

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

From 1st May 1793 to 1st May 1794.

Dr.			Cr.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To work done in one year in the house	-	80 5 7½	By balance from last year	-	8 8 2½
To cash received for sundries	-	71 18 9	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	-	9 19 1
To do. from William Smart, collector	-	1130 0 0	By out-poor, paid more than received	-	42 8 0
			By provisions, (average in the house 84, which is 1s. 6d. each a week,) viz.		
			Flour, £44. 19s. 4d.—meal and pease, £92 13s.—butter and cheese, £53. 6s. 4d.—beef, &c. £41. 3d.—potatoes, £32. 5s. 3d.—milk, &c. £38. 5s. 11d.—treacle, £25. 4s. 1d.	-	327 14 2
			By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance	-	30 0 0
			By bounty, governors's bill of sundries for sick, &c. and salary	-	63 9 3½
			By coals, soap, and candles	-	57 4 5½
			By one year's cloathing in and out of the house	-	120 12 8
			By incidents	-	18 11 0
			By paid to Liverpool Infirmary for 2 years	-	4 4 0
			By paid insurance	-	0 14 0
			By one year's out-pensioners, as per list	-	393 4 0
			By law charges	-	41 1 11
			By goods and repairs	-	39 13 4
			By apprentice fees	-	20 11 0
			By removal of paupers	-	8 4 8
			By burials	-	22 13 2½
			By militia, paid more than received	-	32 8 0
To balance	=	8 16 7			
		<u>£1241 0 11½</u>			<u>1241 0 11½</u>

The number of persons, in the list of out-pensioners, amounts to 273, of whom 111 are men; 154, women; and the rest are children.

1st May

LANCASHIRE — WARRINGTON.

373

1st May 1795.

18 May 1795.				Dr.		Cr.	
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To work done in one year in the house				By balance from last year	8	16	7
To cash for sundries	57	17	7	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	40	7	4
To do. from William Smart, collector	13	10	0	By out poor, paid more than received	0	19	0
To militia, received more than paid	11	8	0	By provisions (average in the house 94½, which is 1s 4d. each a week,) viz			
				Flour, £10 12s. 1d — meal and pease, £127. 18s.—butter and cheese, £58. 17s 9½d.—beet, &c. £50 0s 3d —potatoes, £56 4s. 7d —milk, &c £46. 5s 4d —treacle, £6 8s 9d.	375	6	9½
				By paid Mr Heath for medicine and attendance	50	0	0
				By bounty, governor's bill of sundries for sick, &c and salary	64	16	0
				By coals, soap, and candles	53	11	8
				By one year's cloathing, in and out of the house	136	3	1
				By incidents	23	0	11
				By one year's out-pensioners, as per list	498	10	0
				By paid infirmance	0	14	0
				By law charges	54	9	3
				By goods and repairs	39	9	1
				By apprentice fees	30	0	6
				By removal of paupers	7	11	7
				By burials	17	5	7
To balance	3	12	0				
	£1389	9	1		£1389	9	1

The number of persons, in the list of out-pensioners, amounts to 285, of whom 104 are men; 174, women; and the rest children.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Pottage and butter milk, sweetened with treacle.	Broth, beef, and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Thick pottage or halcy-pudding.	Boiled milk or milk pottage.
Tuesday,	Milk pottage.	Potatoes and cold meat.	Do. do.
Wednesday,	Do.	Do	Do.
Thursday,	Do.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat and potatoes.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Butter milk and potatoes.	Do.

The

The work-house is an old one, but is kept very clean, and the Poor there seem very contented. The beds are filled with chaff, and well provided with covering. About 10 deaths occur annually in the house.

December, 1795.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH is a small market-town, in the parish of the same name, which contains, by estimation, about 11200 acres. 195 houses pay the window or commutation tax. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, inn-keepers, manufacturers of woollen and cotton stockings, and hats, farmers, and labourers. The present war has been very injurious to the commercial interests of this town.

There is here 1 of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, 1 Methodist chapel, and 1 Presbyterian chapel; but the parishioners are chiefly of the established Church.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3d. to 4d.; butter, 9d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bread flour, 4s. a stone; potatoes, 5d. the gallon; about autumn, they are generally 2d. or 3d. the gallon; milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart. Spinners of wool earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week; wool-combers, from 12s. to 14s. a week; stocking-weavers, in general, from 7s. to 17s. a week; but a few earn £ 1. 1s. a week; hatters, from 12s. to 20s. a week; labourers in husbandry, till within the last year, had 4s. a week in winter, and 6s. in summer; but they now have 6s. in winter, and from 7s. to 9s. in summer, and victuals. The number of ale-houses in the parish has been reduced since last winter, from 25 to 21. Here are 8 Friendly Societies, which have from 40 to 80 members in each; only 2 have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The

The rent of land, on large farms, is from 20s. to 30s. an acre; one small farm near the town is let at £ 2. an acre: the land-tax is 1s. 6d. in the pound. About 24 years ago, when the common fields were inclosed, the Vicar had an allotment of land given in lieu of tithes. Farms are from £ 40. to £ 300. a year; but, chiefly, from £ 50. to £ 90. a year: wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover, are cultivated. There is much pasture ground. Lord Moira claims the principal right to between 3 and 4000 acres of waste land in this parish. A seam of coal lies under this common, and, (it is expected,) will soon be worked. In the year 1770, about 1040 acres were inclosed, part of which was common, and part common field.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-house, and partly at their own homes: there are at present 52, who are chiefly old women and children, in the work-house: the children are taught to read, to spin jersey, to do common house-work; spinning, knitting, sewing, working in the fields, &c. by which means they become early attached to industrious principles, and are thereby made truly useful and valuable servants. The bedding and weaving apparel are chiefly manufactured in the house, exclusive of which work, the Poor generally earn, by spinning jersey, &c. about 10s. 6d. a month. The bill of fare has been much varied of late, on account of the dearth of bread, &c.: 2 pudding dinners in a week were formerly allowed; and the supper, every day, was about 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of small beer for each grown person; children had a proportionable allowance: potatoes and vegetables are now generally substituted for bread; as will appear by the following general bill of fare:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage, water-pottage, or gruel.	Hot meat and vegeta- bles, and broth.	Mashed potatoes, with tail or hashed meat.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, vegetables and broth.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

33 weekly pensioners receive allowances, amounting to £ 3. 5s. a week.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The following is a Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages¹, and Poor's Rates.

Year	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			Marriages
	Mal	Fem	Tot.	Mal	Fem	Tot.	
1650	30	24	54	(inclusive) 55			15
1651	26	24	50	—	—	66	6
1652	23	18	41	—	—	44	8
1653	26	30	56	—	—	42	2
1654	22	20	42	—	—	34	4
1655	27	17	44	—	—	34	6
1656	13	11	26	—	—	26	2
1657	22	18	40	—	—	46	7
1658	26	16	42	—	—	60	6
1659	22	12	34	—	—	32	10
1660	22	13	37	—	—	30	5
1661	23	13	36	—	—	32	10
1700	23	20	43	—	—	22	14
1720	24	16	40	—	—	35	10
1740	24	20	44	—	—	27	Reg. toll
1760	29	36	65	—	—	39	Ditto
1775	42	42	84	23	22	45	20
1776	39	43	82	32	24	56	23
1777	37	36	73	23	23	46	20
1778	43	32	75	29	31	60	24
1779	34	37	71	30	21	51	18
1780	35	37	72	12	24	36	19
1781	42	37	79	20	29	49	19
1782	31	36	67	27	26	53	21
1783	36	33	69	20	16	36	22
1784	35	36	71	28	23	51	27
1785	30	33	63	19	22	41	14
1786	31	32	63	36	38	74	19
1787	31	31	62	17	20	37	21
1788	28	31	59	32	29	61	16
1789	31	36	67	35	26	61	22
1790	38	34	72	27	18	45	22
1791	34	33	67	28	32	60	13
1792	32	43	75	33	32	65	18
1793	30	30	60	36	36	72	31
1794	28	31	59	35	23	58	28
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2096			36)1685			34)522

Average 58½

Average 46½

Ave. 15½ nearly

14)1 to 10½

Average 2 3½ nearly.

¹ The registers are extremely perfect.

These Rates are as fixed about 30 years ago, at 2 of the net rent at present, perhaps, they may not much exceed ½ of the net rental

The net expenses for the Poor in 1776 were £305. 9s. 8d. See Returns to Parliament.

Net amount of Assessments.	Total Expenditure	Rate in the Pound.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
457 5 3½	456 12 6½	2 3
379 18 9½	374 4 8½	1 10½
455 0 10	460 19 3	2 3
378 14 11½	424 14 8	1 10½
404 4 8½	427 15 3½	2 0
379 13 1	475 1 2½	1 10½
451 19 5	546 1 10½	2 3
405 0 7½	510 12 11½	2 0
460 14 10½	529 9 11½	2 3
510 16 1½	611 8 3	2 6
506 3 5½	662 19 3½	2 6
406 13 5	520 16 9	2 0
510 5 2½	739 11 9	2 6
559 0 7½	764 6 7½	2 9

No account of the Rates could be obtained prior to 1782, but, by information, they appear to have been nearly the same for a few years previous to that period: about 30 years back they were very low, and are said to have risen, as manufactures increased. It is observed, that near $\frac{1}{3}$ of the now chargeable inhabitants here belong to manufactories; and that, notwithstanding they have higher wages than the labourers in husbandry, the latter maintain their families much better than the former: the labourer is more economical, and does not so much frequent the public-house, by which means he can support a family, of 3, 4, or 5 children, without any parochial assistance; while the manufacturer, being more exposed to temptation, and too often connected with drunken associates, generally spends that money in ale-houses, which ought to be appropriated to domestic purposes; and having once applied to the parish for relief, he becomes totally regardless of that sense of shame, which is the best preservative of independence. That the Poor might not experience any inconvenience from the inclosing of the commons, and common fields, the lanes were reserved exclusively for their use: they pay 2s. 6d. a year for a horse or cow-gait therein. About £10. a year are paid out of the Poor's Rates towards the county stock. A doctor, who attends the work-house, receives a salary of £10. a year; and the vestry-clerk is paid £15. a year.

August, 1795.

CARLTON CURLIEU.

THIS parish contains 1160 acres, and about 40 inhabitants consisting of one gentleman's family, two farmers, a few shepherds, and labourers. 5 houses pay the window-tax; 3 are exempted. The 2 farmers rent 400 acres; the remainder of the parish is farmed by persons who reside at a distance. Not one acre is ploughed land; nor are there any commons or waste lands in the parish: it has been enclosed many years. The average rent of land is one guinea an acre. The landlord pays tithe and land-tax.

There are neither ale-houses, nor Friendly Societies in the parish. There are seldom any Poor here. The persons at present chargeable are, 2 or-

phan children, that cost, weekly, 4s.; a man, aged 55, insane, whose weekly allowance is 5s. 6d.; and a reduced grazier, aged 70, who receives 2s. 2 week. Graziers, and their families, are the people most usually chargeable.

Years.	Assessments			Parochial Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1783	19	7	2	34	15	3	
1784	33	2	0	25	7	5	
1785	57	17	8	34	10	6½	
1786	57	17	6	56	8	8	
1787	No Assessment this year.			37	6	4½	
1788	28	13	1½	38	12	6	
1789	57	17	6	65	19	5½	
1790	79	11	6	77	16	1½	
1791	57	17	6	54	17	7½	
1792	57	6	6	59	4	7	s. d.
1793	86	8	2½	86	13	9½	1 4½
1794	86	8	2½	82	14	7	1 4½
1795	86	8	2½	—	—	—	1 4½

The disbursements principally relate to the church, constables, and high roads. The constable, on an average, receives £ 8. a year; about £ 7. are annually expended on the church; and on high-ways, from £ 15. to £ 30. The latter charge, however, this year, amounted to £ 66.

August, 1795.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP.

THIS parish is divided into 3 townships, viz. Kibworth-Beauchamp, Kibworth-Harcourt, and Smeeton-Westerby. Kibworth-Beauchamp contains about 1300 acres; Kibworth-Harcourt, 1500 acres; and Smeeton-Westerby, 1200 acres. 43 houses in Kibworth-Beauchamp, 41 houses in Kibworth-Harcourt, and 40 houses in Smeeton-Westerby, pay the window-tax: in the

first, the number of Houses exempted is 50; in the second, 40; and in the third, 45. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists: some few are manufacturers. In the first division, there was formerly a tannery manufacture, which is now nearly laid aside; in the other divisions a little stocking-weaving is carried on; spinning worsted, with the two-handed wheel, is very generally used here. In the first division, there are 2 Independent chapels; and 1 in Smeeton-Westerby.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; butter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d.; bread, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. or 4lb. for 1s.; coals, 13d. the cwt; potatoes, 6d. the gallon; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pint; but of this little is sold.

The wages of labour vary much; a common labourer in husbandry earns about 8s. 6d. a week, in winter; and from 10s. to 12s. a week in summer, without victuals: women spin worsted, and can earn from 6d. to 10d. a day; children, of 12 or 14 years of age, earn about 6d. a day, by spinning. In the first division, there are 2 ale-houses; in the second, 4; and in the third, 2. There is one Friendly Society in the parish, consisting of about 110 members, who have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The average rent of land is about 25s. an acre. The land-tax, in the first division, is £ 90. 7s. 6d.; in the second, £ 82. 0s. 3d.; and in the third, £ 92. 11s. 10d. Farms are from £ 20. to £ 300. a year; but generally about £ 100. a year. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the land are pasture; oats, barley, and wheat are cultivated. There are no commons nor waste land in the parish: about the year 1780, 3600 acres were enclosed, when the rector had $\frac{1}{7}$ part of the enclosure allowed him, in lieu of tithes.

The Poor of this parish are maintained either by a weekly allowance, or by occasional relief, at their own houses: in the division of Kibworth-Beauchamp, 18 poor persons, (some of whom have families,) receive £ 2. 11s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. weekly, and several more have casual relief: in Kibworth-Harcourt, 20 poor families have about £ 5. weekly, and others receive casual payments: in Smeeton Westerby division, 21 pensioners receive £ 3. 3s. 6d. weekly; and about £ 2. 12s. a week is, at present, paid to others, in casual payments. The following is an account of the regular

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

penfioners on the lift in Kibworth-Beauchamp divifion, and may ferve as a fpecimen of the Poor in the other divifions.

	Age.	Receive weekly,		
		In money.		In coals.
		s.	d.	d.
A weaver's widow ; aged	50	3	6	7½
A man, and 2 grand-children, orphans ; he	65	10	0	11½
A stocking-weaver ;	60	1	0	7½
A labourer and family ;	40	0	0	7½
A stocking-weaver ;	55	0	0	7½
A labourer ;	50	0	6	7½
Ditto ;	50	1	6	7½
Ditto ;	55	2	0	7½
A labourer's widow ;	55	0	0	7½
A foldier's child	7	2	6	
A fpinfter ;	40	1	6	
A baltard child ;	—	1	6	
2 old men at Leicefter ;	—	4	0	
A fpinfter ;	55	5	0	
A weaver and family ;	40	4	0	
A weaver and 3 children ;	40	2	0	
A weaver and 4 children ;	30	3	0	
A labourer and 6 children ;	35	4	0	
Weekly payments in money		£	2 6 0	
Ditto for coals		—	0 5 11½	
Total weekly payments		£	2 11 11½	

The following is a ftatement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parifh.

The labourer is 40 years of age ; has a wife and 5 children, whofe ages are ; a girl, 14 years old ; ditto, 12 ; a boy, 8 ; a girl, 6 ; and a boy, 18 months old. The man faid, that his earnings were fo uncertain that he could give no accurate ftatement of them, but, as near as he could calculate, they were as follows, for one year, beginning at Michaelmas.

For

For about half a year he worked at the canal, and had 2s. a day, when the weather permitted him to work; but when it did not, the parish allowed him 1s. 2d. a day. Upon the whole, he computes his receipts by that means at 8s. 6d. a week, for 26 weeks	-	-	-	11	1	0
The succeeding 13 weeks, about 9s. a week	-	-	-	5	17	0
The summer quarter, 8s. 6d. a week and victuals	-	-	-	5	10	6
13 weeks victuals may be estimated at 6s. a week, annually	-	-	-	3	18	0
Father's earnings	-	-	-	£	26	6 6
Eldest girl earns, on an average, by spinning, 2s. a week	-	-	-	5	4	0
Total earnings	-	-	-	£	31	10 6

The second girl is subject to fits; the mother, and other children, earn nothing. The parish pays this man's house-rent, lends him coals, occasionally gives him articles of wearing apparel, and, for the last 2 weeks past, has given him an allowance of 2s. a week.

This family uses 6 lb. of bread a day; (which lately sold for 2s. and was formerly about 10d.; at present, 1s. 6d.;) which is for the year £ 27. 6s

He could give but little account of their other expences, but says, that they use little or no milk or potatoes; that they seldom get any butter; neither do they use any oatmeal; that they occasionally buy a little cheese, and sometimes have meat on a Sunday; that his wife and daughters consume a small quantity of tea; but that bread is the chief support of the family, and that they have far from a sufficiency of that article at present; that they should use much more, if they could procure it, and that his children are almost naked, and half starved. He adds, that he has lately worked many days with only bread diet, and that many weeks have elapsed since he has tasted any beer.

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

Year	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	Poor's Rates	Disbursements.	Rate on the Pound.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.				
1680	—	—	31	—	—	37	6	—	—	—
1685	—	—	40	—	—	20	5	—	—	—
1690	—	—	20	—	—	21	5	—	—	—

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Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Disbursements.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.				
1691	—	—	23	—	—	26	5			
1692	—	—	24	—	—	18	4			
1693	—	—	28	—	—	15	2			
1694	—	—	19	—	—	16	3			
1695	—	—	25	—	—	25	cut out.			
1696	—	—	23	—	—	19	4			
1697	—	—	18	—	—	22	3			
1698	—	—	19	—	—	26	4			
1699	—	—	18	—	—	23	10			
1700	—	—	25	—	—	16	7			
1720	—	—	21	—	—	30	9			
1740	20	8	28	9	* 8	17	5	These Rates and Disbursements, &c. relate only to the township of Kibworth-Beauchamp.		
1760	12	20	32	10	19	29	13			
1775	21	19	40	14	16	30	8			
1776	18	21	39	15	14	29	5	The Pound-rate was fixed when the fields were enclosed; so that, (allowing the land to have been then set at the full value,) the Assessments may not be, at present, upon much more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the net rent.		
1777	17	19	36	8	10	18	14			
1778	18	20	38	7	15	22	5			
1779	19	19	38	10	6	16	9			
1780	12	20	32	11	23	34	9			
1781	15	19	34	10	16	26	7			
1782	20	20	40	11	6	17	6	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1783	16	12	28	8	12	20	8	91 1 10	87 8 10	1 9
1784	13	19	32	14	16	30	not infected.	148 19 7½	147 14 4	2 9
1785	17	14	31	12	16	28	10	131 4 10	133 5 4½	2 6
1786	24	9	33	8	10	18	10	159 19 2½	153 18 7	3 0
1787	14	17	31	5	13	18	6	121 0 10½	128 13 7	2 4
1788	15	13	28	8	12	20	4	132 1 8	144 14 0	2 6
1789	18	12	30	9	9	18	8	132 4 2	118 6 11½	2 6
1790	9	14	23	15	11	26	14	79 6 9	94 3 1½	1 6
1791	13	16	29	16	12	28	10	141 15 6	145 10 0	2 8
1792	15	20	35	14	18	32	10	119 2 6	119 6 5	2 3
1793	16	14	30	13	16	29	12	131 13 0	137 4 8½	2 6
1794	15	11	26	11	12	23	11	157 17 4	158 10 9	3 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210 11 8	205 12 1½	4 0

The

to the enclosure; for they say, "that before the fields were enclosed, they were solely applied to the production of corn; that the Poor had then plenty of employment in weeding, reaping, threshing, &c., and could also collect a great deal of corn by gleanings; but that the fields being now in pasturage, the farmers have little occasion for labourers, and the Poor being thereby thrown out of employment, must, of course, be supported by the parish." There is some truth in these observations. one-third, or perhaps one-fourth of the number of hands, which were required 20 years ago, would now be sufficient, according to the present system of agriculture, to perform all the farming work in the parish. However, with regard to the collective interest of the nation, and not the particular benefit of the parish, I much doubt, whether the wool now produced from the Leicestershire enclosures does not employ more hands, (though, perhaps, not in Leicestershire,) than its arable fields did formerly.

Many labourers can, at present, get work at a canal cutting in the neighbourhood, otherwise, the Rates must have been much higher than they even now are. In the winter, and at other times, when a man is out of work, he applies to the overseer, who sends him from house to house, to get employ: the house-keeper, who employs him, is obliged to give him victuals, and 6d. a day; and the parish adds 4d.; (total, 10d a day;) for the support of his family: persons working in this manner, are called rounds men, from their going round the village or township for employ^t. As the work is here mostly done by the great or piece, earnings are very variable, and fluctuating; so that it is not possible to give a very correct statement of them: a day-labourer has about 1s a day, and breakfast, in winter; and in hay and corn harvest, (which is very short,) 1s. 2d a day, and board. The tradesmen, small farmers, and labourers, are very loud in their complaints against those, whom they call monopolizing farmers, and graziers; an evil, which they say increases every year.

August, 1795.

^t See p 29

LEICESTER.

THE parish of St. Martin, Leicester, consists entirely of buildings: in 1792 it contained 565 inhabitants, and about 2525 souls. 520 houses pay the window tax. very few are exempted, as the parish is situated in the centre of the town, and principally consists of good houses. The land-tax is about 10d. in the pound. A considerable manufacture of worsted stockings is carried on here, stocking weavers earn from 7s. to £1. 1s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. a week; worsted-spinners, from 4d. to 8d. a day; agricultural labourers, at present, receive 1s. 6d. a day, with victuals.

The prices of provisions are. beef, 4½d. the pound; mutton, 5d; veal, 4½d.; butter, 10½d. or 1s. the pound; bread, 1lb. 11 oz. for 6d.; milk, 1½d. the quart, short measure.

In the town of Leicester there are 143 public-houses, of which, 40 are inns; and 14 Friendly Societies, of which, 3 are in this parish. Almost all have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. These institutions are much liked here, and are increasing in number very rapidly.

In Leicester, the Calvinists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, have each a separate house of worship.

The following extracts from the History of Leicester exhibit the progressive increase of population in this town.

	1558		1600		1650		1700		1750		1787	
Parishes.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.
St. Mary	—	—	26	18	19	14	26	24	70	73	120	112
St. Nicholas	—	—	6	6	10	7	13	9	13	16	23	16
St. Leonard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
All Saints	—	—	23	24	24	15	24	21	44	50	86	88
St. Martin	41	38	38	35	46	35	62	53	56	71	73	77
St. Margaret	—	—	38	30	35	37	53	40	56	83	139	117

* Throff's Leicester, 408. He makes an addition of 50, for Dissenters, annually, to the Burials.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	1712		1785			1792	
	Families.	Inhabitants.	Families.	Inhabitants.	Houſes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
St. Mary	250	1250	668	3090	604	687	3435
St. Nicholas	90	450	180	900	138	187	935
St. Leonard	omitted.		97	450	90	95	475
All Saints	220	1100	501	2428	470	551	2755
St. Martin	350	1750	524	2620	533	565	2825
St. Margaret	380	1900	756	3296	800	850	4250
Totals	1290	6450	2726	12784	2635	2935	14675

The Poor of this parish are farmed by a man, who receives from the parish £14. a week, or £728 a year. There are 42 persons, (principally old women and children,) at present, under his care: some out-poor receive £4. 11s. a week: the farmer is a stocking-manufacturer, and employs the Poor in spinning worsted, &c.: they work, in the summer, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night; and in winter, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night; the time of meals excepted. The house is not well situated, nor aired in the best manner; but appears to be kept very clean; the beds are of flocks, and much infested with bugs. A woman teaches the children to read and spin. In cases of bastardy, the farmer does not take care of such as were not chargeable, or not born before his agreement with the parish. His agreement is renewed annually.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage or gruel.	Broth, meat, and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Cold meat, vegetables, and beer.	Do.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Do.

About £16. a year, from different donations, are annually distributed among the Poor of this parish. There are in Leicester 5 hospitals, in which there are, usually, about 200 Poor.

The war has had no other effect upon the manufactures of this town than by taking off a great number of hands: several soldiers' families of course became burdensome. The manufactures of Leicester are sent to different parts of the kingdom, and to America.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of St. Martin, LEICESTER.

Years	Baptisms			Burials			Marrriages	Net amount of Poor's Rate	Total disbursements, including balance in the hands of officers, &c.	Rate in the Pound
	Males	Fem	Total	Males	Fem	Total				
1680	—	—	54	—	—	63	—			
1685	—	—	53	38	29	67	—			
1690	—	—	62	15	19	34	—			
1691	—	—	54	27	18	45	—			
1692	—	—	55	20	21	41	—			
1693	—	—	56	17	24	41	—			
1694	—	—	53	21	19	40	—			
1695	—	—	44	24	31	55	—			
1696	—	—	56	30	21	51	—			
1697	—	—	44	14	28	42	—			
1698	—	—	46	23	20	43	—			
1699	—	—	58	17	19	36	—			
1700	—	—	02	32	21	53	—			
1720	30	25	55	39	26	65	—			
1740	28	29	57	29	27	56	—			
1760	28	24	52	46	59	105	—			
1775	43	43	86	24	38	62	27			
1776	48	42	90	42	42	84	31			
1777	37	48	85	29	30	58	27			
1778	31	41	74	29	43	72	25			
1779	36	47	83	33	46	79	28			
1780	37	43	80	31	34	65	32			
1781	46	51	97	51	56	107	29			
1782	35	39	74	22	48	70	41			
1783	45	47	92	38	38	76	—			
1784	52	36	88	35	39	74	—			
1785	40	42	82	35	38	73	—			
1786	35	47	82	40	45	85	—			
1787	40	42	82	28	31	59	—			
1788	44	35	79	41	53	94	—			
1789	44	29	73	35	42	77	—			
1790	34	43	77	34	36	70	—			
1791	42	37	79	38	31	69	—			
1792	30	32	62	46	39	85	—			
1793	32	40	72	23	40	63	—			
1794	45	45	90	—	—	—	—			
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

It appears from an old parish book, mentioned in Throsby's Leicester, (p. 258,) that in the year 1677 a Rate, of 1½d. in the pound, was raised, for the maintenance of the Poor.

Houses in this parish are usually assessed at about 2-thirds of the net rent.

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
244	17	3½	245	18	11	—	—
736	18	8	737	12	7	—	—
714	9	0½	808	4	1	3	0
735	19	4	736	6	7	3	0
744	1	3	715	6	2	3	0
693	9	8½	740	16	5	2	9
897	3	11	937	5	7	3	6
971	13	9	1110	12	4½	3	9
962	17	7	1018	15	7	3	9
926	14	3	967	18	8	3	9
889	16	5	1008	15	8	3	5
931	1	10	1003	17	3	3	7
980	16	9	1027	14	5	3	9
983	18	7	1083	3	6	3	9
870	5	9½	1012	3	10	3	3
919	7	1	1012	15	4	3	5
950	14	8	1132	14	8	3	6
1028	1	3	1109	2	8	3	10
955	7	10	1106	6	4	3	6
963	17	9	1119	5	1	3	6
923	2	10	1015	16	6	3	4
1109	14	6	1301	3	11	4	0

Not fitted this year.

Rate 5 5
Baptisms,

Baptisms, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive,	590—Yearly average	53 $\frac{7}{11}$
Do. from 1775 to 1791 inclusive,	1629—Do.	- 81 $\frac{9}{10}$
Burials, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive,	461—Do.	- 44 $\frac{7}{11}$
Do. from 1775 to 1794 inclusive,	1422—Do.	- 71 $\frac{2}{3}$

Money for repaving bridges, &c. called Borough Rates, is paid out of the Poor's Rates: it was generally about £70. per annum, but now amounts to £200. and upwards, in consequence of the floods last winter having carried away several bridges.

Every parish in the town supports its own Poor separately: the Rates in the other parishes, it is found, are, on an average, nearly similar to those in this parish; some are a little higher, and some a little lower.

The following is an account, given by a woolcomber, of his earnings and expences. • He is 50 years old; has a wife and 2 sons, the eldest 13, the youngest 9 years of age

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns, on an average, 9s. a week; annually	-	23	8 0
The oldest boy serves a bricklayer: he earns about 4s. 6d. a week in winter; and 2s. a week in summer: upon an average, 3s. 3d. a week; annually	-	-	8 9 0
The woman earns, by spinning, and seaming stockings, 1s. 6d. a week; annually	-	-	3 18 0
Total annual earnings of the family	-	£25	15 0

Annual Expences.

	£.	s.	d.
In bread, 3s. a week, before the present scarcity; at present 7s. a week: the former sum amounts annually to	-	7	15 0
10 lb. of butcher's meat weekly, at 3d. the lb.	-	6	10 0
Potatoes and vegetables, 1s. 6d. weekly	-	3	18 0
Milk, 2d. a day	-	3	1 4
Ale and beer, about 1s. 6d. weekly	-	3	18 0
Butter, 2 lb. weekly, at 9d. the lb.	-	3	18 0
Cheese, 3½ lb. weekly, at 6d. the lb.	-	4	11 0
Tea, sugar, &c. weekly about 1s. 6d.	-	3	18 0

Carried over - £37 10 4

LEICESTERSHIRE.—LEICESTER.

389

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	37	10	4
Cloaths and fuel, estimated at	-	-	6	0	0
House-rent	-	-	3	18	0
			<hr/>		
Total annual expenses			£47	8	4
Deduct earnings			-	35	15
			<hr/>		
Deficiency			£11	13	4
			<hr/>		

This account, it is probable, is erroneous in some particulars, for the man has not lately received any assistance from the parish. He stated his various expences with every appearance of veracity. That he does not earn more than 9s. a week, in a place where wages are high, is easily accounted for: he often spends 2 or 3 days in the week, in an ale house, lamenting the hardness of the times. Some inferences may be drawn from this account, respecting the proportion of the different kinds of food used by people of this description in manufacturing towns.^o The improvidence of the family is glaring: not a sixpence is laid by, to provide against sickness, or old age; and it is probable, that the temporary incapacity arising from the one, or the inevitable effects of the other, will ultimately throw them on the parish.

August, 1795.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

THIS parish contains by estimation 1300 acres, a considerable part of which is common-field. In the small market town of Alford, there are

188 families, consisting of tradesmen, inn-keepers, common mechanics, shop-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers. No manufactory is carried on in this parish. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, with the exception of one small congregation of Calvinists, and one of Methodists. 48 houses pay the window-tax; and 90 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are beef, from 4½d to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5½d; veal, 4d. and 4½d; bacon, 8d the pound; potatoes, 16 lb. for 6d; butter, 6d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 2d to 2s 6d. the stone; wheat, £3. 10s. a quarter; barley, £2. a quarter; oats, 26s. a quarter, malt, 54s. a quarter; coals, 26s. 1 chaldron of 32 bushels; milk, ½d. a pint.

The wages of common labourers are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals: women, for weeding corn, have 8d. or 10d. a day, without victuals; in the harvest, wages are often as high as 5s. a day. There are 11 ale-houses in this parish; and 2 Friendly Societies, containing together 64 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 30s. an acre; the average is about 20s. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raises nearly £167.

Before the year 1791, the Poor were taken care of by the overseers of the parish, who rented a house, wherein most of the Poor were kept, and those who were able to work were employed. A school of industry was kept up for a few years; but having been thought to be disadvantageous to the parish, it was wholly discontinued last year. Till lately, this parish joined with another parish in the maintenance of their Poor, so that the net expenditure for the Poor could not be ascertained: since the year 1791, the Poor have been farmed, and maintained in a poor-house. The present number in the house is 15; of whom 3 are under 7 years of age; 3 between 7 and 15 years old: and the rest chiefly old people. There are no bastards in the house: no information could be obtained of earnings; it is probable, they are very insignificant; as an old woman, who is almost a pauper, is the governess of the house; she is often opposed by very clamorous competitors for power, and is scarcely able to retain the reins of government; much less to enforce good order and industry. The following is the general rotation of diet:

Breakfast,

	Breakfast,	Dinner,	Supper
Sunday,	Bread and milk.	Bread, potatoes, broth, dumplings, and butcher's meat.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Do.	Bread, cold meat, and milk.	Bread and milk.
Tuesday,	Do.	As Sunday	As Sunday
Wednesday,	Do.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Do.	As Sunday	As Sunday
Friday,	Do.	As Monday	As Monday
Saturday,	Do.	Bread & butter, or cheese, and milk	Do

One pound of bread a day is allowed to each adult. the beds are, mostly, filled with feathers : that neatness, which discovers itself in some work-houses, is not to be found here.

Several small donations, amounting to £ 6. a year, are annually distributed amongst such Poor as do not receive parochial assistance. The officers of this parish do not grant certificates, except to such parishioners as reside within the limits of the county; about 3 or 4 are generally granted in a year : there are usually 2 or 3 removals in a year; a removal, which was lately contested, cost the parish between £ 60. and £ 70.

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

Years.	Baptisms	Burials.	Assessments			Rate in the Pound	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	34	29	—	—	—	—	—
1775	32	30	116	9	1½	1	6
1776	33	18	91	18	2	1	2
1777	29	34	101	18	3	1	3
1778	39	30	144	16	3	1	9
1779	35	32	147	19	9	1	10
1780	36	36	163	0	3	2	0
1781	31	35	195	4	8½	2	4
1782	—	—	211	6	5	2	9
1783	28	36	328	12	8	4	6
1784	35	34	298	4	5	4	0
1785	42	28	No accounts this year.			0	0
1786	38	23	209	4	0	2	8
1787	33	25	228	5	8½	2	11
1788	49	19	276	14	4½	3	6

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Affluents.				Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	-	s.	d.
1789	22	18	276	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	5
1790	40	10	228	18	0	-	2	10
1791	30	21	-	-	-	-	2	2
1792	30	16	-	-	-	-	2	2
1793	07	13	The Poor were let these years the farmers received the affluents				-	2 4
1794	45	-					-	2 4
1795	—	—	-	-	-	-	2	4

A parcel of land belongs to this parish, the rents of which are annually added to the Poor's Rate, but not included in the above account; the amount of the rent from 1774 to 1783 was £15. a year; since that period, it has not exceeded £12. a year. this rent is paid to the farmers of the Poor, who, on the other hand, pay £16. a year for a sort of work-house, and a parcel of land.

June, 1795.

COCKERINGTON.

THIS parish contains about 1400 acres. the inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, either as farmers or labourers. 22 houses pay the window tax; and 10 are exempted. There are no ale houses in this parish. The rent of land is from 5s. to 25s. an acre. The average rent is about 16s. The land-tax is £93. and is 1s. 6d. in the pound. The greatest part of the land in this parish was, formerly, common-field; it was enclosed 25 years ago. A considerable portion of most of the parishes in Lincolnshire is common-field. Upon the enclosure, land was given in lieu of all tithes.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; bacon, 8d.; wheat, 7s. 6d. the bushel; malt, 50s. to 55s. the quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. the quarter; butter, 8d. the pound of 18 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint.

The

The wages of labour are : for common labourers, with diet, 10d. the day in winter, and 1s. 6d. the day in summer.

The following were the annual disbursements for the Poor, from the year 1774 :

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending at Easter 1774	78	5	9
1775	93	6	10
1776	82	5	5
1777	50	6	2
1778.	50	3	9
1779	57	13	10
1780	No accounts.		
1781	85	18	9
1782	67	5	9
1783	83	4	8
1784	82	12	2
1785	82	5	9
1786	52	10	6
1787	97	4	9
1788	74	1	9
1789	85	17	8
1790	No accounts.		
1791	70	13	6

No accounts of assessments or disbursements subsequent to 1791 are preserved, a few balances only are inserted in the book the officers, however, say, that the disbursements for the Poor have not varied much during the last eight years ; and that in the year ending at Easter 1795, the assessments for the Poor, and the quota towards hiring a man for the Navy, amounted to £95. 6s. which were collected at 1s. 8d. in the pound on the full rental

The Poor belonging to this parish have an allowance at home ; the following is a list of the Paupers, who receive weekly pensions

		Ag'es	Weekly Allowance	
			rs.	d.
1 A labourer's widow	-	70	-	2 0
2 A spinster, lame	-	24	-	1 6
VOL. II.		3 E	3 The	

				Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
3	The parish clerk; lame	-	60	-	3 0
4	A soldier's wife and child	-	23	-	2 6
5	An orphan	-	8	-	2 0
6	Do.	-	9	-	1 6
7	A labourer's widow	-	70	-	1 6
8	A bastard	-	—	-	1 6
9	Do.	-	—	-	1 6
10	A spinster; lame	-	20	-	1 0

Besides the above, there are some others who receive casual relief. This parish grants a certificate about once in 2 years; a removal occurs about once in 5 or 6 years. no contest can be remembered.

Cottages in this and several of the neighbouring parishes are very small: they are made of clay, and thatched with straw. Labourers appear to be much more cleanly in their persons and habitations, than persons of a similar description in the northern parts of England. *May, 1795.*

L O U T H.

THIS parish contains about 3000 acres: it's population in 1782 was 3300; and, at present, it is generally supposed to amount to 4000 inhabitants; consisting of a few farmers, and other persons of the description usually found in a small market town, that has no manufacture. Louth is a small market for cattle, grain, butcher's meat, and other provisions; but is not a thoroughfare of any consequence. Coal is now brought by a canal from the Humber to within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of this town, which has considerably lessened the prices of fuel. It is hoped, that the introduction of coal will induce the inhabitants to desist from their ancient practice, not yet entirely disused, of using the dung of their cattle for fuel¹. In this parish 392 houses

¹ "They brenne also cowe-dung dried with the hete of the sunne," was the remark of Ireland, near 300 years ago, respecting the inhabitants of the Isle of Portland. *Itin m. f. 50.*

This

houses pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3½d. to 5d.; bacon, 8d.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; oat-meal, 2s. the stone; potatoes, 6d. to 9d. a peck; wheat, 7s. 6d. a bushel; malt, 50s. to 55s. a quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. a quarter; butter, 8d. for 18 oz.; milk, 1d. a pint. The wages of common labourer are from 20d. to 2s. a day, in summer; and 16d. in the winter, or throughout the year, 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals. In this parish there are 22 ale-houses, (8 of which sell wine;) and four Friendly Societies, containing, together, 190 members.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. an acre, on an average about £1. 1s. Most of the land belonging to this town lies in 2 large common fields, which are fallowed and cropped alternately: in several parts of these common fields there are large tracts of waste land, upon which a great number of poor people summer each a cow, which in winter go at large in these fields. The Poor complain heavily of the farmers, saying, "That they encroach on their property;" and the farmers say, "That the Poor take the opportunity of eating their corn with their cattle." Tithes are here taken in kind. The land-tax amounts to £356. 16s.; and is about 1s. 3d. in the pound.

Donations, of the annual value of about £100. are distributed amongst such Poor of this parish as do not receive parochial aid. Here is an hospital or alms-house, in which apartments are provided for 12 decayed widows; besides which, a pension of £3. 7s. and 7 pecks of coal, is given to each of them annually.

In 1791 a new house of industry was erected, which cost £700; towards the payment of which, £260. (which arose from the sale of a house, and a piece of land, belonging to the parish,) were paid, the remaining debt is to be discharged by annual instalments of £50. from the farmer of the 1000, till the whole debt is discharged. The house is not erected on a good plan; the only entrance to the house, yard, &c. is through a door not

This custom still continues, as well as another of using pig-dung, instead of fire, in winter, when the ice is rowing; rather comic, couplet, has become proverbial—

In the life of Portland, in fam'd Dorsetshire,

The pigs sh— for fire, and the cow, sh— for

4 feet wide, and only 8 feet high, which is very inconvenient for the taking in of hay, or bringing out manure, &c : the stair-case is narrow and steep ; there are no regular working rooms, or detached apartments for the reception of the sick. There is one large lodging-room for the men, and another for the women, each containing 14 beds, which are partitioned from each other by deal boards at each end, and on one side : the view of a sick neighbour is thereby, in a great measure, obstructed ; but, to a feeling mind, the sense of hearing must frequently convey very disagreeable ideas ; the smell must, also, be frequently offensive : yet, upon the whole, and under all these unpleasant circumstances, the house is kept as clean as it well can be. The gentlemen of this town are now aware of the inconvenience of trusting, to inexperienced people, the execution of a project of this importance, and seem to be convinced that the advantages derived from houses of industry are very inconsiderable.

The present farmer of the poor house of industry, is a woolcomber and manufacturer of worsted ; he employs some of the Poor in combing wool, spinning and knitting worsted, and some in common labour out of the house : he says, that he provides places for those boys and girls who do not like his business. At present, there are 39 Paupers in the house ; consisting of 15 children, (under 12 years of age,) 9 men, and 15 women. The farmer adds, that not more than 8 or 9 people are constantly employed : the others are either young children, old, or infirm ; or are engaged in attending their sick companions in other necessary offices in the house. The farmer of the Poor pays, at this time, about 22s. a week to 28 poor people out of the house, and about £65. a year to the families of 5 militia-men serving for this parish ; and he is at the expence of all necessary medicinal assistance.

Bill of Fare used in this Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk, or water-gruel, and 6 oz. of bread.	Flour puddings, butcher's meat, bread, broth, and potatoes, or greens.	Bread and milk.
Monday,	Bread and broth	Milk, or cheese, and bread.	6 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheese or butter, with beer.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Thursday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplings and treacle sauce.	Bread and milk.

Small

Small beer is allowed at every dinner and supper, when cheese is used: those, who work out of the house, have often cold meat allowed them for dinner on bread-and-milk days. On meat-days about 28 lbs. of meat are boiled for 40 people.

About £100. being the amount of several donations, are annually distributed amongst such Poor as are not otherwise chargeable to the parish.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Annual Disbursements, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the pound,		
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1774	88	69	224	12	0	1	0	There was a common Poor-house in these years.
1775	87	71	280	18	0	1	3	
1776	101	61	340	0	0	1	5	
1777	97	75	401	10	0	1	8	In these years a woollen manufacture was carried on in the house: but from the unskillfulness of the directors, it proved unsuccessful.
1778	99	85	314	19	0	1	4	
1779	93	55	488	13	0	2	0	
1780	99	96	270	1	0	1	1	In these years, the Poor and Poor-house were let to a manufacturer.
1781	100	83	302	3	0	1	2	
1782	94	75	506	1	0	2	0	In these years, the house was under the direction of a hired maker, who was not much acquainted with the manufacturing business.
1783	87	155	459	6	0	1	9	
1784	109	121	439	5	0	1	9	
1785	103	98	441	19	0	1	9	In these years, the Poor, work-house, furniture, &c. were let to a woollen-manufacturer, who sustained every expence relative to the Poor in this parish, (law costs excepted,) and employed the Poor as he pleased, and had their earnings.
1786	101	83	369	8	0	1	5	
1787	121	80	402	0	0	1	5½	
1788	92	73	372	12	0	1	5	
1789	111	128	376	17	0	1	5	
1790	112	13	399	18	0	1	5	
1791	127	68	431	16	0	1	5½	
1792	133	67	394	8	0	1	5	
1793	142	64	399	18	0	1	5	
1794	117	134	798	17	0	2	8	The Poor were not let this year.
1795	—	—	510	2	0	1	9	The Poor, and house, &c. let this year, as before.

It must be noticed, that, in 1782, about £70. which were paid for the erection of a new building belonging to the parish, are included in the disbursements

ments

ments of that year: in that, and the subsequent years, are likewise included the different sums of money paid to the constables, which the contractors for the Poor, &c. are obliged to pay out of the above sums; the money paid on that occasion is various, of late it has amounted to about £25. a year. It is worthy of remark, that, in 1794, when the Poor were managed by the parish-officers, the expence was double of what it was the year before, when they were farmed.

June, 1795.

S P I L S B Y.

THE parish of Spilsby contains, by estimation, 1200 acres. By an account of the population, taken 3 years ago, the number of inhabitants was found to be 850. They are, chiefly, common tradesmen, shop-keepers, farmers, and labourers. 121 houses pay the window-tax; and about 50 are exempted. There is no manufacture of consequence in the parish, and only 1 Friendly Society.

The wages of common labourers, without diet, are about 1s. a day in winter; and 2s. in summer. In harvest, men receive 2s. 6d. a day; and instances are not wanting of 6s. and 7s. a day being earned at that season. The women have very little employment at home, except in taking care of their family. A few endeavour to get work in washing, and in assisting at public-houses, (of which there are 9 in the parish,) and receive from 6d. to 8d. a day.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d. and 4½d.; bacon, 8d.; butter, 6d.; potatoes, 5d. and 6d. the peck; milk, ½d. the pint, wheat, 63s. to 70s. the qr.; oats, 28s. the qr.; barley, 42s. the qr.; malt, 52s. the qr.; coals, 1s. 6d. the bushel.

The labouring people are not very thrifty, or parsimonious in their diet; and, consequently, often very poor. Tea, milk, and potatoes, are much used; to which are added, butter, and butcher's meat, whenever they can possibly be obtained.

The high-ways are maintained by statute labour, without a Rate. The average rent of land is about 24s. an acre. The land-tax amounts to

£ 151.

£ 151. 2s. 4d. The greatest part of the parish belongs to Lord Gwydir, who is likewise impropiator of the great tithes. His tenants pay no tithes; from other farmers, a small modus is collected.

The inhabitants of Spilsby are, principally, of the Established Religion. A small number, however, of Methodists, have a congregation in the town.

At the conclusion of the American war, the Rates in this parish were so high, and the poverty of the labouring classes in this part of the county of Lincoln so great, that the Magistrates for the southern division of Lindsey were induced to publish orders for purchasing materials, providing proper places to set the Poor to work in, and teaching all poor children in the district to knit before they were six, and to spin before they were nine years of age. Towards the end of the year 1783, these laudable views were much assisted by the establishment of a Society, for the promotion of industry, by distributing premiums, in various articles of cloathing, amongst such children, of certain ages and descriptions, within the district, as should, within a given time, produce the greatest quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the best quality. To carry this project into execution, the parishes within the district were to subscribe a sum equal to one per cent of their last year's Poor's Rates; and individuals, within the district, to subscribe 5s. each annually. From these funds, and several private benefactions, schools were soon provided in the several parishes in the division, for the instruction of children in the spinning of jersey: and premiums have been, since, annually distributed among the most industrious, who were farther distinguished by the appellation of King, or Queen, of the spinners of their district; innocent devices to encourage industry: which, if they animate the Poor, as much as ribbons and garters stimulate the Rich, to active and honest exertion, must render it desirable that the titles of royalty should grace the brow of every industrious cottage child in the kingdom.

In the year 1780 the Society established a dyer and hot-presser, at Louth.

From a full account of the proceedings of the Society, published a few years ago, at Louth, it appears that between January 1786 and the middle of 1790, 222 knitting premiums were distributed, for which the number of candidates were 400 children, all under eight years of age. The following is an account of the number of premiums adjudged to spinners,

of

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of the number of candidates, and of their earnings, in the two trial months each year, during the above period.

1786. 150 candidates for 103 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 464 grofs, 8 dozen, 11 hanks; worth £ 139. 8s.

N. B. A grofs is 12 dozen hanks; a hank is 7 lees, and one lee 80 yards.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat more than 4d. Average of their ages, eleven years four months.

1787. 128 candidates for 90 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 398 grofs, 2 dozen, 8 hanks; worth £ 119. 9s. 4d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat above 4½d. Average of their ages, eleven years five months.

1788. 142 candidates for 105 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 460 grofs, 2 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 138. 1s. 2½d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was 4½d. Average of their ages, ten years eleven months.

1789. 136 candidates for 101 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 505 grofs, 3 dozen; worth £ 150. 16s. 6d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat more than 5d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

1790. 112 candidates for 70 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 438 grofs, 10 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 131. 13s. 2½d.

A candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was 5½d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

The spinning schools are now wholly laid aside; and the opinions of well informed men on the subject, with respect to their utility, are extremely various. Many persons thought that schools, conducted on the plan proposed by the Society of Industry, were not only expensive to the parish, but detrimental to the children themselves; for, by being so long confined to a sedentary employment, at an early period of life, they were often

often rendered puny and weak; and at the age of 12 or 13, when they ought to go out to service with the farmers, or become apprentices, they were so extremely ignorant of every thing, except spinning, that it was a long time before they could be of any service to their masters; besides which, the great and sudden change of employment was often injurious to the children. Others were, and are, of opinion, that, had the Society been properly encouraged, and the spinning schools continued, the country would, ultimately, have been much benefited, the rates considerably reduced, and the children of the Poor rendered serviceable members of the State, from being trained, by constant and orderly employment, to virtue and industry. The unfavourable opinion formed of these parish working schools, although, perhaps, originating, with some, from prejudice, was, it may be presumed, in many, the result of fair conviction, that the inconveniencies would, ultimately, more than counterbalance the benefits of such institutions; for it cannot be supposed, that either gentlemen or farmers should be inclined to discountenance a system, from which there was any probability of their interests being essentially promoted, by a reduction of the Poor's Rate. The experience, however, of 8 years, has proved, that, although schools of industry may flourish for a while, under the active zeal of their first promoters, yet, when, after a few years trial, they are left to the superintendence of less interested administrators, they dwindle into the ordinary state of parish poor-houses.

A poor-house has existed for several years at Spilby, and to it are sent such Poor as do not receive relief at their own homes. They are under the direction of a worsted manufacturer, who lives in the work-house, and, by an agreement made last Easter, provides cloaths and other necessaries for every one the parish sends thither; for which he is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for each person, together with their earnings; these, however, are very inconsiderable. There are in the house, at present, 8 children, under 12 years of age; one man and woman, each about 70 years old; and a woman, 35 years of age; four of the children are bastards. The overseers also pay 28s. weekly to 14 out pensioners, most of whom have families; to 2 militia men's families, 6s. a week; and to several others, occasional relief. Amongst the weekly pensioners 6 bastards are included. Before the Poor were contracted for, 5 guineas a year and victuals were allowed to a person who superintended the work-house. An apothecary

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

was also paid £ 6. a year for his attendance on the Poor. The house is a good building, but much out of repair: it is not kept so clean as it ought to be: the beds are filled with feathers, and well provided with covering. The present undertaker is bound to observe the following table of diet:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk or broth.	Beef, mutton, or pork.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk pottage.	Bullocks' or sheep's heads.	Bread, cheese, and milk.
Wednesday,	Broth.	Light dumplings.	Bread and cheese.
Thursday,	Milk pottage.	As Sunday.	As Tuesday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese, puddings, or dumplings.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Broth.	Puddings, or dumplings.	Ditto.

From Lady-day to Michaelmas, the Poor, in the house, rise at 6 in the morning, and go to rest at 9 at night: the doors are shut at half past 8.

From Michaelmas-day to Lady-day, they rise at 8 in the morning, and go to rest at 8 at night: the doors are shut at 6 o'clock in the evening.

This parish, on an average, grants about 4 or 5 certificates in a year, and has about 1 removal in the same time; a contested removal seldom occurs above once in 10 years.

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

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1720	—	—	59	4	6	1	2
1721	—	—	69	16	7	1	4
1722	—	—	50	8	6	1	3
1723	—	—	55	8	8	1	3
1740	—	—	59	16	11	1	0
1760	—	—	104	8	3	1	6
1766	—	—	85	5	8½	1	0
1774	24	16	160	5	9	2	1
1775	33	17	181	10	10½	2	6
1776	16	10	191	15	0	2	1
1777	28	19	183	14	5½	2	0
1778	27	20	179	5	10¾	1	10

Years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—SPILSBY.

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Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1779	21	12	244	11	3	2	7
1780	20	27	195	5	8½	2	0
1781	29	19	269	3	8	3	0
1782	26	18	233	1	8	2	4
1783	28	13	270	0	3½	3	0
1784	27	27	175	14	3½	1	9
1785	25	15	222	8	5	2	9
1786	33	14	198	13	9½	2	5
1787	19	12	165	14	8½	2	0
1788	23	22	174	0	10	2	1
1789	29	18	164	18	11	2	0
1790	23	17	194	3	9	2	3
1791	32	13	176	9	9½	2	0
1792	25	14	136	19	0	1	8
1793	25	16	187	0	7	2	0
1794	26	14	205	5	2½	2	2
1795	—	—	244	15	11	2	8

The rent of a few houses, amounting to £ 30. a year, is annually given to poor house-keepers, who receive no parochial aid. The same benefactor, who bequeathed these houses to the Poor, also founded a school, for the education of 15 poor children, with a salary to the master. A Sunday school is established in this town, for 50 scholars.

June, 1795.

S W I N E S H E A D.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4400 acres; and 1550 inhabitants; consisting of a few shop-keepers, publicans, tradesmen, and mechanics; the rest are farmers, and labourers. The parishioners are principally of the Church of England; but a small congregation of Methodists have a

chapel here. 166 houses pay the commutation-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d. to 5½d; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d., butter, 7d. or 7½d; potatoes, 4d. a cask, wheat, £8. 10s. the quarter, barley, £1. 16s. the quarter; malt, £2. 12s. the quarter; flour, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; milk, ½d. the pint, but little is sold, as the farmers mostly stock their pastures with sheep. The Poor use much tea, and water-pottage; the latter is made of water, oatmeal, onions, salt, and pepper, with the addition of butter, when it can be procured. Labourers' wages, in winter, are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a day; and in summer, 2s. a day, without victuals. In harvest, from 3s. to 4s. a day, and sometimes, considerably more. Women receive 1s. or 1s. 2d. a day, for weeding corn; but in winter they have little or no employ, except in spinning jersey, or worsted, in which the earnings are so extremely low that scarcely one person in ten will apply to it. It is generally remarked, that the poor people, in these extensive fens, are mostly sluggish, and have an aversion to industry; whether this circumstance in any degree accounts for the general dislike of Mr. Bouyer's plan, of schools of industry, I shall not pretend to determine.

In this parish there are 10 ale-houses, 3 of which sell wine. There is no Friendly Society in the parish. The rent of land, upon an average, is about 20s. or 21s. an acre. Farms are from £10. to £200. a year, but mostly from £40. to £100. a year. When the fens were divided, about 27 years ago, a quantity of land was given in lieu of all tithes. The land-tax amounts to £470. 12s. The Poor have been farmed for more than 20 years back: the farmer finds a house for such Paupers as are willing to come into it; and the parish furnishes it with beds, filled with chaff, and bedding: at present, only 5 Paupers are in the house; viz. a shoe-maker, 46 years of age, (who is deaf and dumb); an old woman, and 3 bastard children, who are from 6 to 9 years of age. The regular weekly out-pensioners are as follow:

	s.	d.
1 A labourer's widow, and 4 children, who received 6s. a week in winter; now	-	-
2 A tailor's ditto, aged 70;	-	-
3 A labourer's ditto, aged 68;	-	-
	4	0

			s.	d.
4	A labourer's widow, aged 30, and 1 child;	-	-	1 6
5	A lame man, aged 28;	-	-	1 0
6	A woman and 2 children, in Lincoln hospital;	-	-	2 0

Besides these, there are some who receive casual relief; and, in general, it must be considered, that, at this season, the Poor are most easily maintained, from the work which they can procure in the fields. The farmer of the Poor, this year, is to receive £130. for which he agrees to support the Poor belonging to this parish with food: the parish-officers are to furnish cloaths, pay the doctor's bills; (which may amount to £ 20. a year;) and to be at all expences of meetings, journies, removals, appeals, and the maintenance of casual Poor who do not belong to the parish; also to give occasional relief to indigent parishioners, as it was thought the farmer had too hard a bargain for some years past: his allowance last year was £ 120.

A subscription, made here last winter, for the necessitous, amounted to £ 50.: upon the whole, the Poor are well supported in this parish. Several donations, charities, or doles, amounting to about £ 60. a year, are annually distributed among poor house-keepers. Here is also a charity school for the education of 25 poor children. Certificates are granted and received, without scruple. There are about 3 removals from this parish in a year; an appeal scarcely happens once in 7 years.

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

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.
			£.	s.	d.	
1774	57	36	188	16	9½	
1775	55	47	181	11	11½	
1776	4	48	155	14	0½	
1777	63	44	152	17	11¼	
1778	60	105	184	16	5½	s. d.
1779	49	73	236	5	1½	0 10
1780	59	45	225	4	11	0 11
1781	46	51	279	7	5	— —
1782	59	44	222	17	4	1 0
1783	64	64	239	16	3	— —
1784	54	67	314	19	8½	1 4

Years.

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Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	68	59	287	11	1½	1	2
1786	43	42	247	3	10½	1	2
1787	52	29	231	19	10¾	1	2
1788	50	37	244	8	0¾	1	0
1789	65	53	349	7	7¼	1	6
1790	64	45	207	7	8¼	1	5
1791	56	48	241	3	0½	—	—
1792	73	41	242	13	6¼	1	1
1793	67	46	378	2	1½	1	6
1794	67	57	321	9	7	1	4

The accounts for the last year, ending at Easter 1795, are not yet passed, or inserted in the book: assessments were that year 1s. 3d. in the pound, and were said to be on the rack or net rent. Exclusive of the above disbursements, a sum is paid to the constables, which amounts annually to about £ 35.

According to the Returns made to Parliament,			£.	s.	d.
The Expenses for the Poor in	1776	were	172	8	5
The Assessments in	1783		225	11	11
	in 1784		332	8	11
	in 1785		296	14	10

June, 1795.

TATTERSHALL. ●

TATTERSHALL is a small market-town, in which there is no manufacture: a great proportion of the inhabitants are farmers; a few mechanics and shop-keepers; the rest are chiefly labourers. The population has not varied much for the last 20 years. 50 houses pay the commutation-tax; the number of those exempted could not be obtained. The prices of provisions here are nearly similar to those at Spilsby. There are 4 ale-houses, but no Friendly Society in Tattershall. The land-tax amounts to

£ 144. 28. 6d. a year. The Poor receive an allowance at their own houses of about 28. a week, each. Very little information could be obtained respecting them : the parish-officers would not permit the parish-books to be inspected ; but furnished the following extract of the Rate on the net rental, and the amount of the Assessments for the last 21 years.

Years.	Assessment			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	77	0	0	1	8
1775	91	15	0	2	1
1776	138	1	6	3	0
1777	113	0	0	2	6
1778	100	3	8	2	3
1779	97	15	2	2	2
1780	110	0	0	2	3
1781	130	0	0	2	10
1782	105	1	8	2	4
1783	90	15	9	2	0
1784	152	15	4	3	5
1785	137	10	0	3	0
1786	110	6	0	2	3
1787	85	11	2½	1	11
1788	82	10	1	1	11
1789	100	1	1	2	3
1790	109	10	0	2	5
1791	166	0	0	3	8
1792	153	0	0	3	5
1793	169	14	6	3	9
1794 [#]	174	0	0	3	10
1795 Easter	177	8	6	3	10

I much doubt the correctness of these extracts. According to the Returns made to Parliament,

		£.	s.	d.
The Expenses for the Poor in 1776	were	129	4	11
The Assessments in 1783		181	1	0
# in 1784		158	2	3
in 1785		127	5	0

June, 1795.

WILLOUGHBY.

THIS parish contains 5647 acres, of which 536 are common-field. The inhabitants are almost all agricultural labourers: their number, by an enumeration taken in 1788, was found to be as follows:

		59 married couple	118
		single men -	10
		single women -	11
Children at home with their parents -	{	boys - -	61
		girls - -	73
Servants	{	men - -	18
		women - -	19
		boys - -	19
		girls - -	10
		inmates - -	39
		Total inhabitants -	<hr/> 378

There is here a small congregation of Methodists. 41 houses pay the commutation tax. - There are 2 ale-houses in the parish, but no Friendly Society. Wages in husbandry are from 20d. to 2s. a day, without victuals; in hay and corn harvest, wages are mostly 3s. or 4s. a day. Most of the land here is in sheep pasture; the average rent of land is about 9s. or 10s. an acre. Corn land, of every description, pays 6s. an acre, composition for tithe; grass, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. an acre: the average is about 1s. 6d. an acre. The land-tax raised produces £184.

The Poor have an allowance at home; there are, at present, 14 weekly pensioners, chiefly old labourers and widows, who receive £1. 1s. a week; one militia-man's family is allowed 3s. a week: the rest of the money raised by the Poor's Rates is paid, at the discretion of the officers, for coals, house-rents, repairing houses for the Poor, &c. The overseer receives

ceives 4 guineas, as an annual salary : upon an average, about 2 certificates have been annually granted for some years back : about 1 removal occurs every three years : no person can recollect a contested one.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Disbursements on account of the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.		
1774	7	6			
1775	10	5			
1776	6	5			
1777	7	8	ending at Easter	£.	s. d.
1778	17	6		169	10 4½
1779	11	7		216	16 6
1780	11	15		206	8 6
1781	9	21		195	12 0½
1782	8	9		190	18 4½
1783	12	12		180	17 11
1784	6	5		220	15 6½
1785	9	9		257	18 10½
1786	15	7		251	0 6½
1787	6	12		266	16 11½
1788	11	8		266	12 2½
1789	10	9		249	6 9
1790	10	6		227	12 6½
1791	5	4		211	1 7½
1792	14	5		223	8 9
1793	6	16		304	1 4
1794	10	8		229	16 9½
1795	—	—		232	17 10½
				241	3 1

In the above disbursements is included the money paid towards the county stock ; it is generally from £ 15. to £ 20. a year. In the last year's expenditure £ 24. are included, which were paid towards hiring a man for the Navy. The assessment was raised at 2s. in the pound.

PARISHIAL REPORTS.

The parish of Willoughby is situated in the district of Alford, one of the four districts, in which the schools of industry were introduced. Several poor children from Willoughby, have been successful competitors for the spinning and knitting premiums, which are distributed every spring. The following list of premiums, appointed to be distributed in the year 1795, and of the regulations, and conditions, imposed on the candidates, is copied, verbatim, from a paper published by the general committee of the Society of Industry, at the close of the year 1794.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the best Spinners of Jersey.

FIRST RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waistcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Three shirts and stocks	Two shifts, two pair of sleeves, two cape
Three pair of stockings	Gown, quilted and flannel petticoat
Two pair of shoes	Stays
Pair of buckles	One white apron
Two pocket handkerchiefs	One check ditto
Hat	Two pair of stockings
Medal, No. 1.	One pair of shoes and buckles
	Two pocket handkerchiefs
	Two neck ditto
	Medal, No. 1.

To each of the four first of their respective districts will also be given a pair of knit worsted gloves.

SECOND RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waistcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Shirt	Gown and durant petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 2.	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 2.

THIRD RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Shirt	Hat and ribband
Breeches	Gown and woolsey petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 3.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 3.

FOURTH

FOURTH RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Breeches	Hat and ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Handkerchief	Pocket ditto
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 4.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 4.

FIFTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 5	Stockings
	Shoes
	Medal, No. 5.

SIXTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 6	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 6.

SEVENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 7.	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 7.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the best Knitters.

EIGHTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Check apron
Hat	Stockings and shoes
Medal, No. 8.	Medal, No. 8.

NINTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Stockings and shoes
Medal, No. 9.	Medal, No. 9.

TENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Shoes	Ribband, shoes
Medal, No. 10.	Medal, No. 10.

Regulations and Conditions to be observed by the Candidates for the Premiums above mentioned.

- 1, FIVE sets of premiums, each consisting of ten premiums of the respective rates above described, will be adjudged, at one meeting, to be held at Alford, in the course of the next Spring; and the distribution of the said fifty premiums shall be at Alford, in the beginning of May next: the successful candidates from other districts being paid their travelling expences in the same manner as heretofore.
- 2, All the spinners of subscribing parishes shall be admitted candidates for any of the above premiums, without any distinction of districts.
- 3, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the first-rate premiums, who shall not, within the months of December 1794, and January 1795, have spun 40 dozen of hanks.
- 4, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the second or third rate premiums, who shall not, within the time above limited, have spun thirty-six dozen of hanks.
- 5, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the inferior rates of premiums, who shall not, within the time above limited, have spun twenty-four dozen of hanks.
- 6, No candidate, who shall have been a spinner more than three years, shall be capable of receiving a premium of a fourth, or any lower rate, in preference to any qualified candidate, who shall only be in the first or second year of spinning; unless such senior spinner shall have thirty dozen, clear of all deductions.
- 7, No one parish shall be allowed to receive two, either of the first, second, or third-rate premiums, to the prejudice of any qualified candidate of another parish.
- 8, Every candidate, who shall be convicted before the committee, of having been employed in jersey-spinning, during the time above limited, before seven o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, shall be set aside, and forfeit every chance of a premium.
- 9, Where spinning-houses or rooms are provided, the work is expected to be all reeled by the teacher or overlooker, or at least under his or her immediate inspection.

10, Where

- 10, Where no such house or room is provided, the work of all the candidates within the same hamlet or parish, must be brought to be reeled by some one person, who must be authorised, under the hand of a trustee of this Society; and it is hereby requested of every trustee, not to appoint, (unless in case of absolute necessity, and where they are well satisfied of the good character of the party,) the parent or near relation of any of the candidates to be the reeler of any such hamlet or parish.
- 11, All spinners, not employed in schools, and intending to become candidates for any of the premiums of this Society, must, at least ten days before the beginning of the trial months, give notice of such their intentions to some trustee of this Society, residing in or near their parish, and request him to appoint a reeler as aforesaid.
- 12, At the time of making the general returns of the work done in the trial months, complaint may be entered, by the employers, or any other person, against any of the candidates, for coarse or bad spinning; and such complaints will be referred to the consideration of the respective district committees, against the time of adjudication.
- 13, At the said adjudication meetings, a sample of the wool given to spin, and three or more pounds of the jersey complained of, must be laid before the committee, who will compare the jersey with the produce of such candidate's spinning in the hour's trial, and with the report of the examiner, and determine accordingly; provided that where any complaint shall be entered, the employer shall not be the examiner.
- 14, All the jersey spun in subscribing parishes, during the time above-mentioned, must go to and from the spinner, through the hands of the overseer of the poor, or some person of good character specially appointed by him, or some trustee of this Society, for that purpose. and such jersey must be ticketed with the name of the spinner, by such overseer or deputy, or by the teacher, reeler, or overlooker.
- 15, The person, who reels, is expected to make affidavit of the truth of the tickets, if required.
- 16, The overseer of every parish where there are any candidates for jersey-spinning premiums, or some other person of reputable character in the same parish, must, on the first day of February next, or eight days after, produce to one of the trustees of this Society, a return of the candidates

candidates in such parish, who shall have performed, within the two trial months, the quantities of jersey above specified; which trustee is hereby desired to examine and sign such return, and to direct the same to be forwarded to the reverend Thomas Pennington, treasurer of the Society of Industry at Alford, so that the same may be received on or before Tuesday the 24th day of February next; and in case of failure of transmitting the return to the said treasurer, by the said last day of February, the candidates to lose all chance of the premiums.

- 17, Printed blank forms of such returns will be sent with this paper to every subscribing parish, to be filled up by the minister, parish officers, and principal inhabitants: and to prevent irregular and uncertain returns, notice is hereby given, that no other form will on any account be received.—N. B. A number of such blank forms will also be left in the hands of every distributor, to be delivered gratis to any subscriber who shall apply.
- 18, Whereas a doubt has arisen, whether the mistresses of schools, or any other assistants, may pull twitches or pluckings for the premium spinners, and by the permission of this practice in some schools, and the forbearance of it in others, an undue advantage may be obtained; it is hereby declared, that the pulling twitches or pluckings is part of the candidate's own work, and cannot be suffered to be done by any one else.
- 19, Persons of skill will be employed by the committee, after the 26th day of February 1795, to go round to the qualified candidates, and to see each of them spin for the space of one hour precisely, taking an exact account of the number of hanks, lees, and rounds, belonging to each candidate, in such hour's work; which account, with the produce of such trial, properly ticketed, shall be immediately transmitted to the chairman, to be laid by him before the general committee, and before the several district committees, when they shall meet for the purpose of adjudication.
- 20, The jersey spun before the examiners, shall be of the same wool, that was given to each candidate respectively in the trial months.
- 21, The candidates shall be examined, with the wool of their respective employers; and the examiner shall leave in the hands of the overseer of

of each parish, the price of the wool so spun, for the benefit of the said employers, after the rate of two-pence per ounce.

- 22, No person shall be admitted a candidate for a jersey-spinning premium, above the age of seventeen; if a sufficient number of candidates under that age shall appear.
- 23, No candidate for a knitting premium shall be admitted above eight years old; and the trial of candidates shall be made during the sitting of the adjudication committee, as usual.
- 24, If, at the knitting trial, ten country children shall appear as candidates, the whole number of, 15 premiums shall be adjudged: but if a smaller number of country candidates should attend, then it shall be at the option of the adjudging committee to reduce those premiums to any number not less than eight.—N. B. By country children are here meant, those of any subscribing parish not belonging to the parish of Alford.
- 25, It will be a qualification indispensably required of all the candidates, to be able to answer every question in the Church catechism, without hesitation; and whereas great default hath been made in this condition, it is ordered by the committee, that the spinning candidates shall be asked their catechism in the morning of the distribution day, and before the procession, and that any gross deficiency shall immediately be reported to the committee, which shall thereupon order the medal, and such other part of the deficient candidate's premium as shall be thought proper, to be detained until such candidate shall be perfect in saying the catechism.
- 26, Every premium will be open, not only to the parish Paupers, or their children, but also to all such persons, and their children, who subsist chiefly by their manual labour, provided that they submit their work to be weekly taken account of by the overseer of their parish, and go through all such other examinations as are above specified, or may hereafter be appointed by the committee.
- 27, Any person discovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or false pretences, shall, upon proving such fraud, to the satisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium so attempted to be gained, if the success of such fraud shall be prevented

by the discovery; and if the fraud is fully proved, but too late for prevention, the discoverer shall, nevertheless, be handsomely rewarded, and the person or persons guilty of such fraud shall be prosecuted according to law, and be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragements, given by this Society.

The above premiums, and the conditions thereof, were settled and agreed upon, at a general committee of the Society of Industry, held at Alford on Friday the 19th day of September 1794. R. G. BOUYER, Chairman.

June, 1795.

L I N C O L N.

SOME years ago, the gentlemen of several parishes in, and adjoining to the city of Lincoln, purchased a house, very well situated for the purpose for which it was intended; and, after undergoing several necessary alterations, it was opened for the reception of Paupers. At first, a certain sum per head was paid for the maintenance of each person; but this having been found to be productive of great inconvenience, an association was formed of several parishes in and near the city, about four years ago. It was agreed to pay the proprietors of the house a certain rent, for receiving all such Poor as should be sent thither; and that the house, and out-poor expences, should be paid out of the general stock; towards which, each parish is bound to contribute the average of their annual expenditure for five years preceding the union. This average is divided into 4 quarterly payments; but the result of the institution has been such, that, hitherto, seldom more than 3 of the quarterly sums have been called for in one year; and, consequently, a reduction of one fourth of the average rates has been effected: besides which, there is now a surplus in hand, amounting to £400. with which it is proposed to defray the expences of an intended application to Parliament, for an Act to incorporate the united parishes, and to make some additional improvements in the work-house.

At

At present, the Union consists of 19 small parishes. The number in the house is, 40 males, and 41 females; of which, 30 are children, under 12 years of age; and 25, above 60. They are chiefly employed within doors, in spinning flax and wool; and in making stockings, and other cloaths, &c. The worsted spinners earn about £25. a year. The house is kept clean. its situation is very healthy. Of 4 Paupers, who died last year, 3 were above 80 years of age.

The following is a statement of the expences of the house for three years:

From 18th May 1792, to 11th May 1793				From May 1793 to May 1794				From May 1794 to May 1795						
1793														
	£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d			
Butcher	-	64	6	2	Butcher	70	12	11	Butcher	-	74	10	5½	
Baker	-	115	8	0	Baker	-	16	11	1	Baker	-	130	16	7
Brewer	-	28	15	9	Brewer	-	24	1	9	Brewer	-	28	6	7½
Milk	-	57	9	0	Milk	-	56	9	1	Milk	-	57	1	0
Cheese	-	5	11	2	Cheese	-	31	17	7	Cheese	-	11	11	10½
Meat and draper	-	67	15	6½	Groceries	-	33	7	11	Groceries	-	37	14	2½
Shenaker	-	19	3	2	Oatmeal	-	5	19	0	Oatmeal	-	5	15	1
Furniture	-	4	16	9	Vegetables	-	20	10	9½	Potatoes	-	12	7	6½
Cheese	-	20	5	10½	Tulor	-	5	6	11	Tulor	-	5	0	7½
Groceries	-	39	14	5	Mercer and draper	-	42	5	0½	Mercer and draper	-	41	14	11½
Oatmeal	-	1	16	0	Shoes	-	21	15	11	Shoes	-	23	1	3
Vegetables	-	10	9	2	Furniture	-	3	0	2	Furniture	-	2	15	9½
Funerals	-	18	5	10	Funerals	-	7	10	6	Funerals	-	5	13	2
Sundries	-	33	9	8	Sundries	-	2	0	1	Sundries	-	17	7	5
Repairs	-	17	9	2½	Repairs	-	20	15	5	Repairs	-	61	10	0½
Apothecary, midwife, &c.	-	22	12	8	Coals	-	50	8	7	Coals	-	32	12	2
Grains and faggots	-	46	15	11½	Apothecary, &c.	-	45	15	4	Apothecary, &c.	-	20	16	6
Rent, salaries, &c.	-	92	15	11	Rent, salaries, &c.	-	95	17	5½	Rent, salaries, &c.	-	99	2	6
Paid to out paupers	-	102	6	2½	Paid to out paupers	-	59	0	4	Paid to out paupers	-	41	18	10½
Total	-	£769	16	3½	Total	-	£735	15	1½	Total	-	£754	3	3½

Average number of Paupers in the house this year not precisely known, supposed to have been about 85

Average number of Paupers this year was 80

Average number of Paupers this year was 81

Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sunday,	Milk pottage	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c	Mashed potatoes
Monday,	Ditto	Bread, cheese, and beer	Bread, cheese, and beer
Tuesday,	Ditto	Pease pottage, or boiled beef	Ditto
Wednesday,	Ditto	Same as Sunday	Same as Sunday
Thursday,	Ditto	Rice milk, and bread	Same as Monday
Friday,	Ditto	Beef, and stewed potatoes	Ditto
Saturday,	Ditto	Bread, cheese, and beer	Ditto

The city of Lincoln contains about 5000 inhabitants. The Poor's Rates vary from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental. In the neighbouring farming country they are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound. The land-tax in Lincoln is from 9d. to 2s. in the pound.

May, 1795.

MIDDLESEX.

EALING.

THE parish of Ealing forms nearly a regular oblong, of 3 miles and a half by 2 miles; and, consequently, contains about 4480 acres, of which 1560 are grass-land; about 1220 arable; about 250 are cultivated by market gardeners; and about 70 are common: the remainder is laid out in roads, private gardens, pleasure grounds, &c. The inhabitants are gentlemen, shop-keepers, gardeners, labourers, and of such other descriptions as are usually found in a village within seven miles of London. From the average number of births during the last 10 years, the population may be estimated at between 4000 and 5000 souls. No accurate conclusions can be drawn from the burials, as they include many parish children that have been sent from the London parishes to be nursed at Ealing. The number of houses rated to the window, or commutation-tax, appears, from the Surveyor's books, to be 355; and the number exempted, 33¹. 49 houses have above 25 windows each. There are 38 ale-houses in this parish.

* The total of these two numbers is 388; which, when compared with the baptisms and burials, appears to be much too low for the whole number of houses in the parish. Upon examining the Rate book, in which every house paying to, and exempted from, parochial taxes, is accurately set down, the number of houses in the parish was found to be 729; which, multiplied by 5¹ inhabitants to a house, gives a population of 4009 souls.

The price of provisions is much the same here, as in the metropolis. A garden labourer can earn 10s. a week, all the year round; and 3s. a day, by piece-work.

The price of agricultural labour here, and in most parts of Middlesex, (near the metropolis,) is as follows:

Mowers of grass receive from	3s. to	6s.	an acre.
Mowers of oats and barley	3s. to	4s.	ditto.
Reaping wheat, including binding and shocking	10s. to	12s.	ditto.
Hoeing turnips	10s. to	12s.	ditto.
Threshing oats, including binding	2s.	6d.	ditto.

Labourers, near London, are paid 18d. or 20d. a day. An able man, however, can earn 2s. a day, both in summer and winter. During the fruit season, a great many women are employed by the market-gardeners in this parish, in gathering, and carrying fruit, pease, &c. to London. Their wages seldom exceed half of what men receive for the same work. A woman is only paid 6d. for carrying a very heavy basket of fruit from Ealing or Brentford to Covent Garden, near 9 miles. They, however, sometimes make two trips in a day. Most of the women, who are thus employed, are Welsh.

The rent of land is from £ 2. to £ 4. an acre. The average rental of the whole parish, it is probable, is now near £ 3. an acre; for, in an estimate, made in 1780, of the amount of the gross rental charged to the Poor in each parish within the hundred of Ossulston, in order to fix their respective quotas towards the sum recovered against the hundred for the damages occasioned by the riots in 1780, the gross rental of Ealing and Old Brentford was stated at £ 10491. The soil is gravel and clay; chiefly the latter, towards the Brentford extremity of the parish, in which there are several considerable brick-kilns. The great tithes are annexed to the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and are now held upon a lease for three lives. A farmer rents them of the lessees of the Rector, for £ 600. a year. The small tithes are compounded for by the Vicar.

From the best information that could be obtained, the number of Friendly Societies in the parish appears to be 9; of which, 3 are in Ealing, properly so called, and 6 in Old Brentford.

The Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a work-house, which belongs to the parish. The following copy of the pensions, ordered to be allowed at a Vestry on the 14th of last May, shews the usual description of out-poor :

“ CROSS HOUSE, EALING, May 14, 1795.

“ AT a public Vestry held this day in pursuance of notice given in the church and chapel, the persons receiving collections of the parish were called over, and their reasons of taking relief were examined, and thereupon the following list was made :

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance.	Occasion of Relief.
		£. s. d.	
May 14, 1795.	Abraham Bartlett	0 1 0	Aged and infirm.
	Soundy's two children	0 5 0	Destitute.
	William Jackson	0 4 0	Paralytic.
	John Ingram	4 qr. loaves	Four children.
	Hannah Hughes	0 2 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Wigley	3 qr. loaves	Five children.
	Stephen Biggins	1 qr. loaf	Old and infirm.
	Ann Fold	0 1 0	Old and infirm.
	William Beazley	{ 0 2 0 } 1 qr. loaf	Old and infirm.
	Mary Dairy	{ 0 1 0 } qr. loaf, and 1 lb. of meat	A widow, old and infirm.
	Mary West	2 qr. loaves	{ Deserted by her husband, and daughter, ill of the dropsy.
	Sarah Hole	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Elizabeth Hedges	0 2 6	{ A widow and 3 children.
	Mary Cook's child	0 1 6	{ Left destitute on the parish, lame and infirm.

MIDDLESEX.—LALING.

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When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance.	Occasion of Relief.
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
May 14, 1796.	Isaac Hannaway	{ 2 qr loaves, 4 lb. of meat }	Five children.
	Jane Hope	0 1 0	{ A child by a former husband.
	Elizabeth Crose, now Merratt	{ 0 1 0 }	{ A child by a former husband.
	Sarah Humphrys	0 1 0	Infirm
	Ann Mazy	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Ann Durham	0 5 6	{ A widow with 3 children.
	Samuel Gilbert	0 1 6	{ A widower, with 3 children.
	Francis Bryant's grand-child	{ 0 1 6 }	Left destitute.
	Jane Mitchell	0 2 6	{ Left destitute by her husband, with 2 children
	Sarah Haywood	0 1 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Terry	0 2 6	Two children, infirm.
	John Blackall	0 3 0	{ Himself and wife, old and infirm.
	Samuel Wheeler	0 2 6	Two children, lame.
	Samuel Coxen	0 3 6	Old and infirm.
	Widow Cranage	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Widow Green	0 2 6	Aged and infirm.
	Charles Yates	3 qr loaves	{ Aged, and in distressed circumstances.
	George Tame	{ 0 2 0 1 qr. loaf }	{ Himself and wife, aged and infirm.
	Elizabeth Howson	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Sarah Ball	0 1 6	{ An illegitimate child by Wm. Butt.
	Amy Carter	0 1 0	Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Ward	0 1 6	Ditto.

Elizabeth

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance.	Occasion of Relief.
		£. s. d.	
May 14, 1796.	Elizabeth Manley	1 qr. loaf	Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Hayley	0 1 0	Infirm, and aged.
	Elizabeth Atlee	0 1 6	Two children.
	John Terry	2 qr. loaves	Infirm, and has 2 children.
	Ann Ware	0 1 6	An illegitimate child.
	Sarah Hope	0 1 0	An orphan child.
	Ann Dean	0 1 0	Two children, and her husband in the militia.
	Thomas Gregory	0 3 0	His wife bed-ridden, and 3 children.
	John Philby	0 3 6	Has 5 children, and is a widower.
	Sarah Sheriff	0 1 0	Elderly and infirm, a widow.
	Widow Hawkins	0 5 0	Four children, and now with child.
	Ann Armitage	0 1 0	For her child.
	Widow Franklyn	0 1 6	Aged, and infirm.
	Elizabeth Render	0 1 6	A widow, with a child.
	Elizabeth Tame	0 2 0	Old, and infirm.

The description of persons sent to the work-house, consists of infirm and aged parishioners, and poor persons, who meet with accidents in passing through the parish. It is a small, inconvenient building, very ill adapted to the purpose to which it is applied. When the house is full, four men sleep in a bed : at present, three men sleep in a bed ; four boys in a bed ; and three women in a bed. The beds are of feathers. The average number of persons in the house, and the annual mortality, may be estimated from the following table :

Table

Table of the Number of Poor in EALING Work-house, and Burials.

Years,		Grown Persons.		Children.		Totals.	Deaths.
		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		
1781	in February	17	36	18	18	89	—
1782	in January	20	42	20	21	103	—
1783	in January	17	37	27	27	108	—
1784	in January	21	44	37	30	132	—
1785	in January	27	51	33	31	142	—
1786	in January	19	46	24	18	107	—
1787	in January	26	43	27	20	120	—
1788	Account confused: the present master came this year.						
1789	in July	12	26	11	11	60	9 about a 7th.
1790	in January	21	50	21	18	110	6 — an 18th.
1791	in January	24	43	8	11	86	14 — a 6th.
1792	in January	24	44	14	12	94	12 — an 8th.
1793	in January	19	41	17	18	95	4 — a 24th.
1794	in January	21	40	18	18	97	15 — a 6th.
1795	in January	27	38	31	22	118	—
1796	in January	28	38	35	25	126	—

Table of Diet in EALING Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheese.	Half a pound of beef, 5th part of a quarter loaf, and a pint of small beer to each person.	Bread and cheese, and a pint of small beer.
Monday,	Broth from the beef of the preceding day.	Milk pottage, 4th part of a quarter loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk pottage.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday.	Suet pudding, 4th part of a quarter loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Tuesday.	Pease soup, 4th part of a quarter loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.

Men, who work out of the house, are allowed, each, a pint of small beer at breakfast. Each person receives 2 ounces of cheese at breakfast and supper. The allowance of small beer to children is only half a pint at each meal. On Easter-day, mutton is served, instead of beef; and, during

two days at Christmas, the Poor in the house are treated with strong beer, and tobacco. The sick, only, are permitted to use tea and sugar.

The men received into the work-house are, chiefly, employed on the common, and in other work out of doors; while they are at work, out of the house, they are allowed each 6d. a week for tobacco money. The boys beat hemp, weave bed ticking and sacks, and make ropes. They are put to work at 5 or 6 years old: a boy, 10 or 11 years old, learns to weave tolerably well in about a month, and weaves a sack worth 2s. 6d. in two days. Many of them run away: the parish provides for others, by sending them to a manufactory, when they are sufficiently skilful. Out of work hours, they are taught to read, by a schoolmaster who attends for the moderate salary of 2s. a month. The women and girls are employed in spinning hemp, and dressing fine flax for sheeting, &c. The children are clothed by the parish. The boys receive a hat and coat, every two years; a waistcoat and breeches, every year; and other articles of dress, as they want them. The flax and hemp manufacture, which is now carried on at the work-house, was set on foot in the beginning of last year. Previous to that period, the Poor in the house were employed in carding wool, making mops, and other trifling articles of woollen, under the superintendence of the man who is now master of the work-house. He and his wife receive, each, £10 a year, besides board and lodging. He says, that, one year, the house cleared from the woollen business, £90. after paying the expence of raw materials, cards, and other machines. From this account, it should seem, that the present manufacture is not likely to prove equally profitable to the parish; for, from the information of the teacher at the manufactory, it appears, that the ropes, lines, sacks, nets, &c. sold between May and December 1794, produced

Raw materials, salary of the teacher, spinning, and other

expences, were

Loss to the parish

The loss this year, (1795,) is likely to be much more considerable, as
hemp

hemp and flax have risen 25 per cent. and the manufactory continues to sell at the old prices.

The following statement, which is copied verbatim from an account presented to the Vestry, appears to me to be worthy of insertion; as, although it is in some particulars rather obscure and unintelligible, it clearly evinces that the parochial manufactory is a losing concern.

State of the Sack Manufactory, March 1794, to 29th of February 1796.

Due to George Burchett for hemp, &c.	£.	s.	d.	Received by Mr. Child for goods sold by Mr. Blackall	£.	s.	d.		
	63	0	9		1	17	7½		
Ditto for utensils, £23. 6s. 10½d.				Received by Mr. Child for goods sold at the work-house, to 24th June 1795	79	15	8½		
Paid by Mr. Child, for hemp, wages, work-people, &c.	174	16	2	Received by Mr. Strudwick, ditto, to 29th February 1796	179	1	12		
Paid by Mr. Strudwick, ditto	180	6	4	Outstanding debts, Feb. 27, 1796	151	1	9		
Due to Messrs. J. Atkinson, and Co.	104	15	2	Stock of goods at the work-house, Feb. 29, 1796	236	2	0		
Cash lost by a boy (J. Hughes)	1	2	2	Stock of goods at Mr. Blackall's, unfold, February 29, 1796	12	0	11½		
A bill due to Messrs. J. Atkinson, paid by Mr. Strudwick	184	13	5	Due from Mr. Blackall, for goods sold	28	14	2½		
				Loss on the trade from 15th March 1794, to 29th February 1796	40	0	0½		
	£	728	14	2		£	728	14	2
The total amount of goods sold, from 15th March 1794, to 29th February 1796						£	440	12	1½
Goods manufactured, but not sold							75	3	1½
					Total of the return	£	515	14	3½

George Burchett expended, March 15th, to May 17th, 1794, as under:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Nicholl's wages	-	8	8	0		
Size, oil, &c.	-	2	11	0		

Mr. C. Child expended, May 1794, to April 9th, 1795:

Thomas Nicholl's wages	-	55	16	0	} 243 16 5
Work-people	-	65	0	5½	
Flour and oil, &c.	-	8	16	9	

Mr. Strudwick expended, April 9, 1795, to February 29, 1796.

Thomas Nicholl's wages	-				} 103 4 2½
Work-people	-				
Flour, oil, &c.	-				

The teacher is allowed 52 guineas a year, and a shilling in the pound on all articles sold. The sacks made here are sold 2d. a piece under the usual price at which they may be purchased in Brentford.

There is a charity school for 20 girls in this parish, and another for 20 boys into which children are admitted between the ages of 6 and 7. They are taught to read and write, and are clothed once a year: at 14 years of age, the girls are sent to service, and the boys put out apprentices with a fee of £5. The following is a list of the principal benefactions to these charities, and to the Poor of the parish in general.

Year		£
1671	Edward Vaughan Esq. gave	20 and 4 s to the Poor
1679	John Bowdler Esq. - - -	6 pence for the good of the parish, &c. £40 for a Lecturer—£20 for the Poor
1723	Mr. and Mrs. Need, a house at Old Brentford - - -	for the Poor there
1685	John Fayrer Esq. gave some ground to the Poor - - -	
1712	Lady Rawlinson - - -	500 for teaching 20 poor girls of the parish
1714	Lad. Desby - - -	500. for a yearly distribution to Poor of Old Brentford, not receiving alms of the parish.
1715	Richard Taylor gave a tenement and malt house, to provide coals annually for 15 poor persons	
1721	Isly Capell—some land in trust for the boys' charity school	
1752	Jonathan Gurnell jun. Esq. by will -	500 to the boys' charity school
1773	Jonathan Gurnell sen. Esq -	200 3 per cents to ditto
1773	Jonathan Gurnell sen. Esq -	500 3 per cents to provide coals for the Poor.
1759	Mrs Elizabeth Barns, the interest of -	400 to 4 widows, annually
1774	Mrs Mary Bertrand, by will -	20. to the girls' charity school.
1777	Rev. P. Courayer, by will -	200 bid out in the purchase of freehold lands for do.
1783	Mrs Martha Sparrow, left by will -	21. 13s to the girls' charity school.
1783	William Adair, Esq. the interest of -	100 for poor widows
1795	Mrs Harman - - -	20. to the girls' charity school.

There are several Sunday schools in this parish.

Very considerable subscriptions were raised, the last and preceding winter, for the relief of the Poor; and brown bread was made, which distressed families were allowed to purchase at a reduced price. I am, however, credibly informed, that many labourers thought the bread so extremely coarse and unpalatable, that they returned the tickets which had been granted

granted them to entitle them to purchase a quartern loaf at $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. although the ordinary price of the wheaten quartern loaf in the baker's shop was at that time near 15d.

A great many children from the parishes of Mary-le-bone and St. George's, Hanover Square, are nursed by the cottagers on Haven Green, and in other parts of this parish. They remain there till 7 or 8 years old. Mary-le-bone parish pays at present 3s. 10d. a week, for a child at the breast; and 3s. 6d. a week, for others.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of EALING.

Year	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1582	9	9	18	15	7	22
1583	19	9	28	10	8	18
1584	19	12	31	12	9	21
1585	8	16	24	7	9	16
1586	16	15	31	10	14	24
1587	19	11	30	18	13	31
1588	10	11	21	6	10	16
1589	30	16	46	13	10	23
1590	16	11	27	12	9	21
1591	14	15	29	23	20	43
1592	12	16	28	22	18	40
1593	—	—	25	—	—	39
1594	—	—	28	—	—	22
1595	—	—	26	—	—	27
1596	—	—	17	—	—	40
1597	—	—	21	A plague year: the Burials in July were 4 August — 12 5 pr. — 14 Oct. — 4		74
1598	—	—	19			23
1599	—	—	37			27
1600	—	—	45			30
1601	—	—	28	—	—	26
1602	—	—	31	—	—	18

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Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1603	—	—	32	In 1603, no burials occur in the Register between 10th of May and 17th of August. This was a plague year: 20 died in 8-pt.—			54
1604	—	—	39				16
1605	—	—	—	In 1604, there is a chasm between 22d May and 11th of Nov. except that one burial occurs on 22d of July.			22
1606	—	—	28	— In 1605, Register wanting —			14
1609	—	—	59	In 1606, there is an interval in the burials, of 2 months between April and July. — In 1609, there is a chasm of 2 months, at the same period of the year. — In 1610, there are no burials in May. — In 1611, March and April are omitted.			27
1610	—	—	40				27 One man, aged 150.
1611	—	—	37				44
1612	—	—	53				39
1613	—	—	43				39
1614	—	—	43				38
1615	—	—	—				38
1616	—	—	—				52
1617	—	—	—				28
1618	—	—	53				19
1619	—	—	46				—
1640	—	—	63				69
1643	—	—	48				—
1644	—	—	54	—	—		51
1645	—	—	63	—	—		76
1677	—	—	53	—	—		61
1685	—	—	60	—	—		82
1688	—	—	82	—	—		97
1689	—	—	100	—	—		113
1704	—	—	70	—	—		87
1707	—	—	87	—	—		102
1708	—	—	80	—	—		93
1709	—	—	84	—	—		121
1715	—	—	105	—	—		81
1725	—	—	121	—	—		123
1740	—	—	90	—	—		153
1760	—	—	113	—	—		131

Marriages.

29

Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Number marked P (Payers) in the Burials	N. of Inf. & Im- matured in the Burials	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1775	86	83	169	77	68	145	—	—	52
1776	75	78	153	67	68	135	—	—	54
1777	72	66	138	99	91	190	—	—	60
1778	74	85	159	78	102	180	—	—	52
1779	75	61	136	67	67	134	—	—	50
1780	64	66	130	93	100	193	—	—	42
1781	90	76	166	134	123	257	—	—	49
1782	72	65	137	79	71	150	—	—	49
1783	66	72	138	95	93	188	—	—	51
1784	68	65	133	86	71	157	44	—	62
1785	84	73	157	95	94	189	62	66	53
1786	66	64	130	104	81	185	49	80	52
1787	67	95	162	63	75	138	43	46	63
1788	82	79	161	77	77	154	43	69	60
1789	79	94	173	64	69	133	40	66	57
1790	76	74	150	85	79	164	48	85	61
1791	76	77	153	80	72	152	37	88	53
1792	78	90	168	80	83	163	35	92	67
1793	97	88	185	83	91	174	52	92	71
1794	85	84	169	107	97	204	66	155	57
1795	103	80	183	100	85	185	72	93	59

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church: there are, however, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Methodists, in the parish: they have each a place of worship at Brentford. The average annual number of burials in the Presbyterian burying-ground is about 2. The registers of this parish are very clear for the first 40 years. In the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century, they are very imperfect; but, since the Marriage Act, they have been kept with great care and regularity.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

A Statement of the Rates made and collected in, and the Disbursements of, the Parish of EALING in the County of Middlesex, from the year 1774, inclusive, to the year 1796.

R A T E S					D I S B U R S E M E N T S				
RATES MADE					ON ACCOUNT OF				
Year	Date when made	Within the Pound	Amount	Amount	The resident Poor		Casual Poor and Casual Expenses ¹	Total	
					Poor house Allow.	Pensions			
1774—1775	24 Aug 1774 at 1 6 19 Feb 1775 — 1 2	£ 1 6 374 5 4	480 16 6 374 5 4	854 10 2	£ 1 6 609 3 11	£ 1 6 — — —	£ 1 6 217 16 0	£ 1 6 — — —	£ 1 6 11 0
1775—1776	21 Aug 1775 — 1 6 21 Feb 1776 — 1 0	502 11 6 377 18 0	880 9 6 377 18 0	1257 7 0	591 5 0	— — —	246 11 0	— — —	847 7 0
1776—1777	21 Aug 1776 — 1 6 19 Feb 1777 — 0 9	508 7 0 254 19 3	762 6 3 254 19 3	1016 4 6	533 9 10	— — —	723 7 0	— — —	1740 14 6
1777—1778	2 Sept 1777 — 1 6 4 March 1778 — 1 0	508 7 0 349 11 0	857 18 0 349 11 0	1206 9 6	651 11 8	— — —	241 15 6	— — —	1848 12 6
1778—1779	9 Sept 1778 — 1 6 10 March 1779 — 1 0	531 13 6 353 3 0	884 16 6 353 3 0	1237 7 6	554 13 2	— — —	312 12 4	— — —	1591 7 6
1779—1780	24 June 1779 — 1 6 8 March 1780 — 1 4	534 9 0 176 5 4	1000 14 4 176 5 4	1176 19 4	698 8 9	— — —	368 19 11	— — —	1545 8 3
1780—1781	24 Aug 1780 — 1 6 14 March 1781 — 1 8	529 2 6 571 9 4	1100 10 10 571 9 4	1671 9 8	718 9 10	— — —	427 9 11	— — —	1595 19 8

¹ It is impossible to divide these two classes of expenditure in the manner that might be wished, as the Overseers, in their casual book, (from whence the total amount of the same here set down is taken,) enter indiscriminately monies given to travelling Poor, the apothecary's account for the resident Poor, occasional charges of the Cornward, and, in short, all expenses to which by law, they are liable. The casual book, however, although it specifies every sum paid, is totally silent as to the least sum received. The total amount of the sums paid, and the particular amount of those received, are entered in the general Rate-book, in which the entry is made, when the Overseers pass their accounts. In this general Rate-book, the totals of the manufactory account ought to have been entered all along, distinct, but this has not been the case. Some of the Overseers have set down in their private casual books the several sums they have paid for the manufactory, and have added the amount to the common casuale of the year, and consequently, when this has happened, the total amount has been entered in the Rate book under the head of Casuale. Thus, passing

RATES MADE.				RATES COLLECTED	Parish Account	Pensions	Cloth Poor, &c	Total
Year	Rate when made	What in the Pound	Amount	Amount				
1781—1782	22 Aug 1781 at 1 8		£ 18 4					
	6 Feb 1782 — 1 6		877 5 0					
			1449 15 4	1506 3 8	714 12 9	194 3 6	5 5 10	1 2 2
1782—1783	7 Aug 1782 — 2 0		702 2 0					
	29 Jan 1783 — 1 10		637 7 2					
			1239 9 2	1207 2 8	826 11 5	195 6 6	173 1	4 7 1 2
1783—1784	20 Aug 1783 — 2 0		707 4 0					
	11 Feb 1784 — 2 0		705 2 0					
			1410 6 0	1348 4 6	844 17 6	194 9 0	4 16 13	7 14 8 0
1784—1785	27 Aug 1784 — 2 6		879 7 6					
	16 Feb 1785 — 2 4		811 1 4					
			1690 8 10	1646 6 10	932 13 0	217 16 6	537 3 5	1737 15 0
1785—1786	20 July 1785 — 2 6		869 5 0					
	25 Jan 1786 — 2 8		935 14 8					
			1804 19 8	1740 18 0	738 7 5	196 10 0	774 8 4	1709 1 5

Balance the account of Mr. Barnhart, overseer, (who was the proposer of the manufactory,) in 1794 there is regularly entered the sum of £56 7s 7½d expended in the manufactory, but in the account of Mr. Child in 1794 after the entrance in the Rate Book of the bottle account, cutlery and pensions there is the following note:—The amount of the money expended in the manufactory is included in the above account. It was therefore thought necessary to find what the actuals for 1794 and 1795 were, which being deducted, the sums found to have been expended on the manufactory in the year 1794 were £127 6s 5½d, and in 1795, £243 17s 11½d. These sums do not quite agree with the account laid before the Vestry, but, taken together with it, clearly prove that the manufactory is a losing concern.

The totals of sums paid by the parish, on account of the manufactory, as stated in the actual book, are as follows:

		1794	£ s d	
Child	May, June	-	12 10 5	
	July, August	-	15 11 6	
	August, September, October	-	77 15 8	
	October, November, December	-	21 8 10	
			127 6 5½	
Stradwick	1795			} £186 10 10— This is stated in the account delivered in to the Vestry at £194 16s 2d
	January	-	26 10 0½	
	February, March	-	32 14 4	
	August	-	184 13 7	
			243 17 11½	

These are the whole of the sums advanced, within the above period, to the manufactory

* In the printed account of the returns made to Parliament in 1786,	£ s d
The net expenses for the Poor in 1776 are stated at	719 18 3
Money raised by assessment in 1783	1095 18 2
1784	1248 4 6
1785	1046 6 10

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

RATES MADE				RATES COLLECTED			Poor-house Account	Pensions	Casual Poor, &c	Total
Years	Rate when made. What in the Pound			Amount	Amount					
1786—1787	2 Aug	1786	— 2 0	£ 711 10 0	£	s	d	£	s	d
	14 Feb	1787	— 1 8	597 11 8	12	5	11 10	702	17	4
				1309 1 8				96	17	0
1787—1788	22 Aug	1787	— 2 0	759 0 0	£	s	d	£	s	d
	20 Feb	1788	— 1 8	643 10 0	12	5	11 10	702	17	4
				1402 10 0				96	17	0
1788—1789	30 July	1788	— 2 0	788 8 0	13	5	19 10	873	6	1
	18 Feb	1789	— 1 8	682 10 0				59	15	0
				1470 18 0	14	3	3	115	0	0
1789—1790	11 Aug	1789	— 2 0	806 14 0	10	4	6	115	0	0
	11 March	1790	— 2 0	808 10 0				6	41	6
				1615 4 0	15	4	19 0	908	14	2
1790—1791	7 July	1790	— 2 0	807 4 0				150	16	0
	2 March	1791	— 2 0	815 10 0				0	6	7
				1622 14 0	15	3	8 0	820	11	6
1791—1792	15 Oct	1791	— 1 6	1220 12 6				160	7	0
	21 March	1792	— 0 9	610 9 0				0	5	8
				1831 1 6	16	6	9 9	727	10	9
1792—1793	15 Aug	1792	— 1 0	804 16 0				145	18	0
	20 Feb	1793	— 0 9	609 0 0				0	8	5
				1413 16 0	13	7	2 9	802	16	2
1793—1794	23 Aug	1793	— 1 0	816 18 0				205	12	0
	4 Feb	1794	— 0 9	610 5 6				0	5	4
				1427 3 6	13	9	18 0	911	11	4
1794	16 May	1794	— 1 0	823 3 0				257	4	0
	12 Dec	1794	— 1 6	1261 16 9				0	6	6
				2084 19 9	19	7	1 6	1056	12	7
1795—1796	10 July	1795	— 2 0	1679 3 0				216	3	0
	25 Jan	1796	— 2 0	1656 3 0				0	6	9
				3335 6 0	30	7	8 6	1755	17	3
								264	4	0
								0	9	8
								25	4	0
										2986 16

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer, (aged about 40,) who is employed, regularly throughout the year, in a gentleman's fields and garden. His weekly wages, both in summer and winter, are 11s. ; or 1s. 10d. a day : sometimes, however, his employer lets him to work by the piece ; at which time, his usual wages are stopped, and he is paid according to the work he performs. On these occasions he easily earns 3s. a day. His extra-receipts from his master, on this account, amounted last year to £6. or £8. Besides which, he earns something by little jobs for other people, out of work-hours ; which, in summer, are from 6 till 6 ; and, in winter, from day-light till dark.

This man has a wife, and 4 children, viz. a boy, 8 ; another, 6. a girl, 4 ; and another, 1½ year old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Regular weekly wages 11s. annually - - -	28	12	0
Extra earnings from his master, annually about - -	6	0	0
Ditto from other people, (suppose about) annually -	3	0	0
The wife does a little work in the hay harvest ; it may perhaps amount to - - - - -	1	0	0
Total income	£ 38	12	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
He pays for the rent of a cottage and small garden, 1s. 6d. a week ; annually - - - - -	3	18	0
His family consumes, daily, a quartern loaf of wheaten-bread, which, at the present price 10d. amounts annually to - - - - -	15	3	4
His usual weekly consumption of meat is 1s. 6d. or 2s. : suppose, 1s. 9d. : which amounts annually to - -	4	11	0
The weekly expence of small beer is 6d. for 4 quarts ; annually - - - - -	1	6	0
A small quantity of cheese is used in the family ; suppose annually - - - - -	1	0	0
Carried over -	£ 25	18	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	25	18	4
The consumption of tea, sugar, candles, and soap could not be ascertained; but may be reckoned, at a moderate calculation,			
2 oz. of tea a week, at 4s. the lb.			
annually - - - -	£ 9	19	6
2 lb. of sugar a week, at 9d. the lb.			
annually - - - -	3	18	0
Soap, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb a week, at 9d.			
the lb. annually - - -	0	19	6
Candles, annually about - - -	0	10	0
His expence of coals in winter is one bushel weekly, which, at 1s. 6d for 26 weeks, is, annually - - -		1	19 0
He uses 2 pair of shoes in a year, which (at 7s. 6d. each pair, and 1s mending,) cost annually 16s. 3 pair of stockings, (at 2s a pair,) 6s.; an old coat, about 7s.; the yearly expence of shirts may be estimated at 10s.; and of other articles at the same sum at least: total annually		2	9 0
His wife's cloaths are not supposed to cost annually more than		1	1 0
The 2 eldest children learn to read at a day-school at 3d. a week, each; annually - - - -			1 6 0
		£ 39	0 4

Nothing is charged for cloathing the children; as the wife contrives to provide them from her husband's old cloaths, and from the presents of linen, &c which she receives on lyings in, &c. Besides his regular pay, the man is allowed, from his master's garden, what potatoes and other vegetables he has occasion for, and about a quart of skim-milk every morning from the dairy: notwithstanding which, he complains heavily of the hardness of the times; he says, that his earnings are barely sufficient to pay his expences, and is now soliciting his master for an increase of wages. A Cumberland labourer, who was as well supplied with vegetables, would make himself many a palatable dish, with onions, potatoes; and milk, and

not exceed above £15. a year in house-keeping. With all the advantages above enumerated, it is astonishing that this family should consume so large a quantity of the best wheaten bread. This is however considered to be so essential a part of the diet of a labourer in the Southern parts of England, that I am convinced, that any farmer, who attempted to vary the diet of his men, by the introduction of various palatable and nutritious soups and puddings, would be considered as a very hard-hearted fellow, whose only view, in so doing, was the promotion of his own interest. If the wife of this man was as economical in her kitchen, as her husband is industrious in the field, I have no doubt, that half their income might be laid by, and their family as well fed as it is at present, upon a diet not less wholesome, and what, I think, (from the variety of dishes that might be prepared,) would soon prove more palatable, than bread for dinner, six days in the week, and a small piece of plain roast beef on a Sunday.

June, 1796.

H A M P T O N.

IN this parish the Poor are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a poor-house, which is situated on Hampton Common, in an airy situation, on a gravelly soil. The number of Paupers, at present, in the house, are, 7 girls, 5 boys, 4 women, and 1 man; total, 17: there are generally more in winter. In the last winter, there were 21 in the house; of which there died, chiefly owing to the inclemency of the weather, 4 old persons, and 1 child. The house is under the direction of a man and his wife, who receive a small salary from the parish; besides which, they are allowed 2s. 8d. per week, for every Pauper whom they feed. The food seems wholesome and good; and is, certainly, much better than a labouring man could afford his family: meat is served every day, with vegetables from the garden, which the man is chiefly employed in cultivating. The female Paupers in this house are not content with the ample allowance of food that is furnished them, and would be riotous without tea every morning: this, however, is not allowed them by the master; who, when they

go out to work, which is not often, is entitled to their earnings. Notwithstanding this, they contrive means of obtaining tea and sugar, cups and tea-pots. The house seems clean and neat. It can contain about 40 Paupers: there are 6 rooms appropriated to them; each contains 3 feather beds: seldom more than 2 sleep in a bed. An apothecary receives £ 15. per annum, for attending the sick in the house. The children are taught to read and say their prayers, but no kind of work seems going forward in the house. Previous to May 1795, the man who keeps this house farmed all the poor of the parish of Hampton, at £ 300 a year; but since that period, the parish has either relieved distressed families at home, or sent them to the poor-house. The allowance for each person, at 2s. 8d. a week, amounts to £ 6. 18s. 8d per annum. The poor in this house are clothed once a year; every person wears a red badge on their shoulder, marked P H. (Parish of Hampton.)

Table of the Diet used in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth, or water gruel and sometimes bread and milk for the children bread and cheese for the men and women	Hot boiled beef, (half a pound to each person;) sometimes dumplings, and 1 pint of beer: the children are not limited to any certain quantity.	Bread, and 2 oz. of butter or cheese, and 1 pint of beer for each man and woman Bread, and a piece of cheese, and sometimes a little treacle, in lieu of cheese, for the children.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold boiled beef.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Hot boiled beef	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.

One pound of bread is given out every morning to each man and woman; and serves them the whole day.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years	BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males	Females	Total	Years.	Males	Females	Total	
1657	23	7	30					
1658	7	9	16					
1659	8	8	16					
1660	11	6	17					
1661	8	8	16					
1662	7	10	17					
1663	10	14	24					
1664	10	18	28					
1665	9	17	26					
1666	7	13	20					
1667	14	13	27					
1668	15	19	34					
1669	18	5	23					

MIDDLESEX & HAMPTON.

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Years.	BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1670	17	10	27					
1671	10	12	22					
1672	13	13	26					
1673	10	7	17					
1674	14	9	23					
1675	12	10	22					
1676	12	6	18					
1677	11	6	18					
1678	8	7	15					
1679	7	10	17					
1680	29	10	29					
1681	9	8	17					
1682	13	12	25					
1683	16	16	32					
1684	9	11	20	4				
1685	20	12	32	—				
1686	16	15	31	—				
1687	14	12	26	—				
1688	13	15	28	—				
1689	14	15	29	—				
1690	24	25	49	—				
1691	14	18	32	—				
1692	22	22	44	—				
1693	20	13	33	—				
1694	19	11	30	—				
1695	14	18	32	4				
1696	22	18	40	4				
1697	14	14	28	—				
1698	26	11	37	—				
1699	18	23	41	—	—	—	30	12
1700	28	19	47	—	—	—	30	5
1701	22	15	37	—	—	—	31	11
1702	20	17	47	2	—	—	30	9
1703	19	13	32	—	—	—	36	5
1704	28	20	48	6	—	—	43	7
1705	15	13	28	2	—	—	49	9
1706	23	20	43	—	—	—	38	15
1707	17	20	37	—	—	—	52	8
1708	25	23	48	—	—	—	44	10
1709	19	22	41	—	—	—	38	11
1710	19	15	34	—	—	—	47	5
1711	19	20	39	—	—	—	42	5
1712	18	25	43	—	—	—	45	8
1713	23	20	43	—	—	—	47	7
1714	19	15	34	2	—	—	54	6
1715	25	22	47	—	—	—	38	7
1716	16	16	32	—	—	—	52	12
1717	23	29	52	—	—	—	59	—
1718	16	24	40	—	—	—	43	—
1719	22	10	32	1	—	—	45	—
1720	14	24	38	2	—	—	38	—
1721	22	12	34	—	—	—	49	—
1722	27	18	45	2	—	—	45	—
1723	18	16	34	—	—	—	47	—
1724	20	18	38	—	—	—	42	—
1725	15	27	42	1	—	—	37	—
1726	20	17	37	2	—	—	—	—
1727	18	15	33	—	—	—	—	—
1728	17	13	30	2	—	—	—	—
1729	13	17	30	2	—	—	—	—

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Year.	Baptisms.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Poupees.
1730	12	18	30	4				
1731	11	18	29	—				
1732	26	10	36	—				
1733	17	15	32	—				
1734	17	17	34	—				
1735	13	17	30	—				
1736	13	20	33	—				
1737	18	21	39	—				
1738	21	14	35	—				
1739	13	18	25	4				
1740	20	16	36	—				
1741	16	13	29	—				
1742	13	15	29	—				
1743	7	12	19	—				
1744	9	18	27	—				
1745	7	11	18	—				
1746	16	11	27	—				
1747	13	13	26	—				
1748	14	8	22	—				
1749	14	10	24	—				
1750	11	18	29	—				
1751	9	14	23	—				
1752	13	15	28	—				
1753	11	15	26	—				
1754	15	14	29	—				
1755	21	15	36	4				
1756	15	17	32	—				
1757	7	12	19	—				
1758	10	16	26	—				
1759	9	17	26	—				
1760	10	12	22	—				
1761	15	16	31	—				
1762	14	10	24	—				
1763	11	17	28	2				
1764	14	15	29	—				
1765	23	19	42	—				
1766	18	18	36	—				
1767	20	13	32	—				
1768	16	23	39	—				
1769	22	12	34	—	—	—	53	
1770	19	24	43	—	—	—	63	
1771	21	19	40	—	—	—	46	
1772	13	22	35	—	—	—	45	
1773	18	13	31	—	—	—	61	
1774	20	16	36	—	—	—	46	
1775	15	17	32	—	—	—	49	
1776	18	16	34	—	—	—	56	
1777	18	25	43	—	—	—	63	
1778	10	23	33	—	—	—	93	
1779	21	25	46	—	—	—	39	
1780	20	25	45	2	—	—	57	
1781	14	22	36	—	—	—	71	
1782	22	26	48	2	—	—	40	
1783	20	21	41	2	—	—	55	
1784	26	20	46	2	—	—	49	2
1785	22	17	39	—	—	—	41	4
1786	25	15	40	—	—	—	52	7
1787	28	16	44	—	—	—	59	11
1788	15	13	28	—	—	—	46	4
1789	24	17	41	—	—	—	50	4
1790	18	25	43	—	—	—	55	1
1791	26	20	46	—	—	—	53	4
1792	19	12	31	—	—	—	34	—
1793	19	21	40	2	—	—	52	—
1794	24	25	49	2	—	—	58	—

On Hampton Common are several nurse children from the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster: a woman that had 5 of them told me, she was allowed 3s. a week, for each, by the parish; that she had brought them all up by hand; and that a parish-officer came from town twice a year, to see that they were well taken care of. They are sent back to London, when 8 or 9 years old. She teaches them to read: and the parish clothes them once a year. The allowance for each, amounts, per annum, to £7. 16s.

The Rates have continued nearly the same for many years. The small rise in 1795 is principally owing to the expence of furnishing men to the Navy. According to the returns made to Parliament,

The expences for the Poor in 1776 were	-	£356	4	0
The assessments	-	1783	-	412 19 6
		1784	-	416 14 4
		1785	-	417 8 6

The following was the amount of the Poor's Rates of Hampton, from 1788 to 1796:

		When made.		Amount of each Rate.				
				£.	s.	d.		
1789.								
3 Rates, at 8d. in the pound.	First,	April	14	-	-	141	11	0
	Second,	May	7	-	-	140	6	6
	Third,	August	27	-	-	140	9	0
						<hr/>		
						422 6 6		
1790.								
4 Rates, at 8d.	First,	January	8	-	-	141	19	0
	Second,	April	28	-	-	141	17	6
	Third,	August	5	-	-	144	19	4
	Fourth,	Dec.	16	-	-	146	10	0
						<hr/>		
						575 5 10		
1791.								
2 Rates, at 1s.	First,	May	2	-	-	224	9	0
	Second,	Nov.	30	-	-	224	8	6
						<hr/>		
						448 17 6		
1792.								
2 Rates, at 1s.	First,	April	19	-	-	223	17	6
	Second,	Oct.	31	-	-	227	17	6
						<hr/>		
						451 15 0		

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

		When made.	Amount of the Rate.			
			£.	s.	d.	
1793	2 Rates, at 1s.	{ First, April 17	-	-	227	6 0
		{ Second, Oct. 31	-	-	229	4 0
						456 10 0
1794	2 Rates, at 1s.	{ First, May 12	-	-	231	18 0
		{ Second, Nov. 14	-	-	234	17 0
						466 15 0
1795.	2 Rates, at 1s.	{ First, April 28	-	-	237	5 0
		{ Second, Nov. 12	-	-	249	0 6
						486 5 6

January, 1795.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

THE Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in the work-house in Castle street, Leicester Fields. There are, at present, about 240 weekly out-pensioners, besides a considerable number of Poor on the casual list. Of 573, the number of Poor at present in the work-house, 473 are adults, and 100, children; of which, 54 are boys, 21 girls, able to work, and 25 infants. Their principal employment is spinning flax, picking hair, carding wool, &c.: their annual earnings, on an average of a few years past, amount to about £150. It was once attempted to establish a manufacture in the house; but the badness of the situation for business, the want of room for workshops, and the difficulty of compelling the able Poor to pay proper attention to work, rendered the project unsuccessful. Between 70 and 80 children belonging to this parish are, generally, out at nurse in the country: a weekly allowance of 3s. (lately advanced to 3s. 6d.) is paid with each child. At 7 or 8 years of age, the children are taken into the house, and taught a little reading, &c. for 3 or 4 years, and then put out apprentices.

The following tables exhibit various particulars, relative to the number and expence of the Poor of this parish: they are, I hope, as accurate as accounts

accounts of this nature can be expected to be. The apprehension of creating alarm, prevented me from being more minute in my enquiries¹.

Table of Poor annually admitted into the Work-house, &c.

Years	N ^o admitted.	N ^o . discharged, removed, put out apprentices, &c.	Average N ^o in the house	Births in the house.	Deaths in the house	N ^o of parish apprentices bound out annually	N ^o of board. paid for by the parish, exclusive of those from the house
1767*	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1768	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
1769	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
1770	652	582	—	—	—	37	—
1771	728	550	—	35	158	55	—
1772	1171	779	—	43	236	24	—
1773	1322	1043	—	48	235	26	—
1774	981	804	—	49	162	27	—
1775	967	764	—	53	178	34	—
1776	1023	865	—	49	166	35	65
1777	1099	863	—	46	221	34	94
1778	1183	903	—	64	237	26	69
1779	1101	894	—	45	237	27	85
1780	1007	810	—	62	290	27	76
1781	1022	870	—	48	228	29	101
1782	1142	813	723	54	238	16	65
1783	1195	963	781	67	264	23	80
1784	1519	1247	800	56	294	37	86
1785	1535	1484	765	63	247	68	56
1786	1276	1146	698	50	203	55	72
1787	1105	978	664	43	205	67	86
1788	1249	949	706	40	249	16	57
1789	1084	989	719	31	176	42	65
1790	1178	1033	717	45	209	41	49
1791	1048	969	680	39	174	83	64
1792	998	895	633	30	198	24	56
1793	949	762	634	31	197	13	—
1794	945	757	642	38	191	25	—

Table

¹ I made similar enquiries in Mary-le-bone parish; but was told by the Vestry-clerk, that the Directors and Guardians of the Poor were of opinion, that my request could not be complied with.

Table of Poor's Rates and Disbursements.

Years.	Rate assessed.	Deficiency uncollected	Rate collected	Total Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1771	- - - - -	- - - - -	7565	7777	s. d.
1772	- - - - -	- - - - -	8526	8961	2 6
1773	- - - - -	- - - - -	8570	9459	2 6
1774	- - - - -	- - - - -	10739	10838	3 0
1775	- - - - -	- - - - -	10609	10828	3 0
1776	- - - - -	- - - - -	9493	9947	2 8
1777	- - - - -	- - - - -	8000	10983	2 4
1778	- - - - -	- - - - -	8441	9859	2 4
1779	- - - - -	- - - - -	9764	10104	2 8
1780	- - - - -	- - - - -	9657	10162	2 8
1781	- - - - -	- - - - -	9515	10446	2 8
1782	- - - - -	- - - - -	9510	10347	2 8
1783	11874	1972	9902	10780	2 10
1784	12051	2127	9914	11203	2 10
1785	12292	1759	10533	11270	2 10
1786	11441	1529	9912	9686	2 8
1787	11268	1143	10125	10072	2 8
1788	10551	1192	9359	10986	2 6
1789	11048	912	10136	10168	2 7
1790	10802	1042	9760	10531	2 6
1791	10939	1197	9742	9830	2 6
1792	10172	936	9424	9719	2 4
1793	10339	990	9456	11048	2 4
1794	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 7

plied with. This refusal to communicate information respecting a parish, where the cleanly and orderly management of the work-house led me to hope that the accounts of receipts and disbursements would bear the test of fair examination, has, I confess, deterred me from attempting the Herculean task of investigating the Augean mase of parochial expense in other parishes of the metropolis.

Expences of the Work-house in St. MARTIN's in the Fields.

Years	Linen.	Woolen.	Cloth.	Flour.	Beer.	Cheese and Butter.	Grocery.	Meat.	Total Expence.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1792	384 16	237 13 6	265 9	1292 7	528 17	664 12	2 3 17	985 17	4744 12
1783	265 11	192 1 0	274 4	985 5	402 13	730 17	201 10	988 5	4011 6
1784	345 5	219 8 0	207 3	1212 0	573 12	805 14	159 3	1211 9	4911 6
1785	3 9 15	219 8 0	305 0	1215 19	601 1	771 1	202 9	1160 0	4227 12
1786	450 4	277 6 0	161 0	806 17	579 17	622 17	240 10	1079 5	4157 17
1787	576 16	217 9 0	274 0	864 0	446 11	546 2	504 12	1055 11	4144 11
1788	361 18	2 8 15	230 0	1291 10	626 13	626 13	42 3	121 11	4946 18
1789	205 1	168 0 0	294 17	1372 5	624 4	624 7	250 9	1252 4	4625 7
1790	290 5	258 18 0	283 11	1425 7	521 8	725 3	200 10	1133 4	4947 7
1791	293 4	215 13 0	214 19	1155 12	529 11	676 4	264 15	1045 11	4179 10
1792	310 10	171 6 0	211 5	1051 11	418 6	629 2	286 1	1189 11	4311 0
1793	321 8	217 6 0	375 10	1221 10	481 10	551 2	231 4	1231 11	4582 7
1794	447 0	426 6 0	336 15	1345 0	527 13	666 8	205 10	1796 18	5311 10

Twenty men were raised by this parish for the Navy; and as 68 houses furnished one man, the number of houses paying the window-tax may be estimated at about 1360: the number exempted is about 1800, in which are included about 200 uninhabited houses.

The full rental of this parish is £250,563¹. The number of ale-houses is 179. Removals, appeals, advertisements, &c. on account of the parish, seldom exceed £44. a year. The salaries of parish-officers amount to £49. a year. 108 militia-men belong to the parish: about one third of that number have families.

Bill of Fare for the Poor in the Work-house of St. MARTIN's in the Fields.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Six oz. of meat, (without bone,) and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Milk-pottage.	Pease soup.	Bread and butter.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup.	Bread and butter.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Friday,	Water gruel sweetened and spiced.	Barley-gruel, with milk.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday,	Milk-pottage.	One pound of plum-pudding.	Bread and butter.

Fourteen oz. of bread, and one quart of beer, a day, are allowed to each person; mutton and broth for the sick, every day; to each married lying-in woman, one pot of porter for caudle the first 9 days, and a pint for 7 days

¹ I think the following Table worthy of insertion. It affords a comparative view of the Rentals charged to the Poor in every parish in Westminster, and the adjoining parishes, in the year 1780.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

after; others, half that quantity; baked mutton with potatoes once in 6 weeks; pease and beans with bacon, and mackerel and salmon, once in the season; grey pease and bacon, on Shrove Tuesday; buns, on Good Friday; roast beef on Christmas-day; pork and pease-pudding on New-Year's-day; plum-cake on Holy Thursday.

The donations to the Poor, last winter, on account of the scarcity of bread, amounted to £832. 8s. 6d.

The Amount of the Grofs Rentals charged to the Poor in each Parish within the Hundred of OSELESTON, for the year 1780, together with the Quotas to be levied on these Parishes respectively, towards the Sum of £2113. 2s. 3d. recovered by different Actions against the said Hundred, at £1. 6s. 3d. per centum, on

£1607598. = £21133. 4s. 3d.

PARISHES, &c.	Rentals.	Quotas	PARISHES, &c.	Rentals.	Quotas.
	£	£. s. d.		£	£. s. d.
Aston	4375	57 10 3 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	Brought forward	945102	12424 2 6 ¹ / ₂
Altieri, Old	3378	44 8 1 ¹ / ₂ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	Liberty of Glas House Yard	2445	32 2 9 ¹ / ₂
St Ann's, Soho	55936	709 0 8 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Liberty of the Tower, with		
St. Ann's, Lamehouse	4799	63 1 8 ¹ / ₁₀₀	in	1167	15 6 9 ¹ / ₂
St. Andrew's Holborn, and			Liberty of the Tower, with		
St. George the Martyr	74291	976 12 4 ¹ / ₁₀₀	out	1704	22 8 0 ¹ / ₂
Dehnal Green, St. Matthew	208,6	274 8 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Liberty of Well Clofe	2,41	33 8 10 ¹ / ₂
St. Clement Danes, including			St. Leonard, Shoreditch	32903	423 10 8 ¹ / ₂
the Ditch of Lancaster	53072	697 13 6 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Leonard, Bromley	3322	43 13 4 ¹ / ₂
Christ Church, Spitalfields	25286	358 13 11 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Margaret and St. John,		
St. Catharine	5733	75 7 3 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Westminster	6125	805 5 5 ¹ / ₂
Chelsea	13596	176 11 1 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Martin in the Fields	124063	1630 18 2 ¹ / ₂
Chiswick	7655	100 6 0 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Mary Le Strand	6892	90 12 0 ¹ / ₂
Ealing and Old Brentford	1049	137 18 3 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Mary Le Bone *	210195	2763 3 9 ¹ / ₂
East Smithfield	12600	165 12 9	St. Mary, Whitechapel	30235	397 9 3 ¹ / ₂
St. Ewens, Saffron Hill, and			Mile End, Old Town	10520	138 5 10 ¹ / ₂
Easton Garden	15627	205 8 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Mary Bow, Stratford	3273	43 0 6 ¹ / ₂
Frithley	4122	58 2 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Mile End New Town	618	81 5 4 ¹ / ₂
Freya Barnett	233	30 11 4 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Moorfields, Trinity	1879	24 14 6 ¹ / ₂
Fulham	11231	147 12 9 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Norton Folgate	4541	59 3 10 ¹ / ₂
St. George, Hanover Square	17409	228 12 2 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Paul, Covent Garden	30 02	422 0 1 ¹ / ₂
St. Geo. Bloomsb. & St. Giles	107370	1331 13 5 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Pancras	38115	501 1 0 ¹ / ₂
St. George, Middlesex	2666	350 7 11 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Paddington	4400	57 10 10 ¹ / ₂
Horseley	8261	108 11 11 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Prebends of the Savoy	183	24 2 11 ¹ / ₂
Hackney	2893	37 0 8 0 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Poplar and Blackwell	7531	99 0 6 ¹ / ₂
Hammersmith	9440	124 11 11 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Paul, Shadwell	14000	181 0 10 ¹ / ₂
St. John, Hampstead	14277	187 13 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Rolls Liberty	8347	109 14 6 ¹ / ₂
St. John the Evangelist	18405	241 18 11 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Ridolfi	7732	101 12 10 ¹ / ₂
St. James, Westminster	133760	1758 7 8 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Sepulchre	933	122 14 10 ¹ / ₂
St. John, Wapping	12451	163 15 4 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Stoke Newington	4875	64 1 8 ¹ / ₂
St. James and St. John,			Widford	8500	76 18 0 ¹ / ₂
Clerkenwell	83875	1085 7 4 ¹ / ₁₀₀	St. Mary, Ilfrington	24746	325 6 10 ¹ / ₂
Kenington	24240	318 15 1 ¹ / ₁₀₀	Twyford	500	6 11 5 ¹ / ₂
St. Luke, Old Street	25700	443 2 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀			
	94102	12424 2 9 ¹ / ₂		1607598	21133 3 8 ¹ / ₂

* Memorandum. In 1704 the whole Rental charged to the Poor was £3440 7 and in 1779, £125000. Average increase, the last 70 years, £4000 per annum. The present Rental has greatly exceed £100000.

Since the preceding accounts were obtained and printed, the following statement has been published by the parish-officers: it is much to be wished other parishes in the metropolis would favour the Public with similar accounts, though a little more detailed: I much mistake, if such details, fairly given, would not astonish the warmest advocates for Poor systems: various abuses would appear, which are now enveloped in the thickest obscurity. As an instance, it may be mentioned, that one of the Overseers of St. Clement Danes absconded a few months ago, with above £300. of the parish money.

"Parish of St. MARTIN in the Fields.

"THE Church-warden and Overseers of the Poor of this parish, for 1795 and 1796, with the concurrence and approbation of the Magistrates, and several other respectable inhabitants, have thought proper to publish a short statement of their accounts during the year that they were in office, as a satisfaction to the parishioners at large, as well as to lay before them, at one view, a clear and precise account of that *seeming* enormous sum that is collected yearly for the maintenance of the Poor; although, in fact, only about five parts out of six of it are appropriated in reality for that purpose, the remainder being for various miscellaneous services, and all paid out of the Poor's Rate, as will appear by the following Table.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the Out-door or Settled Poor	886	1	0
— Casual Poor	171	3	6
— Passes	37	1	1
— To the families of militia-men	245	7	0
— To ditto, extra expence this year	90	0	0
— County Rate	759	7	6
— To binding apprentices	95	0	0
— Children at nurse in the country	521	17	6
— Cloathing ditto	60	0	0
Paid the Poor in the house in lieu of their bread and meat	350	0	0
Paid various poor persons at the time they were discharged from the house, and various other expences in the house	130	0	0
Expences in visiting the children in the country	35	0	0
Paid searchers for inspecting the dead	7	16	0
To bearers, for conveying the dead to be buried	18	18	0
Paid for coffins and shrouds for ditto	80	0	0
Repairing the house and furniture	160	0	0
Expences of a law suit with the parish of St. Mary le Bone; the verdict being given against them	96	0	0
Paid for tools and utensils in establishing the woollen manufactory in the work-house	40	0	0
Paid for wool for ditto	236	4	0
Paid poor families not belonging to the parish	40	0	0
Expences of removals and appeals, and various other contingencies	278	12	0
Expences attending fire engines	51	11	6
Paid Mr. Booth, vestry clerk, for making the return of the Infant Poor	30	0	0
Paid to ditto, out of the fines for overseers	46	4	0
To yearly payments to the different annuitants	220	0	0

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Brought over - £ 4627 3 1

"HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Harding, apothecary	-	-	120 0 0
To ditto for attending Out-door Poor	-	-	20 0 0
Mr. Lamage, clerk; and the principal part of his board	-	-	150 0 0
Mr. Simmonds, surgeon	-	-	80 0 0
Mr. Sherriff, chaplain	-	-	30 0 0
Mr. Conno, mauler	-	-	50 0 0
Mrs. Ellis, matron	-	-	20 0 0
Mr. Feezie, porter	-	-	10 0 0
To mauler-baker	-	-	20 0 0
Paid nurses in the different wards	-	-	205 0 0
			<hr/> 705 0 0
Expences of the Master's table, &c.	-	-	150 0 0
To Mr. Bevan, for flour, as part of his bill for 1796	-	-	100 0 0
To expences for rate-making	-	-	30 0 0
To arrears of annuities	-	-	40 0 0
To Rev. Mr. Sherriff (his salary for the previous year being £42.)	-	-	12 0 0
To 620 Poor in the house, at £12. 12s. 6d. each, being the average number that year	-	-	<hr/> 7765 10 0
The whole paid	-	-	13420 13 1
Balance in hand, paid over to the succeeding Overseers	-	-	<hr/> 501 12 4
			<hr/> 13934 5 5
The whole collection of the different Rates, the first half-year, at 1s. 6d.	-	-	12282 5 0
The second half-year, at do.	-	-	-
Sundries received	-	-	<hr/> 1652 0 5
			<hr/> 13934 5 5

" " " Early in the year 1796, when flour was at twelve shillings the bushel, the Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor came to a resolution to substitute rice instead of flour, for puddings and other uses in the house. The following Table will shew the difference of expence in the two articles, per week.

" PLUM-PUDDING.	£.	s.	d.	" RICE-PUDDING.	£.	s.	d.		
4 bushels flour -	-	2	8	0	100 lb. rice -	-	0	19	0
4 do. barley at 7s. -	-	1	8	0	20 gallons of milk -	-	1	4	0
42 lb raisins -	-	0	12	0	14 lb of sugar -	-	0	8	2
30 lb. suet, at 6d. -	-	0	15	0	10 lb of butter -	-	0	6	8
8 gall milk, 1s 4d. -	-	0	10	8	1 lb. spices -	-	0	3	6
All-spice and ginger -	-	0	3	9					
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>						
	£ 5	17	5						
				Difference in saving -	-	3	1	4	
					-	2	16	1	
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
						£ 5	17	5	

" This quantity will dine six hundred people.

" Admitted into the house in the year 1795—6	-	-	797 persons.
" Discharged	-	-	710
" Died	-	-	112

" December, 1796."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4 square miles. The vicar estimates the population at about 2500 souls. 302 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained. the number of ale-houses is 25. The inhabitants are, a few gentlemen, mechanics, publicans, shop-keepers, farmers, common artificers and labourers. Here are 1 Anabaptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Methodist chapels.

The prices of provisions are: wheat, from 12s. to 13s. for 10 gallons; barley, 5s. 6d. do.; beef, 4d. the pound; mutton, 4d.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1½d. a quart.

Common labourers have 9s. a week, and beer; and in hay and corn harvest, 9s. a week, and board. in the neighbouring country parishes, labourers are paid 6s. a week in winter, and 7s. in summer; besides which, the farmer allows them to have corn, &c. rather lower than the market price. The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. 10s. an acre. Farms are from £25. to £170. chiefly about £40. or £50. a year: wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are chiefly cultivated; but a great proportion of the land is in pasture. There is no common: the uncultivated hills in the parish are private property. Tithes are compounded for. Here is a sort of poor-house, in which formerly a woollen manufacture was attempted; but, not being found to answer, it was discontinued; and for the last 6 or 7 years, no master has been kept in the house, but such Poor as cannot procure a residence elsewhere are put into the house, with an allowance to support themselves. 70 regular out-pensioners receive, at present, about £7. a week; and about 30 poor people, 30s. a week, in casual payments.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

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

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Net Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
1654	43					
1655	44					
1680	74					
1681	83					
1692	The registers badly kept these years.					
1693						
1694						
1695						
1697						
1698						
1699						
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1700						
1720	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
1722	—	—	—	—	—	0 8
1723	—	—	—	—	—	1 2
1724	—	—	—	—	—	1 2
1740	49	59	—	—	—	1 10
1759	—	—	—	—	—	3 3
1760	42	40	—	—	—	3 0
1765	44	42	—	—	—	2 0
1770	—	—	—	—	—	3 6
1775	39	29	8	—	—	5 0
1776	49	42	13	—	374 0 0	—
1777	42	99	15	—	—	4 0
1778	64	48	20	290 16 2	486 8 6	3 6
1779	46	40	20	372 13 3	576 4 0	4 6
1780	44	35	10	—	—	5 0
1781	37	45	10	—	—	0 0
1782	39	40	21	—	—	3 9
1783	51	52	16	503 3 1	—	4 0
1784	48	57	20	446 2 10	—	5 3
1785	46	29	21	482 0 4	—	4 9
1786	41	54	11	—	—	5 0
1787	42	49	18	—	—	5 0
1788	49	40	23	—	—	5 0
1789	63	71	18	—	—	5 0
1790	58	50	13	—	—	6 0
1791	61	46	23	—	—	6 0
1792	65	59	28	—	—	6 9
1793	61	67	16	367 10 0	—	5 0
1794	57	56	23	—	—	6 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	6 0

Deficiency
of rates owing
to empty
houses, &c.

£. s. d.
3 17 2
8 17 2

^a From returns to Parliament.

^b Ditto.

The accounts of this parish were heretofore kept on loose paper; most of which were in the possession of a person, who lately became insane, and in one of his fits destroyed them. The Rate is extremely irregular; nor has any alteration in the mode of assessment taken place for some time back: so that it is probable that, on an average, land is not assessed at more than one third of its real value. From an old book it appears, that, in 1722, there were 33 pensioners, who received weekly £1. 18s. 9d.; in 1723, 32 pensioners received £1. 17s. 1d. a week.

November, 1795.

MONMOUTH.

THIS parish is said to be a square of about one mile and a quarter: the population has never been taken. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, inn-keepers, agriculturists, &c. Here is one Catholic, and one Methodist congregation. 351 houses pay the window tax; 30 are stated in the surveyor's books as exempted; and the officer thinks 30 or 40 more may be exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 3½d. to 4½d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d. to 1s.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt do. 9d. the lb.; potatoes, 8d. a peck; bread, 8d. the quartern loaf, or 5½ lb. for 1s.; coals, 12s. the ton; wheat, 11s. 6d. to 12s. for 10 gallons; barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s. for 10 gallons; oats, 4s. for do.; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The wages of common labourers are, 1s. a day, and victuals; or 1s. 6d. with only a dinner. There are 45 ale-houses in this parish; and five Friendly Societies, each of which has about 80 members; all of them have had their rules confirmed. One of these Societies is somewhat singular; the members each pay a guinea a year into the box, for which a provision is made for their widows; a copy of their rules could not be obtained.

The rent of land, near the town, is from £3. to £4. 10s. an acre; but, at a distance, about £1. an acre. The farms let from £25. to £250. a year; wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated here in some degree; but the greatest part of the land is chiefly in grass. The tithes belong to the Duke of Beaufort, and are compounded for. The land-tax amounts to £354. 10d.

and is collected at about 1s. 2d. in the pound. There is no common nor waste land in the parish.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home: there are 24 persons, at present, in the work-house; of which 3 are children, under 7 years of age; 12, between 7 and 30; and 9, between 30 and 79 years old. They are chiefly employed in manufacturing linen and woollen cloaths for the house. The house is convenient, and well aired, and appears to be kept very clean: the beds, which are good, are furnished with coarse sheets: there are no blankets at present; but some are preparing against next winter. 45 out-pensioners receive, at present, £3. 16s. 3d. a week; 4 or 5 receive occasional relief. It is supposed that the Poor of this parish do not really cost the parish more than 1s. in the pound on the fair rental: yet it is generally thought that the Rates are high. Several people belonging to the parish are employed in fisheries on the river Wye, on which Monmouth is situated, and in navigating barges to and from this place.

The following is the bill of fare in the house

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and beer
Monday,	Broth	Bread and cheese	Ditto
Tuesday,	As Sunday	As Sunday	Ditto
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday	Ditto
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto
Saturday,	As Sunday.	Ditto	Ditto

Statement of a Labourer's Earnings and Expenses.

Samuel Price, a labourer, 52 years old, has a wife and 9 children, viz. a girl aged 17, who is subject to fits, and not able to work; a boy, aged 16, at service; a boy, 15, at home; another boy, 14, at home; 3 girls, 12, 10, and 8 years old; a boy, 3, and another boy, 1½ years old; the wife is now pregnant.

The father, mostly, works for a gentleman at 8s. a week, and beer; except in hay and corn harvest, when he has 1s. 6d. a day, and victuals; annual amount about	£.	s.	d.
-	21	3	0
The boy, who is 15 years old, earns, by going on errands, &c. about 1s. a week	-	2	12 0
The other children earn nothing, but pick sticks for fuel in the winter	-	0	0 0
The wife earns, by baking bread for sale, annually about	-	1	5 0
Total income	£25	0	0

EXPENCES.

£. s. d.

The man says, bread at present costs him about 9s. a week throughout the year, and that he could use more if he could get it	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	0
Butter and cheese, about 6d. a week; he uses neither meat nor beer	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Tea and sugar, about 4d. do.	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	4
Potatoes, 6d. a week	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	8
House-rent	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Soap, candle, thread, &c. about	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Total expences	-	-	-	-	-	£30	14	0

Here appears a deficiency of £5. 14s.; yet, the man says, his children mostly go without shoes and stockings, and that the cloaths worn by him and his family are, mostly, if not wholly, given them by charitable people. The gentleman, for whom this labourer works, allows him about 3 pints of milk a day, which, with a little bread, serves his children for breakfast; his wife drinks tea: their dinner is, bread, potatoes, and salt, sometimes a little fat or dripping, if it can be procured cheap: their supper, generally, bread, or potatoes. The man says, his family is little more than half supplied with what they could eat. He rents his house of the corporation of Monmouth, at 2 guineas a year; but not being able to pay his rent, he says, they lately seized on all his working tools, some of his furniture, &c. and sold them, so that he is obliged to borrow spades, axes, &c.: he applied to the parish for relief; which they offered, on condition that he would come into the poor-house with all his family; which he has hitherto refused to do. From farther enquiry, it appears, that the man is honest and industrious. He is determined to remain in his house, in defiance of the corporation. His children, having been bred up in idleness, and in the most abject illiterate state, (although several of them have been at service,) are so saucy, that no person will employ them.

In this town there are 20 alms-houses, 10 for men, and 10 for women,
 VOL. II. 3 M each.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

each of whom receives 3s. 6d. a week, and 15s. a year for coals; and one suit of cloaths every 2 years: 16s. a week are paid for militia-men's families.

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

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
1723	—	—	68	—	—	66	11		
1740	—	—	49	—	—	29	5		
1760	37	32	69	41	42	83	—		
1775	35	50	85	40	25	65	28		
1776	49	38	87	49	34	83	24	No Return from Monmouth for this year is inserted in the Returns to Parliament.	
1777	34	43	77	28	21	49	22		
1778	31	37	68	33	51	84	29		
1779	48	42	90	42	31	73	34		
1780	39	52	91	61	41	102	22		
1781	37	34	71	41	34	75	35		
1782	42	34	76	34	31	65	20	£.	s. d.
1783	45	43	88	26	27	53	22	375	8 7
1784	40	39	79	26	38	64	21	377	7 4
1785	33	40	73	37	30	67	31	377	3 5
1786	44	37	81	31	28	59	23	From Returns to Parliament.	
1787	37	31	68	24	31	55	15		
1788	36	36	72	41	28	69	23		
1789	43	33	76	48	40	88	16		
1790	38	22	60	25	28	53	24	422	16 11 .5 6
1791	24	35	59	25	32	57	16	380	17 9½ 5 0
1792	31	32	63	31	30	61	21	381	18 1 .5 0½
1793	37	39	76	32	31	63	16		
1794	37	35	72	41	36	76	17		
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

These three lines contain all the information given by the parish-officers respecting parochial expenditure. From the information of the Gentlemen of the town it appears, that, for some years back, the affairs of the parish have been badly managed, and that their books are in great confusion.

In the above account are included the sums paid to the county stock, and for building a gaol, &c. ; but the precise sums, thus expended, could not be ascertained.

The people complain, that the farmers do not bring their corn to market, and ascribe the high price of corn to badgers, or corn-dealers. In the neighbouring forest of Dean, colliers collected together by thousands, and came to Monmouth market, where they obliged the farmers to sell their corn at a reasonable price, on which account a party of dragoons have been stationed here for some time.

November, 1795.

NORFOLK.

DOWNHAM.

DOWNHAM is a small market town, situated on the western borders of Norfolk, about 12 miles from Lynn: the accounts of the parish are kept in so confused a manner, that much information from them cannot be expected. The following table, however, of Parochial Expenditure, and Poor's Rate, (though, perhaps, not very accurate,) may afford some general idea of these matters here :

		Expenditure.	Rate assessed.	
		£.	s.	d.
April	1782	214	1	8
	1783	324	2	9
	1784	332	2	9
	1785	210	2	0
	1786	265	2	8
	1787	231	2	8
	1788	No accounts.	—	—
	1789	168	—	—
	1790	15. 23s	—	—
		3 M 2	April	

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

		Expenditure		Rate assessed.	
		£		s.	d.
April 1791	-	280	-	—	—
1792	-	230	-	—	—
1793	-	209	-	—	—
1794	-	200	-	—	—
1795	-	276	-	2	6

The Poor are partly farmed. The contractor has the use of 4 acres of land, and a work-house, in which he maintains such Poor as the parish please to send him. They find beds, &c. and cloathe the Poor, when they go into the house; but the farmer provides cloathing, during their residence with him. He is paid £ 95. a year, provided their number does not exceed 20; and for all above that number, 2s. a week each; he is likewise entitled to their earnings. They are employed in spinning jersey or worsted; one man weaves hemp-cloth. At present, there are 26 Paupers in the house; of which 7 are under 9 years of age; 4 from 9 to 20 years old; and the others from 25 to 70 years of age. There are 4 bastards, and 3 soldiers' wives. The officers give weekly allowances to such Poor as can support themselves upon a less sum than what is charged by the master of the poor-house.

There are no manufactures here. The price of provisions is nearly the same as in Lincolnshire; but the wages of agricultural labour are here considerably lower¹.

In Helgay, a small farming parish, 3 miles from Downham, the Poor's Rates are 6d. in the pound. Farms there are from £ 10. to £ 100. a year.

June, 1795.

G R E S.

¹ The wages of agricultural labour, in this county, are thus set down in Mr. Kent's Survey of Norfolk, lately published, p. 159.

				Yearly wages.								
				£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.
A head carter	-	from	-	9	9	0	to	10	10	0		
An under carter	-		-	5	5	0		7	7	0		
A shepherd	-		-	10	0	0						
A dairy-maid	-		-	4	0	0						
				Daily wages.								
A common-labourer, without diet, in summer	-		-	0	1	6	in winter	0	1	2		
A carpenter, thatcher, or bricklayer,	-		-	0	1	8						
Men hay-makers	-		-	0	1	6						

GRESSINGHALL.

THE House of Industry, belonging to 50 incorporated parishes of the Hundreds of Thetford and Launditch¹, stands in this parish. The house is excellently situated; being built on a rising ground at some distance from the village, half surrounded by a common, with no obstructions near it, to impede the free circulation of air. The house was finished, and made ready for the reception of Paupers, in July 1777. The total expence of purchasing 63 acres, 3 roods, and 3 perches of land, and of building and furnishing the house, &c. was £ 15,442. 6s. 11d.², of which £ 5442. have been repaid; and, therefore, the house has still a debt of £ 10,000.

The following table shews the births and burials, with the average number of Paupers each year, in the house, since its commencement:

Years.

Women hay-makers, by the piece, and three pints of beer	£.	s.	d.
Threshing wheat, the quarter	0	2	0
barley and oats, ditto	0	1	0
pease, ditto	0	1	4
clover seed, the bushel	0	5	0
Reaping and binding wheat, the acre, from	0	5	0
Mowing barley or oats, the acre	0	2	0
New banking, and ditching, per rod of 70 yards	0	1	0
Making open drains, of 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, per rod	0	0	3
Larger ditto, of 9 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, per rod	0	2	6
Thatching, with sea or marsh-reed, the square	0	4	2
Washing and clipping sheep, the score	0	1	4

¹ Incorporated by 15 Geo. III. c. 59.

Viz. Building the house	£.	s.	d.
Furniture	10000	0	0
Purchase of land	1600	0	0
Farming stock	1400	0	0
Improving farm	200	0	0
Printer's bills	280	0	0
Sundry articles	42	0	0
Expence of obtaining the Act of Parliament, to which there was much opposition	860	0	0
Total	£15442	6	11

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Av. No. of Paupers in the house.
1777 (only half a year)	5	26	221
1778	17	85	352
1779	17	53	388
1780	22	85	412
1781	18	124	459
1782	7	107	470
1783	16	68	410
1784	15	69	437
1785	14	48	400
1786	21	71	466
1787	20	46	460
1788	14	71	491
1789	17	54	497
1790	14	65	506
1791	10	44	467
1792	22	38	436
1793	16	43	446
1794	18	36	451
	171	1107	7608

Av. of 17 yrs. from 1778 to 1794 inclusive $16\frac{4}{17}$ $65\frac{2}{17}$ $447\frac{9}{17}$
 Annual deaths, 1 in $6\frac{1}{17}$ nearly.

The present number in the house is 539: the whole number admitted since the first institution, 3776. An exact account of the men, women, and children, admitted every year, could not be obtained; and, perhaps, such an account would not enable us to draw a correct conclusion respecting the number of the Poor; as it often happens, that the same persons quit and re-enter the house 2 or 3 times in the course of a year. The following list of the number of men, women, and children, in the house, was taken at Midsummer, in each of the under-mentioned years:

1780. Men 73	1781. Men 91	1782. Men 75
Women 105	Women 127	Women 111
Boys 111	Boys 115	Boys 131
Girls 101	Girls 132	Girls 149
<hr/> 390	<hr/> 465	<hr/> 466
		1783.

NORFOLK, GRESSINGHALL.

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1783.	Men	59	1787.	Men	74	1791.	Men	72
	Women	89		Women	101		Women	124
	Boys	113		Boys	127		Boys	146
	Girls	124		Girls	125		Girls	102
		<hr/> 385			<hr/> 427			<hr/> 444
1784.	Men	70	1788.	Men	84	1792.	Men	79
	Women	90		Women	122		Women	116
	Boys	128		Boys	131		Boys	116
	Girls	127		Girls	122		Girls	97
		<hr/> 415			<hr/> 459			<hr/> 408
1785.	Men	66	1789.	Men	81	1793.	Men	82
	Women	105		Women	120		Women	127
	Boys	137		Boys	139		Boys	119
	Girls	131		Girls	122		Girls	87
		<hr/> 439			<hr/> 462			<hr/> 415
1786.	Men	72	1790.	There are no accounts of this year respecting the numbers in the house at Midsummer		1794.	Men	85
	Women	114					Women	133
	Boys	127					Boys	106
	Girls	123					Girls	84
		<hr/> 436						<hr/> 408

There is no particular account of bastards; but, from the information of the governor, it appears, that there are about 100 in the house. The boys and girls, mentioned in the above account, are almost all under 14, as at that age they are drafted out to the parishes to which they belong. If a person, to whose lot a child falls, should refuse to take him or her for a year, (which is the stated term,) he forfeits 20s. which goes to the master, who accepts his allotment; if he should likewise refuse, he also forfeits the same sum, which is then paid to the third person, upon his accepting the child: when the year is expired, the child is again put by lot to another master, in case his old master does not wish to keep him, and he is not able to provide for himself.

The average amount of 7 years' disbursements for the Poor, beginning 10 years before the institution, was the quota fixed, at the commencement of the business, to be furnished annually, by each of the incorporated parishes.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The Rates paid by the different parishes, in proportion to their present rentals, are very different, and vary from 6d. to 3s. in the pound. The average may be stated at 20d. The whole sum, thus produced from the quotas of 50 parishes, is regularly paid by quarterly payments, and amounts annually to £ 3965. 18s. 1d. But, notwithstanding £ 5422. of the debt incurred at the first establishment, have been paid off some years, the receipts have, of late, been found to be not only insufficient to enable the incorporated districts to clear off any part of their remaining debt; but, from the dearth of provisions, interruption of trade, severity of seasons, and heavy charges of soldiers' and militia-men's families, they have been proved to be even inadequate to defray the disbursements incurred from a great influx of Poor. Last winter, the treasurer was obliged to advance £ 1000. to the house; so that it has been resolved, by the corporation, to apply to Parliament, to authorize them to increase the Rates; a circumstance, which has occasioned considerable discontent in the incorporated parishes.

The following table exhibits the quarterly payments of each of the 50 incorporated parishes :

MITFORD HUNDRED.

Mitford Hundred continued.

<i>Towns' Names.</i>	<i>Sum assessed.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>£. s. d.</i>				
Cranworth - -	20 0 0	Brought over -	274	8	2
E. Dereham, with		Shipdham - -	95	0	0
Dilington - -	104 0 11½	South Bergh - -	18	5	4½
Garveston - -	23 8 6	Thuxton - -	9	11	7½
Hardingham - -	37 16 2	E. Tuddenham - -	19	10	0½
Hockering - -	14 15 9½	N. Tuddenham - -	19	6	5½
Letton - -	9 1 6½	Whinbergh - -	5	12	4½
Mattishall - -	46 12 6	Wickfield - -	5	8	2
Mattishall Bergh - -	9 5 4½	Woodrising - -	9	19	2½
Reymerstone - -	9 7 4	Yaxham - -	24	7	1½
Carried over -	£ 274 8 2	Total Mitford -	£ 481	8	6½

LAUNDITCH HUNDRED.

Launditch Hundred continued.

Towns' Names.	Sum assessed.				£. s. d.		
	£.	s.	d.				
Beeston with Bittering	29	18	11½	Mileham	-	19	15 9
Beerley - -	14	3	0½	Oxwich cum Patch-			
E. Bilney - -	8	2	6	ley - -		8	0 0½
Brilly - -	21	0	6	Rougham - -		9	0 1
Colkirk - -	18	5	6	Scarning - -		36	0 1
Great Dunham -	15	3	8½	Stanfield - -		11	8 10½
Little Dunham -	14	17	11	Swanton Morley -		31	16 5
N. Elmham - -	57	12	8½	Tittlethal cum God-			
Great Framham -	13	1	8½	wick - -		25	14 7
Little Framham -	15	6	5	Weasenham St. Peter		11	15 1½
Gately - -	6	8	1	Weasenham All Saints		14	15 2½
Gressingham - -	27	0	0	Wellingham - -		2	14 2½
Hoe - -	13	5	8½	Wendling - -		10	10 0
Horningtoft - -	13	14	0½	Whiffonset - -		15	6 10½
Kempson - -	4	14	2½	Worthing - -		3	13 9
E. Lexham - -	2	10	8				
W. Lexham - -	7	7	10½	Total Launditch	£	510	0 11½
Litcham - -	14	16	7	Total Mitford	£	481	8 6½
Longham - -	12	0	6½				
Carried over	£	309	10 0½	Total -	£	991	9 6½

The men, belonging to the House of Industry, are employed in cultivating 60 acres of fields and gardens belonging to the house; in combing wool, dressing flax and hemp; and in weaving these articles into various manufactures, which are principally destined for the use of the house. A few also work on the public roads. The women and children are mostly employed in spinning worked for the Norwich manufactories; some knit and sew; others instruct girls in these different branches of work. The boys and girls work in separate apartments; and every class has a master, or mistress, to superintend and instruct the learners in their work. Tow and hemp are also spun by the women.

There is a dairy of 10 cows belonging to the house; and a wind-mill on the farm, at which all their corn is ground. They grind sometimes for their neighbours. Baking and brewing are carried on in the house.

The following table exhibits the earnings of the house from Midsummer 1780.

			£.	s.	d.
Midsummer 1780 to Midsummer 1781	the earnings were		61	11	6½
Midsummer 1781 to Midsummer 1782	ditto		670	3	8½
Midsummer 1782 to Midsummer 1783	ditto		693	3	9½
Midsummer 1783 to Midsummer 1784	ditto		608	9	7
Midsummer 1784 to Midsummer 1785	ditto		785	9	10½
Midsummer 1785 to Midsummer 1786	ditto		839	5	9½
Midsummer 1786 to Midsummer 1787	ditto		812	10	10½
Midsummer 1787 to Midsummer 1788	ditto		859	11	9
Midsummer 1788 to Midsummer 1789	ditto		878	9	5½
Midsummer 1789 to Midsummer 1790	ditto		812	8	11½
Midsummer 1790 to Midsummer 1791	d'tto		—	—	—
Midsummer 1791 to Midsummer 1792	ditto		911	7	5
Midsummer 1792 to Midsummer 1793	ditto		813	18	11½
Midsummer 1793 to Midsummer 1794	ditto		666	7	5

In the above earnings are included wages for spinning, weaving, &c. for the use of the house. No persons above 60 years of age are obliged to work. Men are allowed 1d. out of every shilling they earn; young women, 2d. from every shilling; and women above 60 years of age, 4d. from every shilling. Children, also, receive various little rewards, according to their merit and industry.

The following Rotation of Diet is observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-broth, or onion gruel.	Bulled meat, dumplings, vegetables, and beer.	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.
Monday,	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Pulse pottage, boiled in meat broth, and milk-broth.	Bread and cheese, or butter, and beer.
Tuesday,	Onion or plain gruel.	The same as Sunday.	Broth and bread.
Wednesday,	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.	Trineasty, or thick milk with bread.	Bread and cheese, or butter, and beer.
Thursday,	Bread and cheese, or butters, with beer.	Baked puddings, and beer.	Bread and cheese, or treacle.
Friday,	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.
Saturday,	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.	Milk-pottage, or onion gruel.	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.

Cabbages, carrots, turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. are served in great plenty, during the season. The quantity of food allowed at each meal could not be ascertained; but the shares of dumplin, for dinner, served up on Thursday, (June 18, 1795,) and shares of bread, at supper, (although the pieces of cheefe were small,) seemed abundantly sufficient.

The following is the annual amount of expenditure for victuals to the house, and payments to the out-poor :

	House Provisions.			Out Pensioners.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 24th June 1777 to ditto 1778	1215	11	2½	354	10	7
1779	1571	16	1½	269	2	4½
1780	—	—	—	278	11	2½
1781	1455	14	10	283	3	8½
1782	1433	7	10	518	19	4
1783	1369	10	0¼	317	5	4
1784	1283	9	5¼	700	11	11
1785	1303	3	2¼	501	12	5½
1786	1332	8	10¾	410	4	4½
1787	1349	19	9½	408	9	8
1788	1423	8	3	385	18	4
1789	1500	1	3	448	17	11
1790	1748	9	2½	614	12	4
1791	1589	6	4½	395	10	11
1792	1372	6	10½	467	5	7½
1793	1288	9	2½	617	18	1½
1794	1486	1	11¼	615	18	6
1795	—	—	—	1183	2	6

In the above account, the expence of cloathing is not included; nor could any statement respecting this article be obtained: neither do coals, nor the governor's incidental expences, form any part of the above disbursements. The latter, it is said, amount to about £100. a year.

<i>The following Salaries are paid annuallly :</i>			£	s.	d.
To the Chaplain	-	-	40	0	0
Houfe Surgeon	-	-	63	0	0
4 Out-furgeons	-	-	176	10	0
Committee Clerk	-	-	44	0	0
Governor	-	-	65	0	0
Ma'ron	-	-	25	0	0
Baker	-	-	15	12	0
Shoemaker	-	-	15	12	0
Tailor	-	-	10	8	0
			<hr/>		
			£	455	2 6

The intereft of the money owing by the houfe, viz £10,000. is £450.

The houfe was originally intended to have had two wings; but want of funds prevented this project being carried into execution; and, from the number of Paupers in the houfe at prefent, there is very little fpare room. The different apartments are lofty, well aired, and feem well adapted to the different purpofes for which they are intended. The boys and girls have feparate lodging-rooms, and generally fleep 3 in a bed; about 20 beds are in each room. Old people, and a few others, are allowed to refide in cottages; and fome are provided with rooms on the ground-floor. The beds are of flocks; each has 2 fheets, 2 blankets, and 1 coverlet; and, upon the whole, the houfe feems to be as clean as can be expected. The governors are certainly very attentive to this object; notwithstanding which, it is faid, that, from the continual influx and efflux of Paupers, it is found impoffible to keep the houfe clear from vermin.

The following are the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the Poor in the houfe. They are taken from a printed copy, that was published in 1787:

THAT no poor perfon be admitted into the houfe for the Poor, without the order of the weekly committee, on every Tuefday in every week, except in cafes of broken limbs, fudden illnefs, or other extraordinary cafes, when, for the benefit of the Pauper, an earlier admiffion may be neceffary. In fuch cafes, admiffion may be had at any other

other time, by an order from one director, or one acting guardian, under a certificate from the surgeon of the division, that such Pauper is removable.

- 2, That all single and married persons, with or without families, who shall be thought by the weekly committee to be unable to maintain themselves, be taken into the house, and not supported out of it, by any settled allowance or pension, except in extraordinary cases, such as lunacy, epilepsy, epidemical distempers, &c.
- 3, That persons, whose families are too large to be maintained by their own labour, may have one or more of their children received into the house, at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 4, That all persons wanting relief, are to apply to the churchwardens and overseers of their parish, when one of them is to attend the committee on a Tuesday, with such poor person for his admission into the house; and in case any doubt shall arise, touching the settlement of such poor person, he or she shall immediately be examined by two justices, and if the settlement appear to be out of the two Hundreds, then shall be immediately removed by order of two justices.
- 5, That the house surgeon shall visit the house every Tuesday and Saturday, (and oftener if required by the governor or weekly committee,) and regularly make a report, every Tuesday, of the sick, in writing, entered in a book kept for that purpose.
- 6, That the out surgeons, when they do not attend in person, shall send their reports in writing, every Tuesday, of the state of the Poor under their care, in their respective divisions, to the governor, that the same may be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shewn to the weekly committee, that the corporation may be thereby constantly possessed of the state of the sick out-poor, as well as of those within the house; and if Paupers live out of the Hundreds, under lawful certificates, the surgeon of the division nearest the parish where such Paupers are resident, (if within a reasonable distance,) shall attend such Paupers in their illness or accidents, and shall be paid for his journey by the corporation. And that in cases of midwifery, or sudden accidents happening to persons out of the house, which require instant relief, and cannot by any means be otherwise provided for; the out surgeons, within the respective divisions, are enjoined, on no pretence whatever,

whatever concerning pay, or otherwise, to neglect such poor persons, but carefully to attend them; and should it be doubted by the surgeons, whether the parties themselves are to be considered as persons able to pay them, or as Paupers entitled to corporation relief, such doubtful cases shall be finally determined by the quarterly committee.

That the governor shall place no person whatever in the wards, until carefully examined, washed, and cleaned, and, if thought necessary by the weekly committee, new cloathed, when the old cloaths shall be well cleaned, hung up, and ticketed with the Pauper's name, in a room provided for that purpose; and upon the discharge of such poor person from the house, such old cloaths shall be delivered in exchange for the cloaths furnished by the house.

- 8, That poor persons received into the house for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods, or other property, but shall be permitted to enjoy the same.
- 9, That the governor and matron shall execute all bye-laws made by the directors and acting guardians under the authority of the said Act, and also such temporary orders as they, or either of them, shall receive from the weekly committee, the same being first entered in the committee book; such temporary orders to continue in force until altered by some succeeding committee.
- 10, That the governor shall see the meal, flour, and other things, weighed and measured, and keep an account of the quantity and price thereof, and give an account, every Tuesday, of all provisions and other things brought in, used, and expended the preceding week, and of all work done in the house, and make his complaint of all persons who shall misbehave.
- 11, That the governor shall at all times keep a book in the committee room, with pen and ink near it, which shall be called the observation book, that in case any guardian or other person visiting the house shall perceive any thing amiss, or can suggest any new proposal for the better conducting the management of the house, he may write his thoughts or observations therein, that the weekly committee, may consider the same, and report it to the next quarterly committee, if they think proper.

- 12, That nothing shall be brought into the house without notice being given to the governor, or, in his absence, to the matron.
- 13, That a book shall be kept, in which the governor shall enter the admission of every poor person admitted into the house, expressing their names, age, place of settlement, the reason of their admission, and the day when admitted; with blank columns to enter the time and manner of their discharge, deaths, &c.
- 14, That an inventory shall be taken of all the goods and furniture belonging to the house; and the committee, on the first Tuesday next after the twenty-fourth day of June, yearly, shall cause a new inventory to be made, and compare it with that of the preceding year.
- 15, That the matron shall deliver out soap and candles, and see all the linen washed and got up, and that the beds be sheeted once a month, and that no linen be hung to dry in the lodging wards, but in the drying room prepared for that purpose.
- 16, That the nurses shall deliver the apparel of persons dying in the house, mended, clean, and neat, to the governors, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and shall deliver an account thereof to the next weekly committee.
- 17, That neither the governor, matron, or any other officer, shall buy or sell, or suffer any distilled liquors to be brought into the house, without leave of the committee or house surgeon.
- 18, That for the encouragement of those who shall reside in the house, and discharge the business to which they shall be appointed with care and diligence, rewards shall be given to them from time to time, at the discretion of the weekly committee; and all persons going to work out of the house by leave of the weekly committee, and bringing in the produce of their labour, shall be allowed two-pence in the shilling for their industry; and that all children, who are reported by the chaplain to have said their catechism, or to have read in the Bible or Testament in the best manner, shall be rewarded with a new Bible, Testament, or other book, at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 19, That the chaplain shall read the Liturgy of the Church of England, and preach to the Poor in the house, in the morning on one Sunday, and afternoon on the following Sunday, and so continue; and shall catechise the children once a month, visit such sick as shall require it, administer

administer the Sacrament four times in the year at least, and do the other duties of his office.

- 20, That no person whatever, who shall be appointed to any station in this house, shall presume at any time to take, of any tradesmen, stranger, or other person, any fee or reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any services done or to be done on account of this corporation.
- 21, That the governor shall read such prayers as shall be directed by the chaplain, or cause them to be read every morning immediately after the ringing of the bell, and in the evening after supper; and shall, every Sunday morning, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, call over the names of all the Poor, and all the absentees shall be punished at the discretion of the next weekly committee; and shall, once in every month, read, or cause to be read to the Poor, the bye-laws, rules, and orders to be observed by them, that none may pretend or plead ignorance thereof; and that the same, and all other bye-laws, rules, and orders, shall be read every year, at the general meeting to be held on Tuesday next after the 24th day of June, immediately after the election of the officers of this corporation.
- 22, That a chairman shall be chosen by every committee, to preside and regulate the proceedings, and every member of any committee, who shall not appear in the committee room within one hour of the time appointed for their meeting, shall, if a director, forfeit three shillings, if an acting guardian, two shillings; and no member, under the same penalty, shall leave the committee when sitting without leave of the chairman, and on no account if there are not members remaining sufficient to constitute the committee; and in case of entire non-attendance in either director or acting guardian, then the penalty shall be paid pursuant to the Act of Parliament.
- 23, That the out-doors of the house shall not be opened before six in the morning, and the same shall be locked by eight in the evening, from Lady-day till Michaelmas-day; and not opened before day-light in the morning, and locked at six in the evening, from Michaelmas till Lady-day; except on special occasions.
- 24, That the governor and marston shall keep peace and good order in the house, and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abusive or rude language.