

Years.	Disbursements in Kirkoswald Division.			Collections by Churchwardens for the whole parish.			Collections by Overseers for the whole parish.			Baptisms	Burials, Marriages	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1785	97	18	2	No accounts.			7	11	4	15	11	7
1786	83	1	5½	2	13	1½	7	11	7	19	14	7
1787	62	1	5	2	13	3½	5	13	9	19	11	2
1788	82	14	11	2	13	3¼	4	4	0½	15	9	10
1789	No accounts.			18	2	1	5	16	6½	17	14	1
1790	89	6	10	2	13	3¼	7	11	8	17	18	4
1791	140	5	2	2	13	3¼	9	9	7	16	15	4
1792	No accounts.			No accounts.			No accounts.			15	18	5
1793	93	1	8½	2	13	9½	7	3	7	25	19	7
1794	122	12	4	5	5	7½	8	18	9¼	20) 354 260 105		

Average of 20 years . - 17¼ 13 5½

The average of the Poor's Rate for 19 years is £ 80. 3s. 11d. which is about 9½d. in the pound on the full rental. The Poor's Rate, till within the last 3 or 4 years, was collected by the purvey: a sort of valuation was then made, and, in consequence, a pound-rate has been introduced; but, as is the case in most other parishes where a pound-rate is used, it is here so much disguised, that without various explanations, (which are rarely given without great reluctance,) it becomes very difficult to ascertain what proportion parochial taxes bear to the rental of the parish.

In Staffold division, the accounts have not been regularly preserved; but from the best information that could be obtained, the Poor's Rate, during the last 20 years, has varied from £ 3. to £ 36. 18s. The annual average may be stated at £ 16. or £ 17. which is about 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

December, 1794.

NENT HEAD.

THE following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a miner, who lives at Nent Head, on Alston Moor in this county.

He is 45 years of age; has a wife, and 7 children, 2 of which are boys, and 5 girls: the eldest girl is 18 years old; the youngest 1 year old.

EARN-

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He earns on an average, yearly	26	0	0
His wife and children, occasionally, wash ore, and earn yearly about	18	0	0
Total	£ 44	0	0

YEARLY EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent	3	0	0
Fuel (peat)	1	0	0
Barley bread	5	10	0
Milk	1	16	0
Butcher's meat	10	0	0
Potatoes	4	0	0
Oatmeal	4	0	0
Cheese	1	0	0
Tea and sugar	3	10	0
Butter	3	0	0
Soap, candles, and groceries	2	0	0
Cloathing, and other incidental expences	5	4	0
Total	£ 44	0	0

This man had 3 other children which died: he says, the total expence of his wife's 10 lying-ins amounted to near £ 20.

The following are the earnings and expenditure of another miner's family of the same place.

The man is 39 years old; has a wife and 4 boys, and 4 girls, living: he has lost 2 children: the eldest is 18; his youngest 1½ year old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns every year about	30	0	0
The oldest boy works in the mines, and earns yearly, about	18	0	0
The rest of the family earn	0	0	0
Total	£ 48	0	0

EXPEN-

EXPENCES.

	£	s.	d.
House-rent	3	0	0
Peat for fuel costs nothing but labour to dig it	0	0	0
Bread, (barley and rye)	10	0	0
Oatmeal	5	0	0
Butcher's meat, (chiefly beef)	8	0	0
Potatoes	4	0	0
Butter	5	0	0
Milk	0	10	0
Tea and sugar	3	10	0
Wheat flour	0	10	0
Cheese	0	16	0
Cloaths, groceries, &c.	7	14	0
Total	£48	0	0

The parish of Alston, in which Nent Head is situated, is very extensive, and is mostly common. In it are 46 ale-houses: the miners are much given to drinking, but become more sober, when married: they live chiefly on crowdie, barley, rye, and butcher's meat. Poor's Rates are 2s. 10d. in the pound, and amount annually to about £900: 2 years since, the Rates were at 2s. 6d.; and 8 or 10 years ago, at 1s. 6d. The land is all in grafs.

March, 1796.

SEBERGHAM.

THIS parish contains by estimation 2420 acres of old cultivated land; and by admeasurement 2576 of common, which was divided about 28 years ago. About 80 of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-pits, 13 are bleachers, 2 blacksmiths, 7 joiners, 3 weavers, 2 shoe-makers, and 4 publicans. They are all of the established Church. 80 houses pay the commutation tax; 9 are slated to have above 6 windows: and 148 are excepted.

The average rent of land is 14s. an acre: the land-tax is collected by the

purvey^r, at the rate of about 2½d. in the pound. Tithes are paid for by composition; which is regulated by an Act of Parliament, relative to this parish, that passed a few years ago: the clergyman receives annually the price of a certain number of bushels of wheat; the value whereof is fixed at certain periods by two persons, one appointed by each party.

“ Labourers in harvest have 1s. a day and victuals, men and women; in other works of husbandry, between Martinmas and Candlemas 10d. a day; and 1s. a day and victuals the rest of the year.

In this parish there are no Friendly Societies or charities.

The Poor of this parish were farmed for some years back; but upon the Contractor's not allowing them sufficient victuals, the Justices refused their acquiescence; and a parish allowance is now given to each Pauper at home. The following is a description of the persons that receive parochial aid.

G. E. aged 80; a weaver: he receives 1s. 6d. a week.

A. B. aged 70; a maltster's widow, lame; she receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

A. M. aged 46; lame in her hands, has had 7 bastards, and receives at present for two of them, 2s. 6d. a week.

A. W. aged 66; a miner's widow, receives 1s. a week.

—; a bastard child, 1s. 6d.

M. P. aged 74; a carpenter's widow, receives 1s. a week.

J. S. aged 70; a miner, sickly; receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

2 bastards; twins; cost 3s. a week.

S. B. a labourer, (whose child is an idiot,) receives weekly 1s.

A. G. aged 50; lame; receives weekly 2s. 6d.

M. D. aged 70; receives 2s. 9d. a week.

S. G. deranged in her mind, receives weekly 2s.

B. R. aged 83; a widow, has 1s. 6d. a week.

* The purvey originally was a composition in money for the king's purveyance, or providing for his household when he went on a progress into different parts of the kingdom. In some places it was paid in cattle or other provisions in kind: hence in Lancashire they have a manner of laying assessments still called *ox-lay*. Against king James's return out of Scotland through the county of Cumberland in September 1617, the Justices of the Peace were ordered to compound for the king's purveyance at the rate of £108. or thereabouts: which sum being laid on the whole county, became afterwards a standard for regulating other assessments; and when the sum of £108. was raised, it was called one purvey, and so on. In the year 1665, for the greater ease and convenience, the purvey was fixed at the precise sum of £100. So that now where the sum of £100. is raised, it is called one purvey; where £200. two purveys, and so on. Thirty-seven purveys and a half are raised for the land-tax, when it is 4s. in the pound.—*Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.* i. 13.

A. F. aged 68; a widow, receives weekly 1s.

J. T. and family; he is rather foolish, and his wife is idle; they receive 2s. a week.

J. R. aged 70; was a farmer, he receives 1s. a week.

— C. aged 70; blind, receives 1s. 3d. a week.

— and —, 2 bastard children, cost weekly 3s.

A. B. a widow, (with a young child,) receives 6d. weekly.

J. B. and his daughter, an idiot, now big with a bastard child, receive 1s. 6d. a week.

Exclusive of the above regular pensions, some house-rents are paid, but not more than 10s. each.

The Poor's Rates are collected by the purvey, and are wholly expended on the Poor, except in the article of removals and overseers' journeys.

Years.	Assessments			Baptisms.	Burials	Marrages.
	£.	s.	d.			
1775	76	10	0	27	12	2
1776	63	5	0	18	21	5
1777	71	8	0	27	21	4
1778	76	10	0	34	8	5
1779	97	0	0	22	18	0
1780	97	0	0	26	12	7
1781	112	4	0	25	21	5
1782	111	12	0	19	20	10
1783	111	0	0	28	21	7
1784	112	4	0	25	15	8
1785	112	4	0	25	9	3
1786	147	18	0	30	13	10
1787	129	18	11	30	16	8
1788	149	12	1	23	18	7
1789	130	14	4	25	15	9
1790	112	6	4	30	12	5
1791	95	14	0	23	20	2
1792	76	17	0	20	15	5
1793	76	17	0	20	8	0
1794	82	8	8	24	13	4
20) 2043			3 4	20) 501	20) 308	20) 107

Average of 20 yrs. 103 3 2 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 $\frac{1}{3}$

Within the last 10 or 12 years there have been only 2 contested removals, which cost the parish about £10. each. December, 1794.

WARWICK.

THE parish of Warwick is situated on the river Eden, about 6 miles from Carlisle: it consists of 600 acres of common, and 1126 acres of cultivated land. The number of inhabitants, at present, is 347. The population has received a considerable increase within the last 18 months, in consequence of a manufactory, for spinning cotton, having been erected in the neighbourhood: 42 families are employed solely in agriculture; 10 in manufactures; 10 in both agriculture and manufactures; and 1 in trade and agriculture. 28 houses pay the commutation tax, only 2 of which are slated to have above 6 windows; 35 houses are exempted, a few of which are cottages, that have been built within the last 20 years. Estates in this parish are about £20. a year, and chiefly occupied by proprietors: the average rent of land is 19s. or 20s. an acre. Good wheat is grown near the river; and in other parts of the parish, turnips, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, and clover, and other grass seeds, are cultivated. Tithe is, mostly, paid in kind. There is a small common in the middle of the parish: almost the whole of the cultivated land has been enclosed within the last 50 years. It formerly, although divided, lay in long slips, or narrow dales, separated from each other by ranes, or narrow ridges of land, which are left unplowed. In this manner, a great deal, and, perhaps, the whole of the cultivated lands in Cumberland, was anciently disposed. The land-tax is collected by the purvey, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to 3d. in the pound on the full and fair rental. The wages of labourers are much the same as in the neighbouring parish of Wetheral.

The Poor, who are regular pensioners, are enumerated in the following list.

A. S. aged 50; a little insane; was formerly employed in needle-work; has been chargeable some years: the parish allows 4s. weekly, for her maintenance.

M^{rs} B. a widow, aged 45; has received parochial aid, about 10 years: her allowance is £2. a year, which added to her earnings by spinning, and working for farmers, is sufficient to maintain her, and her children.

M. B. a widow, aged 40 years; has been chargeable 5 years: she receives 3s. a week. Her husband was a weaver, but in consequence of bad health, was obliged to apply for assistance from the parish,

parish, which, since his death, has been continued to his widow, and children.

M. W. aged 60; a widow, with a small family; has received parochial aid 20 years; her present allowance is £2 a year; her own endeavours were not sufficient for their support. her husband rented a small farm in the parish.

A few other indigent parishioners receive occasional relief.

There are no parish books previous to the year 1789.

	Total Assessments.	Expend on the Poor.
Assessments for the Poor and other purposes from 16 June	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1789 to 1 May 1790 were	62 1 7	14 6 6
From 1 May 1790 to 18 May 1791	49 19 4	36 1 3
From 18 May 1791 to 17 May 1792	41 9 0	25 6 2
From 17 May 1792 to 9 May 1793	38 5 2	25 12 6
From 9 May 1793 to 5 May 1794	48 12 4½	30 1 7½

No certificate has been granted by this parish, or any certificated persons received into it within the recollection of any of the parishioners, only one Pauper came into it by a removal, which was not contested.

January, 1795.

W E T H E R A L.

THE parish of Wetheral, by a late admeasurement, was found to contain 7556 acres of cultivated land; and by estimation 2500 acres of common. Of 1413 inhabitants, 116 are employed in manufacturing cotton; 55 are artificers, for making implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c.; and the rest follow the various occupations of agriculture. There are 6 petty grocers shops in the parish: 172 houses, of which 6 only have above 6 windows, pay the commutation tax; 129 are exempted. There has been very little variation in these matters during the last 20 years.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to 50s. an acre: the average is about 14s. The land-tax is collected, by the purvey, at the rate of about 2d. in the pound on the full rental. Tithe is payable in kind in near five sixths of the parish, for all produce; except for hay, of which the tithe is payable in kind, in about one-third of the parish.

The

The following is a statement of the tithes paid by a farm of 100 acres; rent £80. a year.

Acres	Gross Produce	Value of the Tithe		
	£.	£.	s.	d.
10 — Turnips, - - -	25	0	0	0
10 — Barley, - - -	50	5	0	0
10 — Oats, - - -	28	2	16	0
10 — Pease, - - -	25	2	10	0
10 — Oats, - - -	20	2	0	0
15 — Meadow, &c in hay, - - -	30	3	0	0
7 — Depastured with sheep, - - -	14	1	8	0
28 — Depastured with horses, and black cattle	35	0	0	0
100	£227	£16	14	0

The above statement is sometimes below the amount, but, in bad seasons, considerably, above it. About 3000 acres have been enclosed within the last 50 years.

Labourers in husbandry, assistant masons, &c. receive, in summer, from 16d. to 18d. a day, without victuals; and about 13d. a day, without diet, throughout the year. Women, in harvest, earn 1s. a day, and their dinner; and in weeding corn, &c. 10d. a day without, and 6d. with, victuals.

In this parish are two Friendly Societies, whose rules are very similar.

The Poor of this parish have been farmed for several years back; about a month ago, however, a house was hired by the parishioners, and has been converted into a work-house, wherein the under-mentioned Paupers are lodged, and maintained.

R. A. aged 40; has been supported, 4 years, by the parish: he was formerly a labourer in husbandry, and was reduced by blindness, to apply for parochial assistance.

R. A. aged 88; has been 6 years under the care of the parish: he was formerly a small farmer, and became a Pauper, from old age and its attendant misfortunes.

J. B. aged 40 years; was born lame, and has been chargeable these last three years: he was once a labourer in husbandry, and can still do a little work.

M. G. aged 52; has been 6 years on the parish: she became a little insane,

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Tuesday,	The same as Sunday.	Potatoes, and butter.	Milk, and barley, boiled.
Wednesday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.
Thursday,	The same as Monday.	The same as Monday.	The same as Monday.
Friday,	The same as Sunday.	5lb. beef stewed with potatoes.	Boiled milk.
Saturday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.

The earliest preserved account of parish expenditures commences in 1779, but from the confused manner in which the disbursements were entered, the first year's account could not be made out.

	Total Cattle & Oxen	Expense for the Poor
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Assessments from 14th June 1780 to 17th July 1781 were	151 19 10	143 7 9
from 17th July 1781 to 19th July 1782	108 15 3	95 12 0
from 19th July 1782 to 13th July 1783	117 17 0½	112 18 8½
from 13th July 1783 to 28th June 1784	162 2 0	131 11 1
from 28th June 1784 to 22d June 1785	145 2 1½	123 2 8½
from 22d June 1785 to 23d June 1786	175 15 4	162 10 11
from 23d June 1786 to 15th June 1787	171 8 2½	156 11 0½
from 15th June 1787 to 8th Sept. 1788	275 5 4	222 3 8
from 8th Sept. 1788 to 3d Aug. 1789	176 6 5½	143 12 6½
from 3d Aug. 1789 to 2d Aug. 1790	142 15 0½	111 17 6½
from 2d Aug. 1790 to 17th Dec. 1791	203 0 7	191 19 9
from 17th Dec. 1791 to 19th Sept. 1792	107 19 3½	95 8 8½
from 19th Sept. 1792 to 8th Feb. 1794	198 9 9	187 14 9
Yearly average of 13 years and 8 months	£ 157 2 5	£ 138 2 6½

This average amounts to about 6½d. in the pound on the full and fair rental.

From the right hand column are excluded all parochial charges, except what actually arise from the maintenance, cloathing, house-rent, fuel, medical aid, &c. for the Poor.

No person can recollect that a certificate was ever granted by the parish, or that a certificated person ever came into it. Within the last 10 years, 5 removals from the parish have taken place; three were contested; and, within the same time, four Paupers have been received by the parish, under orders of removal. No records remain relative to transactions of this nature, antecedent to that period.

The

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parish :

The man is 44 years old, has a wife and 3 children ; a boy 10 years old ; 2 girls of 8 and 6 years. The man about 30 weeks in the year gets his victuals at home, and earns 9s. a week ; the remaining part of the year, he earns 5s. a week, and his victuals.—Annual earnings				£.	s.	d.
Wife spins lint occasionally, by which she earns yearly about				1	0	0
She earns in harvest about				1	5	0
The children earn nothing				0	0	0
Total earnings				£	21	5 0

EXPENCES.

House-rent £ 1. 11s. ; fuel, (coal,) £ 1. 16s. ; the wife's father carts the coals a little below the common price				£.	s.	d.
Barley meal, 60 stone at 1s. 8d.				5	0	0
Milk, 1040 quarts, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. £ 2. 13s. 4d. : potatoes, 20 Winchester bushels, £ 1. 5s.				3	8	4
Butter, 40lb. at 8d.—£ 1. 6s. 8d. : oatmeal, 40 stone, at 2s. 4d.—£ 2. 6s. 9d.				3	13	5
Tea, sugar, and groceries, £ 2. : clogs, 18s.				2	18	0
Cloathing, and other expences				2	19	3
Total expences				£	21	5 0

Since the dearth of provisions took place, this family have used very little flour ; and have reduced their other articles of consumption : they feed a pig annually, part of which they sell ; perhaps a balance of 20s. ought to have been added to the expences on that account.

In the above account, the present wages and prices of provisions are given, but the earnings are stated at more than this man really made last year : he was sick and unable to work near a quarter of a year last winter ; but as he belonged to a club, from which he received 6s. a week, during the first 6 weeks, and 4s. 2 week afterwards during his illness, his family made a shift to support him and themselves with his club-money. Potatoes

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

toes and salt formed the greatest part of their meals. In fact, the labourers' families, in this county, generally reduce their expences to a level with their earnings; and potatoes, which are a cheap food, are therefore used more or less as necessity requires.

The contrast is very great between the above account, and the following statement of the earnings and expences of a manufacturer and his family, in the same parish.

This family consists of a man aged 50, his wife, and 4 boys, 16 : 14. 10; and 4 years old; and 2 girls, 12 and 6 years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man weaves callicoe, and earns about 7s. a week	-	18	4 0
Oldest boy ditto ditto 8s. a week	-	20	16 0
Second ditto ditto 5s. a week	-	13	0 0
His wife, a girl, and boy, by winding cotton, earn 2s. 6d. a week	-	6	10 0
Total earnings	-	£ 58	10 0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Fuel, £ 2. 10s.—Rent, £ 1. 19s.	-	4	9 0
Oatmeal, 70 stone at 2s. 4d.—£ 8. 3s. 4d.: barley, 45 Winchester bushels at 5s.—£ 11. 5s.: potatoes, 56 bushels at 1s.—£ 2. 16s.	-	22	4 4
Butter, 50lb. at 8d.—£ 1. 13s. 4d.: tea and sugar, £ 2.	-	3	13 4
Butcher's meat, £ 8. 10s. cheese, £ 1., candles, £ 2.	-	11	10 0
Soap, and other groceries, £ 2. 10s.: clogs, £ 1. 10s.: shoes, £ 1.	-	5	0 0
Milk in summer, 2s. a week. beer, in winter, 2s. a week	-	5	4 0
Cloaths, and other expences	-	6	9 4
Total expences	-	£ 58	10 0

This family is very improvident; their earnings are great, yet they bear every mark of abject poverty; and get into debt. It is supposed, if their earnings were doubled, that they would not save any thing.

The

The following is the statement of the earnings and expences of another family, which consists of a man 38 years of age, his wife, and 3 boys, whose ages are 7 : 5 : and 2.

EARNINGS.		£.	s.	d.
He is a callicoe-weaver, and earns about £ 21. a year	-	21	0	0
His wife has begun to weave, and earns about £ 8. besides taking care of her family	- - -	8	0	0
Total earnings	-	£ 29	0	0
EXPENCES.		£.	s.	d.
Rent, £ 1. 10s. : fuel, £ 1. 15s.	- - -	3	5	0
Barley, 2s. 6d. a week — £ 6 10s : oatmeal, 50 stone at 2s. 6d. — £ 5. 16s. 8d. : 1560 quarts of milk at 1d. £ 3. 5s. : 52lb. of butter at 8d. — £ 1. 14s. 8d.	- - -	17	6	4
Butcher's meat, £ 3. 10s. : potatoes, 30 bushels, £ 1. 10s.	- - -	5	0	0
Candles, £ 1. : soap, and other groceries, 10s.	- - -	1	10	0
Clogs, 13s : shoes, 5s. : cloaths, 15s.	- - -	1	13	0
Other expences	- - -	0	5	8
Total expences	-	£ 29	0	0

This man and his wife have not been able to get any new cloaths for themselves, these several years back ; they had been fortunately well provided with this necessary article, previous to their marriage. *April, 1796.*

WORKINGTON.

THE parish of Workington is situated near the mouth of the river Derwent. It's length is about 4 miles and a half ; it's breadth about 2 miles ; so that it's extent may be computed at 9 square miles. Workington contains between 11 and 1200 houses ; and above 6000 inhabitants ; of whom about 600 are employed in the collieries contiguous to the town, owing to the coal trade, which is chiefly carried on from this port to Ireland. The population and commerce of Workington have, of late years, considerably in-

created. There are now above 150 vessels, (on an average about 130 tons each,) belonging to this port.

There are here, roperies, sail-cloth, and cordage manufactories; and, near the town, an extensive iron foundry, which employs a considerable number of hands. It contains 2 blast furnaces for melting ore; a flitting and rolling mill; several furnaces for casting, and a mill for boring cannon, &c. The ore is brought from Furness; and the iron-stone dug near Harrington.

Meat is, generally, dearer here than in most parts of Cumberland: cod, during the season is plentiful, and often sells for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound. herrings are not unfrequently brought from the Isle of Man.

The Poor of this parish are, chiefly, supported in a large and commodious work-house, which can take in 150 persons. It is placed a little out of the town, in an open healthy situation. The cost of the building, (which was first inhabited by the Poor on the 28th of October 1793,) amounted to £1400. and was advanced by Mr. Curwen, the principal proprietor in this parish, under an order of vestry. For the liquidation of this sum the township agreed to pay annually out of the Poor's Rate 8 per cent. whereof $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is yearly applied to discharge the current interest, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. towards paying off the principal: the instalments carry compound interest; but several years must elapse before the whole sum can be paid off. The beneficial consequences resulting to the township from this mode of providing for the Poor, will best appear from the following statement extracted from the books belonging to the work-house:

For 8 years, preceding the institution, the sums collected for the maintenance of the Poor in this township amounted to	-	-	-	£ 5197	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---	--------	----	------------------

The annual average of which is	£ 649	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
--------------------------------	-------	----	-----------------

The sums collected in the 2 following years were	-	-	-	-	794	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
--------------------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----	---	-----------------

The annual average of the 2 years	£ 397	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
-----------------------------------	-------	---	-----------------

Annual saving	£ 252	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
---------------	-------	----	-----------------

Upon referring to the returns made to parliament in the year 1786, I find

And the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Poor's Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, were as follows ;

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1776	174	4	10
1783	341	1	5
1784	410	2	4
1785	410	1	8

The Poor's Rate is collected at about 6d. in the pound on the fair rental. Every possible attention is paid to the Poor; and such as have need of parochial assistance are comfortably and amply provided for in the work-house. I need, however, hardly repeat an observation I have made, that a work-house with all it's comforts, is not attractive: and, perhaps, the circumstance of it's not being so, is the principal cause of it's being highly beneficial.

I have been chiefly induced to notice this parish, from having been, obligingly, favoured with accounts of several Friendly Societies in the town and neighbourhood, of which a short account is here inserted. I think the reduction of the Poor's Rate is, in some degree, ascribable to the operation of these excellent institutions, as well as to the establishment of a work-house.

The Sisterly Society, at Workington, was instituted in the year 1793, under the patronage of Mrs. Curwen; and is governed by the Lady Patroness, whose office is perpetual. She is assisted by a committee of 12 members, 2 stewardesses, and a secretary, all elected annually at the anniversary meetings. There are likewise monthly meetings, at which the subscriptions are paid; delinquents fined, or reprimanded; and all other business, relative to the concerns of the Society, regularly transacted. The Society now consists of 225 members. In it's infancy, the entrance-money was 2s. 6d.: since January 1796 it has been 5s.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Sums collected since the commencement of the Society to Jan. 1796	-	-	-
Mr. Curwen's donation of £50.: a legacy from a lady, £20.: other donations, £5. 5s.	-	-	-
	300	3	9
	75	5	0
	£375	8	9
Disbursed in the above period	-	-	-
	111	18	6
	£263	10	3
Interest, received for sums, remaining in the hands of the Lady Patroness	-	-	-
	19	18	6
Total amount of the present fund,	£283	8	9

The Coal-miners' Society, at Workington, was instituted on the 1st Jan. 1792, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected by the Society, advances £3.:—and as a foundation, he advanced at the commencement,

The collections since that period, together with Mr.

Curwen's proportion, amount to	-	-	-
	366	3	9
	£376	13	9

Each member contributes 1s. a week; but by common consent, the weekly quota may be augmented. The mode of distribution to members, who are incapacitated from following their respective employments, is as follows: 5s. a week, for the first 13 weeks; 3s. a week for the next 13 weeks; 2s. 6d. a week for the next 13 weeks; and if the claimant still continues ill, 2s. a week while he is unable to work. The class of people, of whom this Society is composed, is extremely liable to various casualties.

The disbursements, since the institution of the Society,	£.	s.	d.
amount to	-	-	-
	375	18	4

Fund remaining on 1st Jan. 1796, 15 5

It seems, therefore, highly necessary for the Society, either to increase their weekly subscription, or to reduce the weekly allowance.

The Friendly Society, at Workington, which is, likewise, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, commenced in October 1783; and is governed by

By a president, a committee of 10 members, two stewards, and a secretary, who are all elected annually.

	£.	s.	d.
Donations to the Society by J. C. Curwen Esq.	-	21	0 0
Mrs. Curwen	-	10	10 0
Anthony Bacon Esq.	-	4	4 0
Thomas Harrison Esq.	-	2	2 0
		<hr/>	
	£	37	16 0
13 years subscription of the members	-	383	11 8
Interest on the several sums unapplied	-	83	16 0
		<hr/>	
	£	505	3 8
Disbursements between Oct. 1783 and 1st Jan. 1796		358	3 4
		<hr/>	
Present fund, (carrying 5 per cent. interest)	£	147	0 4

The relief allowable to proper objects, previous to the 1st Jan. 1796, was 5s. a week for 26 weeks, and afterwards 3s. a week during the incapacity of a member. The allowance is now, 7s. 6d. a week for the first 13 weeks; 5s. 6d. a week for next 13 weeks; and 3s. 6d. a week afterwards. On the death of an indigent member, £2. 2s. are allowed towards his funeral.

The Honourable Society, at Workington, was instituted in March 1792: it's number of members is now 100. The Society is governed by a president, 2 stewards, one clerk, and 2 wardens, elected quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of the collections from March 1792 to 1st Jan. 1796	-	160	7 11
Disbursements during that period	-	59	4 2
		<hr/>	
Present fund	£	101	3 9

Each member of this Society, of 18 months standing, claiming relief, is allowed 7s. 6d. a week, for 12 months, during his incapacity to work; and 4s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illness. All superannuated members receive 4s. a week.

The Coalminers' Society at Harrington, (which I have slightly mentioned

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

in the account of that parish,) commenced in January 1793. It is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who contributes £3. for every £10. collected in the Society.

	£.	s.	d.
His donation at the commencement	10	10	0
Sums collected, (including Mr. Curwen's proportion, between Jan. 1793, and 1st Jan. 1796	132	4	3
	£142	14	3
Disbursements during the above period	125	0	7
Present fund	£17	13	8

The monthly contribution of each member is 6d. To a sick member, 6s. a week are allowed during the first 12 weeks; and 2s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illness. On the death of a member, £5. are paid to the widow, or other surviving representatives.

The Coalminers' Society at Ewanrigg, in the neighbourhood of Workington, is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected in the Society, contributes £3. It commenced in January 1795.

The collections within the year ending Jan. 1796	£22	4	6
Mr Curwen's donation and contribution	17	3	2
Total	£39	7	2
Disbursements during the year	8	0	0
Fund on 1st Jan. 1796	£31	7	2
	March, 1796.		

CUMBERLAND.

THE following is a statement of the usual annual expenditure and receipts of an agricultural labourer in the county of Cumberland: his family consists of himself, a wife, and 5 children. The age of the parents is about 33, and that of the children from half a year to 9 years.

CUMBERLAND.

105

£. s. d.

January.—5 stone of oatmeal, at 1s. 11d.	-	-	9	7
1 bushel of potatoes (i. e. 3 Winchester bushels)	-	-	2	8
2 lb. of butter, at 8d.	-	-	1	2
62 quarts of milk, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.	-	-	1	4
2 pecks of barley, (i. e. 3 Winchester pecks)	-	-	5	3
Salt,	-	-	0	2
Candles,	-	-	0	4
Soap, &c.	-	-	0	6
House-rent,	-	-	2	6
Fuel,	-	-	1	6
Cloaths, repairs in furniture, &c.	-	-	5	0

£1 12 9

February.—Similar to January	-	-	£1	12	9
------------------------------	---	---	----	----	---

March.—The same	-	-	-	-	£1 12 9
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---------

April.—The same	-	-	-	-	£1 12 9
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---------

May.—1½ stone of oatmeal at 2s.	-	-	3	0
3 pecks of potatoes, at 10d.	-	-	2	6
2 lb. of butter, at 7d.	-	-	1	2
155 quarts of milk, at 2d.	-	-	6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.	-	-	8	3
Salt, soap, &c.	-	-	0	9
3 lb. of bacon, at 6½d.	-	-	1	7½
House-rent	-	-	2	6
Fuel	-	-	1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	-	5	0

£1 12 2½

June.—Nearly similar to May	-	-	-	£1	12	2½
-----------------------------	---	---	---	----	----	----

July.—1½ stone of oatmeal, at 2s.	-	-	3	0
1 peck (i. e. 3 Winchester pecks) of potatoes	-	-	1	0
3 lb. of butter at 6d.	-	-	1	6

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	5	6
July.—155 quarts of milk, at 2d.	-	-	6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.	-	-	8	3
Salt, soap, &c.	-	-	0	9
4 lb. of beef or mutton, at 3d.	-	-	1	0
House-rent	-	-	2	6
Fuel	-	-	1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	-	5	6
		£1	10	5
August.—Nearly similar to July	-	£1	10	5
September.—Nearly similar to August; except that more potatoes, and, perhaps, a little less milk in this month are consumed; and that bacon is used instead of mutton. The monthly expence may be stated at	-	£1	8	0
October.—Nearly similar to September	-	£1	8	0
November.—The expences of this month may be stated at	-	£1	10	0
December.—4 stone of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	-	-	7	4
1 bushel of potatoes	-	-	2	8
3 lb. of butter at 8d.	-	-	2	0
62 quarts of milk, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.	-	-	1	4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of barley	-	-	3	9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of flour, at 2s.	-	-	3	0
8 lb. of mutton at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	2	4
Salt, candles, soap, &c.	-	-	1	8
House-rent	-	-	2	6
Fuel	-	-	2	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	-	5	0
		£1	16	2

EXPENCES.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	Work days.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
January,	1	12	9	25	at	1	0	amount to	1	5	0	
February,	1	12	9	24	—	1	0	—	1	4	0	
March,	-	1	12	9	26	—	1	3	—	1	12	6
April,	-	1	12	9	26	—	1	4	—	1	14	8
May,	-	1	12	2½	26	—	1	4	—	1	14	8
June,	-	1	12	2½	26	—	1	4	—	1	14	8
July,	-	1	10	5	26	—	1	6	—	1	19	0
August,	-	1	10	5	26	—	1	6	—	1	19	0
September,	1	8	0	26	—	1	4	—	1	14	8	
October,	1	8	0	26	—	1	2	—	1	10	4	
November,	1	10	0	26	—	1	0	—	1	6	0	
December,	1	16	2	24	—	1	0	—	1	4	0	
	£18	18	5						£18	18	6	

The above, it is to be observed, is a general statement of a labourer's earnings and expences in the country, where fuel is to be procured, at a considerable less expence, than in towns; because, in the former situation, the wife and children can, often, collect wood sufficient; or, perhaps, turf or peat is within a small distance. Potatoes are, also, stated at somewhat lower than they are usually sold in the markets, not because they are to be bought cheaper in the country, but because labourers are often permitted to set a few on the farm where they work. In the article of cloathing, great economy is used in this part of the world: the parents often make the few they possessed when they married, (clogs, shirts, shifts, &c. excepted,) last them till their children are able to earn their own maintenance, and in summer the children go without many articles of dress. In such a family as the one above described, it requires the most rigid parsimony, to spare any thing, towards putting a child to school.

January, 1795.

DERBYSHIRE.

CHESTERFIELD

THE township of Chesterfield contains by estimation 500 acres. The rent of land, not built on, is from £ 3. to £ 4. 10s. an acre. The land-tax annually raised is £ 208. 1s.

In 1783 the number of houses was 777 : inhabitants 3,335.

1788	—	815 :	—	3,626.
------	---	-------	---	--------

1791	—	866 :	—	3,987.
------	---	-------	---	--------

In Chesterfield there are 370 houses, that pay the house or window tax ; and 496 that are exempted. The number of inns or ale-houses is 52 : of Friendly Societies 10 ; only one of which has had it's rules confirmed by the Magistrates. Each Society, on an average, consists of 80 members.

The members of the Society at the Nag's Head pay monthly 1s. each to the box, and 2d. for expences. Persons who have been registered members for 2 years, are allowed weekly, in case of sickness, 8s. a week, during one year ; and if they continue ill a longer time, 5s. a week, during the remainder of their illness. From £ 2. to £ 5. are allowed towards the funeral of a member, to be paid to his widow, representative, or friend. A member, on the death of his wife, receives from each brother member 6d. The Society is governed by a president, and 1st and 2d stewards, who are chosen by election, and succeed each other by rotation. They continue in their respective offices a year. On the president's removal the senior steward succeeds him, and a junior steward is elected.

The Society at the Old Angel is governed by a master, 2 wardens, and 12 assistants, elected by the whole body. The master continues in office a year : the eldest warden succeeds him ; the younger warden, the elder ; and a new warden is chosen out of the whole body : the master and wardens nominate the 12 assistants, who continue in office a year. No person is admitted, who belongs to two clubs, or to one, when the allowance

is above 4s. a week: and members are forbidden to enter into clubs whose pay is above 4s. a week, under pain of exclusion. At the monthly meetings, 6d. is paid by each member to the box, and 2d. spent: sick members receive 4s. weekly. Persons entering the army, navy, merchants' or East India Company's service, are excluded.

The allowance for funerals is according to the deceased member's standing, from £1. to £3.

No great manufacture is carried on at Chesterfield; but three or four iron foundries in the neighbourhood, employ many hands from this place. About 50 persons are likewise employed in the potteries; near the same number in stocking-making; and about 40 in a small carpet manufactory. The other inhabitants are shop-keepers, tradesmen, inn-keepers, a few mechanics, farmers, and agricultural labourers. Chesterfield is situated in a farming country; it is a market town, and tolerably well supplied with grain, and other provisions; of which the usual prices are: flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d. the stone; oatmeal, 2d. the lb.; mutton, 4½d.; veal, 4d.; beef, 4½d.; bacon, 7½d.; butter, 10d. for 16 ounces; potatoes, 10d. the peck; eggs, ½d. each; wheat, 26s. to 28s. the load, of 3 Winchester bushels; malt, 39s. 6d. for 6 Winchester bushels. A little oat bread is used here, but the chief consumption is wheaten bread.

Common labourers earn 9s. and 10s. a week: men, working at the foundries, receive about 14s. a week; stocking-weavers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the day; masons, joiners, &c. about 2s. 6d. a day.

Some years back the inhabitants were chiefly Dissenters: at the present not more than one fifth of them, it is supposed, dissent from the established Church. there are in Chesterfield, 1 Calvinist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Quaker place of worship.

The Poor are partly maintained at home, and partly in a work-house. The number at present in the work-house is 28, of which 12 are children, 8 men, and 8 women: 25 receive weekly pensions from the parish, which amounted a week or two ago, to £1. 15s. 2d.: 10 Paupers receive occasional relief; and 6 house-rents are paid. To give some idea of the usual weekly allowance, and other circumstances relative to the Poor of this parish, I subjoin a list of the out-poor in Chesterfield, printed verbatim, from a list of the church-wardens and overseers, that was taken in

September

September 1781, and is the only one that could be met with. It would have been more satisfactory, had it minuted the occupations, as well as the ages, and places of abode, of the individuals therein mentioned.

<i>A List of the Out-Poor.</i>			per week.	
			s	d
Andrew Ann, widow, aged 61 years, lives in Holywell street	-	-	1	0
Bateman Sarah, widow, and 2 children, Cucknal	-	-	1	6
Beeton William, 63, Salter-gate	-	-	1	6
Cade Elizabeth, sick, 76, Shamb'les	-	-	1	0
Catledge Samuel, son, sick, 7, Holywell-street	-	-	1	6
Chauntry Elizabeth, widow, 85, Lordsmill-street	-	-	1	6
Crowder, Mary, child, Sheffield	-	-	1	0
Dale Widow, Rctford	-	-	0	9
Denbigh John, his family, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	-	-	1	6
Dickenson's — wife, and 2 children, Beckingham	-	-	1	6
Dolphin Sarah, 68, Gluman-gate	-	-	1	0
Elliot Martha, widow, 46, 3 children, Margaret 9, Richard 5, Sarah 3, Lordsmill street	-	-	2	0
Fidler Anne, deaf and dumb, Lordsmill-street	-	-	1	0
Golling Anne, widow, 52, St. Mary's-gate	-	-	1	0
Heald Elizabeth, widow, 85, Gluman-gate	-	-	1	0
Heald Isabel, widow, 65, Hollis-lane	-	-	1	0
Heywood's —, 2 children, Pentridge	-	-	1	6
Higgins Mary, 41, Gluman-gate	-	-	1	0
Lee Sarah, her bastard child, 2, Newbold	-	-	1	0
Lenthal Paul, sick, 67, Holywell-street	-	-	1	0
Lowe Alice, widow, 69, Gluman-gate	-	-	1	0
Marsh Mary, widow, 70, Holywell-street	-	-	1	0
Naylor Rebecca, and 2 children, Sarah 4, Elizabeth 1, Raw-marsh, Yorkshire	-	-	1	6
Nuttal Henry, lame, 66, Salter-gate	-	-	1	0
Parker Elizabeth, widow, 76, Durant Green	-	-	1	0
Parker Tabitha, her bastard child, 1, Beetwell-street	-	-	1	6
Pymn Dorothy, widow, 76, Salter-gate	-	-	1	0
Ratcliffe, Ann, widow, 83, Tapton	-	-	1	0
			Shenthall	

DERBYSHIRE.—CHESTERFIELD.

111

	s.	d.
Shentall Daniel, lame, 29, his wife, 29, and 3 children, Sarah 7,	-	-
Anne 3, Thomas 5 months, New-square	-	3 0
Sherwin Ellen, her bastard child, Glaman-gate	-	1 0
Smedley Martha, blind, 23, Holywell-street	-	1 0
Smith Martha, her bastard child, 6, Holymoore-side	-	1 0
Spencer Anne, widow, blind, 80, Chaddeston	-	1 0
Stocks Ann, her bastard child, 1, White Cote	-	1 0
Taylor Thomas, sick, and his wife, Stony Houghton	-	2 0
Tomlinson — child, 6, West bars	-	1 0
Tomlinson Margaret, husband run away, 62, West-bars	-	1 0
Watts Lydia, widow, 68, Salter-gate	-	1 6
Webster Joseph, for lodging	-	0 8
Whyatt Martha, 43, Salter gate	-	1 0
Whyatt Mary, 46, Salter-gate	-	1 0
Wragg —, bastard child, Darley	-	1 0
Wright Arthur, lame, Clay-lane	-	1 0

RENT PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Bolton John, Chesterfield	-	-	per ann. 1 10 0
Denbigh Elizabeth, Ditto	-	-	1 19 0
Mason Godfrey, Brampton Moor	-	-	2 10 0
Ratcliffe Widow, Chesterfield	-	-	1 10 0
Shentall Daniel, Ditto	-	-	1 14 0
Spencer Ann, Chaddeston	-	-	1 0 0
Spencer Widow, Chesterfield	-	-	1 10 0
Wragg Mary, Derby	-	-	1 10 0

A List of the Paupers in the Work-house.

Blake Elizabeth, aged 73 years
 Bingham Thomas, bastard child, 3
 Catledge Samuel, 3
 Downs Martha, 36,
 ——— William her son, 4
 ——— Mary her daughter, 1
 Denbigh Samuel, 66

Elliott

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Elliott Elizabeth, 59	
Elliott John, bastard child, 3	
Higginbotham Mary, bastard child, 4	
Hopkinson Mary, 26, and 2 bastard children,	}
—— James, 6	
—— Henry, 2	
Inman Samuel, 67	}
—— Sarah his daughter, 4	
Lee Ann, 36	
Nailor Sarah, 24	}
—— Benjamin, her bastard son, 18 months	
Newbold Jemima, 16, infirm	
North Hannah, 82	
Perkin Martha, 47	
Slater George, 70	
—— Thomas, 72	
Stanley Samuel, 3	
—— Sarah, 5	
Storer Samuel, 88	
Townend George, 6	
Watton Anne, 48	}
—— William, her son, 7	
Wright David, 71	
York Mary, 58.	

The following table exhibits the baptisms, burials, and annual disbursements from the Poor's Rates, for various purposes.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Total Disbursements.
				£. s. d.
1700	72	82	38	
1774	82	60	Year ending at Easter	334 12 7½
1775	76	68	— —	321 10 7
1776	88	123	— —	333 9 6
1777	93	85	— —	328 6 7
1778	87	78	— —	347 4 6
1779	107	100	— —	332 17 6
				Years.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Year ending at Easter	Total Disbursements.		
				£.	s.	d.
1780	102	76		409	9	3
1781	110	115	— —	469	10	4½
1782	144	77	— —	449	2	4½
1783	115	84	— —	567	2	4½
1784	137	82	— —	531	17	5½
1785	147	93	— —	500	6	0
1786	142	92	— —	653	5	4
1787	147	99	— —	546	18	1
1788	151	130	— —	676	5	8
1789	143	95	— —	711	19	0
1790	133	129	— —	575	15	9½
1791	161	79	— —	596	15	7½
1792	170	132	— —	567	15	7
1793	160	96	— —	588	1	0
1794	156	129	— —	586	18	2½
1795	—	—	— —	680	8	3½

The last year's assessments were raised at 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The accounts are so indistinct, that the annual expenditure on the Poor could not be made out. Since the year 1786, the constables' charges have been defrayed from the Poor's Rate: last year £108 7s. 3d. were paid on that account; and the year before £44. 12s. The sums paid them, in former years, are not entered. The attorney's bill, paid last year from the Rate, amounted to £36. 12s. 10d.. this charge usually amounts to about £30. a year. 10 guineas a year, are paid to a doctor for the Poor. The master of the work-house is allowed an annual salary of £10.; together with his victuals. The bell-man, and beadle, likewise, receive from the Poor's Rate, cloaths and wages, amounting, altogether, to about £20. a year.

This township has considerable pecuniary aid from various charities, of which the following are the principal. —A donation of £10. a year was given in aid of the Poor's Rate. There is an hospital for 5 poor widows; 2 of whom receive an allowance of 1s. and 3 of 2s. a week: In another hospital, 6 poor widows receive each 1s. a week; together with a two-

penny loaf, every Sunday. The sum of £40. is annually distributed to poor house-keepers, in sums of £1. Six poor widows receive each £10. a year: 8 poor boys, who are not chargeable to the town, are apprenticed, from a donation of £40. a year. The corporation, from a donation at their disposal, gives away 50 or 60 stone of beef, among the Poor, at Christmas. There is a free-school for the education of 20 poor boys; and in addition to these charities, several small bequests are annually distributed among the Poor, in articles of food, and cloathing. The corporation are the trustees for many of the above donations; and it is much to be desired, that they would annually favour the Public with an account of their receipts and disbursements.

The work-house is built in a good situation: it is kept clean, and is sufficiently spacious. There are 8 or more beds in each room. Each bed is filled with chaff, and has 2 sheets, a blanket, and coverlid. The inmates, when sick, are removed into a small adjoining building; in which, likewise, are lodged lunatics, and persons labouring under infectious disorders. There is a large work-room for Paupers to work in. Mr. Howard, when he inspected this house, suggested some alterations for rendering the rooms airy, which accordingly took place. That indefatigable man, in the pursuit of his philanthropic views, visited most of the work-houses in the kingdom.

The Poor in the house are employed in spinning lint, and wool; principally for household consumption. The men are sometimes sent out to work in the neighbourhood. No regular account of earnings is kept; but the master of the work-house thinks, they amount to about £30. a year, on an average.

Certificates are rarely granted by this parish: about 3 or 4 removals occur every year. The parish maintains 10 bastards, that are chargeable; and is reimbursed by the fathers, for maintaining 7 others.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet in the work-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, beef, broth, and potatoes.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Puddings, sauce, and beer.	Pint of beer, and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Bread and beer
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.

The

The proportion of food is 1 stone of beef to 30 persons. 3 oz. of cheese to each adult person. Wheaten bread is used, and is apparently very good: there is no butter in the sauce; it is composed of water, vinegar and treacle.

May, 1795.

D E R B Y.

IN the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, 181 houses pay the house or window-tax; 63 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £158.

The following were the Poor's Rates for a few years back, on the net rental.

	s. d.
Year ending Easter 1788	1 10½ on land.
—	1 3 on houses.
1789	2 3 on land.
—	1 6 on houses.
1790	1 10½ on land.
—	1 3 on houses.
1791	1 6 on land.
—	1 0 on houses.
1792	1 6 on land.
—	1 0 on houses.
1793	1 6 on land.
—	1 0 on houses.
1794	2 3 on land.
—	1 6 on houses.
1795	2 3 on land.
—	1 6 on houses.

More money is raised from the land than from the houses towards the Poor's Rates. An additional rate was made this year to provide men for the Navy.

The workhouse seems in every respect the best in Derby: it is airy, clean, and well provided with good bedding, (of feather beds,) and other necessary furniture.

Weekly bill of fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Butcher's meat, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding.	As Monday.

On meat days each person receives about 8 oz. of meat, and, on Friday, from 2 to 3 oz. of cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, and 1 pint of beer. Those, who do not eat their allowance at dinner, may receive it afterwards. Women, when they wash, and other persons, during severe labour, have an additional allowance of victuals.

The number of persons now in the work-house is 36; of whom 6 are under 7 years of age; 8 between 7 and 12, who do a little work, and the rest chiefly middle-aged women. Those who can work, are mostly employed in the silk, and cotton mills; and, altogether, earn about 16s. a week: they are allowed 2d. in the shilling for themselves.

The following is a list of Out-pensioners.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance.
		s. d.
1 A carpenter, lame;	70	2 0
2 A stocking-weaver's widow;	70	1 6
3 A silk-manufacturer's wife; with a sick son;	70	2 6
4 A soldier's wife;	58	1 0
5 A stocking-weaver's widow, infirm;	60	1 6
6 A widow, with a sick daughter;	62	2 0
7 2 children;	—	2 0
8 A carpenter's widow;	60	0 6
9 A labourer's widow;	58	1 3
10 A soldier's widow;	60	1 6
11 A labourer's widow, with 2 children;	56	1 6

Carried over - 17 3.

				Age.	Weekly Allowance.	
					s.	d.
Brought over				-	17	3
12	A widow; lame;	-	-	50	1	0
13	A hatter; lame;	-	-	56	1	6
14	A sawyer's widow, with a child;	-	-	45	1	6
15	A sawyer's widow;	-	-	78	1	6
16	A maltster's widow; paralytic;	-	-	62	1	0
17	A stocking-weaver's wife; lame;	-	-	54	1	6
18	A farmer, and his wife, each about;	-	-	80	4	0
19	A stocking weaver's widow, and 1 child;	-	-	55	1	0
20	A woman, who paid £50. to the parish on condition of receiving a weekly allowance of 4s.	} 50		50	4	0
21	A stocking-weaver;			80	1	6
22	A labourer, and family;	-	-	55	1	0
23	A labourer's widow;	-	-	60	1	0
24	A labourer's widow;	-	-	70	1	0
25	A soldier's child;	-	-	-	1	3
26	A soldier's wife, and 2 children;	-	-	50	2	0
27	12 bastards, cost weekly	-	-	-	15	6
28	17 receive casual relief, amounting, weekly, to about	-	-	-	14	0
Total of weekly allowances				-	£ 3	11 6

10 militia men's wives, belonging to other parishes, receive weekly - - - - - £ 1 10 0

The population of the parish of All-Saints, Derby, was accurately taken in 1789, when the number of houses was found to be 532; and of inhabitants, 2675. 300 houses pay the house or window-tax; 232 are exempted.

The following table shews the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rate, since the year 1777. In 1709, the Rate amounted to £115. 16s. 1d.

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Annual Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ending in May 1773	787	6	8½	2	6
1774	811	2	9½	2	6
1775	843	7	1¼	2	6
1776	846	17	5	2	6
1777	788	16	1¼	2	1
1778	892	9	8	2	6
1779	866	18	7¼	2	6
1780	899	5	10¼	2	6
1781	836	2	8	2	1
1782	831	5	9	2	0
1783	813	18	0¼	2	0
1784	721	2	6	1	10
1785	706	19	9½	1	10
1786	731	11	2½	1	10
1787	631	9	2½	1	10
1788	674	5	6¼	1	10
1789	783	11	11	1	10
1790	692	4	1	1	10
1791	756	3	5½	1	10
1792	289	7	6½	for the first half year the other half year was not inserted in the book	
1793	614	13	1	1	9
1794	898	5	10	2	1

Ending in May 1795.—The accounts of this year are not made up, but the Rate is the same as that ending in May 1794.

The following are the particulars of sums received in the year ending in May 1794:

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts on account of bastardy	-	-	139 12 2
By cash reimbursed for relieving Paupers belonging to other parishes	-	-	30 3 6
Carried over	-	-	£ 169 15 8

DERBYSHIRE.—DERBY.

119

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	169	15 8
By cash, from county treasurer, for money advanced to corporals, drummers, &c.	-	96	6 6
Reimbursements, for money paid to militia men	-	100	8 3
By 5 assessments	-	740	13 9
By balance from the late overseer	-	30	0 0
		<u>£ 1137</u>	<u>4 2</u>
Deduct deficiencies, from poor persons not paying the Rate	-	£ 94	17 6½
Other deductions	-	144	0 9½
		<u>£ 238</u>	<u>18 4</u>
Total expenditure	-	£ 898	5 10

The earnings of the Poor, which amount annually to about £ 145. are not noticed in the account ending in 1794; but each week's earnings are accounted for by the master, and deducted from his weekly bill of expences. In other years the earnings were received by the overseer, and accounted for in the general receipts.

The following articles are included in each year's expenditure :

	£.	s.	d.
Standing officer's salary	-	15	0 0
Surgeon's salary	-	15	0 0
Salary of the master of the poor-house	-	10	0 0
Expences at vestry meetings, &c. about	-	2	10 0
Total	-	<u>£ 42</u>	<u>10 0</u>

The number of Poor, at present, in the work-house, is 53, of whom 9. are under 8 years of age; 15 from 8 to 14, who work at the silk, or cotton mills, and earn each, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week: the others are, mostly, old and infirm. They work 12 hours in the day, exclusive of meal times. Those who work, are paid 2½d. in the shilling, out of their earnings. The earnings, during the last 3 weeks, were as follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
First week's earnings	4	3	9	Second week's earnings	3	4	0½	Third week's earnings	3	2			
Allowance to Poor	0	4	10½	Allowance to Poor	0	7	8	Allowance to Poor	0	8			
Net earnings to the House	£	1	18	10½	Net earnings to the House	£	2	16	4½	Net earnings to the House	£	2	14

56 out-pensioners, (among whom are 22 widows, and 14 bastards,) receive £4. 15s. 3d weekly. The wives of 22 militia men receive weekly, £3 8s. 3d, which sum, it is expected, will be reimbursed by other parishes.

The following is one week's expenditure in the House

	£	s.	d.
103lb of beef, at 3½d.	-	-	1 10 0½
6 bushels of wheat	-	-	2 14 0
Grinding wheat	-	-	0 2 0
3 stone of flour	-	-	0 7 9
Oatmeal and salt	-	-	0 3 6
Potatoes	-	-	0 3 6
Barm	-	-	0 1 6
Veal, for the master's table	-	-	0 0 10
58lb. of beef, at 3½d.	-	-	0 15 5½
Baking	-	-	0 2 1
Groceries	-	-	0 4 6
Milk	-	-	0 7 6
Treacle	-	-	0 0 4
Total of one week	£	6	13 0

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner	Supper
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, veal, or mutton, with bread, potatoes, &c. and broth.	Beer, and bread
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cold meat, and broth.	Ditto
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplings.	Ditto.

The master allows about 3lb. of butcher's meat, weekly; and at supper, daily, a pint of small beer, to each adult; and proportionably, to children. About 2 certificates are granted annually; and about 4 removals from this parish occur every year.

The small parish of St. Michael, Derby, consists wholly of buildings: it contains 640 inhabitants: 65 houses pay the window-tax; and about 6; are exempted. The land-tax raised here amounts to £45.

In the following sums, (which are the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rate,) are included money paid to church-wardens, highways, &c. which, upon an average, amounts, annually, to £12.

Y ^{rs} .	Total Disbursements.			Rate in the pound on the net rent	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	129	6	4½	1	6
1775	92	10	7½	1	0
1776	98	5	8	1	0
1777	110	16	8½	1	0
1778	115	13	6½	1	0
1779	169	7	6½	1	6
1780	163	7	5	2	0
1781	131	7	1½	1	6
1782	141	16	11	1	6
1783	122	6	5½	1	6
1784	113	3	1	1	6
1785	125	2	11½	1	6
1786	156	12	7½	1	6
1787	194	4	0¾	2	0
1788	151	0	5	2	0
1789	178	6	2½	2	0
1790	162	13	1½	2	0
1791	196	11	8½	2	0
1792	191	17	9	2	0
1793	230	13	0½	2	6
1794	238	10	4	2	6
1795	Accounts not settled.				
VOL. II.	R			There	

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

There is no poor-house in this parish; but the necessitous are relieved at their own homes. At present, 28 Paupers, who have, mostly, families, receive altogether, weekly, £2. 19s. 2d.; besides which, about 12s. a week are disbursed in casual payments; exclusive of the charge of maintaining the wives of soldiers, and militia men, which could not be ascertained.

There is a house in this parish, which was given, for 8 poor men, and 4 women, who likewise receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week.

About 2 persons are removed, annually, from this parish. There have been no certificates granted during the last 3 years: before that period, about 1 certificate was granted annually.

In the parish of St. Peter's, Derby, 209 houses pay the house or window tax; and 126 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £121. 5s. 2d.

The following is the fullest account that could be obtained of parochial income and expenditure:

Years.	Collections.	Disbursements	Rents in the pound on net rent.			
			on land.		on houses.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1780	— — —	606 5 11 ³ / ₄	2 6		1 3	
1781	— — —	551 4 6 ¹ / ₂	2 6		1 3	
1782	697 18 11 ¹ / ₂	643 0 10 ¹ / ₂	2 6		1 3	
1783	663 3 9	613 10 10 ¹ / ₂	2 6		1 3	
1784	755 11 11	697 18 6 ¹ / ₂	2 9		1 4 ¹ / ₂	
1785	651 5 1 ¹ / ₂	598 9 0 ¹ / ₂	2 6		1 3	
1786	824 14 7	777 11 5	3 6		1 9	
1787	740 19 2	687 19 6 ¹ / ₄	3 0		1 6	
1788	684 3 3 ¹ / ₄	632 18 9 ¹ / ₂	2 6		1 3	
1789	731 11 10 ³ / ₄	673 12 10 ³ / ₄	3 0		1 6	
1790	No account could be obtained relative		3 0		1 6	
1791	to the collection or expenditure in		2 9		1 4 ¹ / ₂	
1792	1790 and subsequent years.		2 9		1 4 ¹ / ₂	
1793	— — —	— — —	2 9		1 4 ¹ / ₂	
1794	— — —	— — —	3 0		1 6	

The rental of land in this parish is to the rental of houses as £17. 16s. is to £60. 16s. which is 1 to 3¹/₂. About £160. are annually added

to the Poor's Rate, from rents of houses and land belonging to the parish.

The Poor are, partly, maintained in a work-house, the master of which is allowed, for his superintendence, and for collecting the assessments, a salary of £20. a year. A surgeon receives 10 guineas a year. The number of inmates, at present, is 39, of which 15 are under 12 years of age. Those who are able to work, either knit or spin, for the use of the house; or are employed in the neighbouring silk or cotton mills, and receive 2d. in a shilling for themselves. Their earnings in 4 weeks were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
	1	0	7
	1	2	2
	1	3	6
	1	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£4	8	9
Deduct 2d. in the 1s. or one sixth	-	0	14 9½
	<hr/>		
The earnings of the parish amount to	-	£3	13 11½

The work-house is small, but the rooms are neat and well aired: the beds are filled with feathers.

The following is a Table of the Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, broth, bread, potatoes, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Baked puddings with suet.	Bread and beer.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage.	Bread and beer.
Friday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday
Saturday,	Ditto.	{ Dumplings and treacle sauce, in summer. Pease pottage, in winter. Sometimes bread, cheese, and beer. }	As on Monday

The bread used here is wheaten, and leavened. other work-houses in the town use the same sort. On meat days, about 30 lb. of meat, (bones included,) are divided among 40 persons.

The weekly bills of the work-house, (including groceries and baking,) were, lately, as follows:

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

			£.	s.	d.
25 April 1795.—	4 bushels of wheat, at 8s. 9d.	-	1	15	0
	128 lb. of beef at 3½d.	-	1	17	4
	Oatmeal	-	0	2	0
	Butter and eggs	-	0	3	2
	Veal, 7 lb. at 3d.	-	0	1	9
	Milk	-	0	8	0
	Potatoes	-	0	5	0
	Washing	-	0	1	4
	Barm, (or yeast)	-	0	0	8
	Other articles	-	0	0	2
			£	4	14 5
2d May 1795.—	Wheat	-	£	1	16 0
	130 lb of beef at 3½d.	-	1	17	11
	Oatmeal	-	0	1	5
	Milk	-	0	8	0
	Butter	-	0	3	0
	Potatoes	-	0	5	5½
	Washing	-	0	1	4
	Barm	-	0	1	2
	Other articles	-	0	0	3½
			£	4	14 7
7th May 1795.—	Wheat	-	1	16	0
	112 lb of beef at 3½d	-	1	12	8
	Butter and eggs	-	0	3	8
	Oatmeal	-	0	2	10
	28 lb. of veal at 3½d.	-	0	8	2
	Milk	-	0	8	0
	Potatoes	-	0	5	5½
	Oil	-	0	0	7
	Barm	-	0	0	8
	Washing	-	0	1	4
	Other articles	-	0	0	3
			£	4	18 11½

The following is a list of the out-pensioners belonging to the parish.

Age Weekly Allowance.

			s.	d.
An unmarried woman; subject to fits;	-	58	1	0
A widow, and 3 children;	-	40	3	0
A bricklayer's widow;	-	70	1	0
A soldier's widow;	-	70	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and his wife; both infirm; each about	-	66	1	0
A stocking-weaver's widow, and 1 child;	-	40	1	0
A widow;	-	75	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and 2 children;	-	70	1	0
A soldier's wife, and 2 children;	-	—	1	0
A joiner's wife, lame; with three children;	-	30	1	0
A labourer's widow; with 2 children;	-	40	1	0
An orphan, under 7 years of age;	-	—	1	0
A blind man;	-	30	1	0
A soldier's child;	-	—	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and his wife;	-	70	1	0
A silk-twinder's widow;	-	65	1	0
A labourer's widow;	-	60	1	0
2 lame children;	-	—	2	0
A lame man, and his wife; each about	-	70	1	0
An infirm woman;	-	25	1	0
A widow, and 3 children;	-	50	1	0
A blind woman;	-	—	1	0
A butcher's widow; with 3 children;	-	45	2	6
A labourer's widow; with 2 children;	-	22	3	0
A seaman's wife, and one child;	-	23	1	0
A labourer's widow; sick;	-	60	1	0
A soldier's wife; and 4 children;	-	28	4	0
A bricklayer's widow; and 3 children;	-	38	2	0
A woman, deserted by her husband; with 1 child;	-	—	1	0
An innkeeper's widow;	-	74	1	6
A shoemaker's widow;	-	80	1	6
The family of a disorderly person who has absconded;	-	—	1	6

Carried over - £ 2 4 0

		Weekly Allowances.		
		£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	2	4	0
To these may be added 9 bastards	-	0	15	0
The wives of 3 militia men, belonging to the parish	-	0	10	6
The wives of 5 ditto, belonging to other parishes, reimbursed	-	0	12	0
Three house rents are also paid; they amount annually to	-	6	19	11

The casual payments amount, weekly, to 6s. In the work house there are about 5 or 6 deaths, upon an average, every year. About 3 certificates are granted annually. The persons sent out of the parish under orders of removal, are, chiefly, pregnant girls. It is said that not more than 5 appeals on removal have taken place within the last 10 years. About 5 paupers are removed every 2 years. These circumstances, although they often materially affect parochial expenditure, are seldom recorded in the books, and are, generally, only obtainable from hearsay information.

The extent of the parish of St. Werburgh, Derby, is about 700 acres. The population, in 1789, was found to be 1935 inhabitants. 228 houses pay the house or window-tax; 170 are exempted.

An old parish book contains accounts of the Disbursements for the Poor, from the year 1687. The following table was formed from that and other documents; but a book was unfortunately missing, that contained the accounts of 16 years, between 1769 and 1786. The net expences of the Poor in 1776, and the Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, are supplied from the returns made to Parliament.

Years		£.	s.	d.
1687	In the disbursements of this and most	72	5	2
1688	of the 14 following years are included	58	4	0
1689	assessments for church-wardens, high-	82	0	5
1690	ways, &c.	79	18	9½
1691	—	62	3	10
1692	—	67	15	11
1693	—	67	4	0
1694	—	98	17	7½
1695	—	80	11	9
1696	—	84	2	0½
1697	—	98	13	1½

Years.

Years				£.	s.	d.	
1700	—	—	—	86	16	0	
1701	—	—	—	109	19	4	
1704	—	—	—	70	4	8	
1705	—	—	—	88	17	0	
				£.	s.	d.	
1708	Weekly pay to 34 Paupers	62	18	7			Rate on the Tax on land
	Casual payments	-	9	0	6		
	House rents	-	9	8	0		s d
	Church-wardens bills	27	5	7	108	12	8 2 0
1768	Disbursements for the Poor				237	17	4 2 0
1769	Ditto	-	-	-	287	6	10 2 6
1776	Ditto	-	-	-	222	0	0 0 0
1783	Poor's Rates	-	-	-	340	8	2 0 0
1784	Ditto	-	-	-	344	16	1 0 0
1785	Ditto	-	-	-	344	18	9 0 0
1786	Disbursements for the Poor				607	11	1 4 0
1787	—	—	—		670	12	9 5 0
1788	—	—	—		511	13	7 4 0
1789	—	—	—		515	0	7 4 0
1790	—	—	—		464	17	6 3 6
1791	Ditto	—	—	—	397	12	9 3 0
1792	—	—	—	—	265	18	3 2 0
1793	—	—	—	—	277	13	6 2 0
1794	—	—	—	—	425	3	10 3 0
1795	—	—	—	—	462	15	5 3 6

The Rates in Derby fall very unequally on different persons; some pay as much for a net rental of £10. as others do for £20. The nominal rental is higher than the real rental in the following proportion. a 1s. assessment is levied at the rate of 6d. in the pound on houses, and 9d in the pound on land, so that the nominal Rate for 1795, 3s. 6d. in the pound, is in fact 4s. 4½d in the pound.

In the work-house are 24 paupers, of various descriptions. 52 out-pensioners, of whom 17 are bastards, 18 widows, 3 militia men's wives, who serving for the parish, and 6 soldiers wives, receive weekly, at present, £4. 2s. The families of 16 militia men belonging to other parishes, are likewise paid here.

The

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The work-house is similar to others in Derby, except in the article of bedding. The beds are filled with chaff; a blanket often supplies the place of a coverlid.

The following is the usual weekly rotation of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk porridge.	Butcher's meat, &c. &c.	Bread and butter.
Monday,	Do.	Suet pudding.	Milk porridge.
Tuesday,	Do.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Do.	Pie and cheese.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Saturday,	Do.	Pumpkin.	Boiled beer and bread.

Various donations, doles, &c. amounting to about £ 17. are annually distributed to such Poor as do not receive parochial assistance.

The following table comprehends the baptisms and burials in the parishes of All Saints, St. Michael, and St. Werburgh, Derby.

Years.	ALL SAINTS.		ST. MICHAEL.		ST. WERBURGH.	
	Baptisms.	Burials.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1774	87	64	—	—	—	—
1775	85	90	25	32	87	52
1776	98	73	20	13	64	64
1777	92	60	17	9	89	46
1778	74	72	17	26	86	75
1779	72	86	16	28	72	60
1780	83	83	16	15	71	75
1781	78	75	20	20	68	79
1782	76	88	26	28	81	82
1783	86	55	24	12	79	46
1784	85	91	26	18	66	51
1785	92	101	19	16	90	48
1786	107	66	20	20	60	74
1787	102	79	28	27	79	71
1788	92	105	15	32	73	76
1789	85	66	25	20	80	61
1790	111	72	23	20	78	51
1791	105	82	19	33	75	59
1792	76	71	20	11	68	59
1793	69	83	20	22	58	81
1794	87	Registers not completed	23	25	66	64

The town of Derby consists of the 5 parishes, above enumerated; the Poor's Rates have risen a little, during the last 2 or 3 years, in consequence of the stagnation of business, occasioned, perhaps, in some degree, by the war; the high price of provisions; and the increased number of chargeable persons from soldiers' and militia men's families. There are 8 Friendly Societies in Derby; and 101 ale-houses, or inns. So that it appears, from reckoning up the houses in the different parishes, that, nearly, every 16th house is an ale-house.

Number of houses in—All Saints	532
St. Alkmund	244
St. Michael	128
St. Peter	335
St. Werburgh	398

Ale-houses 101) 1637 (16½

The rent of land, in the Derby parishes, is from £2. 10s. to £4. 10s.; the average may be stated at about £3. the acre. There are several canals cutting in the neighbourhood, in which common labourers earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Children, from 7 to 12 years of age, earn from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, in the silk and cotton mills. Stocking-weavers earn, according to their ability, and industry, from 6s. to 20s. a week. In the paper and china manufacture, men earn from 10s. to 21s. a week.

The present prices of provisions, (16th May,) are: beef, from 4d. to 6d. the pound; mutton, 5d; veal, 4d; bacon, 8d; butter, 9½d. to 10d.; potatoes, 1s. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; flour, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; oatmeal, 1s. 6d. for 8lb; wheat, 9s. to 9s. 4d. the bushel; barley, 4s. the quarter; malt, 7s. 3d. the bushel.

The twisting of silk is the ancient and principal manufacture in this town. There are 12 mills; of which 11 are now at work, and give employment to about 1000 people, who are chiefly women and children. About 100 persons are employed in stocking-weaving. Both silk and worsted stockings are made here. A few years ago three cotton mills were erected, for carding, roving, and spinning cotton; and employ about 500 hands, including children. 50 persons work in a paper-mill; and about 60

in a porcelain manufactory. The rest of the inhabitants are gentlemen, tradesmen, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers.

Brown wheaten bread is universally preferred here for common use, and those who can afford it, often eat butcher's meat.

There are 3 Dissenting meeting-houses, all of different denominations. The number of scholars, who attend the various Sunday schools, established in Derby, amounts to 440.

Last winter £ 480. were collected, and distributed in bread, to the Poor.

May, 1795.

WIRKSWORTH.

THE township of Wirksworth comprehends about 2200 acres. The number of houses, including 36 ale-houses, is 607; which contain, by estimation, 620 families, and 2800 inhabitants. 152 houses pay the window-tax, and 455 are exempted. Many well-informed people in the parish are of opinion that the population has rather decreased within the last 20 years; it was, however, not thought worth while to examine the registers in order to determine this point, as there are a number of chapels adjoining to the parish, whose baptisms and burials are inserted, promiscuously, in the register of Wirksworth. The inhabitants are, chiefly, of the established Church. There are 4 Sunday schools in the parish, which instruct about 60 scholars.

There are several considerable lead-mines in this township; in which a third part of the inhabitants is employed. About 220 persons work in a cotton manufactory. Several wool-combers reside here. Poor women and children pick cotton, and spin worsted. A common labourer earns from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. a day. Miners are paid about 10s. a week. The wages in that employment are extremely irregular. Women can earn from 5½d. to 6d. a day, in spinning worsted, and from 3s. to 5s. a week, in spinning cotton. Children from 8 to 14 years of age earn from 1s. to 5s. a week. Overseers in the cotton works receive 12s. a week. The mining business is very dull at present, and does not afford much employment.

The prices of provisions are: flour, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; oatmeal, 2s. 4d. the stone; potatoes, 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. for 16 oz.; milk,

milk, from 1½d. to 2d. the quart; beef, 4d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 7d. to 8d.; eggs, 3 for 2d.

The rent of land is from £1 1s. to £3. The average is about £2. The land is mostly in grass; tithe is compounded for at 3s. an acre, 4 composition which is thought very low. The land-tax amounts to £16c.

Here are 8 Friendly Societies; the average number of members in each is about 85.

The parish accounts have been kept in a very careless manner the following table, which was not without considerable difficulty extracted from the books scattered in different parts of the township, exhibits the annual amount of disbursements for 20 years. From an account in the hands of a private person, accidentally met with, were obtained the assessments and disbursements in 1689. The former amounted to £126. 9s. 5d.; the latter to £125 15s. 1½d.

Years	Total Disbursements,
	£. s. d.
Ending in May 1775	480 13 10
1776	No accounts.
1777	384 4 10
1778	434 6 6
1779	567 8 9½
1780	623 14 3¼
1781	703 6 2½
1782	712 9 5
1783	686 9 9
1784	719 12 6½
1785	661 3 4
1786	699 6 0
1787	616 11 8
1788	582 3 4¼
1789	554 10 9
1790	589 14 5½
1791	666 14 6
1792	735 9 0
1793	657 9 8½
1794	829 16 4½
1795	794 13 2

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The returns made to Parliament in 1786 state the expences for the Poor in 1776 at £ 493. 13s. 5d. ; and the assessments in 1783, at £ 650. 16s. ; in 1784, at £ 647. 9s. 11d. ; and in 1785, at £ 565. 19s.

The last year's disbursements were collected at about 2s. 3d. in the pound for houses, and 3s. 7d. in the pound for land on the net rental.

Since the year 1781, the constables' bills, amounting annually to between £ 30 and £ 40 have been paid out of the Poor's Rate. The expences of vestry meetings rarely exceed £ 3. a year. The salary of the maker of the work-house, who, also, collects the assessments, is £ 16. 16s. a year, together with board for himself, and his wife. The surgeon's salary is £ 14. a year. The work-house is an old building, not originally intended for the purpose, to which it is now applied. It is not in a good situation, but is, as far as it's construction will permit, kept clean, and airy.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet.

	Breakfast	Dinner.	Supper
Sunday,	Bread and milk	Bread, broth, butcher's meat, potatoes, &c.	Milk, pottage, and bread.
Monday,	Milk and bread	Baked puddings, and treacle sauce	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk and bread	Bread and milk	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday	As Sunday	As Sunday.
Thursday,	As Tuesday	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.
Friday,	As Sunday	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Tuesday	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.

On meat days the proportion of meat is about 20lb for 30 persons.

The children are kept very clean ; and are instructed in their catechism, in reading, &c. There are 3 lunatics at present in the house. Few of the inmates are able to work ; those, who are, spin lint, tow, &c. for the use of the house. they are allowed 1d. for every 7d. of spinning. The rooms are of various sizes, and contain from 2 to 7 beds each. The beds and pillows are filled with chaff. Each bed has 2 sheets, 1 blanket, and 1 coverlid.

The deaths in the work-house were in 1792,—6 ; in 1793,—5 ; in 1794,—7

The expences of the last month, (April,) were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Flour and baking	-	-	1 5 7
Oatmeal	-	-	3 14 2
Carried over	-	-	£ 4 19 9

						£	s.	d.
					Brought over	-	4	19 9
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 0
Grocery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7 7½
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 2
Mercery	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3 9½
Butcher's meat, (veal,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3 10
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 3
Cooperage	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1 2
Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7 11
						£	11	9 6

Pigs belonging to the work-house were killed this month; and therefore the consumption of butcher's meat appears in the above account very inconsiderable.

The Poor in the work-house at present amount to 28; of which 12 are under 7 years of age; 1 of 25; 3 of 34; 3 of 44; 2 of 64; 4 of 74; and 3 of 83.

The following list of the regular weekly pensioners exhibits their ages, occupation, and weekly allowance; besides which the parish pays 10 house-rents, amounting to £ 11. 9s. annually.

	Age	Weekly Allowance
		s. d.
A miner's widow, infane;	55	1 0
A miller; infirm;	55	1 6
A blind man;	20	1 0
A farmer's widow, lame;	70	1 0
A miner's widow;	68	0 6
A labourer;	80	1 0
A miner;	76	1 6
A rag-gatherer;	74	1 0
A shoe-maker, and 3 children;	28	0 6
A woman, with 2 children, deserted by her husband;	35	1 0
A widow;	66	1 0
A wool-comber's widow, and 4 children;	38	2 0
A miner's widow;	70	1 6
Carried over	-	14 6

	Brought over	-	14	s.	d.
A miner's widow, and son ; he is insane ;	-	-	70	1	6
A miner's widow, and 5 children ;	-	-	40	4	0
A widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A widow ;	-	-	74	1	0
A joiner, infirm ;	-	-	74	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm,	-	-	60	1	0
A labourer's widow,	-	-	80	1	0
A miner's widow ;	-	-	80	1	6
A miner's widow, and a child ;	-	-	30	1	0
A tailor's wife, deserted by her husband ;	-	-	50	0	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A bastard ;	-	-	—	0	6
A sick man ;	-	-	26	0	9
A wool-comber, infirm ;	-	-	60	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	40	0	9
A miner's widow ;	-	-	40	1	6
A shoemaker, asthmatic ;	-	-	74	1	6
A miner, blind ;	-	-	50	3	0
A miner's widow, and 3 children ;	-	-	32	4	0
A miner's widow ;	-	-	80	1	0
A widow ;	-	-	76	0	9
A miner and wife ;	-	-	74	2	6
A spinster, infirm ;	-	-	58	1	6
A labourer's widow ;	-	-	80	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	60	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm ;	-	-	60	2	0
A rag-gatherer, lame :	-	-	76	1	6
A wool-comber, and large family ;	-	-	28	0	6
A miner's widow, insane ;	-	-	60	0	6
A farmer, infirm ;	-	-	73	1	6
A carrier ;	-	-	76	1	6
A spinster, lame ;	-	-	60	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	74	1	0

 Carried over - £3 1 3

Age. Weekly Allowance.

					£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	3	1	3		
A blind man ;	-	-	28	0	2	0	
A butcher's widow ;	-	-	76	0	1	0	
A tanner, reduced by poverty ;	-	-	80	0	2	0	
A miner, infirm ;	-	-	76	0	0	6	
A cotton-spinner and family ;	-	-	50	0	0	9	
A child, whose father absconded ;	-	-	3	0	1	3	
A widow ;	-	-	76	0	1	0	
A mason's widow ;	-	-	50	0	2	0	
A miner's widow ;	-	-	50	0	0	6	
A labourer ;	-	-	80	0	1	0	
A woman, whose husband deserted her ;	-	-	70	0	0	6	
A wool-comber, and his wife ;	-	-	80	0	2	6	
A widow ;	-	-	70	0	1	6	
A labourer ;	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Ditto ;	-	-	-	0	1	0	
A hofier's widow, and 2 children ;	-	-	40	0	1	0	
A cotton manufacturer, lame ;	-	-	25	0	1	0	
A sadler's widow, and 6 children ;	-	-	-	0	4	0	
				£	4	5	9
9 foldiers' wives, and 6 children ;	-	-	-	0	15	0	
A militia man's wife ;	-	-	-	0	1	6	
19 bastards ;	-	-	-	1	5	4	
6 ditto, for which the fathers reimburse the money ;	-	-	-	0	9	1	
				£	6	16	8
43 poor people receive casual relief : their last month's allowances were	-	-	-	£	6	2	5½
Coals, books, warrants, &c.	-	-	-	1	5	0	
				£	7	7	5½

The subscriptions for the Poor last winter amounted to £60. which were laid out in purchasing coals, beef, and potatoes. The Poor in the

work-house have oat-bread, but no beer or cheese is allowed, except at Christmas: a sort of gruel, called water pottage, consisting of a small proportion of oatmeal, and a small onion boiled with water, was eaten with bread, twice, and sometimes thrice, a day, by many poor people, in this neighbourhood it was much used during the late hard season: the value of such a meal for each adult person was about 1½d.

Several small donations, amounting to £45 10s. are annually distributed among the Poor, who do not receive any parochial assistance.

Here is also an hospital, containing apartments for 4 poor widows, who have an allowance of 5s. 6d. a month, each, and twice in the year, each of them receives a donation of 16s. 6d.

May, 1795.

D E V O N.

CLYST ST. GEORGE.

THE parish of Clyst St. George is one mile and three quarters in length, and, nearly, the same in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 150. 18 houses pay the commutation tax one is a double tenement: about 28 cottages are exempted. The men are wholly employed in agriculture; the women make lace, and spin. All the inhabitants are of the Church of England.

Farms, in general, in this neighbourhood are from £200. a year, down to £50. One farmer, however, rents an estate of £400. a year. The usual tenure is a lease for 14 years. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and, lately, potatoes have been much attended to. This parish contains many orchards. There are no commons or waste lands: the whole parish has been many years inclosed. A marsh, however, adjoining the river Ex, on which this parish is situated, is still capable of improvement. In the adjacent parishes, are many valuable, though small, commons: the proprietors of which, as well as the public, would probably receive great benefit from a general enclosure bill. Tithes

are compounded for at 2s. 6d. in the pound on the actual rent. 40s. an acre, seem about the average rent; but the landlord pays all Poor's rates, taxes, and repairs, which were altogether computed at 5s. in the pound, before the present scarcity. The land-tax is about 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The prices of provisions are greatly increased within the last two years: the Poor cannot now purchase meat at less than 4½d. or 5d. the pound. Wheat, at present, sells for 12s the bushel, Winchester measure; butter at 13d. the pound; common cheese at 4d. the pound.

Agricultural labourers, in general, receive 1s. a day, and liquor; a few farmers give 14d. a day, and liquor: during the corn harvest, meat is added.

There is only one public-house, and no Friendly Society in the parish; but a few of the inhabitants are members of Friendly Societies established in the neighbourhood: most of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. The grand inducement to enter into these Societies, seems to be in a great measure taken away by a late Act, "to prevent the removal of poor persons, until they shall become actually 'chargeable'."

No labourer can, at present, maintain himself, wife, and two children, on his earnings: they have all relief from the parish, either in money, or in corn at a reduced price. Before the present war, wheaten bread, and cheese, and, about twice a week, meat, were their usual food: it is now barley bread, and no meat: they have, however, of late, made great use of potatoes. Their common earnings are 6s. a week, and liquor. An industrious healthy man, however, can earn 8s. a week, by task work, on an average, throughout the year. Labourers' children, here, are often bound out apprentices, at 8 years of age, to the farmers by the parish; a labourer, prior to the present scarcity, if his wife was healthy, could maintain two young children on his 6s. a week, and liquor, without any parochial relief. A very few years ago, labourers thought themselves disgraced by receiving aid from the parish; but this sense of shame is now totally extinguished.

The Poor are, in general, maintained by weekly pensions from the parish: some receive occasional relief. The following table exhibits the gross sums, annually raised by the Poor's Rate, and the net sums annually

' 35 Geo. 3. c. 101.

expended on the Poor: in the latter of which is included the maintenance of the families of militia men. The county Rates, which on an average amount to £7 a year, are to be deducted from the sum expended on the Poor.

Years.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			Marriages.	Amount of Rates collected	Annual Expenditure on the Poor
	Males	Fem	Total	Males	Fem	Total			
1680	2	2	4	2	4	6	8		
1685	9	3	12	3	0	3	9		
1690	3	6	9	1	1	2	4		
1691	2	3	5	0	3	3	5		
1692	4	4	8	6	6	12	4		
1693	6	6	12	1	2	3	3		
1694	3	1	4	7	3	10	1		
1695	4	4	8	2	2	4	2		
1696	5	3	8	2	3	5	3		
1697	3	2	5	6	3	9	3		
1698	4	4	8	1	3	4	3		
1699	5	2	7	1	1	2	2		
1700	2	1	3	3	6	9	7		
1720	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	70	£. s. d. 48 7 8
1740	0	1	1	5	1	6	2	52	38 6 8
1760	2	3	5	3	2	5	4	76	58 10 11
1775	5	5	10	3	2	5	2	94	64 18 4
1776	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	80	57 17 6
1777	7	3	10	5	5	10	3	74	48 5 2
1778	10	6	16	3	3	6	1	64	53 14 5
1779	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	111	81 11 6
1780	5	5	10	2	4	6	4	126	87 13 5
1781	0	8	8	2	3	5	2	146	106 9 11
1782	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	116	81 12 8
1783	3	8	11	2	2	4	1	104	72 11 2
1784	6	2	8	4	0	4	0	92	69 19 8
1785	2	9	11	1	3	4	2	90	64 0 7
1786	8	4	12	4	3	7	1	90	64 14 5
1787	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	76	56 6 3
1788	3	1	4	1	5	6	3	96	65 3 4
1789	2	2	4	5	2	7	6	112	82 2 3

Years.

There are no accounts of Poor Rates prior to 1720. The parish is rated, upon a nominal rental of £860 its real rental is £1200, or £1300.

DEVON.—CLYST ST. GEORGE.

131

Year.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	Amount of Rates collected	Annual Expenditure on the Poor
	Males	Fem.	Total	Males.	Fem.	Total			
1790	8	5	13	5	3	8	3	128	89 0 1
1791	0	7	7	0	5	5	1	130	95 19 11
1792	3	8	11	3	0	3	1	117	85 13 5
1793	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	115	80 14 7
1794	3	6	9	1	2	3	0	156	116 17 6
1795	5	5	10	6	3	9	2	132	93 17 5

February, 1796.

SOUTH TAWTON.

THE parish of South Tawton contains about 5000 acres: the number of inhabitants is 2500: they are chiefly employed in the various branches of the serge manufacture, which is here carried on to a considerable extent. Nine tenths of the women in the parish, (all of the poorest class,) are spinners, and are regularly supplied by the serge-makers with constant employment. Their number may be estimated at 600 or 700.

73 houses pay the window tax: about 200 are exempted. The wages of agricultural labourers are 1s. 2d. a day: spinners cannot earn above 6d. or 7d. a day: a common labourer earns about £18. 5s. a year; and his wife, about £9. 2s. 6d.

The prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, upon an average, 4d. the pound; wheat, from 10s. to 11s. the bushel; barley, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart; potatoes, 5d. the peck. The number of ale-houses is 4.

Farms, in this parish, are small. the usual tenure is for a term of years, at rack rent. The principal articles of cultivation are turnips, potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats. Tithes are compounded for. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1000 acres. An intelligent parish officer states the rental of the parish at £3500. a year; but a gentleman, who has farmed his own estate upwards of 40 years, and is well acquainted with the nature and extent of the parish, thinks that the rental does not exceed £3000. a year.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

There are two Friendly Societies in this parish, (one for males, and the other for females,) both of which have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. The Poor are chiefly maintained by a parish allowance at home: a few reside in a small work-house. The clergyman distributes the money that is collected at church, every month among the most deserving of the necessitous. The usual diet of labourers is milk and potatoes, barley, or wheaten bread; and, occasionally, a little bacon.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			Marriages
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1780	35	20	55	10	15	25	9
1781	18	24	42	10	18	28	8
1782	27	31	58	24	31	55	12
1783	26	18	44	17	19	36	13
1784	33	25	58	9	19	28	12
1785	31	26	57	9	16	25	8
1786	27	27	54	24	18	42	19
1787	38	24	62	12	16	28	wanting.
1788	30	18	48	14	13	27	12
1789	35	30	65	19	14	33	15
1790	22	33	55	6	14	20	10
1791	26	29	55	11	14	25	8
1792	25	22	47	14	12	26	8
1793	21	25	46	20	20	40	14
1794	33	30	63	8	12	20	11
1795	22	21	43	17	18	35	26

According to the returns made to Parliament, £. s. d.

The net expences of the Poor in 1776 were 339 15 4

The Poor's Rates in 1783 — 549 2 0

1784 — 576 3 4

1785 — 575 17 2

Since that period, the Poor's Rates have, upon an average, amounted to about £800. a year.

January, 1796.

T I V E R-

TIVERTON.

THE parish of Tiverton is a very irregular oblong. its greatest length is above 9 miles, and greatest breadth about 8. The number of inhabitants is 7096. They are distributed through the different quarters of the parish according to the following table :

	Farm-houses	Cottages	Total No of houses	Men	Women	Children	Total
In the town of Tiverton,	—	—	1074	1279	1895	2169	5343
In Pitt quarter, without the town,	68	37	105	186	194	325	705
In Tidcombe quarter,	30	29	59	95	96	144	335
In Clare quarter,	52	5	57	96	98	143	337
In Prior's quarter,	44	18	62	120	104	152	376
			<hr/> 1357	<hr/> 1776	<hr/> 2387	<hr/> 2933	<hr/> 7096

The number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, recorded in the parish register of St. Peter's church, Tiverton, in the following periods, of six years each :

			Baptisms	Marriages.	Burials
From 1 January 1560 to 1 January 1566			484	137	327
1 March 1581 to 1 March 1587			704	170	549
1 March 1601 to 1 March 1607			789	239	484
1 March 1620 to 1 March 1626			1226	315	808
1 March 1640 to 1 March 1646			1272	270	1411
1 March 1660 to 1 March 1666			914	221	906
1 March 1680 to 1 March 1686			1101	322	1060
1 March 1700 to 1 March 1706			1116	331	1175
1 March 1720 to 1 March 1726			1070	284	1175
1 March 1740 to 1 March 1746			895	340	1472
1 January 1760 to 1 January 1766			891	292	915
1 January 1780 to 1 January 1786			1144	367	1038
25 March 1784 to 25 March 1790			1216	321	960

Probable

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Probable State of the Population of Tiverton parish, at different periods; estimated from the average of burials every 6 years, at the rate of one person in $43\frac{1}{2}$ dying, yearly.

Years,				Persons,
1565	—	about	—	2545
1575	—	—	—	4154
1605	—	—	—	3683
1625	—	—	—	6032
1645	—	—	—	8228
1665	—	—	—	6742
1685	—	—	—	7859
1705	—	—	—	8693
1725	—	—	—	8693
1745	—	—	—	7946
1765	—	—	—	6808
1785	—	—	—	7699
1790	—	—	—	7134

The average of six years is taken for every period calculated from the lists of burials only, at the rate of one person out of $43\frac{1}{2}$ dying every year: this proportion nearly agrees with the number of inhabitants in 1790, which was found, by tale, to amount to 7096.

From this account it appears, that the population was more flourishing in the beginning of this century, than at present. A manufacture of serges was established here soon after the Revolution; but was much injured towards the close of the last reign, by the introduction of Norwich fluff, and other woollens, into the foreign markets: and in 1770 there were 1800 persons less in the parish, than there were 40 years before. Within a few years, however, several new branches of manufacture have been established in Tiverton, and the Poor now find constant employment, in weaving white serges, coatings, beavers, &c. There are, at present, 1000 looms in Tiverton, of which nearly 700 are daily at work; about 200 combers are constantly employed. The returns of trade are estimated at about £150,000 a year.

The

The public charities in Tiverton are exceedingly numerous. Above 90 donations, (some of which are very considerable,) have been given to this town since the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The purposes to which these charities are applied, are extremely various, Alms-houses are supported; schools endowed; scholars sent yearly to the universities; sums of money lent annually to poor manufacturers and husbandmen; old and infirm persons provided with a comfortable maintenance; cloaths and provisions occasionally distributed among the Poor, and many charitable institutions are kept up, through the zeal of both deceased, and living benefactors: notwithstanding which, the Poor's Rates have been regularly progressive, and, in the year 1790, amounted to the sum of £ 3204 2s. 3d.

The numerous Poor of Tiverton are, principally, maintained and employed in an hospital, erected in 1704, in pursuance of an act passed in the year 1698. In the year 1740 a large woollen manufacture was set up in the house, for the employment of the Poor there, by a voluntary subscription of £1020. it was, however, found to be so very disadvantageous, and so many losses were sustained by waste, and keeping manufactured goods on hand without an opportunity of sale, that, in the following year, the materials were sold, and the manufacture given up.

The buildings are erected upon a good plan, and the extensive workshops in the hospital square seem well calculated for the employment of the Poor. The house can accommodate 300 persons besides the master's family. The Poor are regularly supplied with vegetables, from a large garden adjoining. The parish concerns were managed by the governors and guardians of the parish under the act of 1698, until the year 1769, when the hospital act was laid aside; and the government of the Poor has since that period been conducted under the general Poor laws.

There is one congregation of Methodists, and a Calvinist's chapel in Tiverton.

Sunday schools were introduced in 1785: in 1790 there were 9 in the town, and the number of scholars was 240.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The following table exhibits the weekly rotation of diet appointed, 7th March 1782, for the Poor in the hospital.

Days	Meals	Men	Women.	Working Children	Children.
SUNDAY	Breakfast	5 B. at 6 oz	5 oz	4 oz	7 oz
		2 Cheese 1 oz	2 oz	2 oz	1 oz and half
	Dinner	5 Pease 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
		2 Beer 1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint
MONDAY	Supper	5 Rye 1 pint	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
		2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
	Breakfast	5 Bread 6 oz	5 oz	5 oz	4 oz
		2 Broth 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
TUESDAY	Dinner	5 Cheese 1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
		2 Pudding 1 pound	1 pound	12 oz	8 oz
		5 Bread 6 oz	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
	Supper	2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
WEDNESDAY	Breakfast	5 Rye 1 pint	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
		2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
	Dinner	5 Cheese 1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
		2 Broth 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
THURSDAY	Supper	5 Rye 1 pint	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
		2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
	Breakfast	5 Bread 6 oz	5 oz	5 oz	4 oz
		2 Broth 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
FRIDAY	Dinner	5 Cheese 1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
		2 Broth 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
		5 Rye 1 pint	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
	Supper	2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
SATURDAY	Breakfast	5 Bread 6 oz	5 oz	5 oz	4 oz
		2 Broth 1 quart	1 quart	1 pint and half	1 pint
	Dinner	5 Cheese 1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
		2 Pudding 1 pound	1 pound	12 oz	8 oz
	Supper	5 Bread 6 oz	5 oz	4 oz	1 oz
		2 Milk 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint

An Account of the several Taxes, and Rates, collected in Tiverton, at different periods since the year 1612.

Years	Subsidy or Land Tax	Poor's Rates	Church Rates	Liberty Rates	Total Rates
	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
1612	— — —	120 0 0	— — —	— — —	120 0 0
1656	— — —	472 18 4	— — —	— — —	472 18 4
1680	— — —	499 18 9	— — —	— — —	499 18 9

Years

DEVON.—TIVERTON.

145

Years.	Survey or Land Tax	Town's Rates	Church Rates.	Liberty Rates.	Total Rates
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1615	713 14 0	604 11 8	— — —	— — —	604 11 8
1686	— — —	510 5 1½	— — —	— — —	510 5 1½
1648	— — —	402 10 0	— — —	— — —	402 10 0
1689	921 4 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1690	1662 1 6½	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1692	— — —	763 2 8	— — —	— — —	763 2 8
1696	— — —	952 13 1½	— — —	— — —	952 13 1½
1697	— — —	1189 2 8	— — —	— — —	1189 2 8
1698	1484 10 5	820 12 6	— — —	— — —	820 12 6
1699	— — —	1130 7 2	— — —	— — —	1130 7 2
1700	— — —	734 3 10½	— — —	— — —	734 3 10½
1710	2238 18 10	960 4 2	— — —	— — —	960 4 2
1720	1679 4 1½	946 4 11½	— — —	— — —	946 4 11½
1730	1119 9 5	1213 9 10	— — —	— — —	1213 9 10
1740	2238 18 10	1173 1 3	— — —	— — —	1173 1 3
1750	1679 4 1½	1215 8 4½	— — —	— — —	1215 8 4½
1760	2238 18 10	1190 8 8	— — —	— — —	1190 8 8
1765	2238 18 10	1528 6 8	— — —	— — —	1528 6 8
1766	2238 18 10	1535 4 6	— — —	— — —	1535 4 6
1767	1679 4 1½	1539 5 5	— — —	— — —	1539 5 5
1768	1679 4 1½	1532 14 2	— — —	— — —	1532 14 2
1769	1679 4 1½	1360 17 10	173 1 6	191 8 1½	1725 7 5½
1770	1679 4 1½	1446 2 6½	171 9 0	— — —	1617 11 6½
1771	2238 18 10	1663 0 4	409 13 8½	— — —	2072 14 0½
1772	1679 4 1½	2099 17 9	171 14 6	91 3 0	2362 15 3
1773	1679 4 1½	2547 11 9	171 7 0	— — —	2718 18 9
1774	1679 4 1½	2537 17 0	85 10 0	— — —	2623 7 0
1775	1679 4 1½	2518 13 10	127 4 1½	— — —	2645 17 11½
1776	2238 18 10	2502 19 4	504 11 0	178 13 8	3186 4 0
1777	2238 18 10	2110 15 0	207 6 5½	— — —	2318 1 5½
1778	2238 18 10	2275 10 10	493 3 6	175 1 8	2743 16 0
1779	2238 18 10	2284 2 10	496 2 0	525 19 0	3306 3 10
1780	2238 18 10	2274 6 10	451 9 1	— — —	2725 15 11
1781	2238 18 10	2144 18 6	197 11 0½	— — —	2342 9 6½
1782	2238 18 10	2183 11 11	471 4 3	504 10 3	3159 6 5
1783	2238 18 10	2347 1 5	335 2 0	— — —	2682 3 5
1784	2238 18 10	2370 1 11	335 2 0	321 17 9	3027 1 8
1785	2238 18 10	2737 6 0	335 2 0	257 11 0	3329 19 0
1786	2238 18 10	3068 10 2	160 1 8	170 4 11	3398 16 9
1787	2238 18 10	2718 16 11	319 15 10	169 10 6	3208 3 9
1788	2238 18 10	3394 9 2	200 0 0	— — —	3594 9 2
1789	2238 18 10	3140 17 5	159 8 4	169 14 0	3467 19 9
1790	2238 18 10	3204 2 3	159 6 0	170 6 2	3533 14 5

The above tables, as well as many other particulars relative to Tiverton, were extracted from Dunsford's Historical Memoirs of Tiverton, published in 1790.

January, 1796.

* A rate to provide for the expenses of Tiverton liberty exclusively, instead of the county rate, to which the inhabitants of the borough are not assessed.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

B L A N D F O R D.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 12 furlongs by 8; or 960 acres. The population was accurately taken in April 1773, and found to amount to 927 males, and 1164 females. The number of inhabitants is thought to have increased, since that period. A few of them are Roman Catholics, a few are Methodists; and the Presbyterians have a small chapel in Blandford. As this parish furnished 3 men to the Navy, the number of houses, chargeable to the window-tax, may be estimated at 204: not more than 30 are exempted. There are 20 inns or ale-houses in the parish. The inhabitants consist of inn-keepers, shop-keepers, common mechanics, a few farmers, and labourers; the women, and children, are, chiefly, employed in making thread and wire buttons for shirts, &c. Farms are from £40. to £150. a year. Wheat and barley are the principal articles of cultivation. Turnips and oats are also produced. The average rent of land is estimated at about £1. 10s. an acre. The land-tax is collected at nearly 1s. 4d. in the pound. There are about 100 acres of common. Tithes have, generally, been compounded for; but the farmers are apprehensive of being soon called upon to pay them in kind.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 5½d; bacon, 10d.; pickled pork, 9d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 11½d. the quarter loaf; potatoes, 6d. the peck; milk, 1d. the pint in winter, and 1½d. in summer. Common labourers are paid 1s. the day, without victuals; and in some instances, since the late scarcity, 1s. 4d. the day. In harvest 1s. 6d. is the usual daily pay of an agricultural labourer.

There is one Friendly Society here, consisting of 60 members, whose rules have not been confirmed, according to the provisions of a late act of parliament.

The Poor of this parish are mostly relieved in the work-house, which is in a good situation, and is tolerably neat, and convenient: there are 22 beds,

beds, (of feathers, flocks, and chaff,) in 3 lodging-rooms. Since Easter last, the Poor in the work-house have been under the direction of the parish officers, but previous to that period they were generally farmed for 2s. 6d. a head, weekly. There is no regular master, or mistress, at present, but 2 paupers have the care of the work-house, during the absence of the overseers. There are at present in the house 36 persons, of whom 12 are children, 6 men, and the rest, mostly, old women. Those, who are able to work, and are not engaged in the business of the house, are employed in button making.

108 regular pensioners, (most of whom have families,) receive £9. in weekly allowances from the parish: several others have occasional relief.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth made with flour, onions, water, &c.		Meat and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	— — — —	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	— — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	— — — —	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	— — — —	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	— — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	— — — —	Ditto.	Ditto.

Each grown person is allowed on Sundays, and Wednesdays, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, and on other days of the week 1 lb.; they likewise receive 2 pints of beer daily; the weekly allowance of cheese is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cheese, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of butter. Children have a smaller allowance.

The rapid rise of the Poor's Rates, in this parish, is generally attributed to the high price of provisions; the smallness of wages, and the prevailing spirit, among the gentlemen of landed property in this neighbourhood, of consolidating small farms; and the consequent depopulation of villages: the effects of which, it is said, oblige small industrious farmers to turn labourers, or servants; who, seeing no opening towards advancement, become regardless of futurity, spend their little wages as they receive them, without reserving a provision for old age; and, if incapacitated from working, by a sickness that lasts a very short time, inevitably fall on the parish. Many of these notions, I think, are false; but the prevailing opinions of a country, even when erroneous, are worth noticing. The political architect, who disdains to make use of the cement of custom and prejudice, will rear but tottering fabricks; he will displease those, on whom he intends to confer a favour, if they are not prepared to receive it; as overbearing hosts, who,

through mere good nature, surfeit their unwilling guests, while they mean to be kind, create disgust.

It is said, that there are now only 2 farms in the village of Durweston, about 3 miles from hence, which contained about 30 small farms 20 years ago and, what is more singular, the town of Abbey Milton, which in the ancient times of abbatial grandeur was the central market of the county, is now converted into a fish-pond. The proprietor, the Earl of Dorchester, pulled down the houses as the tenants died off, and removed the church to a distant spot, where he erected very substantial cottages for such of the inhabitants as could not procure a more convenient habitation.

There are several charities and donations belonging to this parish: they are under the direction of the corporation, and are said to be wretchedly managed. In one alms-house, 10 poor people receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week, and cloaths; and in another, 6 poor persons receive 1s. 6d. a week, together with cloathing, and fuel.

The following is a statement of the domestic economy of a labourer's family. The man is 52 years of age; his eldest daughter is 18; another daughter 8; and 2 sons 6 and 3 years of age. His eldest daughter has resided with him, and managed the family concerns, since the death of her mother, which happened about 2 months ago. The other children earn nothing. His house-rent is paid by the parish, and, during the illness of his wife, he received a few shillings in occasional relief. He was allowed, a short time since, 4s. a week for a sick child; but upon it's death, the allowance was withdrawn. The usual breakfast of the family is tea, or bread and cheese; their dinner, and supper, bread and cheese, or potatoes sometimes mashed with fat taken from broth, and sometimes with salt alone. Bullock's cheek is generally bought every week to make broth. Treacle is used to sweeten tea, instead of sugar. Very little milk or beer is used. For cloathing, both for himself and family, the man is principally indebted to the charity of his neighbours.

	Weeks.	£.	s.	d.
He earned last year from Harvest to the 7th March 1795,				
6s. a week	-	-	-	22½ 6 15 0
From 7th March till Harvest, 7s. a week	-	-	-	25½ 8 18 6
About 4 weeks in Harvest, 1s. 6d. a day, or 9s. a week	4	1	16	0
		52	£17 9	6

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

Years.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			No. of Poor buried.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound		
	Mal.	Fem.	Total	Mal.	Fem.	Total			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
1746	20	30	50	14	26	40	—	23	227	16	4	239	12	8		1	4
1747	26	25	51	20	37	57	—	21	227	4	2	223	6	7			
1748	21	22	43	33	37	70	—	25	166	15	10	210	18	8			
1749	27	32	59	17	21	38	—	29	196	7	6	194	14	9			
1750	23	25	48	25	32	57	—	21	253	5	8	286	12	7			
1751	20	16	36	17	11	28	—	17	233	19	0	236	2	6			
1752	27	32	59	22	24	46	—	8	232	12	0	227	18	8			
1753	22	24	46	50	46	96	—	24	232	1	0	245	3	7			
1754	36	18	54	22	40	62	—	—	275	11	7	264	1	5			
1755	21	24	45	32	34	66	—	—	235	4	0	223	8	11			
1760	21	28	49	33	13	46	—	—	276	5	4	276	2	4			
1770	19	27	46	21	26	47	—	—	253	17	0	326	19	8			
1775	31	16	47	29	31	60	—	8	443	16	8	376	13	5			
1776	27	20	47	29	35	64	—	21	357	13	4	383	6	10			
1777	30	37	67	17	20	37	—	16	315	16	4	295	12	3			
1778	34	22	56	31	27	58	—	22	359	18	8	353	2	2		1	4
1779	18	28	46	25	30	55	—	16	358	14	8	395	19	9		1	4
1780	28	32	60	38	23	61	—	21	456	6	8	456	13	2		1	8
1781	31	25	56	25	38	63	—	24	561	0	0	587	2	3		2	0
1782	30	34	64	29	19	48	—	20	563	6	0	503	0	1		2	0
1783	45	34	79	27	38	65	—	19	517	3	8	682	0	11			
1784	27	51	78	23	18	41	16	11	573	8	0	602	10	4		2	0
1785	34	19	53	22	23	45	16	16	578	6	0	627	5	0		2	0
1786	26	35	61	24	40	64	24	16	828	0	10	750	19	11			
1787	32	36	68	25	24	49	12	15	880	13	0	847	0	2		3	0
1788	27	35	62	22	14	36	10	15	677	14	4	712	1	6		2	4
1789	25	24	49	27	24	51	10	10	771	17	4	784	13	1		2	8
1790	31	24	55	11	34	45	16	17	961	16	8	848	3	2		3	4
1791	38	45	83	28	36	64	18	24	769	1	4	911	8	4		2	7
1792	38	28	66	17	21	38	13	18	850	4	0	771	0	0		3	0
1793	43	34	77	33	38	71	18	20	758	5	4	814	17	5		2	6
1794	37	26	63	22	21	43	10	25	1032	10	8	1178	4	4		3	8
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	13	4	1020	18	8		3	4

The Rate in the last column denotes the assessment on houses: land is rated one-third higher. The assessments are nearly at full rental. The County

County Rates, paid out of the Poor's Rates, and included in the above expenditure, amount to about £ 10. a year.

At Wimborn, a small market town between Southampton and Blandford, the Rates last year, at 3s. in the pound, amounted to £ 900. This year it is expected they will exceed £ 1200. The parish of Wimborn contains a considerable quantity of arable land, and a large common. Farms are from £ 100. to £ 1000. a year. The wages of labour are rather higher than at Blandford.

October, 1795.

DURWESTON.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 800 acres. The number of inhabitants is nearly 300: they consist of 2 farmers, 2 inn-keepers, a few button-makers, common mechanics, and agricultural labourers. 10 houses pay the window-tax; about 50 are exempted.

Provisions are rather cheaper than at Blandford: wages here, till very lately, were 6s. a week: they are now 8s. and 9s.: much work is done by the piece, in which case the labourer generally earns the greatest wages. The farmers say, that, upon the whole, their men earn 9s. or 10s. a week, all the year round. The average rent of land is 10s. an acre. The land-tax is usually paid by the landlord. It is collected at about 2d. in the pound, and produces £ 54. 11s. 4d. A composition is paid in lieu of tithe. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and apples, are the chief articles of cultivation. There are some uncultivated downs in this parish, but no commons. The number of ale-houses is 2.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1774	37	14	6	35	17	2
1775	44	0	3	45	4	6
1776	50	6	0	44	17	3
1777	44	0	3	45	7	6
1778	50	6	0	43	19	1
1779	39	16	5	38	13	9

Years.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1780	52	7	11	54	13	11
1781	50	6	0	46	0	3
1782	58	13	8	58	14	5
1783	75	9	0	76	5	8
1784	71	5	2	69	15	11
1785	100	12	0	93	16	8
1786	100	12	0	101	18	1
1787	104	15	10	98	1	0
1788	100	12	0	88	2	4
1789	92	4	4	94	2	4
1790	92	4	4	81	19	1
1791	115	5	5	113	16	5
1792	115	5	5	95	13	5
1793	94	6	3	103	4	7
1794	134	2	8	141	14	10
1795	147	5	10	131	6	0

It is expected that the Poor's Rates will increase, very considerably, this year. From the net expenditure, about £ 10 a year are paid towards the county stock. The overseer, (who is one of the above-mentioned farmers,) could give no account what the Rate was in the pound, but believed the rental of the parish amounted to about £ 500. a year, according to which the rental of last year was 5s. 10d. in the pound. The other farmer, who is an old man, says, that about 50 years ago the parish only paid 6d. a week to a poor woman, who could scarcely be prevailed on to accept it. The reasons assigned for the increase in the Rates, are, the dearness of provisions; the consolidation of 40 farms into 2; and the introduction of a great number of labourers, from different parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the alterations which Mr. Portman, the principal proprietor, is making on his estate. Several of these labourers have acquired a settlement in the parish.

The Poor are maintained by a parish allowance. 19 regular pensioners, (including 2 militia men's families,) receive 40s. a week. Very poor people, in general, have their rents paid by the parish; and a few have occasional relief in money. There are no Friendly Societies in the parish.

Octob. r, 1795.

DUR.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

D U R H A M.

S T. M A R G A R E T'S.

THE chapelry of St Margaret, in Durham, consists of the townships of Framwelgate and Crossgate: it is near 3 miles in length, and contains 1500 inhabitants; all of the established Church, with the exception of a few Roman Catholics, and Independents. About 200 houses pay the window tax, and 100 are exempted. The parishioners are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactures; viz. in making moreens, stuffs, and carpeting. Butcher's meat is on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ d a lb.; wheat, in September 1795, was at the enormous price of 12s. a bushel. Labourers in the manufactories earn 1s. 6d. a day; and in agriculture 1s. 4d. a day. There are 7 ale-houses in the township of Framwelgate, and 6 in Crossgate. A Friendly Society is established here, into which no person is admitted, who is disaffected to the established Church or State; they meet every sixth week, spend 3d. in beer, and pay 1s. each into the box: when a member is sick, he receives for 20 weeks, (if his illness should continue so long,) 6s. a week; and after that time, the allowance is at the option of the Society: £ 8. are paid to the wife or nearest relation of a member at his death, and £ 2. are allowed to defray the funeral expences of each member's wife.

Rent of land is from 10s. to 40s. an acre: near the town, land is let in small parcels; but in the country, the farms are from £ 40. to £ 200. a year. Tithes are partly paid in kind, and partly by composition; but for the greatest part of the chapelry a modus is taken. There are near 1000 acres of common in Framwelgate township: about 200 acres were inclosed, in the year 1771, in Crossgate. The Poor in the township of Framwelgate are contracted for, at £ 210. a year, exclusive of the poor-house: they are visited twice a week, by 2 of the principal inhabitants, who make an entry of their observations in a book, which is kept for that purpose. The Poor of the township of Crossgate are contracted for at 2s. 2d. each a week, in the work-house. The out-poor are allowed weekly sums according to their several exigencies.

The following is the Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
In Summer, every day,	Bread and milk.	Meat and broth, with roots. Since the late enormous price of wheat, no bread has been used.	Bread and milk, and hasty-pudding and treacle
In Winter, ditto.	Hasty-pudding made of oatmeal, and eaten with milk or treacle	Ditto.	Ditto

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	20	15	35	33	36	69	12
1685	19	18	37	22	17	39	20
1690	17	27	44	22	18	40	15
1691	23	18	41	14	9	23	10
1692	21	27	48	13	18	31	17
1693	15	24	39	15	18	33	14
1694	18	14	32	16	14	30	12
1695	23	31	54	40	33	73	12
1696	12	27	39	24	23	47	22
1697	24	24	48	16	24	40	12
1698	16	20	36	21	29	50	11
1699	28	23	51	24	26	50	19
1700	29	17	46	44	26	70	12
1720	21	22	43	27	23	50	12
1740	20	25	45	41	47	88	10
1760	16	15	31	27	19	46	13
1775	21	20	41	29	31	60	16
1776	15	22	37	27	27	54	18
1777	32	18	50	15	21	36	24
1778	26	25	51	31	27	58	16
1779	23	24	47	26	37	63	17
1780	25	28	53	17	24	41	21
1781	22	28	50	22	21	43	25
1782	28	33	61	42	42	84	22
Vol. II.	X						Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1783	19	21	40	39	31	70	18
1784	32	24	56	22	34	56	24
1785	30	33	63	33	29	62	19
1786	26	28	54	36	55	91	21
1787	36	26	62	29	36	65	18
1788	37	22	59	30	37	67	13
1789	24	27	51	24	40	64	17
1790	30	28	58	28	35	63	18
1791	26	28	54	15	28	43	20
1792	31	29	60	32	46	98	29
1793	39	36	75	28	26	54	19
1794	38	26	64	33	33	66	25
1795 to 19 Nov. 29	19	19	48	43	31	74	15

The Poor's Rates in Fiamwelgate were about £ 100. a year, 20 years ago; but in 1795 they amounted to £ 210.—In Crossegate, the Poor were maintained till the year 1795 at 1s. 8d. a week each; but now cost 2s. 2d. each.

November, 1795.

S T. N I C H O L A S.

THE inhabitants of this parish, are principally employed in various manufactures, but chiefly in the woollen trade. The prices of provisions are very high, and the wages of labour are so low as to bear no proportion to them. The number of ale-houses is 22. Here are 5 Societies called Life Clubs; which allow £ 8. to the nearest relative of a deceased member, but the stewards deduct £ 3. for the expences of the funeral. The inhabitants are mostly of the established Church; there are however several Methodists, and a few Papists: there is 1 Presbyterian meeting-house, and 1 Quakers'

Quakers' meeting-house in this parish. This parish has a co-extensive right, with the other parishes of the city of Durham, to pasturage on the extensive commons or waste lands of Framwelgate Moor and Brathside Moor. There are not 20 acres of enclosed land in the parish.

The Poor of this parish are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly relieved at home. There was so general a reluctance in this city to communicate any information respecting the Poor, that this account is necessarily very imperfect. From the returns made to Parliament in 1786, I find that the expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to £246. 5s. ; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, to £455. 3s. ; in 1784, to £456. 19s. 4d. ; and in 1785, to £442. 2s. I should imagine that since that period they have considerably increased ; as the Poor here appear to be very numerous, and very necessitous.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Haity-pudding and milk.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Cold milk and bread, or boiled.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread,	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding or dumplin.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Fruментy and bread.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with wheaten bread.	Ditto.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1760	36	43	10
1775	49	25	13
1776	49	42	12
1777	50	27	8
1778	54	32	9
1779	44	31	12
1780	51	26	12
1781	45	26	10
1782	43	34	11
	X 2		Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages
1783	52	23	13
1784	59	22	14
1785	57	30	12
1786	45	39	9
1787	57	26	14
1788	58	38	15
1789	58	27	11
1790	62	19	14
1791	63	26	14
1792	46	34	13
1793	56	36	19
1794	52	34	22

The following are the earnings and expences of a man who is an hostler at one of the inns in this city. He is 45 years of age; has 6 children, all boys; the eldest is 10 years, and the youngest 9 months old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns 9s. a week, (besides being allowed his diet;)			
yearly - - - - -	23	8	0
His wife earns 2d. a week by spinning, yearly - - -	0	8	8
Total earnings -	£	23	16 8

E X P E N C E S.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley meal, 3s. 4d. a week, yearly - - -	8	13	4
Milk, 1s 2d. a week, yearly - - -	3	0	8
Potatoes, 8d a week, yearly - - -	1	14	8
Oatmeal, 10d. a week, yearly - - -	2	3	4
Tea and sugar, 1s. a week, yearly - - -	2	12	0
Soap, blue, &c. 3d a week, yearly - - -	0	13	0
Butcher's meat, 10d. a week, yearly - - -	2	3	4
Salt, 1d. a week, yearly - - -	0	4	4
Carried over -	£	21	4 8

DURHAM.—St. NICHOLAS.

157

				Brought over	-	£	21	4	8
House rent, yearly	-	-	-	-	-		1	0	0
Fuel, yearly	-	-	-	-	-		1	6	0
Lying-in costs annually, about	-	-	-	-	-		0	8	0
Cloaths, and other expences, yearly about	-	-	-	-	-		2	10	0
							<hr/>		
Total expences					-	£	26	8	8

No butter or beer is used by this family: they occasionally receive a few old cloaths from their neighbours; but do not ask relief of the parish.

March, 1796.

HOLY ISLAND.

THE parish of Holy Island, in the county palatine of Durham, contains 4 chapelries, viz. Keyloe, Lowick, Ancroft, and Tweedmouth; all of which, as well as the parish itself, are perpetual curacies, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The chapelries are not included in the following account. Two small townships with a few single dwelling-houses belong to the Mother Church, on the neighbouring coast; and are distinguished below, by the term *continental*.

Holy Island is 7 miles in circumference, consists of 1023 acres, and contains 330 inhabitants. The extent of the continental part cannot be easily ascertained; but is not very extensive: it, probably, does not amount to more than 3000 acres. It is all enclosed, and in a state of cultivation. Three years ago, it contained 361 inhabitants.

The number of houses in Holy Island paying the commutation tax is 51. Two, three, and even four families reside under the same roof; but only one pays the window-tax: no houses are exempted. On the continental part 11 houses pay the window-tax: 39 are exempted.

The principal employment of the inhabitants of the island, is fishing for haddocks, ling, cod, and codling, in the summer; and for lobsters, in the winter.

winter. Agriculture is the chief occupation on the continental part. There are no manufactories in the parish.

The average prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, 4d. the pound; haddocks, 1s. the score; and all white fish very reasonable; wheat, 5s. the Winchester bushel; flour, 2s. the stone of 14 lb.; oatmeal, 2s. the peck, or 16 quarts; butter, 8d. the pound of 18½ oz. The high prices of last year are not noticed.

There are at present 13 fishing-boats, called Cobbles, kept at Holy Island; 7 of which are employed in the white fishery in summer. They are all engaged in lobster fishing in winter; it commences on the first of December. Four men go in a boat to fish for haddocks, cod, &c.; and three in a boat to fish for lobsters. Some agricultural labourers, and mechanics, follow lobstering in the winter. The season for taking lobsters continues till the first of June, and was a few years ago a very lucrative branch of business; but, during the two last years, December has been the only successful month: the fishermen have, therefore, been obliged to return to white fishing very early in the spring. A company of fishmongers in London has contracted for all the lobsters taken at this place; and, I believe, all along the coast. Prior to this year, 7s. were the price of a score of full-sized lobsters, which now cost 8s. Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 4d. a day; masons, 2s.; and joiners, 1s. 8d.

The farms on the island are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, small oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. On the continental part, the farms in general are large. There is one at 800, and another at 600 guineas a year. The rent of land is £2. an acre for about 40 acres of old enclosure adjoining to the town of Holy Island. On the continental part three fourths of the land are in a state of tillage, and produce good crops of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. A single farm of 800 acres, tithe-free, lets at a guinea an acre; some land lets at £1. 13s.; and some at 10s. an acre; but the greatest part averages at £1. 10s. The rental of land in Holy Island amounts to about £450.; and the total rental of the island, (including house-rent, kelp, tithe of fish, and harbour dues,) amounted last year to £667. 12s.; and the land-tax to £34.; £15. of which are paid by the custom-house officers stationed here. The rental of land in the continental part of the parish, amounts to £235. 5s., and the land-tax to £64. 1s. 5d., of which two custom-house officers pay £10. The proprietors

prietors of land, and messuages in the island, are divided into two classes; the one denominated *Freeholders*; and the other *Stallengers*. The latter are, in the strict sense of the term, as much freeholders as the former, and have a right to vote at the county election. About 40 acres only were enclosed prior to the division of the common, which took place three years ago; when land was set-off in lieu of all tithes, which entirely belong to the Crown, not excepting even the Easter offerings. The lessee of the Crown has lately re-let the property of the Crown, (the tithe of fish excepted,) and his own lands, under one lease for the term of 13 years for £430. annual rent; in consequence of which it is expected that the total rental of the island will next year amount to above £800. The common at Holy Island, previous to the division, was a stinted one; and a freeholder had a right to put 30 sheep, 4 black cattle, and 3 horses upon it: a stallenger had only a right of common for a horse and a cow. Of the first class of land-holders there were 26; of the second 31. Since the division, the property in Holy Island has gotten into fewer hands. The manerial rights, as well as the tithes, belong to the Crown; to which a sixteenth, for giving up proprietors' right of soil, was awarded on the division. The ware, or sea-weed, whether burnt into kelp, or used as manure, is the sole property of the Crown. 500 acres of unimproveable land, which were awarded to the Crown, are burrowed with rabbits.

On the continental part there are 2 inns or ale-houses; in the island, 5; besides which, many other lodgings are let to bathers, during the season; or rather, families receive bathers to board. The general weekly charge for each person, both in private, and in public-houses, before last summer, was 10s. 6d. exclusive of tea and sugar: 12s. were demanded last summer.

There are several persons on the continental part, and a few on the island, Dissenters; of the Presbyterian persuasion. Their meeting-house stands in the chapelry of Lowick. Sir Carnaby Haggerston last year built a chapel for celebrating mass, near his own mansion, which stands in the chapelry of Ancroft.

There is no house of industry in the parish of Holy Island. On the division of the common in the years 1792, and 1793, a small piece of ground was awarded, for the purpose of a poor-house being erected; but

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

but there is no probability of one being soon built. Paupers in general have a weekly allowance paid quarterly; some receive 1s. a week; some 1s. 6d.; and some 2s.

Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	11	6	17	8	6	14	11
1685	10	10	20	14	11	25	15
1690	8	6	14	10	4	14	15
1691	8	7	15	11	8	19	15
1692	15	6	21	10	6	16	14
1693	10	6	16	} Register torn.			7
1694	6	5	11				10
1695	9	10	19				3
1696	14	9	23	7	11	18	12
1697	5	10	15	3	3	6	13
1698	8	8	16	6	5	11	9
1699	6	6	12	6	4	10	8
1700	4	4	8	5	3	8	3
1720	11	14	25	12	8	20	5
1740	9	10	19	7	3	10	2
1760	3	7	10	2	2	4	5
1775	5	2	7	4	4	8	2
1776	5	4	9	5	6	11	3
1777	6	4	10	5	2	7	6
1778	6	2	8	4	10	14	3
1779	3	2	5	5	3	8	1
1780	4	6	10	2	3	5	3
1781	4	2	6	3	6	9	3
1782	2	5	7	7	1	8	2
1783	4	5	9	3	4	7	2
1784	4	3	7	4	2	6	7
1785	4	4	8	5	4	9	2
1786	4	4	8	3	1	3	3
1787	2	3	5	2	2	4	2

DURHAM.—HOLY ISLAND.

261

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1788	6	1	7	0	6	6	0
1789	2	2	4	1	0	1	0
1790	5	4	9	4	5	9	1
1791	4	4	8	4	3	7	1
1792	1	3	4	7	0	13	3
1793	7	4	11	1	4	5	1
1794	2	4	6	4	4	8	0
1795	5	2	7	1	6	7	2

N. B. Under the year 1759, are 15 burials entered in the register; and in the year 1761, there are 16.—Marriages cannot be correctly numbered by the register in parishes on the borders; as the parties very frequently go into Scotland to be married.

January, 1796.

MONKWEARMOUTH.

THE parish of Monkwearmouth is between 4 and 5 miles in length from east to west, and near 2 miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded by the parish of Westington on the west, Bolden and Whitburn on the north, the River Wear on the south, and the German Ocean on the east. It contains 5 townships, or constablerships, viz. Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Fulwell, Southwick, and Hylton. There are between 1200 and 1300 families in the parish, consisting of above 5000 persons, a great many of whom are crowded in small tenements, containing only 2 or 3 rooms each. Most of the inhabitants reside in the two first-mentioned townships, which form a part of the port of Sunderland. 274 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted is not easy to be ascertained, but is very numerous; and, from the population, I should imagine, that the number of tenements not chargeable is double the number of houses assessed. The religious persuasions in this parish are very various; there are Protestants, Catholics, Methodists, and other Dissenters of various denominations. The Catholics are the least numerous.

The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and in the various branches of business connected with the coal trade, and the extensive commerce carried on from Sunderland, to the Baltic, Holland, and France. Many ships are built on the shore of the river Wear; in the last war, frigates, and even ships of the line, were constructed here, and there is now building at Southwick, a ship of 1200 tons burthen. There are 10 ship-carpenters' yards in this parish. Much window glass is made here: there are likewise 2 potteries, several iron works, and free-stone and lime-stone quarries in abundance in the parish. Lime, to a large amount yearly, is sent in small vessels to various parts of Yorkshire, and Scotland.

The prices of provisions are, in general, higher here than in Durham market, on account of the great stock required, at the port of Sunderland, for victualling ships, &c. Cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish, are in great abundance, here, at various seasons. Agricultural labourers receive from 14d. to 16d. the day, and at present rather more. A good servant in husbandry is allowed, besides his board, from 12 to 14 or 15 guineas a year. Wages have been much increased, since the war.

Farms, in general, do not exceed 100 acres. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and clover. There is much pasture, and meadow in the parish. The western part, being out of the reach of manure, is poor. The rent of land is from 10s. to £4. an acre: the whole rental could not easily be ascertained. The land-tax of this parish is £64. 18s. 3d. Tithes are chiefly in lay-hands, and are, usually, let to the tenant. There have been no commons in the parish for several years. The living is a curacy, in the gift of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. and worth rather more than £100. a year.

The Poor, in many of the townships, are in a miserable condition; nor has any judicious plan yet been adopted for administering relief to them in a beneficial manner. In the northern townships the Rates have risen to an enormous height, particularly since the commencement of the war. Part, however, of their rise, may, without imputing any thing to mismanagement, be fairly ascribed to the great increase in trade, population, buildings; and, I hope I may add, without being considered paradoxical, that the influx of wealth, which this parish has experienced within the last 40 years, has produced a more than proportionable addition of Poor.

In the townships of Fulwell and Hylton *, the Poor's Rates are more moderate than in the adjoining townships. Southwick partakes both of husbandry, trade, and manufactures; and the Rates are there, as might be expected, higher than in Hylton and Fulwell.

Years	Bapt.	Burials	Mar.	Poor's Rate in Monkwearmouth			Poor's Rate in Monkwearmouth Shore		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	4	0
1776	—	—	—	82	15	0	—	—	—
1782	—	—	—	103	13	3	—	—	—
1783	—	—	—	104	10	6	452	4	3
1784	—	—	—	107	17	11	440	0	3
1785	—	—	—	118	9	6	450	18	9
1787	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	12	0
1791	102	146	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	128	165	49	141	4	4	481	3	10
1793	145	155	60	—	—	—	676	8	6
1794	136	186	47	152	14	5½	686	5	0

Net Expenditure of the sums in subsequent years denote the Poor's Rate — The years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, were taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.

The church-books of this parish, which extended very far back, were, in 1790, unfortunately destroyed by a fire bursting out at midnight in the minister's house, which adjoins to the church.

The astonishing iron bridge now constructing under the auspices of Rowland Burdon, Esq. over the river Wear, has one of its stone piers erected on the Monkwearmouth shore; and there is very little doubt but this great work will prove of inestimable utility to the county.

	Fect.	Inches.
Span of the arch	236	0
Height from low water	100	5
Width	52	0

January, 1796.

* Hylton Castle, which about 50 years ago was highly improved and embellished, by John Hylton, Esq. but is now neglected and uninhabited, is the principal mansion in this parish.

S O U T H S H I E L D S.

THE chapelry of St. Hilda, South Shields, is situated in the parish of Jarrow, at the north-east extremity of the county of Durham, and extends about a mile and a half along the south side of the river Tyne, and about 2 miles from north to south. The town was formerly celebrated for its salt-works; having once contained 200 large iron pans for boiling sea-water. This trade began to decline about the year 1755, in consequence of having lost the London market; and there are now only 6 or 8 pans, which are principally used to supply the town, and the ships belonging to the port.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor, and proprietors of the whole town, except about 3 acres of glebe, the parsonage, and 2 other houses, and 1 of the Presbyterian meeting-houses. The town is ill paved, and very dirty: the houses are ill built; a circumstance, which, in an opulent sea port, is ascribed to the leasehold tenure under the church; and it is supposed to be owing to the same cause, (although the exposed situation of the country may have its effect,) that the land around Shields scarcely exhibits a single tree*.

The number of families that pay the window-tax is 550: the number of houses exempted could not possibly be ascertained; some idea, however, of their proportion may be formed from the subjoined table of births and burials. It is supposed that the population amounts to 15,000 souls: this conjecture is corroborated by the parish-clerk's list of families, from which he receives a yearly offering: it enumerates 2500 families; besides which many poor families are omitted. From the average of births, and burials,

* The natural situation of the town is far from unpleasant, but has been much deformed by immense mountains of cinders and ashes, (from the salt-pans,) having been laid near to it: and since the salt trade has declined, other hills continue to be formed in the same disorder, by the gravel of the Thames, which is brought as ballast in the colliers, and thrown out in vast heaps near the town. Within these 2 years a melancholy accident happened: the cinder hills above-mentioned were set on fire by a salt proprietor imprudently laying hot cinders upon them; 3 people who lived in houses built upon them were suffocated in their beds, others much injured, several houses demolished, and the hills still continue to burn, and to emit a sulphurous smell.

during the last 7 years, it would seem, that the above account of the population is much exaggerated. The people may be divided into three classes; Durham, Yorkshire, and Scotch men: the last class is very numerous: two ninths of the whole population are Protestant Dissenters, and have 3 meeting-houses: there are likewise, in Shields, 1 Quaker's, 2 Roman Catholic families, and a great many Methodists.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various occupations and trades relative to commerce. The number of ships belonging to North and South Shields, which are the port of Newcastle, exceeds 500: they average 200 tons and upwards by register. No river in England, except the Thames, can exhibit an equal quantity of shipping. That the trade from this port is one of the principal nurseries of seamen, is evident from the Act passed last year for procuring a supply of men for the Navy, from the different parts of the kingdom*. The number of men directed to be levied were as follows:

	Men		
By the port of London	-	-	5704
Liverpool	-	-	1711
Newcastle	-	-	1240
Hull	-	-	731
Whitehaven	-	-	700
Sunderland	-	-	669
Bristol	-	-	666
Whitby	-	-	573
Yarmouth	-	-	506 &c.

The whole number to be raised by the ports of England is 17,948.

There is a place near the church in South Shields called the Mill-dam, formed by nature, to afford a most excellent dock:—the water already flows into the dam, which, with a little deepening, might be made sufficiently capacious to contain 300 ships. In winter-time, the navigation of the Tyne is much obstructed by the number of vessels which are laid up, and a considerable expence is incurred from the wear and tear of cables, &c. which would in a great measure be saved by the construction of a dock. The Dean and Chapter of Durham can forward this, or any great and laudable undertaking, that may be suggested for the benefit of South Shields: there is a great public spirit in the inhabitants for improvement,

* In another account with which I am favoured, the number of Dissenters is stated at one-tenth.

† 25 Geo. 3. c. 9.

and could the tenure be changed or commuted, (a measure which seems to be practicable, even without diminishing the revenues of the church,) this port would very soon rival Liverpool and Bristol.

There are 162 public-houses in South Shields, but only one church, which was considerably enlarged in 1786: the expence whereof amounted to £2600 and was defrayed by the sale of the new pews, without any tax on the inhabitants. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons of this chapelry. The tithes are let by them to a person, who relets them to the tenants of each estate.

The farms are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, beans, and potatoes. There are no commons, except a few acres along the coast, which are called the Bent.

The only manufactories in South Shields are four glass-houses; two for making crown; and two for making bottle glass. There are very few agricultural labourers in the chapelry; they earn, each, about 2s. a day; carpenters, 3s. 6d.; glass-men, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 4½d.; veal and lamb, 4d.

There are four Friendly Societies, which allow from £10. to £15. a year for life to the nearest relative of a deceased member: there are likewise six called Life Clubs, which pay a single benefaction of about £7. to the nearest relation of a deceased member.

The Poor are contracted for by a respectable person, at 2s. 6d. weekly, for provisions and cloaths, for each Pauper that is maintained in the Poor-house, or House of Industry, as it is called. The number of inmates at present is 73. The weekly out-pensions at present amount to about £20. The expenditure for the Poor this year will, it is thought, exceed £2000.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hot pudding.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Boiled milk.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Boiled milk.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplings.	Cold milk.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.

In 1793, 7 males, and 5 females, died in the house; and in 1794, 2 males, and 4 females.

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

Year.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Ma.	Fem.	Total.	Mal.	Fem.	Total.			
1680	51	65	116	44	32	76	13		
1685	46	45	91	34	25	59	20		
1690	70	50	120	50	30	80	14		
1691	64	48	112	45	36	81	19		
1692	63	45	108	55	35	90	21		
1693	58	46	104	40	29	69	13		
1694	55	39	94	31	44	75	14		
1695	60	60	120	72	49	121	21		
1696	58	66	124	74	37	111	16		
1697	53	51	104	46	38	84	21		
1698	60	48	108	61	52	113	16		
1699	52	51	103	65	66	131	12		
1700	63	48	111	69	68	137	28		
1701	59	57	116	44	35	79	14	Poor's Rates.	Net Expend.
1702	61	72	133	70	67	137	44		Rate in the Pound.
1703	83	83	166	29	34	63	28	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1704	118	120	238	71	92	163	24	329 0 0	378 11 10
1705	123	97	220	109	113	222	52	367 10 0	357 5 6
1706	137	112	249	68	101	169	59	383 15 0	376 4 8
1707	127	117	244	134	113	247	53	390 17 10	383 19 6
1708	115	123	238	106	149	255	37	418 1 4	4 6 2 9
1709	127	124	251	63	97	160	39	628 17 11	597 2 8
1710	126	126	252	120	134	254	39	648 11 6	577 5 7
1711	106	107	213	85	106	191	60	711 7 7	598 7 5
1712	131	130	261	157	157	314	66	356 18 9	309 2 7
1713	137	123	260	112	109	221	59	734 1 2	691 13 8
1714	132	129	261	147	147	294	55	774 3 8	774 3 8
1715	125	105	230	148	166	314	63	898 14 2	889 3 10
1716	123	132	255	105	119	224	42	1240 4 2	1224 17 9
1717	121	155	276	145	148	293	47	1116 18 0	6 Paid a month.
1718	117	111	228	167	181	348	51	1127 16 0	6 Do.
1719	139	165	304	130	130	260	45	— — —	0 Do.
1720	130	143	273	136	133	269	52	1130 3 0	6 Do.
1721	149	154	303	164	199	363	49	1343 6 0	7 Do.
1722	158	175	333	186	213	399	47	1381 2 0	7 Do.
1723	151	155	306	227	436	663	58	1795 5 6	8 Do.
1724							53	1985 18 0	11 Do.
1725									
36) 7074				36) 6934			37) 1365		
1964				1944			37 nearly.		

The yearly average from 1690 to 1700 }
inclusive was - }

From 1775 to 1784 inclusive -

From 1785 to 1794 inclusive -

Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
111½	101½	17½
243½	220½	48½
278½	320½	50½

October, 1795.

STANHOPE.

STANHOPE in extent is about 17 miles by 6: its population is estimated at 3000 inhabitants, and is supposed not to have varied much for some years back. There are 520 houses which pay the window tax: the number exempted could not be ascertained. Farming and mining, but more especially the latter, are the principal occupations. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Church of England; but there is one congregation of Methodists, and one of Presbyterians. The prices of provisions are as follows:—Wheat, 13s.; barley, 6s.; and oats, 4s. a bushel: beef, 5s. the stone; mutton, 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; butter, 11d. for 21 oz.; new milk, ½d. the pint; old milk, ½d. the quart, wine measure: potatoes, 9d. the peck; they were 6d. a peck at Michaelmas. The wages of common labourers are from 7s. to 9s. a week, without board: masons, 14s. a week; when they work by the piece, they can earn from 16s. to 20s. a week. Miners also work by the piece, and their earnings are very fluctuating; from £5. or £6. to £50. or £60. a year; the average is about £25. In this parish there are 20 ale-houses. Here are two Friendly Societies, consisting together of about 80 members; the orders of each have been confirmed. The rent of land is very various; in some instances from £3. 10s. to £4. an acre; in others, 7s. 6d.: the average of good land is 45s.; of the less valuable, 15s. Farms let from £5. to £300 a year, but chiefly from £15. to £30. The tenure is various in this parish; being customary, copyhold, and freehold. Wheat, barley, oats, and some turnips, are cultivated; but the principal part of the enclosed land is in pasture. Tithes are chiefly taken by composition. Land-tax is collected at about 3½d. in the pound: it is thought that about three fourths of this parish are mountainous common. The Poor have been farmed for many years: about 15 years ago they were farmed for £250.; but the expence has gradually increased since that period: the year before last, the expence was £495. and last year £494; and the Contractor says, that he shall lose £100. by his last bargain, and will not take the Poor this year under £700. 22 poor people are at present in the House, and 100 families receive weekly relief out of it: these out-poor, the

the Contractor says, will cost him £450. for the year ending at May-day next. The Poor-house was built about 15 years ago; it is, like most others in the hands of contractors, in a dirty state. The following bill of fare is among the rules of the house; but at present it is not regularly observed, on account of the dearth of provisions:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hafty-pudding, &c.	Boiled meat, pudding, broth, &c.	Broth, bread, and milk
Monday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Flour pudding and milk.	Bread and milk.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Potatoes and butter.	Bread and milk.

N. B. Instead of boiled meat, the Poor have, now, hashed meat with potatoes, twice a week.

This parish is divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter's account is settled every 3 months; so that, to get at one full year's Rate, the 16 sums, gathered from the different parts of the book, must be thrown into one aggregate sum; which was done to obtain the Rates of some of the following years:

	Amount of the Rates.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1766	388	9	8	1	0
1770	—	—	—	0	8½
1771	—	—	—	0	10
1780	—	—	—	1	1
1786	—	—	—	0	9
1791	581	15	8	1	2
1796	826	16	10	1	4

Out of these sums, about £100. are paid annually into the county stock, and 6 guineas to the vestry clerk.

The mining business is said to be rather unproductive to those employed therein, at present, there not being so much metal got as formerly; and the wages for getting a certain quantity of ore are not more now, than many years ago; on which account several persons have lately gone to work at the coal-mines near Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. Many miners keep a cow, which makes land let so high. They use much oatmeal made into crowdie; and milk, and barley bread. The women spin jersey, and can

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

earn 3d. or 4d. a day ; many of them manufacture their own woollen and linen apparel. The lead miners are generally less profligate than those who work in the coal mines, are better clothed and mostly better informed.

Statement of a Miner's annual Earnings and Expenses.

The man aged 44 years ; his wife 42 ; his eldest son 16 ; a daughter 12 ; one boy 6, and another 4 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns on an average about £ 25. a year	-	-	25 0 0
Oldest boy earns	-	-	7 0 0
Total	-	-	£ 32 0 0

The other children earn nothing ; the wife takes care of the house, and spins lint.

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Bailey bread	-	-	7 10 0
Wheat and rye	-	-	2 10 0
Oatmeal	-	-	5 4 0
Butcher's meat	-	-	2 10 0
Milk	-	-	1 10 0
Potatoes	-	-	1 8 0
Butter	-	-	2 10 0
Tea and sugar	-	-	2 0 0
Groceries	-	-	1 10 0
House-rent	-	-	1 10 0
Fuel	-	-	1 12 0
Cloathing, &c. &c.	-	-	5 0 0
Total	-	-	£ 34 14 0

This family receive nothing from the parish, so that the expences must be near £3. over-rated.

Statement of a Mason's annual Earnings and Expenses.

The mason is 40 years of age ; has a wife and 4 children, whose ages are 12, 10, 4, and 2 ; he earns yearly about

EXPEN-

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent	-	-	-
Fuel	-	-	-
Barley bread and flour	-	-	-
Oatmeal	-	-	-
Milk	-	-	-
Butter	-	-	-
Cheese	-	-	-
Butcher's meat	-	-	-
Tea and sugar	-	-	-
Potatoes	-	-	-
Cloaths, &c.	-	-	-
Total	£	28	0

March, 1796.

S U N D E R L A N D.

THIS parish contains 130 acres: in 1794 the population was estimated at about 13,000 inhabitants, and they are supposed to be now much increased: the parishioners, &c. are shop-keepers, inn keepers, shipwrights, &c.; but the principal employment of the labourers is in coal-heaving, (that is, putting coals out of the keels into the ships): keel-men, sailors, &c. Here are no manufactories. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists; the Presbyterians have 4 chapels. Butcher's meat is from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; wheat, 12s. a bushel; oats, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 5s.; potatoes, 10d. the peck; new milk, 1½d. the quart. Sailors, in time of war, earn from £ 40. to £ 100. a year; and in time of peace, generally about £ 25. a year, and board, while on a voyage: keel-men, at all times from about £ 30. to £ 50. a year: coal-heavers, on the river, in time of war, from £ 30. to £ 50. a year: and in time of peace, 10s. a week; common labourers, in the

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

county adjoining, earn 9s a week. In this parish there are 187 ale-houses. There are 24 Friendly Societies: the average number of members in each, is supposed to be 50 to 60: most of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates; of these 4 or 5 are women's clubs. The land-tax, paid annually in the parish, amounts to £ 120. 13s. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of this parish is a common. The Poor are supported partly in a poor-house and partly at their own houses. 176 persons are at present in the poor-house: there have been 29 deaths, and 12 births in the house since 1st May 1795. 36 of those now in the house are children, under 12 years of age; about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them are bastards. these children are employed in a pin manufactory, and altogether earn from about £ 30. to £ 40. a year; the boys are generally bound apprentices to the sea service: the remainder of the people in this house are chiefly old women and prostitutes; few old men are found here, being mostly employed as scavengers in the streets; in picking oakum, &c. The house is in a very good situation: there are 4 or 5 beds in each apartment; the beds have wooden bottoms, and are filled with chaff; each bed has 2 blankets, 1 sheet, and 1 rug. A fever prevails now in the house, and has done so for some time back.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sunday,	Hafty pudding and milk.	Beef and bread.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Old milk and bread.	Water gruel and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Pease soup and bread.	Boiled milk and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Rice milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday	Ditto.	Barley-milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.

The bread is made of wheat and rye; 6 oz. are allowed to each person at dinner and supper, on meat days; and on other days of the week $\frac{1}{2}$ lb at each of their meals: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat is served to each person on Sundays and Thursdays. The victuals in the house cost about £ 26. or £ 27. a week. There are at present 279 poor families supported at their own houses, who receive about £ 17. a week; also 43 militia men's families, and the families of 225 impressed men, who, at 1s each, receive about £ 30. a week. About 4 years ago, an Act of Parliament was obtained to oblige the ship-

ping

ping of this port to contribute towards the Poor's Rate according to the tonnage, which raised last year £ 829: 4 years ago it was found that 931 persons were chargeable, and that 702 of these were from the shipping.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Amount of the Rates.			Rate in the Pound.	
				£.	s.	d.		
1755	293	353	—	—	—	—		
1762	—	—	—	522	18	6		
1763	—	—	—	738	15	9		
1764	—	—	—	758	1	9		
1765	259	412	—	—	—	—		
1768	—	—	—	1230	12	1½		
1769	—	—	—	882	7	9		
1770	—	—	—	905	12	6		
1775	326	563	—	—	—	—		
1776	—	—	141	1334	11	10½		
1777	—	—	—	1306	10	1½		
1778	—	—	—	1505	2	4½		
1779	—	—	—	2137	0	4½		
1780	—	—	—	1521	13	10½		
1781	—	—	—	1522	15	9		
1782	—	—	—	1659	16	6		
1783	—	—	—	1415	11	6		
1784	—	—	—	1367	8	3		
1785	335	581	—	1485	19	3		
1786	—	—	138	2104	9	3		
1787	—	—	—	1794	0	0		
1788	—	—	—	1685	14	0		
1789	—	—	—	1591	10	0		
1790	—	—	—	1985	13	3		
1791	—	—	—	1708	3	0		
1792	—	—	—	1887	13	1½		
1793	—	—	—	3298	5	7	s.	d.
1794	—	—	—	3770	4	0	3	4
1795	321	466	126	4700	0	0	5	0

} On the net rental.

Ending at Easter.

The

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The money raised by the shipping is included in the above accounts. The number of men raised last year for the Navy, by this port, was 669.

An old man, who is a shepherd on the common for this town, brought up 10 children by his own labour, without receiving any assistance from the parish, or any one; to some of his boys he gave a decent education: he has only 4 children living: his earnings were generally 5s. or 6s. a week, and he was chiefly employed in husbandry.

A man, who lives a little distance from Sunderland, and is employed in the coal mines, gives this account of his earnings and expenditure. He is 45 years old, his wife is 40; he has 3 children, (all girls, whose ages are 14, 6, and 2.

He, after deducting house-rent and fuel, (which is allowed to the master every fortnight,) earns about 23s in the fortnight; which amount in the year to	-	-	29	18	0
Besides his regular wages he had given him last year	-	-	5	5	0
Total	-	-	£35	3	0

EXPENCES.

His family has bread meal, consisting of wheat, rye, and barley, allowed them at 1s. 6d. a stone by the owner of the coal-mines; at the rate of half a stone a week for each person, amounts annually to

Butcher's meat, 2s. a week	-	-	-	9	15	0
Milk, 1s. a week	-	-	-	2	12	0
Oatmeal, 10d. a week	-	-	-	2	3	4
Tea, 2d. do.	-	-	-	0	8	8
Sugar, 1s. do.	-	-	-	2	12	0
Salt and pepper, 2½d. do.	-	-	-	0	10	10
Potatoes, 3½d. do.	-	-	-	0	15	2
Barley to boil with milk, 1¼d. do.	-	-	-	0	5	5
Soap, 4½d. do.	-	-	-	0	19	6
Toward the maintenance of a bastard child of his wife before her marriage, at 6d. a week	-	-	-	1	6	0
Wear and tear of work-geer, at 2s. a fortnight	-	-	-	2	12	0
Cloaths and casual expences	-	-	-	5	19	1
Total	-	-	-	£35	3	0

This

This man has been sometimes sick himself; had a boy died, and a former wife; but has hitherto supported his family without any relief from the parish. No butter or beer is used in his house at present¹.

March, 1796.

TANFIELD.

THE parochial chapelry of Tanfield is situated in the parish of Chelster-le-street: it is near ten miles in circumference; and contains about 2000 inhabitants, all of the Church of England, who are mostly employed in the coal mines, and coal works. The wages of labourers in husbandry are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day; and in the mines, and coal works, from 2s. to 3s. The farms are small: grass, wheat, and oats, are the principal articles of produce; to which may be added potatoes, which have of late years been much attended to, and now form the chief diet of labourers' families. The cheapness of fuel seems the cause, why this very useful vegetable is much more generally used in the north, than in the southern parts of the kingdom. Beef and mutton are from 4d. to 6d. the pound. Land lets from 10s. to 50s. the acre. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1500 acres. No part has been inclosed, although every part is very improveable, and every species of produce might be raised, with the certainty of a good market at Newcastle, which is only six miles distant. Here, as in other coal countries, the surface of the earth is neglected for the inside; it may, however, be doubted, whether the mines about Tanfield, have, of late years, been profitable to their owners. The colliery rents have considerably decreased, and many of the collieries in the neighbourhood have been shut up. The great length and expence of coal roads, (several of the mines being six or seven miles distant from the Tyne,) are heavy drawbacks; and, with many other circumstances, (which it is unnecessary here to detail,) have given the collieries on the river below Newcastle-bridge a decided advantage.

There are two paper-manufactories in Tanfield, that employ about ten men each. The number of ale-houses in the chapelry is sixteen. 130 houses pay the window tax: 270 are exempted.

¹ For other particulars relative to Sunderland, see p. 162.

Of the Poor, about 20 are received into, and maintained in the work-house: other distressed families, which are very numerous, are relieved at home.

Table of Diet in Tanfield Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hotty-puddings, with milk or beer.	Butcher's meat, with pease pudding, or other vegetables.	Broth, and bread.
Monday,	Idem.	Pease soup, and bread.	Milk boiled with oatmeal
Tuesday,	Idem.	Boiled bulley, and milk.	Milk, and bread.
Wednesday,	Idem.	The same as Sunday.	Broth, and bread.
Thursday,	Idem.	The same as Monday.	Milk boiled with oatmeal
Friday,	Idem.	Suet pudding, and dumplings.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Idem.	Boiled barley, and milk.	Broth, and bread.

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

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Marriages.	Assessed Rental.				Assessed Poor's Rate.				Rate in the pound on the assessed rental.			
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.													
1760	47	49	31	34	27												
1775	48	42	33	39	20												
1776	60	33	30	33	16	Assessed Rental.				Assessed Poor's Rate.				Rate in the pound on the assessed rental.			
1777	46	35	31	31	21												
1778	48	47	38	32	25	£.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
1779	40	57	29	24	30	6377	345	9	0	1	1						
1780	41	61	31	38	17	6575	328	15	0	1	0						
1781	40	57	34	43	28	6468	323	8	0	1	0						
1782	52	32	33	22	14	5658	282	18	0	1	0						
1783	42	49	36	48	19	5824	291	4	0	1	0						
1784	47	47	43	41	16	5842	292	2	0	1	0						
1785	42	42	26	32	16	5723	281	3	0	1	0						
1786	44	53	27	34	24	5609	490	16	0	1	9						
1787	54	47	39	39	16	5351	468	5	0	1	9						
1788	43	36	39	43	19	5337	400	5	0	1	6						
1789	41	37	30	23	18	5324	465	17	0	1	9						
1790	42	42	32	23	17	5368	536	10	0	2	0						
1791	35	37	38	49	20	5452	545	4	0	2	0						
1792	32	44	22	28	13	5674	567	8	0	2	0						
1793	31	34	35	46	17	5660	566	0	0	2	0						
1794	37	46	30	25	13	5680	568	0	0	2	0						
1795	31	40	36	35	20	5845	584	10	0	2	0						

The

The colliery rents in 1795 amounted to £1380

The rent of lands 4465

Total - £5845

In some of the first mentioned years, 1779, &c. the colliery rents were
£2000. a year. *January, 1796*

E S S E X.

COLCHESTER.

THE parish of All Saints contains, by admeasurement, 256 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches: the number of inhabitants could not be learned; but the whole population of Colchester is estimated at about 8000 souls. The number of houses paying the window tax, is 58; of which 6 are double tenements: the number of houses exempted could not be ascertained. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade and manufactures. Land, unbuilt on, lets at £1. 2s. an acre, upon an average. The land-tax amounts to £163. and is about 4s. 2d. in the pound on the net rental. A pecuniary composition, which is very variable, is paid, in lieu of tithes. There are 2 public-houses in the parish. In the 16 parishes of Colchester there are 75 inns or ale-houses. There are no commons, or waste lands, in the parish.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 5½d.; pork, 6d. and 6½d.; bacon, 9d; butter, 10d.; wheat, 80s. the quarter; barley, from 28s. to 41s.; malt, from 44s. to 49s.; flour, the stone, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d.

The principal manufacture here is the coarse woollen called baize; the greatest part of which is exported to Spain. The trade is in a declining state, owing, it is supposed, to the war between Spain and France. About 100 looms are employed in the silk manufacture; and there are likewise, in this parish, a few wool-card makers. Weavers earn from 8s. to 9s. a week; woolcombers, from 10s. to 12s.; spinners, from 4d. to 6d. a day; children, 8 or 9 years old, earn by spinning, from 2d. to 3d. a day; card-makers, 2s. a day; women weavers, from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a week. Agricultural labourers receive, during harvest, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day; common labourers, 1s. 6d. a day.

Besides 16 churches in the town of Colchester, there are 1 Quaker, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dissenting, 1 Anabaptist, and 1 of John Wesley's chapels. The number of Dissenters, of different denominations, is supposed to amount to 1500.

There are 18 Friendly Societies, consisting each of from 20 to 40 members. They pay 1s. monthly into the box. Sick persons receive from 8s. to 10s. a week; and aged members, 6s. a week. I believe all the Societies have complied with the late Act of Parliament.

The parishes in Colchester were formerly incorporated for the purpose of supporting their Poor; but by some means or other, about 50 years ago, they were disunited, and now each parish manages its own Poor. The Rates are very different in different quarters of the town: they are the highest in St. Mary Magdalen, and the lowest in All-Saints parish. For this no satisfactory reason can be assigned the common one given is, that parishes, whose Rates are high, have little land, few rich people, a great number of poor cottages, and few good houses. The nominal Rate in this town is said to be upon the rack rent, whenever it can be discovered, except on small houses of from 30s. to 50s. a year, when it is upon half rental. Various manœuvres, however, are used to conceal the real rent; and, upon the whole, I should imagine it exceeds the nominal rental in the proportion of about 7 to 5.

The Poor in this parish have a weekly allowance, and generally have cottages found them by the parish. A surgeon has 8 guineas annually for attending the Poor. The following is a list of regular out pensioners:

		Age.		Weekly Allowance	
		s.	d.		
1	M. C. an unmarried woman; rather disordered in her understanding;	-	-	76	3 6
2	M. M. a tailor; lame;	-	-	62	2 6
3	— W. a blacksmith's widow;	-	-	60	5 0
4	A person who attends her;	-	-	—	2 6
5	— W. and 3 children; her husband is in the army;	45			3 6
6	— H. a widow;	-	-	68	2 6
7	V. — a widow;	-	-	70	5 0
8	S. a labourer's widow, with 4 children;	-	-	45	2 0
9	B. a soldier's widow, with 2 children;	-	-	30	2 0
10	S. a farmer; lame;	-	-	65	2 6
11	E. I. an unmarried woman; with fore eyes;	-	-	60	2 0
12	— E. a cutler's widow;	-	-	50	2 3

ESSEX.—COLCHESTER.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance.
13 An orphan girl; - - - - -	10	1s. 6d.
14 An orphan girl; her understanding is a little deranged; - - - - -	18	1 6
14 A bastard; - - - - -	—	1 6

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

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound on the annual rental.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.										
1680	3	7	10	12	11	23	77									
1685	7	5	12	7	6	13	10									
1690	3	11	14	10	7	17	11									
1691	2	6	8	7	10	17	17									
1692	6	2	8	2	0	2	27									
1693	6	5	11	10	7	17	25									
1694	1	3	4	11	15	26	8									
1695	3	6	9	12	13	25	15									
1696	10	13	23	11	11	22	19									
1697	7	8	15	7	8	15	15									
1698	3	9	12	7	6	13	21									
1699	7	5	12	9	6	15	27									
1700	3	7	10	5	5	10	32									
1710	7	11	18	15	6	21	22									
1740	14	9	23	13	7	20	11	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	8	7	51	9	9			
1747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8	0	56	5	11			
1748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	10	7	76	12	0			
1760	12	13	25	4	6	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	s.	d.	
1775	28	20	48	2	4	6	27	156	4	6	166	3	8	5	6	
1776	11	24	35	2	8	10	17	162	12	9	171	3	10	6	0	
1777	22	27	49	6	5	11	21	165	3	6	198	0	9½	6	0	
1778	13	25	38	7	6	13	18	165	0	0	186	4	4	6	0	
1779	23	29	52	4	7	11	15	167	4	10	162	10	4½	6	0	
1780	21	18	39	10	4	14	15	180	16	9	188	6	1¼	7	0	
1781	15	14	29	6	4	10	13	184	18	6	220	5	0	7	0	
1782	17	19	36	10	6	16	18	180	5	0	171	12	3½	7	0	
1783	15	18	33	5	4	9	17	164	12	5	169	2	5	6	0	
1784	26	29	55	8	9	17	23	162	9	0	174	10	0½	6	0	
1785	27	22	49	7	8	15	18	184	12	0	180	14	3	7	0	
1786	18	36	54	4	3	7	16	190	19	6	194	12	10	7	0	
1787	23	26	49	5	5	10	24	161	15	6	167	12	1½	6	0	
1788	34	23	57	1	3	4	11	164	2	0	168	0	8¼	6	0	
1789	22	33	55	6	4	10	32	139	5	6	171	14	6	5	0	
1790	20	24	44	1	4	5	19	152	17	3	165	10	6	5	0	
1791	21	25	46	5	8	13	30	137	8	0	168	9	11½	5	6	
1792	22	25	47	7	4	11	18	138	6	9	138	6	9	5	0	
1793	16	25	41	8	6	14	40	139	11	0	123	1	11	5	0	
1794	15	16	31	4	6	10	23	139	8	6	160	14	10	5	0	
1795	18	14	32	5	4	9	3	140	12	6	136	10	6	5	0	

The baptisms are only brought down to the 15th of June 1795, and the burials to the 12th of June 1795. It is to be observed, that as the parish-church of St. Botolph is in ruins, its marriages and baptisms are entered in the books of All Saints; but burials of the parish of St. Botolph are solemnized in the church-yard of St. Botolph. From hence it may be inferred, that no very accurate estimate of the population of All Saints can be formed from the registers, as they have not regularly distinguished the persons belonging to each parish. It should likewise be observed, that, previous to the Marriage Act, several marriages were celebrated in All Saints church, although neither of the parties belonged to the parish.

The parish of St. Mary Magdalen contains about 50 acres of land; and about 250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making baize. 15 houses pay the commutation tax; 30 separate houses are exempted. The population of this parish has continued much the same for several years back. The prices of provisions, and wages of labour, are much the same as in All Saints parish: the inhabitants of both parishes belong to the Friendly Societies before-mentioned. The land-tax, amounting to £ 31 16s. is at the rate of about 5s. 6d. or 6s. in the pound on nearly the net rental. Land lets at about £ 1. an acre. Tithes are taken, chiefly, in composition. There are a great many gardens in the parish; the rest is grats land.

The Poor are maintained at home, and receive weekly allowances from the parish. That their maintenance is extremely burthenfome, the following account will demonstrate. No Rate-book prior to 1790, or account-book prior to 1781, could be procured.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental, ²	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1781	-	-	65 0 6	-	123	6 1½		
1782	-	-	83 9 8	-	155	9 11½		
1783	-	-	128 5 1	-	117	15 8½	27	0
1784	-	-	65 8 6	-	66	17 8		
1785	-	-	65 0 7	-	65	10 8½		

² The nominal is nearly the full rental.

Years.		Poor's Rate.		Net Expenditure on Poor.		Rate on the nominal rental.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
1786	- -	61 15 10½	-	68 11 10½		
1787	- -	65 18 0	-	63 4 6½		
1788	- -	65 11 9	-	76 8 5½	s. d.	
1789}	- -	184 17 0 ¹	-	78 11 11	-	19 0
1790}						
1791	- -	83 9 6	-	97 19 10½	-	17 0
1792	- -	44 10 0 ²	-	49 7 7	-	19 0
1793	- -	77 0 2	-	73 0 10	-	19 0
1794	- -	30 18 0 ³	-	37 18 11½	-	17 0
1795 Ending in May		60 18 0	-	50 11 1½	-	16 0

In the parish of St. James the Rates are as follows

Years.		Poor's Rate.		Net Expenditure on Poor		Rate on the nominal rental.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
1789	- -	465 13 0	-	455 9 5½		
1790	- -	412 18 6	-	502 19 2		
1791	- -	561 1 6	-	567 7 0	s. d.	
1792	- -	505 10 2	-	473 12 1½	-	11 6
1793	- -	476 2 0	-	481 13 3½	-	10 6
1794	- -	469 4 6	-	467 7 6½	-	10 6
1795	- -	439 13 0	-	538 13 5½	-	9 6

There are 9 ale-houses in the parish of St. James. The land-tax is £230. 10s. which is about 4s 2d. in the pound. 69 houses pay the commutation tax: about 100, it is supposed, are exempted. The extent of the parish is 170 acres, whereof the greatest part is garden ground. Rent is, upon an average, £2 10s. an acre. Population is thought to be rather declining. There are only 3 Paupers in the parish work-house: at present

¹ There is here some confusion in the book. £184. 17s. are probably 2 years collection. The disbursements in 1789 could not be made out.

² These accounts appear to be inaccurate. a 17s. rate must have produced more than £30 and a 19s. rate more than £44.