That, on Sunday next, six trustees for the work-house be chosen by the inhabitants of the township, in vestry, at the parish-church, for

one year; and that, on every second Sunday in November, and second Sunday in May hereafter, six new trustees shall be chosen as aforesaid; and in case of other vacancies, that so many more may be chosen, for half a year, as are requisite to fill up such vacancies; notice of such vestries being given on the Sundays preceding, and on the morning of the days of election of such trustees, in the parish-church and chapels in the town.

- 3, That the church-wardens, overseers of the Poor, and trustees, do meet every Wednesday, at the work-house, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to relieve, admit, and discharge the Poor in the said township; and that five, or more of them, shall constitute a committee, in all cases, except where otherwise directed.
- 4, That no church-warden or overseer of the Poor of this township shall relieve any of the Poor therein with the public money, except on sudden and emergent occasions, and that for one week only, and to report to the next committee, on pain of not being allowed, in their accounts, such money as shall be advanced on such occasion; and no such payment to be repeated, unless ordered by the next committee to be continued.
- 5, That no person be admitted into the house without the authority of the committee, except on sudden and emergent occasions; in which cases, the master shall have power to receive such persons, and keep them in the house till the succeeding Wednesday, upon their producing to, and leaving with him, an order for that purpose, signed by three of the committees¹.
- 6, That the master return weekly, to the committee, the names^{*} of all persons admitted into, or discharged from, the house; and of such as have left the house, without the consent of the committee or master, since the holding of the former committee.
- 7, That the church-wardens and overseers take an account of the goods and effects of such persons as shall be ordered and come into the house, and that they dispose of the same as they shall be directed by the committee.

¹ Committee, I presume, means Committee-men.

- 8, That such persons, who neglect to come into the house after they had been ordered by the committee so to do, be allowed no subsistence or pay whatsoever, nor be admitted without the order of the committee immediately preceding such admission.
- 9, That the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor, in their several divisions, strictly inquire after all women suspected to be with-child of bastard children; and, in case they are inmates, with all convenient expedition cause such women inmates to be carried before two or more justices of the peace, to be examined touching their place of settlement, and apply for orders of removal; and that, at the end of one month next after any woman shall be delivered of a bastard child, likely to become chargeable to this township, the said officers, in their respective divisions, shall cause such woman to appear before two such justices, in order to make a filiation, and to be proceeded against as the said justices shall direct.
- 10, That no midwife be paid for the delivery of any poor person out of the house, without a previous order for that purpose, from one of the committees; and that such order be reported to the next committee after delivery.
- 11, That no poor persons out of this house be supplied with coffins at the expence of the township, unless they procure, and leave with the master of this house, an order for that purpose, signed by three committees.
- 12, That the church-wardens and overseers, in their respective divisions, once in every year, take an account of such poor persons, residing in this township, as have no legal settlements therein, commonly called inmates; and that they make a list of their names, of the number of their families, their occupations, how many years they have resided in the township; distinguish the places of their settlements; and receive into their hands all certificates of the settlements of inmates, and deliver the same to the committee before they go out of office.
- 13, That the church-wardens and overseers, in the month of November in every year, shall make a return of such inhabitants, in their several divisions, as are proper to have poor apprentices put out to.

- 14, That a treasurer be appointed by the committee from time to time.
- 15, That the master of the work-house, for the time being, be chosen by the inhabitants of the township, in the vestry at the parish-church, ten days notice having been previously given; and that in case of misbehaviour, he may be suspended by a committee, consisting of fourteen committees; and that a vestry be called within fourteen days after such suspension, to determine upon his discharge, or re-admission.
- 16, That an apothecary, from time to time, be chosen by the committee, to supply the Poor in this house, or when specially ordered by the committee, in or belonging to this township, with medicines, and in cases of surgery, at such salary as shall be agreed upon.
- 17, That two providers be from time to time appointed by the committee out of their own body, to purchase corn, butcher's meat, cheese, butter, salt, and other provisions, of good kind and quality, for the use of the house.
- 18, That two surveyors be from time to time appointed by the committee out of their own body, who are to inspect the provisions, to buy and distribute the cloathing, to buy wool for woolsey, to inspect the work-room, to examine the condition of the house and utensils, and order the necessary repairs thereof.
- 19, That all the beds be made by the nurses in the morning, and every room and passage swept and cleaned by eleven, and that they be washed twice a week in summer, and once in winter; and that the dishes be washed twice a day or oftener by the cooks, and the dining-room tables be washed every day.
- 20, That, on the first Wednesday after Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, in every year, two or more of the committee be appointed to inspect and examine the accounts of the treasurer and master; and they are desired to sign the same, and make their report to the committee, on the Wednesday fortnight next after such respective appointments.
- 21, That the master for the time being keep a daily and weekly account, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of each person's work in spinning and other manufactures done in the house; and also such in-
pensioners

prisoners as work abroad, and the wages so be paid on account of their work.

- 22, That the nurses shall have all the children under their care, washed, combed, and cleaned, by ten o'clock every morning; and that such children be taught to read, and work, (as their several capacities will bear,) in such manufactures as may be most useful and beneficial for the public good; and that the nurses repair their own and children's linen and cloaths, to keep them decent and clean; and in case of disobedience or misbehaviour of any of the children, such children shall be corrected by the master.
- 23, That prayers be read in the public dining-room, every morning before breakfast, and every evening before supper; and that grace be duly said at dinner and supper.
- 24, That all the Poor in this house, who are able to attend prayers, sit decently at their meals, avoid talking, and make no attempt to go out of the dining-room till thanks are returned; and, in default of any of these particulars, to lose their next meal.
- 25, That all persons in health be kept to such work as they can best perform, according to their several ages and abilities, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from six in the morning to six at night, (meal times excepted,) and during the residue of the year, such hours as the master from time to time shall appoint; and if any grown person refuse to work, the person so offending shall be kept on bread and water, or expelled the house.
- 26, That in case any person in the house shall pretend to be sick, lame, or otherwise indisposed, with an intent to be excused working, such impostors, when discovered, or adjudged by the committee so to be, shall be carried before a magistrate, in order to be punished as the law directs.
- 27, That no fires be kept in any of the wards, (except in extraordinary cases,) from the 1st day of May to the 29th of September. That from the 29th of September, to the 1st of May, there shall be allowed, for the keeping of fires in the work-room and long-room, two corves of coals to each room weekly; and to the other wards, one corf for each fire: And it is ordered, that the fires in every ward be put out each

each night at 8 o'clock; and that no candles be allowed to be burnt in any of the lodging-wards, except in cases of sickness; and that the Poor go to bed, each night, upon the ringing of the evening-bell.

- 28, That the porter take no fee, gratuity, or reward, of any person or persons whatsoever, for admittance into, or for going out of the said house, on pain of being displaced by the committee, on proof of such misdemeanor; and if such porter shall suspect any of the Poor, or any others who shall come to them, of bringing in any ale, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, or carrying out any cloaths, linen, victuals, or other things belonging to the house, or to any of the Poor therein, he shall stop such persons, and give immediate notice to the master.
- 29, That no person in this house, on any pretence whatsoever, shall presume to go out of the house without a ticket for that purpose from the master or mistress, on pain of being discharged; and in case any of the Poor maintained in this house shall carry any bread, cheese, or other provisions, (without leave from the master,) out of the common dining-room, or give, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same to any person, they shall be prosecuted for such offence, and punished; and that every person buying or receiving any bread, cheese, or other provisions, so stolen or carried out of this house, shall be prosecuted for receiving the same; and that every such person stealing or removing, with intent to imbezle any goods, money, or cloaths, belonging to the house, or to any person therein, shall be carried before one or more justices of the peace for this borough, to be punished according to law.
- 30, That no ale, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, be brought into the house; and to prevent disturbances in the house, by brawling, quarrelling, fighting, or abusive language, that the offenders do lose one day's meat for the first offence; and for the second, to be put into the dungeon, there to remain 24 hours: that if any poor persons going out, into the town, by leave as aforesaid, shall get drunk, or otherwise misbehave themselves, every such person or persons, upon proof thereof made, shall be punished as the committee shall direct.
- 31, That the persons in the house endeavour to preserve peace, good order, and unity, therein; that they look upon themselves as one family; and to prevent disputes, which may arise from telling lies, the offender shall,

shall, by order of the master, be set, and stand upon, a stool in the dining-room, during dinner-time, with a paper fixed upon his or her breast, whereon shall be written, **INFAMOUS LIAR**, and also shall lose that meal.

- 32, That the names of all such persons in this house as misbehave themselves, by fighting, or by breaking or destroying any goods or utensils in the house, or contemning the reproof of the master, or uttering ill language against him, or neglecting his instructions; or shall encourage their own or other children to breaking of the rules or orders herein contained, or endeavour to prevent or hinder the execution of any punishment inflicted for the breach of any such orders, be by the master recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and reported to the committee, at their next meeting, that, by their authority, or admonition, wickedness, rudeness, and irregularity, may be restrained, and peace and good order maintained in the house.
- 33, That when any person dies in the house, their cloaths shall be lodged in the store-room, for the use of the township; and the nurse, who attended the party while sick, shall be required faithfully to deliver up all the other goods and money of the deceased, to the master or mistress, for the use of the house, or be punished if she purloin the same.
- 34, That the master make a minute in writing, of the faults or misdemeanors of every person in the house, and shew them to the committee, in order that the offenders may receive due punishment for the same; and that the committee hear any just complaints against the master or mistress.
- 35, That poor persons in the house, who are able, and in health, be exhorted by the master to go to the parish-church, or to such other place of worship as they have been accustomed to resort to, twice every Lord's day, and that all such persons return home as soon as the service is over; but that such as do not return in due time, or are found loitering, or begging by the way, be punished as the committee shall direct.
- 36, That no person be permitted to use tobacco at the expence of the house, without the consent of the surveyors, who are hereby required

not to allow more than one ounce to one person weekly ; but no tobacco to be smoked in the house, after the hour of 7 in the evening in winter, and 8 in summer.

- 37, That the gates and out-doors belonging to the house be locked every night, at 9 o'clock in winter, and 10 in summer, and the keys delivered to the master.
- 38, That the master provide such necessaries and refreshments for the sick, as the apothecary shall direct: the master to charge the same in his petty expences.
- 39, That no person be admitted to visit, the Poor of this house, except on Thursdays, in the afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, unless they have a note for that purpose, signed by one of the committee; and that, on such Thursdays, a person be appointed by the master to assist the porter in keeping good order and regularity.
- 40, That in case any person, admitted into this house, shall be found to beg alms in any part of the township, such person be carried before a magistrate, and dealt with according to law.
- 41, That the door between the committee-room and the wicket-gate leading down into the court, be locked every Wednesday, during the meeting of the committee, and at other times, occasionally, when the master shall think fit.
- 42, That the original assessment for the relief of the Poor, and all other books and papers relating to the work house, be kept in the committee-room there; and that none of such assessments, or other books, be removed out of the house, without an order of the committee, or of one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace of this borough: And it is ordered, that every person, before they shall be permitted to examine any rate or assessment in the house, pay to the master 1s.; and for copies or extracts of any assessments, 6d. for 24 names, and so in proportion for a greater or less number.
- 43, That all the rules respecting the internal government of the house be read by the master, in the common dining-room, once a month, at the time of dinner.

The following Table exhibits, in one view, various particulars relative to parochial concerns, in the township of Leeds :

Years	Average No. of Paupers in the House	Total Disbursements in the House, for clothing, &c			Total Expenses for out-pensions, salaries, removals, warrants, burials, &c			Total Disbursements			Amount of Assessments			Total income including All tithes & earnings, &c—burialments for half-penny, &c—rents for relieving apprentices, &c.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1774	143	1153	11	9½	789	14	6	1803	1	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—
1775	119	988	0	10½	813	3	11	1801	4	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
1776	108	862	6	3	903	3	7	1765	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1777	98	851	3	3	994	13	6½	1835	16	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
1778	101	944	16	9½	964	3	1	1908	19	10½	1516	12	11	1805	3	8
1779	94	906	17	9	1889	9	9	1796	7	6	2177	10	9	2730	12	11
1780	109	784	10	6½	2199	13	6½	2984	4	1½	2856	16	9½	3323	18	7
1781	125	986	5	9	2177	16	8	3164	2	5	2074	14	9½	3239	19	4
1782	139	959	6	1½	2086	9	1½	3045	15	2½	2203	1	6½	3075	8	4½
1783	128	1029	4	0½	1909	1	7½	2938	5	8½	2200	11	6	2999	10	6
1784	123	1029	2	8½	1504	6	3½	2533	9	0	1955	8	3	2273	12	2
1785	120	1025	10	11½	1633	2	5½	2648	13	5½	2310	4	2	2710	17	11½
1786	116	1128	6	10	1763	11	3½	2891	18	1½	2777	10	8	3055	9	1½
1787	126	1245	11	5½	2023	12	0½	3269	3	6	2653	14	8½	3175	14	0
1788	127	1218	3	9½	2213	3	4	3431	7	1½	2804	3	5½	3184	9	6
1789	132	1312	9	9	2403	2	0½	3715	11	9½	3286	12	11½	3337	4	1½
1790	138	1274	1	9	2319	9	7	3493	11	4	3422	17	8½	4164	0	1½
1791	139	1435	13	9½	2211	12	2	3647	5	11½	3336	19	2	3781	18	1½
1792	118	1246	12	7	2466	16	3	3713	8	10	3434	15	7	3979	11	10
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4144	15	2½	2646	2	4½	—	—	—
1794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7056	19	6	4696	0	5	—	—	—

The assessments, in the year 1794, were raised at 4s. 10d. in the pound on the nominal rental of houses, and at 7s. 3d. in the pound on land; but, at about 2s. on the fair rental of houses, and 3s. 7½d. on land.

The following account particularizes the various disbursements for the in and out-poor, from April 1791 to April 1792 : the average number in the house that year was 118.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.	
Malt	112	10	0	
Bread-corn	168	6	4	
Flour	31	16	0	
Oatmeal	16	4	6	
Butcher's meat	152	4	9	
Groceries and tobacco	76	5	0	
Cheese and salt	62	15	5	
Milk	109	5	6	
Butter	6	6	1	
Coals	46	6	2	
Soap and candles	12	2	0	
Clothing ¹ , and apprentice fees	343	11	4	
Workmen's bills	61	1	8	
Repairs of furniture	1	11	9	
Petty expences	46	5	0	£. s. d.
Total expences of the house				1246 12 7
Monthly out pensions, weekly allowances, and casual payments				2066 3 2½
Warrants, removals, and burials				222 11 0½
Master's, inspector's, and surgeon's salaries				178 2 0
Total disbursements	£	3713	8 10	

The earnings of the Poor in the house amount to about £140. or £150. a year, exclusive of work performed for the immediate use of the house, in making various articles of dress, bed-cloaths, &c.

It is but justice to add, that Mr. Linsley, the master of the work-house, is, in every respect, highly qualified for the very arduous and complicated duties of his important office; in the discharge of which, he has, happily, been able to render those under him contented, without permitting them to be idle; and to provide for their wants, without losing sight of economy. His humane disposition, and firm even temper, make him beloved, respected, and obeyed, with cheerfulness; and, (what is seldom

¹ Including cloathing given to the out-poor.

to be met with, in houses of this description,) the Poor, under his care, live in perfect harmony among themselves.

The overseers, at present, pay regular weekly pensions to 415 Paupers, (most of whom have families,) at their own homes: these payments, for one week this month, amounted to £ 46. 3s. 5d. Casual relief is also paid by the gentlemen of the committee, (who meet at the work-house once a week,) to 251 Paupers, several of whom have families: this lately amounted to £ 31. 18s. 6d in one week. 158 militia men's wives, some of whom belong to Leeds, and some to other parishes, receive weekly allowances; the expence of the latter, however, is reimbursed by the parishes to which they respectively belong. The following, therefore, is the number of persons receiving parochial charity, exclusive of the families of the out-poor, and the children of militia-men, the number of which cannot easily be ascertained:

In the work-house	—	—	154
Regular out-poor	—	—	415
Casual out-poor	—	—	251
Militia-families	—	—	158
Total	—	—	978

Certificates are never granted: removals frequently occur; but neither the annual average number, nor the expence, could be estimated.

In this township are 20 cottages allotted for the residence of poor persons; who likewise receive, each, towards their maintenance, 5 guineas a year. There are also 10 cottages for 10 decayed widows, with an allowance of £ 10. a year for each person. At a charity-school in Leeds, 60 poor boys, and as many girls, are clothed; and taught to read, write, sew, and spin. The following extract from the annual report, exhibits the state of the Sunday-schools in this township:

General Cash Account, from 1st May 1793, to 1st May 1794.

CASH	Dr.	£.	s.	d.	CONTRA	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To annual subscriptions	-	196	14	0	By balance from last year's account	-	2	4	1½
Collections at the churches	-	40	14	0	Rents of schools, and ties	-	61	8	0
Donation from Mr. Joshua Hartley	-	10	10	0	Masters' wages	-	222	6	6
Ditto from Mrs. Osborn, for the purchase of books	-	1	1	0	Books, quills, and paper	-	23	17	6
Part of a legacy left by the late Arthur Ukin, Esq. for the use of the Sunday-schools in Leeds, received from Messrs. Horner and Turner, with interest of the same	-	66	8	0	Joiner's and glazier's work	-	9	5	4
Rent of schools	-	10	15	6	Printing	-	3	6	0
Prankies	-	0	10	0	Loss by light gold and bad silver	-	1	2	9
					Cash in treasurer's hands	-	3	3	½
		£ 326	13	3					

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

State of the Schools.

Number of Schools, and where.		Number of Teachers.	Number of Children.	
			Boys.	Girls.
1	Kirkgate	Three	97	—
2	Ditto	Three	—	127
3	Briggate	Three	—	145
4	Call Lane	Three	134	—
5	Meadow-lane	Seven	—	843
6	Hunslet-lane	Four	112	—
7	Union-Breet	Three	112	—
8	March-lane	Five	—	308
9	Ditto	Three	85	—
10	Toffis	Three	110	—
11	Quarry hill	Two	40	49
12	Bank	Three	121	—
13	Ditto	Two	—	72
14	Ditto	One	—	60
15	Woodhouse	Four	124	—
16	Ditto	Three	—	86
		Fifty-two	935	990
				935
			Total	1925
			Number of scholars in last report	1803
			Increase	122

Among the public charities in Leeds, the General Infirmary should be noticed. It was opened in 1767, but has lately been re-built, upon an elegant plan, in a fine situation.

Report of Patients admitted and discharged, from Michaelmas 1793, to Michaelmas 1794.

IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
Remained on the books	274	Remained on the books	326
Admitted from Michaelmas 1793 to Michaelmas 1794	623	Admitted from Michaelmas 1793 to Michaelmas 1794	977
	897		1303
Discharged, Cured	338	Discharged, Cured	605
Relieved	100	Relieved	96
At their own request	20	At their own request	24
Incurable	11	Incurable	3
Irregularity	6	Dead	32
Dead	31	Non-attendance	197
Non-attendance	165	Improper objects	0
Improper objects	14	Refused operations or medicines	1
Refused operations or medicines	5	Remain under cure	346
Remain under cure	107		1503

Patients admitted since the 30th of September 1794, 1600.

Admitted since the first opening of this charity, in the year 1767, 30,884 patients; of whom, 17,873 have been cured, 1474 have died, and 4162 have been greatly relieved; besides, it is well known, that the greatest part of those discharged for non-attendance, have been either cured, or greatly relieved.

LEEDS

LEEDS General-Infirmary in Account with the Treasurer, from 29th September 1793, to 29th September 1794.

DEBTOR.

	£.	s.	d.
To Furniture and repairs	263	3	0½
Drugs	500	9	6
Apothecary's incidents	50	16	0
			714 8 6½
Butcher's meat	163	9	10
Salt and cheese	13	14	10½
Petty expenses	23	10	1½
			300 14 10
Corn	4	1	8
Flour and oatmeal	195	19	6
Butter and eggs	3	2	6
			203 3 8
Malt, beer, and hops,	222	1	6
Milk	116	14	8
Groceries	85	3	6
			423 19 8
Coals	50	14	8½
Waking and wages	81	12	7½
			132 7 4
Beds and bandages	6	15	8
Washing, &c.	6	2	1
			12 17 9
Soap and candles	13	9	6
Shaving patients	6	6	0
			19 15 6
Salaries	95	0	0
Stationeries and printing	53	3	0
Insurance	3	12	0
Ground-rent	16	0	10
Lean pigs and beans	4	14	6
Loss by bad money	0	13	4
Lamps lighting	2	1	0
Porter's livery	4	4	0
			177 8 8
Balance in the hands of the treasurer			156 5 0½
	£	2141	1 0½

CREDITOR.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance in the hands of the treasurer			787 15 8½
Benefactions			88 18 2
Collections at the churches and meeting-houses			140 10 2
SUNDRIES.			
Penalties awarded by the Worsted Committee.			
November 1, 1793	£	21	0 0
February 19, 1794		1	11 3
			22 14 3
Pigs sold		19	18 4
Grass		8	10 5
Soldier's pay		0	6 0
			28 14 9
Annual subscriptions received		1051	8 0
Interest of money in the treasurer's hands			21 0 0

£ 2141 1 0½

By the above account it appears, that the expenditure of the year has exceeded the receipts, by the sum of £ 631. 10s. 8d.

Table

Table of Baptisms and Burials in the Township of Leeds.

Y. yrs.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1770	552	570	1782	656	581
1771	610	518	1783	639	665
1772	586	528	1784	740	596
1773	614	647	1785	763	707
1774	543	466	1786	815	636
1775	625	558	1787	773	702
1776	637	415	1788	813	864
1777	635	618	1789	873	650
1778	709	635	1790	999	953
1779	613	667	1791	1003	677
1780	673	576	1792	1025	916
1781	654	653	1793	1061	1107
Av. of 12 yrs. $620\frac{1}{12}$			Av. of 12 yrs. $846\frac{1}{12}$		
		$575\frac{1}{12}$			$754\frac{1}{12}$

There are Dissenters, in Leeds, of all denominations: the most numerous sects are, the Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. The proportion they bear to the Established Church may, in some degree, be estimated from their baptisms.

Baptisms of Dissenters, including Quakers.

Years.	Baptisms.
1770	69, or one-eighth of baptisms at the parish-church.
1775	78, an 8th.
1780	69, almost a 10th.
1785	97, above an 8th.
1790	140, above a 7th.
1793	129, above an 8th.

April, 1795.

MARKET-WEIGHTON.

IN the township of Market-Weighton there are about 230 families, consisting, on an average, of 17 persons to 4 families: the town continues as Camden describes it, "a little town of husbandry well inhabited." No manufacture whatever is established here.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church, excepting a very few Papists, one family of Quakers, and a few Methodists who have lately erected a meeting-house here.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, and lamb, generally 6d. the pound; veal, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; there is little or no pork used in this township. The diet of labourers is very variable.

The price of common labour was, until about a twelvemonth ago, 1s. 6d. the day in winter, without meat; and in summer, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the day; in March last it rose to 2s. 3d. and afterwards to 2s. 6d. the day; in hay-time, and harvest, the wages are higher: for burning fods upon the land which has been pared, women now charge 1s. 6d. the day.

There are ten ale-houses in this parish, and one Friendly Society, which was established 18 months ago: it consists of about 120 members; their rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The average rent of land could not easily be ascertained.

There are 3 large, and several small farms in the township: the tenure is chiefly copyhold, with a fine certain: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, rye, oats, turnips and clover: upon one farm, sheep are kept; and upon another, there is a considerable stock of rabbits.

In the year 1772, an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the open fields and commons; at which time, a quantity of land, in lieu of tithes, was allotted to the lessee of the great tithes, and another portion to the vicar in lieu of small tithes: tithes in kind remain due to the vicar for a few small old enclosures, garths, and orchards.

About 12 or 14 years ago, a work-house was built in the township, in which the Poor were maintained at a certain rate per head, till, a twelvemonth ago, 1s. 6d. a week was paid for each person; but at that period the rate was advanced to 2s. a week, and afterwards to 2s. 6d. Very few

YORKSHIRE.—MARKET-WEIGHTON.

865

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1787	25	12	37	7	14	21	9
1788	19	19	38	8	10	18	13
1789	16	21	37	22	11	33	5
1790	28	11	39	15	13	28	7
1791	18	15	33	9	9	18	12
1792	15	20	35	9	11	20	6
1793	21	20	41	12	13	25	11
1794	21	20	41	7	15	22	16
1795	23	14	37	13	21	34	12

N. B. In 1689, 6 were baptized; but not known whether male or female } not included in the above table.
 1689, 5 ditto
 1689, 1 bastard; not known whether male or female
 1689, 4 buried unbaptized }
 1689, 2 ditto } not included in the above table
 1689, 1 ditto
 1691, 2 ditto
 1692, 2 ditto
 1693, 1 ditto
 1695, 2 ditto
 1699, 2 not named.

July, 1796.

SETTLE.

THIS township of Settle contains, by estimation, 3200 acres, of which about $\frac{1}{6}$ is mountainous. A small fair is held here, every fortnight, for fat cattle: great quantities of tanned hides are brought hither for sale.

The inhabitants amount to 214 families: they are all of the Established Church, except about 12 Quaker families, and 12 Dissenters of different denominations. 99 houses pay the window-tax: the number exempted could not be obtained. There are 9 inns, or ale-houses, and 2 Friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 200 members.

The food used here, by the labouring Poor, is oat-meal, tea, milk, butter, potatoes, and butcher's meat; the present prices are: 20 lb. of oat-meal, 3s.; old milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pint, small measure; beef, 4d. the lb.; and mutton, 5d. the lb.

Labourers wages are, 2s. a day in summer; and about 1s. 4d. in winter, without victuals: children, from 8 to 12 or 14 years of age, are employed in the cotton works; and earn from 1 to 5 or 6s. a week: the cotton manufacture was established here about 10 years ago.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to £3. an acre: the average is about 18s. the acre: the lands are mostly employed in feeding: oats are the principal article of cultivation. Farms are from £40. to £200. a year. The soil is very rich. Wool sells at 10s. 6d. the stone of 16 lb.

The land-tax, raised here, amounts to £87. 17s. 10d., and is about 4½d. in the pound.

The Poor receive an allowance at their own homes: the following is a list of the Paupers, their ages, and weekly pensions;

	s.	d.
R. G. and son, the former a barber, 75 years old;	-	2 0
C. S. and wife, dyers; indolent;	-	1 0
A labourer's widow, 45 years old; and family;	-	1 0
A labourer's widow, 80 years of age; and family;	-	3 0
A soldier's widow, 70 years old; and family;	-	0 6
A labourer's widow, 80 years of age; and family;	-	4 6
J. W. a labourer, 70 years old;	-	3 0
J. B. and wife; each about 70 years of age;	-	2 0
A widow, 78 years old;	-	3 0
M. T. 50 years old; deranged in her mind;	-	0 6
A labourer's widow, 80 years old;	-	3 0
A cooper's widow, aged 75 years;	-	1 6
A widow, 65 years old;	-	1 6
A bastard;	-	1 6
A labourer's widow, 30 years of age, and 2 children;	-	4 6
I. W. 55 years of age; lame;	-	1 0

Exclusive of the weekly allowance, most of these pensioners have their house-rents paid, and cloaths provided for them, by the township: besides these, who reside in the neighbourhood, there are 12 families, who live in very distant parts of the country, to whom relief is sent from the township. Many others have their house-rents paid; or receive occasional assistance.

	Years.	Disbursements for the Poor.			Years.	Disbursements for the Poor.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Ending in April	1777	250	8	7	1787	236	8	5½
	1778	226	17	4	1788	219	8	5
	1779	229	10	4	1789	221	15	0
	1780	211	3	8	1790	257	16	6½
	1781	162	8	6	1791	202	2	5
	1782	207	10	9	1792	188	3	11
	1783	222	4	2	1793	112	18	0
	1784	264	9	10	1794	200	1	4
	1785	258	18	2	1795	179	9	11
	1786	222	18	5½				

£. s. d.

According to the returns made to Parliament, the net

expences for the Poor in 1776 were - - 276 9 7

Money raised by assessment in 1783 - - - 218 6 0

Ditto in 1784 - - - 272 17 6

Ditto in 1785 - - - 273 17 6

Medium of money annually paid for the Poor in the years

1783, 1784, and 1785 - - - 251 5 0

In the disbursements are included 8 guineas a year, the salary of the officer who manages parochial concerns: and about £5. a year, which are expended in journies, and vestry-meetings. In the year 1784, £21. 4s. were spent in law; and in 1787, a charge for treat-money was paid out of the Rates.

Certificates are seldom granted: there are about 3 removals in two years: one, that was contested last year, cost the township £18.

The lowness of the Poor's Rate^{*} is here ascribed to the introduction of the cotton manufacture; which has raised the demand for labour, and afforded full employment to the wives and children of the industrious Poor.

April, 1795.

^{*} In the "General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire," the Poor's Rate at Settle is erroneously stated at 6s. 8d. in the pound.

SHEFFIELD.

THE township of Sheffield contains, by estimation, 600 acres; about 6000 houses; and, probably, nearly 7000 families; and about 35,000 inhabitants. In the following Table, the baptisms, burials, and marriages, of Sheffield, and the adjoining townships of Attercliffe and Ecclefall, are included:

Periods of 10 Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1561 to 1570	1085	712	234
1571 — 1580	955	721	275
1581 — 1590	1215	959	340
1591 — 1600	1364	1323	459
1601 — 1610	1475	1049	417
1611 — 1620	1699	1359	469
1621 — 1630	1884	1606	532
1631 — 1640	2130	2194	564
1641 — 1650	2126	2276	410
1651 — 1660	1608	1888	475
1661 — 1670	2086	2266	585
1671 — 1680	2240	2387	537
1681 — 1690	2595	2856	540
1691 — 1700	2221	2856	688
1701 — 1710	3033	2613	942
1711 — 1720	3304	2765	991
1721 — 1730	3874	3828	1212
1731 — 1740	4635	3878	1361
1741 — 1750	5904	5232	1584
1751 — 1760	7036	6270	1833
1761 — 1770	8885	7547	2551
1771 — 1780	10697	9898	2962
1781 — 1790	13851	11849	3863
Single Years.			
1784	1258	819	443
1785	1312	1114	438
1786	1522	1043	391
1787	1473	843	398
1788	1540	1045	386
1789	1590	879	423
1790	1543	1324	424
1791	1607	1047	453
1792	1667	1246	471
1793	1734	1482	444
1794	1582	1473	402

The following statements of population were taken at the different periods to which they refer: the original accounts are in the possession of a physician of eminence in this town.

Years.	Sheffield		Attercliffe.		Teetwell	
	Families.	Souls.	Families.	Souls	Families	Souls.
1615	—	2207	—	—	—	—
1736	2152	9695	456	2058	503	2352
1755	2667	12983	—	—	—	—
1768	3842	—	637	—	805	—
1775	4704	—	768	—	1228	—
1781	—	—	847	3974	—	—
1785	5256	—	864	—	1140	—
1786	—	—	972	4722	—	—
	Houses.		—	—	—	—
1788	5874	26538	—	—	—	—
1789	6065, including 287 empty houses.		—	—	—	—

2365 houses pay the window-tax; and about 3635 are exempted.

The expences for the Poor, in 1700, amounted to	£.	s.	d.
	1192	6	10½
1771,	to	1466	8

The following have been the annual disbursements of the township since the year 1775. The accounts previous to that period are not in being; and, for a few of the years immediately following 1776, are extremely confused.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending in May 1776	2179	16	2
1777	No accounts.		
1778	2104	17	6
1779	3146	10	1
1780	2561	5	10½
1781	No accounts.		
1782	2659	0	6
1783	3252	0	1
1784	3279	3	6

Year

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	Year.	£.	s.	d.
Year ending in May	1785	3138	19	1½
	1786	3728	5	3
	1787	3420	4	4½
	1788	4114	1	1½
	1789	4561	3	0½
	1790	4184	9	2½
	1791	4860	2	7½
	1792	4551	7	8½
	1793	3755	8	5
	1794	4962	19	1½
	1795	6472	1	2

In the year ending in 1795, the Poor's Rates were 5s. in the pound on the nominal, and 2s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental¹.

The following are the receipts and disbursements in the year ending in 1790; the last for which a regular account can be obtained. From them some idea may be formed of the purposes to which the assessments are usually applied.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance last year	—	—	—
By 7 rates at 6d. in the pound, (nominal)	35	13	17
By overplus from land-tax	82	11	4
By reimbursements from different parishes	155	9	3
By wages received for work in poor-house	170	16	1
By cash from the putative fathers of bastards	147	12	11
By fines for refusing to take parish-apprentices, &c.	146	6	0
By cash from Chelsea	12	12	0
By bran and grains sold	9	8	11
By cows and calves ditto	19	17	0
By cheese ditto	0	6	8
By pigs ditto	18	17	0
By rent received	3	0	0
By warrants, summons, &c.	2	14	0
By manure sold	1	11	6
By hay ditto	10	11	6
By conviction	0	5	11
Total	£4298	4	0

¹ By the net rental is meant the net rent payable to the landlord, exclusive of taxes.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Out-pensioners, nurse children, &c. paid	2355	4	5
Shoes and cloathing	254	17	8½
Coffins and funeral-fees	54	16	10½
Wages to the Poor in work-house	27	9	7
Butcher's meat for work-house	247	2	8
Garden-herbs	11	10	8
Wheat and oats	395	3	6
Malt and hops	125	8	6
Groceries	60	12	3
Coals	42	15	6
Pigs	6	14	0
Hay	8	10	8
Cows	27	18	0
Incidentals	47	7	3
Cheese and salt	39	15	2
Orders, removals, bastardy, indentures, warrants, and summons	22	19	6
Apprentice-fees	9	0	0
Contests and postage	55	15	0½
Stationary	17	19	0
Salary to governor of poor-house	40	0	0
Ditto vestry-clerk	20	0	0
Ditto collector of the rates	60	0	0
Ditto surgeon	50	0	0
Midwifery	2	17	6
Land-rent	17	0	0
Interest of money	12	0	0
Paid to the collectors of the window-tax	8	17	2
Repairs	3	19	8
Loss by gold	3	9	4
Valuation for a Rate	45	11	8
Cash paid to the County Rates	53	11	2½
Interest of money	7	0	0
Vagrants and inquests	27	18	10½
Books making	11	10	0
Beadle	0	10	6
A gratuity	1	1	0
Examining Rates	2	2	0
Balance paid the succeeding officers	£4184	9	2½
	113	14	9½
	£4298	4	0

Of the Poor of Sheffield, 148 persons, (who are mostly old and infirm, lunatics, soldiers' wives, or young children,) are, at present, in the work-house. Some of them are employed in spinning wool and lint, for stockings, shirts, sheets, and other articles for the use of the house. Men, who are able to work, are sent out to various employments in the town. The earnings of the work-house are, upon an average, about £170. a year.

The work-house is situated in an airy part of the town. The stair-cases are narrow and steep: the lodging-rooms about 9 feet 6 inches square, with 2 beds in each; except in one, which is rather larger, and contains 6 beds: the beds and pillows are filled with chaff: each is provided with 2 coarse sheets, a coverlet, and 1 blanket, of the woollen manufacture of the house. The whole number of beds is 43. Two, three, and, sometimes, even four, Paupers sleep in a bed.

The following is the usual bill of fare: it is, however, somewhat varied in summer, when milk-pottage is occasionally served for breakfast and supper.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Water-pottage, gravy, (forming a sort of soup,) and bread.	Beef, bread, broth, and potatoes; or cabbage, and beer.	Broth and bread
Monday,	Same as Sunday.	Puddings and sauce, and beer.	Bread and beer.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Same as Sunday.	Cheese, bread, and beer.	Milk-pottage, and bread.

The Poor are allowed to carry their breakfasts and suppers into their lodging-rooms; but must eat their dinners in the hall, and leave on the table what they cannot consume. 3 oz. of cheese are allowed, on cheese days, to grown persons. The dinners, at Easter, and Whitstide, are veal, bacon, and plum-pudding.

The old people dine first: what they leave, forms part of the dinner of the children. The food is plentiful and good.

There are 972 out-pensioners, many of whom have families. The usual allowance to a Pauper, with one child, is 1s. 6d. a week. A widow, with 4 children, from 6 months to 9 years old, receives 6s. a week.

Nearly

Nearly 200 bastards in the township of Sheffield, are chargeable. The weekly expence of the above 972 out-pensioners is, at present, £ 89. 9s. 6½d. The total sum paid, in the year ending in May 1795, to out-pensioners, amounted to £ 3537. 7s. 1½d.

There are several public charities in Sheffield. 52 boys, and 50 girls, (the children of poor parishioners,) are educated at a school till they are 14 years of age. They are clothed in an uniform, fed, and taught to read, write, spin, sew, and knit. In another school, 50 poor children are educated till 14 years of age, but do not receive either food or cloathing. 16 poor widows are provided with a cottage, each; an allowance of 4s. a week, each; a gown and petticoat, once in 2 years; and a small stock of coals, annually. The Duke of Norfolk has appropriated 30 cottages for the residence of as many old and infirm poor: besides which, they each receive 5s. a week.

Last winter a subscription was opened for the relief of the Poor: £1000. were subscribed, with which flour was bought, and retailed at reduced prices. The Duke of Norfolk, likewise, distributed £100. in coals, among the most necessitous.

The prices of provisions are: flour, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; meal, 1s. 6d. for 8 lb.; butter, 10d. to 1s. for 16 oz.; potatoes, 10d. the peck, Winchester measure; eggs, 2 for 1d.; new-milk, 1½d. the quart; beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8½d.; coals are retailed at 5d. the cwt.

Wheaten bread is, universally, used here: malt liquor, and butcher's meat, form part of the diet of all ranks of people. The tradesman, artisan, and labourer, all live well, and, in general, industry is a more prominent feature in their conduct, than economy. In one instance, however, they manifest a strong wish to provide against the wants of sickness, or old age: almost every manufacturer is a member of a Friendly Society. In 1786, the number of clubs was 52: they paid, that year, to sick members, £ 3670. 15s. 8d. In 1787, there were 55; and their payments, that year, amounted to £ 3519. 10s. 8d. Since that period, they have not printed an annual report of their disbursements. they are very cautious of giving information relative to the state of their funds; and, I believe, none of the Societies have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates, from an apprehension,

that, in bringing forward the late Act, Government were actuated by ~~very~~ different views from what the Act professes.

The wages of ordinary labourers are 2s. a day, with one pint of ale, and half a quarter loaf; masons are paid 2s. 6d. a day; their assistants, 2s.; in the various branches of cutlery, (which is the staple manufacture of Sheffield,) men receive from 10s. to £1 10s. a week: women follow many different employments; a few earn, by spinning lint, about 6d. a day; washer-women are paid 1s. a day, and victuals. The demand for labour has, in general, decreased, since the commencement of the war; however, as many hands have been taken off by the army and navy, those who remain, and who are able and willing to work, may, even at present, earn a good livelihood.

The late rapid rise in the Poor's Rates is here principally ascribed to the war, which, (from the number of men that Sheffield has furnished to the army and navy,) has thrown many families on the parish; to the stagnation of trade; to the high price of provisions; and, by some persons in this country, to the recent introduction of machines into the woollen manufacture. In the opinion of such complainants, it is a great national misfortune, that a wool-spinner can, by means of machines, do ten times the work he could perform without them.

About 20 removals occur in a year; of which one or two are usually contested. Certificates are very rarely granted.

The land-tax is about 2d. in the pound on the net rent: it produces £318. Farming land, in the neighbourhood of the town, lets from £2. 10s. to £4. an acre.

It is supposed that half the population of Sheffield consists of Dissenters of various denominations.

The number of ale-houses in Sheffield in 1791, (exclusive of houses that sold spirituous liquors only,) according to a pamphlet published in that year, amounted to 395'.

The substance of Mr. Ward's speech on 6th of April 1791. p 19.

The following extract, from the last year's report, exhibits the state of the Sunday-schools in Sheffield, from April 1742, to November 1794:

State of the Sunday Schools, in SHEFFIELD.

THE TREASURER

[illegible]

May, 1795.

SKIPTON.

THE township of Skipton contains 4000 acres; of which, about 1300 are mountainous, and of little value. The population was taken in April 1794, by the present overseer, and found to amount to 464 families, and 2096 inhabitants. 121 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. There are 10 ale-houses in the township.

The articles of consumption, among the labouring classes, are, oatmeal, flour, butter, potatoes, milk, tea, sugar, and butcher's meat. The present prices are as follow :

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	s.	d.	
Oatmeal	—	2 2	the stone of 14 lb.
Flour	—	2 8	16 lb.
Butter	—	1 1	22 oz.
Potatoes	—	1 4	16 quarts.
Beef	—	0 4	to 5d. the lb.
Mutton	—	0 5	ditto.
Veal	—	0 4	ditto.
Bacon	—	0 7	ditto.
Old milk	—	0 0½	the quart.
New milk	—	0 1	the quart.

Oatmeal is made into bread; and, sometimes, into hasty-pudding: this wholesome and nutritious diet is, however, falling into disuse; and, instead of two meals a day of hasty-pudding, beer, and milk, of which a sufficient quantity may be purchased for 1½d. the meal, the labouring people, in general, have substituted the less substantial food of tea, sugar, wheaten bread, and butter; which cost double the sum.

Agricultural labourers receive about 2s. a day in summer, and 1s. 4d. in winter, without victuals: they work from 6 in the morning, till 6 at night, when day-light will permit; but are allowed half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner: workmen, who are employed in getting lime-stone from the quarries, to be conveyed up and down the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes by the town, are paid from 2s. to 2s. 4d. a day, in summer, without victuals; and from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. in winter, without victuals: women, in the cotton-mills*, (of which there are 3 at Skipton, and several in the neighbourhood,) till very lately, earned from 4s. to 5s. a week: they now cannot obtain above 3s. 6d.: others, who spin worsted, make from 4d. to 6d. a day: wages in this branch of business, since the year 1792, have fallen about one-third.

There are 3 Friendly Societies in Skipton.

The rent of land, near the town, is about £ 3. an acre: at a distance, the average is about 18s. The land-tax, paid by the township, amounts to £ 146. 8s. and is collected at about 8d. in the pound on the net rental. The farms, in general, are small; the lands are chiefly in grass. Roads

* At Skipton, a large house is employed in sorting and combing wool.—About 3000 packs are brought, each season, from the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland. General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire, p. 112.

are good. This is not a corn country; and the greatest part of the grain used in this neighbourhood, is brought from Richmond, in the North Riding.

Of the Poor of this township, 8 are maintained in a house belonging to the parish, under the care of a matron. No regular course of diet is observed in the poor-house. Other Paupers, amounting in the whole to 94 persons, are out-pensioners: of these, 14, (who are mostly bastards,) belong to other parishes; and their weekly maintenance, which, altogether, costs £1. 2s. is reimbursed to the township: the remaining 80 Paupers, (who are chiefly old and infirm,) cost the township £4. 2s. a week, exclusive of house-rents: last year, £78. 6s. 2d. were paid, by the township, for the house-rents of various necessitous parishioners.

The following table shews the amount of the baptisms, burials, and Poor's Rates, in this township, in each of the last 21 years:

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Poor's Rates		
			£.	s.	d.
1774	62	31	—	—	—
1775	48	37	318	4	11
1776	57	45	316	0	3
1777	59	49	290	16	9
1778	50	41	340	4	0
1779	63	56	327	4	6
1780	53	48	} No accounts kept.		
1781	49	65			
1782	50	38			
1783	55	56			
1784	53	47	352	1	3½
1785	53	58	391	7	0
1786	54	28	398	10	2
1787	52	46	367	16	0
1788	52	45	351	12	9
1789	56	87 ¹	368	17	9
1790	64	52	399	4	0
1791	50	39	402	2	0
1792	69	56	402	2	0
1793	64	60	402	2	0
1794	61	48	547	3	4
1795	—	—	547	3	4

¹ In this year, the small-pox, and ulcerated sore throats, were very prevalent.

Among

Among the inhabitants are many Methodists, some Independents, and a few Quakers.

In 1794, £ 54. 6s. were paid to the families of militia-men serving for this township; and near £ 30. for law-charges, relative to a removal; the only one that has been contested, of 23 that have occurred within the last 10 years. The rates, for this year, include the expence of raising two men for the navy. The average annual expence of meetings, journees, &c. is about £ 2. 10s; the overseer's salary is £ 15. 15s. The interest of £ 200. borrowed upon lands, which are applied to the relief of the Poor, is paid out of the Rates. The rent of lands, belonging to the township, and appropriated to the Poor, is generally about £ 100. a year; so that the last year's assessment may be stated at £ 447. 3s. 4d. which were raised at about 2s. in the pound on the net rental. Certificates are never granted.

April, 1795.

S O U T H O W R A M.

THIS township is situated in the parish of Halifax; and contains 3840 acres, and about 640 families; half of whom are Dissenters of various denominations; but, chiefly, Methodists and Anabaptists, who christen and bury at various chapel^s. 133 houses pay the window-tax; no house under £ 4. a year is assessed: the number exempted is, therefore, very great, and amounts to 430. Here are several small manufacturers, who employ weavers, dyers, combers, &c.: a great number of labourers work in the stone-quarries; from whence stones are conveyed, by means of canals, to various parts of the kingdom: women spin worsted.

The prices of labour, and of provisions, are much the same as at Halifax.

No Friendly Society meets here: but most of the manufacturers, belonging to Southowram, are members of clubs, that meet in neighbouring townships.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £ 1. an acre; the average is about 15s. 6d. The township is divided into small pasture farms. A modus is paid here in lieu of tithes. The land-tax raised £ 184. 3s. 5d. and is about 1s. 2d. in the pound.

34 Paupers, (chiefly old people, and children,) are, at present, in the poor-house: they appear to be comfortable, and well fed: hasty-pudding and boiled milk, in general, are provided for their breakfast and supper; the dinners, on Sunday and Thursday, consist of butcher's meat: no regular course of diet is observed on the other week-days; but potatoes, butter, milk, and oat-bread, form the chief part of the food: a pint of beer is allowed, in the forenoon, and afternoon, to those who work. The employment is spinning worsted: the children spin at 7 or 8 years old; and, at 9 years of age, they are bound out parish-apprentices.

The earnings of the Poor in the work-house, for the last 5 months, were as follow:

			£.	s.	d.
1794.	November	—	—	2	17 1
	December	—	—	2	0 5½
1795.	January	—	—	2	7 5
	February	—	—	1	18 0½
	March	—	—	1	13 1½

No accounts are kept of the mortality in the work-house.

There are 89 out-pensioners, most of whom have families: about 20 persons receive casual relief.

The following is a statement of the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rates.

Years.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound on the net rental.	
	£.	s.	d.		
1774	—	—	461 3 5½		
1775	—	—	564 10 10		
1776	—	—	504 15 2½		
1777	—	—	465 6 4½		
1778	—	—	506 11 10		
1779	—	—	519 4 0½		
1780	—	—	612 1 5		
1781	—	—	568 8 5		
1782	—	—	532 5 9½	s.	d.
1783	—	—	621 14 4½	—	3 9
1784	—	—	602 10 8½	—	3 4

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound ^s on the net rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	—	—	511 15 5½	—	3 5
1786	—	—	510 4 4½	—	3 7
1787	—	—	630 4 9½	—	3 6
1788	—	—	565 14 1	—	3 1
1789	—	—	538 6 9½	—	2 11
1790	—	—	535 19 4½	—	3 2
1791	—	—	561 2 4	—	3 4
1792	—	—	545 0 1	—	2 8
1793	—	—	522 19 11½	—	2 10
1794	—	—	562 17 2	—	3 6

Inclusive of the actual maintenance of the Poor, the following charges are paid out of the Rates, viz. £15. a year paid to the master of the poor-house, who is likewise allowed his victuals: about £16. a year for journeis, and removals; and, for the last 4 years, the constable and church-warden have received about £50. a year from the Rates; so that, although Southowram is situated in the center of a manufacturing country, it appears, that parochial burthens have been somewhat diminished within the last 20 years.

Not more than one certificate is granted in 10 years. There are about 4 removals, in a year, from this township; some very expensive ones have lately happened: in a settlement case, relative to this township, which was decided in the Court of King's Bench, in 1786, the attorney's bill, exclusive of all other expences, amounted to £73. 18s. 2d.

April, 1795.

POCKLINGTON.

THE lordship of Pocklington extends about three miles and an half in length: it contains about 2600 acres: it's population is 305 families; and, probably, about 1500 inhabitants.

150 houses, of which 45 are double tenements, pay the window-tax; 36 are exempted. 176 of the inhabitants are employed in various handicraft

handicraft trades; 520 in agriculture; and 30 in commerce. A machine is erected here for spinning worsted, but, at present, it is not employed.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church; there are, however, many Methodists, five Roman Catholic families, an Emigrant preacher, and a Calvinist, in the parish. The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 8d. the lb.; mutton, veal, and lamb, 6d.; wheat, 10s. 6d. the bushel; rye, 7s. ditto; and all other grain in proportion; butter, from 9d. to 1s. the lb. Labourers' wages are about 2s. a day; their diet is very variable. Here are 13 ale-houses; and two Friendly Societies, both of which are in a flourishing state; the rules of one have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The rent of land is from £1. to £1. 10s. the acre.

Farms are from £20. to upwards of £100. a year: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, beans, white-pease, clover, oats, and potatoes.

225 acres of land were enclosed in the year 1756; of the remainder, one half is in tillage, and the other half in grass.

Tithes are taken by composition.

The land-tax is £127. 4s; and the net rental £857.

The Poor mostly reside in a poor-house: they have been farmed for these last 20 years; at first they were farmed at 1s. 6d. a week; afterwards at 1s. 8d. and now cost 2s. a week, each person: there are, at present, about 20 Paupers in the house.

A Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk and oat-meal.	Butcher's meat.	Milk and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Hafty-pudding.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Dumplings of wheat meal.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Meat and potatoes.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Baked-pudding.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Fruently of shop-b. rky.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Boiled potatoes and melted butter.	Ditto.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Rate in the pound.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1766	20	12	32	9	15	24	From 1752 to 1766, there were 63 marriages.	
1767	18	20	38	29	33	62		
1768	30	19	49	18	10	28		
1769	26	24	50	16	7	23		
1770	22	23	45	19	20	39		
1771	29	17	46	18	19	37		
1772	20	25	45	17	15	32		
1773	23	29	52	16	18	34		
1774	36	14	50	17	18	35		
1775	18	19	37	4	13	17	10	
1776	20	24	44	21	30	51	13	
1777	23	33	56	10	11	21	11	
1778	23	19	42	12	10	22	10	
1779	13	13	26	17	23	40	12	
1780	26	20	46	9	11	20	6	
1781	20	22	42	14	13	27	16	
1782	22	22	44	21	15	36	9	
1783	16	17	33	14	14	28	10	
1784	19	16	35	12	13	25	9	
1785	23	19	42	21	19	40	15	
1786	23	20	43	15	20	35	8	
1787	18	23	41	15	21	36	11	
1788	18	26	44	15	21	36	8	
1789	17	21	38	19	24	43	12	
1790	20	23	43	20	21	41	15	s. d.
1791	18	24	42	14	30	44	11	4 8
1792	23	17	40	13	13	26	14	4 8
1793	31	19	50	15	22	37	22	4 8
1794	12	18	30	23	15	38	13	4 8
1795	33	13	46	21	18	39	9	4 8

July, 1796.

STOKESLEY.

THIS parish consists of six townships, namely, Stokesley, Easby, Tawton, two Rusbys, and Newby; which last is properly in Seamer parish, but pays tithe to the Rector of Stokesley: it is 14 miles in circumference, but its shape is very irregular.

In Stokesley town, 158 houses pay the window tax; 164 are exempted.

The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists; of manufacturers, there are a few linen-weavers, two curriers, one common dyer, and one dyer and hot-presser.

Besides the Established Church, here are a few Methodists, two or three Papists, and a few Quakers.

The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, 5d. to 5½d. the pound; and other articles much the same as in Hull.

The wages of labour, 1s. 6d. a day; their usual diet is bread and milk, and tea; potatoes; and meat sparingly. Here are 23 inns or ale-houses, only one of which lets out chaises and horses; and two Friendly Societies, which have not had their rules confirmed.

The rent of land is, generally, about £1. 10s. an acre; the land round Stokesley town is worth more.

The farms are usually small, and are let from year to year; near the town, the land is mostly in pasture. the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, potatoes, rape-seed, and beans.

The tithes are let, by lease for three years, to some of the principal people in each township, who agree with each individual, so that they are seldom, if ever, drawn.

Of the Poor, some are maintained in a poor-house rented by the parish: others reside in cottages, the rent of which is paid by the overseers. The poor-house is in good condition. Paupers are taken in at 20d. a week, each person: other parishes are allowed to send their Poor, when the house is not full. The master receives the profits of the work done there, allowing a small deduction to each Pauper, according to their earnings. A committee of parishioners, appointed at a vestry, visit the house occasionally: it was lately repaired, and the parish pay £10. per cent. for the money laid out according to their directions: the owner has granted them a lease for 20 years.

Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk and oat-meal.	Beef, roots, and dumplings.	Milk and oatmeal.
Monday,	Ditto.	Halfy pudding, oatmeal.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Fruity, French barley.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	1 of 1 b and bread.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	1 of 1 b and bread.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	1 of 1 b and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Potatoes and butter and salt-fish	Ditto.

Of the Stokesley Poor in the house, only one died in the last three years

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Disbursements for the Poor.

Years	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS			Marriages.
	Mal	Fem	Tot.	Mal	Fem	Tot.	
1680	10	12	22	15	21	36	4
1685	12	8	20	7	10	17	4
1690	11	16	27	14	11	25	5
1691	17	19	36	20	10	30	6
1692	13	10	23	9	8	17	3
1693	14	14	28	21	14	35	2
1694	8	10	18	11	15	26	9
1695	15	14	29	15	9	24	13
1696	13	12	25	14	17	31	8
1697	13	13	26	11	16	27	7
1698	7	16	23	10	12	22	9
1699	12	8	20	8	7	15	8
1700	13	25	38	11	12	23	5
1720	10	14	24	12	11	23	11
1723	—	—	29	—	—	35	8
1724	—	—	45	—	—	27	8
1725	—	—	39	—	—	28	6
1726	—	—	37	—	—	24	10
1727	—	—	39	—	—	37	4
1728	—	—	30	—	—	29	10
1729	—	—	34	—	—	61	9
1730	—	—	38	—	—	27	8
1731	—	—	30	—	—	22	15
1732	—	—	45	—	—	34	13
1733	—	—	41	—	—	25	11

Years.

ORKSHIRE.—STOKESLEY.

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Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marr.	Disbursements for the Poor.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		
1734	—	—	46	—	—	22	8	
1735	—	—	30	—	—	42	12	
1736	—	—	48	—	—	19	6	
1737	—	—	35	—	—	37	6	
1738	—	—	37	—	—	35	16	
1739	—	—	44	—	—	31	13	
1740	20	18	38	—	—	25	16	
1741	—	—	35	—	—	61	16	
1742	—	—	46	—	—	55	9	
1743	—	—	38	—	—	34	18	
1744	—	—	55	—	—	27	16	
1745	—	—	46	—	—	50	14	
1746	—	—	40	—	—	40	8	
1747	—	—	46	—	—	82	15	
1748	—	—	48	—	—	20	10	
1760	35	22	57	7	24	31	15	
1775	30	31	61	10	14	24	16	
1776	25	27	52	22	21	43	12	
1777	29	26	55	25	27	52	11	
1778	20	21	41	10	27	37	11	
1779	38	31	69	9	18	27	15	
1780	22	18	40	16	13	29	7	
1781	31	30	61	28	30	64	14	
1782	19	20	39	16	18	34	14	
1783	26	36	62	20	18	38	17	
1784	29	32	71	26	22	48	9	
1785	11	29	40	12	14	26	15	
1786	32	40	72	12	22	34	18	
1787	15	20	35	16	21	37	10	
1788	27	29	56	13	29	42	5	
1789	24	25	49	13	15	28	16	
1790	31	25	56	31	16	47	8	
1791	26	29	55	21	33	54	18	
1792	31	31	62	17	16	33	12	
1793	26	22	48	19	35	54	17	
1794	28	23	51	14	24	38	9	
1795	26	25	51	23	21	44	6	
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

From the Return made to Parliament in the year 1786.	£.	s.	d.	Net expense for the Poor.
	178	9	3	
	242	17	5	
	258	11	2	
	309	14	4	Money raised by assessment.
	322	0	0	
	267	0	0	
	189	0	0	
	276	0	0	
	308	0	0	
	326	0	0	
	371	0	0	
	356	0	0	
	368	0	0	
	387	0	0	
Year ending in 1796	510	0	0	

The last Rate was 6d. in the pound on land, and 3d. on houses.

July, 1796.

THORNTON.

THE township of Thornton is part of the parish of the same name; is situated within a mile of Ingledon, and three miles of Burton: it contains, by estimation, 1700^a acres of enclosed ground; and 3500 acres of mountainous common. It's population consists of 88 families; who are mostly agriculturists, members of the Established Church. 42 houses pay the widow-tax; and 45 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: oat-meal, 1s. 11d. the stone; best flour, 2s. 8¹/₂d. the stone; old milk, ¹/₄d. the quart; new milk, ¹/₂d. the pint; potatoes, 6 quarts for 4d.

Ordinary labourers are paid from 8s. to 10s. a week, without diet.

Here is only one ale-house. No Friendly Society is established here. The average rent of cultivated land is about 16s. or 17s. the acre. Tithes are mostly taken in kind; a modus, however, is paid in lieu of hay. The land-tax produces £49. 6s. 8d. Of the Poor of Thornton, 13 regular pensioners, (7 of whom have families, which average nearly 4 persons each,) have a parish allowance at their own homes: some receive casual relief; and others have their house-rents paid: from £6. to £9. a month have lately been paid for the expences of the Poor.

In this township, as in Burton, the books only specify the annual disbursements, including elieat money, and incidental payments to constables and church-wardens.

Total Disbursements.			Total Disbursements.		
Years	£.	s. d.	Years.	£.	s. d.
1774	80	14 11	1785	122	15 7
1775	71	10 3 ¹ / ₂	1786	108	18 10 ¹ / ₂
1776	106	17 5 ¹ / ₂	1787	108	0 4
1777	68	18 8	1788	124	13 10
1778	64	5 1	1789	133	19 0 ¹ / ₂
1779	122	18 8	1790	131	19 6
1780	96	14 10 ¹ / ₂	1791	133	9 5 ¹ / ₂
1781	81	17 11 ¹ / ₂	1792	111	10 0
1782	No accounts.		1793	104	1 11
1783	90	18 4	1794	115	16 7 ¹ / ₂
1784	113	1 6 ¹ / ₂			

£115. 16s. 7¹/₂d. are raised at about 10d. in the pound.

The money paid on county business, and other expences, (included in the above accounts,) is very variable: but from what information could be obtained, it appears, that about £25. a year are paid on various accounts; and that the remainder is applied to the use of the Poor. Removals very seldom happen: an appeal does not occur once in ten years.

The baptisms and burials are inserted in the account of the township of Burton.

April, 1795.

NORTH WALES.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—LLANFERRAS.

THE extent of this parish is about 3 miles in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 8 in circumference: above one half is common, and waste-land. The population is from 380 to 400 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed, either in lead-mines, or agriculture: they are all of the Established Church, except 2 or 3 Methodists. 46 houses, (including 3 or 4 double-tenements,) pay the window-tax; 30, which are mostly cottages, erected on the common, are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, and veal, from 3d. to 5d. a pound; wheat, 15s. the measure, of 84 lb. weight; barley, 7s. for 42 quarts; oats, 4s. for ditto; potatoes, 2s. for ditto, heaped. The wages of labourers are, from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day, 1s. 2d. the day, from Lady-day to Midsummer, 1s. 4d.; from Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1s. 6d.: during the harvest, men receive from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day: miners generally earn from 2s. to 3s. a day, at all seasons, but seldom have much before-hand. The rent of land, considering its quality, which is very indifferent, is high: the farmers, often depending upon the carriage of ore to pay their rent, scruple not to give from 18s. to 25s. a statute acre. The greatest farm in the parish contains 180 acres: the smallest, 10 acres. The chief articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, and oats; the two latter nearly in the same proportion; wheat less than either, by about one-half: a few fields are sown with pease; and the cultivation of potatoes has, of late, much increased. The tithes, in this county, are commonly let by auction; and the farmers are quite reconciled to a custom, that prevents the endless disputes that would otherwise arise.

In this parish are about 2000 acres of common, or waste-land, (or, more properly speaking, barren mountains,) for the enclosing of which, an Act of Parliament passed about two years ago. No part, however, has yet been enclosed, excepting an acre or two for each of the cottages on the common.

The Poor are maintained at their own houses, by a weekly stipend from the parish; in addition to which, they have generally their house-rent paid for them, and coals allowed. There are no houses of industry in this county. However necessary and useful they may be in towns, and
large

large populous parishes, I am of opinion, that, in a small parish like this, there would accrue to the Poor no additional comfort from their being penned up in a work-house; nor any great saving to the parish, as, their number being small, and their respective circumstances very well known, proper care may easily be taken to relieve none but real objects, and not to let such suffer for want of relief.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Parochial Expenditure.

Years	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Mar.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Mal	hem	Tot	Mal	hem	Total		£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1690	8	1	9	4	3	7	—								
1691	3	3	6	2	3	5	—								
1692	3	2	5	—	1	1	—								
1695	2	4	6	5	4	9	1								
1700	4	6	10	1	3	4	2	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0		
1720	4	4	8	2	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	0	0		
1740	9	3	12	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	6		
1760	13	11	24	5	4	9	2	—	—	—	6	14	0		
1775	7	6	13	3	2	5	2	27	15	0	26	17	0	1	0
1776	8	4	12	0	4	10	5	20	16	3	19	18	3	0	9
1777	11	9	20	0	6	12	6	13	17	0	12	10	6	0	0
1778	6	10	16	5	3	8	3	27	15	0	13	14	3	1	0
1779	4	6	10	6	4	10	3	48	11	3	27	0	3	1	9
1780	11	6	17	4	5	9	8	41	12	6	30	12	1	1	6
1781	8	7	15	4	0	4	2	48	11	3	30	0	1	1	9
1782	6	9	16	6	7	13	1	55	10	0	35	10	6	2	0
1783	8	11	19	4	0	4	1	64	15	0	59	12	8	2	4
1784	8	5	13	7	5	12	1	69	7	6	45	14	0	2	6
1785	8	8	16	1	3	4	4	55	10	0	41	14	0	2	0
1786	6	9	15	6	4	10	2	55	10	0	39	12	8	2	0
1787	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	41	12	6	25	9	0	1	6
1788	12	7	19	3	5	8	5	55	10	0	30	14	2	2	0
1789	17	5	22	5	1	6	1	78	12	6	36	18	11	2	10
1790	5	9	14	6	0	6	2	55	10	0	33	15	11	2	0
1791	6	8	14	6	5	11	2	69	7	6	39	4	0	2	6
1792	5	14	19	3	3	6	3	55	10	0	35	3	8	2	0
1793	11	8	19	5	3	8	5	69	7	6	40	8	6	2	6
1794	10	8	18	9	8	17	2	83	5	0	52	4	4	3	0
1795	8	9	17	7	7	14	2	92	10	0	54	0	5	3	4

*The difference between the amount of the Poor's Rates, and the net sum expended on the Poor, is caused by the County Rates being paid out of them; which, (owing chiefly to the great number of bridges in this county,) amount to a considerable sum in the year.

It appears, from the parish-books, that no Poor's Rate was gathered here before the year 1768; but, when any of the parishioners were in distress, collections were made for them at the church, as is still the case in Scotland; and, if their case required it, 2s. or 3s. were given them out of the Church Rate, to assist them in the interval before Sunday: two instances of this are inserted in the books; the whole expence of the Poor, in 1719, was 5s.; and, in 1740, only 2s. 6d.. it does not appear that any thing was paid during the intermediate years. For 10 years after its introduction, the Poor's Rate did not exceed 1s. in the pound, except in the year 1770, when, owing to a heavy County Rate, it was 2s. Assessments are made here according to the land-tax, which is the general custom of the country; and the few parishes that have deviated from that custom, have been frequently disturbed by vexatious appeals against the Rates. It is rather a singular circumstance, that Lawyers have not received from this parish, for parochial litigations, more than £ 20. in the space of 115 years, and that was in the year 1789, when there happened an appeal against an order of removal, the only one, on any account, that exists upon record.

Friendly Societies are not so numerous, now, in this part of the country, as they were 20 years past: 3 or 4 have been dissolved in this neighbourhood, owing to their having been defrauded of great part of their funds, by designing wretches, to whom they had intrusted their stocks. Others, that have continued to this day, have fallen into disrepute, by too greedily entering into political discussions, instead of attending to the plain objects of their institution. I am far from condemning them all: it is to be hoped, that Friendly Societies, in general, deserve the protection the Legislature affords them. Their establishment was truly laudable and humane; and when the designs of it are properly adhered to, there cannot be a doubt, but the parish at large, in which such meetings exist, must, as well as the individual members, receive considerable benefit.

A Statement of the weekly Earnings and Expenses of a Labourer, his Wife, and six Children, in the month of January, and in Harvest.

IN JANUARY.

EARNINGS.		EXPENCES.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Labourer	7 0	Barley, 1 measure	7 0
Eld. st boy, 13 years old	2 6	Butter, 1 lb.	0 9½
Wife and 5 children	0 0	Potatoes, ¼ a measure	1 0
		Milk	0 5
		House and firing	1 0
	<u>9 6</u>		<u>10 0½</u>
		Earnings	9 6
		Loss	0 6½

IN HARVEST.

WEEKLY EARNINGS.		WEEKLY EXPENCES.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Labourer	10 6	Barley, 1 measure	7 0
Wife, in fine weather	6 0	Butter, 1½ lb.	1 0
Eld. st boy	2 6	Potatoes	1 0
Two eldest girls, gleanings, one 15; the other 11 years old	4 0	Milk	0 4
	<u>£13 0</u>	House and fire	0 10
Expences	0 11 4	Butcher's meat	1 0
		Salt, &c.	0 3
			<u>11 4</u>
Gain during Harvest	£0 11 8		

The house-rent is paid half-yearly, and is omitted in the weekly account.

Statement of the weekly Earnings and Expenses of another Labourer, his Wife, and three Children.

IN JANUARY.

EARNINGS.		EXPENCES.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Labourer	7 0	Barley	3 6
Wife and children	0 0	Butter	0 9½
		Potatoes	0 4
		House and fire	1 0
		Milk	0 2
		Bacon	0 5
Expences	6 4	Oat-meal	0 1½
Gain	0 8		<u>6 4</u>

IN HARVEST.

EARNINGS.		EXPENCES.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Labourer	10 6	Barley	3 6
Wife and children	0 0	Butter	0 8
		Butcher's meat	1 3
	<u>10 6</u>	Milk	0 2
Expences	6 8	Salt and oat-meal	0 3
		House and fire	0 10
Gain	3 10		<u>6 8</u>

March, 1796.

W R E X H A M.

THE extent of this parish is variously described: some say it is 10 miles by 4 or 5 miles; and others, 7 miles by 4: no account could be obtained of the population: the parishioners are, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, mechanics, agriculturists, and miners: the last are chiefly employed in the lead-mines, smelting lead, and casting iron, &c. for Messrs. Wilkinson and Co. Here is one congregation of Methodists, one of Free-thinkers, one of Anabaptists, and one of Presbyterians. 646 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound; mutton, ditto; veal, 5d.; pork, ditto; bacon, 9d.; salt butter, 8d.; fresh ditto, 9d.; new milk, 2d. a quart; old ditto, 1d. ditto; potatoes, 90lb. for 1s. 11d.; wheat, from 13s. to 14s. the bushel; barley, 6s. 6d.; oats, from 3s. 6d. to 4s.: coals are sold for 4d. the cwt.: the dearthness of provisions is attributed to monopolizing farmers.

Labourers, in winter, and spring, have 1s. 2d. a day; in summer, 1s. 4d.; in harvest, sometimes, 2s. a day; but, generally, 1s. 6d.

There are 45 ale-houses in the town of Wrexham, and 10 in the hamlets: and 6 Friendly Societies, which are computed to contain, altogether, about 700 members: their orders have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The rent of land varies from 10s. to £3. an acre: the average is about 25s. an acre. Farms let from £20. to £300. a year; the usual value is about £100. a year: every common grain and root is cultivated. Tithes are taken in kind: the land-tax is collected at about 1s. in the pound, or less. It is supposed that about one-third part of the parish is chiefly mountainous common, of little value: a few acres of which have been occasionally enclosed by cottagers.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home.

In the poor-house, at present, there are 46 people, who are chiefly old persons, or young children; or such as are blind, lame, or insane. The master of the work-house agreed to supply such Poor, as the parish should send, with meat, drink, and fuel, for 2s. a week, each person, and their earnings: none of the Poor, however, at present in the house, are able to work. The parish provides the house, cloaths, beds, bedding,

and other furniture. In consequence of the dearth of provisions, they lately resolved to make the master a present of 30 guineas; as they thought that would be a better plan, than to raise the weekly pay. 260 regular pensioners receive weekly pay; and others have occasional relief: the account of these charges could not be obtained: 37 militia-men's families are also relieved.

The following is the usual bill of fare in the work-house; but is occasionally varied, according to circumstances:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth or milk.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and milk.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread and butter, or cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of WREXHAM.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1710	— 126	— 179	— 25
1720	— 158	— 163	— 33
1730	— 170	— 131	— 41
1740	— 172	— 156	— 26
1750	— 162	— 151	— 44
1760	— 226	— 241	— 52
1770	— 194	— 249	— 39
1780	— 223	— 167	— 52
1785	— —	— —	— —
1786	— —	— —	— —
1787	— —	— —	— —
1788	— —	— —	— —
1789	— —	— —	— —
1790	— —	— —	— —
1791	— —	— —	— —
1792	— 236	— 161	— 53
1793	— 250	— 167	— 51
1794	— —	— —	— —
1795	— —	— —	— —

A Table

*A Table of Parochial Assessments and Expenditure in the Parish of
WREXHAM.*

	Assessments.			Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
According to the Return made in Parliament,								
The Expenses for the Poor, in 1776, were				-	£	1285	15	2
The Assessments, - in 1781,				-	+	1410	12	9
in 1784,				-	-	1612	5	12
in 1785,				-	-	14-5	19	7
Medium of net money paid for Poor in the above 3 years				-	-	1415	1	2
Medium of money applied for county purposes				-	-	151	3	9
Medium of law-expences				-	-	11	6	9

Years ending in	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	1406	0	8	1616	9	8	4	0
1786	1778	8	6½	2116	17	2	5	0
1787	1427	19	5	1533	8	6	4	0
1788	1428	3	1½	1376	11	2½	4	0
1789	1070	5	6	1384	10	0	3	0
1790	1437	18	10	1333	1	11	4	0
1791	1074	16	0	1284	1	9	3	0
1792	1051	16	6	1166	4	3	3	0
1793	1261	0	1	1242	12	9	3	6
1794	1065	7	8½	1403	6	3	3	0
1795	1323	11	2	1461	13	8½	4	0

This year 712s of the old debt was paid off.

In the year 1784, the Rates were 6s in the pound, and the parish greatly in debt, which, (the overseer says,) was owing to bad management; at that time he was appointed general overseer, in which office he has continued ever since: before that period, all the different hamlets, &c. kept their own accounts. The overseer prints his accounts annually. The Rate is levied by an old assessor; and it is supposed, that, upon an average, property is not assessed at one-third of its real value; so that the last year's Rate, said to be at 4s. in the pound, was not, in reality, 1s. 4d. in the pound; however, even here, it is a common topic of complaint, that the Rates are high.

In consequence of disputes among the proprietors of the iron and lead works, many of the workmen have of late been without employment: several have enlisted for soldiers, and others have migrated to distant parts of the country.

The following are the four last years' accounts of receipts and disbursements for the Poor, as printed by the general overseer:

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1790.

Dr. THE INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wretham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. Cr.

[illegible]

An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1791.

Dr. The INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrecclesham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. *Cr.*

	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	103	8	6						
Wrexham Cloathing, 3/ 6s. 5d. - occasional, 15	19	4	7	7	10	6						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	60	14	6						
Wrexham Cloathing, 10/ 1s. 1d. - occasional, 5	13	5	6	14	6							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	68	17	10						
Wrexham Below Cloathing, 1/ 12s. 5d. - occasional, 2	25	6	3	17	11	6						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	42	12	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. or 2d. - occasional, 9	19	0	10	19	0	6						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	50	0	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. 1s. 6d. - occasional, 2	3	3	1	17	3	1						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	3	7	4						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1/ 12s. 10d. - occasional, 4	6	6	4	7	4							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	19	1	4						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. or 2d. - occasional, 0	14	6	0	14	6							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	13	16	1						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1/ 12s. 6d. - occasional, 0	5	6	0	5	6							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	12	11	4						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. 1s. 6d. - occasional, 0	3	6	0	3	6							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	20	15	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1/ 11s. 8d. - occasional, 10	8	6	12	0	2	6						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	31	7	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. 1s. 6d. - occasional, 9	8	0	10	3	1	6						
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	38	5	4						
Wrexham Above Cloathing, 2/ 12s. 6d. - occasional, 21	16	7	24	13	7							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	7	10	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1d. or 2d. - occasional, 2	7	0	2	7	0							
Wrexham Weekly allowances	-	-	-	6	10	0						
Wrexham Cloathing, 1/ 11s. 6d. - occasional, 2	25	0	2	6	1	6						
Work house expenses - To cash paid William Hudson, for maintenance of the Poor in the work-house for 1791, as per receipts	2	17	5	9								
To cash paid for cloathing, and other expenses for the Poor in the work-house 1791, as per receipts	37	23	2	274	18	11						
Cloathing and other expence in putting out parish apprentices in 1794	-	-	-	13	7	11						
County-ley - 11/ 7s. 3d. 13s. 6d. 1s. 1d. do 47/ 10s. 4d. 1s. 1d. do 11/ 7s. 5d. 4th ditto, 35/ 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	159	12	9						
Shoemaker's bills	-	-	-	12	8	0						
Tailor's ditto	-	-	-	3	18	0						
Paupers' rents	-	-	-	65	6	0						
Mr. Crews, apothecary	-	-	-	25	0	0						
Paid the Rev. E. Davies, an endowment	-	-	-	5	0	0						
Paid Mr. Stubbs, ditto	-	-	-	80	0	0						
Paid the Rev. E. Edwards	-	-	-	4	11	4						
Mr. Nelson, clerk	-	-	-	4	3	6						
Paid widow Evans, for coffin	-	-	-	4	10	4						
Paid Richard Martin	-	-	-	3	18	7						
Paid Mr. Jones, Justice's clerk	-	-	-	5	5	0						
Paid Mrs. Price, hatter	-	-	-	0	16	4						
Paid Mr. Jones, ironmonger	-	-	-	1	4	0						
One year's salary due to me as general overseer	-	-	-	50	0	0						
				1325	16	9						
Balance due to the Parish, transferred to the account for the year 1792.	-	-	-	116	14	1						
				1442	10	11						

By balance due to the Parish of Wrexham, as per account rendered for the year 1790	-	-	-	115	5	7						
Wrexham { Affiliations at 31: in the pound	120	8	0									
Wrexham { Deduct for vacancies, 7/ 1s. 8d.	-	-	-									
Wrexham { For want of distress, 5/ 1s. 7d.	12	12	1	217	14	3						
Wrexham { Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	74	18	4						
Wrexham { Deduct for vacancies, 4/ 1s. 5d.	-	-	-									
Wrexham { For want of distress, 1/ 1s. 6d.	4	8	5	70	9	18						
Elclitham Below - Affiliations at 31.	-	-	-	126	8							
Elclitham { Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	91	10	1						
Brombo. { Deduct arrears due from Brombo, which will be paid in six months	30	11	8	62	18	13						
Broughton - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	59	18	6						
Stanly. - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	40	7	9						
Abenbury Vawr. - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	39	1	9						
Birbton - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	21	1	10						
Borras Hora - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	21	19	10						
Miners. - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	35	13							
Bertham - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	115	17	0						
Elclitham Above. - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	79	8	8						
Aston - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	39	1	9						
Gourton - Affiliations at 31	-	-	-	16	16	0						
Rents. - Of Mr. Davies and others, due Lady-day	-	-	-	105	0	0						
Deduct for the road	-	-	-	10	6	104	0	6				
Mr. Ambrose Dutton, due Lady-day	-	-	-	20	0	0						
Ditto for Speed's hire, due ditto	-	-	-	6	5	0						
Mr. Thomas Maddocks, due ditto	-	-	-	11	10	0						
Mr. John Humphreys, due ditto	-	-	-	8	0	0						
Elclitham rent charge	-	-	-	0	6	8						
Mr. John Bobcock, due Lady-day	-	-	-	8	8	0						
Philip Yorke, Esq. due Christmas	-	-	-	4	0	0						
Sir John Cunliffe, Bart. due Michaelmas	-	-	-	0	17	0						
Mr. John Longland, due Lady-day	-	-	-	15	13	0						
Balfasde. - For Miss Parry's	-	-	-	4	12	0						
Mary Lloyd's	-	-	-	0	17	0						
Ann Halsebury's	-	-	-	3	9	4						
Heber. Robert's	-	-	-	8	14	0						
Mary Rogers's	-	-	-	12	0	0						
Ann Jones's	-	-	-	1	5	4						
Mary Daniel's	-	-	-	1	1	0						
Mary Bowen's	-	-	-	3	9	4						
Mary Mathias's	-	-	-	2	18	8						
Mary Williams's	-	-	-	2	18	0						

Balance due to the Parish, transferred to the account for the year 1792.	-	-	-	116	14	1						
				1442	10	11						

£ 1442 10 11	£ 1442 10 11
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PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

*An Abstract of WREXHAM POOR ACCOUNTS for 1792.*D. The INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrexham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. Cr.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wrexham Rep. 1	W r e allowances	—	—	104	11	2
Wrexham	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 10 15	—	—	25	18	4 1/2
Ab 1	Weekly allowances	—	—	79	15	10
Elclutham	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 11 5	—	—	10	8	6 1/2
Below	Weekly allowances	—	—	55	8	4
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 7 3	—	—	7	5	4
Broughton	Weekly allowances	—	—	53	0	10
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 5 14	—	—	7	8	1
Broughton	Weekly allowances	—	—	54	12	0
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 5 4	—	—	5	8	3
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	31	5	4
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 0 3	—	—	0	3	6
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	18	14	4
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 3 4	—	—	3	12	1
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	14	16	10
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 0 16	—	—	7	16	0
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	11	8	4
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 0 12	—	—	0	12	6
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	34	1	0
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 3 6	—	—	3	12	5 1/2
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	56	7	0
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 4 7	—	—	0	11	7
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	48	13	8
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 10 11	—	—	11	18	5 1/2
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	71	75	0
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 7 6	—	—	7	6	8
Stonho	Weekly allowances	—	—	0	1	0
Stonho	Clothing, 17 28 177 — occasional, 0 15	—	—	0	15	8
Work house expenses, — 1 call, 1st M. Hudson	for maintenance of the Poor in the work-house for 1792, at per receipts	—	—	130	3	8 1/2
2nd 1792 for repairs at the work-house in 1792	—	—	—	73	0	7 1/2
For clothing, &c. in 1792	—	—	—	40	3	10
For a new pump at ditto	—	—	—	0	0	24 7 2
County key — 1st 17 35/ 13/ 17 2d 17 35/ 34 1d	—	—	—	110	28	7
3d ditto 35/ 15/ 9d 4th ditto, 24/ 0/ 9d	—	—	—	10	8	1 1/2
Shoemaker's bills	—	—	—	16	8	1 1/2
Laith's ditto	—	—	—	0	6	1
Paupers' rents	—	—	—	61	19	0
Mr. Richard Jones's bill	—	—	—	2	6	1 1/2
Rev. Edward Davies one year's salary	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mr. Jones, Justice's clerk	—	—	—	2	16	0
Mr. Owen, one year's salary	—	—	—	25	0	0
Paid the Rev. Edward Edwards	—	—	—	2	19	0
Mr. Richard Owen, clerk	—	—	—	4	18	0
Mr. John M. H.	—	—	—	4	3	10 1/2
Mrs. Ann Owen for coffee	—	—	—	6	12	0
M. John Jones, charity for poor's land	—	—	—	33	1	10
Mr. Edmund Owen's repairing his house	—	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. John Jones' court	—	—	—	0	3	10
One year's salary of Mr. Samuel general overseer	—	—	—	10	0	0
By balance due to the Parish of Wrexham, as per account 1791	—	—	—	116	14	1 1/2
By arrears of key for the year 1791	—	—	—	30	5	0
Wrexham Affiliations at 31 6d in the pound	—	—	—	385	3	10
Regu. Deduct for vacancies, 10d 3d 1/2	—	—	—	12	14	6 1/2
Wrexham Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	87	8	0
Abbot Deduct for vacancies	—	—	—	3	8	4
Elclutham Below Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	147	1	6
Stonho Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	108	0	1 1/2
Broughton Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	69	15	4 1/2
Stonho Deduct for vacancies	—	—	—	0	2	11
Stonho Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	47	3	4
Abenbury Vawr Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	45	13	4
Stonho Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	24	14	5
Borras Nova Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	27	19	10 1/2
Miners Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	41	11	10
Stonho Deduct for vacancies	—	—	—	0	15	0
Stonho Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	124	18	4
Elclutham Above Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	92	1	4
Stonho Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	45	12	3
Gourton Affiliations at 31 6d	—	—	—	19	12	3 1/2
Repts — Of Mr. Davies and others, due Lady-day	—	—	—	105	0	0
Deduct for the road	—	—	—	0	10	6
Mr. Ambrose Denton, for Mr. Speed's tale, due Lady-day	—	—	—	6	5	0
Mr. Thomas Maddocks, due ditto	—	—	—	11	0	0
Mr. John Humphreys, due ditto	—	—	—	2	0	0
Elclutham rent-charge	—	—	—	0	0	3
Mr. John Roberts, due ditto	—	—	—	8	3	0
St. Peter's Church, Bart. due Michaelmas	—	—	—	0	17	0
Mr. John Laithford	—	—	—	12	13	0
Belfards — For Frances Smith's	—	—	—	15	11	0
Mary Jones's	—	—	—	1	8	0
Mary Plimms's	—	—	—	0	11	6
Rachel Lewis's	—	—	—	0	18	6
Elizabeth Parry's	—	—	—	1	1	0
Ann Jones's	—	—	—	1	9	6
Frances Dod's	—	—	—	2	3	6
Mary Bowen's	—	—	—	3	8	4
Martha Roberts's	—	—	—	0	7	6
Mary Humphreys's	—	—	—	0	12	0
Eleanor Edwards's	—	—	—	0	15	0
Mary Edwards's	—	—	—	0	15	0
Balance due to the Parish, transferred to the account for the year 1793	—	—	—	217	19	0
	£	1373	5	4		
	£	1384	13	4		

This should be £14. 5s. 2d.

£ 1384 13 4

* *An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1791.*

To THE INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrenham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. *Gr.*

Balance due to Samuel Rindson from the Parish,		L	s	d	L	s	d
A per	To receive for the year 1793.	-	-	-	38	0	36
W. real son	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	244	5	10
Key, J.	O'Connell's	-	13	18	7	11	1
Vic. i. u.	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	93	9	7
Ab. r.	O'Connell's	-	8	18	8	10	0
E. J. Sullivan	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	23	8	0
B. n.	O'Connell's	-	1	18	0	18	0
Bon bu	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	39	9	0
	O'Connell's	-	19	8	2	19	8
Gro. h. t.	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	49	11	0
	O'Connell's	-	5	6	0	5	6
S. A. fly	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	16	9	4
	O'Connell's	-	6	12	6	12	0
Shenn. tri	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	44	4	10
W. v.	O'Connell's	-	0	19	0	19	0
R. Allen	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	14	13	0
	O'Connell's	-	0	16	0	16	0
Burra	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	9	19	4
Hova	O'Connell's	-	0	28	6	0	28
Minert	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	52	8	4
	O'Connell's	-	1	5	0	1	5
Berham	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	78	0	8
	O'Connell's	-	9	0	8	9	0
Glushart	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	62	4	1
Above	O'Connell's	-	10	10	0	10	10
Adon	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	10	8	0
	O'Connell's	-	8	17	6	8	17
Fourton	Weekly allowances	-	-	-	5	7	0
	O'Connell's	-	0	14	0	0	14
W. K. F. use	Expenses — To cash paid Mr						
	Stidols for the maintenance of the Poor in						
	this year 1794, as per receipts	-	198	3	17		
	Ditto for repairs in the year 1794	-	30	5	6 1/2		
	For cloathing, &c. " "	-	51	3	9 1/2		
	Cash paid (from—make a accounts for 1794)	-	13	21	1 1/2		
						292	4
							13 1/2
County-ley	— 1st q. 4 1/2 1st q. 4 1/2 2d do 4 1/2 1st q. 4 1/2					150	7
	3d ditto, 5 1/2 1st q. 4 1/2 4th ditto, 2 1/2 or 1 1/2						9 1/2
Paupers' rents paid	-	39	5	10 1/2			
Bounty to a men balloted in the militia	-	6	0	0			
Rev. Edward Davies, his salary	-	5	0	0			
John Marth's account	-	4	0	9			
Rev. Edward Edwards's ditto	-	1	9	0			
Richard Me lvin's, ditto	-	5	0	6			
Mr. Crews, Surgeon, his salary	-	25	0	0			
W. J. Evans for coffins	-	10	1	0			
Mr. John Jones, Justice's clerk	-	2	13	6			
In an over credit in Lichfield rent-charges	-						
per account for 1793	-	5	19	4			
One year's salary due to me as general-over-	-	50	0	0			
seer for the year 1794	-					179	18
							11 1/2
						L 1612	1
							5 1/2
Balance due to the Parish, carried on the credit of the							
account for the year 1795	-					21	6
							1 1/2
						L 1615	7
							10 1/2

	f	s	d	£	s	d
Wrenham { Afflictments at 4s in the po nd	44	13	8			
Regis { Deduct for vacant 32 1/2	32	10	6			
Wrenham { Deduct for arrears 16 1/4	16	10	5 1/2			
Abbot { Deduct for arrears	17	10	9 1/2	416	0	10 1/2
Effingham Below — Afflictments at 4s	8	6	0		21	13
Rombe — Afflictments at 4s					168	1
Broughton — Afflictments at 4s					124	13
Stanly — Afflictments at 4s					7	18
Aberbury Vagr — Afflictments at 4s					51	17
Riston — Afflictments at 4s					58	5
Borras Nova — Afflictments at 4s					8	5
Munri — Afflictments at 4s					31	19
Berham — Afflictments at 4s					47	10
Elculham — Afflictments at 4s					154	7
Above { Deduct for want of distress						
Acton — Afflictments at 4s	106	0	4			
Gourton — Afflictments at 4s					104	19
					5	2
					12	6
Rests—Of Mr Davies and others, due Lady-day 1795	101	0				
Deduct for the road		10	6			
Mr Ambrose Dutton, due to the Poor, out of Lady Jeffries's charity	15	6	6			
Dism for Mr. Speed's late, due ditto	6	3	0			
Mr. Thomas Maddock's, due ditto	11	10	0			
Mr. Evan Ellis, for rent charge of land in Brombe, due December	3	0	0			
Effingham rent charge	0	6	1			
John Rehorst, a year's rent, due Lady-day	3	8	0			
* Sir Foder Cunliffe, Bart due at Michaelmas	0	37	0			
* Mr John Langford, due Lady-day	13	13	0	151	25	1
Cash received for timber					4	10
Ditto, for rent, from Klose Duffen					8	10

Bairds, — Ann Dodd's	0	15	0
Mary Croft's	10	0	0
John Morris's	5	10	0
John Phillips's	5	5	0
Mary Williams's	2	12	0 — 27

S O U T H W A L E S.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—NARBETH.

THE parish of Narbeth contains about 4400 acres; and about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly Methodists and Anabaptists. 96 houses pay the widow-tax, and about 104 small dwellings are exempted. The town of Narbeth consists of shop-keepers, inn and ale-house keepers, and a few handicrafts. Hats, shoes, and coarse woollen cloths, are the only manufactures.

Agricultural labourers receive from 8d. to 10d. a day, without diet: 10d. a day, or £13. a year, may be considered as the fair earnings of a man employed in husbandry: his earnings, at task-work, will make up for rainy days and holidays. A few farmers pay their men 8d. a day; and give them a small present of meat and corn at Christmas. A gentleman in the parish allows his labourers 10d. a day, (Sundays excepted,) and they find their own meat and drink; but in hay and corn harvest, he finds them in diet, and gives them 10d. a day. This, however, is rather above the general terms of the neighbourhood. Women assist in harvesting, and in weeding and stone-picking: their earnings are very inconsiderable. Employment for labourers' wives and children is much wanted: they are oftener seen basking in the sun in summer, and shivering over a stolen wood-fire in winter, than in any profitable exertions of industry.

Bread and cheese, potatoes and porridge, and a thick flummery made of coarse oat-meal, are the usual diet of labouring people: a few keep a cow; and, in summer, make curds from the whey; which, with a little thin milk, and bread, is often used for breakfast.

The prices of provisions, (5th April,) are: wheat, 8s. 6d. the bushel, Winchester measure; barley, 4s. 4d.; oats, 2s. 6d.; beef, 1s. the lb.: mutton, 3d.; veal, 4½d.

There are 11 ale-houses in Narbeth; and 3 in the other parts of the parish.

The

The average rent of land is about 5s. the statute acre: the land-tax is about 6d. in the pound on the net rental. Tithes are compounded for at 2s. in the pound on the yearly rents. There are a few farms from 100 to 300 acres; but they are, in general, very small, and occupied in pastures: wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal articles of cultivation. In 1788, about 1800 acres of common were enclosed by Act of Parliament; of these, about 700 acres still remain uncultivated, owing to the poverty of the soil, and the low circumstances of the occupiers. There is now no common in the parish.

The Poor are mostly maintained by a weekly allowance, paid in money; some have their house-rents paid, and others have occasional assistance.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, &c.

Years.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.	Expenses for the Poor.	Rate in the Pound.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.				
1775	11	10	21	8	6	14	—			
1776	11	9	20	7	8	15	—			
1777	5	16	21	9	8	17	—			
1778	13	9	22	9	11	20	—			
1779	13	12	25	6	8	14	—			
1780	9	9	18	8	11	19	5			
1781	14	14	28	11	13	24	8			
1782	13	15	28	15	12	27	11			
1783	10	5	15	12	15	27	8			
1784	11	9	20	10	8	18	9	about	about	
1785	15	10	25	13	7	20	10	£ 96.	£ 80.	
1786	13	19	32	—	12	12	11			
1787	7	10	17	7	13	20	8			
1788	10	10	20	9	8	17	9			
1789	19	6	25	6	2	8	6			
1790	8	9	17	10	5	15	13			
1791	13	13	26	19	11	30	9			
1792	22	12	34	16	15	31	14			
1793	15	15	30	11	13	24	15			
1794	8	12	20	14	10	24	9			
1795	15	11	26	6	6	12	7			
Poor's Rate on common lately enclosed								97	12	0
Extra Rate since the War began								10	0	0
								41	0	0
Total								£ 18 4 12 0		

5 Y 2

About

£. s.
130 2 in the £.
on the present value
of land.

About £ 130. a year are applied to the relief of the Poor : the residue defrays the county-rate, and other incidental charges.

A Friendly Society was established about 20 years ago : it is in a very flourishing state ; maintains it's own Poor ; and has a surgeon and apothecary, by the year, to attend the sick and hurt. Their rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

April, 1796.

RADNORSHIRE.—KNIGHTON.

KNIGHTON is a small market town, but a place of no trade or manufacture : it is surrounded by hills, and is in a very secluded situation.

The extent of the parish is estimated at 3 miles by 1½ ; in which are included, about 200 acres of common, and about 100 acres of wood-land. The population could not be ascertained : the inhabitants are chiefly farmers, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, and labourers. 108 houses pay the window-tax ; and, it is supposed, about 30 may be exempted.

The prices of provisions and of labour are the same as at Preetzeign. There are 13 ale-houses in this parish ; and 2 Friendly Societies, which have had their orders confirmed.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to 80s., according to the soil and situation : the average is about £ 1. 18. an acre. Farms are generally small : every common grain and root is cultivated in a small degree ; but the greatest part of the parish is in pasture. Tithes are taken in composition, at the rate of 2s. in the pound. An account of the land-tax could not be obtained ; but it is said, that it is collected at 12d. or 13d. in the pound on the net rental.

The Poor, till half a year ago, were farmed, by a contractor in Ludlow, for £ 148. a year, (the parish paying all expences of funerals, contagious disorders, appeals, &c. : but they are now partly maintained in a work-house, and partly by out-pensions. 17 persons are in the work-house, and

12 poor families receive, 17s. a week. The overseers now find a great deal of trouble in managing their Poor; particularly in the work-house, which is under the direction of a governess, who is perfectly incompetent to enforce obedience to her orders: the Poor seldom obey, and often beat her; and, even among themselves, they have continual disputes: so that the parish regrets the alteration which has taken place in their system; particularly as they find the Rates will be considerably higher this year. The breakfast, in the work-house, is milk, or broth; dinner, mostly meat and vegetables; and supper, bread and cheese, or milk.

The Poor's Rates, for the last 6 years, were as follow:

Years.	Amount of Assessments.			Total Expenditure.			Nominal Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1790	—	211	0 5	—	191	1 6	—	2 0
1791	—	205	9 4	—	185	18 11	—	2 0
1792	—	158	11 6	—	160	4 1	—	1 6
1793	—	183	17 7	—	185	2 5	—	1 6
1794	—	205	18 6	—	207	0 9	—	2 0
1795	—	207	12 0	—	202	12 5	—	2 0

Out of these Rates, about £10. a year are paid towards the county-stock: this article of expence is very variable; this year, in consequence of several bridges having been re-built, it has amounted to £25.

In the above Rate, houses are said to be assessed at two-thirds, and land at three-fourths, of the real rent; but it is presumed that both are rated somewhat below these proportions.

November, 1795.

P R E S T E I G N.

THE extent of this township is estimated at 3 miles by 1. No account of the population could be obtained. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, common tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers: a woollen manufacture has

has been established here, about 12 months, which employs 4 men, 6 women, and 6 children: the men earn about 9s. a week, each; the women, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. ditto; and the children, 1s. 6d. ditto; the inhabitants are all of the Established Church. 118 houses pay the window-tax; and about 40 are supposed to be exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 3d. to 4½d. the lb.: mutton, 3½d. to 4½d. ditto; veal, 4½d. to 5d. ditto; pork, 5d. to 6d. ditto; bacon, 10d. ditto; butter, 9½d. to 11d. ditto; milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. the bushel of 10 gallons; wheat, 12s. to 13s. ditto; barley, 5s. ditto; oats, 3s. 6d. ditto: coals are £1. 10s. the ton.

In winter, labourers are paid 1s. the day, and their beer; in summer, 1s. 6d. the day, and beer; in harvest, 1s. 6d. the day, and board. Women, weeding, have 6d. the day, and beer; some women spin for hire, and earn about 6d. a day: farmers, here, manufacture most of their own linen at home.

There are 10 ale-houses in this township; and one Friendly Society, which consists of 81 members: their orders have been confirmed.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. an acre; the average, about 21s. Farms are from £30. to £300. a year; but, principally, about £100. a year: wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, and potatoes, are cultivated here; but, it is supposed, that about one-half of the parish is either meadow or pasture. The number of small farms is decreasing in this country; a circumstance, to which the rise of the Poor's Rates is often ascribed. A composition, at 2s. 6d. in the pound on the rent, is paid in lieu of tithes. The land-tax amounts to £68. 7s. 4d. and is collected at about 8d. in the pound on the net rent: it is paid by the landlord. There are about 20 acres of common, and about 300 acres of wood-land.

The Poor of this township have been farmed by the same person for the last 8 years: his annual allowance is £145.; but the township, for the last quarter, in consideration of the high price of provisions, made him a voluntary gift of £20.; one half for the Poor in the house, and the other for the relief of indigent house-keepers.

The farmer finds a house, and provides the Poor with every necessary; defrays all expenses arising from fractures, and removals; but does not support

support contests respecting settlements: the township, by agreement, is bound to take care of the insane, (of which, there are 4 chargeable at present,) and those who are ill with the small pox, or other epidemic distemper. He has 19 persons in the house at present; and 65 families of out-pensioners; about 65 of which receive weekly pay. He says, that, 37 years ago, his father farmed the Poor of this township for £60 a year, that he gave no out-pensions, but obliged all the necessitous, (who did not exceed 8 persons,) to come into the house. His house stands in a fine situation, but is a most wretched hovel: he has 9 beds, of chaff and blocks: he says, he often gives the Poor three, and, sometimes, five meat dinners in a week; and that the other dinners are milk and potatoes mashed; the breakfasts are, milk, or broth, and bread; the suppers, bread and cheese.

Not much information can be obtained respecting the Poor's Rates¹, as the officers say, that the parish-books were lately stolen out of the vestry, along with the other parish-records; they add, however, that, about 30 years ago, the Rates amounted to about £60, and the last year to £250; a considerable part of which was applied to county purposes. The Rate, last year, was 5s. in the pound, and, for some years before, 4s. in the pound, upon the nominal rent, which, upon particular investigation, is found to be scarcely half of the real rent. Presteign is a small market-town; but not a place of trade. 4 other (all agricultural) townships belong to this parish; but are separate with respect to the maintenance of the Poor: it is said, that, in some of them, there are 2 sixpenny rates in a year, and in others, 8 sixpenny rates, on the nominal rental. In some country parishes, between Presteign and Hereford, the Rates are 3s. 6d. in the pound on the rack rent.

¹ According to the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786.

		£. s. d.		
The net expenses for the Poor	in 1776	were	—	70 0 0
Money raised by assessment	in 1783	—	—	184 17 0
Ditto	in 1784	—	—	195 18 9
Ditto	in 1785	—	—	175 8 9

		£. s. d.		
In 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Medium of net expenses for the Poor	—	167	15 0
	Medium of money applied for county purposes	—	17	4 9
	Medium expence for repairing church, &c.	—	—	8 5
	Medium expence of overseers, in journeys, &c.	—	—	5 2
	Medium expence of law, orders, &c.	—	—	4 8 3

The births and burials of the several townships are so promiscuously intermixed in the registers, that no useful information can be derived from them, either respecting the mortality, or the population, of Presketh.

The following is a short account of an agricultural labourer's family. He is 40 years of age, has a wife, and 5 children of the following ages; 9—7—5½—5—and 1½ year old. The wages and employment of the father are extremely various at different times of the year: in summer, he receives from 11 to 18 6d. a day; in winter, from 10d. to 18. a day. He is allowed his board, in harvest; but not at other times, except while he works for a gentleman, which occurs about once a week. He is sometimes, prevented by wet weather from working; and, often, cannot procure employment: so that, upon the whole, he thinks the average of his earnings does not exceed 6s. a week. His wife, occasionally, assists a neighbouring family in baking, and earns about 9d. a week. The oldest children nurse the youngest. This family never received relief from the parish till last winter, when they were allowed, in the poorest part of the season, about 3 pecks of wheat, and 5s. in money. He can give no further account of his expences, than that his family uses, every week, near half a bushel of wheat, which now costs 6s.; his house-rent is 30s. a year: he says, their common breakfast is onion pottage; dinner, bread, or potatoes; and supper, the same; that they very rarely can procure a bit of meat, or butter. The man seems honest and industrious, and bears a good character. It is evident that his family must often be in a very distressed situation: manufacturers, with double the wages, are often nearly driven to rioting, from want; so great is the force of custom.

One of the parish-officers says, that, last summer, during the very high price of corn, the earnings of labourers were so small here, that the Poor were literally starving; and that a poor people, who came to crave relief from him, were in a state of such unfeigned distress, that they actually fell down in his house, through hunger.

November, 1796.

THE END.