

guage. They shall see that all the Poor are in bed by nine o'clock in the summer, and eight in the winter, and be careful to have all the fires and candles put out, except in the sick wards; and that no candles be used in the evenings of the months of May, June, July, and August, (except by the governor, and in the infirmaries)

- 25, That the governor and matron shall keep all the able Poor to such work or employment as they are fit for, and shall call them to it, by ringing the bell, at the following hours, viz. from Lady-day to Michaelmas-day, from six in the morning to six in the evening; from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from seven in the morning to six in the evening; and they shall allow to the working Poor half an hour for breakfast, an hour and an half for dinner and recreation, in the summer time, and an hour for those purposes in the winter; and shall oblige the children to play abroad, if the weather will permit; and also shall allow the children a sufficient time for learning to read, and being instructed in their catechism, &c.
- 26, The governor and matron shall make ready the provisions in a clean and wholesome manner, and see that breakfast be ready at eight o'clock, dinner at twelve, and supper as soon as the work of the day is finished.
- 27, That the governor and matron shall cause grace to be said before and after dinner and supper; and shall keep all the rooms clean and neat, shall see them swept every day by ten o'clock in the morning, and washed as often as conveniently can be: they shall cause the windows to be set open every day, (except in rainy or windy weather,) and suffer no victuals to be eaten out of the dining-room, by any but the sick, and such as officiate as servants in the house; and that the whole house shall be yearly white-washed, at least a week before the 24th day of June.
- 28, That the governor and matron shall cause the children's heads and hands to be kept clean, and also all the cloaths and beds; and shall deliver to every one of the Poor, clean linen on every Saturday evening, and take in their foul on Sunday morning.
- 29, That no person shall be admitted to see the Poor without leave of the governor.
- 30, That no poor person shall be admitted to go out of the house at any

time, without leave of the governor in writing; and that none be permitted to be absent in the night, without leave of the weekly committee.

- 31, That the governor and matron, with the approbation of the weekly committee, shall appoint nurses and servants to do the necessary business of the house, who, if they behave well, and be recommended, shall be encouraged, and advanced by the weekly committee; they shall also see the provisions cut, and properly delivered to each Pauper, and take care that no waste be made, nor any bread be cut or eaten before it has been baked one entire day.
- 32, That the governor shall immediately give notice to the surgeon of the house whenever any Pauper shall fall sick or lame, that proper diet may be allowed, and care taken of the Pauper.
- 33, This rule specifies the bill of fare; but as it has since been altered, it is not thought necessary to transcribe it.
- 34, That no person¹ whatsoever shall be allowed out of the house, except in cases of necessity, and at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 35, That there shall be a school in the house, where all children above two years of age shall be kept under proper schoolmasters or dames until they are five years old, and instructed in reading, learning their catechism, and other plain rudiments of the christian religion, and, after that age, shall be employed in spinning, and such other work as they shall be able to perform; and also, there shall be another school for instructing, in the same manner, at seasonable times when not at work, all the other children or Paupers who may want instruction.
- 36, That girls of proper age shall be instructed and employed in cookery, housewifery, seouring, washing, and all other works, to qualify them for service.
- 37, That the governor shall provide wormwood, from time to time, to fumigate the rooms, which shall also be used in washing the linen, and be laid in the beds.
- 38, That the governor shall keep an exact account of all the household goods, furniture, cloaths, linen, and apparel, belonging to the house, in a book kept for that purpose.

¹ So in the original: qu. pension?

- 39, That boxes be provided, and fixed in some conspicuous place in the dining-room, for occasional donations; to which there shall be two locks, and the key of one of them shall be kept by the governor, and the other by the clerk; and the money put into the said box shall be at the disposal of the weekly committee, for the benefit of the deserving Poor, and no poor person shall be permitted to ask alms.
- 40, That in all advertisements to tradesmen, and others, for the delivering proposals, to contract for any kind of goods for the use of the house, it shall be particularly specified, that all proposals will be rejected by the committee, which are signed by the proposer's name, or marked with any character, by which it may be known from whom such proposals come; and all committees are enjoined to reject the same; and that every tradesman shall deliver with his goods a bill of parcels thereof, and every workman shall deliver to the weekly committee his bill of work done.
- 41, That where any person shall apply for a certificate to live out of the Hundreds, the clerk shall and may, under the direction of the weekly committee, by a note under his hand, certify that such person belongs to the corporation, and, (if such person be forced to ask relief,) he may be maintained at the expence of the corporation until the next quarterly meeting, when the directors and acting guardians may, (if it shall appear that such person's settlement is within either of the said Hundreds,) grant a certificate under the seal of the corporation.
- 42, That the directors and acting guardians upon the weekly committee, shall meet every Tuesday, at the House of Industry, precisely at ten o'clock in the morning.
- 43, That no director shall be subject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another director shall attend for him; and that no acting guardian shall be subject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another acting guardian shall attend for him.
- 44, That no director or acting guardian whatever, shall, at any time, without the consent and concurrence of the weekly committee for the time being, give any orders or directions relative to the employment, relief, or management of the Poor, which shall be in the House of Industry.

- 45, That four gentlemen shall be named and chosen from amongst the directors and acting guardians, two for Miford, and two for Launditch Hundreds, for the remaining three quarters of the year, commencing from the twenty-ninth day of September, and ending the twenty-fourth day of June next, and so in succession if necessary, who shall be called the general overseers for the Hundreds, whose business shall be, at times most convenient to themselves, in person to visit the sick, and pensioned out paupers, (of which lists shall be delivered,) resident in the several divisions of the out surgeons, to make enquiries about bastard children, non-certificated persons, and of persons who have deserted their families, and left them an expence to the corporation, and then shall make their reports in writing, at the weekly or quarterly meetings, as they find it necessary.

The following are the Rules and Orders to be observed by the Poor in the House.

- 1, THEY shall not be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of any lewd, indecent, or disorderly behaviour, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the work or services, which he, she, or they shall be required to do, or shall be remiss therein, (such work or service being suited to his or their age, strength or ability,) every such offender, if under the age of twelve years, shall be punished by moderate correction, or abatement in diet; if above twelve years, then either by abatement of diet, or distinction in dress and diet, or by setting in the stocks, or to be without any other diet than bread and water for any space not exceeding twenty-four hours; such punishments to be inflicted by order of the major part of the directors and acting guardians present at the weekly meeting. See Public Acts, 15 G. III. c. 59.
- 2, If any of the Poor purloin, sell, or pawn any of the materials or implements of work intrusted to them, belonging to the corporation, or shall sell or pawn any of the apparel with which they shall be clothed at the expence of the corporation, upon complaint before any justice of the peace for the said county, by any of the guardians, or governor, or steward for the time being, such justice shall issue his warrant for apprehending such offender, and, being convicted on oath of one

or

or more witnesses, or confession of the party, shall be committed to the house of correction, for the first offence, any time not exceeding seven days, and for the second, and every other offence, if a man, to be publicly whipped, and, if a woman, to be kept to hard labour for fourteen days, and then discharged. See Act.

- 3, If any person or persons shall knowingly buy, receive into pawn, or secrete any of the cloaths or wearing apparel of any poor person received into or maintained in the said house, or any of the goods, materials, or implements of work carried into the said house, to be wrought up, manufactured, or used by the Poor there, or any of the goods or furniture of the said house; or shall buy or receive any of the provisions allotted to or provided for the Poor in the said house; every offender shall forfeit, on conviction, five pounds, by oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any justice of the said county, to be levied by distress and sale of such offender's goods, one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the treasurer, as part of the common stock, and to be applied to the purposes of the Act; if no goods, then such offender to be committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months. See Act.
- 4, They shall at all times behave peaceably and quietly; they shall not quarrel or give rude language; they shall attend prayers morning and evening, eat their victuals orderly in the dining room, carry none out, nor depart till after grace be said, on pain of losing their next meal.
- 5, They shall not strike or abuse the governor or matron, or their assistants, but shall obey them at all times; and if they think themselves aggrieved, they shall make complaint to the weekly committee, who shall examine into the truth of it, and redress him if it be proper; but if any poor person, maintained in the house, shall strike, or threaten or attempt to strike, abuse, or even behave disrespectfully to the governor or matron, or shall excite any mutiny, or disturbance, the governor shall, for such offence, of striking, threatening or attempting to strike, immediately complain to the next justice of the peace; that the delinquent may be dealt with according to law.
- 6, They are to take their clean linen from the matron every Saturday evening, and bring their foul linen to her every Sunday morning.
- 7, They are not to go out without leave, nor stay beyond the time allowed

- ed them, on pain of losing their next meal, and such other punishment as the weekly committee shall inflict.
- 8, They are to be in bed by nine o'clock in the summer, and eight in the winter ; and the fire and candles are to be put out before that time.
 - 9, They are not to smoke but in the working rooms, and by no means above stairs, on pain of severe punishment.
 - 10, If any of the nurles, or other persons employed in the service of the house, go out without leave of the governor or matron, they shall be severely punished.
 - 11, If any of the Poor presume to beg money or drink from any person attending, or coming to view the house, for the first offence they shall be deprived of their next meal.
 - 12, That slothful people, who pretend ailments to excuse themselves from work, be properly examined, and if it appears they make false excuses, then they shall be punished by order of the next weekly committee.
 - 13, They are not to throw water or other things out of the windows of the Poor's houses, on pain of severe punishment.
 - 14, The sick, on their recovery, are to attend divine service, and publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for their recovery, according to the form of the Church of England.
 - 15, Persons convicted of lying, to be set on stools in the most public place of the dining-room, and have a paper fixed on their breasts, with these words written thereon :

* INFAMOUS LIAR.

The inhabitants of the incorporated parishes are chiefly farmers, agricultural labourers, a few necessary mechanics, publicans, and shop-keepers.

The prices of provisions, at present, are : beef, 5d. the pound ; mutton, 5d. ; pork, 6d. ; bacon, 8d. ; butter, 7d. ; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone ; wheat, £ 3. 10s. the qr. ; malt, £ 2. 10s. the qr. ; barley, £ 1. 12s. the qr. ; milk, (of which little is sold,) 2d. the gallon.

The wages of labourers are : for husbandry work, 1s. 2d. a day, in winter, and 1s. 6d. in summer, without victuals ; women weeding corn are paid 6d. and 8d. a day, without victuals ; bricklayers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day ; their assistants, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

The

The land-tax varies much in the different parishes. Instances may be found of a few small tracts of land paying 5s. or 6s. in the pound; and of other parts not charged more than 2d. in the pound. From the best information obtainable on this subject, 1s. in the pound appears to be the average.

Both in this, and in the adjoining county of Lincoln, small shop-keepers, manufacturers, publicans, and labouring people, complain heavily against those, whom they call monopolizers of corn, farming clergymen, (who are not rare,) and the consolidators of small farms. To the conduct of men of this description, the high price of provisions, the increase of the Poor's Rates, and almost every evil, that attends, or is likely to attend the nation, are not unfrequently attributed.

June, 1795.

HECKINGHAM.

THE House of Industry at Heckingham, was erected in 1767. The original sum borrowed was £ 7500. The annual assessments to be paid by 41 incorporated parishes, in the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, were fixed at the average expenditure of the 7 years immediately preceding their incorporation. In 1786 the whole debt was paid off. The total Rates fixed on the several parishes, amounted to £ 2132. 6s. 3d. annually, but after the debt was paid off, they were lowered to £ 1986. 1s. and some time afterwards to £ 1866. The high price of provisions, the lowness of wages for spinning, and the late severe seasons, have so much increased the number of necessitous, that it was found necessary to augment the Rates; and, about three months ago, they were raised to their original standard.

The following table exhibits the number of Paupers, yearly earnings and expences of the house, for a few years back.

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Number in the House		Earnings			Total Expenditure		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1789.	199	By spinning wool	204	2	3			
		By spinning tow	9	16	7			
		By other work	5	9	0			
		Total earnings	219	7	10	2230	11	8
1790.	233	By spinning wool	220	13	2½			
		By spinning tow	20	12	0			
		By other work	15	8	7			
		Total earnings	256	13	9½	2324	10	5
1791.	245	By spinning wool	217	12	8½			
		By spinning tow	19	11	11			
		By spinning filk	54	9	4			
		By other work	13	8	9			
		Total earnings	305	2	8½	2223	11	11
1792.	224	By spinning wool	280	19	9			
		By spinning tow	19	6	8			
		By other work	1	18	0			
		Total earnings	302	4	5	2047	2	6
1793.	214	By spinning wool	228	8	8			
		By other work	5	12	2			
		Total earnings	234	0	10	2094	10	8½
1794.	239	By spinning wool	140	13	10			
		By spinning tow	14	14	11½			
		By other work	34	7	4			
		Total earnings	189	16	1½	2261	4	11

Bill

Bill of Fare in the House of Industry.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheese, and butter, or treacle.	Dumplings, butcher's meat, and bread.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	The same as Sunday.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk and water gruel, and bread.	Baked suet puddings.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	The same as Sunday.	Dumplings and milk broth; or milk and water gruel.	Ditto.
Thursday,	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	The same as Tuesday.	Bread and cheese, or butter.	Ditto.

The men are, each, allowed a pint of beer at every meal, except when they have broth, or gruel. Women, with children at the breast, have the same allowance. Others have two-thirds of a pint

The Poor, here, are not subject to any peculiar disorder. A very fatal putrid fever, however, is now raging in the neighbourhood; but this place has hitherto escaped the contagion. Mr. Howlett informs us, that, in 1774, 126 persons in this house died of that disorder¹, out of an average of about 220. He adds, that the average of Paupers in the house during 20 years, before 1788, was 216; and that the average annual deaths of children in the house had been $7\frac{2}{3}$, or about 1 in 8.

In the year 1791, in consequence of representations having been made to the directors and guardians, that the weekly charges for provisions, &c. for the preceding three or four years, appeared very high, when compared with those for the corresponding weeks in former years, without sufficient reason appearing to account for such excess; a special committee was appointed, for the purpose of examining into the expenditure of the corporation. From a statement of their proceedings, which was published in 1793², it appeared, that the books of the house had been kept in a very vague and loose manner; that no entries were made of the cloaths delivered to the different Paupers; and that the only way in which the amount of

¹ See "The Insufficiency of the Causes to which the Increase of our Poor, and of the Poor's Rates, have been commonly ascribed," &c. 1788, p. 87, 96.

² Entitled, "An Account of the Proceedings of the Special Committee, appointed by the Corporation of the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, in the County of Norfolk, in the year 1791, to enquire into the Expenditure in the House of Industry at Heckingham. By the Committee." Norwich, 1793.

provisions delivered out every week was ascertained, was, by taking stock every Sunday night, and charging the deficit as the weekly expenditure. The committee, therefore, recommended to the directors to dismiss the governor of the house, as a person perfectly incompetent to fulfil the duties of his office. The recommendation, however, was not attended to; but soon after, the governor signified his intention of resigning, because he "too well knew the inveterate prejudices which some few entertained against him, to expect any peace or happiness from a continuance in his present situation," and quitted his office at Michaelmas 1792.

Not much information is to be derived from the printed statement of the committee, as several of the facts brought forward by them, relative to the number of the Paupers, and expenditure in former years, were disputed by the opposite party. Some idea, however, of the weekly charges may be formed from the following extracts.

The Weekly Charge from the 15th to the 22d of March 1790.

Number of Paupers 246.

	<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Meal	91	0	at	1	6
Flour	26	0	—	2	0
Beef	21	0	—	4	1½
Pork	6	7	—	4	0
Cheese	23	7	—	2	0

168 0. Charge for the week, exclusive of coals, £22 18 10¼

The Week from the 29th of March to the 5th of April 1790.

Number of Paupers 243.

	<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Meal	86	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	0
Meat	27	0	—	4	0
Cheese	22	7	—	2	0

160 7. Charge, exclusive of coals, £22 5 2½

The Week from the 17th to the 24th of May 1790.

Number of Paupers 253

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	81	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1½
Meat	28	0	—	4	0
Cheese	22	0	—	2	0

156 0. * Charge, exclusive of coals, £21 19 10½

The Week from the 5th to the 12th of July 1790.

Number of Paupers 258.

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	84	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1½
Beef	28	7	—	4	0
Pork	1	0	—	4	0
Cheese	24	0	—	2	0

162 7 Charge, exclusive of coals, £22 17 8

The committee were furnished with the following account of the annual consumption of meal, flour, meat, and cheese, from the first institution of the house to Midsummer 1791, by the clerk, from the books of expenditure'.

Dates	Quantity			Average Number in the House.	Consumption of each Pau- per p ^r week
	St.	lb.	oz.		lb.
From Mich 1767 to Midf. 1768	5318	12	4	244	8
— Midf. 1768 to Midf. 1769	5974	10	8	208	7½
— Midf. 1769 to Midf. 1770	6075	4	0	210	7½
— Midf. 1770 to Midf. 1771	6117	6	12	205	8
— Midf. 1771 to Midf. 1772	6005	4	8	217	7½

† P 31.

3 P 2

From

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Dates.	Quantity			Average Number in the House	Consumption of each Pau- per p ^r week
	St.	lb.	oz.		
From Midf. 1772 to Midf. 1773	7521	7	0	260	7½
— Midf. 1773 to Midf. 1774	6845	9	0	273	6½
— Midf. 1774 to Midf. 1775	5845	1	0	244	6¼
— Midf. 1775 to Midf. 1776	5792	10	0	224	6½
— Midf. 1776 to Midf. 1777	5556	7	0	207	7
— Midf. 1777 to Midf. 1778	5265	4	0	188	7½
— Midf. 1778 to Midf. 1779	5240	0	8	185	7½
— Midf. 1779 to Midf. 1780	4873	0	0	165	8
— Midf. 1780 to Midf. 1781	5067	0	0	167	8
— Midf. 1781 to Midf. 1782	6815	15	0	220	8¼
— Midf. 1782 to Midf. 1783	7261	0	0	237	8¼
— Midf. 1783 to Midf. 1784	8061	0	0	264	8¼
— Midf. 1784 to Midf. 1785	7598	0	0	235	8½
— Midf. 1785 to Midf. 1786	7090	0	0	211	9
— Midf. 1786 to Midf. 1787	6332	0	0	189	9
— Midf. 1787 to Midf. 1788	7260	0	0	192	10
— Midf. 1788 to Midf. 1789	7298	0	0	199	9¾
— Midf. 1789 to Midf. 1790	7945	0	0	233	9
— Midf. 1790 to Midf. 1791	8273	0	0	245	9

*The Governor laid before the Committee the following average of the number of Paupers in the house, in different years^r.

	Adults.		Boys and Girls.	
From 1784 to 1785	-	104	-	130
— 1785 to 1786	-	96	-	105
— 1786 to 1787	-	82	-	105
— 1787 to 1788	-	91	-	103
— 1788 to 1789	-	100	-	98
— 1789 to 1790	-	111	-	119
— 1790 to 1791	-	114	-	130

NORWICH.

THE city of Norwich, comprehending 32 parishes, and 3 or 4 hamlets, and containing, in extent, about 8 square miles, is incorporated for the maintenance of its Poor. Its population was ascertained in 1653, when it was found to amount to 28,881 souls; and again in 1753, when it was found to have increased to 36,169: its present population is estimated at 40,000 inhabitants; but that number appears, from the subjoined tables of baptisms and burials, to be rather exaggerated.

The number of houses, &c. assessed to the window tax is 2200: the number exempted could not be ascertained, but must be more considerable.

There are 370 ale-houses in Norwich.

The land-tax produces £ 8518. 11s. 11d. The rent of land, in some places near Norwich, is £ 5. an acre; but farms in general, in the vicinity of the city, let at about £ 1. an acre.

A cotton manufactory was established here about 7 years ago; but the staple manufactures of Norwich are camblers, and other worsted stuffs, of various denominations. It is probable, that more hands without the city, than within it, are employed in the manufactures; for, in 1771, Arthur Young calculated the number of looms in and near Norwich, at 12,000; and, allowing 6 persons to a loom, reckoned the number of people employed in this manufacture to be 72,000, and the amount of the stuffs sent annually from Norwich to exceed a million sterling¹.

The Norwich trade has for some years been in a declining state, which is ascribed to the following causes: to the prevalent taste for wearing cottons, which has necessarily lessened the consumption of stuffs²; the

¹ Eastern Tour, ii. 79.

² The woollen manufacture, considering all its branches, is, no doubt, a more important national concern than the cotton manufacture. It would seem, however, that the cottons of Manchester create more employment than the Norwich stuffs. The general languor of the woollen business seems to have been principally owing to the difficulty of introducing machinery; the improvements of which have given cottons a decided advantage. The author of a pamphlet, written in 1788, asserts, that, not above twenty years before his time, the whole cotton trade of Great Britain did not return £ 200,000l. to the country, for the

the low wages of the weavers and spinners, who are, in a considerable degree at the mercy of the manufacturers, and are not supposed to receive better pay than they did 20 years ago; and, lastly, to the war, which has put a stop

raw materials, combined with the labour of the people; and at that period, before the introduction of the water-machinery, and hand-engines, the power of the single wheel could not exceed 50,000 spindles, employed in spinning the cotton-wool into yarn; but, at that moment, the power of spindles thus employed, amounted to two millions; and the gross return for the raw materials and labour, exceeded seven millions sterling. It was about the year 1784, that the expiration of Sir Richard Arkwright's patent caused the erection of water machines for the spinning of warps, in all parts of the country; with which the hand-engines, for the spinning of weft, kept proportion. At the time he wrote, he estimated the number of

Water mills, or machines, at	-	-	-	143
Mule-jennies, or machines, consisting of 90 spindles each	-	-	-	550
Hand-jennies, of 80 spindles each	-	-	-	20,070

Of the water-mills, 123 are in England, and 19 in Scotland.

Of those in England,

Lancashire	has	41	Cheshire	has	8
Derbyshire	—	22	Staffordshire	—	7
Nottinghamshire	—	17	Westmorland	—	5
Yorkshire	—	11	Flintshire	—	3

These establishments, when in full work, are estimated to give employment to about 26,000 men, 31,000 women, and 53,000 children, in spinning alone; and, in all the subsequent stages of the manufacture, the number of the persons employed, is estimated at 133,000 men, 59,000 women, and 42,000 children; making an aggregate of 159,000 men, 90,000 women, and 101,000 children; in all, 350,000 persons employed in the cotton manufacture.

Cotton Wool remaining in the Country
Exportation in

Years.	lb.
1783	9,546,179
1784	11,280,238
1785	17,992,888
1786	19,151,867
1787	22,600,000

Gross Value of Cotton Goods made in

Years.	
1783	3,200,000
1784	3,950,000
1785	6,000,000
1786	6,500,000
1787	7,500,000

See a pamphlet published in 1788, entitled, "An important crisis in the callico and muslin manufactory in Great Britain, explained:" and Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 1788.

The increased import of cotton since 1787, more especially when compared with the imports previous to 1783, is very astonishing.

Cotton wool imported, on the average of 5 years, to 1783 inclusive, was 7,000,000 lb.
Ditto to 1794 inclusive, — 18,000,000 lb.

Lord Auckland's Speech in the House of Lords on the 2d May 1796.

stop to the exportation of stuffs to France, Flanders, and Holland, and, from the high price of insurance, much reduced the trade to other countries. The merchants and manufacturers are now overstocked with goods; and the weavers are, consequently, very ill supplied with work, and, what is worse, are obliged to work up the worst materials. While business was brisk, an industrious weaver might earn £ 1. 1s. a week, from fine work; and from coarser work, 12s. a week. The average earnings of weavers, at present, are thought not to exceed 7s. or 8s. a week. Women weavers earn from 5s. to 6s. a week. Females, however, are principally employed in spinning, reeling, winding, &c., in which they earn from 2s. to 4s. a week. Children, in spinning, winding, &c. earn about 2s. a week. Of late, the wages, both of women and children, have been very low; but business, since the beginning of this month, has been rather brisk, from a notion that peace is not very distant.

The prices of provisions, at present, are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, from 5d. to 6d.; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, from 7d. to 8d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, ¾d. the pint; eggs, two for 1d.

The Poor of the 32 parishes of the city of Norwich, are, principally, maintained in two large work-houses¹; one of which, was formerly a palace, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; and the other, a monastery. It is, therefore, not surprising, that they should, in many respects, be extremely unfit for the purpose to which they are now applied. The latter, more especially, is dark and confined; and, from the great number of Paupers in it, (about 700,) exhibits rather an uncleanly appearance.

There are about 40 beds, (generally of straw,) in each chamber. The room, where the victuals are served out, has two doors; through one of which, the Poor enter, one by one, to receive their allowance; go out by the other door; and carry their victuals up to their bed-rooms, where they are allowed to dine, sup, &c. The Poor in the house are chiefly women and children: they are employed in schools, under the superintendence of task-masters, in spinning worsted.

¹ " Previous to the year 1727, the Rates throughout the city were immoderately burthened with weekly allowances to the Poor, of 1s. 6d.; 2s.; 2s. 6d.; or 3s. a family; in which manner, £ 1200. a year, was given. A resolution was taken, in that year, to strike them all off; it was accordingly done, and nothing ensued but murmuring; no ill consequence at all." Young's Eastern Tour, ii. 76.

The mortality in the work-houses has been considerably lessened, by several improvements, made in the year 1783, for ventilating the rooms, removing nuisances, and newly-arranging the offices.

About the same period, in consequence of the suggestions of Mr. Rigby, a member of the court of guardians¹, a special provision committee was appointed, through whose exertions several judicious alterations, respecting the diet of the Poor in the two work-houses, were effected; though not without considerable clamour, on the part of the Poor, who were unhappily persuaded, that no change could be made, which had economy for it's principal object, without rendering their allowances less ample, less wholesome, or less palatable, than they were before.

As the reforms which took place in the purchasing and delivering of provisions, in consequence of this enquiry, may be, (perhaps,) successfully applied in other work-houses, where similar abuses exist, I shall briefly state the points to which the attention of the committee was directed, and the steps which their reports induced the court of guardians to adopt².

In the article of bread, it was found, that the baker's bread was infinitely superior to the work-house bread, which, (the Report states,) seemed to be made principally of bran, and to be much too ordinary for common food; and that, notwithstanding this, the former was considerably the cheaper: it was therefore resolved, that the practice of buying corn, and baking bread, at the work-houses, should be discontinued; and that, in future, the bread should be bought, by contract, of the baker; and the flour, of the flour-merchant.

¹ The court of guardians, which has the management of the work-houses, and other concerns relative to the Poor in the 32 incorporated parishes, consists of sixty persons, of whom the mayor, recorder, steward, the two sheriffs, and twenty-three aldermen, are perpetual guardians: the remaining thirty-two are elected every two years, half of them being chosen by the court of aldermen, and the other half by the common council.

² See a pamphlet, containing much information, entitled, "Reports of the Special Provision Committee, appointed by the Court of Guardians, in the City of Norwich; with an Account of the Savings which have been produced by the late Regulations in the Diet of the Work-houses," containing some important facts respecting the economy of those establishments. By Edward Rigby. Norwich, 1788.

The following agreements were, therefore, entered into, by the provision committee, in February, 1794 :

1st, With the flour-merchant, to furnish standard flour, for the work-houses, and infirmary, for three months, at £ 1. 13s. per sack, weighing 20 stone, during the continuance of the affize at 2½s. per comb; and to vary 1s. 6d. per sack, as the affize shall rise or or fall 1s. per comb.

2d, With several bakers, to supply the houses with bread, of the following description, for six months :

	lb	oz	or	lb	oz	
The meal loaf, when baked, to weigh	2	3	or	43	12	per score,
The white loaf	-	-	-	1	10	or 32 8 per score,

at 4s. per score, while the affize of bread remains at 23s. percomb of wheat; and to advance or abate 2d. per score for every variation of 1s. in the affize.

In the articles of butter and cheese, it was calculated, that an allowance of four ounces of butter a week to each person, instead of the usual allowance of cheese, which was 12 oz. a week to each person, (except in particular instances, when they were allowed 3½ ounces of cheese,) would produce an annual saving of £ 356. : cheese was therefore discontinued; and the weekly shares of butter, were increased to 4 ounces.

In the articles of beef, flour, and beer, it was found that great abuses existed; of which the following statement was an evincing proof:

In January 1774, 1478 Paupers consumed, of beef, 496 stone.
of bread, 9370 quartern loaves.
of flour, 552 stone.
of beer, 128 barrels.

The total expence of provisions for one month was - £ 532. 10s. 8d.

In January 1784, 1231 Paupers consumed, of beef, 466 stone 7 lb.
of bread, 9250 quartern loaves.
of flour, 580 stone.
of beer, 135 barrels.

The total expence of provisions for one month was £ 548. 18s. 11½d.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

To correct this evil, the court of guardians directed, that the quantity of provisions for one week, for 692 persons, (the number then in the new work-house,) should be as follows; and should be increased, or diminished, according to the number in the house:

Bread	1917	coarse loaves,	} 2130 total ^r .
	213	fine loaves,	
Flour	67	stone.	
Oatmeal	10½	pecks.	
Beer	15	barrels.	
Beef	60	stone.	

And for 579, the number of persons in the old work-house:

Bread	1440	coarse loaves,	} 1680 total.
	240	fine loaves,	
Flour	53	stone.	
Oatmeal	9½	pecks.	
Beer	12	barrels.	
Beef	48	stone.	

From the 4th Report of the committee, it appears, that, in April 1784, when the number of persons in the new work-house was 677, 486 dumplings, weighing 13 ounces each, were the usual quantity consumed three times in a week. The expence of them was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
19 stone of flour, at 1s. 9½d.	-	-	1 14 2½
3 gallons of yeast, at 1s.	-	-	0 3 0
1 pound of salt	-	-	0 0 2
3 persons' time, who make them, and who have each a dumplin extraordinary allowed them	-	-	0 1 6
	£	1 18	10½

* I suppose the coarse loaves weighed 2 lb. 3 oz. each, and the fine loaves 1 lb. 10 oz. each: see p. 481. The weight, therefore, of 1440 coarse loaves was 4193 lb. 7 oz.; and of fine, 246 lb. 2 oz.; total, 4539 lb. 9 oz., or nearly 6 lb 9½ oz. a man, weekly. The allowance of bread in the old work-house, (where the number of boys and young men is proportionably smaller than in the new work-house,) is less than the above.

A reputable baker offered to sell 20 lb. of dough for 2s. ¹/₂; and from trials made with it, it appeared, that eleven ounces of it would make a dumplin, weighing full 13½ oz.; and of which, to make 486 such dumplings as the above-mentioned, it would take 334 lb. 2 oz., which, at 2s. per 20 lb. would come to £ 1. 13s. 5d.; which, (although each dumplin would weigh full half an ounce more than the work-house dumplin,) would cost 5s. 5½d. less than those made at the work house did. This multiplied by 3, (the number of times this quantity was consumed every week,) amounted to 16s. 4½d.; which being again multiplied by 52, (the number of weeks in the year,) amounted to £ 42. 11s. 6d. In the same manner, the saving at the old work-house, where the consumption was one-fourth less, was calculated at £ 31. 19s.; and the court of guardians was induced to direct, that, for the future, the dough should be bought of the bakers, at the rate of 21 lb. for 2s. (the assize being at £ 1. 5s. for 4 bushels of wheat,) to increase or decrease 1d. for 21 lb. of dough, for every variation of 1s. in the assize of corn.

In the 5th Report, the committee represented, that the manner in which the different articles of provision were served in the work-houses was a great source of waste and extravagance, and that the total quantity of meat distributed in shares much exceeded what was usually eaten by persons in perfect health. The following statements, by which they exemplified the truth of their assertions, in the instance of *beef* are extremely curious; and afford many conclusions worthy of attention by those who are desirous of investigating the domestic economy of work-houses.

“ Account of Beef, Sunday, April 11, 1784.

77	persons	had each	10	ounces	} 1768 oz.
26	-	-	11		
42	-	-	12		
26	-	-	8		

171

It may seem extraordinary that the bakers, who must have a profit upon making dough, should be able to sell it cheaper than it can be made at the work-house. This is, however, owing to the baker being able, from a more perfect knowledge of the art, to produce a larger quantity of dough, from a given quantity of flour, than those who were employed to do this business at the work-house could do; as it appeared from their ignorance of the matter, that a great waste of flour had been made, an extravagant quantity of yeast had been used, and the dough so improperly compounded, and so imperfectly fermented, as not to admit of the due increase.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

This sum of 1768 oz. divided by 16, gives 110 lb. 8 oz. and which is of beef cooked, and without bone; and which, according to the butcher's and master's account, being to beef uncooked, and with bone, only as 8 lb. to 14 lb. amounts to 193 lb. of meat, as bought from the butcher; and which, being brought into ounces, and again divided by the number of persons, namely, 171, gives the average share of uncooked meat for each person, and is 18 oz. which, at 4d. per lb. comes to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each person; to which being added, bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, it amounts at least to 6d. each person.

Account of Beef, Tuesday, April 13, 1784.

81 persons had each	10 ounces	} 2066 oz.
24 - - -	11	
74 - - -	12	
13 - - -	8	

192

This, from the same operation of figures, turns out to be 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces for each person, which, in bread, &c. as before, may be estimated at still 6d. each person's meal.

Account of Beef, Thursday, April 22, 1784.

71 persons had each	10 ounces	} 2427 oz.
19 - - -	11	
123 - - -	12	
4 - - -	8	

217

This, likewise, by the same operation of figures, turns out to be 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for each person, which, with bread, &c. as before, may be estimated at almost 7d. for each person's meal.

In the old work-house, no account has yet been taken, in the above manner, of the quantities which all the different classes of the Poor have; but it appeared to this court, from actual shares produced and weighed in court, that the weavers' allowance in that house consisted of 17 ounces of boiled beef, with a large bone and some fragments upon it, for each person; and which, (according to the foregoing allowance of one stone of meat uncooked and with bone, to eight pounds cooked, and without bone,) must be, uncooked, at least, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. which, at 4d. per pound, comes to 7d. each share.

share ; and to which being added bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, the meal must come to 9d. each person.

From the above account, the truth of which cannot be controverted, it is evident, that the dinners of the above number of persons, three times a week, cost more than if the Poor were to dine at a cook's shop, or a public house ; as it is well known, that many respectable artificers dine at such places for less money ; and that the quantity, for each person, exceeds, considerably, the proportion of what is usually eaten at the tables of most private families. The extravagance of this will be further proved by observing, that these three meals cost more than twenty-one meals in several houses of industry, in this county, do."

To prevent this superfluous consumption of provision, the committee proposed, that the Poor should, in future, all dine together in two large rooms in the work-house, by which they would be more equally fed ; the general consumption of food considerably lessened ; the practice of selling provision put a stop to ; and, instead of the custom of eating upon the beds, (which was a source of dirt in both houses,) the whole number of Paupers would be collected together, once a day, in a decent and orderly manner, and the real number in the house more easily ascertained.

The plan of making the Poor dine together was not adopted : but an alteration was made in the next dinners, in consequence of the statements of the committee ; from whence it appeared, that the Sunday dinner in the new work-house, for 171 persons, was 1768 ounces of boiled beef without bone, which, (reckoning 8 lb. of such beef to be equal to 14 lb. with bone, and uncooked,) amounted to 13½ stone, and, at 4s. the stone, cost £2. 15s. The soup recommended to be adopted, and which was approved of by the guardians, in lieu of the Sunday meat dinner, was as follows :

	s.	d.
70 lb. of cheeks, at 2s. the stone	-	10 0
43 gallons of water		
2 pecks of old pease, at 1s.	-	2 0
4½ lb. of onions, at 1d.	-	0 4½
4½ pints of oatmeal, at 1½d.	-	0 7
3½ ounces of pepper, at 1½d.	-	0 5½

Carried over - 13 5

			s.	d.
Brought over	-	-	13	5
5 crufts of loaves burnt	-	-	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of falt	-	-	0	2
1 hyme	-	-	0	1
				<hr/>
				13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the 6th Report of the committee, it was stated, that the *beer* brewed at the work-house cost 7s. 3d. a barrel, and that a brewer would furnish beer at 5s. the barrel, which, after a fair trial, had been found to be equally good, and would produce a saving of £2 10. 12s. a year. This plan was immediately adopted, and a contract made with a brewer, for the supply of beer at 5s. the barrel.

Of the savings resulting from these reforms, in the article of provisions consumed in the work-houses, the following table exhibits a convincing proof:

Years, from	Average N ^o . of Poor in the work-houses.	Total Expenses, omitting fractions.	What the Expense would have been in proportion to the Expense of 1783-4.	Annual Savings
1 May 1783		£.		
to				
1 May 1784	1301	7058	£.	£.
to 1785 11 months	1430	6400	7757	1357
to 1786	1612	6387	8745	2358
to 1787	1488	5833	8072	2239

Total saving in three years - £5954

It should be observed, that the reform took place in January 1784, and, consequently, effected a reduction, even in the first year of the above account: had the books of preceding years been forthcoming, when the committee made their enquiry, it is probable that the savings, from the new regulations, would have appeared more considerable. This deficiency, however, may be in a great measure supplied from a week's account of the expence of provisions in each work-house, prior and subsequent to the reform taking place.

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

487

A Week's Expense for Provisions in the New Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1783.

	£	s.	d.
71 stone 6 lb of meat, at 4s.	-	14	3 9
80 stone of flour, at 2s	-	8	0 0
1120 brown loaves, at 6½d. each,	-	31	2 6
weighing 4 lb. 7 oz	-		
140 white loaves, at 6½d each, weigh-	-		
ing 3 lb. 5 oz.	-	3	18 9
24 stone of cheese, at 5s ½d.	-	5	16 5½
80 pints of butter, at 8d.	-	2	13 4
308 pints of milk, at 3½d.	-	0	19 3
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	-	0	54 8
5½ ditto of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	-	0	9 7½
4 stone of salt, at 1s. ½d.	-	0	0 6
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	-	0	5 3
11 lb. of brown soap, at 6½d.	-	0	8 8
6 lb of white soap, at 7d.	-	0	3 6
6 lb. of candles	-	0	3 4
18 barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	-	5	17 0
Grocery	-	1	1 3

649 persons in the house.

£76 5 9½

A Week's Expense for Provisions in the Old Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 20, 1783.

	£	s.	d.
62 stone 7 lb of meat, at 4s.	-	12	10 0½
60 stone of flour, at 2s.	-	6	0 0
780 brown loaves, at 6½d.	-	21	18 9
140 white loaves, at 6½d.	-	3	19 2
10 stone of cheese, at 5s. 3½d.	-	4	16 2½
63 pints of butter, at 8d.	-	2	2 0
378 pints of milk, at 3½d.	-	1	3 6
5 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	-	0	8 9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	-	0	12 0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 10d.	-	0	7 4
20 lb. of soap, at 6½d.	-	0	11 3
3 tubs of lees, at 9d.	-	0	1 6
6 lb. of candle, at 7½d.	-	0	3 4½
15½ barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	-	5	0 9
Grocery	-	1	1 0½

547 persons in the house.

£60 15 7½

A Week's Expense for Provisions in the New Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 22, 1787.

	£	s.	d.
6 stone of ox cheeks	-	0	11 0
40 stone of meat	-	7	7 1
30 stone of flour, at 3½s. the sack	-	2	17 1
69 stone 7 lb. of dough	-	4	1 1
117 score brown loaves, at 5d. 6d.	-	1	14 1
14 stone white loaves, at 3s. 4d.	-	2	6 5
78 lb. of butter, at 9d.	-	2	13 6
3½ fiksins of butter, at 3½d.	-	5	10 5
6 lb of soap, at 1s. 6d.	-	0	4 1
18 lb of soap, at 8d.	-	0	11 0
8 lb of candles, at 8d.	-	0	5 4
1½ peck of peas, at 2s. 4d.	-	0	4 1
6 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6½d.	-	0	9 4½
10 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	-	0	15 0
5 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	-	0	7 6
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	-	0	5 3
10 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	-	4	5 6
4½ pints of milk, at 1½d. a quart	-	1	4 2
2½ sacks of potatoes, at 4s.	-	0	9 0
Grocery	-	1	9 0½

724 persons in the house.

£56 5 1

A Week's Expense for Provisions in the Old Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1787.

	£	s.	d.
6 stone of ox cheeks	-	0	11 0
20 stone 7 lb of meat, at 3s. 11d.	-	4	0 1½
25 stone of flour, at 3½s the sack	-	2	2 6
56 stone 7 lb. of dough, at 1s. 9d.	-		
for 21 lb.	-	3	4 9
94 score of brown loaves, at 3s. 6½d.	-	17	0 0
12 ditto white loaves, at 3s. 4½d.	-	2	0 6
4½ fiksins of butter, at 1s. 14s.	-	7	4 6
3 pints of ditto, at 8½d.	-	0	2 1½
5 stone of cheese, at 2s.	-	0	10 0
384 pints of milk, at 1½d. the quart	-	1	0 0
2 pecks of peas, at 1s. 5d.	-	0	2 6
5½ pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6½d.	-	0	9 1½
20 pecks of potatoes, at 1½d.	-	0	8 9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 4d.	-	0	12 0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	-	0	6 0
5½ stone of treacle, at 3d.	-	0	17 3
24 lb. of soap, at 8½d.	-	0	17 0½
4 tubs of lees, at 1s.	-	0	4 0
6 lb of candles, at 8½d.	-	0	4 3
16 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	-	3	12 0
Grocery	-	0	5 8

618 persons in the house.

£45 14 1

Notwithstanding the savings, which, from Mr. Rigby's account, seem to have been evidently the result of the above enquiry, the expenses for the

Poor of this city, have, in general, of late, considerably increased. This, it is probable, may be attributed to the War, and other causes, which have occasioned a great stagnation of trade in Norwich. The reliefs to out-poor, which, in 1784, cost £2318. 10s. 11d. in 1794 called for £7327. 9s. 11d.; but, although the number of Paupers in the work-houses and infirmary was increased from 1301, (the number in 1784,) to 1406, (in 1794) it appears from the subjoined tables, that, in the former period, the expence of their cloathing and maintenance was £10,204. 13s.; and in the latter, notwithstanding the high price of every article of subsistence, only £9230 9s 2d.

Since the year 1783, the court of guardians have annually published an account of their general receipts and disbursements relative to the Poor of Norwich. From these printed accounts, some useful information is to be collected, respecting the detail of parochial concerns in a large city. It is, however, to be regretted, that in laying the particulars of their disbursements before the public, the guardians should not have specified the *quantity* of articles purchased within the year, as well as the sums expended on each article: in this respect, the annual statements of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of Bristol, and of the Governors of the House of Industry in the Isle of Wight, are more satisfactory¹.

General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from May 1st, 1783—to May 1st, 1784.

RECEIVED,

	£.	s.	d.
For the militia	-	-	-
Earnings at the several workhouses	-	234	18 0
Bran	-	1029	10 3
Balance of rents	-	43	0 8
Earnings at spinning schools for nine months	-	43	3 1
Money lent overseers	-	185	18 4
Mulcts	-	423	3 0
Deficiencies of rates added to mulcts	-	18000	0 0
	-	210	2 5
Total received	£.	20169	15 9

¹ See p. 185. and p. 261.

PAID.

P A I D

	£.	s.	d.
For wheat, bread, flour, and baking office expences -	3500	19	6
N. B. There remains due £ 190. for flour, besides the above; the bill for which not being delivered, it must be added to the next year's account.			
Malt, hops, and brewhouse expences -	635	9	9
Minister, clerks, surgeons for attendance, and medicines, and servants' salaries -	450	0	0
Printer and stationer -	32	10	0
Insurance -	11	15	7
Interest on £ 5000. money borrowed by the corporation of guardians, at 5 per cent. -	250	0	0
N. B. Over and above the interest stated, there is a running account of interest due to the treasurer, Roger Kerrison, Esq. which cannot appear in this year's account, amounting to £ 52. 11s.			
Manufacturing implements -	43	3	3
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c. -	36	3	0
Removal-officer's expences -	68	13	7
Apprehending vagrants -	14	17	6
High Constable, for King's Bench and Marshalsea -	60	6	0
Sessions' orders -	200	0	0
Bridewell expences -	84	5	6
Man-midwife, 1782, £ 7. 5s.; 1783, £ 10. 5s. -	17	10	0
Non-resident poor -	133	3	8
Casual Poor -	183	2	11
Money lent overseers, repaid as per credit account -	423	3	0
Apprentices binding -	73	16	0
Spinning-school expences -	64	0	4
Water rent -	10	0	0
Horse-keeping at the infirmary -	6	14	1
Out-door allowances -	2348	10	11
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses, &c. -	1497	16	6
Ditto by Rates made short of the mulcts, errors, &c. returned upon each parish, repaid as per credit account -	210	2	5
Pease -	49	8	1
Oatmeal -	98	0	6
Beef -	1291	3	8
Chickens -	571	3	7
Carried over -	£ 12335	19	4

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	12335	19	4
Butter	391	15	2
Milk	97	12	2
Groceries	165	4	11
Candles	35	0	8
Salt	59	10	1
Soap	93	14	6
Oil	64	0	0
Men's, women's, boys, girls', and infants' shoes	457	4	6
Breeches	113	1	6
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	223	17	8
Ditto for stockings	88	0	10
Ditto for burials	6	16	3
Casual expences, in which sundry articles are included, which will in future be arranged under the different heads	640	16	8
Linen cloth for shirts and shifts	402	5	4
Ditto for sheets	54	11	8
Check for handkerchiefs and aprons	100	16	8
Leather for mending shoes	167	0	3
Coals	336	1	10
Coffins	50	2	3
Funeral expences	82	4	2
Blankets and coverlets	88	18	0
Flock	49	4	8
Haberdashery	38	6	2
Extra expences for washers, nurses, additional food for the sick, and sundry contingencies	194	14	8
White-Smith	23	11	7
Carpenter	173	12	4
Bricklayer	78	6	4
Ironmonger	36	19	0
Plumber and glazier	35	3	5
Brazier and tinman	38	12	4
Cooper, two years	64	9	11
Rents	111	0	0
Bed-tick	44	14	10
Expended	£16943	9	8
Balance applied towards paying off money borrowed	3226	6	1
	£20169	15	9

The average number of Paupers in the several work-houses is 1301.

July 30, 1784. The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an *extract*, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JAMES ALRIC,

J. G. BASELEY,
JAMES CHASE.

General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from May 1, 1784, to April 1, 1785.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings at the several work-houses	1133	15	4
Ditto at spinning-schools	503	12	7
Mulcts	18000	0	0
Deficiencies of Rates added to mulcts	207	14	0
Cash paid the Treasurer, on account of rents of the work-house estates	65	7	9
Money lent the Overseers	105	0	0
	<u>£20015</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
For bread, flour, and baking-office expence, including £197. 13s. 6d. omitted in last year's account	3527	13	0
Beer, malt, hops, and brew-house expences	516	8	5
Minister, clerks, surgeons for attendance, medicines, and servants' wages	435	0	0
Printer and stationer	42	4	11
Insurance	13	1	0
Interest money	122	13	6
Manufacturing implements	8	3	10
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c.	43	14	0
Removal-officer's expences	94	9	8
Apprehending vagrants	23	1	10
High Constable for King's Bench and Marshalsea	60	6	0
Sessions' orders	200	0	0
Bridewell expences	36	8	8
Man-midwife	18	17	6

3 R 2.

Carried over - £5142 2 4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	5142	2	4
Non-resident Poor	108	11	8
Casual Poor	14	7	0
Apprentices binding	61	4	0
Spinning-school expenses	230	17	6
Water rents	10	0	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary	11	17	7
Out door allowances	2763	16	0
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses	1784	17	9
Ditto by Rates made short of the mulcts returned upon each parish, repaid as per credit account	207	14	0
Pease	50	19	4
Oatmeal	88	15	2
Beef	1096	4	4
Cheese	307	18	2
Butter	699	12	5
Milk	98	8	7
Groceries	138	2	10
Candle	34	12	8
Salt	32	13	3
Soap	101	1	9
Oil	70	1	1
Men's, women's, boys' and girls' shoes	365	18	4
Breeches	86	17	4
Wool for stockings	47	19	7
Ditto for burials	2	10	8
Casual expenses for sundry small articles, such as earthen ware, brushes, baskets, sand, wooden ware, greens, &c.			
&c. bought weekly	330	1	5
Linen for shirts and shifts	308	16	7
Ditto for sheets	64	18	9
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	67	16	6
Leather for mending shoes	179	13	2
Coals	373	0	8
Coffins	55	6	4
Funeral expenses	82	17	1
Coverlets and blankets	92	7	7
Flock	43	13	9
Haberdashery	22	12	1
Whitesmith	22	6	11
Carpenter	14	19	0
Carried over	£15276	12	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	152	76	12 8
Bricklayer	-	9	7 0
Ironmonger	-	25	6 5
Plumber and glazier	-	5	17 6
Brazier and tinman	-	15	16 7
Cooper	-	8	5 9
Bed tick	-	50	0 0
Help in the houses	-	85	18 0
Law charges	-	38	13 0
Potatoes	-	41	3 9
Money lent Overseers, repaid as per credit account	-	105	0 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estates	-	345	10 1
Cash paid Roger Kerrison, Esq.	-	2000	0 0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	-	173	6 6
	£181	70	16 6
Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	1844	13 2
	£200	15	9 8

* * The average number of Paupers in the several work-houses is 1430.

The posting of each article in the ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JOHN ROBINSON,
S. HARMER, BARTLETT GURNEY,
JAMES ALRIC, JAMES CHASE.
J. G. BASELEY,

N. B. The above is stated for eleven months only, in order that the future accounts may tally with the yearly audited accounts of the Treasurer.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from the 1st of April 1785, to the 1st of April 1786.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	1844	13 2
Earnings at the two work-houses	-	417	19 10
Carried over	-	£2262	13 0

There is an error of £10. in this account: the various items, altogether, amount to £18806 15 0, and not to £18170. 16s. 6d.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	2262	13	0
Earnings at the spinning-schools	527	12	6
Mulcts	1700	0	0
Arrears of Rates added to mulcts, and arrears of 1784 received in 1785	543	11	5
Levies for penalties and arrears	219	17	10
Cash paid to the Treasurer, on account of rents of the work-house estates	207	10	4
	<u>£2076</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, flour, and baking-office expences	3437	15	4
Beer	539	6	9
Minister, clerks, surgeons, and servants' wages	447	10	0
Printers and stationers	42	14	0
Insurance	12	3	6
Interest money	158	2	11
Manufacturing implements	28	3	10
Sword-bearer for removal orders, &c.	56	16	0
Tyler, removal officer's expences	90	4	5
Apprehending vagrants	19	5	0
High Constable for King's Bench	60	6	0
Sessions' orders	450	0	0
Bridewell expences	68	17	6
Man-midwife, and woman in the house	26	3	1
Non-resident Poor	134	19	6
Casual Poor	34	9	4
Apprentices binding	45	1	0
Spinning-school expences	126	16	8
Water rents	11	10	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary	9	19	4
Out-door allowances	3954	14	6
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses	2740	15	6½
Pease	68	15	6
Oatmeal	103	5	0
Beef	875	18	5
Cheese	153	10	11
Butter	843	5	9
Milk	118	8	7

Carried over - £14698 18 4½

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

495

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	146	58	18 4½
Groceries			157 15 4½
Candle			35 17 5
Salt			39 19 10
Soap			115 5 6
Oil			56 19 0
Men's, women's, and children's shoes			422 6 8
Breeches and leather aprons			110 10 9
Wool and yarn for outward apparel			263 5 6
Wool for stockings			77 1 0
Wool for burials			7 8 1½
Casual expences for sundry small articles—earthen ware, wooden ware, baskets, fard, and greens, bought weekly			143 8 10
Cloth for shirts and shifts			321 2 4
Ditto for sheets			103 6 4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs			104 16 8
Leather for mending shoes			264 16 0
Coals			461 15 1
Coffins*			62 6 7
Funeral expences			92 6 1
Blankets and coverlets			96 8 0
Flock and straw			17 4 9
Haberdashery			41 12 10
Whitesmith			42 0 4
Carpenter			17 3 2
Bricklayer			25 2 8
Ironmonger			45 14 1
Plumber and glazier			6 16 3
Brazier and tinman			20 14 6
Cooper			14 13 9
Bed tick			61 10 6
Help in the houses			84 2 9
Law charges			187 16 4
Potatoes			49 13 1
Rents and repairs for work-house estates			911 17 2
	£	191	21 16 4
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	1639	8 9
	£	20761	5 1

Average number of Poor in the several work-houses and infirmary, 1612.

The

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
J. ALRL,

J. G. BASELEY,
JOHN ROBINSON,
J. CHASE.

N. B. £480, part of this year's earnings, not being paid into the Treasurer's hands till after this account was balanced, it is not included therein.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1786, to April 1, 1787.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	-	- 1639 8 9
Earnings at the two work-houses	-	-	- 1024 10 8
Ditto at the spinning-schools	-	-	- 583 8 3
To mulcts	-	-	- 15319 5 7
Earnings not paid to the Treasurer last year	-	-	- 479 5 11
For rents of work-house estates	-	-	- 125 17 6
Arrears from sundry overseers	-	-	- 291 0 5
			<hr/>
	£	19462	17 1

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	-	-	- 2847 8 1
Beer	-	-	- 510 13 9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	-	-	- 457 10 0
Printer and stationer	-	-	- 55 5 0
Insurance	-	-	- 12 3 6
Interest and principal money	-	-	- 765 0 0
Manufacturing implements	-	-	- 27 8 4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants	-	-	- 62 15 0
Removal officer	-	-	- 90 17 5
Apprehending vagrants	-	-	- 17 15 0
Sessions' orders	-	-	- 660 6 0
Bridewell expences	-	-	- 86 3 0
Man-midwife, and woman in the house	-	-	- 24 3 1
Non-resident Poor	-	-	- 134 0 6

Carried over - £ 5748 8 -8

NORFOLK.—NORWICH

177

					£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	-	-	57	48	8 8
Casual poor	-	-	-	-	58	14	0
Binding apprentices	-	-	-	-	29	4	0
Spinning-school expences	-	-	-	-	112	13	1
Water rents	-	-	-	-	11	10	0
A new horse, and keeping at the Infirmary	-	-	-	-	23	5	10
Out-door allowances	-	-	-	-	4137	11	8
Deficiencies of Rates, by empty houses and arrears	-	-	-	-	1153	6	11
Pease	-	-	-	-	64	6	1
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	90	17	0
Beef	-	-	-	-	908	10	9
Butter	-	-	-	-	903	2	0
Cheese	-	-	-	-	122	14	7
Groceries	-	-	-	-	218	0	6
Candles	-	-	-	-	34	2	6
Salt	-	-	-	-	12	16	9
Soap	-	-	-	-	123	16	9
Oil	-	-	-	-	66	0	6
Breeches	-	-	-	-	99	12	9
Shoemaker	-	-	-	-	414	12	11
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	-	-	-	-	281	6	0
Wool for stockings	-	-	-	-	74	10	2
Wool for burials	-	-	-	-	11	7	7
Casual expences	-	-	-	-	176	7	2
Cloth for shirts and shifts	-	-	-	-	402	9	1
Ditto for sheets	-	-	-	-	19	13	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	112	13	9
Leather for mending shoes	-	-	-	-	301	8	5
Help in the houses	-	-	-	-	89	17	9
Funeral expences	-	-	-	-	102	1	2
Blankets and coverlets	-	-	-	-	55	7	6
Brazier and tinman	-	-	-	-	10	9	9
Coals	-	-	-	-	464	19	5
Coffins	-	-	-	-	66	7	3
Milk	-	-	-	-	121	11	8
Haberdashery	-	-	-	-	34	16	3
Whitesmith	-	-	-	-	21	3	0
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	30	4	2
Bricklayer	-	-	-	-	74	7	0
Ironmonger	-	-	-	-	13	18	0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	17098	11	8
Glazier	44	3	4
Cooper	9	11	1
Bed-ticks	38	10	0
Potatoes	33	4	3
Law charges	59	7	0
Flock and straw	4	4	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	648	18	7
	£ 17936	9	11
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	1526	7	2
	£ 19462	17	1

* * The average number of Poor in the several work houses, and infirmary, is 1488.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASFLEY,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1787—to April 1st, 1788.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the treasurer's hands	1526	7	2
Earnings at the two work-houses	1056	2	11
Ditto at the spinning-schools	539	6	8
To mulcts	14211	2	3
For rents of the work-house estate	122	4	0
Paid by J. Aburn, for fundries received by him	51	1	11
Due from J. Aburn	3	15	5
	£ 17510	0	4

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	2942	15	8
Beer	498	3	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	455	18	0
Printer and stationer	32	14	2
Insurance	12	3	6
Interest and principal money	814	11	10
Manufacturing implements	31	19	4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants, &c.	55	3	6
Removal officers	124	2	4
Apprehending vagrants	12	15	0
Sessions' orders	590	6	0
Bridewell expences	37	18	0
Midwives	16	14	4
Non-resident Poor	118	18	6
Casual Poor	64	3	10
Binding apprentices	12	8	0
Spinning school expences	124	12	11
Water rents	11	10	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary	15	16	3
Out-door allowances	3903	5	10
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	1274	10	5
Pease	62	17	8
Oatmeal	90	15	11
Beef	930	16	4
Butter	917	8	8
Cheese	114	11	6
Groceries	180	14	3
Candle	48	18	0
Salt	42	18	6
Soap	134	17	6
Oil	40	19	0
Breeches	106	15	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	257	3	1
Shoemakers	464	11	10
Wool for stockings	80	10	8
Wool for burials	9	3	2

3 S 2

Carried over - £ 14633 18 3

PARISHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	146	33	18 3
Casual expences	-	164	12 3
Cloth for shirts and shifts	-	285	11 9
Ditto for sheets	-	35	0 0
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	-	54	0 0
Leather for mending shoes	-	295	11 0
Help in the houses	-	92	3 11
Funeral expences	-	70	7 4
Blankets and coverlets	-	71	3 1
Brazier and tinman	-	11	0 7
Coals	-	366	3 2
Coffins	-	42	1 1
Milk	-	122	8 11
Haberdashery	-	35	7 2
Blacksmiths	-	44	16 2
Carpenters	-	18	7 9
Bricklayer	-	101	19 0
Ironmonger	-	15	16 1
Glaziers	-	2	13 0
Coopers	-	11	12 6
Bed-tick	-	43	10 2
Potatoes	-	37	12 0
Law charges	-	103	10 3
Flock and straw	-	5	9 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	-	599	0 0
	£	1726	14 5
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	246	5 11
	£	1751	0 4

* * * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1490.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON,

J. G. BASELEY,
JAMES CHASE.

1841

A General

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of Norwich, from April 1st, 1788—to April 1st, 1789.

RECEIVED.

			£.	s.	d.
The balance in the Treasurer's hand	—	—	246	5	11
Earnings at the two work-houses	—	—	944	13	9
Ditto at the two spinning-schools	—	—	507	0	5
By the four quarters' mulcts	—	—	1537	15	6
By John Aburn, due last year	—	—	3	15	5
By ditto, for sundry receipts	—	—	83	19	3
By ditto, for rents of the work-house estate	—	—	128	2	6
Balance due to the Treasurer	—	—	194	7	2
			<hr/>		
			£	17486	19 11

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account. Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts, as above.

P A I D.

			£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	—	—	3526	1	7
Beer	—	—	513	18	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	456	16	0
Printers and stationers	—	—	39	9	9
Insurance	—	—	12	3	6
Interest money	—	—	37	10	3
Manufacturing implements	—	—	11	18	5
Sword bearer, for removal warrants	—	—	51	18	0
Removal officer and mayor's constable	—	—	113	2	1
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	14	15	0
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	460	0	0
Bridewell expences	—	—	36	0	8
Man-midwife, and women in the houses	—	—	16	5	1
Non-resident Poor	—	—	136	6	6
Casual Poor	—	—	98	12	6
Binding apprentices	—	—	26	19	9
Spinning-school expences	—	—	94	13	0

Carried over - £ 5446 16 10

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	—	5446	16 10
Water rents	—	—	—	—	—	11	10 0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary	—	—	—	—	—	13	6 6
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	—	—	4692	11 5
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	—	—	—	—	—	1267	14 9
Pease	—	—	—	—	—	53	9 4
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	—	83	15 0
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	912	8 10
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	857	16 9
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	113	12 8
Groceries	—	—	—	—	—	181	0 5
Candle	—	—	—	—	—	40	19 4
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	43	7 6
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	135	19 1
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	51	7 9
Breeches	—	—	—	—	—	101	12 0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	—	—	—	—	—	294	8 8
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	—	459	5 6
Wool for, and knitting stockings	—	—	—	—	—	66	1 4
Wool for burials	—	—	—	—	—	11	7 6
Casual expences	—	—	—	—	—	126	11 0
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	—	476	19 9
Ditto for sheets	—	—	—	—	—	33	14 4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	—	—	—	—	—	75	0 0
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	—	279	19 10
Help in the several houses	—	—	—	—	—	93	19 7
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	—	83	9 3
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	—	—	71	16 9
Braziers and tinman	—	—	—	—	—	8	11 4
Coals	—	—	—	—	—	402	10 4
Coffins	—	—	—	—	—	56	6 1
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	121	7 3
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	—	31	18 2
Carpenters	—	—	—	—	—	24	15 0
Bricklayers	—	—	—	—	—	28	12 0
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—	29	18 8
Ironmonger	—	—	—	—	—	23	10 8
Glaziers	—	—	—	—	—	23	12 9
Coopers	—	—	—	—	—	9	3 6
Bed tick	—	—	—	—	—	44	6 8

Carried over - £ 16864 14 1

NORFOLK—NORWICH.

503

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	16864	14 1
Flock and straw	—	—	—	4	17 0
Law charges	—	—	—	20	16 5
Potatoes	—	—	—	39	11 2
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	557	1 3
			<hr/>		
			£	17486	19 11

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1481.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER,

JAMES ALRIC,
JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1789—to April 1st, 1790.

RECEIVED.

			£.	s.	d.
To mulcts	—	—	—	16490	15 0
Earnings	—	—	—	1584	8 5
Rents for the work-house estate	—	—	—	125	15 0
Receipts by J. Aburn	—	—	—	16	9 0
			<hr/>		
			£	18217	7 5

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing; for which no sum is carried to account.

PAID.

			£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking office expences	—	—	—	3700	1 5
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	4500	8 10
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	—	—	—	1298	16 3
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	—	401	8 0
			<hr/>		
Carried over	—	—	£	9960	14 6

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	9960	14	6
Beer	—	—	—	—	190	10	2
Butter	—	—	—	—	827	10	6
Beef	—	—	—	—	964	2	7
Coals	—	—	—	—	428	7	1
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	474	12	1
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	271	18	1
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	372	18	2
Wool for outward apparel	—	—	—	—	294	18	7
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	—	—	410	6	0
Non-resident Poor	—	—	—	—	141	17	3
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	—	—	—	—	104	3	2
Cheese	—	—	—	—	111	19	6
Milk	—	—	—	—	118	19	4
Groceries	—	—	—	—	163	7	10
Soap	—	—	—	—	125	1	2
Breeches	—	—	—	—	106	14	0
Law charges	—	—	—	—	120	0	0
Printers and stationers	—	—	—	—	36	0	8
Casual Poor	—	—	—	—	71	12	1
Insurance	—	—	—	—	12	3	6
Interest money	—	—	—	—	25	4	0
Manufacturing implements	—	—	—	—	39	15	5
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	—	—	—	—	44	19	0
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	—	—	21	2	6
Midwives for the houses	—	—	—	—	23	7	10
Bridewell expenses	—	—	—	—	34	5	8
Casual expenses	—	—	—	—	124	12	11
Binding apprentices	—	—	—	—	55	18	6
Spinning-school expenses	—	—	—	—	82	5	9
Water rents	—	—	—	—	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	—	—	—	—	7	12	9
Pease	—	—	—	—	61	11	6
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	80	7	4
Candle	—	—	—	—	38	18	11
Salt	—	—	—	—	51	0	3
Oil	—	—	—	—	5	2	8
Wool for knitting stockings	—	—	—	—	4	16	8
Wool for burials	—	—	—	—	1	8	0
Cloth for sheets	—	—	—	—	1	15	8

Carried over — £ 16472 4 7

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

505

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	16472	4	7
Cheek for aprons and handkerchiefs	81	0	0
Help in the several houses	96	15	1
Funeral expences	61	16	4
Braziers and tinman	14	18	1
Coffins	41	9	2
Haberdashery	35	18	6
Carpenters	29	0	0
Bricklayers	19	19	0
Glaziers	20	0	0
Ironmongers	21	8	5
Coopers	13	8	5
Potatoes	35	14	6
Blankets and coverlets	43	1	9
Bed-tick	33	19	8
Flock and straw	5	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	721	3	7
Balance due to the Treasurer last year	194	7	2
	£17941	10	3
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	275	17	2
	£18217	7	5

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is £1473.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY, JAMES ALRIC,
S. HARMER, JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES CHASE.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1790—to April 1st, 1791.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hand last year	275	17	2
To assessments	16326	18	10
Carried over	£16602	16	0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	166	02 16 0
To earnings	—	—	—	16	01 12 5
To rents of the work-house estate	—	—	—	119	78 0
To fundry receipts by John Aburn the headle	—	—	—	30	00 9
To part of the capital stock of the linen manufactory paid in	—	—	—	80	00 0
			<hr/>		
			£ 18434 6 2		

N B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the fundry receipts, as above.

P A I D.

			£.	s.	d.
Ironmonger	—	—	—	24	8 6
Blacksmith	—	—	—	14	7 9
Brazier and tinman	—	—	—	11	17 11
Water rents	—	—	—	11	10 0
Coopers	—	—	—	8	11 10
Midwives	—	—	—	30	16 10
Printers and stationers	—	—	—	42	8 9
Law charges	—	—	—	526	3 10
Bridewell expences	—	—	—	58	2 0
Manufacturing implements	—	—	—	73	6 0
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	—	260	6 0
Candles	—	—	—	28	16 0
Salt	—	—	—	45	00 0
Breeches	—	—	—	75	8 2
Wool for burials	—	—	—	11	17 1
Coffins	—	—	—	51	10 1
Straw and flock	—	—	—	7	00 0
Funeral expences	—	—	—	83	16 5
Horse-hire at the infirmary	—	—	—	7	16 0
Insurance	—	—	—	12	3 6
Caful poor	—	—	—	59	18 3
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	—	—	—	41	1 6
Spinning-school expences	—	—	—	197	18 1
Rotatoes	—	—	—	31	11 10
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	4612	4 7

Carried over — £ 6328 0 11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	6328	0	11
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of rents	1325	10	10
Haberdashery	24	13	8
Help in the several houses	75	7	11
Binding apprentices	42	6	6
Casual expenses	161	11	0
Peace	56	10	6
Milk	110	18	5
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	494	11	0
Groceries	139	13	9
Interest money	1	5	0
Shoemakers	407	1	6
Cloth for shirts and shifts	273	11	11
Butter	788	17	2
Coals	370	18	3
Soap	110	2	4
Blankets and coverlets	15	2	0
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	98	17	2
Cheek for aprons and handkerchiefs	57	0	0
Cheese	86	16	6
Oil	48	4	11
Sheeting	31	6	4
Bed-ticks	7	6	8
Oatmeal	65	14	1
Beer	476	15	3
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	540	4	6
Beef	891	1	7
Wool for knitting stockings	74	17	1
Non-resident Poor	148	5	0
Apprehending vagrants	14	5	0
Leather for mending shoes	276	14	4
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	3200	18	3
Wool for outward apparel	255	7	3
	£16999	17	1
To balance in the Treasurer's hands	1434	9	1
	£18434	6	2

N. B. The above law-charges are large, on account of arrears of several years back being now paid off.

* * The average number of the Poor of the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1356.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
J. CHASE,

JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN HERRING,
J. C. HAMPP.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1791—to April 1, 1792.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance of cash in hand	—	—	1434	9	1
Mulcts	—	—	13268	2	6
Earnings at spinning-schools	—	—	929	10	2
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	—	—	610	1	1
Cash received by linen and utensils	—	—	584	7	0
Ditto, rents of the work-house estate	—	—	126	4	0
By Aburn, for sundry receipts	—	—	36	4	2
			<u>£16988</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

* N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

P A I D.

			£.	s.	d.
Whitesmith	—	—	4	15	5
Braziers	—	—	10	14	5
Coopers	—	—	7	1	3
Midwives	—	—	21	12	1
Printers and stationers	—	—	34	13	6
Bridewell expences	—	—	46	14	10
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	410	6	0
			<u>£535</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>
Carried over -			£535	17	6

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

509

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	—	535	17	6
Flock and straw	—	—	9	6	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	—	—	7	16	0
Insurance	—	—	12	3	6
Spinning-school expences	—	—	210	19	5
Out-door allowances	—	—	3892	4	11
Empty houses and arrears	—	—	1090	15	7
Haberdashery	—	—	30	10	5
Apprentices binding	—	—	49	7	6
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	496	16	0
Groceries	—	—	152	15	3
Coals	—	—	334	10	2
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	51	14	11
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	—	—	94	6	11
Check	—	—	70	6	7
Cheese	—	—	80	11	1
Bed-ticks	—	—	6	3	4
Oatmeal	—	—	49	1	1
Beer	—	—	434	18	9
Non-resident Poor	—	—	119	0	6
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	13	15	0
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	253	11	0
Casual expences, and to the Treasurer's clerk	—	—	154	16	10
Milk	—	—	96	6	4
Butter	—	—	697	12	0
Beef	—	—	839	3	4
Shoemakers	—	—	341	13	0
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	251	0	1
Breeches	—	—	76	15	0
Burial wool	—	—	8	0	5
Coffins	—	—	46	17	8
Stockings	—	—	58	7	8
Funeral expences	—	—	67	7	8
Potatoes	—	—	29	6	9
Candles	—	—	24	4	9
Salt	—	—	37	6	0
Casual Poor	—	—	71	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	427	7	18
Soap	—	—	102	11	1
Wool and materials for apparel	—	—	220	12	3
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	—	—	2254	14	11

Carried over - £13802 1 0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	—	13802	1	0
Ironmongers	—	—	16	1	4
Oil	—	—	57	0	11
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	—	—	42	4	3
Help in the houses	—	—	75	10	5
Cloth for sheeting	—	—	108	6	10
Water rents	—	—	11	10	0
Law charges	—	—	52	14	3
Pease	—	—	44	19	0
			£14210	8	0
To balance in the Treasurer's hands	—	—	2778	10	0
			£16988	18	0

* The average number of the Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1141.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
E. NORGATE,
J. CHASE,
J. C. HAMPP.

S. HARMFR,
JOHN HERRING,
JOHN BRITTAN,
STARLING DAY, jun.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1792—to April 1, 1793.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance of cash in hand	—	—	2778	10	0
Mulcts	—	—	10129	15	11
Earnings at spinning-schools	—	—	832	8	7
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	—	—	568	11	3
Rents of the work-house estate	—	—	124	2	0
By Aburn, for sundry receipts	—	—	38	1	0
			£14471	8	9
Balance of cash due to the Treasurer	—	—	1620	16	12
			£16092	5	8

N. B.

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufature almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

A considerable part of the money paid for the militia is due from the severall counties which have substitutes from the city.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts, as above, by John Aburn.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Coopers	16	4	1
Midwives	28	18	4
Printers and stationers	36	1	1
Law charges	36	10	7
Bridewell expences	51	14	8
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	460	6	0
Flock and straw	13	13	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	7	16	0
Insurance	12	3	6
Spinning-school expences	191	15	0
Haberdashery	25	6	7
Apprentices binding	47	15	0
Pease	49	14	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servant's Cleries	496	16	0
Groceries	144	13	10
Braziers	8	2	11
Interest money	16	16	4
Blankets and coverlets	90	19	9
Mayor's constable	59	16	7
Removal officer	51	12	7
Cheese	79	7	0
Oil	50	0	3
Bed-ticks	22	8	3
Oatmeal	44	3	2
Non-resident Poor	125	13	0
Apprehending vagrants	20	5	0
Water rents	11	10	0
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	44	0	0
Leather for mending shoes	287	5	8
Casual expences, and to the Treasurer's clerk	163	15	10
Milk	90	9	2

Carried over — £ 2784 13 11

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

						£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	-	2784	13	11
Breeches	-	-	-	-	-	80	15	6
Burial wool	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	10
Collins	-	-	-	-	-	44	12	3
Wool for stockings	-	-	-	-	-	74	4	8
Funeral expences	-	-	-	-	-	63	19	11
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	28	17	5
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	335	1	0
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	11
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	34	10	6
Casual Poor	-	-	-	-	-	82	1	9
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	100	19	10
Ironmongers	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	7
Cloth for shirts and shifts	-	-	-	-	-	262	15	8
Cloth for sheeting	-	-	-	-	-	86	6	8
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	363	1	8
Check	-	-	-	-	-	49	0	11
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	397	2	3
Help in the houses	-	-	-	-	-	76	15	0
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	929	17	1
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	663	1	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	-	-	-	-	-	517	19	3
Out-door allowances	-	-	-	-	-	4730	4	11
Empty houses and arrears	-	-	-	-	-	986	3	7
Wool and materials for apparel	-	-	-	-	-	132	9	1
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	-	-	-	-	-	2110	6	0
Money to pay the militia	-	-	-	-	-	1100	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£16092	5	8

* * The average number of the Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1133.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
J. G. BAELEY,
JOHN HERRING,
J. C. HAMPP.

S. HARMER,
JOHN BRITTAN,
JOHN WEBB.

A General

*A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guilds
of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1793—to April 1st, 1794.*

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mulcts — — — — —	186	17	5
Received for militia payments — — — — —	206	6	4
Earnings at the spinning-schools — — — — —	90	0	3
Ditto by weavers and work abroad — — — — —	400	10	5
Rents of the work-house estate — — — — —	124	2	0
Receipts by John Aburn — — — — —	55	16	5
	<hr/>		
	£	222	12 10
Balance of cash due to the Treasurer — — — — —	416	13	7
	<hr/>		
	£	226	59 6 5

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufecture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

Part of the above sum received for militia payments was due last year from sundry counties.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — — — — —	28	77	9 0
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries — — — — —	49	6	16 0
Printers and stationers — — — — —	52	11	11
Insurance — — — — —	10	4	9
Removal officer — — — — —	64	1	6
Mayor's constable — — — — —	61	3	0
Apprehending vagrants — — — — —	20	10	0
Sessions' orders and chief constable — — — — —	360	6	0
Bridewell expences — — — — —	58	15	3
Midwives — — — — —	21	3	10
Non-resident Poor — — — — —	124	10	2
Casual Poor — — — — —	89	2	7
Apprentices binding — — — — —	27	2	0
Spinning-school expences — — — — —	290	8	8
Water-rents — — — — —	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary — — — — —	7	16	0

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	—	4574	0 8
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	—	—	7327	9 11
Empty houses and areats	—	—	—	—	—	1776	0 0
Peate	—	—	—	—	—	83	6 9
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	—	56	10 4
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	973	13 2
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	106	1 4
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	1012	3 1
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	99	19 3
Groceries	—	—	—	—	—	168	19 6
Candles	—	—	—	—	—	24	7 7
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	44	11 3
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	113	11 10
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	59	3 11
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	—	502	15 0
Breeches	—	—	—	—	—	111	16 6
Wool and materials for apparel	—	—	—	—	—	213	15 4
Burial Wool	—	—	—	—	—	13	0 7
Wool for stockings	—	—	—	—	—	63	2 8
Casual expences and the treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	—	—	196	5 5
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	—	254	10 11
Cloth for sheets	—	—	—	—	—	100	4 8
Check	—	—	—	—	—	114	4 5
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	—	185	16 1
Coals	—	—	—	—	—	374	11 0
Coffins	—	—	—	—	—	57	12 0
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	—	91	15 11
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	—	—	151	16 3
Flock and straw	—	—	—	—	—	18	18 0
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	—	29	3 4
Help in the houses	—	—	—	—	—	76	15 8
Ironmongers	—	—	—	—	—	20	18 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	—	—	1104	0 0
Coopers	—	—	—	—	—	9	19 3
Braziers	—	—	—	—	—	14	15 10
Bed ticks	—	—	—	—	—	70	16 7
Law-charges	—	—	—	—	—	48	6 2
Beer	—	—	—	—	—	453	5 6
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	30	11 0
Sword-bearer	—	—	—	—	—	54	1 0
Cash to pay militia	—	—	—	—	—	1797	0 0

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

515

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	—	225	84	17 8
Interest money	—	—		57	1 3
Interest on militia account	—	—		17	7 6
			£ 226	59	6 5

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, are 1406

The posting of each a title in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, JOHN ROBINSON,
ELIAS NORCOTT, JOHN LRIITAN,
S. HARMER, JAMES ANGLER.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1774 - to April 1st, 1795.

RECEIPTS.

			£.	s.	d.
To mulls for this year	—	—	20	349	3 8
Received by militia payments	—	—	1	321	18 0
Earnings at spinning schools	—	—	7	01	19 0
Ditto by weavers and work abroad	—	—	4	37	12 6
Rents of the work-house estate	—	—	1	24	2 0
Receipts by John Aburn	—	—	5	0	12 6
Ditto by public subscription for the Poor	—	—	1	000	0 0
			£ 23	971	8 2

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

PAID.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance to the Treasurer	—	—	4	10	13 7
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	—	—	3	195	18 9
Ministers, clerks, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	4	96	16 0
Printers and stationers	—	—	3	8	0 4
Insurance	—	—	9	17	9
3 U 2					
Carried over	—	—	£ 4	157	6 5

					£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	—	4157	6	5
Sword-bearer for removal orders	—	—	—	—	45	13	6
M. yor's constable	—	—	—	—	63	2	0
Removal officer	—	—	—	—	60	19	5
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	—	—	23	0	0
Chief constable and sessions' orders	—	—	—	—	760	6	0
Bridewell expences	—	—	—	—	39	2	9
Midwives	—	—	—	—	14	13	4
Non resident Poor	—	—	—	—	148	19	0
Casual Poor	—	—	—	—	252	19	3
Binding apprentices	—	—	—	—	17	18	0
Spinning-school expences	—	—	—	—	223	14	3
Water- rents	—	—	—	—	11	10	0
Horse hire at the Infirmary	—	—	—	—	8	0	6
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	—	7463	14	3
Empty houses and arrears	—	—	—	—	1898	0	7
Pease and rice	—	—	—	—	93	17	11
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	61	9	0
Beef	—	—	—	—	1025	8	0
Cheese	—	—	—	—	111	9	1
Butter	—	—	—	—	854	11	11
Milk	—	—	—	—	110	18	4
Grocery	—	—	—	—	180	11	6
Candles	—	—	—	—	22	6	6
Salt	—	—	—	—	41	13	4
Soap	—	—	—	—	115	12	7
Oil	—	—	—	—	67	0	10
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	398	8	2
Breeches	—	—	—	—	101	7	6
Wool and yarn for apparel	—	—	—	—	256	16	10
Wool for stockings	—	—	—	—	66	18	0
Burial wool	—	—	—	—	9	8	11
Casual expences and the treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	—	247	3	10
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	230	17	1
Cloth for sheets	—	—	—	—	38	14	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	—	—	—	—	111	1	9
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	221	14	2
Coals	—	—	—	—	397	5	4
Coffins	—	—	—	—	44	8	0
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	63	2	6
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	—	98	15	0
Flock and straw	—	—	—	—	19	19	0

Carried over — £ 20185 18 8

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

517

					£	s.	d.
			Brought over	—	201	85	18 8
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	28	1	4
Help in the houses	—	—	—	—	77	6	3
Ironmongery	—	—	—	—	10	19	9
Beer	—	—	—	—	442	6	0
Brazier and tinman	—	—	—	—	12	4	0
Coopers work	—	—	—	—	18	5	4
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	—	375	10	6
Bed ticks	—	—	—	—	53	17	6
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	35	18	0
Law-charges	—	—	—	—	24	18	8
Whitesmith	—	—	—	—	20	8	1
Paid to militia families	—	—	—	—	1884	15	0
Interest on militia account	—	—	—	—	26	8	9
Ditto for the corporation	—	—	—	—	10	4	4
					£	232	15 2 2
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	—	—	—	—	756	6	0
					£	2397	1 8 2

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, are 1316.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,

JAMES CHASE,

S. HARMER,

JOHN BRITTON.

JOHN ROBINSON,

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1795—to April 1, 1796.

R E C E I P T S.

					£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year in the Treasurer's hands	—	—	—	—	756	6	0
Mulcts for this year	—	—	—	—	212	6	7
Received by militia payments	—	—	—	—	1467	9	10
Earnings at the spinning-schools	—	—	—	—	701	13	10
Ditto by weavers and work abroad	—	—	—	—	655	0	5
Rents of work-house estate	—	—	—	—	119	18	0
Receipts by John Auburn	—	—	—	—	60	19	10
					£	2497	14 6
Balance due to the Treasurer	—	—	—	—	4729	2	2
					£	2970	6 16 8

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of Sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, Treble flour, and baking [*]	9126	2	3
Minister, surgeon's, clerk's, and servants' salaries	496	16	0
Printers and stationers	38	2	7
Insurance	9	17	6
Sword-bearer for removal orders	48	15	6
Myer's constable	64	10	6
Removal officer	13	15	0
Apprehending vagrants	30	15	0
Chief constable and toll-boys' orders	810	6	0
Pridewell expenses	61	14	9
Midwives	11	18	5
Non-resident Poor	159	13	0
Cutlery for	100	17	6
Binding apprentices	10	18	0
Spinning school expenses	199	3	3
Water-rents	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	9	16	0
Out-door allowances	6608	14	3
Empty houses and arrears	1866	12	0
Pease and rice	167	3	0
Oatmeal	85	14	5
Beef	1413	7	0
Cheese	168	14	6
Butter	1024	14	0
Milk	112	3	10
Grocery	260	9	9
Candles	31	15	10
Salt	44	16	2
Soap	141	16	0
Oil	82	2	7
Carried over	£ 23,02	15	3

^{*} I am informed, that the enormous difference in the article of wheat, &c. in the two last years, was chiefly produced by the late high price of provisions; and that the large sum due to the Treasurer at this time, is, in a great measure, owing to the same cause. An increasing debt, however, notwithstanding a large increased Rate, is, (as my correspondent justly observes,) an alarming circumstance, and I sincerely wish, with him, that the cause of it may be only a temporary one.

					£.	s.	d.
			Brought over	—	232	02	15 3
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	392	1	1
Breeches	—	—	—	—	105	4	10
Wool and yarn for apparel	—	—	—	—	253	12	2
Wool for stockings	—	—	—	—	93	2	10
Wool for burials	—	—	—	—	11	14	10
Casual expences and treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	—	368	11	10
Cloth for shirts and shirts	—	—	—	—	372	2	9
Cloth for sheeting	—	—	—	—	41	17	8
Check for apions and handkerchiefs	—	—	—	—	156	10	1
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	2	9	14 0
Coals	—	—	—	—	411	11	11
Coffins	—	—	—	—	46	15	3
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	63	10	11
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	—	131	19	10
Stock and straw	—	—	—	—	27	13	6
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	32	7	8
Help in the houses	—	—	—	—	76	15	0
Ironmongery	—	—	—	—	13	1	10
Beer	—	—	—	—	461	2	6
Brazier and tinman	—	—	—	—	24	6	9
Coopers work	—	—	—	—	10	2	0
Repairs and repairs of the work house estate	—	—	—	—	761	15	0
Bed-sticks	—	—	—	—	2	10	6
Petticoes	—	—	—	—	23	4	0
Law-charges	—	—	—	—	65	10	3
Whitewash	—	—	—	—	30	11	4
Paid to militia families	—	—	—	—	2142	0	0
Interest money on the militia account	—	—	—	—	34	6	10
Interest ditto on running account	—	—	—	—	60	4	3

Disbursed - £ 29706 16 8

There remains due from the militia-account, and from the barracks, £ 1000. and upwards, towards the payment of the Treasurer's balance.

. The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1403.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

JAMES ANGIER,
JOHN BRITTAN,
JOHN WEBB,

J. C. HAMPHILL,
JAMES CHASER

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Number in the Work-houses at different Periods.

Years.		Persons.	Years.		Persons.
1795.	Jan. 6th	1295	1795.	Oct. 6th	1218
	Feb. 3d	1310		Nov. 3d	1203
	March 3d	1342		Dec. 1st	1262
	April 7th	1328	1796.	Jan. 5th	1408
	May 12th	1305		Feb. 2d	1446
	June 2d	1272		March 1st	1425
	July 7th	1236		April 5th	1441
	Aug. 4th	1232		May 16th	1334
	Sept. 1st	1188		June 7th	1331

Number of Deaths in the New Work-house¹.

	Years.		Years.	Deaths.
From Jan. 5th	1790	to Dec. 28th	1790	64
— Jan. 11th	1791	to Dec. 28th	1791	50
— Jan. 4th	1792	to Dec. 26th	1792	35
— Jan. 8th	1793	to Dec. 23d	1793	80
— Jan. 2d	1794	to Dec. 29th	1794	61
— Jan. 2d	1795	to Dec. 9th	1795	61
— Jan. 5th	1796	to June 6th	1796	29

Number of Deaths in the Old Work-house¹.

	Years.		Years.	Deaths.
From Jan. 1789		to Jan. 1790		73
— Jan. 1790		to Jan. 1791		83
— Jan. 1791		to Jan. 1792		62
— Jan. 1792		to Jan. 1793		117
— Jan. 1793		to Jan. 1794		63
— Jan. 1794		to Jan. 1795		70
— Jan. 1795		to Jan. 14. 1796		69
— Jan. 1796		to June 12. 1796		30

The Rate of Mulcts or Assessments in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters in 1795, was at 2s. 3d. in the pound on the net rent; and for the 4th quarter, at 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rent. In 1796, the 1st and 2d quarters were 2s. 9d. in the pound.

¹ Page 521 was printed off, before this list of deaths, and the accounts of 1795 and 1796, were received. the omissions, however, in the Tables in that page, are easily supplied, by referring to this and the five preceding pages.

From the above Annual Accounts, and from other documents, the following Tables have been formed :

TABLE I.

Years.	Amount of Mulcts or Assessments ^a .			Total Receipts.			Total Expenses for the Poor.			Relief to Out- Poni.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 May, 1783,												
to 1 May, 1784.	18000	0	0	20169	15	9	16943	9	8	2318	10	11
April 1, 1785.	18000	0	0	20015	9	8	18170	16	6	2763	16	0
April 1, 1786.	17000	0	0	20761	5	1	19121	16	4	3954	14	6
April 1, 1787.	15319	5	7	19462	17	1	17936	9	11	4137	11	8
April 1, 1788.	14211	2	3	17510	0	4	17263	14	5	3903	5	10
April 1, 1789.	15378	15	6	17486	19	11	17486	19	11	4692	11	5
April 1, 1790.	16490	15	0	18217	7	5	17941	10	3	4500	8	10
April 1, 1791.	16326	18	10	18434	6	2	16999	17	1	4612	4	7
April 1, 1792.	13268	2	6	16988	18	0	14210	8	0	3892	4	11
April 1, 1793.	10129	15	11	16092	5	8	16092	5	8	4730	4	11
April 1, 1794.	18664	17	5	22659	6	5	22659	6	5	7327	9	11

TABLE II.

Years.	Average number of Poor in the work- houses.	Deaths in the work-houses.	Earnings of the Poor in the work-houses.			Cloaths and Provisions in the work-houses.			Weekly Expence of Paupers ^a .	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1784	1301	128	1215	8	7	10204	13	0	3	4½
1785	1430	170	1637	7	11	10624	9	2	2	10
1786	1612	267	1424	18	3	9533	0	0	2	7
1787	1488	117	1607	16	11	8579	17	0	2	8
1788	1490	183	1595	9	7	9261	7	2	2	10
1789	1481	155	1451	14	2	9014	19	11	2	8½
1790	1473	148	1584	8	5	9289	8	5	2	10
1791	1356	—	1601	11	5	8133	13	6	2	9
1792	1141	—	1539	13	3	6711	3	5	2	9½
1793	1133	—	1400	19	10	6920	11	9	2	9¼
1794	1406	—	1439	1	2	9240	9	2	2	11

Table

^a In the Returns made to Parliament in 1786, the money raised by assessment,

	£.	s.	d.
in 1783 is stated at	13414	2	8
1784 - - -	13985	14	8
1785 - - -	13541	16	9

^b This calculation of the weekly expence of each Pauper was furnished by one of the Guardians of the Poor: it nearly agrees with the preceding column, but not exactly: for,

1301 Paupers, at 3 4½ a head, cost annually	114	6	5	6
1430 ———— 2 10 —	153	4	6	8

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rate, in the City of NORWICH.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound. ¹		Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
1774	1090	1055	10	4	1776	1212	1358	9	8
1775	1241	952	10	4	1777	1289	996	7	10

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1612 Paupers, at 2	7	a head, cost annually	10827	5	4	
1488 ———	2	8	—	10316	16	0
1490 ———	2	10	—	10976	6	8
148 ———	2	8½	—	10428	14	2
1473 ———	2	10	—	10851	2	0
1356 ———	2	9	—	9695	8	0
141 ———	2	9½	—	8281	15	2
1133 ———	2	9½	—	8285	1	3
1406 ———	2	11	—	10787	3	4

The following seems to be nearly the weekly expence of each Pauper in cloaths and provisions, exclusive of lodging, &c. Their earnings should be deducted, in order to obtain the net weekly expence of each.

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1301 Paupers, at 3	0½	a head, cost annually	10218	5	5	
1430 ———	2	10½	—	10611	15	10
1612 ———	2	3½	—	9517	10	4
1488 ———	2	2½	—	8543	12	0
1490 ———	2	4½	—	9100	15	0
1481 ———	2	4	—	8984	14	8
1473 ———	2	5	—	9255	7	0
1356 ———	2	3½	—	8152	9	0
1141 ———	2	3½	—	6737	1	5
1133 ———	2	4½	—	6934	18	1
1406 ———	2	6½	—	9215	3	2

These sums nearly agree with the amount of cloaths and provisions as stated in Table II.

¹ The Poor's Rate is assessed on half the rack rental, and on stock: so that 1s. 6d. in the pound, is, in fact, 9s. 3d. in the pound, on the fair rental*.

* In the parish of Hetherfall, which, from it's proximity to Norwich, is burthened with the maintenance of a numerous Poor, more especially of journeymen weavers, the following has been the amount of only two taxes paid by a Gentleman for a small farm of 6½ acres of arable and pasture, the rack-rent whereof is £66 a year. It is rated at ½ of the rack rent.

The Poor and Church Rates in the year ending in	1785	were	£.	s.	d.
	1786	—	15	17	7½
	1787	—	10	18	7½
	1788	—	12	16	6
	1789	—	11	9	6
	1790	—	13	12	3
	1791	—	14	18	3
	1792	—	13	12	2½
	1793	—	11	3	1½
	1794	—	10	2	1½
		—	11	43	1½

The average rent of land in this parish is from 16s. to 20s. an acre.

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

573

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.		Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
1778	1229	1060	9	9	1787	1151	1063	12	4
1779	1257	1214	10	0	1788	1154	1192	12	6
1780	1132	1167	9	0	1789	1050	1138	14	6
1781	1150	1617	11	0	1790	1055	1219	14	6
1782	1022	1027	11	4	1791	1096	1112	13	0
1783	1125	1049	15	0	1792	1166	973	8	0
1784	1164	1180	15	0	1793	1094	1161	17	8
1785	1227	1041	15	0	1794	963	1064	18	6
1786	1185	1363	14	0	1795	—	—	18	0

140 Aged people are maintained in three hospitals; and a small number of boys and girls in two other hospitals. The donations by which this is effected, amount to about £ 3000. a year. The Norfolk and Norwich hospital for sick persons is supported by voluntary subscriptions: between it's institution in October 1770, and 16th July 1794, it's receipts were £ 50,343. 3s. 4d.; and it's disbursements, £ 49,448. 13s. 0½d., or rather more than £ 2000. a year. The following is a general account of the Patients admitted and discharged, from the first opening of the hospital, for out-patients, July 11, 1772; and for in-patients, November 7, 1772; to July 16, 1794:

		In	Out.	Total
Discharged,	Patients admitted	8624	6363	14987
	Cured	5629	3534	9163
	Relieved	2248	1194	2442
	Not likely to receive benefit	100	44	144
	Incurable	177	108	285
	For non-attendance	—	1268	1268
	At their own request	398	224	622
	Went away without leave	157	—	157
	For irregularity	44	9	53
	Deaths	444	190	634
		84	135	219
		8281	6706	14987

It appears there were 343 In-patients less, and 343 out-patients more, discharged, than admitted; because 343, who were admitted as in-patients, were afterwards made out-patients.

There are about 40 Friendly Societies in the city of Norwich; most of which have taken the benefit of the late Act. The number of members in each, is from about 18 to 30 and 40. They are not much encouraged by honorary members.

Under the article of Friendly Societies may be mentioned a Club which was established in Norwich, in the year 1775, under the title of the "Scots Society," for the purpose of relieving any poor Scotchman who might come to Norwich in distress. The chief motive of the institution was to supply an omission in the English law, relative to the natives of Scotland, and of other countries; respecting whom it is said, that "a stranger coming into England, and not having obtained a proper parish settlement, is not entitled to parish relief; that nobody is obliged to relieve him, but that they might let him starve." In the year 1778, it was agreed that the charity of the Society should be extended to all subjects of Great Britain, and the natives of foreign countries, residing in England, when in distress; and in 1784, the Society took the additional name of the "Society of Universal Good-will." By an account published in 1784, it appears that the following objects, of different nations, who, having no settlement here, were not entitled to relief, by the laws of England, had been relieved by the Society:

	1778.	1779	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1784.	Total
Natives of Scotland	5	7	6	11	13	27	42	111
Ireland	—	3	3	3	5	10	5	29
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
America	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	14
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Turkey	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Barbary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jewesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Persons who could give no positive account to what parishes they belonged	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
The wives and children of the above objects, and single women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Total number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356

51 annually on an average.

Since the year 1784, many other similar objects of charity have been relieved by the Society.

June, 1796.

¹ Burn's Justice, Title Settlements.

Y A R M O U T H.

THE extent of this parish is about 24 furlongs by 4. The population in 1784 was accurately taken, and found to be 12,608 souls; but, at present, is supposed to amount to 13,000. There are 137 ale-houses in Yarmouth. About 40 of the inhabitants are employed in making sail-cloth; there is no other manufacture of importance in the parish. The principal employments are those connected with a sea-faring life.

Here are 3 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Quaker, and 2 Anabaptist congregations: the number of Dissenters is estimated at 2000. 750 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, and lamb, from 5d. to 6d. the pound; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 1s. for 20 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, £3. 15s. the qr.; barley, £1. 13s.; oats, £1. 11s.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone.

Common labourers have from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, and victuals. Men employed in fishing, in loading and unloading vessels, &c. work by the piece, and sometimes earn 3s. or 4s. a day: ship-carpenters, &c. earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a day. It is thought that 20 Friendly Societies existed here, before the late Act respecting them took place: they were chiefly composed of the poorest classes. Unfortunately they conceived that their several funds were intended to be at the disposal of the magistrates; they, therefore, mostly, agreed to break up, and divide their stock. Of these clubs, only three are now remaining: and they have not taken the benefit of the Act. The number of members in each club, is about 30 or 40.

Little land is rented here, except in small parcels for gardens. Tithes are thus taken; horses and cows pay 6d. a head, a year; and windmills, each, 10s. a year. The land-tax amounts to £2820. 3s. 1d. and is about 3s. 8d. in the pound. The principal part of this parish lies along the shore, and is common, or waste land, and not very fertile; a great part of it being covered with sand and furze.

There is here, one charity-school for the maintenance and education of 30, and another for 50 poor children. The latter adjoins to the work-house,

house, and is supplied with victuals from thence, at the rate of 1s. 9d. a week, for each child.

There is an hospital at Yarmouth for 20 poor fishermen, who have, each, two rooms, and coals, allowed them, together with 2s. a week in summer, and 2s. 6d. a week in winter.

Wheaten bread is universally used in Norfolk. The Poor, in Yarmouth, and all along this coast, live much upon fish, which is, generally, very cheap.

The Poor are chiefly maintained in a poor-house, where they are employed in making nets for taking mackerel, and other small sea-fish; a few spin worsted. There are about 15 or 16 beds in each room; they have, mostly, feather beds; and are placed close together. Boys, girls, men, and women, have all separate apartments. The married people have single rooms; but there are not many of that description. There are two rooms for the reception of the sick; which are well aired, but not distinct from the main building. The poor-house has a good dining-room, and suitable conveniences for cooking, &c. but the lodging-rooms and stair-cases do not seem to be well planned, or to be in the best order. From the great number of people sleeping in a room, close together, many disagreeable circumstances must frequently happen, besides the general injury arising from thence on the score of health. At present, there are 65 men, 148 women, 40 boys, and 42 girls (in the whole, 295) in the house.

Table of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Suet pudding.	Bread and claret.
Monday,	Bread and treacle.	Boiled meat, dumplings, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Bread and broth.	Pease soup, and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Sunday.	Milk, or gruel, and bread.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Wednesday.	Same as Wednesday.	Ditto.

At every meal, except when there is milk, broth or gruel, one pint of beer is allowed to every person, who wishes to have it: rice, milk, wine, &c. are allowed to the sick: mutton and veal are also provided for the sick every Sunday.

Table

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

Years	Bapt. Burials.	Poor's Rates.	Total Receipts in the year, exclusive of balances remaining to hand from former years.	Total Expenditure, exclusive of balances.	Work-house			
					Earnings		Poor	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1774	— end Apr 1774	2. 18 5	0 2,00 11	7 2463 15	7 — —	886 13	4	
1775	235 —	1923 13	0 2295 1	8 1294 10	10 — —	995 6	4	
1776	282 —	2168 19	0 2242 10	3 2109 4	1 — —	1032 15	14	
1777	273 —	1910 12	7 2413 10	6½ 2546 11	5 — —	1032 16	14	
1778	284 —	2458 10	5½ 2606 11	5 2639 9	5 — —	1132 10	11	
1779	404 —	2677 13	1 2765 15	5½ 2677 6	1 — —	1320 13	6	
1780	425 —	2707 16	0 2819 10	0½ 2976 4	1 — —	1359 7	2	
1781	312 —	2938 8	9½ 3090 15	0 3061 19	11 — —	1540 7		
1782	431 —	3361 4	6½ 3479 16	1 3537 0	1 — —	1702 4	11	
1783	366 —	3877 4	1½ 4086 14	4 4021 7	4 — —	2325 17	10½	
1784	302 —	3915 10	1 4397 17	5 4356 8	5 188 9	2332 17	5½	
1785	307 —	4429 2	0 4880 16	0 4996 8	0 214 5	2615 19	3½	
1786	368 —	4451 18	0 4916 4	1 4661 10	5 227 1	2742 3	9	
1787	302 —	4646 7	9 5131 6	3½ 5110 1	2 20 15	2572 1	2½	
1788	470 —	4628 5	10½ 5218 4	3 5330 2	9 152 9	2617 2	9	
1789	350 —	5970 1	10½ 4340 2	3 4511 1	2 124 12	1614 3	0	
1790	336 —	2468 12	7 3526 13	7½ 3660 1	7 251 3	1739 9	1	
1791	287 —	3191 6	6 3864 8	9½ 3857 8	7 575 0	1746 16	1	
1792	339 —	3406 10	5 4131 2	10 3892 5	10 255 18	1 61 2	11	
1793	373 —	3086 2	3 3697 0	3 3832 2	7 229 10	0 1672 1	11½	
1794	316 —	3428 14	0 4053 6	6 4078 14	0 148 6	9 1677 11	4	
1795	The Rate for the year ending in 1795, was 4s 6d in the pound on the net rent.	3500 0	0 No account.	No accounts.				

The accounts ending in 1795, are not inserted in the books, nor passed; but the Collector says, that the Rates amounted to nearly £3500, as stated above. The following are the particulars of one year's receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1794. By balance received	—	110 18 7	1794 Provisions for work house	—	1677 11 4½
Rates	—	3128 14 0	Removals, out pensions, &c.	—	1117 6 9
Beneficences	—	1 17 0	Cloathing	—	279 11 11
Composition for bribery	—	176 1 0	Silence	—	265 0 0
Rents	—	2 17 0	Repairs, &c.	—	193 19 6
Money reimbursed, earned	—	—	Fuel	—	117 14 6
Interest	—	444 2 9	Special payments	—	4 6 10 2
			Balance	—	16 11 1½
	£4164	5 4		£4164	5 4

June, 1795.

NORTH.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BRIXWORTH.

THIS parish contains 3300 acres; 150 houses; and 800 inhabitants; who are graziers, agricultural labourers, and spinners. Excepting a few Methodists, they are all of the Established Church. 36 houses pay the window-tax; about 114 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 3s. the bushel; butter, 9d. the lb.; and near 4 lb. of bread for 1s. Coals are 20d. the cwt.

Labourers, in winter, have generally 14d. a day, with a little beer, or bread and milk: in spring, and part of the summer, they have 8s. a week, with beer, &c.; and for the harvest month, they are paid 45s. Women earn from 4d. to 6d. a day, by spinning jersey; some years ago, they earned from 6d. to 10d. a day; but the wages are much lower than they were formerly.

Here are 6 ale-houses; and one Friendly Society, consisting of about 60 members; but they have not yet had their rules confirmed.

The average rent of land is about 27s. an acre. Farms are chiefly from £ 40. to £ 100. a year; some, however, are as high as £ 500. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is arable land, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. There are no commons. In the year 1780, the common-fields, of which the parish almost entirely consisted, were enclosed. At that time, there were about 100 acres of ancient enclosure. Upon the enclosure taking place, land, (in the proportion of about one seventh,) was given in lieu of tithe. The land-tax amounts to £ 225. 2s. 4d., and is about 13d. in pound on the net rental: it is paid by the landlord.

The Poor have, mostly, an allowance at their own homes: At present, 34 poor people, most of whom have families, receive £ 3. 10s. 9d. weekly.

12 families have casual relief, which last week amounted to 12s. About a year ago, a sort of poor-house was established, in which some of the Poor reside, without the controul of a master: the parish allows them necessaries; there are 5, at present, in the house; they cost the parish about 12s. a week. Exclusive of the Rates, about £60. were collected for the use of the Poor, last winter. They likewise receive the rent of a small estate, which amounts to £20.; and coals, to the value of £40. are annually bought, and then sold to them at reduced prices. The money thus expended by the parish, is added to the annual disbursements; and receipts, from the Poor, for the coals sold, added to the Assessments.

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

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680 ²	42	7	49	6	5	11	8
1685	9	7	16	5	11	16	5
1690	9	12	21	5	4	9	4
1691	8	7	15	5	12	17	5
1692	10	17	27	6	9	15	6
1693	5	7	12	6	13	19	2
1694	8	11	19	6	5	11	1
1695	7	10	17	12	10	22	2
1696	20	8	28	15	12	27	1
1697	10	8	18	3	5	8	6
1698	13	15	28	7	7	14	5
1699	4	2	6	10	7	17	3
1700	8	17	25	12	15	27	8
1701	1	6	7	5	5	10	2
1702	14	9	23	7	10	17	3
1703	8	13	21	8	10	18	1
1704	8	4	12	6	9	15	5
1705	19	7	26	3	3	6	5
1706	7	5	12	10	3	13	4
1707	5	7	12	5	2	7	10
1708	12	17	29	9	10	19	5
1709	6	15	21	14	7	21	4
1710	19	14	33	8	12	20	4
1711	10	9	19	8	5	13	0
1712	14	9	23	8	7	15	4
1713	12	19	31	8	10	18	9
1714	13	14	27	8	4	12	3
1715	15	17	32	10	10	20	3
1716	10	12	22	9	10	19	4
1717	12	7	19	11	8	19	2
1718	9	10	19	11	11	22	3
1719	14	10	24	12	11	23	4
1720	8	10	18	6	5	11	4
1721	15	16	31	14	5	19	10
1722	10	13	23	12	9	21	10
1723	13	15	28	11	12	23	3
1724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the years 1777 and 1794 it was not possible to separate the total receipts from the net assessments, I have therefore given the former.

The parish books could not be found farther back than 1782: they are in a very irregular and confused state.

Even the rates, two guineas are paid annually to an infirmary. The constables receive about £16 a year a few years ago they did not receive more from the rates than £4 or £5 a year.

£121 6s Net expenses for the poor, from the returns to parliament.

Net assessments.			Total disbursements.			Rate per £. nominal.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
155	15	8½	177	4	5	1	0	
233	4	1	203	13	8½	1	6	
193	5	6½	222	18	11	1	3	
212	9	2½	220	16	4	1	4	
244	1	8	354	18	11	1	7	
323	14	11	282	7	0	0	0	
253	3	5	321	6	11	1	8	
322	15	0	324	13	6½	2	0	
305	14	8	301	18	5½	0	0	
391	1	1	350	13	1	2	0	
234	11	9½				1	4	
273	11	11				1	9	
334	4	5				2	2	
512	16	0				2	0	

These figures tally with the Returns made to Parliament.

August, 1793.

K E T.

K E T T E R I N G.

THE Poor in this town are very numerous; the Rates very high, and expected to increase it is thought, that, next year, they will be 13s. or 14s. in the pound on the net rental. From the overseer's accounts, which are kept at the work-house, it appears, that 145 families received relief at home, last week the usual allowance, to each individual, is 1s. a week. The above relief amounted, last week, to £11. 3s. Besides these families, 64 militia-men's wives receive £9 13s. 10d a week.

Of about 600 houses, in Kettering, above 250 are exempted from the widow tax.

The trade of the town is, chiefly, in woollens. Tammies, lastings, calimancoes, and fine serges, are made here; but, since the war, business has considerably declined. for 1s. work, a spinner is now only paid 8d. A man, who could earn, in the woollen business, 14s a week, 3 years ago, cannot now get more than 7s. About 400 men from Kettering have entered into the militia; and nearly as many have enlisted in the army.

The lands about Kettering are chiefly open-field they produce rich crops of corn. The people of the town seem averse to enclosures, which they think will raise the price of provisions, from these lands being all turned to pasture, when enclosed; as was the case in Leicestershire, which was formerly a great corn country, and is now, almost entirely, converted into pasture.

Near 100 persons, (men, women, and children,) are maintained in the work-house; which is under the care of a man, who is allowed 8s a week, (besides his board,) and a matron, who is allowed 2s. a week, (besides her board.) The house can contain 200. Three, usually, sleep in a bed. The boys and girls are employed in spinning wool, which is afterwards made use of in a neighbouring manufactory of tammies, where this business has been carried on, some years; and was modified, on a new plan, about 3 years ago, when £300. were borrowed to carry the projected improvements into execution. The loss on the business amounts to about £40. a year, and is paid by the parish.

Table

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Griddle or milk-porridge.	Hot boiled beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, and vegetables, to each person.	3 quarters of a lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of beer, to each person.
Monday,	Ditto.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of small beer, and milk-porridge, to each person.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Baked suet puddings, no bread; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, &c. as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Sometimes baked suet puddings, or bread and cheese; or stewed legs, and shanks of beef.	Ditto.

The bread of the work-house is made at home. About 6 weeks ago, in consequence of the dearness of wheat, barley bread was substituted; which, in colour, much resembles the black bread of France: its taste, however, is superior. Beef, mutton, and veal, are used occasionally; and, as all the beer drank in the house is brewed at home, hogs are kept, and the Poor sometimes have salt pork for dinner. There is a small garden adjoining, which supplies them with cabbages, and potatoes. An apothecary receives £ 40. a year, for attendance and medicines to all that receive relief; fractures and broken bones not included.

The Poor of Kettering were farmed from 1763 to 1769.

As money is wanted for the Poor, it is raised by a levy of 1s. in the pound,

	£.	s.	d.
In 1776 a levy of 1s. in the pound, produced about	-	131	0 0
The earnings of the Poor in the work-house, this year, were	-	57	18 3
1789 a levy of 1s. raised	-	131	0 0
1792 the work in the house produced	-	180	6 0
1794 a levy of 1s. raised	-	153	0 0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The man who farms the great tithes of Lord Sondes, (which amount to near £ 300. a year,) paid last year towards one levy, £ 11. 5s. 3; and in the whole year, above £ 120. for Poor's Rate. The whole of the under-mentioned sums appear, from the books, to have been applied to the maintenance and relief of the Poor, but the constables' bills, amounting to £ 20. or £ 30 a year, are included in the parish expenditure. Neither church nor highway Rate are included.

Years, From	Rate in the Pound, s. d.	Levies in the Year, £. s. d.	Total Poor's Rate, £. s. d.
1774 to 1775	7 0	700 3 10 509 8 5	1209 12 3
1775 to 1776	8 6	899 19 9½ 399 1 1	1299 0 10½
1776 to 1777	6 0	574 18 1½ 308 14 2½	883 12 3½
1777 to 1778	9 0	749 3 8½ 651 3 6	1400 7 2½
1778 to 1779	9 0 *	810 3 3½ 640 16 8½	1451 0 0
1779 to 1780	7 0	1150 1 4½	1230 1 4½
1780 to 1781	8 0	599 8 1½ 568 0 0	1167 8 1½
1781 to 1782	8 1	609 4 10½ 608 18 1	1218 2 11½
1782 to 1783	8 0	1119 12 7½	1119 12 7½
1783 to 1784	8 0	430 10 7½ 570 8 2½ 458 9 4	1459

Years.

Year.	Rate in the Pound.	Levies in the Year.	Total Poor's Rate.
From	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1784 to 1785	10 0	559 1 9½ 471 19 0½ 629 4 10¼	1660 5 8½
1785 to 1786	11 9	566 3 7½ 432 14 0½ 567 0 11	1565 18 7
1786 to 1787	9 0	101 9 10 657 10 10½ 524 16 3½	1283 17 0
1787 to 1788	9 0	654 14 5 523 17 0¼	1178 11 11½
1788 to 1789	9 0	655 13 1¼ 526 1 0¾	1181 14 2½
1789 to 1790	9 0	649 13 11 692 1 1½	1341 15 0¼
1790 to 1791	9 0	818 8 2½ 875 2 2½	1693 10 5
1791 to 1792	9 0	794 11 3¼ 820 11 1	1615 2 4¼
1792 to 1793	8 0	562 12 4½ 893 5 1	1455 17 5¼
1793 to 1794	11 4	559 0 0 136 8 8 593 11 3 1007 2 10½	2296 2 9½
1794 to 1795	10 8	1070 8 4½ 911 18 7¼	About 120 more expected—2102 6 11½

There

There is a charity, in Kettering, of about £ 15. a year, for binding boys apprentices. A Friendly Society, or two, meet in Kettering: they allow 6s. a week, to members, when sick; but if their illness lasts above a year, they are thrown on the parish. The labouring people seem anxious that gentlemen should encourage the clubs, by becoming honorary members.

July, 1795.

NORTHAMPTON.

THE parish of All Saints, in the town of Northampton, consists almost entirely of buildings. Of 792 houses, 408 are rated to the window-tax; 384 are exempted. The number in the whole town charged with the window-tax is 680; but the whole number of exempted houses could not be ascertained. It, probably, does not exceed 500. An account of the present population could not be obtained; but the subjoined tables of baptisms and burials indicate that it has been nearly stationary for some years.

In the parish of All Saints, an account has been kept, ever since the year 1735, of the ages at which all have died there; from which, and the accounts of the baptisms and burials in the other 3 parishes, Doctor Price has formed very useful tables on the probabilities and values of lives, and the number of inhabitants in towns, whose bills of mortality are given. The following particulars, which he has noticed, respecting the population, &c. merit an insertion in this place.

In 1746, (he says,) an account was taken of the number of houses, and of inhabitants in the town. The number of houses was found to be 1083; and the number of inhabitants, 5136. In the parish of All Saints and St. Giles, the number of male and female heads of families, servants, lodgers, and children, was particularly distinguished. The heads of families were 707 males, and 845 females. Children, males, 644; females, 759. Servants, males, 203; females, 280. Lodgers, males, 137;

¹ Observations on Reversionary Payments, 5th edit. i. 349.

females,

females, 287. In St. Peter's, males, 99 & females, 129. In St. Sepulchre's, adults, 638; children, 247. In the last parish the sexes were not distinguished.

The christenings and burials in the whole town, for 40 years, from 1741 to 1780, have been as follows:

Christened,	{ Males, 3218. Females, 3108. }	6326—Annual medium, 158.
Buried,	{ Males, 3757. Females, 3823. }	7580.—Annual medium, 189½.

In the parish of All Saints, from 1735 to 1780, or 46 years:

Christened,	{ Males, 2152. Females, 2068. }	4220.—Annual medium, 91½.
Buried	{ Males, 2377. Females, 2312. }	4689.—Annual medium, 102.

Of these died, under 2 years of age	-	-	1529
Between 2 and 5	-	-	362
Between 5 and 10	-	-	201
Between 10 and 20	-	-	189
Between 20 and 30	-	-	373
Between 30 and 40	-	-	329
Between 40 and 50	-	-	365
Between 50 and 60	-	-	384
Between 60 and 70	-	-	378
Between 70 and 80	-	-	358
Between 80 and 90	-	-	199
Between 90 and 100	-	-	22

Total - 4689

From these dates, it appears, that the proportion of the inhabitants to the annual deaths, (on the supposition that all who die in Northampton are born there) is, as 28.3 to 1: I have subjoined tables of baptisms and burials from the year 1768 to the year 1794, inclusive, for the information of such persons as may be desirous of forming similar calculations.

Northampton.

Northampton was formerly a very manufacturing town. A considerable quantity of shoes was made here, but that business is much declined: very little is done in the woollen manufacture at present. There are a few wool-combers in the town, and jersey-spinners; and about 100 women and children are employed in a cotton manufactory, where they earn from 2s. to 5s. a week; shoemakers earn from 10s. to 15s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s.; lace-makers, of which there was once a great number in Northampton, can earn, by hard working, from 1d. to 1½d. an hour; but their wages have, of late years, much decreased. Common labourers receive from 14d. to 18d. a day.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4½d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1d. the quart, short measure; potatoes, 4d. the gallon; coals, 15d. the bushel.

The land and window-taxes are collected in wards: towards the land-tax, the whole town of Northampton raises £ 830. 7s. 10d. In one of the wards, it is collected at 1s. 6d. in the pound; in another, at 2s. 10½d.; in the third, at 1s. 10d.; in the fourth, at 1s.; and in the fifth, at 2s. 2½d.: this last-mentioned ward is in All Saints parish. These assessments are of a very old date, and very irregular: it is supposed, that, upon an average, they do not fall on more than ⅔ of the net rental.

There are 29 inns, and 42 ale-houses, in Northampton: and 7 Friendly Societies; all of which have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The Poor of this parish are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at their own homes: the average number in the house is estimated at 70; at present, there are only 40, (mostly old infirm people, lunatics and children,) in the house. The children are employed in spinning jersey; and the old men in making shoes: their earnings altogether amount to about £ 85. or £ 90. a year. The children are taught to read: the boys, at 12 or 14 years old, are bound apprentices, (generally to some of the northern cotton manufacturers,) till they are 21 years of age; and the girls, at a proper age, are sent to service. The work-house was not originally designed for the purpose to which it is now applied; and is, therefore, (as might be expected,) in some respects, very inconvenient: it is, however, very clean and neat; and the Poor, there, live comfortably, under the direction of a very proper person. The house is filled with flocks and firs. The high walls, which encompass the narrow courts, being topped with spikes, give the

the place a great resemblance to a prison. In this work-house, as in most others, the earnings seem to be chiefly produced by children.

The following is the Weekly Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, bread, and vegetables	Bread, cheese, and beer
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Bread, cheese, and beer	Ditto
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Milk pottage.	Broth, mutton, bread, and vegetables.	Ditto
Friday,	Broth and bread.	Same as Monday.	Ditto
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Ditto.	Ditto

The victuals are not weighed, but I am told, the Poor have generally as much bread and meat as they can eat; one pint of beer is allowed to each adult, at bread and cheese meals; children are allowed in proportion to their age.

137 Poor people, most of whom have families, receive, at present, £ 10. 6s. 6d. weekly, from the parish. £ 2. 8s. 4d. are paid weekly to militia-men's families; of which sum, 7s. are paid to the families of militia-men serving for this parish; and 16s. 4d. are paid to serjeants, drummers, fifers, &c. of the militia.

The baptisms and burials in the following table were taken from the annual bills of mortality, published in Northampton: the marriages were extracted from the register of All Saints parish.

Years	Parishes.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1768.	All Saints	48	53	101	48	55	103	38
	St. Sepulchre	14	14	28	16	18	34	
	St. Giles	20	15	35	16	18	34	
	St. Peter	4	2	6	6	9	15	
	At a Meeting House	—	—	—	10	5	15	
1769.	All Saints	55	55	110	66	55	121	44
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	16	11	27	
	St. Giles	25	17	42	19	17	36	
	St. Peter	8	4	12	5	5	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	9	7	16	

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1770.	All Saints	55	49	104	77	99	176	43
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	31	27	58	
	St. Giles	22	21	43	25	23	48	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	5	18	23	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	8	16	24	
1771.	All Saints	46	36	82	49	45	94	66
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	11	23	34	
	St. Giles	17	13	30	12	22	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	2	9	
1772.	All Saints	55	47	102	52	34	86	38
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	20	38	58	
	St. Giles	16	13	29	15	21	36	
	St. Peter	3	6	9	6	3	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	4	11	
1773.	All Saints	64	43	107	59	44	103	35
	St. Sepulchre	22	19	41	16	13	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	11	13	24	
	St. Peter	4	7	11	6	3	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	7	13	
1774.	All Saints	51	56	107	44	35	79	23
	St. Sepulchre	18	15	33	15	17	32	
	St. Giles	19	15	34	18	13	31	
	St. Peter	6	2	8	1	4	5	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1775.	All Saints	44	51	95	49	40	89	36
	St. Sepulchre	12	22	34	15	29	44	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	15	17	32	
	St. Peter	3	11	14	5	7	12	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	1	7	
1776.	All Saints	61	49	110	33	30	63	24
	St. Sepulchre	30	9	39	16	20	36	
	St. Giles	15	10	25	11	14	25	
	St. Peter	2	7	9	6	11	17	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	2	7	

Years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—NORTHAMPTON.

839

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1777.	All Saints	62	54	116	75	77	152	32
	St. Sepulchre	15	25	40	34	32	66	
	St. Giles	12	18	30	28	18	46	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	7	11	18	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	6	13	
1778.	All Saints	63	40	103	33	39	72	42
	St. Sepulchre	20	16	36	28	9	37	
	St. Giles	9	20	29	20	14	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	2	5	
1779.	All Saints	42	31	73	62	41	103	36
	St. Sepulchre	7	13	20	24	26	50	
	St. Giles	10	11	21	13	17	30	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	8	8	
1780.	All Saints	32	51	83	62	64	126	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	13	16	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	19	14	33	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	3	5	
1781.	All Saints	40	40	80	39	48	87	54
	St. Sepulchre	17	22	39	15	12	27	
	St. Giles	17	7	24	28	17	45	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	2	3	5	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	5	7	
1782.	All Saints	52	41	93	57	32	89	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	14	26	18	20	38	
	St. Giles	7	15	22	15	24	39	
	St. Peter	5	1	6	3	6	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	1	1	2	
1783.	All Saints	58	55	113	70	50	120	41
	St. Sepulchre	17	21	38	15	13	28	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	16	13	29	
	St. Peter	—	1	1	2	6	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	8	11	
		322						Years.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1784.	All Saints	42	39	81	98	79	177	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	9	27	34	28	62	
	St. Giles	13	15	28	32	23	55	
	St. Peter	2	2	4	5	7	12	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	4	9	
1785.	All Saints	54	54	108	53	43	96	34
	St. Sepulchre	12	25	37	10	15	25	
	St. Giles	19	17	36	17	17	34	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	9	14	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	3	6	
1786.	All Saints	49	53	102	65	52	117	42
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	20	22	42	
	St. Giles	11	13	24	21	20	41	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	11	13	
1787.	All Saints	50	36	86	46	48	94	35
	St. Sepulchre	11	12	23	11	10	21	
	St. Giles	22	18	40	14	24	38	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	4	7	
1788.	All Saints	52	55	107	73	65	138	27
	St. Sepulchre	20	11	31	23	25	48	
	St. Giles	14	17	31	24	38	62	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1789.	All Saints	36	44	80	37	42	79	36
	St. Sepulchre	13	18	31	14	18	32	
	St. Giles	22	19	41	24	19	43	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	7	10	
1790.	All Saints	61	47	108	49	33	82	45
	St. Sepulchre	11	18	29	15	16	31	
	St. Giles	14	12	26	8	18	26	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	4	10	

Years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—NORTHAMPTON.

541

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1791.	All Saints	45	39	84	44	47	91	42
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	8	18	26	
	St. Giles	14	18	32	15	19	34	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	4	3	7	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1792.	All Saints	56	59	115	49	50	99	35
	St. Sepulchre	12	18	30	23	49	72	
	St. Giles	25	20	45	27	24	51	
	St. Peter	3	4	7	4	5	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	— 13 in all.			
1793.	All Saints	65	50	115	42	49	91	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	21	22	43	
	St. Giles	24	17	41	32	26	58	
	St. Peter	1	3	4	9	7	16	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1794.	All Saints	36	53	89	27	35	62	55
	St. Sepulchre	12	11	23	11	19	30	
	St. Giles	30	24	54	20	20	40	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	2	1	3	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In the above accounts, the christenings and burials at the different meeting houses are omitted, except the burials at one meeting-house in St. Peter's parish, which are inserted in most years. The burials from the infirmary, and the other meeting-houses, may amount to about 20 annually.

*A Table of Receipts and Disbursements for the Poor in the Parish of
ALL SAINTS, Northampton.*

Years.	Total Receipts.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1769	884	0	0	989	6	11
1773 to 1776	2474	7	6	2413	4	14
1776 to 1778	1533	7	7	1641	8	5
1779	1333	10	10½	1388	19	0
1780	No Settlement inserted			—	—	—

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Total Receipts.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1781	1318	2	7½	1230	9	1½
1782	1000	5	6½	997	9	5½
1783	1560	8	10½	1443	17	9½
1784	1663	17	0	1538	5	3
1785	1644	16	5	1632	19	9
1786	1386	0	8½	1335	6	2½
1787	1133	4	8	1033	18	0½
1788	1251	4	4½	1153	8	5½
1789	1333	19	10½	1208	17	6
1790	1470	17	8½	1368	14	5½
1791	1461	3	0	1320	4	10½
1792	1248	13	1½	1080	10	11½
1793	1395	2	5½	1301	3	1
1794	1767	8	7½	1859	3	4½
1795	1350	0	0	— — —		

In the year ending 1794 the net assessments were nearly £1200. at 7s. in the pound.

Net rates, at 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The net assessments in All Saints' parish could not be procured. The amount of the receipts includes the earnings of the Poor; money received for militia-men's families, belonging to other places; balance of last year's accounts; money received for bastardy, &c. The earnings of the Poor, it is said, for the 2 last years, have not exceeded £50. each year, as the sweepings of the streets, which formerly produced about £45. a year, have lately been taken from this parish.

The master of the work-house (who is also vestry-clerk,) has a salary of £36. a year. A doctor receives £12. 12s. a year, for attending the Poor. 5 guineas are paid annually from the Rates to the county infirmary; and £90. have been paid, annually, for the last 3 years, out of the Rates, towards building a new gaol.

The parish of St. Giles, Northampton, contains, by estimation, 400 acres of land, which were enclosed, from the common fields, in 1779; and 205 separate houses.

Table of Assessments and Parochial Expenditure in ST. GILES.

Years.	Net Money raised by Assessments for the Poor.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1740	97	7	0	98	7	7	1	6
1760	149	13	5½	145	5	11	0	0
1775	269	10	0	276	5	7	2	6
1776	228	3	0	214	8	11	2	3
1777	174	5	0	189	9	10½	1	9
1778	211	19	1	249	19	7	2	1
1779	262	0	0	249	12	11½	2	6
1780	279	0	0½	304	10	1	2	6
1781	346	9	3	347	6	8	3	4
1782	360	15	3	349	2	7½	3	6
1783	356	5	11	379	15	2½	3	6
1784	369	14	6	379	4	0	3	6
1785	393	12	11	422	6	11½	4	0
1786	402	1	1	403	9	4½	4	0
1787	400	16	8	427	3	4½	4	0
1788	376	4	1	441	16	4	3	10
1789	447	5	2½	487	2	11½	4	6
1790	371	5	11	406	7	3	3	9
1791	435	4	3	466	10	0	4	3
1792	427	10	1	500	16	8	4	3
1793	444	3	6½	481	5	8	4	6
1794	526	7	3	566	10	1½	5	3
1795	600	0	0	Not settled,			6	2

These assessments are said to be at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rack rent; but it may be doubted whether more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the net rent are rated.

Out of the Poor's Rates, £51. were paid to the constables last year; formerly the constables only received about £18. a year. £40. a year have been paid out of the Rates, for the last 3 years, towards building the new gaol. In 1791, this parish had a law-suit respecting some land, which cost £300. of which £80. still remain unpaid; the rest was paid out of the Rates.

Of the Poor, 39 out-pensioners receive £3. 11s. 7d. a week; £1. 10s. a week, is also paid to militia-men's families. There are 8 Paupers at present

sent in the work-house: they are employed in spinning jersey, &c. and earn, on an average, about £20. a year. Their bill of fare is similar to that observed in the work-house in All-Saints parish. The average rent of land in this parish is about 40s. an acre.

August, 1795.

R O D E.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 1300 acres; and about 370 inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturists. A few women and children are employed in lace-making. There is here a sect of Anabaptists: it is conjectured, that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is of that persuasion; the remainder is of the Established Church. 21 houses pay the window tax; and 54 are exempted. There are 3 ale-houses in the parish.

The prices of provisions are the same as at Northampton. The wages of labour are various; but, generally, in the winter and spring, about 1s. a day, with breakfast and beer; in hay harvest, 10s. 6d. the week, with beer; in corn harvest, 40s. the month, and board; and if the harvest exceeds the month, then the wages are 1s. a day, and board, till it is concluded: lace-workers earn from 6d. to 1s. or 1s. 2d. the day; but generally 8d. or 10d. a day. Women here are never employed in reaping; and it is even very rare to see them milk a cow. A servant-maid, of 20 years of age, has about £3. a year, in a farmer's service; a man of the same age has £6. to £9. a year; masons, 2s. a day, with beer; joiners, from 12s. to 15s. the week; a common carpenter, 1s. a day, and board.

The greatest part of this parish belongs to the Duke of Grafton, and is let at 8s. an acre; the average rent of the whole parish is about 10s. 6d. or 12s. an acre. Farms are from £12. to £90. a year, but chiefly about £30. or £40. a year. The parish, (excepting about 160 acres,) is common field; which is divided into three parts, one of which is fallow; another, wheat or barley; and the third, beans or pease: this is the constant rotation of crops. Tithes are taken in kind. The land-tax is £70. 10s. 5d. and is about 1s. 11d. in the pound. There is a small common of about 100 acres, on which this and two other parishes intercommon.

The

The Poor receive an allowance at home : the following list exhibits their number, ages, and weekly pay :

	Age.	Weekly Pay.	
		s.	d.
1 A spinster, who has been a lace-maker ; - -	70	2	0
2 Ditto, - - - do. - -	60	1	6
3 A labourer's widow, and 3 children ; - -	34	5	0
4 A spinster, infane ; - - -	38	2	6
5 An old farmer, and his wife ; they are about -	80	3	0
6 A labourer's widow, and 2 children ; - -	30	2	0
7 An inn-keeper's widow ; - - -	70	2	2
8 A farmer's widow ; - - -	60	1	6
9 A labourer's widow ; - - -	66	2	0
10 A labourer, and wife ; - - -	60	4	0
11 A spinster, was a lace-maker ; now almost blind ;	70	2	6
12 An innkeeper's widow ; - - -	70	2	0
13 A labourer, and his wife ; - - -	70	1	6

To families of militia-men, serving for this parish, weekly £1 11 8
0 4 8

Total - £1 16 4

Besides the above regular pensioners, several have occasional relief.

Table of Poor's Rates and Disbursements in the Parish of RODE.

Years.	Net Assessments.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1769	67	16	2	68	1	9½
1772	82	13	4	85	1	6½
1773	86	17	0	82	16	5½
1775	86	14	3½	84	6	8
1776	76	3	4	81	0	4
1777	90	18	9	88	0	11
1779	127	6	1½	125	6	5½
1780	76	4	0	75	2	11
1781	95	19	4½	98	17	1
1782	91	14	5	88	10	11
1783	118	4	6½	116	6	6

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Net Assessments.			Total Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1784	109	1	7½	122	14	11½	3	3
1785	—	—	—	131	1	11	—	—
1786	121	10	5½	127	0	11½	3	6
1787	110	4	8½	110	17	5½	3	3
1788	101	2	9½	93	12	2	3	0
1789	122	14	6½	121	0	9	3	6
1791	81	9	9½	90	13	6½	2	3
1793	96	3	4	97	6	6	2	9
1794	82	10	0	71	0	11	2	3
1795	123	17	3	119	10	6	3	6

The years, of which the accounts do not appear above, are either erased, or torn out of the book.

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

Richard Walker, 36 years of age, has a wife and 5 children, viz. a girl, 9 years old; a boy, 7 years; another boy, 6 years; another, 3 years; and another child, 1 year old.

The man, in the winter and spring, earns about 1s. a day, and his breakfast and beer, when he works by the day; when he works by the piece, 1s. 6d. or 2s. a day; in hay time, 10s. 6d. a week, with beer; harvest, 40s. a month.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He estimates his earnings, annually, at	20	0	0
He rings the church-bell twice a day, for which he receives annually	1	6	0
He earns a little as a barber; and digs graves at the dissenting chapel: his earnings, annually, by these employments, are estimated at	1	0	0
His wife is a lace-worker, and, besides taking care of the family, earns about 6d. a week; annually	1	6	0
Three of his children are at the lace-school, and, besides paying for the thread and schooling, earn about 6d. a week	1	6	0
His family, by gleanings in harvest, collect corn, worth about	1	10	0
Total receipts	£26	8	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The bread used in this family costs, at present, 7s. or 8s. a week; it formerly cost 5s.	-	-	13 0 0
Butcher's meat, now 2s. 6d.; was, till lately, about 2s. a week	-	-	5 4 0
Beer, about a gallon a week, at 4d.	-	-	0 17 4
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound a week, at 8d. the lb.	-	-	0 17 4
Tea and sugar, about 11d. a week	-	-	2 7 6
Cheese, potatoes, and milk, (of which very little is used,) annually	-	-	1 10 0
Soap, candles, &c. annually, cost about	-	-	0 15 0
Shoes, 25s.; shirts, about 12s.; other cloaths, about 10s.	-	-	2 7 0
House-rent (the house is the Duke of Grafton's)	-	-	0 8 0
Wife's lyings-in (lay once in two years) cost annually about	-	-	0 10 0
Total expence	-	-	£27 16 2
Total earnings	-	-	26 8 0
Deficiency of earnings	-	-	£ 1 8 2

Notwithstanding every thing is taken at the last year's prices, here is a deficiency of £1. 8s. 2d. This man does not receive any parochial assistance; but his neighbours, who know him to be industrious and careful, are very kind to him, and give him old cloaths, &c. He has also, sometimes, been assisted by his landlord. His expence for fuel, (wood,) which, he says, costs him about 50s. a year, is not included in the above statement; so that his deficiencies must be £3. 18s.: he has the character of an honest, industrious man.

The Poor make a great deal by gleaning here; several families will gather as much wheat as will serve them for bread the whole year; and as many beans as will keep a pig. Agriculture, here, is in a wretched state, from the land being in common-fields: the farmers are often at a great loss for hay: their cows, in the summer, must be herded on the head-lands in the day-time, and confined in the night: their crops of corn are scanty; and their land, by constant tillage, becomes almost exhausted. In short, they are of opinion, that were their lands enclosed, and their rents doubled, they should be considerable gainers: it is said, however, that some great proprietors object to the measure.

The produce of the Rates is all applied to the use of the Poor, with the exception of 2 guineas a year, which are paid to the county infirmary. Most of the parishes in this neighbourhood consist of open-field. In some, where the land is old enclosure, the Rates are from 10d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound.

A donation of $\frac{1}{4}$ a year is annually distributed to the Poor of this parish. The assessments are said to be at full rental.

September, 1795.

YARDLY-GOBEN.

THE township of Yardly-Goben is situated in the parish of Perry. it contains, by estimation, 1100 acres; and about 500 inhabitants, who are agriculturists, and lace-makers; they are chiefly of the Church of England; several Dissenters, however, of the sect of Independents, reside in this township. 24 houses pay the window tax; and 79 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4d. and 4½d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; bacon, 9d., and butter, 10d. and 11d.; of milk very little is sold; potatoes, 2s. 6d. the bushel: coals are 1s. 1d. the cwt.

Common labourers' wages are from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day in winter, without diet; and nearly the same in spring. in hay time, 20d. or 2s. a day. in harvest, 40s. or 44s. a month, with board; carpenters are paid 2s. a day; masons, 2s. a day. Wages have risen very considerably this year. Much work is done by the piece; a mode of working, which labourers here generally prefer. In the winter, sometimes 9 or 10 labourers, out of employ, go round from house to house for work; the rule is, that every person whose rent is £20. and upwards, shall, in his turn, employ a man one day, and give him 1s. but no victuals. Women do very little out of doors, except during the harvest, when they go out to glean in great numbers. Lace-workers earn from 6d. to 14d. a day; upon the average, about 8d. Here are 2 ale-houses.

The rent of land is from 18s. to 20s. an acre. Farms are from £40. to £200. a year, chiefly about £100 or £140. Wheat, barley, oats, and beans,

beans, are principally cultivated. Nearly the whole of this township was enclosed 19 years ago, when one seventh of the land was allotted to the church in lieu of tithe. The land-tax amounts to £136. 18s. and is 2s. 5½d. in the pound. The inhabitants of this township, and of several other adjoining parishes, claim a right of depasturing cattle on Wicklewood Forest, a tract of about 7 or 8000 acres.

In this township is a sort of work-house, in which there are, at present, only 2 persons. The manager of the house finds such Poor, as the township may lend him, in victuals, and fuel, for which he receives 3s. a week for each person. The township provides cloaths, beds, and other furniture. 28 poor People, most of whom have families, receive, weekly, at present, £2. 17s. 7d.; among them are 13 widows: a few persons have occasional relief.

Table of Poor's Rates.

Years.	Net Assessments.			Net Expenses for the Poor				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1776	—	—	—	109	6	9	from the Returns to Parliament.	
1783	169	5	11	Total Disbursements.	£.	s.	d.	
1784	165	11	9					
1785	169	2	10					
1788	216	0	6					
1789	229	10	0	216	9	10	4	0
1790	220	1	0	225	19	9½	4	3
1791	230	8	6	203	13	9	4	1
1792	202	10	7	232	15	4	4	3
1793	216	0	0	213	3	4	3	9
1794	243	0	0	243	10	8½	4	0
1795	216	0	0	256	0	7	4	6
				217	3	11	4	0

About £10. or £12. are paid annually from the Poor's Rate to the constable: the remainder is expended on the Poor.

It is said that the Poor's Rates, between 30 and 40 years ago, were about £30. a year. A great number of women are lace-workers, and generally, in their younger days, earn a good livelihood; but, being a business which requires a good sight, it, at length, much affects the eyes; so that when they grow old, not being accustomed to any other work, they often become necessitous. Many people of this parish attribute the rise in the Rates to the enclosure of the common-fields; "because, (say they,) before the enclosure took place, farms were from £10. to £40. a year, and any person

" person could then rent a small tenement: but now, the parish being
 " mostly thrown into large farms, it requires a very considerable capital
 " to stock one. This circumstance reduces numbers to the necessity of
 " living in a state of servile dependence on the large farmers; and, as they
 " have no prospect to which their hopes can reasonably look forward, their
 " industry is checked; economy is deprived of its greatest stimulative;
 " and their only thought is to enjoy the present moment."

It was thought unnecessary to make any extracts from the parish registers, as the births and burials from two other townships are intermixed; and one third of the inhabitants of Yardly-Goben are Dissenters.

September, 1795.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE contains, exclusive of the out-townships, the four parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and St. Nicholas. Very little land, unbuilt on, belongs to either of the parishes; so that the Poor's Rates are chiefly raised from houses. The number of assessed houses, (according to the proportion of 68 seamen for one house, which was generally adhered to, in raising men for the Navy, last year,) is,

in All Saints'	-	-	-	1224
St. Andrew's	-	-	-	476
St. John's	-	-	-	476
St. Nicholas's	-	-	-	340
				<hr/>
				2516;

The number of exempted houses must be considerably greater.

Every occupation, derived from, or connected with, the coal trade, or mines, is here carried on with great vigour. There are glass-works, potteries,

teries, founderies, forges, a sail-cloth and other manufactories, in and near Newcastle. It is also noted for it's grind-stones, of which great quantities are exported. The inhabitants consist of sailors, coal-miners, keelmen, seamen, shopkeepers of various descriptions, merchants, and gentlemen of independent fortune.

Pit-men earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day; on an average, about 16s. a week; besides which, they are allowed rye from their masters, at 4s. the bushel. Notwithstanding these high wages, they are seldom richer than their neighbours. They use a great deal of butcher's meat, during the three or four first days of the week; but, towards the close of it, as their earnings of the preceding week become nearly exhausted, they are generally obliged to live more frugally and abstemiously. All accounts state, that few of them ever contrive to be beforehand in the world. Keelmen, (of whom 6000 or 7000 are constantly employed in navigating keels with coal, from the collieries on the Tyne to Shields,) are paid from 15s. to 20s. a week. Sailors, in time of war, are paid, from 6 to 11 guineas, for a voyage to London, which is often performed in a month, or less. Common labourers earn 9s. a week.

The price of butcher's meat is from 4d. to 6d. the lb.; of butter, from 14d. to 15d. for 21 oz. The price of other articles is mentioned in the account of North and South Shields.

The land-tax is said to be very low: on this subject, however, no accurate account could be obtained. This is, in many places, a very tender subject; and many, (in other respects enlightened) persons have refused to give any information respecting it.

In the vicinity of Newcastle, land lets from 15s. to £ 3. an acre. There is a common of 1000 acres belonging to the corporation; from which, 100 have been enclosed; which, after being cultivated for 7 years, are to be laid down: 100 acres more are then to be reclaimed in the same manner; and so on, till the whole is improved.

In May 1795, at the general licensing, 196 ale-houses were licensed: since that period, three or four have been discontinued.

Each parish maintains it's own Poor separately. In All Saints, 150 Paupers, (of whom 55 are children, under 12 years of age,) are relieved in a poor-house. The children are chiefly employed in a pin-manufactory, and earn 1s. each, a week: the others, (who are mostly old people, or prostitutes,)

prostitutes,) pick oakum, and earn, weekly, 4d. or 5d. a head. Of out-pensioners, 231 families receive £ 59. 7s. a month; 65 families of impressed seamen, £ 23. 11s. 3d. a month; and 64 families of militia-men, £ 35. 3s. a month.

The following is the Bill of Fare, at present observed in the Poor-house in ALL SAINTS Parish.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty pudding, and milk, or beer the allowance is 1 pint of beer, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of milk, to each person.	Beef, pease-pudding, broth, and bread.	Broth, and 7 oz. of bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup, and 7 oz. of bread, to each person.	Milk and water, and oat-meal boiled.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Barley-milk: no bread.	Milk, or beer, and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Tuesday.

The allowance of bread was lately reduced from 10 oz. to 7 oz. each person. About 23 stone of butcher's meat are used, weekly, in this house.

In St. Andrew's parish, there are 27 persons in the poor-house; and 131 weekly pensioners.

34 Paupers are maintained in the poor-house of St. John's: of out-poor there are 39 families, exclusive of 15 families of militia-men.

In the parish of St. Nicholas, 56 persons are, at present, in the poor-house; and are principally employed in picking oakum. Their earnings are very small.

The house is remarkably clean: each Pauper costs about 2s. 6d. a week.

The following is the usual Course of Diet in the Poor-house in ST. NICHOLAS' Parish:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding, and milk.	Beef and potatoes.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	White bread and milk.	Milk, boiled with oat-meal.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Cold milk and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Cold milk and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.

The weekly consumption of rye-bread, (exclusive of wheaten bread to boil with the milk,) is 3 cwt.

There are 148 families of out-pensioners belonging to this parish; but very little information concerning them, could be gained from the parish-officers.

As each parish is divided into 4 quarters, and the accounts of each quarter are settled once a month; it was necessary to search for 48 different sums, in order to ascertain the amount of the Poor's Rates, for one year, in a single parish. I have, therefore, only given the amount of two years' assessments in All Saints' parish, collected in this manner; from whence, on referring to the column of pound rates, the amount of assessments in the subsequent years may be tolerably well ascertained.

ALL SAINTS.

Years.	Assessments.			Rate in the Pound		
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1767 to Easter 1768	370	0	0	-	-	1 0
1768 ——— 1769	370	0	0	-	-	1 0
1771 ——— 1772	—	—	—	-	-	1 6
1772 ——— 1773	—	—	—	-	-	1 6
1773 ——— 1774	—	—	—	-	-	1 6
1776 ——— 1777	698	1	1	Expenses for the Poor from the Returns to Parliament.		0 0
1782 ——— 1783	—	—	—			4 0
1783 ——— 1784	1814	0	6	Assessments from the Returns to Parliament.		4 0
1784 ——— 1785	1572	6	9			0 0
1785 ——— 1786	1740	1	0			4 0
1793 ——— 1794	—	—	—	-	-	4 4
1794 ——— 1795	—	—	—	-	-	5 2
1795 to Easter 1796	—	—	—	-	-	6 0

This is a donation about 4-5ths of the net rental.

Four-fifths of the parish rental amount to £ 11,268.: a six-penny Rate comes to £ 281. 14s.; but, owing to the deductions for empty houses, which amounted to £ 19. 6s. 6d, the money collected was £ 262. 7s. 6d. This sum must fluctuate according to circumstances.

In St. Andrew's parish, the Poor's Rates, from 1794 to 1796, varied from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound. The rental of the parish, in 1794, was £ 5329.; in 1795, £ 5533.; in 1796, £ 5573.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

In St John's parish, the Poor's Rates are 3s 3d. in the pound, and produce near £ 1200. About 4 years ago, the Rates were only 1s. 9d. in the pound. They are not levied on the full rental; but the proportion of rent assessed could not be ascertained. I suppose, that the Rate may be laid, as in All Saints' parish, on four-fifths of the net rental.

In St Nicholas's parish the Rates are about 4s. 4d. in the pound on four-fifths of the net rental. A sixpenny Rate amounts to £ 160. 18s. 4d. In 1793, the Rates were 3s 4d. in the pound.

The great rise of the Rates, in the above three parishes, may be estimated from the Returns made to Parliament, in 1776, and 1786. According to them,

		St Andrew's	St John's	St Nicholas
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Expenses for the Poor,	in 1776 amounted to	321 0 0	197 12 1	529 0 0
The money raised by assessment, in 1793	—	542 1 4	574 14 11	640 17 0
Ditto - - - 1784	—	591 15 3	483 11 1	660 0 0
Ditto - - - 1785	—	608 19 8	600 4 0	864 4 7

The parish of GATSHAD, although situated in the county of Durham, may be considered as part of Newcastle, from which it is only separated by the Tyne

In 1773, the Poor of this parish, exclusive of casual Poor, were farmed for £ 250. The casual Poor, it is supposed, cost about £ 100 more. At present, the Rates are 3s. in the pound on the full rental, and produce, annually, about £ 1500. According to the Returns made to Parliament, the

		£. s. d.
Expences for the Poor,	in 1776 were	350 13 10
Money raised by assessment, in 1783	—	757 6 7
Ditto - - - 1784	—	684 13 0
Ditto - - - 1785	—	754 6 7

The contractor is allowed 2s. a head, for each Pauper in the poor-house, and their earnings. The parish have, in addition, given him, this year, a gratuity of £ 10.; but it is supposed that he will be a considerable loser by his bargain.

The

The poor-house was formerly an alms-house: it is neither very convenient, nor very clean. The beds are chiefly of straw there are 6 or 8 in each room.

The following is the Bill of Fare observed in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sunday,	Bread, and frumenty.	Beef, and pease pudding, or mutton, and potatoes	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Bread, and broth	Wheaten bread, and milk, boiled	Bread, and milk pottage
Tuesday,	Cowdie, and milk	Rye bread, and cold milk	Frumenty and bread
Wednesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday	Same as Sunday
Thursday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Same as Tuesday.	White pease pottage, and bread.	Milk pottage, and bread
Saturday,	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Monday	Frumenty, and bread

There are, at present, 48 Paupers in the house 261 poor families, estimated to contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons each, (exclusive of militia-men's families,) receive weekly pensions.

There are about 26 Friendly Societies in Newcastle; the average number of members, in each, is supposed to be about 100. 13 have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates. The following are the rules of the Society of Flaxdressers, established in 1772.—those of other Societies are very similar.

- 1, No flaxdresser shall be admitted into this Society that is above the age of thirty-four years, and shall pay, at entrance, two shillings and sixpence, to be put into the fund, and three-pence to spend in the meeting-hours. No person, of any other trade or calling, shall be admitted above the age of twenty-eight years, and shall pay at entrance five shillings, to be put into the fund, and three-pence to spend; and no more than thirty of any other trade or calling to be in the Society at any one time¹. Any person who offers himself as a member, and is suspected to be above the age specified, must produce a certificate of his age before he can be admitted.

Every person entering this Society shall bear a fair character, and, at that time, be free from all infirmities and deformity of body.

No apprentice to enter this Society on any account, nor any person that cannot earn seven shillings per week by his proper employment,

¹ Not very grammatical. I do not alter the language.

and, if any belonging to this Society enter into any other, he shall be excluded this. Each member shall sign his name to the articles on being admitted, and will be presented with a book of the articles, at the same time, for his own perusal. Any member that introduces any person to enter, contrary to the tenor of this article, shall be fined five shillings, to be paid the first six weeks meeting after such default.

2. Regulations of the meeting; held every six weeks: fine for non-attendance, 2d. six weeks' contribution money, 1s. 6d.; of which 3d. to be spent
3. Power to the stewards to call a bye or occasional meeting, if necessary.
4. New members may be entered at the six weeks, or bye-meetings.
5. There shall be two half-yearly meetings for choosing the stewards and assistants, balancing the books, &c. viz. the 29th of May, and the 25th of November, when the two stewards and two assistants shall be chosen, according to their seniority on the roll, and to continue for half a year, and then the two assistants shall take the office or place of stewards, and other two assistants shall be chose next in seniority, and he that refuses to stand steward, shall be fined two shillings and six-pence; and for refusing to stand assistant, five shillings. The meeting hours, on the 29th of May, to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continue two hours. The roll shall be called by the stewards at the appointed hour, and each member residing within one mile of Newcastle, shall (on being called) answer to his name, and spend three-pence with the new stewards, or be fined two-pence; and for not coming within the meeting-hours, six-pence; and three-pence for each absent member shall be taken out of the box, to spend with the new stewards.

The meeting on the 25th of November to be at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a dinner shall be provided at the house where the Society's box is kept: each member present paying one shilling for dinner, and one shilling for drink, and each absent member paying one shilling for dinner, and three-pence to spend with the new stewards.

After dinner is over, the stewards shall call the roll, and collect in the cash for dinner and drink; also, see the books settled, the new stewards and assistants chose, and the Society's cash counted over and delivered

delivered to the new stewards; they shall likewise see the reckoning after dinner settled and paid off, &c. Every member residing within seven miles of this town, whose dinner and drink money, one shilling and three-pence, is not paid on calling the roll, shall be fined two-pence; and if it is not paid before four o'clock, six pence and one shilling and three-pence for each absent member shall be taken out of the box, to pay for their dinners and drink.

- 6, The stewards and assistants, or their substitutes, shall attend every meeting at the hours appointed, or be fined one shilling.

Likewise, if any member falls sick or lame, and sends to acquaint the stewards that he is not able to follow his trade or calling, one, or both of them, shall visit him the same day he acquaints them therewith, and twice a week, at least, during such time as he continues indisposed, provided the sick member resides within one mile of Newcastle, or for each neglect shall be fined six-pence.

They shall likewise pay to every sick member his weekly sick money (according to the 7th article) the day it is due, or the steward that has the payment of the money shall be fined one shilling; and if he neglect or withhold payment of sick money for the space of twenty-four hours after the day it is due, he shall be fined five shillings.

They shall likewise pay to the heir or assign of a deceased member the sum of forty-three shillings, to defray his funeral expences; and if the member, deceased, had paid his contribution money and fines for one year, the heir apparent is entitled to a legacy of three pounds: if the deceased was a member two years, the heir apparent is entitled to a legacy of five pounds: lastly, if the deceased was a member three years, the heirs or assigns are entitled to a legacy of seven pounds, over and above the said forty-three shillings allowed for the funeral of a member.

The sum of three pounds shall be paid for the funeral of a member's wife or widow, if the member had paid contribution above one year: but this part of the article is not meant to extend to the widows of deceased members before the date of these articles; such widows are entitled only to the sums expressed in the articles that were in force at the time of their husbands' deaths.

The

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The funeral-money and legacies to be paid by the stewards within twenty-four hours after it is legally demanded; the steward or stewards, acting to the contrary, shall be fined five shillings. The stewards to collect, the first six weeks meeting after every funeral, six-pence from each member, to be put into the fund. No member shall be entitled to any benefit from this Society, (his own funeral-expences excepted,) nor bear any office, until he has paid his contribution and fines for one whole year.

When a member dies, or the wife or widow of a deceased member, the stewards and assistants shall provide two decent members for bidders, who shall deliver the mourning, the day before the funeral, to four bearers, eight mourners, and two mutes, all members of this Society; the mutes to be the two last entered members. The bearers and mourners to be chosen out of the members residing in town, by the heir apparent of the deceased member, wife, or widow; or if the heir aforesaid make no choice, the stewards must do it. And if any member refuse to come, or send a substitute when so chosen, or misbehave when at the funeral, he shall be fined sixpence.

The bidders to be paid two shillings each, and the bearers, mourners, and mutes, six-pence each, for loss of time at the funeral, the money to be taken out of the box.

The stewards' assistants, or their substitutes, shall attend at every funeral, to see proper regulations.

They shall likewise see the mourning properly taken care of, after each funeral; and if any of the mourning be lost, they shall make such loss good.

They shall keep just and regular accounts in every thing that concerns the box, or be fined two shillings and six-pence.

For non appearance at a funeral, shall be fined half a crown.

The stewards to be allowed from the fund two shillings each every half year, for defraying their expences; and the assistants, one shilling each.

7. Every member that is not able to follow or work at his trade or calling, on giving notice to the stewards, shall be paid every week (see article 6th) five shillings, during the space of twenty-six weeks; but

but if he continue any longer, and be not able to follow his business, he then shall only receive three shillings per week, whilst such time as he recovers, or to the time of his death; and those members that receive only three shillings per week, may endeavour to get what they legally can, provided it do not interfere with their trade or calling; but if any member be known to work at his trade, and at the same time receives the benefit of the Society, he shall be excluded.

Any country member, that happens to fall sick or lame, must send a certificate of his indisposition to the stewards, signed by the minister of the parish, an overseer of the Poor, a church-warden, and the doctor that visits him, or any two of them, and they shall pay their weekly allowance to any person they shall appoint, every week, from the date of the certificate.

- 8, Whenever the Society's cash does not amount to thirty pounds, then the weekly money allowed to sick members shall not be taken out of the box, but each member that is sick shall receive from the rest of the members one penny per week; and if the sick member dies, or the wife or widow of a member, every member shall pay one shilling to defray his (or her) funeral expences; and if the shillings do not amount to the sum allowed by article for burying a member, wife, or widow, what is wanting must be taken out of the Society's cash; but if above, the overplus shall be put to it. The penny per week to be collected from the members every six weeks meeting; and the shilling, the first six weeks meeting after the funeral. The legacy (in case of a member's death) to be the same as expressed in article 6th.
- 9, The person in whose hands the Society's cash is lodged, shall give security for the same, to the satisfaction of the said Society, or it shall be no longer lodged in his hands.
- 10, Disputes to be settled by a committee of nine members: their award to be final.
- 11, The clerk—his power, duty, and salary.
- 12, Felons excluded.
- 13, The Society not to be dissolved, as long as three members are willing to support it.