

- 14, No member can be fined, if six weeks have elapsed since his offence was committed.
- 15, Stewards finable for excusing a member's fine.

The following additional Rules were made in 1778 :

- 16, A member entering the army or navy, (except if impressed, or ballotted in to the militia,) to be excluded.
- 17, To prevent evasions of the seventh article, it was agreed, that if any member, after having received sick money for any period under 26 weeks, should declare off the box, he should earn, at least, 7s. a week for 5 weeks, or otherwise be excluded, for 26 weeks, from receiving the usual benefit from the box ; and that the weeks of his former sickness should be reckoned up with those of his second declaration, till they amounted to 26 weeks, after which period, he was only to receive 3s. a week during life, or until his recovery : but, that, if any member, after declaring off the book, should earn 7s. a week for 3 weeks, he should be entitled to the usual benefit, on falling sick again. The stewards were to enquire, whether the 7s. a week were truly earned ; and if a member deceived the Society at this point, he was to be excluded.
- 18, Resolved, on the 30th of June 1794, that the sick money shall be advanced one shilling per week extra, until the 29th of May 1795.

The above rules were confirmed at the Michaelmas sessions in 1794.

The usual diet of miners, keelmen, and other labourers, in, and near Newcastle, is hasty-pudding and crowdie for breakfast ; butcher's meat, (whenever they can purchase it,) much butter, bread made of wheat, and rye, or barley, and malt liquor, for dinner, and supper.

Some idea of the population of Newcastle may be formed from the following table of baptisms and burials : some additions, however, are to be made for the burials, at the Ballast Hills, (an extensive unconsecrated burial-ground,) which are not registered, but have been found to vary from 400 to 500 for several years past. It is probable, that the number of inhabitants in the town, and suburbs, (including Gateshead,) exceeds 40,000.

NO. 2 HUMBERLAND.—NEWCASTLE.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

ALL SAINTS						ST. ANDREW						ST. JOHN						ST. NICHOLAS						GATESHEAD					
Baptisms			Burials			Burials			Baptisms			Baptisms			Burials			Baptisms			Burials			Baptisms			Burials		
Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot
170	162	332	73	80	153	47	48	95	54	49	103	27	32	59	34	45	79	47	47	94	62	55	117	98	95	193	127	120	
143	163	306	70	97	167	45	41	86	29	39	68	53	37	90	44	45	89	52	38	90	50	59	109	87	101	194	105	142	
131	154	285	60	81	141	47	37	84	50	51	101	38	22	60	54	52	106	47	39	86	63	57	120	63	92	175	95	108	
152	153	305	60	64	124	35	47	82	40	13	53	49	45	94	54	47	101	54	49	103	46	51	97	74	79	173	91	96	
139	141	280	89	100	189	46	53	99	47	50	97	39	31	70	58	60	118	45	51	101	54	64	118	87	87	171	121	148	
179	152	331	100	97	197	42	47	89	44	41	85	46	36	82	37	62	99	43	54	95	59	57	116	102	85	167	90	97	
140	168	308	80	105	185	53	44	97	61	54	115	45	31	76	56	52	108	51	45	96	33	43	96	66	84	170	100	104	
187	178	365	75	72	147	51	98	149	55	95	150	35	44	79	47	43	90	49	39	88	46	47	93	83	130	216	91	78	
180	160	340	78	78	156	49	57	106	45	62	107	41	30	71	42	55	97	58	43	101	55	55	108	111	91	204	97	94	
163	154	317	77	92	169	51	40	91	57	132	189	34	38	72	59	68	127	45	50	95	46	58	101	112	99	211	14	141	
171	200	371	76	87	163	41	42	83	33	54	87	43	34	77	42	56	98	46	46	92	38	50	88	96	105	201	121	118	
144	143	287	108	107	215	36	52	88	56	54	110	49	44	93	53	55	108	43	37	100	59	57	116	106	106	212	11	126	
160	161	321	89	82	171	13	52	105	51	49	100	41	43	84	64	70	134	62	40	102	47	50	93	104	97	201	119	87	
153	170	323	89	88	177	50	43	93	53	58	111	43	39	82	71	63	140	44	66	110	57	63	120	112	90	202	143	154	
212	157	369	93	68	161	47	41	88	55	61	116	50	58	108	54	60	114	53	28	61	34	51	83	97	103	202	110	115	
192	187	379	94	111	205	33	53	86	53	63	116	58	43	101	58	81	142	31	23	54	42	56	98	105	114	219	138	111	
176	152	328	52	75	127	52	48	100	32	42	74	38	40	78	68	58	126	38	13	101	42	42	84	128	114	242	118	151	
184	162	346	50	63	113	53	44	97	35	52	87	34	54	108	51	57	106	41	43	92	44	38	82	89	171	210	64	107	
87	173	260	68	91	159	38	54	90	56	64	120	54	48	102	59	69	128	40	48	80	34	44	78	07	110	217	140	137	
03	210	413	55	52	107	55	50	105	62	59	121	15	45	93	55	42	97	54	43	97	32	35	6	104	102	206	117	116	
12	146	255	59	61	120	12	52	64	13	50	103	59	61	120	56	52	109	39	01	100	17	46	73	101	101	70	103	117	
110	166	326	51	46	97	53	40	93	46	45	91	50	42	702	51	69	120	59	45	104	50	57	107	94	89	18	107	114	
11	229	440	62	63	125	65	60	131	43	57	100	63	38	121	69	52	121	41	55	96	37	58	95	114	91	205	127	100	
186	197	385	73	80	153	43	53	96	61	51	112	62	59	121	70	69	139	57	49	106	41	44	85	98	108	206	116	121	
09	431	540	74	84	158	38	46	84	50	41	91	51	08	110	58	44	107	56	71	127	41	42	83	112	95	201	134	116	
1-8	175	353	55	87	142	41	39	80	51	53	104	—	—	119	—	—	119	49	44	93	45	42	87	108	85	19	118	124	

BALLAST HILLS.

Year ending in	Baptisms	Burials	Clear	Open	St at Meeting	Outlets
1777	—	—	—	—	—	—
1780	—	—	—	—	—	—
1783	—	—	—	—	—	—
1784	—	—	—	—	—	—
1785	—	—	—	—	—	200
1786	—	—	—	—	—	260
1787	—	—	—	—	—	—
1788	—	—	—	—	—	—
1789	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	—	—	—	—	—	—
1791	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	—	—	—	—	—	—
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—

March, 1796

NORTH SHIELDS.

THE extent of the township of North Shields is almost six hundred acres: the population has never been taken, but, from the amount of births and burials, may be estimated at 10,000 souls*. About 740 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. The number of ale-houses is 97.

The inhabitants are sailors, ferry-men, coal-heavers, coal-miners, keel-men, common mechanics, and tradesmen of the various descriptions usually found in a sea-port town. Common labourers receive 12s. a week, in summer; and 10s. in winter; masons, 15s. a week; joiners, 15s. a week; colliers, from 15s. to 18s. a week.

The prices of provisions are: mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, 6d.; butter, 14d. for 22 oz.; oatmeal, 2s. 6d. the stone; fine flour, 4s. 2d. the stone; second sort of flour, 3s. 11d. the stone; potatoes, 11s. for 20 stone; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the pint; old milk, three pints, 1d.; in summer, it is rather cheaper.

There are four Friendly Societies in North Shields, containing about 100 members each.

* We have the following account of the origin of North and South Shields, in a plea between the Burghesses of Newcastle and the Prior of Tynemouth, in the year 1290, (18 E. 1.)

"Et postea dicunt quod in itinere Johanni de Wallibus, et sociorum suorum in Com. Northumb. anno regni regis Edwardi nunc viii. present fuit per jur. quod Prior de Tynemuth levavit unam villam super ripam aque de Tyne, apud Sheles, ex una parte aque, et Prior Dunelmie levavit aliam ex altera parte aque, ubi nulla villa debet esse, nisi tantummodo Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. Et quod piscatores ibi piscem vendiderunt qui vendi deberent apud Novum Castellum, ad magnum nocumentum totius burghi, et ad detrimentum piscium Domini Regis ad castellum suum, quia piscis, & alia mercimonia de quibus Dominus Rex solebat habere prisas, et que ibidem modo venduntur, deberent vendi apud burgum de Novo Castro, ubi Dominus Rex habet prisas suas; et quod idem Prior similiter fecit braciare apud Sheles, et habuit magnas naves piscatorum ubi non debet eret habere nisi batellos tantum, unde Dominus Rex perdit prisas suas, et burgus Novi Castri custumam suam, ad grave dampnum Domini Regis & burghi predicti. Et similiter, quod Prior Dunelm. ex altera parte aque de Tyne, fecit braciare et naves habuit ubi nisi batellos habere deberet: et quod predictus Prior de Tynemuth fecit furnire in furno suo proprio panem alienum, qui forniri debuit apud burgum de Novo Castro, per quod burgus perdit furnagium suum, videlicet de quolibet quarterio quatuor denarios."—Rot. Parl. 1. 29.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, have, each, a house of worship in the town.

The rent of land is from £2. to £3. an acre: farms in the neighbourhood are from £100. to £200. a year. barley, oats, and wheat, are cultivated; but turnips and grasses are the principal articles of produce. There are no commons in the township. Tithes are chiefly compounded for.

The Poor of this township, and seven others in the parish, are farmed by a contractor, for £600. a year; for which sum he undertakes to maintain all the Poor in and out of the poor-house. In consequence of the late dearness of provisions, this sum was found inadequate, and the township made him a present of £60. The house stands in an airy situation, and is built upon a pretty good plan, but seems to be dirty. The beds are of chuff. The number of inmates, at present, is 96, of whom 53 belong to this township. The annual deaths vary from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the average number of Paupers in the house. A fever prevails here at present, and has carried off several persons.

Exclusive of seamen and militia-men's families, 123 families out of the house, of whom 60 belong to this township, receive £11 weekly. This township is also burthened with the families of 76 impressed men: their usual weekly allowance is 9d. for the wife, and 1s. a week for each child. The whole weekly charge, at present, arising from their maintenance, amounts to £8. Tynemouth township supports 33 families of impressed men, at the rate of £3. 10s. a week. In the account of South Shields, I omitted to mention, that 74 wives, and 113 children, of impressed seamen of that port, cost £8. 6s. 3d. a week; and seven wives, and 14 children, of militia-men, £1. 6s. 3d. a week.

The Poor's Rates in the township of North Shields were 2s. 6d. and 3s. in the pound, (on $\frac{3}{4}$ of the net rental,) for several years previous to the commencement of the war. Since that period they have been 4s. in the pound, till about nine months ago, when they rose to 6s. in the pound, and have continued at that height ever since. A Rate of 6s. in the pound produces about £1200. From the information of a respectable person, it appears, that, about 24 years ago, the Poor's Rates in this township did not exceed £340. a year.

Every township in the parish separately maintains it's own Poor, and

of course, from local circumstances, there is great variation in their respective disbursements. In the township of Tinnmouth, the Rates are about 3s. in the pound. In the township of Collour-cotes, which has little land belonging to it, and is mostly inhabited by fishermen, the Rates are 9s. in the pound. Another township, chiefly agricultural, (the name of which I do not recollect,) supports it's Poor for 1s. in the pound.

The following is the Bill of Fare at present observed in the Poor-house in NORTH SHIELDS.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding and milk.	Beef, broth, bread, and vegetables.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Bread and broth	A hash, or milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplings and puddings, or fish and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Pulse soup and meat.	Milk, potatoes, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto	Same as Sunday	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.

Table of Baptisms and Burials in the Township of NORTH SHIELDS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1680	- 152	- 140	- 27
1685	- 139	- 74	- 33
1690	- 165	- 104	- 17
1710	- 140	- 110	- 30
1720	- 162	- 144	- 33
1750	- 174	- 194	- 62
1770	- 273	- 219	- 80
1771	- 220	- 274	- —
1780	- 271	- 280	- 123
1785	- 303	- 310	- 128
1794	- 350	- 357	- 119
1795	- 383	- 367	- 135

March, 1796.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK.

THE parish of Newark contains 800 acres. The population is estimated at about 7000 inhabitants; who are, chiefly, tradesmen, innkeepers, and a few gentlemen of independent fortune. A fourth or fifth of the inhabitants dissent from the Established Church, and are either Calvinists, or Methodists: they have, each, a place of worship at Newark. 605 houses pay the window tax; and about 500 are exempted.

The cotton manufacture is the principal business of consequence carried on in this parish: a mill, for making cotton-thread for stockings, employs about 300 hands; chiefly women and children: they earn, at present, from 1s. to 5s. a week. A canal in the neighbourhood has lately occasioned a great demand for men in various branches of work. they receive, each, 2s. a day, and 3 pints of beer. There are several considerable breweries in Newark.

The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, from 3d. to 5½d. the lb.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 8d; butter, from 7d. to 8d. the lb; flour, 2s 6d to 2s. 10d. the stone; very little oatmeal is used here; potatoes, 7d the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; barley, 40s. and 42s. the quarter; malt, 54s. to 56s. the quarter.

Here are 49 ale-houses; and 10 Friendly Societies, consisting, altogether, of about 800 members. The following are the principal rules of the Society held at the White Hart: those of other Clubs, in Newark, are very similar.

- 1, The title of this club shall be "The Friendly Society;" the members whereof shall be under the government and inspection of a father and two stewards; and it is hereby declared to be instituted solely for the purpose of dispensing pecuniary relief to each and every member of this Society, who shall at any time, by sickness or accident, (except such

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

- such as shall be hereinafter excepted,) being rendered incapable of procuring his subsistence by his usual vocation.
- 2, That on the first Monday in every month, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the members meet at the hour of six in the evening, and close the book by eight; and from Lady-day till Michaelmas, at seven, and close at nine; and every member shall pay one shilling to the box, and two-pence to be spent.
 - 3, That for the good government of this Society, two stewards shall be chosen, and they to hold their office one year, and at their going out shall make a feast for the Society, and every member shall pay on the month night before the feast, one shilling, or be excluded the Society; the feast to be kept on the first day of January yearly, except on a Sunday, and then to be kept on the day following; and that a sermon shall be preached on the feast-day, and the charge paid out of the box; and every member that neglects attending the club house, between nine and ten o'clock on the day before mentioned, shall forfeit one shilling, except upon a lawful occasion.
 - 4, That the box shall have three locks of different wards, to keep the money and books, &c; the father of the club shall keep one key, and each of the stewards one.
 - 5, That on the month night before the feast, the old stewards shall nominate six members, two whereof, to be chosen by the majority then present, to be stewards for the year ensuing; and whoever refuses to stand, shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence to the box; and the said new stewards shall choose six members for their assistants for the year, and if any refuses to stand, shall forfeit one shilling to the box.
 - 12, That this Society shall consist of no more than eighty-one members, and each new member to pay five shillings to the box, four-pence for orders, and two-pence to be spent; and no person to be admitted into this Society above thirty years of age, nor under eighteen, nor any that is troubled with the king's evil, falling sickness, lameness, venereal disease, or any other distemper whatsoever, that may render him incapable of getting his living; and if any person shall be entered as a member, and it appears afterward that he had any infirmity upon him, as above mentioned, at the time of his first admittance,

mittance, which he then concealed, it shall be deemed a fraud, and he shall be excluded.

- 13, That no member of this Society shall be entitled to any benefit, relief, or advantage from the box, but such as have belonged to it the space of twelve months; after that time, if any member fall sick or lame, he shall receive six shillings weekly during his illness, except it be occasioned by quarrelling or the venereal disease, which if proved upon him, he shall not only be denied the benefit of the box, but be for ever expelled the same.
- 14, In case of a rebellion or invasion, any members who enter into the army, shall immediately quit the Society, and providing they return again to the town of Newark, with a discharge from the army, (excepting for theft,) and under 40 years of age, free from lameness and distempers, shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, on paying his next monthly payment.
- 15, If any member shall receive charity, (whether weekly or otherwise,) from any parish, and at the same time shall declare himself upon the box, whether upon full or half-pay, he shall be expelled the Society; and if any member shall go into the work-house, or to his respective parish, he shall immediately quit the Society; but on taking himself from the parish, and free from lameness or distemper, he shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, immediately after paying his next monthly payment.
- 18, If any person fall sick or lame, he shall give notice to the clerk of the Society, who shall send out a written roll, within twenty-four hours, on forfeiture of 6d. ; and the said clerk shall visit the said sick member once a week, and pay him his money, on forfeiture of 6d. ; and shall warn as many members as the stewards think proper, to visit the sick person daily ; and they shall deliver the visiting roll, from one to another, in course, or forfeit 6d. for every member's name on the roll succeeding them ; and the sick person shall give, or cause to be given, to the clerk, an account, at each week's end, of every person who visited him, or forfeit 6d. each.
- 19, If the sick person is so well as to walk abroad, he shall leave in word, or writing, at his dwelling-house, where he is to be found by the visiting member, or be excluded the Society.
- 20, If any member, during the time he receives the benefit of the box, shall

shall be known to drink in any public-house more than the value of 2d. at any one time to refresh himself, he from that time shall be excluded the benefit of the box: but any member, during the time he is on the box, is allowed to write, mark, or give orders.

- 21, If any member of this Society die, there shall be allowed for his widow or executor, £ 6., and she or they to bury him in a decent manner, and the money shall be paid the club night after; and the clerk to pay to the widow or executor, the weekly pay, if any, up to the day the person died; and every member, the quarter night following, to pay 1s. extra, on account of the funeral, or be excluded; and each member that dies to be sung to church, and the expence paid out of the box.
- 22, That when the wife of any member of this Society shall die, he shall be allowed £ 2. towards the expences of her funeral, if at her death he has been a member of this Society twelve months, to be paid out of the box the club-night after; and each member shall pay 6d. the next quarter night, towards making good the same.
- 23, If any member of this Society be chosen into the alms-house, or other public charity, he shall receive, when junior in the alms-house, 3s. per week; and when senior, 2s. per week, and to be visited with a roll as another member.
- 25, If any member of this Society shall absent himself from the club two months, and does not come or send his contribution money, and forfeits, he shall be excluded; and each member shall clear the book the first Monday in March, June, September, and December, or be excluded.
- 27, That at the funeral of any member of this Society, the clerk shall warn the father and stewards, and six assistants of this Society, to meet in the club-room, to attend the corpse to the grave, and to return to the club-room in the same order; upon neglect, shall forfeit 6d. to the box, except on a lawful occasion; and to go to church, on the feast-day, in a decent and reverent manner by two's, and by seniority, on forfeiture of 6d.; and there shall be allowed, at the funeral of each member, 3s. 6d. to be spent by the attending members, and the charge paid out of the box; and the clerk shall be allowed 1s. for warning the Society.
- 28, If any member have occasion to leave the town, and go into any part
of

of the kingdom, he shall cause to be paid his club-money regularly during his absence; and in case of sickness or lameness, that he declares himself on the box, he shall send a certificate weekly, signed by the minister and church-wardens of the parish where he lives, certifying an account of his sickness or lameness to the Society, and he shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, and he may have a printed certificate from the box for a copy.

- 30, Whereas eight of the Societies in the town of Newark, have, at their joint expence, purchased a corn wind-mill, for the mutual benefit of themselves and families, and, appointed Mr George Stevenson as their agent to the same; and whereas it may be useful to the members of the said Societies, to have flour on credit from the agent; it is therefore agreed, that any debt which may be contracted for flour, by any member of this Society, with the said George Stevenson, or any future servant or agent to the said Societies, shall be deducted from such mon es as he or they may be entitled to receive from the Societies, as their share of money, to be divided; and if any such member shall happen to die before such debt shall be discharged, the remainder of the debt shall be deducted from the allowances paid by the club at the death of such member.
- 31, If any member of this Society, by sickness or lameness, shall prove incurable, he shall be allowed 2s. 6d. per week for life; and if any member be found earning money, the time he is on the box, he shall be excluded, except on half-pay.
- 32, That this Society shall not be dissolved, or broken, so long as any three members will stand by it, and the stock shall not be reduced under forty pounds.
- 36, That if any member or members shall be thought to impose on this Society, by sickness or lameness, the stewards then being shall be empowered to employ a surgeon or apothecary, to examine him or them concerning such sickness or lameness; and if such surgeon or apothecary shall deem it a fraud and imposition on the Society, he or they shall be for ever expelled the same, and such surgeon or apothecary shall be paid for his trouble out of the box.
- 37, That in case the father or stewards, or any of them, or any other officer or officers of this Society, shall, at any time or times during the

- continuance thereof, divert or misapply any of the monies subscribed, paid, or given, or to be subscribed, paid, or given, to, or for the benefit of this Society, and wherewith they, or any of them, shall, or may be entrusted, then every such person so diverting or misapplying the the same, shall immediately repay to the stewards of this Society, a sum of money equal to that which he may have so diverted or misapplied, and shall, besides such re-payment as aforesaid, forfeit and pay, for every such diversion or misapplication, the sum of five shillings.
- 38, That in case any doubt or dispute shall arise between or amongst any of the members of this Society, or any person or persons acting under them, touching or concerning the construction or meaning of any of the aforesaid Rules, or any defect or imperfection therein, or any thing relating thereto, then every such doubt or dispute shall be referred to, and be determined by, such three persons as the major part of the members of this Society shall, at any general meeting, elect or appoint for that purpose; and whatever award or determination the said three persons, so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall make, either by writing or word of mouth, touching the doubt or dispute so to them referred, the same shall be binding and conclusive, to all intents and purposes.
- 39, That if any member or members of this Society shall, by sickness or lameness, be thought incurable, and he or they shall be put on half-pay, that is, 2s. 6d. per week, and if after that time, the said member or members shall be able to earn his living as before, under forty-five years of age, the said member or members shall give up his 2s. 6d. per week, and be entitled to full pay, when sick or lame, during such time as the major part of the Society think proper.

The above Rules were confirmed at the Quarter Sessions in November 1794.

The rent of land, near Newark, is from 15s. to £ 6. an acre: the average is about £ 2. 2s. the acre. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raised in this parish is £ 465. 3s.

The Poor are maintained partly at a work-house, and partly at their own homes. The number of Paupers, at present, in the work-house, is 54; of whom, 20 are under 15 years of age, (including 3 bastards;)

no of the children work at the cotton-mill lately erected here: the other Paupers are employed in such work as suits them, in different parts of the town: grown people are allowed 2d. in the shilling from their earnings; children have no regular perquisites, but are now and then paid an half-penny: the whole earnings, at present, from the Poor in the house, amount to about £ 90. a year. 42 regular pensioners, (including 12 bastards,) receive £ 3. 2s. a week: several house-rents are likewise paid; and a large sum is expended by the parish, every week, in discretionary payments; but, of these, the amount could not be ascertained. The badge appointed by the Act of King William, is worn by the Paupers of this parish: it was laid aside a few years ago, but the Poor having increased very much, it was resumed last year; and the consequence has been, that several persons, who had before made regular applications to the parish, have now declined asking for relief.

The work-house, here, is one of the very best in England: it is sufficiently capacious, and well aired: the men are lodged on one side, and the women on the other: 2, 3, 4, or 5 beds, (some of chaff, but mostly of feathers,) are in each room: the house is well supplied with vegetables from a good garden; and, in all other respects, both within and without, it exhibits a degree of comfort, and cleanliness, that is seldom to be met with. A few apartments, rather neater than the rest, are appointed for the reception of such persons as have been unfortunately precipitated from an easy station in life, to the humiliating condition of subsisting on a parochial allowance; and their situation receives every attention, that humanity can dictate.

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

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Bread-puddings, beef, bread, broth, and roots.	Beer and bread, with cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, and pease-pottage.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, broth, roots, and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Fragments of wheat, and milk.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Goats-pudding.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplings, with sauce, composed of vinegar, sugar, and water.	Ditto.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

At supper, 1 pint of beer, and 2 ounces of cheese, or butter, are allowed to each adult; and to children in proportion: at dinner, all have as much bread and meat as they can eat; but they are not suffered to take any away.

The master has a salary of £ 24. a year, and a surgeon has £ 20. a year for attending the Poor in the house: about £ 8 a year are spent in meetings for settling the Rates, &c.

Certificates are allowed here without scruple: about 3 are granted in a year. There are nearly the same number of removals, but one has been contested these 7 years.

*A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor in the Parish of
NEWARK.*

Years.	Baptisms	Burials.		General Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.
1774	—	-	—	458	18	11½
1775	128	-	84	331	10	6
1776	115	-	108	279	13	0½
1777	131	-	127	352	2	0
1778	98	-	124	517	3	6½
1779	126	-	115	562	15	4
1780	135	-	130	624	3	6½
1781	126	-	126	690	13	10½
1782	120	-	113	727	15	1
1783	133	-	225	916	10	9½
1784	212	-	118	926	12	5½
1785	164	-	126	745	4	2
1786	192	-	104	904	18	10
1787	197	-	136	983	16	0
1788	202	-	166	880	17	7
1789	205	-	148	707	19	3
1790	196	-	155	907	8	9½
1791	233	-	181	1068	4	7
1792	243	-	134	866	12	8½
1793	230	-	150	924	0	11½
1794	230	-	129	1321	4	1

1795—The account of the Expenditure of this year, ending in May 1795, could not be procured; but the amount of the assessments was about £ 820. which was collected, upon the net rental, at about 2s. 6d. in pound, for land; and 1s. 6d. in the pound, for houses.

In the above sums are included the expences of constables, militia-men's families, bastard children, &c. the greatest part of which is reimbursed to the parish. The constables receive, for County Rates, about £25. a year, out of the Rates. At present, 18 militia-men's families receive £3 1s. 8d. weekly.

The donations and charities are, mostly, under the direction of the corporation; from the best information obtainable relative to these matters, it appears that about £120. a year, arising from various charities, doles, &c. are distributed among the Poor, in money, coals, corn, bread, &c. There are 2 hospitals, or alma-houses, in Newark, for the reception of 14 decayed tradesmen, and 10 widows; they have coals and cloathing, and an allowance from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week, each, according to their age, and time of residence in the house.

About £140. were collected, last winter, from voluntary subscriptions, for the relief of the Poor.

May, 1795.

NOTTINGHAM.

THE town of Nottingham contains 3 parishes. The population was taken in 1779, and was as follows:

	Houses inhabited.	Houses empty.	Families.	Souls.
In St. Mary's parish	2314	57	2584	12637
St. Peter's	446	10	497	2445
St. Nicholas's	431	9	475	2502
	<u>3191</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>3556</u>	<u>17584</u>
Brew-house-yard, (extra parochial,)				127
			<u>Total</u>	<u>17711</u>

It is generally supposed, that, since the above period, the population has increased to about 22,000 souls; and nearly proportionally in each parish.

The parish of St. Mary contains, by estimation, 1200 acres of land, exclusive

exclusive of about 100 acres of waste land. 1200 houses pay the window-tax; and about 1812 are exempted.

There are, here, several mills for twisting and spinning silk and cotton: the silk mills are worked by horses: many lace-workers belong to this parish; but the frame work knitters, or stocking-weavers, form, by much, the most numerous branch of manufacturers in Nottingham. There are, also, in this town, a white-lead work; a foundery for making cast-iron-ware from the pigs, which are brought from Colebrook Dale; dyeing and bleaching works; and a manufacture of British lace by frame-work. A considerable brewery is established here: and the malting-business is carried on to a great extent, both at Nottingham, and Newark.

Exclusive of the 3 parish churches, here are, also, 1 Methodist chapel; 2 Presbyterian ditto; 1 Roman Catholic ditto; 1 Anabaptist ditto; 1 General Baptist ditto; 1 Sandimonian ditto; and 1 Quaker meeting-house.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; mutton, and veal, 5d. ditto; bacon, 9d.; potatoes, 9d. or 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; oatmeal, 6s. the bushel; wheat, 9s. 4d. ditto; barley, £ 2. 2s. the quarter; malt, 5s. the bushel; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The price of labour is very variable in this town, particularly in the stocking line: some weavers earn 40s. a week, and others only 8s.: this disparity is occasioned, in some, through want of industry; but, chiefly, arises from the nature of the different branches of the manufacture. It is thought $\frac{2}{3}$ of the weavers do not, upon an average, earn more than 10s. weekly. Lace-workers earn from 20s. to 40s. a week. The women and children are, chiefly, employed in manufacturing cotton and silk; and earn from 10d. to 4s. weekly; common labourers have 10s. and 10s. 6d. a week, in summer; and in winter, 8s.: hands cannot be easily procured in winter.

In this town there are 152 ale-houses, and 51 Friendly Societies: the number of members is limited to 41, or 51, in each club.

There is, likewise, in Nottingham, a Society called the Charitable Society; the principal intention of which is, to extend relief to such cases as it is impossible general laws can reach; in pursuance of which plan, the funds have been applied, as far as their present confined amount will admit,

principally to the following objects : To strangers in distress, and to persons labouring under temporary disease, or other casual misfortune ; either in loans, donations, or both, as circumstances required : in a small annual subscription to Sunday Schools ; and, in a few instances, they have been extended to pay for the education of children of poor and deserving families. The Society originated with a few of the people called Quakers, and has been continued principally under their management ; it has since been joined by many others. The Rules are .

- 1, That the meetings be held at the house of George Bott, on the first Sunday in every month, at seven o'clock in the evening ; which meetings are competent to transact all business, except choosing a secretary and treasurer, which shall only be done at the first meeting which happens in each year respectively.
- 2, That the secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society in a book provided for that purpose, which may be inspected by the members at every meeting, or by calling on, or sending to the treasurer for the same.
- 3, That any person desirous of becoming a member, shall send his name to the treasurer or secretary, together with a subscription for every month unexpired of the current year ; and it is understood, that every member continues to subscribe, till he acquaints the secretary or treasurer to the contrary, by letter ; and when a person declines, it is expected that the subscription be paid up to that time, and that, by the resignation, all claim to the fund of the Society is relinquished.
- 4, That the subscription be 1s. per month, or 6d. at the pleasure of the subscriber.
- 5, That a member may recommend an object of charity to the Society, by sending a note to the secretary or treasurer, mentioning the name and place of abode of the person distressed ; the note to contain an avowal, that the writer believes the person applying to deserve the sum asked for ; or, if the facts cannot be stated from personal knowledge, two of the members (the secretary or treasurer being one,) are to visit the petitioner, and increase or diminish the sum ; or totally reject the application, as they shall think proper.
- 6, That if any member omits paying his subscription for a year together, he shall be apprised of the neglect, by a letter from the secretary ; and

if

if it is not paid in three months from the date of such notice, he shall be deemed to have excluded himself, and his name shall be erased from the records of the Society accordingly.

The average rent of land is about £ 2. an acre. A modus is paid in lieu of tithes.

The work-house, in which the Poor of this parish are maintained, is surrounded by other buildings, most of which are much higher than it, so that the free current of air is compleatly obstructed. The rooms are close: the beds are, partly, of flocks, and partly of straw. The present overseers have ordered a few more beds, as the number is too small for the family, particularly in summer; when 3, and sometimes 4 persons, are obliged to sleep in one bed: this probably may be the reason why vermin are found to prevail here; although the floors, stair-cases, &c. seem to be kept clean. A spotted fever, at this time, rages in the house.

There are, at present, 168 Paupers in the work-house; of which number, 42 are boys, between the ages of 6 months and 14 years; 35 girls, under 20 years of age; 30 men, from 20 to 60 years old; and 61 women, from 20 to 80 years of age: in the above number, 8 bastards are included. 456 weekly out-pensioners receive £ 23. 2s. 6d. a week: about £ 11. a week are paid to casual Poor; their number could not be ascertained: besides these, 39 Paupers, belonging to other parishes, receive a weekly allowance; for which this parish is reimbursed. 136 militia-men's families are allowed about £ 24. a week.

The earnings in the work-house are trifling: most of the women are employed in nursing the young children: few men, who are able to work, enter the house: the earnings, therefore, are, chiefly, from such of the children as work at the cotton-mills: they amount to rather more than £ 60. a year.

The Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, and potatoes.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Water-gruel.	Cold meat, broth, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Bread and gruel.	Puddings, and sauce, made of water, flour, algar, and sugar.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Friday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.

Table

Table of Butcher's Meat and Beer consumed weekly in the Work-house.

		Meat.		Beer.	No. of
		St.	lb	Gallons.	Paupers
Week ending April	1795. 12th	58	12	104	189
	19th	47	8	170	190
	26th	49	5	33	190
May	3d	66	8	68	187
	10th	36	10	75	185
	17th	56	6	33	168
		6)315	7	6)483	6)1109
Average		- 52	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$
		14		8	

lb. 736 0 $\frac{1}{6}$ pints 644. paupers 184 $\frac{1}{2}$

This amounts to 4 lb. of meat, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of beer, a week, for each Pauper.

About 70 stone of second flour, at 2s. 6d. the stone, are made into bread weekly; about 11 oz. of brown bread are allowed to each grown person for supper, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint of beer: 5 pecks of potatoes, at 9d. the peck, are used daily, on meat days. About 1 bushel of oatmeal is used weekly. Children, and sick people, are often indulged with puddings, &c. and flour hasty-puddings. At Thursday's supper, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese are allowed to each adult; and a proportionable quantity to children.

In the following table, (which was not collected without considerable trouble, from different persons, and different books,) the fourth column specifies the annual amount of parochial assessments; the fifth and sixth columns, the rate on the net rental of houses and land, by which the assessments were levied; the seventh column denotes the total receipts of the year, whether arising from assessments, reimbursements from other parishes, compositions for bastardy, balances in the hands of parish officers, &c.: the last column specifies the total disbursements.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Bap- tisms.	Burials.	Amount of Assessments.	Rate on houses at net rental	Rate on land at net ren- tal	Total Receipts.	Disbursements.	
			£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
From 25 March 1773			ending in					
to 25 March 1774	460	326	May 1774	1070	16 7 1 4	3 2 1413	18 2½ 1293	
1775	442	249		1042	7 4 1 2	2 8 1386	7 7 1312	
1776	426	326		1082	0 8½ 1 4	3 2 1434	3 10½ 1248	
1777	502	411		1103	14 5½ 1 4	3 2 1436	10 4 1422	
1778	517	275		1425	8 1 1 8	4 2 1686	5 7½ 1631	
1779	431	292		1731	1 1 2 0	5 2 2088	4 6½ 2000	
1780	471	407		1756	16 1 2 0	5 2 2141	6 6 2079	
1781	491	332		2068	19 4 2 4	6 2 3008	18 0 2698	
1782	475	439		1759	14 7½ 2 0	5 2 2812	0 9 2717	
1783	523	315		1920	9 7 2 2	5 6 2615	9 9 2578	
1784	—	413		1920	5 11 2 2	5 6 2324	0 3½ 2308	
1785	554	334		2074	18 10 2 4	6 0 2383	12 6½ 2479	
1786	589	453		2503	0 4½ 2 10	7 6 2930	9 6 2911	
1787	595	387		2529	14 3 2 10	7 6 2942	1 2 2834	
1788	653	514		2270	19 6 2 6	6 6 2764	8 0 2561	
1789	646	471		2476	3 7 2 8	7 0 3396	9 1 3156	
1790	659	317		2493	12 4 2 8	7 0 3276	0 9 3171	
1791	746	506		2881	8 0 3 0	8 0 3405	2 9 3414	
1792	749	474		2924	8 0 3 0	8 0 3358	9 11 2901	
1793	839	602		2686	6 12 2 8	7 0 3657	14 3½ 2976	
1794	862	502		3683	9 4 3 8	10 0 6044	4 2½ 5892	
to 25 March 1795	837	502						

The accounts for 1795 were not made up, nor settled; but the assessments were £600. more than last year; and were at the rate of 4s. 4d. in the pound, on houses; and 12s. on land; exclusive of the Rate for raising men for the Navy. These assessments were professedly made at 4d. in the pound, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real rent, on houses; and 1s. in the pound, on the real rent of land: however, on minute enquiry, it was found, that, in general, houses were assessed at half value; and land, in most instances, somewhat below the real rent: and therefore, in the above statement, the houses are taken at half, and land at about $\frac{7}{8}$; which is near the truth.

Out of the Poor's Rates are paid the salaries of the standing officers, master of the work-house, and surgeon, &c. which amount annually to £165.

Certificates are not willingly granted: about 4 or 5 are allowed in a year. About 14 or 15 removals occur in the same time; one or two are contested in a year.

Several small donations, amounting to about £80. a year, are annually distributed to such Poor, as do not, otherwise, receive parochial assistance.

The

The other parishes in Nottingham are burthened with Poor nearly in the same proportion with St. Mary's. Some years back, it was in contemplation to erect a house of industry, which was to have been built and maintained at the joint expence of the different parishes in this town; but the very great difference of opinion which then prevailed, and the discordancy of interests, caused this scheme to fall to the ground: the project is likely to be brought forward again; but it may be doubted whether it will succeed: the town is split into parties; and neither this, nor any other measure, that must materially affect the inhabitants, will be allowed to be carried into execution, without undergoing a very rigorous investigation.

No satisfactory reason could be ascertained for the late rapid rise of the Rates: the principal stocking-manufacturers say, that the war has not very materially affected them, as their chief exportation is to America: it is true, that the population of Nottingham has increased considerably, of late years, but not in proportion to the Rates. Their rise is, here, generally attributed to the high price of provisions, the scarcity of common labour, and the great number of soldiers' and militia-men's wives and families, who have, of late years, become burthen some to their parishes. *May, 1795.*

OVERINGHAM.

THIS parish, which contains about 800 acres, is situated on the river Trent, half way between Nottingham and Newark: it contains 240 inhabitants, who, (excepting 40 stocking-weavers, of whom 3 are women,) are all agriculturists; and are chiefly of the Established Church. 24 houses pay the window-tax; and 19 are exempted.

The provisions consumed here, are, chiefly, milk, butter, cheese, tea, butcher's meat, &c.: the labouring classes use much tea, milk, butter, and bread. Prices are mostly regulated by the neighbouring markets: milk, when new, is sold, here, for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pint; and a quart, for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. when old.

The wages of labourers are, in harvest, generally 2s. a day, and victuals; and, at other times of the year, 1s. a day, and victuals: stocking-

weavers earn about 12s. a week. There are 2 ale-houses in the parish; and one Friendly Society, which consists of 95 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 40s. an acre; the average is about 25s. the acre. This parish chiefly belongs to one proprietor; and is mostly tithe-free. The land-tax amounts, annually, to £43. 4s.

The Poor are allowed a maintenance at home: the following is a list of the present weekly pensioners, viz.

	Weekly Allowance.
	s. d.
A bastard child receives	- 1 6
A labourer's widow, aged 70 years; besides her house rent, and 1 ton of coals yearly, has	- 1 6
An old blind man, (who is married to a young woman, by whom he has 5 children,) besides house-rent, has	- 4 0
A young woman, a lunatic	- 3 0
A woman, and 3 children, deserted by the father, has, for some weeks past, received	- 6 0

Exclusive of the above regular weekly allowances, several other discretionary payments are made, occasionally, to the most necessitous.

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

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Total Expenditure.
1774	10	8	
1775	10	3	
1776	10	7	
1777	9	5	
1778	7	6	
1779	7	5	£. s. d.
1780	9	6	May 1780 to
1781	6	7	May 1781 - 22 18 0½
1782	7	3	— 27 5 8
1783	2	1	— 26 7 3½
1784	8	6	— 31 1 1
1785	4	8	— 36 6 3
1786	4	5	— 31 18 8½
1787	Register imperfect this year.		— 23 8 5

Years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:—OVERINGHAM.

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Year	Baptisms.	Marriages.		Total Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.
1786	8	—	—	17	8	8
1789	9	8	—	30	0	3
1790	10	8	—	22	5	0
1791	8	3	—	28	17	3½
1792	10	7	—	35	17	7½
1793	13	5	—	29	8	3½
1794	9	9	—	32	14	6
to May 1795	—	—	—	36	1	0

The sum of £36. is collected in this parish, at about 9½d. in the pound, on the net rent. About one removal happens in a year; a contest occurs about once in 4 years.

In a neighbouring farming parish, containing about 1000 acres of land, the Poor Rates at present are 7d. in the pound; they have no work-house: and in another farming parish, half a mile from Overingham, a donation of £10. a year, to the use of the Poor, has prevented any Poor's Rates being collected for the last 50 years, excepting in the two last years, when they were very trifling: the parish contains about 800 acres, and 13 families. In many of the parishes between Overingham and Newark, which are all in a farming country, the Poor's Rates are, at this time, not more than from 6d. to 9d. in the pound.

May, 1795.

WORKSOP.

THERE is a small work-house in this parish. The number of Poor at present in the house is 18: Very little work is done within; but the out-poor of the parish, who are in want of work, are supplied with flax for spinning; and are paid 1d. for every 300 yards of thread spun: a pound of flax is, usually, spun into 6 leas, each of 300 yards. A good spinner will spin a pound into 8 leas. With the above pay, few can earn above 4d. a day. The woman, who attends the work-house, is allowed

5 guineas.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

5 guineas a year, and her bed and board. An inspector has a salary of 20 guineas a year. The diet in the house is as follows:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper, every day in the week.
Sunday,	Milk-porridge.	Boiled beef, suet puddings, and greens, and a slice of bread.	Milk-porridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer to each person.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, light suet dumplings, and treacle sauce.	No beer is allowed at dinner. When the women wash, they are allowed bread and cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, each, for supper. There is no garden belonging to the house.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Meat with the broth, cabbage, and bread.	
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	

Poor's Rates, from the Parish Book, which commences in 1722.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Years.	Poor's Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1722	88	13	8	1746	111	14	10
1723	113	19	2½	1747	116	12	10
1724	113	6	3½	1748	178	1	6
1725	105	4	11	1749	113	10	9½
1726	109	15	5	1750	135	2	5½
1727	115	19	0½	1751	117	14	3½
1728	107	9	8½	1752	106	13	1
1729	117	1	1½	1753	115	6	9½
1730	117	10	5½	1754	113	1	0¼
1731	121	1	8½	1755	107	2	5½
1732	108	8	8½	1756	143	10	1
1733	102	14	10½	1757	167	15	10½
1734	112	2	5½	1758	139	19	0¼
1735	149	13	5½	1759	137	1	2
1736	77	18	11½	1760	122	11	7
1737	75	9	3½	1761	128	13	5½
1738	65	17	5	1762	159	5	9½
1739	73	0	6½	1763	196	18	6¼
1740	69	8	8	1764	209	0	9
1741	114	9	6½	1765	252	12	10
1742	122	13	0	1766	288	19	6½
1743	124	13	8	1767 & part } of 1768 }			
1744	133	16	5½				
1745	86	1	8½	1769	241	10	5

Years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—WORKSOP.

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Years.	Poor's Rates.			Years.	Poor's Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1770	310	14	2½	1783	443	5	5½
1771	349	0	2	1784	391	16	5
1772	342	4	0	1785	347	5	1
1773	340	7	7½	1786	316	11	6
1774	361	5	11½	1787	317	7	7
1775	411	10	6	1788	165	18	10
1776	335	15	5	1789	283	13	5½
1777	342	5	2½	1790	317	2	4½
1778	478	18	0	1791	317	2	4½
1779	—	—	—	1792	317	2	4½
1780	—	—	—	1793	318	8	9½
1781	501	0	2½	1794	318	8	9½
1782	499	10	10				

Workop pays £421. to the land-tax.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years.	Baptisms	Burials	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1654	54	59	1780	82	60
1655	66	35	1781	77	51
1656	48	37	1782	79	61
1657	57	58	1783	80	43
1688	46	31	1784	65	49
1689	59	67	1785	64	52
1690	48	31	1786	63	40
1691	51	49	1787	72	55
1692	43	35	1788	72	47
1693	54	47	1789	97	61
1694	37	35	1790	88	48
1775	82	35	1791	82	43
1776	79	45	1792	111	Not yet entered in the clerk's copy of the register, from whence the births and burials were taken
1777	87	46	1793	87	
1778	85	70	1794	98	
1779	91	48			

There are several Catholics in Workop. They have the use of a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

July, 1795.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.

THIS borough consists almost entirely of houses: the small portion of land, that is not built on, is laid out in gardens: the inhabitants are tradesmen, and manufacturers, principally, of worsted, and hair-shagg, or plush. Here are one of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Quaker's meeting-house. The number of houses paying window-tax is 228; the number exempted is supposed to be much the same. The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Weavers, in full business, earn from 8s. to 30s.; and some even 40s. a week: common labourers have 8s. or 9s. a week, during the whole year: children and women in the manufactories earn about 3s. a week. There are 42 inns and ale-houses in this town: and four Friendly Societies, consisting, each, of about 100 members; the rules of three have been confirmed by the magistrates. The land-tax is £200.; and is about 1s. 1d. in the pound. The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, in which there are at present 39, viz. 6 from 1 to 7 years of age; 6 from 7 to 8 years; 11 from 8 to 15 years; 4 from 15 to 30 years; and 12 from 30 to 74 years of age. Of these, one is blind; one insane; and four are lame. The Poor in the house are chiefly employed in spinning, and twisting for the manufacturers of the town. Their earnings amount to about £40. a year. No account of the annual mortality in the house could be obtained.

Table of the Diet used in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and broth.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Bread and cheese	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday,	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto.
Friday,	As Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.

The Poor here, in general, appear to be in a very miserable state. The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, viz. He is a widower, between 50 and 60 years of age; has one daughter 21 years old, another 13 years, and a son 7 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
He works as a common labourer, in carting, digging, &c. and, generally, with the same master; his earnings are 8s. a week for 48 weeks; and, in one of the summer months, 9s. a week; annually	-	-	21 0 0
The eldest daughter is subject to fits; and is otherwise very sickly: she cannot earn any thing, but takes care of her father's house. The youngest daughter is at a charity-school, where she is provided with cloaths, but her father finds victuals. The boy earns nothing. The parish allows the father 2s. a week, for his children	-	-	5 4 0
Total income	£	26 4 0	

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ half-peck loaves in a week, or 234 annually, which sell at present for 22d. each, £21. 9s.; but taking the average price of last year, 1s. 2d.; they cost annually	-	-	13 13 0
Tea and sugar, about	-	-	2 10 0
Butter and lard	-	-	1 10 0
Beer and milk	-	-	1 0 0
Bacon, and other meat; about	-	-	1 10 0
Soap, candles, &c. about	-	-	0 15 0
House-rent	-	-	3 0 0
Coals	-	-	2 10 0
Shoes and shirts	-	-	3 0 0
Other cloaths, &c.	-	-	2 0 0
Total expences	£	31 8 0	

In this account the expences exceed the income by £5. 4s. ; on enquiry, it was found, that the man was in debt between £3. and £4. ; and that his neighbours were very kind to him, and often supplied him with old cloaths, &c. Perhaps, too, as he could only give a certain account of his annual income, and the quantity of bread used in his family, he may have calculated his other expences too high. He has a garden of 160 square yards, on which he grows about three or four bushels of potatoes; he only bought two gallons more last year.

The following is an account of the earnings and expences of another labourer, who lives in Banbury. He is about 50 years of age; has a wife, and six children at home, viz. a girl 15; a boy 13; a girl 11; a girl 9; another girl 7; and a boy 4 years old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The father says, he earns on an average 8s. a week, throughout the year	-	-	20 16 0
Eldest girl spins, and earns about 1s. 6d. a week	-	3	18 0
Eldest boy goes to plough, and earns about 3s. a week	-	7	16 0
The second girl is lame: the three youngest earn nothing	-	0	0 0
Total earnings	-	£32	10 0
The man receives 1s. a week, from the parish, to support his lame daughter	-	2	12 0
Total income	-	£35	2 0

E X P E N C E S.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uses 9 half-peck loaves in a week, at 1s. 2d. annually	-	-	27 6 0
House-rent	-	2	12 0
Fuel, about 1s. a week	-	2	12 0
Carried over	-	£32	10 0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	32	10	0
The man could give but little account of his other articles of expence; but in order to balance his income, it will appear, that he must procure cloathing for his family, as well as every other necessary article of food, for the trifling sum of	2	12	0
Total expences -	£35	2	0

The labourers in this part of the country complain, heavily, that the farmers, instead of selling their milk to the poor, give it to their pigs. Of the difficulty of subsisting with their present earnings, on a bread diet, the above statements afford a convincing proof. The family, which receives about 13s. 6d. a week, in earnings and parochial aid, has usually consumed 9 half-peck loaves in a week, which, at 1s. 10d. each, the present price, would cost 16s. or 2s. 6d. a week, more than their receipts. They must, therefore, reduce their consumption of the most necessary, and, indeed, almost their only, article of subsistence. It is much to be lamented, that, in a country where wages are not high enough to enable the poor to supply themselves with wheaten bread, strong beer, and butcher's meat, they have not the means of eking out their scanty portions by culinary contrivances. No doubt, a labourer, whose income was only £20. a year, would, in general, act wisely in substituting hasty-pudding, barley bread, boiled milk, and potatoes, for bread and beer; but, in most parts of this county, he is debarred, not more by prejudice, than by local difficulties, from using a diet that requires cooking at home. The extreme dearth of fuel, in Oxfordshire, compels him to purchase his dinner at the baker's; and, from his unavoidable consumption of bread, he has little left for cloaths, in a country where warm cloathing is most essentially wanted.

Some slight attempts to prevent the removal of corn, which have lately been made at Banbury, are certainly a'cibable to the pinching wants of the people; the arrival of the military prevented more serious consequences taking place.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Table of Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor.

Years,	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure			Rate in the Pound.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1680	57	17	11	57	11	10			
1740	278	13	5½	258	0	9			
1760	340	11	0	365	11	6			
1781	705	18	0	827	3	6½			
May, 1782	762	19	6	788	16	10	13	6	
1783	769	5	11½	970	8	6½	13	6	
1784	809	5	2	845	14	9½			
1785	823	5	0	977	4	3½			
1786	935	2	6	995	7	4½			
1787	885	4	4	1091	0	4½			
1788	782	10	0	890	7	11¼			
1789	839	0	6½	946	16	7			
1790	866	1	10½	824	2	10½			
1791	970	9	7½	1226	8	0			
1792	1052	12	0	1271	10	10¼			
1793	880	12	9	1046	17	11			
1794	1025	13	6	1128	5	9			
1795	1151	12	0	1304	9	8½	19	0	

N. B. The Rate in the pound (which is marked in those years of which the accounts could be obtained,) is on the nominal rental, and is said to be at ½ of the real rent. One house, however, is rated at near half the real rental.

The books for the years from 1775 to 1781, could not be found. The sums under the title "Poor's Rates," are the net assessments; and are separated from the total receipts, which include compositions for baltany, &c. and £26. an annual donation of the Earl of Guilford.

In the above disbursements are included the following annual payments, viz. 16 guineas to watchmen; £17. 10s. to the gaoler; house-rent, £2. 2s.; governor of the work-house, 20 guineas; constables, in time of peace, for removing soldiers' families, &c. receive, yearly, about 20s. or 30s.; and in time of war, £40. or £50. The manufactures of this town are chiefly exported to Russia. The trade has been very dull for some years, but has lately revived: some considerable orders have been received, and trade is a little brisk again, though still the weavers have not full employment.

July, 1795.

D E D-

DEDDINGTON.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4000 acres. The number of houses that pay the window-tax is 102; the number exempted near 300. The inhabitants, (who, with the exception of a small congregation of Presbyterians, are of the Established Church,) are mostly employed in agriculture. There are ten inns, or ale-houses, in the parish: the number, a few years ago, was 21. Farms are from £ 15. to £ 315 a year; but are, chiefly, about £ 100. a year. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, and beans. There are about 45 acres of common in the parish. The tithes are farmed at £ 750. a year, and taken in kind.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 5d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 9d. 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Common labourers earn 7s. a week in winter; 8s. in spring; and 12s. in hay and corn harvest: women are paid 6d. the day, for weeding corn; 8d. for hay making; and 1s. in corn harvest, without victuals.

There are two Friendly Societies in this parish. The number of members in each, amounts to 120. They pay 8d. into the box, monthly; allow 6s. a week, to sick members, during the first twelve months; and 3s. a week, after that period. Both Societies have taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament.

The Poor are farmed, in the parish work-house, for £ 1000. year. The parish, however, defrays all expenses arising from bastardy, small pox, broken bones, dislocations, and law concerns. The number of persons in the house, at present, is 18. Out-pensioners receive about £ 7. a week; besides which, the rounds-men,* (or labourers who cannot get employment,) are often chargeable, and supported by the parish. In winter, their number is sometimes 40, or 50; the parish employs them in the stone-quarries in the neighbourhood. No regular bill of fare is observed in the work-house. The Poor were not all farmed till the present year; but were chiefly supported by weekly pensions. In general, however, about 20 persons have been maintained in the work-house, under a contractor, who was allowed 2s. 6d. a head for their weekly maintenance.

* See pp. 29, & 548.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates^{*}.

Years.	Baptisms			Burials.			Marriages.	Total Income, including receipts for baptism, &c	Expenditure on Poor.	Rate in the pound, nearly on the full rental
	Mal	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem	Tot				
1680	—	—	—	18	21	39	10			
1685	—	—	—	18	29	47	3			
1690	22	26	48	14	10	24	2			
1691	22	26	48	9	14	23	4			
1692	24	24	48	17	17	34	6			
1693	20	20	40	10	18	28	0			
1694	13	16	29	24	18	40	4			
1695	32	28	60	14	21	35	6			
1696	25	9	34	9	25	34	14			
1697	26	23	49	17	12	29	6			
1698	19	23	42	22	16	38	5			
1699	23	15	38	8	15	23	1			
1700	25	18	43	25	19	44	4			
1720	22	20	42	12	14	26	8			
1740	17	28	45	20	21	41	10			
1760	28	26	54	18	8	26	11			
1775	22	27	49	7	16	23	10			
1776	12	28	40	19	18	37	10			
1777	21	28	49	18	22	40	6			
1778	27	18	45	15	17	32	12			
1779	22	23	45	11	13	24	13			
1780	26	19	45	10	31	41	12			
1781	24	35	59	20	23	43	10			
1782	24	32	56	7	15	22	6			
1783	24	27	51	15	16	31	12			
1784	24	16	40	14	17	31	14			
1785	25	29	54	30	39	69	8			
1786	26	25	51	17	21	38	11			
1787	31	25	56	22	22	44	11			
1788	33	25	58	20	12	32	7			
1789	24	22	46	10	10	20	11			
1790	28	15	43	24	13	37	12			
1791	35	24	59	8	15	23	8			
1792	—	—	—	19	15	34	4			
1793	28	18	46	14	17	31	5			
1794	13	15	28	16	24	40	11			
May 1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

£.	s.	d.
463	3	9
From the Returns made to Parliament.		

£.	s.	d.
637	11	2
796	1	9
952	8	11
989	17	5
997	16	9
1015	15	4½
2605	8	5
1181	0	2½
1315	9	2½
1251	3	6½
1487	14	4½
1548	19	8½

1126	3	8
985	18	2½
1100	13	1½
2622	19	6½
1202	17	2½
1314	7	2
1181	1	8
1463	7	5½
1343	16	7½

6 0
6 6

No accounts could be procured, of either receipts or expenditure, farther back than the year ending in 1786; but it is said, that, for some years previous to that period, the Rates were as high as they were in that

^{*} The Rate and Expenditure, of 1789 and 1790, are inserted together in the books.

year; and that account is corroborated by the Returns made to Parliament, of the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Assessments in 1783, 1784, and 1785. An old farmer adds, that he has heard his father say, that, 55 years ago, he paid £ 3. 12s. Poor's Rates for a farm, which now pays £ 26.; and that, in 1740, the year after the great frost, 9 gallons of wheat, at one time, cost 11s.; but fell, in a few months, to 3s.

In the country between Oxford and Deddington, the Rates are from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound, in several parishes, which are almost entirely agricultural. The high Rates, in this parish, are ascribed to the common-field, of which the land principally consists; whereas the neighbouring parishes have been inclosed many years, and many small farms in them have been consolidated; so that many small farmers, with little capitals, have been obliged, either to turn labourers, or to procure small farms in Deddington, or other parishes, that possess common-field. Besides this, the neighbouring parishes are, many of them, possessed by a few individuals, who are cautious in permitting new comers to obtain a settlement.

The general opinion, here, is, that canals are a great injury to the Poor, by enabling farmers to send their corn abroad: such erroneous ideas do not merit a refutation; but the farmers are very apprehensive that they will produce serious consequences. A boat laden with flour was lately seized by the populace; but was restored, on the miller's promising to sell it at a reduced price.

According to the present price of bread, a family here, which consists of a man, his wife, and three children, (the eldest of which is 4 years of age,) will expend, in that article alone, from last Michaelmas to Michaelmas next, £ 16. 18s. The whole earnings of the man, provided he continues in health during the year, and can obtain constant work, will not exceed £ 22. 15s.; and as his wife and children earn nothing, there will only remain £ 5. 17s. to provide him and them with lodging, fuel, cloaths, and every other necessary of life; and his deficiencies must be made up by the parish.

July, 1795.

O X F O R D.

ELEVEN parishes of the city of Oxford were incorporated in 1771, for the maintenance of their Poor, who are principally relieved in the general work-house¹. The average number of Paupers in the house, during the last seven years, has been 160, in summer; and 200, in winter: The present number is 167, consisting chiefly of children, women, and old men. Their earnings are about £300. a year, and arise from a sack-ing manufactory, and from sweeping the streets; for which the Corporation of Guardians is paid £100. a year. The work-house is under the superintendence of acting Guardians, who are chosen annually. This system of government appears to be a very bad one: many persons, who are chosen guardians, are too much engaged with their own private concerns, to attend to the affairs of the work-house: others, who enter into their office, with a zealous desire to promote the interest of the parishes, by a regular attendance at the work-house, have scarcely acquired the knowledge that is necessary for parochial administrators, when the term of their office expires; and they are succeeded by guardians, who entirely overturn the system of their predecessors. Thus, alterations are continually made in the table of diet, &c. The immediate management of the Poor in the house is confided to old people, who appear to be by no means competent to the task. Several persons have remarked, that children, who have been educated in the work-house, seldom turn out well.

The house is built on a good plan, in an airy situation; but is exceedingly dirty.

The following is the usual weekly fare; but no regular table of diet is observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper
Sunday,	Milk-pottage and bread, or broth.	Butcher's meat, and roots, or vegetables.	Potatoes, with lard.
Monday,	Ditto.	3iced and cheese.	Brith, or milk-pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Just pudding.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday,	Ditto.	bread and cheese, or pease-soup.	Ditto.

¹ The Work-house is built on the site of Henry the First's palace.

At meat dinners, men receive 6 oz. of meat; women, 5 oz.; and boys, 4 oz. without bone; and the same quantity of bread.

The following particulars are copied, verbatim, from the general statement of the last year's accounts of the Guardians. I insert the whole of it, as it most evidently proves, that institutions of this nature, without unremitting attention being paid by those who are entrusted with their management, are continually liable to degenerate into idleness and disorder.

“ R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleven Rates on the united parishes	2547	6	4
On account of the manufactory	716	11	1
Sundries on account of the maintenance of the Poor	160	19	8
For labour and manure	156	16	7
On account of the militia families	234	18	5½
Borrowed, by order of the Guardians, to purchase hemp	200	0	0
Total receipts	£ 4016	12	1½

P A Y M E N T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance paid to the last Treasurer	58	5	1½
Relief of the out-poor	350	17	9
Meat, including pigs and feeding	292	17	4½
Flour and wheat	326	3	6
Malt and hops	176	14	0
Grocery, cheese, oatmeal, and milk	338	13	10
Wood and coal	95	0	2
Sundries in the house	78	13	0½
Clothing, exclusive of £ 80. house-manufacture	80	7	3½
Furniture, repairs, and taxes	220	7	8½
Salaries	123	0	4
On account of the manufactory	624	11	5
Labour, including horses, &c.	117	0	10
Militia families and substitutes	485	13	3
Interest and annuities	334	14	0
Removals and passes	10	5	0
Deficiencies and taxes, stamps, printing and stationary	46	11	5
Money borrowed to purchase hemp, with interest	203	18	0
Total payments	£ 3963	14	0½
Balance	£ 54	18	1

State of the Affairs of the House at Midsummer 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	52	18	1
Stock of manufactory in the house	497	1	0½
Ditto of cloathing	52	8	8
Ditto of grocery, meat, &c.	64	2	4½
Debts due to the house for manufacture	155	10	4
Ditto for labour and manure	164	14	6
Ditto for militia payments	280	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	1272	15 0½
Deduct debts due from the house	-	410	0 10
	<hr/>		
Balance in favour of the house	-	£	862 14 2½

* * As the balance in favour of the house, at the commencement of the year, was £ 520. 4s. 5d. it appears that the house is advantaged this year in the sum of £ 342. 9s. 9½d.; which is a much greater sum than the amount of the additional tax imposed in the year, notwithstanding the expences incurred by the alterations and repairs.

"The Guardians having now made up their year's accounts, think it incumbent on them, at the same time they submit them to the inspection of their respective parishes, to subjoin the following statement of facts, as well for the satisfaction of the public at large, as for the particular information of those gentlemen who may succeed them in office. And in the first place they must observe, that it was no small mortification to them, on taking a minute survey of the house, to find it in many respects the very reverse of what they conceived a house of industry ought to be. The boundary walls were insufficient to confine the Paupers; the garden, yard, and offices lay open, and in common with each other; the windows and doors of the house without proper bars or fastenings; no regular wards appropriated to the sick, aged, or infirm; nor nurseries for the children; the sexes strangely intermixed in their eating and sitting rooms, and also in their shops and exercise grounds: nor any separation between their wards and sleeping rooms. They found too, a considerable manufacture carried on without a superintendant; the sweeping of the streets without plan or system; the master's and matron's apartments situated in one corner

ner of one of the wings of the building, at a distance from, and out of the sight and hearing of every part of the house, where their attention was more particularly demanded. The house in general dirty, unsweet, and in a miserable state of repair; without a single rule or order established for the regulation and government of it's numerous family, who were, in general, idle, riotous, and disorderly.

They, therefore, found it necessary to appoint a committee to take these matters into consideration, and on whose report, and under whose direction, a set of general rules and orders have been established, for the better government of the house.

The master's and matron's apartments have been brought into the center of the building, in view of the entrances in front, and at the same time commanding the yard and offices backward. The sexes have been separated, as far as the circumstances of the house, and the nature of their employment, will at present admit of; a set of wards have been appropriated for the sick, infirm, and aged; and a nursery and nurses provided for the children. A regular plan has been laid down for the sweepers, and an active and intelligent superintendant of the manufactory appointed, at a very small additional expence; and the whole house has been white-washed, painted, and thoroughly repaired. An interior wall has just now been finished, which will be an additional security to the house, and at the same time detach the Paupers from the garden, bridewell, stable, pest-house, and other out-offices; the want of which had occasioned much injury to the property of the house.

These alterations, improvements, and repairs, have been necessarily attended with a considerable expence; but which will be amply repaid by the increased regularity, decency, and good order of the Paupers, as well as by the additional security and support of the house: and it is with much pleasure the Guardians already observe a very material alteration for the better in these particulars.

The other expences they have reason to complain of, have arisen from the heavy payments made to the families of the militia, and the stated weekly payments to the out-poor. The former of these, the circumstances of the nation render unavoidable. The latter, which had arisen to the immoderate sum of between £ 6. and £ 7. per week, and which the

Guardians found themselves unable to reduce, or regulate to their satisfaction, has been necessarily discontinued altogether, unless in cases of occasional distress, which is strictly conformable to their Act of Parliament.

A very considerable expence had been incurred by a loss or waste in the articles of bread and beer; but which has been discovered, and for the present put a stop to; but no satisfactory account has yet been given to the Guardians, as to the persons to whom this loss or waste should be imputed, or by what means either the bread or the beer was so destroyed.

An attempt likewise has been made to promote and encourage virtue and industry amongst the Paupers, and to discourage idleness and every species of vice, by holding out rewards and premiums to the one, and making the others objects of shame and correction. In short, the Guardians may with truth assert, that they have laboured with zeal and assiduity to make the house, what a house of industry ought to be—a comfortable asylum for the aged and infirm, a place of useful employment for those who are able to work, and a house of correction for the idle and profligate.”

In the city of Oxford, 1200 houses pay the window-tax: the number exempted is estimated at about 600. The number of ale-houses is 200; and of Friendly Societies 7, consisting, on an average, of 101 members each. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magistrates. The land-tax, in Oxford, varies from 5s. to 6s. in the pound.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5½d. the lb.; mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; bread, 1s. 8d. the half-peck loaf; butter, 10½d. the lb.; milk, 1d. the pint; eggs, 6 for 4d.

Common labourers are paid from 15d. to 18d. the day, in winter; in hay-harvest, from 18d. to 20d. the day; in corn-harvest, 10s. the week; women, corn-weeders, 8d. the day, without victuals.

In St. Clement's, which is not an incorporated parish, the Poor are generally maintained by an allowance at home: last year, they were sent into the general work-house, for which the parish paid 2s. 6d. a head, for the weekly maintenance of each person. The old method is adopted this year. The land-tax is about 2s. 5d. in the pound. There are 6 ale-houses in the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly small tradesmen and shop keepers.

Table of Poor's Rates, and Parochial Disbursements, in the Parish of ST. CLEMENT.

Years.	Amount of Rates.			Net Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1761	-	-	-	82	11	4		
1762	-	-	-	125	9	9		
1775	-	-	-	174	2	8	4	8
1776	-	-	-	124	2	4	3	4
1777	-	-	-	144	8	0	4	0
1778	-	-	-	134	13	10	3	8
1789	-	-	-	125	6	0	3	4
1790	-	-	-	125	6	4	3	4
1791	-	-	-	128	9	0	3	4
1792	-	-	-	140	4	4	3	8
1793	-	-	-	129	5	0	3	4
1794	-	-	-	172	17	4	4	4
1765 Year ending in May 185				184	9	10	4	8

July, 1795.

R U T L A N D.

EMPINGHAM.

THE lordship of Empingham is four miles in length; and in breadth, on an average, two miles and a half. With all it's angles, it is near seven miles in circumference. The town, which is near seven furlongs in length, consists of 122 houses, in which are 705 inhabitants, viz. 208 males, and 217 females, above 14 years of age; and 147 males, and 133 females, under 14 years. The people are chiefly farmers, and agricultural

cultural labourers; and some few mechanics, viz. smiths, shoemakers, tailors, stone-masons, and carpenters: there are three small grocers' shops in Empingham. There is no established manufactory, but two linen-weavers work for hire. The general employ of the industrious Poor throughout the county, is knitting stockings, and spinning linen and jersey: in the latter way, most of the wives and children of labourers at Empingham are employed, and earn from 3d. to 8d. a day, according to their ages and abilities. The jersey so spun is woven into tammys, by poor weavers in the south of Rutland, and in Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire.

I except three persons, the whole parish profess the established religion of the Church of England of the three Dissenters, two are Baptists, and one a Methodist. The Rector and Vicar, in lieu of tithes, receive a corn-rent, which is regulated by a late Act of Parliament¹.

There

¹ See 34 G. III. c. 30, (Private Acts) entitled, "An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain open and common fields, &c. within the manor, &c. of Empingham, in the county of Rutland."

As the clauses which regulate the mode of ascertaining, and of paying the corn-rent, are very clearly drawn up, I subjoin them for the information of persons who may be desirous of introducing a similar commutation into other parishes.

"AND be it further enacted, That in lieu of, and full recompence and satisfaction for all tithes, both great and small, and compositions in lieu of tithes, arising within the said parish of Empingham, and due and payable to the said Sir Gilbert Heathcote, as lessee of the said Prebendary, and to the Vicar of the said vicarage for the time being respectively, such several annual rents or sums of money as the said commissioners shall adjudge to be together equal in value to one fifth part of all such of the arable or tillage lands, and one-ninth part of all such other lands and grounds, within the said parish of Empingham, as are subject and liable to the payment of such tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes as aforesaid, shall be for ever, severally and respectively, issuing and payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary, and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, proportioned, and according to the value of their respective rights and interests in and to the aforesaid great and small tithes, and compositions in lieu of tithes, forth and out of the said several lands and grounds so liable to the payment of tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes as aforesaid, or such part or parts thereof, respectively, as the said commissioners, in and by their said award, shall direct and appoint in that behalf, which said several annual rents, or sums of money, payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, shall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Vicarial House, in Empingham aforesaid, and which said several annual rents, or sums of money, payable to the said Vicar and his successors, shall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Vicarial House, in Empingham aforesaid, severally and respectively, by two equal half-yearly payments, on such days and times as the said commissioners shall, in and by their award, direct and appoint subject, nevertheless, to the variation of a corn-rent, which the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby directed and required to ascertain, from or by means of the London Gazette, or by such other ways and means as they shall think most equitable and proper, by the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat in the county of Rutland, during the term of twenty-one years, next preceeding the twenty-fourth day of June, in the present year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. And the said commissioners shall,

There are two well regulated ale-houses in the township; and one Friendly Society, consisting of 90 members: it is the only one that has been

in and by their said award, set forth such average price, and what quantity of wheat, at that price, the said sum, so to be ascertained, would purchase, the total number of acres upon which it shall be charged, and the average quantity, and correspondent sum per acre, distinctly charged and made payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, respectively, from and out of each separate allotment and parcel of old enclosure so liable to the payment of tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes, as aforesaid, and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the lessee and lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and the said Vicar and his successors, and also to and for any one or more of the owners or proprietors of lands charged with the payment of such annual rents or sums, which lands shall be assessed in the Parochial Rates at the yearly sum of two hundred pounds or upwards, and to and for every of them respectively, at his and their own proper costs and expence respectively, to apply to the Justices, at their first quarter-sessions of the peace, to be held in and for the county of Rutland, in the week succeeding the close of the feast of Easter next after the expiration of twenty-one years, after the execution of the said award, (having given notice in the London Gazette, and also in some news-papers usually circulated in the county of Rutland, so long as any such shall be published, on the first day of publication in the month of January next preceding, and, in case there shall be no London Gazette or other news-paper published or circulated, then by such other ways or means as the said Justices shall deem proper and sufficient,) to have two persons, (not being interested in the premises,) named by the said Justices then and there assembled, to be, together with a third person to be chosen by such two persons, (and which said third person, the said two persons are hereby required to choose,) arbitrators, or referees, for enquiring into, and ascertaining, by the means aforesaid, the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat, within the county of Rutland, for the ten years then last past, which said three arbitrators or referees, or any two of them, shall, by their reports, to be made and delivered into the hands of the Justices at the court of quarter sessions, to be held in the first week after the translation of St Thomas the martyr, then next ensuing, set forth such average price, and in case it shall appear, by such report, that the average price of a Winchester bushel of such wheat is more or less than the average price set forth in the said award, by the value of three pence or upwards, then, and in that case, the said yearly rents, or sums so ascertained, shall be increased or diminished in proportion, and the exact amount of the yearly rents or sums, to which the same shall be so increased or diminished, shall be declared by the order of the said court, and the same shall, from the half-yearly day of payment preceding such order, remain in and continue issuing and payable out of the said several allotments and old enclosures, charged by the said award therewith, until the end of ten years next ensuing, when the same may, by such application, and in such manner as is herein before mentioned, be again varied, and so from time to time at the end of every ten years for ever, which said yearly rents or sums so to be ascertained as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the land tax and parish rates, in like manner as the tithes or compositions they are in lieu of, and compensation for, would have been liable to, if this act had not been made. Provided always, that in case the lands out of which the said yearly rents or sums shall be issuing and payable, shall at any time hereafter, by sale or otherwise, be divided, and become the property of different persons, the property of each such person shall be subject and liable, and be charged and chargeable with no more of the said yearly rents or sums so to be ascertained as aforesaid, than according to the number of acres which such property contains, and the average sum per acre with which the same respectively shall, by the award of the said commissioners, be made subject and liable to; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And, in order to prevent any difficulty to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, by the division of any estate by sale or otherwise,

been established here, and has had its rules confirmed at the quarter-sessions. This Society was established in 1791; and the great benefits which result from it, both to the morals, and the comforts of its members, afford the clearest conviction of the utility of similar institutions. The rules are much the same as those in other Friendly Societies; but besides the regulations respecting the subscriptions and allowances, the following additional resolutions, unanimously agreed upon at the general annual meeting held on the 3d of June 1794, are now entered in the rules of the Society.

otherwise, and to facilitate the future regulating the said yearly rents or sums, be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby required to make, or cause to be made, two complete schedules or descriptions of each and every allotment and parcel of ancient enclosure charged with the said yearly rents or sums respectively, and of the name of the owner thereof, the exact measure in acres, roods, and perches, the yearly rents or sums of money issuing out of each respectively, and the quantity of wheat which is to govern each of the said future yearly rents or sums of money payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, and the rate by the acre by which the said yearly rents or sums of money shall be charged as aforesaid, and such other requisites as shall be judged proper or necessary by the said commissioners to render every matter respecting the said yearly rents or sums of money clear and plain in future; which said schedules or descriptions shall be signed by the said commissioners, and one of them deposited in the episcopal registry at Lincoln, and the other annexed to the award of the said commissioners hereinafter directed to be made. And be it further enacted, That the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and the said Vicar and his successors, shall and may have and exercise such and the same powers and remedies for recovering the said yearly rents or sums respectively, (subject to such variations, restrictions, and divisions as aforesaid,) when and as often as the same, or any part thereof, shall be in arrear, as by law are given and provided for the recovery of rent service or other rent in arrear; and that the power of recovering the arrears of the said yearly rents or sums respectively, shall remain extended to the whole lands and estate originally charged therewith, until a division of the said lands and estate, and apportionment of the said yearly rents or sums, shall be made known to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary or his successors, and the said Vicar or his successors, respectively, by a written notice thereof from the parties; and after such notice, their power of distress and recovery of the said yearly rents or sums, so apportioned and being in arrear respectively, shall be upon each and every division so made, in the like manner as they are in and by this act directed upon the whole of such lands and estate so divided as aforesaid; and that upon the death, cession, or resignation of the present and every future Vicar of Empingham aforesaid, he, his executors, or administrators, shall be entitled to, and receive so much and such part of the said yearly rents or sums as shall be in proportion to the number of days elapsed from the then last preceding day of payment, to the day of his death, cession, or resignation.

And be it further enacted, That the several annual rents or sums so to be issuing and payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors as aforesaid, shall for ever, after the commencement thereof, be in lieu of all, and all manner of great and small tithes, compositions, or other payments whatsoever, to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, or any of them respectively, from and out of, or in respect of, all and every the messuages, homesteads, gardens, orchards, closes, ancient enclosures, commons, common fields, meadows, common pastures, common grounds, woods, spinneys, and waste grounds, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Empingham aforesaid, (moduses, Easter offerings, surplice fees, and mortuaries only excepted,) and from thenceforth all such great and small tithes, compositions, and other payments shall cease, determine, and be for ever extinguished."

" That

"That every person hereafter to be admitted into this Society, shall declare that he will pay allegiance to the King, and duty to the laws of his country.

"That no person, whose sentiments shall be found, and proved, to be unfriendly to the present constitution of this country, shall be admitted a member of this Society, whose duty and boast it is to fear God, and to honour the King; but that every such person shall be excluded the Society, and deprived of all farther benefit from it, from the time of exclusion."

At the same time £1. 13s. 1½d. was collected among the members, who are in general poor, for the service of the Duke of York's army on the continent.

There are, of old enclosure and wood land, about 700 acres; the remainder of the lordship, comprehending about 3300 acres, was enclosed this year; total about 4000 acres. There are eighteen large farms, of which none are less 100, nor more than 300 acres. The remainder of the land is let in small quantities to cottagers, who are thus enabled to keep a cow, or to fatten a pig. The articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, and turnips; and since the enclosure, clover seeds after turnips. The average value, or rent of cultivated land, is 12s. an acre. The whole rental of land and houses amounts to £3622. 14s. The produce of the land-tax could not be ascertained. There is a cow-pasture, but no waste land in the lordship.

The prices of provisions are: best beef and mutton, from 5d. to 5½d. the lb; coarse ditto, from 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 5d.; wheat, fluctuating from £4. 10s. to £5. the quarter; barley, from £2. to £2. 4s.

In the last harvest, wheat lands were reaped, and the wheat sheafed, at 6s. and 7s. the acre; barley and oats mown at 2s. and 2s. 6d. the acre; and grass at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the acre. In the above cases, labourers found their own meat and drink. The price of daily labour in harvest is, in general, very indeterminate. At other seasons, 14d. and 16d. a day have been usually paid for common labour; but at the present, rather more is allowed on account of the high price of provisions. Labourers employed in thrashing, are paid, for wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. the quarter; for barley, 2s; and for oats, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the quarter.

The Poor are chiefly farmed in a *House of Protection*¹, (as it is called,) for £90. a year. The house was built on an extensive plan, by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. in 1793, and furnished by the parishioners. The parish supply two suits of cloaths, and changes of linen, to each Pauper on entering the house; and the master is bound to keep them, and, (if any leave the house,) to send them out equally well apparelled. Boys are, occasionally, let out to farmers: when put out apprentices, the fee is paid by the parish.

In case of death, the Master defrays all funeral expences; however, since the erection of the house, of eleven Paupers, then received, and of three, who have since entered it, not one has died.

The whole house is under the regulation of a Committee, who visit weekly, in turns, and to whom the Master, or the Poor, are to appeal for redress, when requisite.

It will be seen by the table of diet, that the Poor have good eating. The infirm and sickly are not required to work: the healthy are made to exert themselves. Males are let out at a price proportioned to their abilities: females do the work of the house, and spin, and knit. The profits, arising from their work, are paid to the master.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Women—tea, and bread and butter. men—milk or broth.	Beef or mutton, with vegetables.	Milk, or broth.
Monday,	Same as Sunday.	Broth, and cold meat, stewed with plenty of vegetables.	Milk.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, stewed with plenty of vegetables.	Broth.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Wednesday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Apple pudding; or oatmeal and milk—that is, milk boiled, and thickened with oatmeal.	Milk, or water-gruel.

¹ The poor-house at Empingham is called the *House of Protection*, both to obviate prejudice against the name of *Poor or Work-house*, and because it is a *protection to the aged, sick, and infirm*.

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

Year.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marr.	Poor's Rates.	Expences for the Poor.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.						
1680	5	6	11	14	11	25	12	No account.	No account.			
1685	3	9	12	4	8	12	25					
1690	6	6	12	3	6	9	6					
1691	11	7	18	7	7	14	6					
1692	6	10	16	4	2	6	5					
1693	7	7	14	6	3	9	12					
1694	7	12	19	3	3	6	7					
1695	6	8	14	9	10	19	6					
1696	6	5	11	6	5	11	10					
1697	15	15	30	4	8	12	13					
1698	10	9	19	4	7	11	2					
1699	9	10	19	7	6	13	3					
1700	7	11	18	5	12	17	1					
1720	5	6	11	12	14	26	10					
1740	10	9	19	7	4	11	2	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		
1760	10	15	25	7	17	24	7	57 13 7	49 16 8	1 3		
1775	8	7	15	3	5	8	3	85 9 2½	70 0 5	1 10½		
1776	8	12	20	4	8	12	4	73 2 1	72 10 10½	1 5		
1777	10	12	22	3	7	10	4	121 12 8½	82 12 3½	1 8		
1778	7	10	17	9	5	14	5	98 4 9	82 12 4	1 8		
1779	13	8	21	6	9	15	4	149 10 4½	104 6 5	3 0½		
1780	15	18	33	11	10	21	11	123 12 3	102 0 3	2 6		
1781	10	12	22	7	10	17	8	113 12 8	106 3 8	2 3½		
1782	11	9	20	7	7	14	7	113 12 8	105 0 7	2 3½		
1783	14	9	23	11	11	22	3	124 4 4	133 15 3	2 6		
1784	14	15	29	6	5	11	5	128 17 8	119 1 10½	2 6		
1785	11	13	24	7	11	18	1	127 4 5	119 1 11	2 6		
1786	6	13	19	3	8	11	5	148 5 11½	127 14 2	3 1½		
1787	10	9	19	5	9	14	6	160 16 1	152 3 8	3 4½		
1788	18	4	22	8	7	15	7	199 0 5	190 14 8	4 2		
1789	16	11	27	9	4	13	10	160 16 1	148 3 10½	3 4½		
1790	8	10	18	5	3	8	3	146 18 1½	139 9 6	3 1		
1791	14	16	30	4	6	10	5	138 19 2	142 12 4	2 11		
1792	9	9	18	5	3	8	2	125 1 2½	129 4 0½	2 7½		
1793	15	8	23	8	4	12	6	178 13 4	174 4 3	3 9		
1794	15	9	24	8	4	12	5	232 16 10½	282 5 9½	5 0		
1795	8	20	28	7	6	13	9	The accounts for 1795 not complete.				

The expences of a Labourer's family are, in general, equal to the earnings. Bread made of wheaten and barley flour, mixed, is the principal food. During the last summer, beef and mutton were sold, at a reduced price, throughout the county, to prevent the too great consumption of bread. The meat was generally made into broth, of which the Poor are becoming more fond than they formerly were: they begin also to use vegetables very generally, and it is thought that their prejudices in favour of any particular diet are wearing away very fast.

Five labourers in Empingham have received premiums from the Society of Industry, for bringing up four children, or more, (the youngest of which was 14 years of age,) without having solicited relief from their parish.

Of the institution of this Society, the following account is chiefly transcribed from the View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, drawn up by Mr. John Crutchley, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture:

"At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county, held on the 14th of July 1785, his Majesty's justices of the peace then assembled, having taken into their consideration the increase of the Poor Rates, the want of regard to the employments of the Poor in general, and of the infant Poor in particular; resolved, that the following rates and orders (pursuant to the statutes made and provided for the relief and maintenance of the Poor) should be observed within the several parishes of the said county.

- 1, That the overseers of the Poor, of each parish, do immediately provide such raw materials, as wool, woollen yarn, hemp, and flax, as also wheels, and other implements for the employment of the Poor of every denomination, as shall be necessary to enable them to do such work as they are capable of performing, either by spinning, knitting, or any other employment which the overseer may direct; and that the overseers do make complaint, before a justice of the peace, of those who refuse to work, or who wilfully spoil the raw materials given them; and that the overseers shall, in the several respects above mentioned, act according to the direction of the nearest justice.
- 2, That no person be allowed any relief, till they have done such work as they are capable of.
- 3, That from and after the 1st day of January then next, no person be
allowed

allowed any relief, on account of any child above ¹ six years of age, who shall not be able to knit.

- 4, That no person be allowed any relief, on account of any child above nine years of age, who shall not be able to spin, either linen, or woollen.
- 5, That the overseers of the Poor of each parish, shall meet, at the least, once every month, in the church of their respective parishes, upon the Sunday, after divine service; there to consider of the best course and order to be taken and made in the employment of the Poor."

That the magistrates might have the advice and assistance of the county at large, in endeavouring to check the progress of the evils above mentioned, a meeting of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the county of Rutland, was requested to be holden at Oakham, in September 1785. At which meeting, it was resolved, to adopt a plan which a few years before had been proposed, and with great success carried into execution, by the Rev. Mr. Bowyer, in the southern district in the parts of Lindsey, and the county of Lincoln; and the following proposals were agreed upon, and ordered to be made public in the county of Rutland:

- 1, That every parish be requested to subscribe a sum, amounting to the proportion of one per cent. upon the Poor Rates of the last year, and to authorise (at a vestry to be immediately called for that purpose) the overseer of the Poor, to pay the said subscription into the hands of the nearest chief constable, before the 10th day of November.
- 2, That individuals be solicited to subscribe the sum of five shillings each, annually; larger sums to be received as benefactions.
- 3, That a meeting be holden at Oakham, on the 14th day of November next, to choose a committee for the management of the business.
- 4, That premiums, consisting of cloathing, be given from the said subscription, to such children of certain ages and description, as in a given time shall have produced the greatest quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the best quality.
- 5, That when any young person shall go out to apprenticeship, or to service², or shall be married with the approbation of the committee,

¹ Since the establishment of this Society, many children of five, and some of four years old, have obtained premiums.

² The sum of £21. 10s. has been given, by the committee, to 13 young persons in service.

such persons shall receive not less than £5. nor exceeding £10. if he or she shall have received three of the annual premiums given by the committee; not less than £2. nor exceeding £3. if he or she shall have received two of the annual premiums; and not less than 30s. nor exceeding £2. if he or she shall have received one premium.

- 6, That premiums, at the direction of the committee, be given to those day labourers¹ who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of 14 years, without relief from the parish.
- 7, That, as the most effectual means of preventing families becoming chargeable, it be strongly recommended to the parish officers, to furnish (gratis) wheels to those persons who wish to employ themselves, although they should not be chargeable to the parish; and to order the teachers, in the work-houses, to allow them free admission into the spinning room, and to teach them (gratis,) and that the profits arising from the work of such children be for the benefit of their parents.

And at a general meeting of the county on the 14th day of November 1785, a committee was appointed, consisting of 23 persons, who undertook the management of the business for one year.

The committee, having at their next meeting, on the 10th day of December, ascertained the number of subscribing parishes to be 46, proceeded to divide them into five classes, having regard to neighbourhood, and to the amount of the parish rates; and each member of the committee undertook to² superintend one or more parishes.

It appearing to the committee, at their meeting on the 7th day of February 1786, that the sum of³ £208. 19s. 4½d. had been received by

¹ The sum of £76. 13s. has been given to 27 day-labourers.

² Those who undertake to superintend the parishes, are called trustees; and it is the business of a trustee to acquaint the children of the parish, which he superintends, with the rules and orders of the committee, to take care that the work, required to be done, be punctually performed, to collect the subscriptions and benefactions; and prevent any imposition that may be attempted to be made upon the Society: so that the success of this undertaking depends very much upon the attention of the trustees.

	£.	s.	d.
Benefactions	-	-	-
Annual subscriptions of 5s.	-	-	-
Parish subscriptions of 1 per cent. of the Poor's Rates	-	-	-
	£208	19	4½

their treasurer, they resolved that £22. 19s. should be allowed for that year, to each of the five classes, to purchase cloathing for those children who should be found to be the most industrious.

On the 27th day of May 1786, the committee proceeded to the distribution of the premiums: the number of ^a candidates amounted to 236.

Money allowed by the Committee, in each Year, for purchasing Cloathing.

		£.	s.	d.
In 1786	—	108	9	0
1787	—	104	6	0
1788	—	104	6	0
1789	—	83	5	0
1790	—	83	5	0
1791	—	86	5	0
1792	—	88	10	0
1793	—	92	5	0

The Number of Candidates in the different Years, from the Institution of the Society.

1786	Spinners of Jersey	211	
	• Linen	3	
	Knitters	22	
		—	236
1787	- - Jersey	302	
	Linen	9	
	Knitters	37	
		—	348
1788	- - Jersey	257	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	60	
		—	332

^a This sum was divided into 25 premiums, making, in the 5 classes, 125 premiums.

^b A certain quantity of work is required to be done, in two months, before any child can be admitted a candidate; and a person, well acquainted with spinning and knitting, is appointed to see each candidate spin or knit one hour; which hour's work is produced to the committee, on the day the premiums are disposed of.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

1789	Spinners of Jersey	203	
	Linen	8	
	Knitters	29	
		—	240
1790	- - - Jersey	232	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	40	
		—	287
1791	- - - Jersey	263	
	Linen	19	
	Knitters	57	
		—	339
1792	- - - Jersey	279	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	69	
		—	363
1793	- - - Jersey	261	
	Linen	21	
	Knitters	89	
		—	371

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon at a meeting of the committee of industry for the county, held at the White Horse inn, in Empingham, on the 9th of February 1795.

- 1, That Thomas Exton, of Empingham, labourer, be allowed £ 1. 1s. for having brought up two more children to the age of 14 years, without relief from the parish.—John Scot, of Empingham, labourer, £ 1. 11s. 6d. for three more children.—William Sapcote, of Empingham, labourer, £ 2. 2s. for four children.—Elizabeth Scotney, of Ryal, £ 1. 10s., she having obtained the first premium in the fourth class, in the year 1790, and having continued in the same service one year.
- 2, That the sum of £ 106. be allowed to purchase premiums for cloathing, for the five classes into which the associated parishes are divided.
- 3, That the best spinner of jersey be entitled to a premium of the value of £ 1. 10s.; that the second best spinner be entitled to a premium of £ 1. 5s.;

£ 2. 3s. : that the candidates for these premiums do not exceed the age of fourteen years, on the first day of April 1795. That the best spinner of the year be entitled to a further premium of 20s. ; and that she be called the *Queen of the Spinners*.

- 4, That four premiums, of the value of 16s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding the age of thirteen years.
- 5, That four premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding eleven years.
- 6, That four premiums, of the value 8s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding nine years.
- 7, That four premiums, of the value of 7s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding seven years.
- 8, That six premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the six best spinners of jersey, not exceeding six years.
- 9, That two premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the two best spinners of jersey, of different ages, who have not gained higher premiums, provided they have performed the work required for their respective ages.
- 10, That one premium, of the value of 20s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of fourteen years.
- 11, That one premium, of the value of 15s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of twelve years.
- 12, That one premium, of the value of 10s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of ten years.
- 13, That three premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the three best knitters, not exceeding the age of eight years.
- 14, That five premiums, of the value of 8s. each, be given to the five best knitters, not exceeding the age of seven years.
- 15, That five premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the five best knitters, not exceeding the age of six years.
- 16, That all the premiums will be open, not only to the parish paupers, but to the children of those persons who subsist by their manual labour, or whose parents do not rent more than £ 10. per annum, or possess more than £ 6. per annum, of their own.
- 17, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the first set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 32 dozen of hanks,

from Monday the 16th day of March next ensuing, to Saturday the 9th day of May following, inclusively.

- 18, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the second set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 26 dozen of hanks within the same time.
- 19, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the third set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 22 dozen within the same time.
- 20, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the fourth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 18 dozen within the same time.
- 21, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the fifth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 14 dozen within the same time.
- 22, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the sixth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 10 dozen within the same time.
- 23, That the several candidates for the spinning premiums be directed to carry, every Saturday during the time above-mentioned, the work of that week, to be inspected by the persons approved of by the trustee of the parish in which they live, that the jersey of each spinster may be ticketed : and no person will be allowed to be a candidate for any of the aforesaid premiums, who shall refuse to submit their work to be so examined.
- 24, That the several trustees be desired to send to the chairman, according to the form given below, on or before Saturday the 23d day of May, the names of the candidates for the different premiums in the parishes under their direction ; with their ages, and the quantity of work performed by each : and the parishes whose accounts are not sent to the chairman on or before that day, to be excluded the chance of premiums for this year.
- 25, That no spinner of hemp or flax will be admitted a candidate for the first premium, who shall not have spun as much of the said materials, from Monday the 16th day of March, to Saturday the 9th day of May, inclusive, as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 14s. ; nor will any spinner be admitted a candidate for the second premium, who

who shall not have spun as much of the said materials as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 11s. ; nor will any spinner be admitted a candidate for the third premium, who shall not have spun as much of the said materials as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 8s. : and the spinners are to have their work inspected, and trials of their skill and dispatch made in like manner as the spinners of jerley.

- 26, That every person that is admitted a candidate for a knitting premium, must have their work inspected, and trials of their skill and dispatch made in the same manner as the spinners.
- 27, That the ages of the several candidates be certified under the hand of their minister, according to the form here given.
- 28, That some person or persons of skill be appointed to go, after the 23d day of May, to the several candidates, who shall have delivered in their names, and submitted to the conditions required as aforesaid, to see each of them spin for the space of one hour precisely, and to take an exact account of the number of hanks or skeins, lees, and rounds, the jersey spun by each of them within the said hour shall reel to ; the weight of hemp or flax spun in the said hour ; and the weight of worsted knitted within the said hour : which account, properly ticketed, shall be laid before the committee..
- 29, That Thomas Coleman be appointed inspector for the spinning of jersey ; and that the said Thomas Coleman be directed, previously to his attending the committee for the purpose of determining the premiums, carefully to examine the work of the several candidates.
- 30, That the premiums ordered to be given, at the discretion of the committee, to those day-labourers who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of fourteen years, without relief from the parish, be limited to those persons whose youngest child, under whom the premium is claimed, shall have attained the age of fourteen years since the 9th day of June 1794.
- 31, That any person discovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or false pretences, shall, upon proving such fraud to the satisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium so attempted to be gained, if the success of such fraud shall be prevented by such discovery : and if the fraud be fully proved, but too late for prevention,

prevention, the discoverer shall, nevertheless, be handsomely rewarded; and the person or persons guilty of such fraud shall be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragement given by this Society.

- 32, That the committee do adjourn to Saturday the 6th day of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the George Inn, in Oakham; and the early attendance of the members is requested, as the chair will be taken and business proceeded upon immediately.
- 33, That these resolutions be printed.
- 34, That the several trustees be requested to observe, that the form of the certificates for the ages of the candidates, and the work performed by each, be attended to.

Names of Spinners of Jesley	When baptised	Age	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Total.
			Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	Week d h	
Ailcock, Sarah	Mar 15, 1776	13	4 2	4 0	4 6	4 8	4 1	4 10	4 6	4 0	35 0
Clarke, Anne	Mar 20, 1777	11	3 6	3 8	3 10	3 6	3 3	3 7	3 5	3 6	28 10
Winterton, Hannah	Sept 8, 1779	9	3 4	2 11	3 2	3 10	3 6	3 0	3 4	3 2	25 1
Stevens, Mary	June 10, 1781	7	2 4	2 2	2 6	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 4	2 6	17 10
Spinners of Hemp (1 Flax)											
Johnson, Mary	Sept 20, 1775	13	Hemp or flax, cost						-	-	14s
Smith, Jane	Oct 10, 1775	9	Hemp or flax, cost						-	-	11s.
			Hemp or flax, cost						-	-	6s.
Knitters.											
Danfon, Thomas	Jan. 5, 1782	7	Knitted 2 pair of men's hose, & pair of boys' do.								
Jones, William	Dec 14, 1782	6	Knitted 2 pair of women's hose.								
Osborn, Mary	Mar. 17, 1783	7	Knitted 1 pair of women's hose, & pair of boys' do.								
A true Copy of the Register of the Parish of Leigh (or as it may be) taken May the 8th (or as at may be) by me, A B minister											
THOMAS FOSTER, Chairman.											

A true Copy of the Register of the Parish of
Jesley (or as it may be) taken May the
21th (or as it may be) by me,
A B Minister

THOMAS FOSTER, Chairman.

It appears from the following statement of the Rates for the whole county for 13 years, that they had been somewhat reduced in the year 1793, from what they were in 1785, the period of the institution of the Society of Industry; but I think that 8 years are not a period sufficiently long to enable the public to decide whether the benefits hitherto received, and hereafter to be expected, from the Society of Industry, are necessarily interwoven with its principles, or are chiefly ascribable to the laudable zeal and enthusiasm of the gentlemen who first planned, and now support, the institution.

Table of Poor's Rates

Years.	£.	s.	d.	
1776	—	2664	6 6	Expences for the Poor. See Returns to Par-
1780	—	2886	19 0	Poor's Rates. [liament.
1783	—	3775	5 10	Ditto, from Returns to Parliament.
1784	—	4040	11 2	
1785	—	3750	9 9	
1786	—	3415	16 0	Poor's Rates.
1787	—	3008	15 0	Ditto.
1788	—	3075	14 0	Ditto.
1789	—	3567	0 0	Ditto.
1790	—	3171	19 0	Ditto.
1791	—	3537	3 0	Ditto.
1792	—	3274	19 0	Ditto.
1793	—	3443	6 0	Ditto.

The Poor's Rates, in this county, are said to be highest in the un-enclosed parishes.

December, 1795.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.

THIS parish, according to an old survey, contains about 1322 acres of open field, and near 200 acres of old enclosure. Here are 70 houses, inhabited by 310 persons; of whom, 149 are males, and 161 females, who, (except 2 linen-weavers, who work for hire, and whose wives and children spin jersey, &c.) are chiefly farmers, and agricultural labourers. They all profess the established religion, except a few, who are Arminian Methodists. 23 houses pay the window-tax; 47 are exempted.

Meat, on an average, is about 5d. the lb; wheat, £4. 10s. the quarter; barley, £2. the quarter: all other articles of provision are at high prices.

Labourers, in winter, are chiefly employed in threshing grain by the quarter, by which they earn 8s. or 9s. a week.

There are only 2 ale-houses in this parish. A Friendly Society has lately

* General View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, 25. I do not vouch for the correctness of all this Table. The Rates in 1785, are stated, in the View, &c. at £3537. 5s.; and in the Returns made to Parliament, at £3750. 9s. 9d.

been established; and the members intend to have their rules confirmed at the next quarter sessions.

The land-tax is levied on a rental of about £700. per annum, exclusive of the tithe-rent.

The tithes are rented of the Rector, by the tenants or owners of each estate.

In this parish, there are 8 farms, of a middling size, and a few cottages: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, beans, white pease, &c. The land is fallowed once in 3 years; after which, turnips are sown. There is a common pasture, containing about 107 acres, for which rent is paid to the proprietor.

Most of the Paupers belonging to this parish are maintained in a house of industry, under the inspection of a person, who is paid by the parish. The overseers send in the provisions, as they are wanted, but the inhabitants find the expences run so high, that they intend to adopt the system of farming the Poor, as soon as they can meet with a proper contractor. No particular rules are observed respecting their diet.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of NORTH LUFFENHAM.

Years	Baptisms			Burials			Mar.	Ailments	Net Expenditure,			Rate in the Pound			
	Mal	Fem	Inf	Mal	Fem	Tot.			£	s.	d.				
1766	2	1	3	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1767	4	8	12	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1768	3	1	4	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1769	9	5	14	3	0	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1770	5	7	12	2	3	5	3	31	8	6	29	13	2	0	8
1771	3	8	10	5	3	8	2	33	8	6	29	4	8	0	9
1772	7	5	12	4	3	7	0	42	2	0	36	11	0	0	10½
1773	4	7	11	3	2	5	3	51	9	7	46	17	11	1	2
1774	5	6	11	1	2	3	3	66	11	8	60	1	1	1	6
1775	5	5	10	2	2	4	4	83	7	9	68	5	6	1	7½
1776	2	5	7	5	6	11	0	54	9	9	50	4	2	1	2
1777	4	5	9	0	5	5	1	62	19	9	57	18	3	1	3½
1778	0	4	4	2	4	6	1	55	2	0	50	17	5	1	2
1779	4	8	12	1	4	5	5	61	13	6	52	16	5	1	3½
1780	4	3	7	6	7	13	2	75	0	6	69	4	0	1	7
1781	8	5	13	0	1	1	1	102	8	0	89	13	8	2	2
1782	3	1	4	7	3	10	0	70	10	3	66	19	9	1	5
1783	7	4	11	3	3	6	2	77	1	3	70	19	9	1	8½
1784	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	80	2	0	74	14	6	1	9
1785	8	1	10	6	4	10	1	61	4	7	58	10	7	1	1
1786	7	10	17	3	2	5	2	77	0	0	70	13	1	1	7
1787	10	4	14	2	5	7	1	55	13	7	49	19	9	1	8
1788	6	5	11	5	2	7	2	84	8	8	73	11	0	1	8
1789	6	3	9	6	2	8	1	75	1	0	56	3	0	1	4½
1790	0	6	6	6	2	8	2	93	3	7	81	18	10	1	10½
1791	9	5	14	1	1	2	0	125	13	6	109	7	12	2	6
1792	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	106	8	7	105	18	11	2	0
1793	4	5	9	4	7	11	4	107	5	0	90	11	10	2	0½
1794	6	2	8	4	12	16	6	94	13	10	81	14	7	1	11
1795	4	8	12	3	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A fever prevailed in the parish in 1794.

December, 1795.

SHROPSHIRE.

BISHOPS CASTLE.

THE parish of Bishops Castle is divided into two parts, viz. the borough, or township, of Bishops Castle, which contains 1100 inhabitants; and the hamlet, which contains 250: they consist of farmers, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, common mechanics, and labourers; and all profess the religion of the Church of England. 128 houses in the borough, and about 28 in the hamlet, pay the window-tax; it is supposed that 30 or 40 in the former, and near 15 in the latter, are exempted. The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d. and 10d.; butter, 10d.; potatoes, 2s. 6d. for 10 gallons; wheat, 13s. for ditto; barley, 5s.; oats, 3s. 6d.; milk, 1½d. the quart: coals are 25s. the ton. Labourers earn 7s. a week, in winter; and from 8s. to 9s. in summer; without board. About eight years ago, there were 29 ale-houses in the parish. there are now only 16: the magistrates keep down their number as much as they can. Of three Friendly Societies, one consists of 100 members; one of 70 members; and the third of 50 members: they have all had their rules confirmed at the quarter sessions. The rent of land varies from 12s. to £4. an acre; the average value is about 26s. Farms let from £100. to £350. a year; but are principally about £100. a year: every common grain and root is cultivated. Tithes are chiefly taken in kind. The land tax is collected at 1s. in the pound on the net rent, in the borough; and in the hamlet, at about 11d. on the net rental. There are about 50 acres of common or waste land in the parish. The Poor of the borough have generally been, and are now, farmed in a work-house; the present contractor has £105. a year; for which he agrees to feed and cloath them; and to defray all other expences, except what may arise from appeals: in consideration

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

consideration of the high price of provisions, the parish gave him an additional gratuity of £5. the last half-year. 14 Paupers, (consisting chiefly of old, infirm, or insane,) are at present in the house. Those, who can work, are employed in spinning lint, or in other common work, according to their ages and abilities. The contractor has now, upon his list, 11 or 12 out-pensioners, who receive from 6d. to 1s. a week, each; and a bastard, who costs 1s. 6d. a week: he also pays several house-rents. His rule is, not to allow more than 1s. a week to each family of out-pensioners; and if that sum does not satisfy them, he requires them to come into the house. It is not supposed that he can support them at a cheaper rate in the house; but a reluctance to enter it, often induces a poor family to acquiesce in a very small out-allowance.

It is generally believed, that if the Poor were not farmed, the Rates would be much higher than they at present are.

Table of the Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast,	Dinner.	Supper
Sunday,	Broth, or milk, and water gruel.	Hot meat and vegetables	Same as breakfast.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat and vegetables	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No bread is allowed at dinner; sometimes potatoes and milk are served for supper: the matron always gives each person a little bread and cheese after breakfast.

The house is kept pretty clean; of 10 beds, six are stuffed with feathers, and four with chaff: both beds and bed-cloaths are very old.

A committee of 12 gentlemen visit the work-house very regularly.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expenses for the Poor in the Borough.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		Mar.	Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure for the Poor.			Rate in the £
	Males and Females.	Males and Females.			£	s	d	£	s	d	
1681	36	23	7	1764	160	13	2	161	5	3	
1682	21	45	4	1765	124	13	6	68	12	3	
1690	32	17	2	1766	104	17	0	103	16	9	1 d
1691	23	15	3	1767	124	19	11	106	0	8	1 2
1692	23	21	3	1768	112	1	1	115	5	2	1 0
1693	21	23	4	1769	105	18	5	114	1	10	1 2
1694	25	20	4	1770	109	2	6	117	3	1	1 2
1695	22	15	1	1771	107	0	0	111	4	3	1 2
1696	27	17	2	1772	109	3	2	113	6	9	1 2
1697	26	20	3	1773	113	8	10	110	8	2	1 2
1698	24	20	3	1774	117	11	8	112	1	11	1 2
1699	21	21	6	1775	115	7	0	108	9	6	1 2
1700	28	24	4	1776	114	12	7	124	4	0	1 2
1720	37	20	4	1777	118	9	7	119	0	5	1 2
1747	39	16	6	1778	120	10	0	117	2	3	1 2
1760	41	18	7	1779	121	0	0	117	3	8	1 2
1775	—	30	—	1780	122	5	10	118	3	5	1 2
The Registers are imperfect in 1775, and the seven following years.					1781	130	8	6	116	16	1 2
1783	33	15	4	1782	113	0	0	135	2	11	1 0
1784	39	26	2	1783	112	5	7	143	8	5	1 0
1785	35	11	6	1784	138	14	1	171	14	1	1 2
1786	38	28	7	1785	216	8	0	147	12	8	—
1787	42	24	8	1786	141	12	0	144	10	7	1 3
1788	41	6	6	1787	159	1	5	152	1	2	1 4½
1789	41	20	7	1788	136	6	6	131	9	0	1 2
1790	40	22	11	1789	136	11	11	161	17	10	1 2
1791	46	11	6	1790	159	2	9	152	19	4	1 4
1792	36	1	6	1791	154	18	6	163	3	4	1 3
1793	37	14	5	1792	171	6	1	170	10	5	1 4
1794	35	18	7	1793	168	0	0	166	15	11	1 4
1795	—	—	—	1794	169	0	0	173	15	6	1 4
				1795	161	7	0	149	1	2	1 2

These assessments are as nearly on the full rental as can be ascertained. The land, within the borough, is estimated at little more than 200 acres. About £10. or £15 a year, are paid out of the Rates, to constables, for removing vagrants, &c. and £10. a year are paid for the rent of the work-house.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Table of Rates and Disbursements in the Out-Hamlet, or Out-Liberties of the Borough of BISHOPS CASTLE.

Years	Poor's Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1769	77	13	9	77	9	4
1770	68	2	11	73	18	9
1771	75	13	0	70	12	1
1772	73	17	0	74	8	9
1773	76	1	0	66	9	7
1774	51	6	8	70	18	11
1775	No account.			81	2	3
1776	93	2	3	84	10	9
1777	66	8	4	69	15	2
1778	79	9	0	85	7	6
1779	85	15	0	86	9	1
1780	86	17	0	75	12	0
1781	85	12	4	87	2	6
1782	66	12	5	70	14	11
1783	107	12	6	113	6	2
1784	104	0	0	104	3	10
1785	108	7	8	112	14	0
1786	94	14	0	106	3	10
1787	94	16	0	107	3	4
1788	90	2	0	83	17	6
1789	96	13	0	97	12	1
1790	96	15	0	99	3	9
1791	122	7	9	146	15	5
1792	146	2	6	147	5	11
1793	123	5	0	120	12	6
1794	110	18	5	117	15	9
1795	126	4	8	128	10	9

The rate in 1795 was 1s. 2d. in the pound.

The assessments in the hamlet are said to be at full rental.

The Poor, in the hamlet, are relieved at their own houses; 20 regular pensioners receive 3s. a week; some have casual relief; and several have their house-rents paid by the hamlet.

November, 1795.

ELLESMERE.

THE Poor of Ellesmere, and of four other parishes, lately incorporated by Act of Parliament, are chiefly maintained in a House of Industry, which was opened for their reception on the 6th of January last. £8000. the sum which the incorporated parishes were empowered to borrow, have been already expended in buildings, and furniture; and it is thought that a fresh application must be made to Parliament for power to borrow £2000. more, in order to complete the necessary detached offices. The distribution of the rooms, the bye-laws relative to the external concerns, and the regulations for the internal government of the house, the table of diet, &c. are very similar to those adopted in the Shrewsbury House of Industry. The number of inmates, at present, is 198; of whom, 50 are women, 34 men, and the rest children. Every article of wearing apparel is manufactured in the house: flannels also are made for sale; and a hop-bag manufacture has lately been set on foot. The house stands in an open, healthy situation, on the banks of an extensive piece of water, near the town of Ellesmere: the dormitories are extremely clean and neat, and every appearance within doors evinces the unremitting assiduity of the governor to the duties of his situation. An instance of feeling attention to misfortune, (which is not often to be met with in Houses of Industry,) is here manifested, in appropriating particular apartments for the reception of persons who have borne a fair character, and have been undeservedly precipitated, from easy circumstances, into that situation, which obliges them to solicit parochial aid. All the family, however, dine together. Notwithstanding the promised advantages of this institution, it is said that the incorporated parishes are, in general, now heartily sorry that they ever engaged in the erection of an House of Industry.

The following were the annual average disbursements of the five incorporated parishes, for 12 years previous to the year 1790:

			<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ellesmere	-	-	882	1	9
Middle	-	-	127	15	2
Baschurch	-	-	269	8	1
Hadnal	-	-	59	0	0
Hordley	-	-	83	8	3

Total - *£*1421 13 3

The following is a statement of the Expenditure and Receipts on account of the House, from July 26, 1791—to September 29, 1795 :

	Dr.	£.	s.	d.		Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To money borrowed	-	8150	0	0	By Act of Parliament	-	410	13	3½
To cash received from the united parishes	-	1310	6	8	Seal and press	-	9	10	6
To rent of premises	-	60	15	6	Purchase of land	-	570	0	0
Balance in hand	-	1549	7	2	Consecration of burial ground by Bishop	-	37	6	8
					Annuities, interest	-	612	3	9
					Furniture, fixtures, stock, &c.	-	1012	13	9
					Stamp and taxes	-	11	8	0
					Insurance from fire	-	18	3	0
					Buildings	-	5075	13	6
					Cloathing Poor	-	226	14	0
					Maintenance of Poor, salaries, gratuity, &c.	-	1537	6	10½
					Bills unpaid on various accounts	-	1558	7	0
		£11100	9	4			£11100	9	4

It is said, that the assessments are 4s. 6d. in the pound, on one third of the rack rent. The expences for the Poor, this year, will, it is expected, amount to *£*3500. The corporation do not allow out-pay to any person under 70 years of age; and to persons above that age, only 1s. a week. At present, 30 families receive *£*1. 10s. a week, on this account; children at nurse cost *£*3 a week; and militia-men's families about 18s. a week.

A small farm of 45 acres is attached to the house: four cows are kept there.

The prices of provisions, in Ellesmere, at present, are: beef, from 3½d. to 4d. the lb.; mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, 5d.; butter, 1s.; potatoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for 38 quarts or 90lb.: wheat,

12s. to 14s. ditto; barley, 6s. 5d. ditto; oats, 3s. to 4s. ditto; milk, 1d. the quart; very little is sold.

Common labourers receive from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. the day, in winter; and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. the day, in summer, without victuals, except a small allowance of beer. harvest-men are paid 1s. 6d. a day, with diet. Day wages are supposed to have risen 2d. or 3d. this year. The malting and tanning business are carried on to a considerable extent here; but wages in both these branches of employment are low, and do not exceed 7s. or 8s. a week, without board.

The average rent of land in the neighbourhood is £1. 10s. an acre: tithes are partly taken in kind, and partly compounded for. Small farms are going very fast out of use in this country: as they drop in, they are let to the large farmer: a practice which, both in this county and in Herefordshire, is very much complained of, and to which the dearth of provision is, (I think, erroneously,) ascribed.

There are 1, ale-houses in Ellesmere.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, consisting of a man, 42 years of age; his wife, 40 years of age; and two daughters, one 11, and the other 13 years of age. The man works in a malt-house, and in hedging, ditching, and threshing, &c.: his wages vary with his different employments; and he supposes, that, from loss of time, from bad weather, want of work, &c. he does not earn above 6s. a week, on an average, through the year.

	£.	s.	d.
He, therefore, receives annually	-	-	-
His wife was formerly a laundry maid; and earns, by washing, 3s. a week: a sum that not one woman in 20, here, ever earns; annually	-	-	-
The children earn nothing	-	-	-
	£	23	4 0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The bread used by this family is made of wheat and rye, and, at the present price, costs 4s. a week; annually	-	10	8 0
Carried over -	£	10	8 0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	10	8	0
No cheese is used 1 lb. of butter, at 1s. is consumed every week; annually	-	-	2 12 0
Potatoes cost 5d. a week; annually	-	-	1 1 8
Milk costs 2d. a week, annually	-	-	0 8 8
Small beer, ditto	-	-	0 8 8
Of tea and sugar, the weekly expence is 7d.; annually	-	-	1 10 4
Candles and soap are estimated at 8d. a week; annually	-	-	1 14 8
Shoes cost about £1. 10s. a year; shirts and shifts, about £1., other cloaths, about £1. 5s.	-	-	3 15 0
The children's education costs yearly	-	-	0 10 0
House-rent	-	-	4 4 0
Ruel is estimated at	-	-	3 3 0
			<hr/>
			£29 16 0

This statement, like most others that I have been able to procure, exhibits a considerable deficiency. It should, however, be remarked, that every article has been charged at the present price; and that the man sometimes works for an employer, who allows him his board. It is owing to this circumstance, that the weekly consumption of bread, in this family, has been only estimated at 4s.

November, 1795.

SHREWSBURY.

THE Poor of the six united parishes in Shrewsbury are maintained in a House of Industry, which was opened for their reception in the year 1784, and is under the management of a board of directors, appointed according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the parishes were incorporated¹. The important points to be regarded in an institution of

¹ See 24 G. 3. Sect. 2. cap. 15. The act provides, That the inhabitants of the parishes, being rated and assessed, and possessed of an estate or annuity of thirty pounds, or being rated at fifteen pounds per annum, be incorporated as Guardians of the Poor, that those guardians shall

of this nature; namely, the granting occasional relief to those whom it is unnecessary to admit into the house; the withholding of it from those, who, upon a careful investigation, may be found not to want it; the providing suitable employment for those, who are either averse to labour, or unable to procure it; and the educating of the infant poor, in habits of industry and virtue; have been attended to, and provided for, with so much caution and foresight, in the bye laws which the directors were empowered to enact, that, it is presumed, a recital both of their rules respecting the external concerns, and their regulations for the internal government, of the house, may afford much solid information to parishes that may be desirous of forming a similar establishment.

Bye-laws, &c. relative to the General and External Concerns of the House of Industry.

- 1, That the acting officer of each of the united parishes, or, in case of sickness, or absence on necessary business, another officer in his place and stead, attend each weekly court*, before the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

shall elect twelve directors, and that, every year, four directors shall go out, and four more be elected in their place; that the directors shall annually elect eight guardians, out of whom the directors shall choose four, to fill up the place of those who quit the direction. The directors are empowered to purchase or erect the necessary buildings, to borrow any sum not exceeding £10,000, and to assign the estates they purchase, and the Poor's Rates, as a security for the same, to ascertain the necessary annual assessment for paying the interest of the money borrowed, for discharging any part of the debt, and for maintaining the Poor; to issue their warrants to the church-wardens and overseers, requiring them to pay the same into the hands of their Treasurer, in such proportions, and at such times, as they shall judge necessary. The proportion to be paid by each parish, as their quota, is directed to be fixed and ascertained according to the average expenditure of each parish for 12 years prior to the passing of the Act. The parish officers are required to assist the directors, and carry their resolutions into execution, under a penalty for each default. The directors are empowered to make bye-laws, &c. for effecting the purposes of the Act; to take up vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Poor, and employ them in the house; where they are to be subject to such corporal, or other punishment, for misconduct, as the directors shall judge necessary, or to hire out any of the Poor, for the benefit of the house. The Act also provides for a weekly board of the directors, in order to receive the applications of the out-poor, and transact the business of the house.

* The weekly Court is held by three, or more, of the twelve Directors.

- 2, That they make themselves acquainted with the situations, circumstances, and characters of persons applying for relief, and report the same to the directors.
- 3, That they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any pauper whatsoever, but by order of the weekly court, except in cases of sudden emergency, and then only with the consent of three directors.
- 4, That they do not order, or engage to defray the expence of, any coffin, or other funeral charges, without the written consent of three directors.
- 5, That they give notice, to the weekly court, of all persons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reside within their respective parishes, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their last legal places of settlement, within forty days of their so coming to reside therein, agreeably to the directions of the Act.
- 6, That they use their utmost endeavours to obtain the earliest information of all single women in a state of pregnancy, resident within their respective parishes, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.
- 7, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occasional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the same once a fortnight to the directors at their weekly courts, in order to their being examined and allowed.
- 8, That they insert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, state of health, and residence of the Poor relieved by order of the directors.
- 9, That they deliver all certificates, passes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers respecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the same, in order to their being filed by the steward.
- 10, That the steward give them copies of such orders and directions as they are respectively required to carry into execution.
- 11, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurse excepted,) unless in cases of lunacy, sickness, or where their admission into the house shall be judged improper by the weekly court.
- 12, That children shall not be taken into the house before they are two years old, nor continued at nurse (except in very particular cases) after the age of four.

13, That

13. That where families are too large to maintain themselves by their own labour, the mode of relief shall be by taking one or more of their children into the house, at the discretion of the directors.
14. That no Pauper whatsoever be admitted into the house without an order of the weekly court, or, in cases of emergency, a written order signed by three directors.
15. That no cloathing whatsoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in case of sickness, when the weekly court, or, if immediately necessary, the committee for the distribution of cloathing, may exercise a discretionary power.
16. That, to prevent improper expence or imposition, no sum be allowed towards any funeral, where the Pauper is not buried entirely at the charge of the united parishes, and in the accustomed manner.
17. That Paupers admitted into the house for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods or other property.
18. That an apothecary be annually appointed, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and administer proper medicines to such sick Poor, both within and out of the house, as may be put under his care by the directors; and that he shall make a weekly report, to the court, of their names and cases, in a book provided for that purpose.
19. That the latter part of the 31st rule for the internal government of the house be advertised twice every year, the first week in January, and the first week in July, in the Shrewsbury Chronicle, as also a caution to the keepers of lodging-houses, not to take in and harbour single pregnant women, who do not belong to the united parishes; and offering to any person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.

Bye-Laws, &c. relative to the Internal Government of the House of Industry.

1. That the steward and matron reside within the house; that they be not on any occasion absent at the same time; and that neither of them be out later than ten o'clock at night, without leave from three or more of the directors.

2. That, in case the steward or matron shall absent him or herself, con-

trary to the meaning of the above rule, the door keeper is required to report the same to the weekly court the following Monday, on pain on being discharged from his place.

- 3, That the steward and matron shall have a separate table to themselves.
- 4, That the steward and matron see that all the servants, and persons employed in the house, perform their duty in their respective departments; and that these bye-laws, rules, and ordinances, be carried into full effect.
- 5, That the steward and matron shall allot the quantity of provisions for each day's consumption, agreeable to the following bill of fare; shall see them weighed, and take care that the cook, with proper assistance, dress and distribute the same.

Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden stuff.	Broth.
Monday,	Milk-porridge.	Hafty pudding, with butter and treacle sauce.	Mashed potatoes.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden stuff.	Pease soup.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Broth.
Thursday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden stuff.	Broth.
Friday,	Milk-porridge.	Yeast dumplings.	Mashed potatoes.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden stuff.	Broth.

- 6, That the steward shall examine the goodness and price of provisions; shall superintend the weighing, and compare the quantities thereof, and of all other goods whatsoever, with the tradesmen's bills of parcels.
- 7, That the steward and matron shall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept sweet, clean, and decent; that the dining-hall, tables and seats, be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the several wards or dormitories, every morning before, or immediately after breakfast, when the windows thereof shall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and that the strictest cleanliness and decency be observed in every part of the house.
- 8, That the steward take care that Grace be said before and after meat; read, or cause to be read, prayers every morning before breakfast, and every

every evening before supper; that every person in the house, not necessarily engaged elsewhere, be required to attend; and that a list of absentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly court.

- 9, That the steward and matron take care that every person in the house, nurses excepted, do go to bed, and the fires and candles be extinguished, at nine o'clock from the first of May to the first of September, and at eight from the first of September to the first of May.
- 10, That, to avoid infectious distempers, the steward shall not place any person in the wards, without being first carefully examined and washed, and, if thought necessary, new clothed; and in this case the steward shall cause the old cloaths to be well cleaned; and, if there be a probability that such person will be discharged from the house, his or her old cloaths shall be kept, in order to be re-delivered at the time of dismissal, in exchange for the cloaths found by the house.
- 11, That the steward shall regularly and distinctly keep the following accounts, for the constant inspection of the directors, viz.

A book of assignments.

A general order-book.

Minutes of the proceedings at the weekly courts.

A Ledger, No. 1. containing accounts with the debtors and creditors of the house.

A book of receipts and disbursements.

Ditto, abstracted under various heads.

A weekly abstract of the cash account.

A state of the year's account to the 15th of July in each year.

A list of the in-poor, with their ages, time of admittance and discharge, &c. and occasional remarks.

A Ledger, No. 2, containing accounts respecting the manufactory.

A men's cloathing book, with an alphabetical list of the persons to whom cloaths are distributed, columns for the various articles, the time when given, and the value thereof.

A women's ditto.

An account of each piece of flannel or other goods manufactured, the number of yards, prime cost, and value, &c. &c.

- 12, That the steward shall deliver in to each weekly court, a list of all the Poor received into, or discharged from the house, the preceding week.

- 13, That no bill above the sum of £5. be discharged 'till it hath been laid before the weekly court, and an order made by the directors for the payment thereof.
- 14, That the matron do distribute such milk, pearl-barley, rice, or other necessaries, to the young children, and the sick, as the physicians or apothecary shall direct in a book of diet, to be lodged in the hands of the matron for that purpose.
- 15, That the wards or dormitories be supplied with clean sheets, once a month, or oftener, if necessary, and the Poor, with clean linen, once a week.
- 16, That the matron deliver to the laundress an inventory of the articles to be washed, by which inventory the same shall be compared when returned from the washing; and if any loss or deficiency shall happen, she report the same to the next weekly court.
- 17, That the matron shall take care that such girls, as are of proper age, be, by rotation, employed and instructed, as much as may be, in cookery, housewifery, washing, scouring, and such other work as may best qualify them for service.
- 18, That the matron recommend proper nurses to the weekly court, by which they are to be appointed.
- 19, That the nurses cause all the children under their care to have their hands and faces washed, and their hair combed every morning, by the hour appointed for beginning to work.
- 20, That the nurses give immediate information of the death of any person under their care to the steward, who shall cause the corpse to be conveyed in due time to the place appointed for that purpose, and shall provide a coffin and jersey for the funeral; that they also deliver to the steward all the cloaths, money, or goods, belonging to the person deceased, an inventory whereof he shall lay before the next weekly court.
- 21, That the Poor shall breakfast, dine, and sup together in the dining-hall, except such only as are by age or infirmities rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care must be taken in separate apartments.
- 22, That the Poor be called up by ring of bell, and set to such work as their several abilities will permit, from six o'clock in the morning to

fix in the evening, from the first of March to the middle of October; and from seven in the morning till such hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the first of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheless they shall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from three o'clock; Good-Friday; Christmas-day, and the two following days; and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun-weeks, and on Shrewsbury Show-day.

- 23, That, in order to excite the Poor to industry, they shall be rewarded, every Saturday, with a gratuity of one sixth part of the value of their week's work, except in cases of misconduct.
- 24, That a standing committee of three or more directors be appointed for the management of the manufactory, who shall report their proceedings to the weekly court every fortnight; and that, without the orders of two members of that committee, no goods, manufactured or unmanufactured, be bought or sold.
- 25, That a standing committee of three directors be likewise appointed for the purpose of distributing such wearing apparel as any two of them may judge necessary to be given to the Poor.
- 26, That the linen, wearing apparel, and bed-cloaths, be mended under the direction of the matron, by such of the Poor as are capable of so doing.
- 27, That the house barber shall shave the men-poor, at least every week, and cut the children's hair as often as necessary.
- 28, That no person be admitted to see any of the Poor within the house, but by leave of the steward, or, in his absence, of the matron. Nor any of the Poor be allowed to go out, without permission of the steward, who shall limit the time of their return. The steward to lay before the weekly court, a list of those who have had leave of absence during the preceding week.
- 29, That the porter shall carefully keep the doors and gates, and shall not suffer any person to pass in or out without proper permission, nor allow strong or spirituous liquors to be brought in, unless prescribed by the physicians or apothecary; and that he lock the doors and gates, and deliver up the keys to the steward, or, in his absence, to the matron, immediately after the hour of going to bed.

30, That

- 30, That one or more schoolmasters and mistresses be appointed, who shall keep the children in good order, and instruct them in reading and other useful branches; such as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the house, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and such as are so employed, at those hours when they can be best spared from their work.
- 31, That if any officer, nurse, or servant of the house, receive any fee or gratuity from any tradesmen, or from the poor, or their friends, they shall be immediately discharged from their employments; and if any tradesman shall be known to bestow any fee or gratuity on any officer or servant of the house, he shall be deemed incapable of serving the said house in future.
- 32, That an inventory and appraisement of all the fixtures, furniture, working implements, and goods manufactured and unmanufactured, be laid before the weekly court upon the last Monday in July, in each year, by the steward; in which shall be particularly specified such new furniture or implements as have been purchased within the year: and that a clear state of the year's account be then made out by him.
- 33, That as the personal comfort of the Poor, the instruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the economical management of the house, depend much upon a constant and vigilant inspection into its interior concerns, there shall be always two or more directors appointed by the weekly court, as a visiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be succeeded by others in rotation; but that no new director may, from want of experience, be at a loss how to execute the office of visitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be associated with the remaining visitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week ensuing.
- 34, That the visiting committee, daily, or as often as possible, attend the house; see that the Poor, particularly the sick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurses; that all infectious persons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the schoolmasters and mistresses do their duty; that the working Poor be diligent in their respective employments; that the house
- be

be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories kept open in the day time, and the doors of those rooms be locked:—that they compare the flour sent in with the samples; examine the bread, beer, and other provisions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter, in a book kept for that purpose, whatever observations strike them as material.

- 35, That the chaplain of the house read prayers and preach a sermon to the Poor every Sunday afternoon, administer the Sacrament the first Sunday in January, and the first Sunday in July, in each year, catechize the children once a month, visit such of the sick as shall desire it, and perform the other duties of his function.
- 36, That, for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the house, if any person shall profanely curse or swear, or appear to be in liquor, he shall be immediately confined in the stocks, by order of the visiting committee or steward, for any time not exceeding four hours; or if any persons having permission to go out of the house, shall not return within the time allowed, or shall return drunk or disorderly, or shall be otherwise refractory or disobedient to the reasonable orders of the steward or matron; or if they shall pretend sickness, or make any false excuse in order to avoid working; or if they shall wilfully destroy or spoil any materials or implements; or if they shall be guilty of dishonest practices, breach of trust, lewd, indecent, immoral or disorderly behaviour, or of any other mischief or transgression repugnant to the peace and well-being of the house; they shall be admonished, or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the discretion of the visiting committee or steward, and the case be reported to the next weekly court, when the offender, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to suffer such corporal punishment, confinement, task-work, distinction of dress, abatement of diet, or loss of gratuity, as the directors shall judge proper, agreeably to the powers vested in them by the Act.
- 37, That these bye-laws, rules and ordinances, be read once a year at the general meeting, the second Monday in August, after the election of new directors.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Rules to be hung up in the House.

The Poor in this house are required to observe the following Rules :

- 1, THAT they obey the steward and matron in all their reasonable commands.
- 2, That they demean themselves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanliness.
- 3, That they never drink to excess.
- 4, That they be diligent at their work.
- 5, That they work from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, in summer; and from seven in the morning to such hours in the evening as the directors shall appoint, in the winter; except on Saturday afternoons, from three o'clock; and on Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and the two days following, and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun-weeks, and Shrewsbury Show-day, which are to be regarded as holidays.
- 6, That they do not pretend sickness, or other excuses, to avoid their work.
- 7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the best of their abilities; one sixth part of their earnings to be given them every Saturday, by way of gratuity or reward for their diligence, except in cases of misconduct.
- 8, That they regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and prayers before breakfast and supper, every day.
- 9, That they go to breakfast, to dinner, and to supper, in the dining-hall, when summoned by ring of bell.
- 10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner.
- 11, That no strong or spirituous liquors be allowed in the house, except by order of the physicians or apothecary.
- 12, That they do not curse, nor swear, nor lie.
- 13, That they do not steal, sell their provisions or cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of trust.
- 14, That they never go out during working-hours, nor at any other time, without leave.
- 15, That when permitted to go out, they do not stay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever

Whoever shall offend against the above rules, will be punished, either by confinement in the stocks, or in the dungeon, or elsewhere; or by distinction of dress, by abatement of diet, loss of gratuity, or by such corporal or other punishment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly court of directors, according to the powers vested in them by the Act of Parliament.

Rules for the Regulation of the Weekly and Quarterly Courts.

- 1, That a weekly court be held every Monday, between the hours of ten and two, agreeably to the Act; and at every court, whether weekly, quarterly, or special, a chairman be elected by the directors present, who shall preside over, and regulate the proceedings, and who, in case of an equal division, shall have a casting vote.
- 2, That the orders of the last court be first read.
- 3, That if any matter be proposed by a member, and seconded by another, it shall be debated, and, if desired, put to a vote, before any other business be considered.
- 4, That after the business of the day is concluded, the minutes of the proceedings be read over.
- 5, That a table of the days on which the quarterly courts are required by the Act to be held, shall be hung up in the court-room.

The Paupers in the house are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory, in which they are instructed by proper persons, versed in scribbling, carding, and spinning wool. Several weavers are constantly employed. Paupers, who have been shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, &c. are set to work at their different occupations. The boys are instructed in the different work-shops, in which these trades are carried on; the girls are employed in spinning, in making gloves, in the laundry, and other labour that is suited to their sex, their ages, and abilities. The decent and orderly are in a great measure separated from the profligate and debauched, who are kept in distinct working-rooms and dormitories'. The family break-

* The Treasurer, Mr. Wood, (who is the author of a very able account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from which I have extracted the above bye-laws, and several other particulars,) very judiciously recommends the lodging prostitutes, and other abandoned females, in a detached building: I am ignorant, whether this desirable alteration has yet taken place.

fast, dine, and sup together, in a hall 120 feet by 20. Prayers are read twice a day by a chaplain, who is allowed a regular salary. The apothecary, who attends the house, and out-poor, is paid £ 70. a year: at first there was an annual contract with him; but this was objected to, as furnishing him with a strong temptation to supply the Poor with bad drugs. Adjoining to the house are two ranges of buildings, one of which contains apartments to which the Poor are sent, upon their admission, to be stripped and washed; women and men, with infectious disorders, are likewise placed there, in separate rooms, till cured. One room is appropriated to fevers. There is likewise an apartment, to which the dead are conveyed, to remain till interment. The other building is the infirmary, in which the sick and infirm are lodged, in separate wards, according to their sex, under the care of proper nurses. In surgical cases, the patients are, generally, sent to the county infirmary, to which the directors annually subscribe.

There is a grazing farm of 50 acres belonging to the house, at which 20 cows are kept. The butter, except what little is used by the sick, is sold, and produces annually about £ 70. It is very difficult to discover from the printed accounts of the house, whether this farm is a profitable concern, as the amount and value of the articles furnished from it, for the use of the house, are not set down. I observe, that in the year ending in July 1794, the receipts for cattle, pigs, and butter, (I suppose from the farm,) amounted to £ 397. 19s.; and the disbursements for cattle, pigs, fodder, and farming expences, (exclusive of rent, taxes, and repairs,) to £ 398. 3s. 3½d.

There is an open contract for the flour used in the house, once a quarter. A baker and brewer are constantly employed in the house.

Prior to the opening of the house, the expences of maintaining the Poor were £ 4605. 3s. 1½d, for one year⁴. The Poor's Rates were immediately reduced

This sum was paid by the six parishes in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.
St. Alkmond	329	8	9
St. Chad	2190	4	8
Holy Crofs	374	0	7½
St. Julian	453	4	6½
St. Mary	872	12	9
Meol Brace	185	1	9½
	£ 4605	3	1½

reduced to £3992. 12s. at which sum they have continued ever since. This sum, together with other receipts, arising from the profits of the farm, compositions for bastardy, and the sale of manufactured goods, has been hitherto sufficient to defray all the expenses of the house; but it is expected, that a rise will soon become necessary. Their amount, during each of the last nine years, may be seen in the following table :

			£.	s.	d.
1787	-	-	5423	1	1
1788	-	-	5296	8	3
1789	-	-	5855	1	8
1790	-	-	4453	8	2
1791	-	-	4804	11	7
1792	-	-	5119	18	3½
1793	-	-	4769	18	1
1794	-	-	4822	15	2
1795	-	-	5641	6	3

The Poor's Rate is now 2s. in the pound, on the rack rent.

The following account of receipts and disbursements for one year, is copied from the only one that the Governors have ever published. They mean to print one every eight years.

Stated

* The following amount of Expenses for the Poor, in 1776, and of Assessments in 1783 and 1784, were extracted from the Returns made to Parliament

	Net Expenses for the Poor in 1776				Money raised by Assess- ment in 1783				Money raised by Assess- ment in 1784		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St Aikmond	261	8	0	-	495	5	0	-	462	23	0
St Chad	1245	15	6	-	1740	16	6	-	2507	14	10
Holy Crofs	286	0	0	-	320	18	0	-	478	3	9
St Julian	338	3	4	-	Omitted.			-	525	16	6
St Mary	433	18	8	-	625	0	0	-	778	19	3
Meol Brace	75	2	2	-	201	16	0	-	277	2	8
Total -	£2640	7	8		£3583	10	6		£4930	10	0

Stated Account of the Debts and Credits of the House of Industry, for the six united Parishes of Shrewsbury, and the Liberties thereof, for one year, ending 20th July 1794.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For cattle, pigs, and butter	—	—	—	397	19	0
Rent of boat	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sundry articles sold to hired weavers	—	—	—	16	1	4
Support of bastard children	—	—	—	142	17	6
Rents and other payments, being the property of Poor relieved	—	—	—	58	7	1½
Two years' annuity of widow Baugh's bequest to the Poor	—	—	—	16	5	5
Work done in the house, by shoemakers, tailors, &c.	—	—	—	25	9	2½
Manufactured goods sold	—	—	—	836	19	4
Tallow sold	—	—	—	14	0	8
From an Amicable Society of women on security	—	—	—	70	0	0
From the united parishes	—	—	—	2992	12	0
Balance due to the Treasurer	—	—	—	232	3	7
				<hr/>		
Due for goods sold, £ 361. 11s. 9d. rent, £ 4.	£ 365	11	9	4822	15	2

STOCK IN THE HOUSE.

Butcher's meat, small beer, oatmeal and pease	14	10	10
Salt	6	5	0
Soap	8	4	6
Pearl and other ashes for washing	5	4	0
Candles	0	12	0
Flour	40	0	0
Bran	1	16	0
Cheese	72	6	0
Coals and oven fuel	60	0	0
Wool, yarn, flannels, cloth and oil	800	7	10
Hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, &c.	108	11	0
Cloathing, shoes, &c. made up	106	8	0
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming stock	287	6	0
Jersey, brooms, brushes, &c.	3	12	0
	<hr/>		
	1880	7	11
	<hr/>		
	£ 6703	3	1

PAYMENTS,

	£.	s.	d.
to the Treasurer, a balance due 20th			
July 1793	117	4	3
Butcher's meat	525	6	7
Garden-stuff	125	4	6
Flour	798	4	5
Pease	14	8	0
Oatmeal	30	17	6
Salt	35	3	3
Malt, sugar, hops, &c. for brewing	253	4	6
Groceries, candles, and lamp oil	49	13	2
Soap, ashes, and materials for washing	16	6	5½
Coals, and oven fuel	185	6	8
Furniture, brooms, brushes, &c.	41	19	9½
Raw materials for cloathing, leather for shoes, breeches, &c.	283	11	9
Wool, oil, and fize	370	3	5
Repairs of machines, wheels, and cards	13	14	2½
Stationary, printing and advertizing	4	3	2
Insurance from fire	3	16	2
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming expences	398	3	3½
Lewns, taxes, and tithes	18	0	4
Repairs and alterations	113	17	6
Rent of Kingsland	25	0	0
Premiums with children apprentice	9	0	0
Wages to hired weavers	165	8	7
Dyeing, dressing, and scouring cloaths and flannels	113	13	10
Funerals, and expences attending sick	32	16	4
Subscription to Salop Infirmary	5	5	0
Nurses pay, and occasional relief	298	1	6
Salary to apothecary	70	0	0
Chaplain, matron, secretary, and steward	105	5	0
Wages to porter, brewer, baker, and barber	37	14	0
Benevolences to Paupers discharged from the house, and other rewards	10	5	4
Stamps, postage, &c.	2	13	5
Expences of taking vagrants	3	13	6
Gratuities to Poor employed as servants, labourers, nurses, &c.	78	2	0
Carried over	£ 4355	7	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	4355	7	5			
Ditto, to shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, &c.	27	2	11			
Ditto, to those employed in the manufactory	149	14	10			
Distributed to the Poor in part of widow						
Baugh's annuity and interest of arrears	13	4	0			
Interest of money borrowed — —	277	6	0			
				4822	15	2
Balance, being the amount of stock and book						
debts — — — —				1880	7	11
				£ 6703	3	1

*Abstract of the Debts and Credits of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from
20th July 1784, to 20th July 1794.*

DR.

	£.	s.	d.
To principal debt, being money borrowed — —	6346	10	0
Four months interest due thereon to July 20th 1794 —	104	12	0
Due to sundry persons in account — —	439	2	5
Ditto to Treasurer's balance of his year's account as above	232	3	7
Total balance in favour of the house — —	2475	16	3
	£ 9598	4	3

CR.

	£.	s.	d.
By purchase of house and premises — —	5500	0	0
Solicitor's bill, and expences of Act of Parliament —	391	2	5
Several additional buildings, work-shops and improvements — — — —	770	13	11
Present value of furniture, fixtures, &c. — —	720	0	0
Ditto, machines, wheels, cards, looms, &c. — —	336	0	0
Ditto, stock in house, and book debts — —	1880	7	11
	£ 9598	4	3

The

The number of Paupers in the house at present is 389: they consist of persons of various descriptions and ages. As the directors do not grant out-pensions, the number of young and stout is, as might be expected, very considerable. This circumstance easily explains the greatness of the earnings.

The present expence of maintaining the Poor in the house, in meat and drink alone, is estimated at 22d. or 23d. a week, for each person. The cost of cloathing for each Pauper, admitted into the house, is as follows:

A man's suit, consisting of coat, waistcoat, leather breeches, shoes, 2 shirts, and 2 pair of stockings, costs	£.	s.	d.
	-	-	1 16 0
A boy's ditto	-	-	0 18 0
A woman's dress, consisting of a bed-gown, 2 petticoats, linsley apron, shoes, 2 shifts, 2 pair of stockings, and a handkerchief, costs	-	-	1 7 0
A girl's ditto	-	-	0 18 0

The men's and boys' coats and waistcoats are made of woollen cloth, that is manufactured in the house, and is estimated to cost 1s. 6d. a yard.

The women's cloaths are manufactured in the house, at 1s. 6d. a yard, except the flannel petticoats, which cost about 10d. a yard.

The following account of the number admitted into the house, during the three first years of the institution, was obligingly communicated by the governor and the treasurer.

From January 1784 to October 1787.

Admitted and born in the House.

Born in the house	-	-	60
Admitted under 2 years of age	-	-	52
From 2 to 15 years	-	-	350
From 15 to 30	-	-	116
From 30 to 50	-	-	68
From 50 to 70	-	-	226
From 70 to 90	-	-	69
From 90 to 100	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			951
			<hr/>

PAROCHIAL REPORTS

Discharged.

Under 2 years, sent out to nurse	-	-	-	42
Bound apprentices	-	-	-	61
Sent to service, or to their respective parishes	-	-	-	78
Discharged, to get their own living, and at their own request	-	-	-	315
			Total	496

Died.

Under 2 years old	-	-	22
From 2 to 15	-	-	16
15 to 30	-	-	15
30 to 50	-	-	18
50 to 70	-	-	27
70 to 90	-	-	35
90 to 100	-	-	4
		Total	137

In the year 1788, considerable subscriptions were raised for the necessitous Poor, by which 920 families, and 328 single persons, were relieved. Last year, 1036 families, and 217 persons, were relieved in a similar manner. Three liberal subscriptions were likewise opened, last spring, for the succour of the industrious Poor, who had suffered by an extraordinary inundation of the river; and it appears, from an account published in March, by the treasurer, Mr. Wood, that 403 families, and 40 single persons, comprising 1603 persons, had been supplied three several times with coal, and with bread gratis, during the flood, to the amount of £121. 28. ; and that £698. worth of bread had, during the months of January and February, been sold to the Poor at less than half the market price, amounting altogether to 1716 eighteen-penny loaves; 6348 twelve-penny loaves; and 1128 sixpenny loaves. The whole of the contributions for this purpose amounted to £483. 16s. 6d.

Since the above period, the high price of provisions has produced another very liberal and seasonable contribution for the relief of the Poor: which,

which, (it appears from a printed statement of the committee,) was distributed in the following manner :

Parochial committees having made out lists of the Poor, from personal enquiry and inspection, tickets were issued, which entitled them to purchase flour weekly, at 2d. the pound, in quantities proportioned to the number each family consisted of; and as the object of the subscribers was to induce a moderate and frugal use of that prime necessity, the relief was extended also to other articles. The same number of tickets was emitted, allowing them 1d. per pound in the purchase of the like proportions of butcher's meat; and premiums were given for bringing early potatoes to the Shrewsbury market.

By dividing the town into three districts, allotting different days for the sale of flour to each, and adopting other salutary precautions, that loss of time, those tumults, and other inconveniencies, which had formerly been experienced in these general sales, were almost entirely prevented.

The number of Poor thus relieved, consisted of 1365 families, and 283 single persons, amounting in the whole to 5503 individuals.

The quantity of corn purchased, ground into flour, and thus disposed of, was 1260 bushels; the average produce of flour from which was 62 pounds per bushel. 10,991 pounds of flour were sold to the Poor each week, together with the like quantity of butcher's meat; so that the Poor of Shrewsbury, at this critical period, were enabled, to purchase, weekly, 21,982 pounds weight of the chief necessities of life, at a very reduced and reasonable price. The premiums allowed for bringing potatoes to market¹, had also a most happy effect, by increasing the quantity, and very considerably reducing the price of that most invaluable root. This relief was continued for seven weeks, from the latter end of July, to about the middle of September, when, the markets falling, the balance in

¹ These premiums were as follows:

If the potatoes were brought 20 miles,	-	-	9d. per strike.
If brought 15 miles,	-	-	6d. per strike.
If brought 10 miles,	-	-	4½d. per strike.
If brought 5 miles,	-	-	3d. per strike.

ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	711	4	10	Paid for corn, grinding, and expence			
For flour and bran	687	13	7	of sales	-	1006	3 5
				Butcher's meat-tickets	-	222	12 6
				Premiums for potatoes, stationary and			
				advertising.	-	33	16 3
				Loss by light gold	-	1	0 0
				By bad silver and copper	-	1	2 0
				Balance reserved	-	134	5 3
	£1398	17	3			£1398	17 5

There are 116 inns and ale-houses in the 6 united parishes, and 14 Friendly Societies for men, and 8 for women: the number of members in each is from 70 to 150: they have all, except one, had their rules confirmed at the quarter sessions.

The prices of provisions in Shrewsbury are: beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 5d.; pork, 5½d.; bacon, from 8d. to 9d.; butter, from 11d. to 1s.; new milk, ½d. the pint; skim-milk, ½d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. the bushel, (about 90 lb.); wheat, 12s. the bushel; barley, 6s.; oats, 3s. 8d.: coals are 13s. the ton.

The wages of labourers are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. a day in winter, and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in summer, without diet. In harvest, they receive 1s. 6d. a day, and board; and sometimes 1s. 8d. a day, and board.

The rent of land near the town is from £2. to £4. an acre: at 8 or 10 miles distance, from £1. to £2. an acre. The average is about £1. 5s. or £1. 8s. in large farms. Tithes are compounded for, at 5s. an acre for meadow; and 3s. in the pound, for grazing ground.

There are, in Shrewsbury, one congregation of Quakers, one of Roman Catholics, one of Presbyterians, one of Anabaptists, one of Calvinists, and two of Methodists.

The woollen manufacture, here, is rather on the decline.

15 parishes near Montgomery have lately been incorporated, in order to erect a house of industry, on which £12,000. have already been expended: £5000. more are wanted. The house was opened last March, and contains, at present, about 600 Paupers. Their regulations are very

similar to the Shrewsbury bye-laws; but many persons think the house will not succeed, as it is at a great distance from any market, and the expence already incurred must operate as a very heavy burthen on the united parishes.

Another house of industry, upon a less extensive plan, has lately been opened, about 5 miles from Shrewsbury; but, as yet, no opinion can fairly be formed on the probability of it's succeeding.

November, 1795.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROM E.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From an enumeration taken in 1785, it was found to contain 1684 houses, and 8105 persons; it is supposed that the number had increased before the present war; above 800 men, from this place, have entered his Majesty's service. Among the inhabitants, are 220 weavers; 146 sheermen; 141 scribblers; 230 labourers; 55 farmers; 47 clothiers; 39 attornies, clergymen, and other gentlemen; and 183 widows. There are, here, 1 Quaker, 1 of Mr. Wesley's, 1 of Lady Huntingdon's, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Anabaptist congregations. The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound; mutton, ditto; veal, 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 13d. the gallon, or quartern loaf; potatoes, 7d. the peck; coals are 1s. the cwt., cheese, from 5d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb. Sheermen earn from 15s. to 20s. a week; scribblers, about 12s.; and weavers, about 20s. a week. Women and children are employed in the manufactories, either in picking wool, in burling or dressing cloth, and attending the machines, &c. Women have 8d. a day at present; children of 7 or 8 years of age, earn 2s. 6d. a week, for attending the machines: common labourers receive from 16d. to 18d. the day; but when

work is done by the piece, which is usually the case here, they can earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. The manufactures of this place are, cloths of the following denominations; superfine, of Spanish wool; super, and best super, of English wool; and kerseymeres. The present war has taken off a number of hands; but has not lessened the demand for cloths, except in the instance of kerseymeres, which were chiefly sent to France: that branch of manufacture is now almost ruined: last year, there was a great demand for broad cloths. To the introduction of machines, a few years ago, some persons ascribe the great increase of the Poor's Rates here; by others, it is imputed to the great number of soldiers and militia-men's families, who are chargeable at present. This town is very ancient, and has been the seat of the woollen manufacture for several centuries; yet, the external appearance of the town does not indicate that wealth which is usually attendant on commerce: the houses are very different from the elegant dwellings that are to be found in the Yorkshire manufacturing towns, or their neighbourhood; the streets are narrow, unpaved, and dirty. In this town there are 36 ale-houses; which, a gentleman of credibility supposes, dispose of about 6700 hogsheads of strong beer annually.

Grass land, near the town, lets for £3. an acre; at a distance, from 20s. to 40s. the acre: arable farms let from 14s. to 18s. an acre. Tithes are taken by composition.

The Poor are chiefly maintained at home, where it is thought they can be relieved at a less expence to the parish, than if they were all sent to the work-house. 120 persons, however, consisting, mostly, of old people and children, are now in the work-house. The food used in the work-house is chiefly bread, cheese, and beer, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when beef, veal, or pork, and vegetables, are allowed for dinners; breakfast is generally a composition of milk, onions, and broth. About £75. a week are paid to militia-men's families and other out-poor, amounting altogether to about 800 families.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a cooper's family, consisting of the father and mother, (who are each about 50 years old,) a daughter, 18; a son, 16; another, 13; a girl, 11; and a boy 7 years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The father, at his trade of cooper, earns about 2s. a day	3	1	4
The wife earns nothing: the eldest girl dresses cloth, and earns 8d. a day	1	0	4
The oldest boy is a cooper, and earns about 9d. a day	1	1	4
The two youngest children work a little in the manufactory, and earn about 1s. 6d. a week	3	1	8
The father employs a journeyman, by whom he gains about 2s. 6d. a week: the journeyman does not board with the master	6	1	4
Total earnings	£6	3	14

The boy of 13 years of age earns nothing, being chiefly employed in fetching and carrying tubs, &c. to, and from, customers.

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The cooper says, his family expend at present 2s. 6d. a day in bread only, which, at the present price, would amount annually to	4	5	10
Butter, 2 lb. a week, at 11d. a pound; and cheese, about 2s. a week	9	1	9
Butcher's meat, about 3s. a week; tea, 6d. a week; sugar, 1½ lb. at 10d. a week	1	2	7
8 bushels of malt, at 7s. the bushel; hops, 6s.	3	2	0
Potatoes, 1½ peck a week, at 7d.; milk, about 4d. a week	3	1	4
House-rent	7	7	0
Coals cost him £2. 4s.: he burns a great quantity of chips of wood, which cost him nothing	2	4	0
Soap and candles, about	2	1	2
Cloathing for the family is estimated at	1	4	0
Total expences	£10	2	8

It is evident this man must have been much mistaken in his calculations, as he says his expences have, hitherto, not exceeded his income. In the article of bread, he says, he is pretty accurate, and rather *below* than *above* the mark: with regard to the other particulars, he does not pretend to speak with certainty; but his account clearly proves, that there is a great want of economy in his family. Each person consumes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of bread a day. The man lays by nothing; but as he is not in debt, it is probable his earnings are under-rated.

The sum of £ 237. 2s. 6d. were subscribed, during the late severe season, for the relief of the Poor, and was applied towards enabling them to purchase bread at a reduced price.

	£.	s.	d.
The expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to	1755	3	11
Money raised by assessment in 1783	-	-	2466 16 0
Ditto in 1784	-	-	2474 0 10
Ditto in 1785	-	-	2444 8 10 ⁶

The following information, respecting the last three years, was readily communicated by the standing Overseer.

		Total Assessments.			Total Expenditure			Rates uncollected			No of Rates,		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Poor's Rates	1793	1971	13	6	1968	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	2	9	74	at	27 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.
	1794	2631	14	0	2936	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	16	10	96	do.	do. do.
	1795	3125	14	9	3286	18	4	89	5	1	114	do.	do. do.

120 Rates have been already granted for this year, and, it is supposed, will serve till next Easter. The Rates are collected by a very old assessment; but it is difficult to ascertain what they are in the pound on the net rental. A very intelligent person conjectures, that each Rate is collected at about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on houses, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on land, according to the present rent.

October, 1798.

From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

MINEHEAD.

THIS parish is about 3 miles in length, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth: it contains about 1220 inhabitants; all of the established church, except about a dozen Quakers; and consisting of weavers of coarse cloth, wool-combers, tradesmen, and agriculturists; labourers' wives are mostly employed in spinning worsted and yarn: 110 houses pay the window-tax; and about 170 are exempted. There are 11 ale houses, and one inn, in Minehead. The prices of provisions are: mutton and beef, 4d. a lb.; pork, 5½d.; and butter, 10d. the pound. Common labourers receive from 6s. to 7s. a week, with two or three pints of ale, or cyder, a day. Here is one Friendly Society, consisting of about 90 members: they have had their rules confirmed; and have about £300. in the public funds; no member is admitted unless he can earn more than 7s. a week.

The rent of land is from £1. to £3. an acre. Farms are mostly small; but, of late, farmers in this neighbourhood have been detrious of extending their farms: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, and turnips, a few pease, beans, and potatoes. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but mostly compounded for. The land-tax is about 1s. 10d. in the pound. There is a large common in this parish, on which a great number of sheep are kept: a few acres have been inclosed at different times; and now produce good crops of various sorts of grain.

The Poor are maintained in a work-house, for which a rent of £6. 5s. is paid by the parish, who likewise pay one guinea a year for the use of a large garden adjoining: a governor, appointed by the parishioners, has a salary of 5 guineas a year; a doctor, who attends the Poor, receives 6 guineas a year.

Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Half a pound of bread, and a pint of small-beer, to each person.	Beef, or mutton.	Bread, and small beer.
Monday,	Bread.	Fried greens and potatoes, with bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Oatmeal and water boiled, and meat.	Bread and cheese.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Bread and cheese.

A Table

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

Years	Baptisms			Burials			Mar	No. of Rates collected for the Poor	Net sums expended on the Poor											
	Ma	Fem	Tot	Ma	Fem	Tot														
1670	41	37	78	29	22	51	14													
1685	33	24	57	39	24	63	7													
1690	41	26	67	28	21	49	13													
1691	36	21	57	40	35	75	6													
1692	30	17	47	21	0	21	9													
1693	29	28	56	20	24	44	10													
1694	18	16	34	22	33	55	3													
1695	20	27	47	22	26	48	11													
1696	15	25	40	15	10	25	1734	1	1	2	8	1734	2	115	12	10	Gained by the Labour of the Poor in the Work-house			
1697	20	15	35	25	40	65	1735	1	1	2	11	1735	2	109	10	3				
1698	23	32	55	16	19	35	1	36	2	2	4	11	1736	2	218	9		2		
1699	32	26	58	17	20	37	1737	4	3	7	18	1737	12	95	8	2				
1700	32	31	63	20	27	47	1738	2	4	6	26	1738	12	102	16	3				
1701	20	18	38	19	18	37	1739	2	8	4	8	1739	12	108	9	7				
1740	17	24	41	19	20	39	—	4	4	8	14	—	21	148	8	5				
1760	19	15	34	12	22	34	—	3	6	9	18	—	3	178	6	1		16	17	7
1775	18	18	36	25	31	56	—	1	2	3	5	—	5	315	0	0		15	19	9
1776	11	11	22	14	18	32	—	3	1	4	8	—	4	269	0	0		13	4	0
1777	9	12	21	16	15	31	—	4	1	5	5	—	6	210	0	0	14	3	4	
1778	13	13	26	8	17	25	—	2	6	8	1	—	6	365	0	0	9	10	0	
1779	20	18	38	7	16	23	—	2	2	4	10	—	5	225	18	0	9	11	11	
1800	15	16	31	7	6	13	—	—	—	4	13	—	6	285	0	0	8	16	0	
1781	14	10	24	13	15	28	—	—	—	8	9	—	5	247	0	0	8	8	10	
1782	15	13	28	12	15	27	—	8	4	12	7	—	7	301	0	0	5	7	10	
1803	12	10	22	13	16	29	—	3	4	7	8	—	5	323	0	0	8	2	6	
1784	14	13	27	15	11	26	—	3	12	4	10	—	5	303	0	0	16	7	4	
1785	12	15	27	14	10	24	—	1	6	7	11	—	5	315	0	0	12	18	11	
1786	8	13	21	6	16	22	—	—	—	6	12	—	5	314	0	0	12	15	8	
1807	15	15	30	5	9	14	—	2	—	2	11	—	6	324	0	0	15	0	0	
1788	19	15	34	10	11	21	—	3	3	6	12	—	6	337	0	0	15	14	8	
1789	13	16	29	9	17	26	—	3	—	3	3	—	6	320	0	0	9	1	0	
1790	24	13	37	10	14	24	—	6	5	11	9	—	6	355	10	0	19	19	3	
1791	12	16	28	10	16	26	—	—	—	8	6	—	6	330	17	0	15	7	0	
1792	17	18	35	11	15	26	—	—	—	3	5	—	6	348	14	0	20	12	11	
1803	23	22	45	7	10	17	—	—	—	6	7	—	6	359	6	0	16	5	6	
1804	8	9	17	4	6	10	—	—	—	3	8	—	6	353	4	0	14	10	2	
1805	7	12	19	8	12	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	not finished this year.			

No Poor's book could be found prior to 1734, at which period, it appears, the parish rented a poor-house at £6. 5s. a year; but no salary is mentioned for the governor before 1738, when he was allowed £10. a year: nothing occurs in the books relative to the labour of the Poor, anterior to 1760. When the Rate was first made, (60 years ago,) it was laid at 4d. in the pound on houses, and 6d. in the pound on land; and then amounted to £63. 3s.; since which time it has decreased, in consequence

sequence of many houses falling into decay, and the late two fires, which have altogether reduced it to 53. 1s. It is thought that the Rate cannot be now more than 3d. in the pound on the net rental, as lands are very much improved in this county.

In the parish register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in August 1698, after the names of many persons, there follows a declaration, that they were Paupers: this mode was observed till the end of the year; but was afterwards discontinued.

There are generally about 30 Paupers in the work-house: 20 out-pensioners are partly maintained by their friends, and receive a parish allowance of from 6d. to 2s. a week, each: very few receive 2s. which is the highest weekly sum allowed to an out-pensioner. A labourer, who works constantly with a farmer, for 6s. a week, is generally allowed wheat for his family, at 1s. a bushel lower than the market price: and at this time, few farmers charge their labourers more than 6s. or 7s. the bushel, for which other persons pay 10s. 6d. or 11s.

Before the year 1760, much live cattle was imported at this place, from Ireland: about that period, the importation was stopped, by order of Government; and many cattle, which were imported afterwards, were seized, and sold, according to Act of Parliament, for the use of the Poor; but as the amount of the money was very considerable, and the number of the Poor, then wanting relief, very trifling, a surplus remained, with which an estate, in the parish of St. Mary Ottery, in the county of Devon, was purchased, for the use of the Poor: it now produces £ 20. a year, which are annually distributed among the most necessitous, under the name of cow-money.

December, 1795.

W A L C O T.

THE Poor of the parish of Walcot, in the city of Bath, are partly farmed in a work-house, and partly supported by the parish at home: 101 are, at present, in the work-house. The contractor receives 2s. 6d. a week, for each person; besides an annual allowance of £ 40. In con-