

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Monday, 4th Day of January, 1796.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals	Discharged	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
In the house on Monday	67	217	75	45	445	Abandoned	1	11	1	2
left	5	11	1	3	20	Died		1		2
Admitted since						Apprenticed			2	
Born in the house					2	To nurse				
Patients in the sick house	31	50	3	2	86	Total	1	13	4	4
	103	318	77	55	553					
Subtract	1	13	3	4	21					
Totals in the house this day	102	305	74	51	532					
Children at nurse in the country					105					
Out-poor relieved					2687					
Ditto, ditto, with cloathing					2					

Monday, 6th Day of June, 1796.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals	Discharged	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
In the house on Monday	64	173	56	48	341	Abandoned	2	3	2	1
left	8	6	1	2	17	Died	2			
Admitted since						Apprenticed				
Born in the house					1	To nurse				
Patients in the sick house	20	40	3		63	Total	4	3	2	1
	92	219	60	51	422					
Subtract	4	3	2	1	10					
Totals in the house this day	88	216	58	50	412					
Children at nurse in the country					290					
Out-poor relieved					2593					
Ditto, ditto, with cloathing					12					

The following table shews the births and mortality in the work-house, during the last six years :

Years.	Ar. No of Persons in the Work-house	Births.		Total.	Deaths.				Total.
		Boys	Girls.		Men	Women.	Boys	Girls.	
1791	350	24	20	44	58	51	12	7	128
1792	400	25	18	43	62	55	12	7	136
1793	470	20	15	35	28	39	14	12	93
1794	640	43	20	63	41	57	40	24	162
1795	500	25	36	61	28	57	18	18	121
1796 to Sept. 2d.	464	25	16	41	27	39	8	8	82

The

The annexed tables of births and burials, and of parochial disbursements, are extracted from Mr. Hutton's History of Birmingham¹:

Table of Births and Burials.

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Years.	Births	Burials
1555	37	27	1668	113	102
1560	—	37	1681	251 ²	139
1571	48	26	1690	127	150
1580	37	25	1700	172	171
1590	52	47	1719	334	270
1600	62	32 [*]	1720	423	355
1610	70	45	1730	449	415
1623	81	66	1740	520	573
1628	100	96	1750	860	1020
1653	—	47	1760	984	1143
1660	—	75	1770	1329	899
1665	—	109	1780	1636	1340
1666	144	121	1785	2034	2506
1667	149	140	1791	2310	3280

The author says the following account of disbursements for the Poor was collected from undoubted evidence: it is, in a great measure, confirmed by an abridged account of receipts and disbursements, lately published, which I shall subjoin.

Table of Disbursements for the Poor in Birmingham.

Year.	Disbursed.			Year.	Disbursed		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1676	328	17	7	1684	451	0	5½
1677	347	9	10½	1685	324	2	8
1678	398	8	0½	1686	338	12	11
1679	omitted.			1687	343	15	6
1680	342	11	2½	1688	308	17	9½
1681	363	15	7	1689	395	14	11
1682	337	2	8½	1690	396	15	2½
1683	410	12	1	1691	354	1	5½

¹ P. 363. and p. 308.

² Qu. if not an error for 151?

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Year.	Disbursed.			Year.	Disbursed		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1692	360	0	4½	1750	1167	16	6
1693	376	12	3½	1751	1352	0	8½
1694	423	12	1½	1752	1355	6	4
1695	454	2	1½	1756	3255	18	3½
1696	385	8	11½	1757	3402	7	2½
1697	446	11	5	1758	3306	12	5
1698	505	0	2½	1759	2708	9	5½
1699	592	11	2	1760	3221	18	7
1700	661	7	4½	1761	2935	4	1½
1701	487	13	0	1762	3078	18	2½
1702	413	14	0½	1763	3330	13	11½
1703	476	13	10	1764	3963	11	0½
1704	555	11	11½	1765	3884	18	9
1705	510	0	10	1766	4716	2	10½
1706	519	3	6	1767	4940	2	2
1707	609	0	4½	1768	4798	2	5
1708	649	15	9	1769	5082	0	9
1709	744	17	0½	1770	5125	13	2½
1710	960	8	8½	1771	6132	5	10
1711	1055	2	10	1772	6139	6	5½
1712	734	0	11	1773	5584	18	8½
1713	674	7	6	1774	6115	17	11
1714	722	15	6½	1775	6509	10	10
1715	718	2	1	1776	5203	4	9½
1716	788	3	2½	1777	6012	5	5
1717	764	0	6½	1778	6866	10	8½
1718	751	2	4	1779	8081	19	7½
1719	1094	10	7	1780	9910	4	11½
1720	950	14	0	1781	11605	19	9
1721	1204	6	6½	1782	10943	10	3
1722	939	18	0½	1783	13744	5	5½
1739	678	8	5	1784	13103	2	5½
1740	938	0	6	1785	11569	11	5½
1742	888	1	1½	1786	11860	17	2½
1743	799	6	1	1787	11132	16	9½
1744	851	12	5½	1788	11823	17	8½
1745	746	2	7	1789	14714	8	7
1746	1003	14	9½	1790	16035	15	11½
1747	1071	7	3	1791	16010	13	5½
1748	1175	8	7½	1792	12945	0	6½
1749	1132	11	7½				

RECEIPTS.

PAYMENTS

[illegible]

The sum of £1000. was paid to the Guardians, for the internal management of the House, an account of which expenditure they intend soon to lay before the Town, with a report of the present state of the house.

N. B. The left levy was granted only a few days before the Overleaves went out of office, which accounts for so large a balance being carried to the new account.

A more minute statement of the items of the accounts of the three years ending at Easter 1789, was published, together with a complete list of the out-poor in the year 1790: the particulars of the accounts for the last seven years, were prefixed to a list of the out-poor, published about 2 months ago. The statements are as follow:

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1786 to Easter 1787.

OVERSEERS	Dr.	£.	s.	d.	By	£.	s.	d.
To cash from old overseers, 1786	-	128	18	11	By houses void	-	298	14 3
To 3 double levies, amounting to	£. 102	43	18	0	Deficiencies in collecting	-	417	11 0
To additional assessments	-	223	2	3	Mr. Rock overpaid in collection	-	1	2 10
To summonses	-	0	17	2	Mr. Samuel Capper, ditto	-	11	10 0
					Mr. William Anderton, ditto	-	0	3 4
To machine money	46	15	2					
To orders of balladry	194	13	2		Payments to weekly out-poor	-	59	11 3 5
To composition ditto	344	18	0		Persons leaving the house	-	22	5 0
Certificate cases, &c., repaid by other parishes	375	3	10	1				
To out-work money	173	14	0		House expenses for sundry small articles	-	21	7 2
To spinning and carding	0	12	2		Oat-meal	-	28	0 6
To pension money	9	2	6		Salt	-	28	8 6
To manure	2	1	0		Butcher's meat and bacon	-	385	2 2
					Flour, yeast, and baking	-	590	15 9
To commissioners of lamps, &c. for public office	19	0	9		Cheese	-	254	8 5
To Lenche's trust	6	0	0		Malt and hops	-	220	3 1
To two calves	4	2	0		Soap, candles, and grocery	-	203	9 5
To cash from Mr. Jonathan Taylor, late overseer, recovered by distress	3	4	2		Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs	-	89	15 11
Received for stamps	0	1	4		Coals	-	162	8 2
					Garden-stuff	-	16	13 9
					Raisin wine for sick	-	20	4 0
					Mercery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving	-	572	8 2
					Shoes and leather	-	241	2 8
					Surgeons, 7s. 6d., drugs, 17s. 12s. 11d.	-	225	18 5
					Coffins and burials	-	131	6 1
					Lunatics	-	224	13 6
					Apprentices fees	-	76	13 0
					Midwifery	-	28	1 4
					Stationary	-	81	0 10
					Postages, removals, and litigations	-	269	15 7
					Judices' clerks	-	76	2 0
					House furniture and repairs	-	80	15 9
					Lighting lamps	-	4	8 0
					Lois in light gold and base silver	-	42	13 10
					Sam. Craddock, governor's salary, 6 months	-	26	5 0
					Ditto arrears, for 17 bye-bills, underpaid	-	14	0 0
					Sarah Craddock, governess, 4 months	-	6	13 4
					John Spurrier, governor, 6 months	-	26	5 0
					Eliz. Spurrier, governess, 6 months	-	10	0 0
					Mary Wilks, nurse, and cuts out cloaths, a year's salary	-	25	4 0
					Thos. Harrison, vestry-clerk, year's salary	-	52	10 0
					Ditto Chaplain	-	4	0 0
					John Hudst, assistant, a year's salary	-	24	0 0
					Thomas Spurrier, ditto, 6 months ditto	-	10	10 0
					Richard Gardner, ditto, 6 months ditto	-	10	10 0
					Wm. Sullist, joining-master, year's ditto	-	30	12 0
					Mary Foley, house-maid, 2 months ditto	-	1	0 0
					Mary Ellis ditto, 8 ditto	-	4	0 0
					Charles Pyc, for surveying the town	-	4	0 0
					Gratuities to Paupers employed in the house	-	47	17 3
					Constables, 51s. 10s. 10d.: county-rate, 88l. 9s. 4d.: militia, 152l. 5s. 0d.: and rent of public office, 38l. 1s. 6d.	-	794	6 8
					Overseer's journey to Colehill	-	1	10 0
					Balance in hand	-	819	8 3

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1787, to Easter 1788.

OVERSEERS

Ds.

Cs.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash from old overseers, 1787	619	8	3½
To nine double levies, amounting to	£11347	14	3
To additional assessments	525	15	4
To summonses	0	5	0
<hr/>	11873	14	7
To machine money	53	8	4
To orders of ballardy	169	10	8
To composition ditto	331	3	0
To certificate sales, &c. repaid by other parishes	246	6	4
To out-work money	245	16	9½
To spinning and carding	7	9	10
To pension money	6	3	5
To manure	0	17	0
To stamps	0	1	0
To received for bread purchased by Paupers	36	10	3
<hr/>	1006	6	7½

	£.	s.	d.
By houses sold	£255	0	9
Deficiencies in collecting	526	7	3
Mr. Wilson, overpaid in collection	6	0	8
Mrs. James Timmins, ditto	1	0	0
<hr/>	788	8	8
Payments to weekly out-poor	5846	14	5
Persons leaving the house	24	17	0
<hr/>	5871	11	5
House expences for sundry small articles	18	6	11
Out-meal	23	6	0
Salt	16	13	6
Butcher's meat and bacon	499	5	9
Flour, yeast, and baking	543	10	4
Cheese	414	6	3½
Malt and hops	232	2	0
Soap, candles, and grocery	315	15	11
Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs	103	9	10½
Coals	120	5	2
Garden-stuff	43	7	1½
Raisin wine for sick	33	11	6
<hr/>	2364	0	1½

Mercery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving	571	10	11½
Shoes and leather	307	16	9½
Surgeons, 65l.; drugs, 170l. 11s. 10d.	233	11	10
Coffins and burials	189	1	10
Lunatics	212	12	6
Apprentices fees	135	10	6
Midwifery	25	15	6
Stationary	23	8	8
Postages, removals, and litigations	267	0	4
Justice's clerks	74	14	6
House furniture and repairs	277	17	2
Lighting lamps	9	2	6
Loss in light gold and base silver	39	7	4
John Spurrier, governor, a year's salary	52	10	0
Elizabeth Spurrier, governors, ditto	20	0	0
Mary Wilks, nurse, and for cutting out cloaths	25	4	0
Thomas Harrison, vestry-clerk	52	10	0
Ditto chaplain	4	0	0
John Hurl, assistant, 8 months	16	0	0
Richard Gardner, ditto, a year's salary	28	5	0
Wm. Sutcliffe, spinning-master, 42 weeks, at 12s. per week	25	4	0
Mary Ellis, house-maid, a year's salary	6	0	0
Charles Pye, for attendance upon assessment	2	2	0
Gratuities to Paupers employed in the house	54	7	0½
<hr/>	2695	1	5½

Constables, 748l. 9s. 6d.; county-rate, 70l. 10s. 3d.; militia, 58l. 16s.; and rent of public-office, 15l.	803	4	9
Balance on hand	1177	3	1½
<hr/>	13789	9	5½

£13789 9 5½

£13789 9 5½

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1788, to Easter 1789.

OVERSEERS Do.

CL.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash from old overseers, 1788	1177	3	1½
To ten double levies, amounting to	£ 1315	13	9
To additional assessments	239	13	6
To summonses	2	10	6
	13400	17	9
To machine money	93	3	1
To orders of ballardy	227	17	2
To composition ditto	192	13	0
To certificate cases, &c. repaid by other parishes	365	4	3
To out-work money	351	9	3½
To spinning and carding, &c.	12	5	5
To pension-money	5	17	0
	1349	9	2½
Commissioners of lamps, &c. for public office	19	0	9
To Leuch's trail	6	0	0
To three cows	18	0	0
To chestnut mare, saddle and bridle	9	9	0
Received for lamps	0	3	0½
	52	12	9½

	£.	s.	d.
By houses sold	£ 341	1	0
Deficiencies in collecting	590	19	6
	931	0	6
Payments to weekly out-poor	7642	2	9
Persons leaving the house	18	12	6
	7660	15	3
House emences for sundry small articles	26	6	10½
Oat-meal	17	6	10
Salt	18	19	2
Butcher's meat and bacon	551	19	10½
Flour, yeast, and baking	984	0	7
Cheese	237	3	2
Malt and hops	454	2	6
Soap, candles, and grocery	281	12	2½
Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs	125	3	7½
Coals	169	10	11½
Garden-stuff	28	5	7½
	2874	11	5
Merchery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving	858	10	10½
Shoes and leather	450	4	5
Surgeons, 64l. 1s. ; drugs, 54l. 9s. 6d.	118	10	6
Coffins and burials	263	13	10
Lunatics	130	3	6
Apprentices fees	138	1	0
Midwifery	23	17	6
Stationary	72	19	8
Postages, removals, and litigations	307	14	1½
Justice's clerks	83	19	0
House furniture and repairs	197	18	3
Purchase of land and buildings adjoining the work-house, by the guardians and overseers	606	12	10
Lighting lamps	7	5	10
Loss in light gold and base silver	43	19	10½
John Spurrier, governor	52	10	0
Elizabeth Spurrier, governess	20	0	0
Mary Wilks, nurse, and cutting out cloaths	25	4	0
Thos. Harrison, vestry-clerk	52	10	0
Ditto, chaplain	4	0	0
Richard Gardner, assistant	40	0	0
Mary Ellis, house-maid	6	0	0
Wm. Taylor, for collecting ballardy-money, being 2s. 6d. in the pound	11	12	0
Han. Turner, looking over spinners two weeks	0	12	0
Mary Turner, ditto, 21 weeks and 3 days, at 6s. per week	6	9	0
Gratuities to Paupers employed in the house	40	73	3
	3504	1	5½
Constables, 577l. 5s. 1d.; county-rate, 67l. 15s. 4½d.; and rent of public-office, 30l.	675	0	5½
Balance on hand	333	13	9½
	£ 15980	2	10½

£ 15980 2 10½

£ 15980 2 10½

*An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter
1789, to Easter 1790.*

OVERSEERS				Ch.			
	Dr.	£.	s.			d.	
To balance from last year	-	333	13	9½	By weekly payments to out-poor	7766	9 5½
Produce of eleven levies	-	138	50	12 7	House expences,		
Repaid by other					small articles	-	£194 12 8½
parishes -	£	211	12	5	Garden-stuff	-	44 2 3
Illegitimate chil-					Flour, meal, bak-		
dren -	-	555	13	0	ing, &c.	-	910 17 3
Out-work money	244	4	1½		Cheese	-	266 8 8½
Machine in Snow-					Pasturage for		
hill	-	93	6	8	cows, &c.	-	40 18 0
Recd. for board					Meat and bacon	654	4 10½
of poor persons	54	0	7		Malt and hops	377	16 2
Stamps, 3s. 6d.;					Coals	-	103 8 3
other receipts,					Grocery, soap,		
5l. 6s. 6d.	-	5	10	0	candles, &c.	285	15 1
Pensions of poor					Poor persons leav-		
persons in the					ing the house	25	2 8
house	-	16	16	1½			2963 5 11½
Ann Fellows' An-					Mercery, drape-		
nunity	-	10	0	0	ry, &c.	-	1039 15 0½
Elizabeth Kite-					Shoes and leather	525	3 8
ly's ditto	-	4	0	0	Apprentices fees	120	2 6
Summons	-	0	7	8	Midwifery	-	25 5 0
Lench's trust (two					Surgeons and		
years)	-	12	0	0	drugs	-	187 6 10
Commissioners of					Coffins and buri-		
lamps, &c. for					als	-	158 1 4½
rent of part of					Board and care of		
the public-office	30	0	0		lunatics, &c.	-	329 3 0
Manure, grains,					Salaries and gra-		
&c.	-	13	4	2	tuities	-	274 4 8
Manufactory	-	33	3	5	Manufactory	-	71 15 3
					Stationary	-	109 3 0½
					Removals, &c.	362	14 7
					Justice's clerks	111	7 9
					House repairs and		
					furniture	-	689 8 6
					Constables, coun-		
					ty rate, and mil-		
					itia	-	690 0 11
					One year and half		
					rent of public-		
					office	-	45 0 0
					Church-wardens'		
					bill	-	5 17 11½
					Loss on light gold		
					and procuring		
					silver	-	28 4 6
					Repaid overseers		
					for sums over-		
					paid on their		
					collections	-	8 7 8
							4781 2 3
							£ 15510 17 7½
							£ 15510 17 7½

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1790, to Easter 1791.

OVERSEERS Dr. £. s. d.				Cr. £. s. d.			
To produce of twelve levies	-	155	23 3 11	By balance from last year	-	36	13 1½
Repaid by other parishes	-	£ 313	16 5	Weekly payments to out-poor	8149	4	7
Illegitimate children	-	492	12 11	House expences,			
Out-work money	163	5 4½		small articles	81	2	4½
Board of lunatics and poor persons in the house, &c.	-	115	19 2	Garden-stuff	19	4	0
Manure, grains, &c.	-	11	6 1½	Flour, baking, &c.	926	3	0
Manufactory	-	50	12 4	Cheese	327	15	3
Cloaths sold to the Poor at half price	-	35	0 11½	Pasturage for cows	67	19	3
Pensions, viz. 118; club-money,				Meat and bacon	724	8	3½
7l. 14s. 7½d.	-	19	5 7½	Malt and hops	416	3	1½
Machine	-	70	0 0	Coals	-	175	13 10
Four calves	-	3	2 0	Grocery, soap, and candles	275	1	2½
Ann Fellows' Annuity	-	10	0 0	Poor persons leaving the house	-	17	13 6
Elizabeth Kiteley's dicto	-	4	0 0				3031 3 10
Lench's trust	-	6	0 0	Mercery, drapery, &c.	-	1073	15 10
Commissioners of lamps, &c.	-	15	0 0	Shoes and leather	466	14	9
Conviction of pawn-brokers	-	47	10 0	Apprentices fees	99	0	0
			1357 10 11	Midwifery	27	6	6
				Surgeons and drugs	-	192	2 1
				Coffins and burials	-	156	5 4
				Board and care of lunatics	-	344	19 10
				Salaries and gratuities	-	352	1 0
				Manufactory	-	110	10 10
				Stationary	-	145	6 11½
				Removals and litigations	-	599	3 5½
				Justice's clerks	87	0	0
				Constables' bills, county-rate, and militia	-	752	9 6
				House repairs and furniture	-	422	19 6
							4830 5 0½
				Balance to new account	-	833	8 3

*An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter
1791, to Easter 1792.*

OVERSEERS

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
To balance from last year	-	833	8	3	By weekly payments to out-poor	6649	12	3			
Produce of nine levies	-	1185	1	3	House expences,						
Repaid by other					small articles	-	£ 78	19	7½		
parishes	-	£ 189	10	9	Garden-stuff	-	24	4	2		
Illegitimate chil-					Flour, baking, &c.	628	15	3			
dren	-	446	19	7	Cheese	-	230	19	1		
Out-work money	198	4	8		Farming expence	60	10	0			
Machine	-	62	16	8	Meat and bacon	669	7	10			
Board of poor					Malt and hops	329	9	3			
persons	-	127	16	10	Coals	-	161	13	4		
Manure, &c. and					Grocery, soap,						
cloaths, sold at					and candles	-	252	0	7		
half price	-	46	0	9½	Poor persons on						
Manufactory	-	40	7	2	leaving the house	12	11	6			
Stamps	-	0	13	0½					2448	10	7½
Pensions	-	17	14	9	Mercery, drape-						
Annuities	-	8	6	9	ry, &c.	-	789	15	3		
Commissioners of					Shoes and leather	426	11	2			
lamps, &c. for					Apprentices fees	45	5	3½			
rent of part of					Midwifery	-	23	10	0		
the public-office	20	0	0		Surgeons and						
				1158	11	0	drugs	-	266	0	4
					Coffins and buri-						
					als	-	167	9	10		
					Board and care						
					of lunatics	-	361	4	4		
					Removals, litiga-						
					tions, &c.	-	255	16	3½		
					Salaries and gra-						
					tuities	-	349	15	3		
					Manufactory	-	6	1	3½		
					Stationary	-	72	5	1		
					Justice's clerks	65	0	8			
					House repairs and						
					furniture	-	304	13	0		
					Constables' bills,						
					county-rate, and						
					militia	-	708	14	10½		
					Loss on light gold	35	16	9			
									3877	19	4½
					Balance to new account	-	867	0	3½		
									£ 13843	2	7

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1792, to Easter 1793.

OVERSEERS	Dr.		Cr.
	£.	s.	d.
To balance from last year -	867	0	3½
Produce of nine levies -	11955	13	9
Repaid by other parishes -	£ 258	10	6
Illegitimate children -	658	13	1½
Out-work money -	120	1	3½
Machine -	32	12	0½
Board of lunatics and poor persons in the house, &c.	75	9	3½
Manure and grains -	14	6	5½
Pensions -	16	13	10½
Cloaths sold at half price -	12	15	11
Manufactory -	44	15	10½
Lench's trust -	12	0	0
Five cows, 28l. 4 three calves, 5l. 9s.	33	9	0
A cart and gear- ing -	7	17	6
Commissioners of lamps, &c. for rent -	20	0	0
Elizabeth Kiteley's annuity -	3	0	0
	<u>1310</u>	5	0½
By weekly payments to out-poor House expences Small articles -	£ 87	0	7½
Garden-stuff -	26	0	8½
Flour, baking, &c.	585	10	7
Cheese -	260	15	5½
Farming expence -	101	14	7
Meat and bacon -	706	5	6½
Malt and hops -	379	17	3½
Coals -	169	8	3
Grocery, soap, and candles -	258	2	7½
Poor persons on leaving the house -	17	7	0
	<u>2593</u>	2	7½
Mercery and dra- pery -	1119	5	4½
Shoes and leather -	577	17	9½
Apprentices fees -	62	9	8
Midwifery -	26	11	6
Surgeons and drugs -	176	13	9
Coffins and buri- als -	168	13	5
Board and care of lunatics -	314	5	6
Removals, litiga- tions, &c. -	628	14	0½
Justice's clerks -	31	13	6
Salaries and gra- tuities -	362	7	11½
Manufactory -	8	3	9
Constables, coun- ty-rate, and mi- litia -	866	4	3
House repairs -	261	19	5
Stationary -	115	9	2½
	<u>4720</u>	9	1½
Balance to new account -	45	11	11
	<u>£ 14132</u>	19	1½

*An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter
1793, to Easter 1794.*

OVERSEERS.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To balance from last year	-	65	11 11	By weekly payments to out-poor	1269	2 14	0
Produce of fourteen levies	-	1839	6 7 10	House expences			
Repaid by other				small articles	-	£ 74	8 3½
parishes	-	£ 638	9 8½	Garden-Ruff	-	67	3 2
Illegitimate children	-	435	10 6	Flour, baking, &c.	1042	16 4	
Out-work money	145	8 7½		Cheese	-	332	15 0
Machine	-	34	2 10	Farming expence	112	16 10½	
Commissioners of				Meat	-	1123	11 2½
lamps, &c. for				Malt and hops	575	8 2	
rent of public-				Coals	-	179	5 6
office	-	20	9 10½	Grocery, soap,			
Two cows	-	11	19 0	and candles	-	350	7 4
Conviction of				Poor persons on			
pawn-brokers	25	0 0		leaving the house	16	2 0	
Lench's trust	-	6	0 0			3874	13 10½
			1317 9 6½	Merchery and dra-			
Militia-money repaid by the				pery	-	963	1 6
county treasurer	-	88	5 0	Shoes and leather	407	17 1½	
Borrowed on bond for erect-				Apprentices fees	5	19 8	
ing the Infirmary	-	125	0 0	Midwifery	-	50	10 0
				Surgeons and			
				drugs	-	158	6 3½
				Coffins and burials	187	1 10	
				Board and care of			
				lunatics	-	352	17 7
				Salaries and gra-			
				tuities	-	492	18 3½
				Manufactory	-	4	2 4
				Stationary	-	76	1 11
				Removals and li-			
				tigations	-	438	19 1½
				Justice's clerk's	98	8 6	
				Constables' bills,			
				county-rate, &c.	837	5 2	
						4073	9 3½
				Building the Infirmary, and			
				house repairs	-	820	18 11
				Balance to new account	-	447	18 1½

£ 21909 14 3½

£ 21909 14 3½

An.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter 1794, to Easter 1795.

[illegible]

*An Account of Money received of the Town of BIRMINGHAM, from Easter
1795, to Easter 1796.*

OVERSEERS			Dr.			Cr.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
To balance from last year	-	168	5 10 6	By weekly payments to out-poor	148	92 7 11		
Produce of seventeen levies	-	212	58 15 3	House expences	£ 66	1 3½		
Repaid by other				Garden-stuff	-	53 13 7		
parishes - £ 635	17	8½		Flour, baking,				
Illegitimate chil-				&c. -	-	1092 5 8		
dren -	-	257 14 6		Cheese -	-	187 15 11		
Machine and out-				Butcher's meat	798	5 4½		
work money -	117	7 5		Malt and hops	274	12 5		
Commissioners of				Coals -	-	111 9 1		
lamps, &c. for				Grocery -	-	271 13 5		
rent of part of				Poor persons on				
the public-office	27	10 0		leaving the house	39	4 4		
Lench's trust -	6	0 0				2895	1 2	
Elizabeth Kite-				Mercery and dra-				
ley's annuity -	4	0 0		perty -	-	1145 8 0		
			1048 9 7½	Shoes and leather	308	17 1½		
Militia - money				Apprentices fees	7	5 6		
repaid by coun-				Midwifery -	37	4 6		
ty treasurer -	1648	13 6		Surgeons, drugs,				
Borrowed on				&c. -	-	191 7 1½		
bond for new				Coffins and bu-				
infirmary -	170	0 0		rials -	-	76 8 10		
			1818 13 6	Board and care				
				of lunatics -	83	16 1		
				Salaries and gra-				
				tuities -	491	9 3½		
				Rent and interest	137	19 8		
				Stationary -	78	8 10		
				Removals and li-				
				gations -	447	12 5		
				The guardians				
				for internal ma-				
				management of				
				the house -	2100	0 0		
						5105	17 3½	
				Constables and				
				county rate -	239	18 4½		
				Building and re-				
				pairs -	917	9 4½		
				Balance to new				
				account -	1760	14 9		
						2918	2 6	
						£ 25811	8 10½	
						£ 25811	8 10½	

N. B. The last levy was granted only a few days before the overseers went out of office, which accounts for so large a balance being carried to the new account.

The lists of the out-poor are much too long to transcribe: the following is therefore offered as a short abstract of their contents:

In the list of 1790, the number of out-poor, receiving relief for themselves or children, is stated at	—	2053
Ditto of children at nurse	—	198
Ditto of run-away husbands	—	22
Ditto of persons absconded from weekly payments for their bastard children	—	10

In 1790, the usual parish-pay for a child at nurse was 2s. a week; for children at home, 1s. 6d.; for old men and widows, 1s., except in cases of great age and infirmity, when they were allowed 1s. 6d.,—2s., and, in a few instances, 2s. 6d. each.

Of out-poor in June 1796, (exclusive of militia-men's wives, and nursed children,) receiving parish allowances for themselves or children, the number appears to have been:

Of old and infirm widows	—	684
Of soldiers' wives	—	550
Of seamen's wives	—	13
Of bastard children	—	143
Of legitimate children	—	1522
Total number of persons receiving relief for themselves or families	—	4660

As the number in family is not always specified, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of Poor from this list. It is, however, probable, that, if the number of people in the general hospital and charity-schools in the town were taken into the account, the proportion of Poor, receiving occasional or regular charity, would be found to exceed a fifteenth¹ of the population of Birmingham. The Rates are said to be 1s. in the pound on the net rental.

The following salaries are paid to parish-officers:

SURGEONS.			INCLUDING BOARD.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
John Blunt	—	21 0 0	John Sparrier, governor	—	52 10 0
Dispensing drugs	—	3 6 8	Mary Sparrier, governess	—	20 0 0
Samuel Hawkins	—	21 0 0	Elizabeth Sparrier, (widow of the late governor,) cutter-out of cloaths, now assistant to the guardians	—	10 10 0
Dispensing drugs	—	3 6 8			
C. V. Webb	—	21 0 0			
Dispensing drugs	—	3 6 8			

¹ Or even a 12th, if the number of soldiers raised in Birmingham, within the last three years, be deducted from the population, as stated in p. 737.

WITHOUT BOARD.

	£.	s.	d.
Mary Wilks, late cloaths-cutter, and widow of a former governor, in consideration of services whilst in ability	-	-	25 4 0
Jeremiah Wright, vestry-clerk	-	-	100 0 0
John Gill, assistant-ditto	-	-	55 0 0
James Welch, under-ditto	-	-	per week 0 15 0
Charles Perry, visitor of the out-poor	-	-	per ditto 0 12 0

The trade of this "Toy-shop of Europe," as Mr. Burke calls it, has suffered very considerably by the War; particularly in the article of buttons and buckles. When work was brisk, women, in this line, earned from 7s. to 10s. a week; boys, 4s.; and men, from £1. to £1. 10s.; working gunsmiths are paid about £2. 2s. a week. Common labourers earn about 10s. a week; bricklayers, 3s. a day; and their men, 2s. 6d. a day. At the canal, which is cutting in the neighbourhood, men earn 3s. a day.

There are innumerable Friendly Societies, and Clubs (in the nature of raffles,) for the encouragement of particular trades in this town.

The annexed Table exhibits the amount of the land-tax, and some other taxes, collected in Birmingham, in the years 1793, 4, and 5.

Year.	Land Tax.	Commutation Tax.	Houses and Windows.	Inhabited Houses.	Male Servants.	Female Servants.	Horses.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1792	906 14 8	1010 18 8½	2851 19 11½	1205 17 0½	203 0 0	157 14 0	458 10 0
1793	906 14 8	3685 7 4½	2851 19 4½	1240 10 10½	213 5 0	Increase by Surveyor's Surcharge	468 0 0
1794	906 14 8	1641 0 0	2802 8 5½	1230 16 2½	207 0 0		427 0 0

Year.	Additional duty on Horses.	Carrriages with four Wheels.	Additional duty on Carrriages with four Wheels.	Carrriages with two wheels.	Waggons.	Carts.	Duty of ten per cent. on assessed Taxes.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1792	60 0 0	44½ 0 0	45 0 0	203 0 0	8 13 0	22 18 0	566 3 2½
1793	57 15 0	451 10 3	47 0 0	199 10 0	-	-	510 18 11½
Increase by Surveyor's Surcharge	0 5 0	-	-	-	-	-	0 8 0
1794	53 17 6	454 0 0	46 0 0	182 0 0	-	-	538 4 2½

COVENTRY.

THE parishes of St. Michael, and St. John, Coventry, contain 366½ acres. 578 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained.

The occupations of the inhabitants are, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; but chiefly the latter. Ribbons are the principal article made here: much worsted was formerly made into tammies, &c.; but that branch of business is now on the decline: the cotton manufacture employs about 40 persons.

The city of Coventry contains 3 Parish Churches, 1 Quaker meeting-house, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Anabaptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Independent chapels.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 5d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1½d. the quart; bread, scarcely 4 lb. for 1s.; coals, 8d. the cwt.; malt, 7s. the bushel.

Ribbon-weavers earn from 8s. to 12s. a week; children, in winding silk, &c. from 2s. to 3s. a week; common labourers, 6s. a week in summer, and 4s. in winter, with victuals; carpenters, 2s. 6d. a day; masons, 2s. 4d.; masons' labourers, 20d. a day, with 2 pints of beer, but no victuals.

Here are 105 inns and ale-houses; and 33 Friendly Societies, containing, upon an average, about 36 members each: it is thought, that all have had their orders confirmed by the Justices.

The average rent of land is about 30s. or 35s. an acre. Farms are from £15. to £500. a year; but generally about £120: they are mostly in pasture; a little wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated. The land pays no tithe; houses, from £6. to £10. a year rent, pay 6d. in the pound instead of tithe; and £10. and upwards, pay 1s. in the pound. The land-tax collected in this city, amounts to £1374. 9s. 9d., and is about 1s. 6d. in the pound on the fair rental. There are 220 acres of common or waste-land.

These

These parishes are incorporated by Act of Parliament, for the maintenance of their Poor, who are mostly supported in a large well-constructed work-house, which is provided with good gardens. A court separates the men's lodging-rooms from the women's: there are from 6 to 10 or 12 beds, (of flocks,) in each room. Several iron bedsteads have been lately purchased, as the house was much infested with bugs: this is not to be wondered at, for the stair-cases and passages appear to be seldom swept: the different apartments are very dirty, and the walls want white-washing. The high walls of the yard obstruct the free current of air.

About 250 Poor are, usually, in the house, in winter; and 200 in summer: the present inmates, amounting to 196, are chiefly children, old people, women with bastards, and lunatics. They are chiefly employed in winding and twisting silk, and spinning mop-yarn, jersey, &c. 2 or 3 looms are used for weaving jersey; and another was lately erected for weaving a sort of rugs, but has not answered the purpose for which it was intended: those who work in the silk business, whether old or young, male or female, earn 1s. a week each: no yearly statement of earnings is made out; but, from an examination of the weekly amount in different seasons, it appears that the average is about £110. a year. No account of the average number of Poor in the house, nor of their births or burials, could be obtained. About £80. are paid weekly to 330 families of out-pensioners; one-fourth of which are militia-men's families.

The following is the Course of Diet observed in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth, or milk, and bread: some have cheese, on working days.	Broth, meat, bread, and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Beef, soup, and bread.	Ditto.

Beer is served at every meal; but no account could be obtained of the quantity of victuals allowed to each person.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms and Burials in St. Michael's parish, and of Poor's Rates in the incorporated parishes of St. Michael and St. John.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Poor's Rates.				Rate in the Pound on the nominal rate.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1760	123	124	247	86	90	176	3161	6	3		6	0
1775	131	123	254	126	145	271	2099	12	6		4	0
1776	125	124	249	111	142	253	2519	18	6		6	0
1777	108	162	270	224	244	468	3030	3	6		6	6
1778	117	143	260	205	203	408	2802	4	0		6	0
1779	123	120	243	142	167	309	2519	12	6		5	0
1780	139	113	252	168	218	386	2751	9	0		6	0
1781	152	152	304	156	164	320	2083	12	6		4	6
1782	136	132	268	191	212	403	3404	14	6		7	6
1783	122	137	259	168	197	365	4007	10	6		9	0
1784	126	116	242	189	190	379	3205	10	6		8	6
1785	114	136	250	203	229	352	4412	10	0		10	0
1786	130	115	245	214	227	441	3692	16	0		7	0
1787	139	120	259	203	198	401	3515	8	0		8	0
1788	131	155	286	165	144	309	3580	4	0		8	0
1789	95	159	254	143	164	307	2988	13	0		6	6
1790	140	133	273	203	210	413	3453	16	0		7	6
1791	163	142	305	164	212	376	3372	16	9		7	0
1792	193	158	351	168	188	356	3734	6	0		8	0
1793	148	119	267	197	201	398	5414	4	6		11	6
1794	155	119	274	150	157	307	4754	19	0		10	0
1795												

These assessments are made on about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real rental.

No account of the expenditure could be obtained: of the assessments £20. a year are not collected on the houses of the poorer inhabitants, which they call *cravings*. Out of the Rates, a salary of £31. 14s. is annually paid to the master and matron of the work-house, and who also have their victuals allowed them; the vestry-clerk receives £25. a year; the constable's charges, and County Rates, amount to £200. a year; the apothecary, and surgeon, are paid £50. a year; and about £50. a year are spent in law-suits, vestry-meetings, &c.; the remainder is expended on the Poor.

Both the manufacture and the Poor's Rates in this city are very fluctuating. The markets are often overstocked with ribbon, the staple manufacture of this city; and the manufacturers, in consequence of the stagnation of trade, are often thrown on the parish for support: sometimes there is a great demand for this article, at which time the parochial burthens are considerably lessened. This is the case at present.

The buildings in Coventry are old-fashioned, with projecting fronts; the streets narrow, dirty, and have an offensive smell: but the country around the city is dry and pleasant. No satisfactory account relative to the population of this city could be obtained; but, it is said, that, some years ago, it was estimated at 22, or 23,000 persons: the 3 parishes bear the following proportion to each other; St. Michael's, 5; St. John's, 2; and Trinity, 3: the Rate in Trinity parish is nearly the same as in the two incorporated parishes.

In a country parish on one side the city, chiefly consisting of cottages inhabited by ribbon-weavers, the Rates are as high as in Coventry; whilst, in another parish, on the opposite side, they do not exceed one-third of the City Rate: this is ascribed to the care that is taken to prevent manufacturers from settling in the parish.

August, 1795.

MOLLINGTON.

MOLLINGTON is a small parish, situated partly in Oxfordshire, and partly in Warwickshire: it contains about 1600 acres, and is divided into 8 farms: the 8 farm-houses pay the window-tax; 37 cottages are exempted.

Wages of labourers vary from 6s. to 10s. a week, according to the season; women spin jersey, and earn 3d. or 4d. a day.

The land is all common-field, and rented at 18s. an acre. The land-tax is about 1s. 2d. in the pound, and the Poor's Rate about 2s. in the pound: a few years back, it was not above half that sum. The above is all that could be learnt respecting parochial concerns. The parish-officers refused to give any other information whatever, from an apprehension, that a discovery of the smallness of the taxes, in their parish, might oblige them to contribute towards easing the heavy burthens of the neighbouring parishes.

The Poor's Rates in this neighbourhood vary from 2s. to 4s. in the pound. The difference in the several parishes, it is said, arises, in a great measure, from the facility or difficulty of obtaining settlements: in several

ral parishes, a fine is imposed on a parishioner, who settles a new-comer by hiring, or otherwise; so that a servant is very seldom hired for a year. Those parishes which have for a long time been in the habits of using these precautions, are now very lightly burthened with Poor. This is often the case, where farms are large, and of course in few hands; while other parishes, not politic enough to observe these rules, are generally burthened with an influx of poor neighbours.

August, 1795.

S O U T H A M.

SOUTHAM is a small market town: the extent of the parish is estimated at 1700 acres. It contains 750 inhabitants, farmers, labourers, and tradesmen: they are all of the Established Church.

86 houses pay the window-tax, and 110 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d. or 5d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 9d.; milk, ½d. the pint; bread, 4 lb. for 1s.

Ordinary labourers receive 6s. a week in winter, and 7s. a week in summer; in harvest, they have 1s. 6d. a day: women weeding corn, &c. have 6d. a day; and for hay-making, 8d. a day, without victuals; in spinning jersey, they earn about 4d. a day.

There are 15 ale-houses in the parish; and one Friendly Society, consisting of 93 members. They meet once a quarter; spend 3d. and pay 2s. each quarterly meeting, towards the maintenance and support of the Society. An annual feast is held on Whit-Tuesday; on which day they all attend the parish church of Southam, and pay half-a-guinea to the clergyman, who preaches a sermon. On the annual feast-day, two stewards are chosen, by ballot, for the ensuing year, who appoint two deputies or assistants, and a clerk. The stewards preside at the quarterly meetings, visit the sick, carry them their pay, &c. The clerk receives 1s. from each member on the annual feast-day, and 1d. on the admission of a new member: he is likewise excused from paying 3d. on the quarterly meeting club-nights. All proposed alterations in the articles, are directed to be laid before a committee of 13 members, before they are brought

before the Society at large. A sick member, who has been registered one year, is allowed 3s. a week; and if registered two years, 6s. a week; and, if he is able to get some employment, before he can do a full day's work, the Society makes up the difference. Members incapacitated, by old age, from doing a full day's work, are allowed to earn what they can, and receive 6s. a week. On the death of a member, 40s. are allowed to his widow, or assigns, for funeral expences; and at the next annual feast, each member is to subscribe his share towards raising the further sum of £ 3. for the widow or assigns of the deceased. Members are bound to attend the funeral of a deceased member, under a penalty of 1s.; and are allowed 1 pint of ale each. The age of admission is from 16 to 35 years: the fine, on admission, 10s. No person, that belongs to another box-club, can be a member: any member, that enters the army or navy, is immediately excluded. No honorary members are admitted. The rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The average rent of land is about £ 1. an acre. Farms vary from £ 20. to £ 300. a year; but are, generally, from £ 30. to £ 50. a year: wheat, barley, oats, beans, and pease, are the principal articles of cultivation; some clover is raised. In the year 1760, about 1100 acres of land were enclosed from the common-field; and land was allowed in lieu of tithe: the other part of the parish had been enclosed long before. The land-tax amounts to £ 258, 5s. 8d., and is about 1s. 6d. in the pound. There is no common nor waste land in the parish.

The Poor are partly farmed; the contractor, by agreement, receives such Paupers as the parish think proper objects; and provides them with meat, drink, washing, and fuel, at 2s. 9d. a week, each person. The parish pay the rent of the work-house, and supply cloaths, bedding, and furniture. Ten Paupers are now in the house; the contractor is not bound to observe any particular course of diet, in feeding the Poor. No out-pauper is allowed more than 1s. a week: the weekly payments to persons of this description, at present, amount to £ 2. 18s.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of SOUTHAM.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Marriages.	Net Assessments.			Sum expended on the Poor.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males and Females.	Males and Females.	Males and Females.	Males and Females.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1775	25	22	8	185	15	9	262	3	0	1	6		
1776	18	16	7	226	13	8	264	12	11	1	10		
1777	24	21	8	186	10	8	252	16	9	1	6		
1778	20	24	5	251	19	9	310	5	5	2	0		
1779	24	15	8	231	19	2	276	4	3	1	10		
1780	29	18	6	188	8	1	251	18	8	1	6		
1781	18	9	7	167	3	7	226	18	4	1	4		
1782	19	16	11	208	11	5	275	5	5	1	8		
1783	24	26	3	291	4	6	340	11	0	2	2		
1784	30	22	4	281	2	2	292	2	7	2	2		
1785	21	24	8	311	4	7	339	4	6	2	4		
1786	27	18	5	317	18	8½	332	9	0½	2	7		
1787	19	16	9	266	10	2	289	15	9	2	2		
1788	23	14	8	277	1	5½	291	8	8	2	3		
1789	34	19	7*	224	8	9	291	19	9	1	10		
1790	23	17	6	264	16	0	276	9	3	2	2		
1791	36	20	11	274	4	2	296	6	9	2	3		
1792	28	25	3	264	0	7	282	17	2	2	2		
1793	33	20	10	284	2	2	303	19	2	2	4		
1794	19	23	9	362	19	4	384	4	8	3	0		
1795	—	—	—	324	15	8	336	19	4	2	8		

The Rate is laid on the nominal rental, which, at present, is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real rent.

About £ 20. a year are paid to the constables out of the Poor's Rates; and 2 guineas a year to the vestry-clerk.

August, 1795.

SUTTON-

SUTTON-COLEFIELD.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 21,000 acres; near one half of which is uncultivated: 5000 acres are enclosed in a park. The inhabitants, with the exception of 3 small congregations of Methodists, are of the Established Church. 203 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The price of provisions is nearly the same here, as at Birmingham, and Wolverhampton.

Ordinary labourers receive from 9d. to 1s. a day, and victuals: work, however, is now very generally done by the piece, by which labourers earn much more than the usual wages by the day.

Here are 14 ale-houses, and 5 Friendly Societies, which contain from 40 to 120 members, each: their rules, in general, are, to subscribe 1s. a month; to receive 6s. a week, in time of sickness, &c.; and 3s. a week, for life, when rendered incapable of working, through age or infirmity: they have not yet had their rules confirmed.

The average rent of land is about 23s. an acre. Farms are chiefly about £40. or £50. a year; and a few from £100. to £200.; barley, oats, pease, turnips, and clover, are the principal articles of cultivation. Tithes are taken by composition; wheat pays 6s. an acre; barley, oats, pease, &c. 4s. 6d. the acre: a small modus is paid for hay-tithe. The land-tax amounts to £460. 15s. 4d.; and is about 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental. The common contains about 5000 acres.

At present, there are 37 Poor in the parish work-house: they are chiefly old and infirm people, and children: 10 infants are nursed out of the house. Some of the women knit and spin a little, for the use of the house; one man works out, and earns 1s. a day. The children are taught to read, by a school-mistress; and are put out parish apprentices, at about 12 years of age. The beds are made of feathers, flocks, and chaff: there are 5 or 6 in a room. The house, in general, appears to be tolerably clean. The following is the bill of fare that was observed before the present scarcity of bread took place; but, since that period, meat has been used every day,

together with an unusual quantity of potatoes, which will be continued till new corn is brought to market.

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

At dinner and supper, on meat days, half a pint, and on other days, one pint of beer is allowed to each person. The Poor are not stinted to a limited quantity at dinner.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of SUTTON-COLEFIELD.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net expense of main- taining the Poor in	£.	s.	d.	
1700	33	39	—	Ditto in 1742-3	195	1	3	Howlett on Enclo- sures, &c.
1720	42	33	—	Ditto in 1766-7	514	18	0	
1740	46	37	—	Ditto in 1776	556	9	9	From Returns to Par- liament.
1741	35	50	—	Assessments in 1781-2	816	0	0	
The Registers from the years 1775 to 1783 inclusive, could not be found.				Ditto in 1783	866	15	6	From the Returns to Parliament, in 1786.
				Ditto in 1784	875	19	6	
				Ditto in 1785	874	15	6	
1784	68	56	—	Expenses for the Poor in 1785-6	1027	3	0	Howlett.
1785	89	66	—					
1786	68	46	—					
1787	79	47	17					
1788	92	61	21					
1789	82	58	18					
1790	106	53	16					
1791	91	57	15					
1792	87	57	12					
1793	90	62	14					
1794	90	57	10					
1795	—	—	—	Poor's Rate.	£.	s.	d.	
					927	0	0	
				Rate in the Pound.		s.	d.	
						3	0	Probably about as much as the net rental.

No regular Ledger-book is kept of the parish accounts: it appears by the Rate-book, that, for the last 5 years, there have been 6 Rates every year, at 6d. in the pound each, which amounted, within a few shillings, to £ 927. each year. The vestry-clerk says, that the Rates have, upon an average, been nearly the same, for more than 20 years back; for, although, in some years, there have been only five 6d. levies, it was necessary, in the next year, to have seven levies, to make up the deficiency: six 6d. levies amount to 3s. in the pound; but as those, who occupy their own farms, or houses, have never been rated under a new valuation, it is presumed, that £ 927. may at present be collected, at about 2s. in the pound. About £ 70. or £ 80. a year, are paid out of the Poor Rates, to the constables, for the county stock. The master of the work-house is allowed a salary of £ 10. a year; and victuals for himself and wife. A surgeon receives £ 18. a year, for attending the Poor; and a salary of £ 9. a year, is given to the vestry-clerk: the remainder of the assessments is applied to the relief of the Poor.

The parish of Sutton Colefield is divided into 4 quarters, each of which has an overseer. The Poor here, besides the right of commonage, have this peculiar privilege, that every house-keeper may take in one acre of common, and plough it 4 years: and the 5th year, he must sow it with clover, and lay it to the common again; after which he may take another acre, and work it in the like manner. By this method, about 400 acres of common are constantly kept in tillage. It might be supposed, that, with these extraordinary privileges, the Poor were in a most comfortable condition: this is, however, far from being the case; the Poor are numerous, and the Rates high; and this parish, among others, affords an unequivocal proof, that a right of common does not add, either to the comforts, or the happiness, of the Poor¹.

August, 1795.

¹ See Howlett on Enclosures, 80.

WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.

OF the population of the township of Kendal a tolerable idea may be formed from the subjoined accounts, in which the number of inhabitants, in the different quarters of the town, is accurately set down.

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants in Kendal and Kirkland, taken in January 1784.

Places ¹ .	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kirkland - - -	236	314	482	796
Capper-lane - - -	62	108	135	243
Highgate - - -	403	670	948	1618
French-lane - - -	79	127	173	300
Hallow-lane - - -	85	142	172	314
Beast-fair - - -	27	36	50	86
Kent-side - - -	22	45	60	105
Lowther-street - - -	5	20	15	35
Castle-mills - - -	5	10	14	24
Finkle-street - - -	81	137	161	298
Stramongate - - -	200	354	482	836
Wildman-street - - -	52	106	125	231
Cross-bank - - -	74	136	154	290
Stricklandgate - - -	357	684	856	1540
Felt-side - - -	154	319	365	675
Work-house, and hill - - -	17	68	112	180
	<hr/> 1859	<hr/> 3267	<hr/> 4304	<hr/> 7571

¹ Kirkland forms a part of the town, but not of the township, of Kendal.

At Kendal church, from 1769 to 1782, both years inclusive, being a period of 14 years, the burials amount to 2176;

Which, upon an annual average, makes something more than	155
Dissenters, during the same period, scarce average annually	5
Quakers, ditto	2
Methodists, ditto	4

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Which makes the deaths to be one in forty-three annually².

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants in Kendal and Kirkland, taken July 1793.

Places.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kirkland	237	391	544	935
Capper-lane	52	88	125	213
Highgate	421	772	998	1770
French-lane	73	101	158	259
All-Hallow-lane	89	159	190	349
Beaft-fair	28	46	47	93
Kent-side	18	34	30	64
Lowther-street	20	54	61	115
Castle-mills	5	11	10	21
Finkle-street	88	136	212	348
Stramongate	205	346	484	830
Wildman-street	56	110	142	252
Crofs-bank	74	142	140	282
Stricklandgate	406	754	930	1684
Fell-side	154	292	368	660
House of correction hill	11	37	34	71
Work-house	1	60	83	143
	1938	3533	4556	8089

N. B. From the above list it appears, that, since the year 1784, the families are increased 79, and the inhabitants 518: viz. 266 males, and 252 females.

² These conclusions are not to be depended on; as several adjoining chapelries, occasionally, bury and christen at Kendal church.

An Abstract of the Births and Burials at Kendal Church, from the year 1783, to the year 1792, being a period of ten years.

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Years.	Births.	Burials.
1783	137	149	1788	181	249
1784	172	223	1789	156	212
1785	168	164	1790	201	202
1786	173	146	1791	172	242
1787	168	199	1792	204	298
			<u>1732</u>	<u>2014</u>	

An Abstract of the Births and Burials among the Dissenters and Quakers, for the same period.

Years.	Births.	Burials.	Years.	Births.	Burials.
1783	19	13	1788	28	36
1784	21	15	1789	24	16
1785	31	11	1790	17	26
1786	25	14	1791	28	21
1787	20	22	1792	18	23
			<u>231</u>	<u>202</u>	

If to 2014, the burials at the parish church; 202, the burials among the Dissenters, be added, the sum is 2216. Multiply 8089 the number of inhabitants in the year 1793 by 10, and divide the amount by 2216, then we have $36\frac{1}{2}$ for the law of mortality in Kendal.

KIRKLAND is in a distinct township, and maintains it's own Poor separately. 430 houses, in the township of Kendal, pay the window-tax: the number exempted could not be ascertained. In July 1793, the number of families was 1701.

The inhabitants are tradesmen and manufacturers: the principal articles made here, are linseys, knit-stockings, a species of coarse cloth, (called Kendal cottons,) principally woven by women; silk and worsted waist-coat pieces, flannels, and house-sheeting.

Men, in the weaving line, earn from 8s. to 12s. a week; and women, about 4s. a week; dyers, about 9s.; wool-combers, from 12s. to 16s.; masons and carpenters, about 12s.; children, at 7 or 8 years of age, knit stockings, and work in the various manufactories: they earn about 1s. a week. The war has not much affected the manufactures of Kendal.

The wages of agricultural labourers are about 10s. a week: in some parts of the county, however, men do not receive more than 6s. a week, without diet.

The

The prices of provisions, at present, (4th April 1795,) are:

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Flour, from	2	8	to	3	2	the stone of 16lb.
Oatmeal	0	0	—	2	2	ditto.
Butter	0	0	—	0	8½	the lb. of 16 oz: at some seasons
Eggs, 6 for	0	0	—	0	2	[it is as low as 6cl. the lb.
New milk	0	0	—	0	1½	the quart.
Old milk	0	0	—	0	0½	3 gills
Butcher's meat	0	4	—	0	6	the lb.
Potatoes	0	0	—	0	3	four quarts, heaped measure.
Salmon, from May						
till August	0	4	—	1	0	the lb.

The townships of Kendal and Kirkland contain 48 ale-houses; in which, according to the information of the supervisor of excise, 6620 barrels of ale, (each barrel containing 34 gallons, and the whole 225,080 gallons,) are drank annually. Owing to the new duty on spirits, the consumption of malt liquor, last year, increased very considerably. A great proportion is drank by manufacturers; especially on a Sunday—a day much devoted to tippling.

Oat-cake is the principal bread used by the labouring classes: the men generally eat hasty-pudding, or boiled milk, twice a day: the women live much on tea, but have, of late, discontinued the use of sugar. Potatoes are a very general article for dinner: they are sometimes eaten with a little butter, and sometimes with meat; and not unfrequently without either. The money, that should be expended on substantial food, is too often applied to the purchase of ale.

Barley-bread was, lately, very generally introduced into Westmoreland; but, since oat-meal has fallen a little in price, barley has been less used; and, it is probable, that the use of oat-cake will be wholly re-established.

The usual fuel here is either peat or coal: the latter is brought from Wigan, Black Burton, or Stainmore; and, if used in the most sparing manner, costs a poor family £ 5. a year.

At Kendal, labouring people do not manufacture their own cloathing; as is done in other parts of the county: they generally purchase cloaths at second-hand.

The insides of cottages, near the town, exhibit every appearance of misery.

The Poor are either relieved at home, or maintained in a work-house; which is a commodious building, in an airy situation, and kept with great neatness and propriety. It contains 55 separate rooms, 35 of which are lodging-rooms, very judiciously distributed. From an adjoining garden the Poor are well supplied with vegetables. Beans and cabbages are occasionally substituted for potatoes; and bacon for beef; but the following is the rotation of diet most generally observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hotty-pudding, and milk; or milk boiled with oatmeal.	Milk-pottage, and bread.	Same as Breakfast.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth, boiled beef, potatoes and bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Hough stewed, potatoes and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.

The allowance of bread is very plentiful. On beef days, each person is allowed half a pound of beef, without any distinction being paid to age or sex.

The following are the Rules for the government of the Poor in the work-house:

- 1, Ordered, that all persons, upon their admission, deliver up such household furniture, linen, and cloaths, as they are possessed of, to the master, in order to be cleaned, and made useful for the service of the house; that they be clothed, if necessary, and have their proper apartments and employments assigned them by the master; and their old cloaths are to be well cleaned; and if such persons be likely to be discharged from the house, their old cloaths are to be kept until they be discharged, and then delivered to them to wear, in exchange for the cloaths found by the house.
- 2, That all who are able, and in health, shall follow the master, or whom he shall appoint, to church, every Sunday; the men, women, boys, and girls

- girls respectively two by two, and, after divine service is ended, shall return in the same decent order, without staying by the way, or loitering, on pain of losing their next meal.
- 3, That, if any get drunk, they are to be severely punished by the master; and that care be taken to avoid all contentions and quarrels among themselves, that there be no cursing or swearing, nor revilings or bitterness amongst them, but they are to live in love and unity together, as becomes christians; and, by their mutual kindness, and good offices, do all they can to make one another easy and happy.
 - 4, That no person go out of the prescribed bounds, without leave from the master or mistress, and to return in good order at the time appointed, or be denied going out for a considerable time afterwards.
 - 5, That the master and mistress keep peace and good order in the house; and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abusive or rude language, without punishment; nor suffer any strong liquors to be drunk, nor tobacco to be smoked, except in the working-rooms, nor tea to be used within the house unless in case of sickness.
 - 6, That all the able Poor be kept to such work, or employment, as they are fit for, and call them to it by ring of bell, in summer, from six in the morning 'till seven in the evening; in winter, from seven or eight in the morning, 'till eight in the evening; allowing proper time for breakfast and dinner, and the children sufficient time to learn to read: and if any grown person refuse to work, such person to be kept on bread and water, in the dungeon, 'till he is willing to work. Children to be corrected by the master.
 - 7, That the slothful and idle, who pretend ailments to excuse themselves from work, be properly examined; and if it appears that they have been impostors, and have made false excuses, then they shall be punished, by restricting their allowance of diet, or by confinement in the dungeon.
 - 8, That a bell be rung every morning in summer by six, and in winter by seven o'clock, for the healthful people to rise to work, and to go to bed by nine; that the candles and fires be carefully put out at that time in every room, except where there are sick people; and no waste fires to be made.
 - 9, That all the beds be made by those who lie in them, by turns, as

soon as those that are in health rise, the rest by persons appointed, before the hours of nine in the morning; the rooms and passages to be swept before ten, and to be washed once a week, or oftener if occasion. The dishes to be washed after every meal.

- 10, That the children be washed and cleaned every morning; and some proper person chosen to teach them to read, and to perform such work as may be most beneficial, and not to be permitted to play 'till they have finished their task.
- 11, That all the provisions be cleanly and well-dressed; that they breakfast about eight, dine about twelve, and sup about seven: all those who have not done their task by supper time, to work afterwards, 'till finished. Care is to be taken that they sit decently at meat.
- 12, That care be taken to make and mend all the linen and woollen cloaths; and when any person dies, to deliver his or her cloaths neat and clean to the master, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and also every thing else they are possessed of, for the use of the house, and an inventory thereof to be delivered at the next meeting of the trustees.
- 13, That if any person fall sick or lame, due care shall be taken, and proper diet be allowed.
- 14, That no person be allowed to smoke in bed, or in their rooms, upon pain of being put six hours in the dungeon.
- 15, That a book be kept, wherein the names and surnames of every grown person shall be set down, and called every Sunday evening; and if any of the said persons are missing, or any other offence be committed by any in the house, the same shall be noted, in order that the offender be examined and punished.
- 16, That the visitors attend at the house once a week, and examine into the management of the master and mistress; and likewise hear the complaints and grievances of the Poor, (if any,) and redress the same.
- 17, Persons convicted of lying, to be set on stools, in the most public place of the dining-room, while the rest are at dinner, and have papers fixed on their breasts, with these words written thereon, INFAMOUS LYAR, and shall loose that meal.
- 18, That all the Poor relieved in this house, shall wear the badge K. K. P. on the place appointed; and if any of them shall take the same off, they shall be put into the dungeon for four hours.

19, That

- 19, That care be taken to search the beds for fleas, and other vermin; that none of the materials be wasted or spoiled; that there be no defacing of walls, or breaking of windows; and that these orders be read once a week, that none may pretend ignorance.
- 20, That graces be said before and after meat, and the prayers read every morning and evening, immediately after breakfast and supper, either by the master, or whom he shall appoint, &c.

The number of Paupers in the work-house, at present, (4th April 1795,) is 136; viz. 57 males, and 79 females: 8 are bastards.

Of these there are 38 under 10 years of age.

26 between 10 and 20.

12 between 20 and 30.

8 between 30 and 40.

15 between 40 and 50.

4 between 50 and 60.

17 between 60 and 70.

10 between 70 and 80.

6 between 80 and 90.

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Their employments are various: the men are generally employed out of the house: the women spin, and weave Kendal-cottons, &c. Children are generally sent to the different manufactories; where they earn about 1s. a week, each. Of the earnings, and premiums allowed to the industrious, some idea may be formed from the following account of a few weeks:

	Weekly Earnings.				Encouragement Money.	
	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1795. Week ending in Jan.	3.	3	14	7½	9	1
	10.	3	4	11½	8	2
	17.	3	2	5	7	10
	24.	3	10	10	9	0
	31.	3	3	7	8	7
Feb.	7.	2	9	1	7	9
	14.	2	18	10½	8	6
	21.	3	0	8	8	6
	28.	2	6	0	6	2
Mar.	7.	2	4	8	7	3½
	14.	3	11	7½	9	1
	21.	3	8	8½	8	2
	28.	3	4	3½	8	3
April	4.	3	5	6½	9	3½
	£	43	5	10½	£	5 15 8

The

The encouragement money includes 1d. paid to working people, for every shilling they earn; and also the following weekly payments: 6d. to the baker; 5d. to the cook; 5d. to the cook's assistant; 6d. to the chambermaid; 4d. to the schoolmaster; 3d. to the knitter; and 4d. to the labourer.

The deaths in the work-house in 1791 were 33. This year a fever

1792 — 15 [prevailed.

1793 — 15

1794 — 10.

The following is a list of the out-poor, that received weekly pensions on the 3d of April 1795.

Weekly Pensions paid to Casual Poor.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Joseph Smallwood, and wife	-	1 6	Margaret Merritt, 1 child	-	0 6
William Braithwaite	-	1 0	Widow Beck	-	1 0
Widow Taylor, and child	-	0 6	Widow Wilson	-	1 0
Agnes Cumming	-	1 6	Widow Atkinson	-	1 6
Jane Downs	-	1 3	Jane Eonley	-	2 0
Widow Brough	-	1 0	Widow Garman	-	1 6
Widow Longmire	-	1 6	George Jennings, 5 children	-	1 0
Ann Goad	-	0 9	Widow Herker	-	0 6
Joseph Sewell, and wife	-	1 6	Widow Cornthwaite, 3 children	-	1 6
Barbara Smith, 1 child	-	0 9	Robert Watson	-	1 6
Widow Halliday	-	1 0	Mary Cimet	-	2 0
John Braithwaite's children	-	3 0	Widow Hall, 4 children	-	2 0
Widow Braithwaite	-	2 0	Widow Boyd	-	1 6
Ann Braithwaite	-	1 0	Widow Thompson	-	1 0
Jane Askew	-	1 0	Widow Gibson, 3 children	-	2 0
Widow Clerk, 3 children	-	2 6	Jane Robinson	-	1 0
Eunice Dent, 3 ditto	-	1 6	Miles Askew	-	1 6
Widow Lawthion, 2 ditto	-	2 0	Tamer Wharton	-	1 0
Mary Monkhouse, 2 ditto	-	1 6	Robert Monkhouse's family, 1 child	-	1 0
John Warriner	-	0 6	George Longfellow's child	-	1 0
Widow Alpinwall, 2 children	-	1 6	Widow Langhorn	-	1 6
John Davis's wife, 1 ditto	-	1 0	William Harrison, and wife	-	2 0
Agnes Wharton, 3 ditto	-	2 0	John Dent's family, and wife	-	3 0
Margaret Wharton	-	0 9	Agnes Rigg, 3 children	-	2 0
Isabel Thompson	-	1 0	William Yceates	-	0 9
Dinah Ford	-	1 0	Bella Watson, 3 children	-	1 6
Widow Troughton	-	0 6	Widow Dixon	-	1 0
Widow Matson	-	1 0	Miles Troughton's family	-	3 0
Mary Redhead	-	1 0	George Nelson's family	-	2 0

Edward

WESTMORELAND.—KENDAL.

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	s.	d.		s.	d.
Edward Davis's family	2	0	Widow Shaw, 3 children	1	6
Elizabeth Clementt's child	0	8	Jane Braithwaite, 3 children	2	0
Margaret Fawcett, 1 child	1	0	Agnes Cleaby	0	8
Widow Dacker, 2 ditto	1	0	Widow Stamper	1	0
Widow Simpson, 3 ditto	1	6	William Wilson	1	0
Robert Nevison, and wife	1	6	John Stephenson, 6 children	1	0
Thomas Beck, and wife	1	0	Thomas Harrison's family	1	6
Jane Satterthwaite	1	0	Anthony Hodgson's children	1	6
Agnes Coward, 2 children	0	9	James Matthew's family	1	6
Hannah Matthews	0	9	Edward Burrell's family	3	0
Widow Relf, 3 children	1	6	William Brown's family	3	0
Widow Wharton	1	0	Mary Hutton	1	0
Betty Sinkinson	1	6	Elinor Airey, 1 child	0	9
Widow Rook, sen.	1	0	Richard Birkett's family	2	6
Widow Rook, jun., 4 children	3	0	John Rigg's child	1	0
Betty Troughton	0	9			
				<u>£</u>	<u>2 0 2</u>

Weekly Penfions paid to Casual Poor.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1795.—February 1,	5	1	3	March 8,	6	6	6
8,	0	10	0	15,	5	16	5
15,	5	8	6	22,	5	13	6
22,	5	6	3	29,	6	0	0
March 1,	4	13	11		50	16	4
				Average	<u>£</u>	<u>5 1 9</u>	

Total Weekly Payments.

	£.	s.	d.
Weekly penfions to regular out-poor	6	2	7
Weekly payments to casual Poor, about (average of last nine weeks)	5	12	9
Weekly charges of bastards out of the house	0	17	6
Weekly allowances to the families of militia-men serving for Kendal	1	11	0
Total weekly payments	<u>£</u>	<u>14 3 10</u>	

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The subjoined table exhibits the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rate for several years back :

Years.	Annual Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.
1764	369	3	1
1765	313	17	9
1766	294	19	0½
1767	341	3	4
1768	417	15	4
1769	436	0	4½
1770	485	8	11
1771	453	2	9
1772	506	18	4½
1773	812	6	4½
1774	648	4	9½
1775	663	7	2
1776	653	3	10½
1777	787	14	10½
1778	733	0	7½
1779	895	16	8
1780	1066	11	0
1781	976	17	0½
1782	923	16	3½
1783	1158	9	4
1784	1136	6	10
1785	1296	12	6
1786	949	4	9
1787	808	13	0
1788	772	1	8
1789	1039	10	10½
1790	987	3	6
1791	1083	15	3
1792	1208	3	6
1793	1264	5	10½
1794	2323	19	2½
1795	1751	14	4½

In the disbursements for the year ending in 1794, are included £ 285. applied to the building of a new bridge. The expences, however, not immediately applicable to the Poor, that are defrayed from the Poor's Rate, are, in most years, tolerably uniform. The various particulars of this description may be collected from the following accounts of the parochial receipts and payments, in the year ending in 1790, (a period of peace,) and the year ending in 1794, (a period of war,) in which, (of course,) the charges of militia-men's families are much increased. In the year ending in July 1795, the Poor's Rates amounted to £ 1625. 2s. 6½d. In the disbursements for that year are included £ 100. for the new bridge; and several small sums, for other charges, not immediately applicable to the Poor.

CASH COLLECTED.

	£.	s.	d.
1790.—From the fathers of 11 bastards - -	43	15	0
From another parish, for maintaining a Pauper	1	1	2
Overplus money collected for repairing the church - - - -	0	17	11½
Money arising out of certain lands - -	179	3	3½
Collected by the overseers from the township	798	2	3
	£ 1022	19	8

CASH DISBURSED.

	£.	s.	d.
1790.—By master of the house of correction, his salary	7	11	0
By repairing house of correction - -	1	11	2
By maintaining in house of ditto, sundry prisoners - - - -	2	3	6
By renting engines for poor house - -	1	15	0
By conveying supposed thieves to Appleby -	2	0	0
By 3 removals - - - -	4	7	1
By land-rent - - - -	16	0	0
By a cow, purchased for work-house -	7	2	6
By constable's expences - - - -	16	3	0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	58	13	3
1790.—By dispensary ¹ , for medicines, &c.	35	0	0
By attorney's bills	4	11	0
By town-clerk, for business done	8	16	6
By advertisements, &c.	0	12	6
By treasurer's salary	5	5	0
Carried over	112	18	3

¹ The Kendal Dispensary is supported by very liberal subscriptions: this charity is chiefly intended to supply the poor inhabitants of Kendal, and Kirkland, with medicines. All persons of this description are furnished with medical assistance, upon applying at the Dispensary, and producing a recommendation from a subscriber, or from an overseer of the Poor, if they receive a pension from the town: patients, unable to attend, are visited at their own homes. The following is the state of the Dispensary accounts for one year:

RECEIPTS.				EXPENCES.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	5	14	10	Medicines	73	18	0
Subscriptions	118	18	3	Printing, &c.	3	0	6
From the Poor's Rate	17	10	0	Apothecary's salary	50	0	0
Due from ditto	17	10	0	Boy's salary	7	16	0
Balance of interest	2	6	0	Chairs	1	1	0
Fines last year	0	3	6	Wine paid for by the direction of the committee	8	6	6
Aerated water sold	0	12	6½	Coals, candles, carriage, &c.	4	18	8½
				Balance	13	14	3
	162	15	1½		162	15	1½

State of the Patients.

Remaining on the books from the year 1793	75	Cured	1143
Admitted from Jan. 1, 1794, to Jan. 1, 1795	1204	Relieved	39
		Dead	32
		Irregular	4
		Remaining on the books	61
Total	1279		1279

Patients admitted from Jan. 1, 1783, to Jan. 1, 1795, 17009
 Died - - - - - 317
 Fevers from Jan. 1, 1783, to Jan. 1, 1795, - - - 1856
 Died of fevers - - - - - 83

By

WESTMORELAND—KENDAL.

763

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	112	18	3
By salary for master of the work-house -	21	0	0
By cows' grasses -	6	6	0
By removing a convict to Portsmouth -	16	9	0
By apprehending a Pauper -	3	12	4½
By taking 3 inquests by Mr. Mayor -	2	0	0
By juries' expences at Sessions, &c. -	1	14	4
By repairing an engine -	3	14	8
By supporting Poor in and out of the work-house -	819	8	10½
Total -	£ 987	3	6

CASH COLLECTED.

	£.	s.	d.
1794.—From the putative fathers of 15 bastards -	98	1	4
Cows belonging to the work-house, sold for -	24	7	6
To house-rent -	2	9	8
To pork, and manure, from poor-house, sold for -	11	16	6
To cash received for relieving militia-men's wives -	99	11	9
To cash for rent, arising out of lands -	280	0	0
To ditto collected by the overseers from the township of Kendal -	1954	19	8½
Total -	£ 2471	6	5½

CASH DISBURSED.

	£.	s.	d.
1794.—By salary to the master of the house of correction -	7	11	0
By repairing a bridge, house of correction, and supporting prisoners therein -	29	16	0
By renting engines -	1	10	0
By repairing ditto -	4	11	6
By constable's expences -	14	3	11
By town-clerk's bill -	32	7	0
5 E 2 Carried over -	£ 89	19	5

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	89	19	5
1794.—By dispensary, for medicine, &c. -	35	0	0
By salary to the master of the poor-house -	21	0	0
By 3 removals -	4	15	11
By grand juries' expences at Sessions -	0	10	0
By land-rent of poor-house -	16	0	0
By advertisements, &c. -	0	18	0
By a bond of indemnity for a bastard child -	0	10	6
By supporting supposed deserters -	1	4	0
By treasurer's salary -	5	5	0
By expences at settling accounts -	0	2	0
	£175	4	10
By cash for building a new bridge -	285	0	0
By supporting Poor in and out of the work-house -	2011	3	2½
Total -	£2471	8	0½

The last year's assessments (it is said,) were raised at about 3s. 8d. in the pound, on stock in trade, houses, and land.

The land-tax in the township produces £ 36. 1s. 6d.

Of the Sunday Schools in Kendal the following account was lately published :

STATE OF THE ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENCES.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance from the last year	10	0	2½	Master's salaries, and coals	65	14	0
Interest of £62. -	2	9	7	Printing, and stationaries	9	14	3
Subscriptions -	82	19	0	Rents -	9	8	0
Advanced by the treasurer	1	11	9½	Sundries -	12	4	4
	£97	0	7		£97	0	7

Scholars upon the rolls, March 30, 1794 - - - 439
 Admitted from March 30, 1794, to March 30, 1795 - - - 157

Total - 596

Dead

WESTMORELAND.—KENDAL.

765

Dead	-	-	-	2
Gone to be apprentices, or to service	-	-	-	37
Left the town	-	-	-	37
Taken from the school	-	-	-	48
Discharged, being irregular	-	-	-	35
Upon the rolls	-	-	-	437
Total	-	-	-	596

MASTERS.

School in Cordwainers'-hall	-	-	John Carter	-	-	41 Boys.
the hospital	-	-	{ Matthew Rook, and Thomas Inman }	-	-	73 Boys.
the shambles, No. 1.	-	-	Thomas Ion	-	-	39 Girls.
the shambles, No. 2.	-	-	E. Simpson	-	-	32 Girls.
the shambles, No. 3.	-	-	John Wilfon	-	-	34 Girls.
the shambles, No. 4.	-	-	William Bellas	-	-	50 Boys.
the shambles, No. 5.	-	-	William Sewel	-	-	34 Boys.
the Fox-yard	-	-	{ Thomas Strickland, and J. Bell }	-	-	75 Girls.
Crossfield's yard	-	-	James Thompson	-	-	32 Girls.
Blue-coat Girls	-	-	Joseph Stephenson	-	-	27 —
Total	-	-	-	-	-	437

At a charity-school in this township, 50 boys and 30 girls are clothed and educated: the following is an abstract of the state of the charity, from June 24th 1790, to June 24th 1791:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To expences of cloathing 50 boys and 30 girls, salary to the master and mistress, stationaries, re- pairs, taxes, &c. as per account	-	-	-	By balance of last year's account	-	-	-
To apprentice fees with 8 boys	-	-	-	By annual subscriptions, collections, &c.	122	3	5½
To balance remaining in hand	-	-	-	By interest of money lent By rents of lands and houses	53	12	9
	195	3	10		45	19	5
	24	0	0				
	3	15	5				
	222	19	3		222	19	3

There

There is a free grammar-school, in Kendal, for children of every description. 8 poor widows are provided with cottages; and receive, each, 1s. 6d. a week; 1s. 6d. each, on Christmas-eve; and 8d. on Ascension-day.

In the town of Kendal are the following Benefit Societies:

Woolcombers	-	-	-	2	} These are called trade-clubs: because they admit none into their Societies but persons of the same trade. The number in the two clubs of Shearmen-dyers does not exceed 20 persons.
Weavers	-	-	-	2	
Builders	-	-	-	1	
Shearmen-dyers	-	-	-	2	
Other Friendly Societies, of men	11				
Friendly Societies of women	-	2			
				20	

Eleven of the Societies, on an average, contain 100 members each; they admit country members. The club, called the Free Society, meets once a month: 10d. are paid to the box; and 2d. spent in liquor: no person above 36 years of age can be admitted a member: the fine on admission is 7s. 6d.: free-members, of one year's standing, are entitled to 6s. a week, during sickness or lameness: the aged, blind, and incurably lame, are paid 3s. a week, for life. The death of a member is an epoch of importance; 12 members are obliged to attend the funeral; after which they adjourn to the club-room, where they are allowed 6s. from the box, for refreshment: a member, on the death of his wife, (if the parties have been married a twelvemonth,) is entitled to £3. from the box: and on the death of a member, £9. are paid to his family, or assigns, unless he should have previously buried his wife, and received the sum allowed for that purpose; in which case, only £6. are paid on his death: an annual feast is held on Whit-Monday; towards which, each member is bound to contribute 1s. 8d. The Society is governed by two stewards, taken by turn from the Society, every three months; a master, (who is one of the stewards of the preceding quarter,) and whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of succeeding stewards;) and a committee of seven members, (chosen every three months,) who decide all controversies that cannot be determined by the ordinary meetings: the books of the Society are kept and managed by a clerk, who is a permanent officer. The present number of members is 134. This Society was instituted in 1771.

In the club, called the Friendly Society, the members meet once every four weeks, pay 10d. into the box; spend 2d.; receive 6s. a week, when sick, if of one year's standing; and, if aged, or incurable, 3s. a week, for life: £8. are allowed for a member's funeral: an annual feast is held every Whit-Monday, towards which each member contributes 1s. 6d.: new members must be under 36 years of age: strangers may be admitted on club-nights: the officers are stewards, &c. as in the Free Society; except that the committee is formed of the five oldest and five youngest members, every three months, and so on in rotation. In both clubs, members pay 6d. extraordinary on club nights, if the stock is inadequate to answer the demands of the sick and lame. The Friendly Society consists of 140 members.

The following are the earnings, and expences, of seven different families in this town and neighbourhood:

A Weaver of Tolinet in Kendal: 6 persons in family.

The man is 36 years of age: his wife 40: they have lost 8 children; and have 3 living, viz. a girl 12; a boy 4; and a girl 1½ year old. The man is sometimes rather sickly. His earnings are various; but, including his wife's winding,

Yearly Earnings.			Yearly Expences.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
They amount, weekly, to 10s.	26	0 0	70 stone of oatmeal, for bread and pottage, at 2s. 4d. the stone	8	3 4
The oldest girl knits stockings, by which she earns about 1s. 4d. a week	3	9 4	Wheaten-bread, and flour, about	6	10 0
The wife's father boards with them, at 4s. 6d. a week	11	14 0	Butcher's meat	5	0 0
The wife bakes, and sells wheaten bread, by which she clears 2s. a week	5	4 0	Milk, 10d. a week	2	8 4
			Butter, 2 lb. a week, at 9d. the lb.	3	18 0
			Tea and sugar, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18 0
			Potatoes, about 1s. a week	2	12 0
			Ale, about 6d. a week	1	6 0
			Soap, starch, blue, and candles	3	0 0
			Fuel; peat, and coal	3	18 0
			House rent	2	2 0
			For cloaths, for all the family, except the wife's father, and other articles, there only remains	3	17 8
Total income	£46	7 4	Total yearly expence	£46	7 4

This family find it very difficult to prevent their expences from exceeding their receipts.

A Calico Weaver in Kendal: 8 in family.

The man is 39 years of age; his wife, 40: they have 7 children; a girl, aged 20, (not with the family;) a girl, 18; a girl, 16; a boy, 13; a girl, 10; a girl, 7; and a boy, 1½ year old.

Yearly Earnings.			Yearly Expenditures.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
The man, on an average, earns 9s. a week	23	8 0	150 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	17	10 0
His 2d daughter weaves, and earns 4s. a week	10	8 0	Butcher's meat, about	1	10 0
His 3d daughter, by ditto, 2s. 6d. a week	6	10 0	Tea and sugar	2	12 0
Oldest boy earns, by ditto, 2s. 6d. a week	6	10 0	Milk, 4d. the quart, (wine measure,) 3d. a week	7	16 0
The 4th girl knits stockings, and earns 6d. a week	1	6 0	Butter, 3lb. a week, at 9d. the lb.	5	17 0
The other children, and wife, earn nothing: she has an ulcer in her breast	0	0 0	Treacle	0	10 0
The earnings of this family are much too small for their support: they are, therefore, allowed, by the parish, 2s. a week	5	4 0	Beer, 1 gallon a week, at 4d.	0	17 4
			Fish, cheese, &c.	0	5 0
			Potatoes, 18 quarts a week, for 40 weeks; at 1s. 9d. the quart	3	10 0
			Starch, soap, candles, &c.	3	0 0
			Rent	1	17 0
			Fuel, 2s. a week, for 26 weeks; and 1s. 4d. a week, for 26 weeks	4	6 8
			Remains for cloathing, which is mostly old, or given	3	15 0
Total income	£ 53	6 0	Total yearly expense	£ 53	6 0

A Weaver at Kendal: 5 in family.

The man is 56 years of age; his wife, 54: they have 2 girls, aged 11, and 8; and a boy, 7 years old.

Yearly Earnings.			Yearly Expenditures.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
The man, including his daughter's winding, on an average, earns 9s. a week	23	8 0	80 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	9	6 8
His wife weaves Kendal cottons, and earns 2s. 3d. a week	5	17 0	Milk, 1s. 4d. a week	3	9 4
			90lb. of butter, at 9d. the lb.	3	7 6
			Fish, and meat, (little eaten since the late advance in the price.)	0	6 0
			Tea and sugar, (used only on Sundays,)	1	0 0
			Potatoes, 12 quarts a week, for 40 weeks	2	10 0
			Beer and ale	1	0 0
			Candles, soap, starch, &c.	1	10 0
			Rent	1	11 0
			Fuel	4	0 0
			Remains for cloaths, and subscription to box-club	1	4 6
Total income	£ 29	5 0	Total yearly expense	£ 29	5 0

This man and his family often receive cloaths from his employer: both he and his wife are frequently sick; but when he cannot work, he is allowed 6s. a week by his Friendly Society.

A Weaver

WESTMORELAND.—KENDAL.

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A Weaver at Kendal: 8 in family.

He is 40 years of age; has a wife, and 7 children: a girl, 17; a girl, 15; a boy, 12; a girl, 10; a girl, 7; a girl, 5; and a boy $\frac{1}{2}$ year old: the eldest girl is out at service.

Yearly Income.		Yearly Expenses.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The man, with his wife's winding, earns 10s. a week	26 0 0	90 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	10 10 0
He fiddles a little, by which he earns	1 10 0	Potatoes, about 18 quarts a week, for 40 weeks, at 1s. 9d.	3 10 0
The second girl weaves coarse cloth, and earns about 2s. a week	5 4 0	Milk, at 1d. the quart, 2s. a week	5 4 0
The boy of 12, goes to a charity-school, where he is allowed cloathing: he earns nothing	0 0 0	Butter, 1 lb. a week, at 9d.	1 19 0
The 3d girl knits, and earns 1s. 4d. a week	3 9 4	Tea, 9s. a week: (no sugar used.)	1 19 0
Their parish allowed them last year,	0 13 0	Flour, and wheat bread, 9d. a week	1 19 0
		Strong beer, 7d. a week	1 10 4
		Ale, 2d. a week	0 8 8
		Candles, soap, starch, &c.	1 10 0
		Rent	1 16 0
		Fuel	5 0 0
		Remains for cloathing, &c.	3 10 4
Total income	£ 36 16 4	Total yearly expenses	£ 36 16 4

A Mason at Kendal: 7 in family.

The man is 38 years of age: he has a wife, and 5 children; consisting of a boy, 13; a girl, 10; a boy, 8; a boy, 4; and a girl, 2 years of age.

Yearly Earnings.		Yearly Expenses.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The man earns 14s. a week in summer, and 12s. in winter; besides about 4s. a week in summer, for extra-jobs: his weekly earnings, on an average, amount to 14s.	36 8 0	100 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	11 13 4
His wife weaves Kendal cottons, or coarse woollen cloth; and earns about 3s. a week, during 45 weeks in the year	6 15 0	18 stone of wheat flour, at 3s. the stone	3 14 0
The eldest boy works with his father, and earns about 4s. a week	10 8 0	Milk, 2s. a week	5 4 0
The eldest girl knits, and earns 2s. 3d. a week	3 5 0	Butter, 3 lb. the week, at 8d. the lb.	5 4 0
The other children earn nothing: two of them are taught to read at a charity school	0 0 0	Butcher's meat	6 0 0
		Fish	0 6 0
		Beer, at 1d. the quart: 14 quarts a week	3 0 8
		Sugar and tea, 1s. 2d. a week	3 0 8
		Potatoes	2 10 0
		Candles, soap, starch, &c.	2 0 0
		Rent	2 10 0
		Fuel	5 0 0
		Remains for cloaths, and other casual expenses	7 13 4
Total income	£ 56 16 0	Total yearly expenses	£ 56 16 0

An Agricultural Labourer near Kendal: 7 in family.

The man is 40 years of age: has a wife, and 6 children, of the following ages: a boy, 15; a girl, 13; a boy, 11; a boy, 9; a girl, 3; and a boy 1 year old.

Yearly Earnings.			Yearly Expenses.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
The man earns, on an average, 11s. 6d. a week	29	18 0	80 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	9	6 8
The oldest boy is an apprentice	0	0 0	Butcher's meat	5	0 0
The oldest girl weaves Kendal cottons, and earns 2s. 6d. a week	6	10 0	Potatoes, 12 quarts a week, for about 50 weeks	2	5 0
The 2d and 3d boy are at a free-school; from which the eldest of them receives clothing	0	0 0	Flour, about 12 stone, at 3s. the stone	1	16 0
The wife spins worsted, and earns about 1s. a week	2	12 0	Tea, (no sugar is used.)	2	0 0
			Butter, 80 lb., at 9d. the lb.	3	0 0
			Milk	3	10 0
			Beer	2	0 0
			Candles, soap, starch, &c.	1	0 0
			House-rent	2	2 0
			Fuel	4	0 0
			Remains for cloaths, &c.	3	0 4
Total income	£ 39	0 0	Total yearly expenses	£ 39	0 0

A Labourer near Kendal: 5 in family.

The man is 29 years of age; his wife, the same age: he has 3 children, 4, 2, and 1 year old.

Yearly Earnings.			Yearly Expenses.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
His earnings amount to	28	0 0	75 stone of oatmeal, at 2s. 4d. the stone	8	15 0
His wife earns about 9d. a week, by winding	1	19 0	Butcher's meat, and flour, about	0	5 0
			Milk, about	5	0 0
			Tea and sugar, about	1	12 0
			Potatoes	2	12 0
			Butter, 40 lb. at 9d. the lb.	1	10 0
			Treacle	0	8 0
			Soap, starch, candles, &c.	1	10 0
			House-rent	1	15 0
			Fuel	3	10 0
			Remains for cloathing, &c.	3	2 0
Total income	£ 29	19 0	Total annual expenses	£ 29	19 0

The man says, he does not spend a shilling in an ale-house, in the whole year.

Many

Many manufacturers, in Kendal, earn considerably more than the weavers, whose expences I have set down. Questions, however, to persons, who receive high wages, are answered with so much shyness, and reluctance, that the information obtained can not be depended on; it appears, however, that their extra-earnings are generally consumed in the ale-house; and that they would often, (and perhaps oftener than those whose earnings are more moderate,) be thrown on their parish, were it not for the intervention of their Friendly Societies.

June, 1796.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.

THE extent of this township is about 750 acres; of which, about 370 acres are common. 135 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. A table of baptisms and burials would afford very little information, as several neighbouring townships bury and christen at the same church: the population of this township was accurately taken in 1789; when it was found to amount to 512 males, and 569 females: total, 1081. Since that period, very little variation has taken place, with regard to the number of the inhabitants.

Kirkby Lonsdale is a small market town, of inconsiderable trade: tanning is carried on here; and a little pack-thread, shoes, and coarse bags, or sacking, made for exportation.

Agricultural labourers receive 1s. a day, and victuals: the weekly wages in summer, are from 10s. to 12s. a week, without victuals; and in winter, 9s.: women earn from 4d. to 6d. a day, by spinning worsted.

The provisions used here by the labouring Poor, are, chiefly, milk, oat-bread, hasty-pudding, onions, potatoes, and, now and then, a little butcher's meat. The present prices are: old milk, 1d. the quart; new milk, 2d. for 3 pints; potatoes, 4d. for six quarts, heaped measure; flour,

* These accounts of the earnings of labourers' families were collected in June 1796. Almost the whole of the preceding information, relative to Kendal, was obtained in April 1795.

as at Kendal; mutton, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; beef, from 4½d. to 5½d.; veal, from 4d. to 4½d.

The tithes of corn, lambs, and wool, are paid in kind: a small modus is taken for hay.

A new valuation for assessing the Poor's Rate, and land-tax, took place last year; and was made in the following manner: The full value of houses and land was first obtained; and the former was then reduced one half, and the latter one-fourth: on the rental thus reduced, the last year's assessments for the Poor amounted to 2s. 3d. in the pound. The land-tax, (respecting which it is very difficult to obtain information in the North,) is collected by the old assessment; but is about 11d. in the pound according to the new valuation; and, probably, does not exceed 8d. in the pound on the fair rental.

Of the Poor, (who are mostly from the class of agricultural labourers,) 28 persons, (of whom, 20 have families, consisting, on an average, of 4 persons each,) are relieved at home, and several others receive occasional relief. A few house-rents are paid by the parish. 5 bastards are chargeable. Removals seldom occur in this part of the country. Parishes receive Paupers, when their settlement is indisputable, without requiring an order of removal.

The parish-books are very confused. I have, therefore, made some additions from the Returns to Parliament.

Years.	Disbursements.				
	£.	s.	d.		
1776	99	0	0	Net expenses for the Poor.	} From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786; according to which, the medium of the net expenses for the Poor for three years, to 1785, were

A donation of about £ 25. a year is annually distributed among such Poor as do not receive parochial relief.

There

There are 13 inns, or ale-houses, in the township; and 2 Friendly Societies; one of which has a stock of £500.; and the other, £200. The number, of members in the 2 clubs, is 350.

The following are the principal rules of the Union Friendly Society: those of the other are very similar.

- 2, Each member, upon his admission into this Society, shall pay 3s. if he has completed his eighteenth year, and have not attained to the age of twenty-five:—if he be of the age of twenty-five, and not more than thirty, he shall pay 4s., exclusive of 2d. to the clerk, and 2d. to be spent.
- 3, None shall be admitted into this Society who has not had the small-pox, and whose trade or calling is particularly prejudicial to health, or exposed to casualties, such as fire-guilders, dead-white painters, miners, bailiffs, bailiffs' followers, soldiers, seamen, watchmen, or any belonging to the embodied militia; and whosoever, after admission, engages in any of the above-mentioned occupations, shall be excluded; except he be impressed or balloted, and then he shall be re-admitted, at his discharge, without fee, if he be found in body and in good health, and demand his re-admission within three months from his discharge.
- 4, No person shall be admitted into this Society who shall belong to any other benefit Society; nor shall any man be continued a member, who shall attempt the subversion of our happy constitution in Church or State.
- 5, Each member shall pay, or cause to be paid, every fourth Monday, into the hands of the stewards, the sum of 1s.,—10d. of which shall be put into the box, and 2d. spent at the house where the box is kept.
- 11, The clerk shall hold his office for one year, unless convicted of inability, or any other improper conduct in his office; and shall be elected on the anniversary, and enter upon his office on the first month-night after, by a majority of the members present; notice of such intended election to be publicly given on the month-night immediately preceding. He shall be able to write a fair hand, and have sufficient knowledge in accompts; and shall receive, for his trouble, out of the box,

box, the sum of 14s. per annum, besides perquisites mentioned elsewhere in these articles. The office and duty of the clerk is to keep and regulate the Society's accounts; to register all matters that shall, from time to time, be agreed upon; to summon all members that may be appointed to private meetings, committees, and funerals; and shall deliver a just account to the president and stewards, of all the money received and paid, every month-night, and the balance of the stock as often as required; and shall, every anniversary of the Society, draw up a clear account of all monies received and expended, and in what manner, during the foregoing year, and the balance of stock in hand, to be laid on the table, on the anniversary, after dinner, for the inspection of all members present, having been first examined by a committee. If the clerk be absent, and do not appoint a proper person to do his duty, precisely at seven o'clock, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit 1s.; and for every neglect in performing his duty, as above pointed out, to forfeit 1s. or be excluded.

- 12, If any member shall, through sickness or lameness, be incapable of following his trade or employment, after he has paid to his Society nine months, if he was under the age of twenty-five, when admitted; and twelve months, if above the age of twenty-five; he shall be allowed 1s. per day, to be paid weekly out of the box; but shall not be free of any ordinary payments during his indisposition.
- 13, When any member shall declare on the box, he shall send his name, and place of abode, to the house where this Society shall be held; and the landlord shall, within twelve hours, acquaint the stewards with the same, who shall, within twenty-four hours from his declaring, visit the sick member, if within the distance of three miles, and, finding him afflicted according to his declaration, and in want of immediate relief, shall advance him, if requested, any sum, not exceeding 3s. and pay him 1s. per day, during his sickness.
- 14, If any member continue on the box nine months together, and there be no hopes of a speedy recovery, he shall be reduced to 3s. 6d. per week, during his infirmity, and be allowed to do such small matters as he is able, (provided it appear by the testimony of his apothecary and neighbours, that he is incapable of earning more than one half of

what he earned when in perfect health,) until he is capable of following his trade, so as to get his living hereby. And to prevent any improper advantage being taken, by any ill-disposed member, who may fraudulently declare himself in health before the expiration of nine months, from a wish to begin his account afresh, and to avoid the reduction to 3s. 6d. per week, instead of 7s., it is determined, that if a relapse should take place for more than ten days before the expiration of six months from such declaration of health, the time of the second sickness shall be added to the former, as if no intermediate space of time had intervened.

- 17, Any member living till he be sixty years of age, who has paid up his dues, and all other demands, agreeable to these articles, shall be allowed to follow any work he is capable of performing, and shall receive, out of the box, 4s. per week, for the remainder of his life.
- 18, On the death of any member, £ 3. shall be allowed for his funeral, which the president and stewards shall attend, if within three miles of Kirkby Lonsdale, and see that he be buried in a decent manner, free of all parish dues whatsoever, and shall be allowed 1s. 6d. each for their trouble; the same to be observed at the death of a member's wife, for whose funeral £ 3. shall also be allowed, and the like attendance shall be given. No member shall receive the above sum of £ 3. for any wife but her to whom he shall be married at the time of his admission, if he be a married man; or if he be a single man, for any but for her to whom he shall be first married after his admission.
- 19, Upon the death of any member, the sum of £ 5. shall be further paid to such person or persons as he shall by will in writing, or verbally, in the presence of two witnesses, appoint, and in default of such appointment, to his next or most needy relations. If he was married, it shall be paid to his widow, if living; if dead, to his children, lawfully begotten, if any; nor shall he have the power of devising it, if either widow or children are living; if neither, he shall be in the situation of a single man: which sum of £ 5. shall be paid on the first month-night after such demise, and shall not be liable to any deductions, as it is intended for the better support of the widow, children, relations, or friends of the deceased.
- 31, Each and every member of this Society shall, on every Tuesday in Whitfun-

Whitsun-week, pay one shilling and four-pence to defray the expence of a feast, which shall on that day be provided for the Society, at the house where the box is kept. Each member shall attend at the same place, at ten o'clock in the morning, to go in procession to the church, where a sermon shall be preached adapted for the occasion, and the minister be paid ten shillings and six-pence out of the box. Each member within eighteen miles of Kirkby Lonsdale is required to appear decent and clean, and not disguised in liquor, or forfeit six-pence to the box, and pay the same sum of one shilling and four-pence as if present at dinner. Any member living at a greater distance than eighteen miles shall forfeit six-pence for non-attendance, and not be required to pay his one shilling and four-pence. The dinner shall be provided at as low a price as is consistent with the interest of the landlord; and the overplus of paying for the dinner, shall be had, by every particular member, in whatever liquor he prefers.

March, 1795.

ORTON.

THE extent of the parish of Orton is about 10 miles by 5: a great part of it is common. It contains 298 families, mostly agriculturists. 205 houses pay the window-tax: 93 are exempted. Farms in general are about £20. a year, so that few of the occupiers have occasion for labourers. In harvest, men receive 1s. and women 10d. a day, with diet: threshers, in winter, are paid from 8d. to 10d. a day, with victuals: hedging, in spring or summer, is paid 1s. a day: masons and joiners earn 1s. 4d. a day, with diet: sailors, 10d. a day: women are mostly employed in knitting worsted stockings for the Kendal manufactures, by which they earn about 4d. or 5d. a day.

The bread commonly used here, and in every part of Westmoreland, is oat-cake baked very thin: among the labouring classes, the regular breakfast and supper are, hasty-pudding, or boiled milk: potatoes, butter, and bacon, generally, constitute the dinner. The price of provisions is regulated by the Kendal market. The fuel is principally turf, procured from

from the commons: coal must be brought 30 miles by land carriage. About 2300 acres of the common were enclosed about 17 years ago. The land-tax raises about £64. The rent of land varies from 2s. 6d. to £1. 10s. an acre. The great tithes were purchased by the parish several years ago: the tithe of wool, lambs, milk, &c. is paid in kind.

The Poor have generally been farmed during the last 20 years. The present contractor maintains one Pauper at his (the contractor's) own house; and relieves the others at their own homes. The number on the regular and casual list is 9 single persons, and 26 families, consisting of about 4 persons each. There are several bastards in the parish, but none chargeable at present. Certificates have not been granted for many years. About 2 removals into, and as many from, the parish, (generally, in both instances, of girls with child,) occur every three years: a contested one takes place about once in seven or eight years.

There are 5 ale-houses; but no Friendly Societies in the parish.

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

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Expenses for the Poor.*			
				£.	s.	d.	
1774	40	15	5	70	0	0	} Poor farmed these years.
1775	38	15	6	80	0	0	
1776	39	19	8	69	5	0	
1777	32	19	6	69	10	0	
1778	32	16	6	75	0	0	
1779	34	18	6	86	9	0	

* According to the Returns made to Parliament,

	£.	s.	d.
The net expence for the Poor in 1776 was	-	-	84 3 8
Money raised by assessment in 1783	-	-	73 17 4
Ditto - in 1784	-	-	73 17 4
Ditto - in 1785	-	-	110 16 0
Medium of net annual expence for the Poor in 1783-4-5	-	-	86 2 5
Medium of expence of repairing church, &c.	-	-	0 1 1
Medium expences of overseers, in journeys, &c.	-	-	1 2 10
Medium expence of law, orders, &c.	-	-	5 17 8
Medium expence of entertainments	-	-	0 2 1

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Expences for the Poor.	
1780	27	21	10	88 0 0	} Poor maintained by the parish on out-pensions.
1781	30	16	8	102 0 0	
1782	31	19	7	139 0 0	
1783	27	15	12	140 0 0	
1784	29	20	6	105 0 0	} Poor farmed.
1785	83	27	11	90 0 0	
1786	37	26	13	86 10 0	
1787	38	21	13	86 10 0	
1788	29	18	5	89 0 0	} Poor maintained on out-pensions.
1789	34	19	13	105 0 0	
1790	43	26	6	140 0 0	
1791	29	24	7	132 6 0	
1792	37	24	7	132 6 0	} Poor farmed.
1793	34	24	11	147 0 0	
1794	34	24	5	154 0 0	

There are only 8 or 9 Dissenters in the parish.

£16. a year, the rent of a small estate belonging to the parish, are included in the above sums: deducting this sum from £154. the last year's expence, the remainder (£138.) is collected at the rate of about 9d. in the pound on the full rental.

About 30 years ago, the Poor were farmed for £36.

In the adjoining chapelry of Kentmere, which is wholly agricultural, the Poor's Rates have, for some years past, been from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound on the full rental: this year, they rose to 1s. 8d.

April, 1795.

UNDERBARROW.

THE extent of this chapelry is about 12 square miles; of which, at least, two-thirds are *mountainous common*; but so covered with loose stones and solid rock, that vegetation scarcely exists: the other part is interspersed with wood-lands. The population, consisting of 74 families, (all of the Established Church except two Dissenters, and all agriculturists except

except five or six mechanics,) is dispersed in scattered farms and cottages. 46 houses pay the window-tax; and 28 are exempted. The common diet of labourers is milk, butter, oatmeal, potatoes, and eggs; and sometimes a little flour, and butcher's meat: tea has also found it's way in o this wild country; and is used, more or less, in every cottage: prices are regulated by Kendal market, with the exception of milk, which is very cheap here: 3 quarts of old milk are sold for 1d.; and 3 pints of new milk for the same price.

Wages in husbandry¹ are 10d.; 1s.; and 1s. 2d. a day, and victuals; mowing

¹ The following Extract from the View of the Agriculture of the County of Westmoreland, will afford the reader full information relative to the general rate of agricultural wages in this county:

"Labour is dearer in Westmoreland than it is in almost any of the counties either to the north or south of it. This, probably, is owing to the great number of small land-holders, or *statemen*, who, doing the work upon their own estates, with their own hands and those of their families, are perhaps disinclined to labour for other people.

Servants by the year. A hind may be hired by the year, for twenty pounds, a house, a garden, and a patch of ground to grow potatoes; and an unmarried man, from ten to twelve guineas a year, and board and washing.

By the day. The wages of an ordinary labourer are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. a day; he begins to work between six and seven, rests an hour at dinner, and leaves it off between six and seven in the evening. The labourers on the highway, from Shap to Kendal, receive 1s. 9d. a day for nine months in the year; and 1s. 6d. a day for the other three months.

By the month. On large farms, in the seasons of hay and harvest, it is not unusual to hire labourers by the month, (of four weeks,) at the rate of £1. 12s. 6d. and victuals. They breakfast on milk pottage and bread and cheese, receive a pint of good beer in the forenoon and another in the afternoon; they dine on meat, boiled, baked, or roasted, and potatoes or pudding; sup on cold meat, and have plenty of common beer to drink through the day. They begin, in the morning, as soon as the corn is dry; only rest at meal, and continue as late as they can see to work.

Cutting of corn per^a acre. When done by the piece, the cutting of an acre by the field, the scythe not being used in the reaping of any sort of grain, costs 9s.; and if the crop be very heavy, 10s. or even 10s. 6d.

Cutting of hay per acre. The price of mowing a customary acre of grass varies from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and a man usually mows an acre in a day.

Per day. When hired by the day, a mower's wages may vary from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. and victuals.

Mason's wages. Masons in summer have from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. a day, or 1s. 2d. or 1s. 6d. and victuals; and in winter, 4d. or 6d. less. When they do their work by the piece, and

^a The Westmoreland, or customary acre, is 67 1/2 square rods.

mowing and digging peat, 2s. a day, without victuals: women are generally employed in spinning worsted, by which they earn from 4d. to 8d. a day.

There is only one ale-house in the chapelry.

No Friendly Society is established here, but several of the inhabitants are members of the Kendal Societies.

Furnish every thing, they are paid 2s. or 2s. 6d. a square yard, for a wall of two feet in thickness, built with lime; if materials are furnished to their hand, they are paid 8d. or 10d. a yard. Seven yards and a half of dry stone wall, five feet and a half in height, cost 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. in building.

Carpenters wages. The wages of a carpenter, or common country wright, differ very little from those of a mason.

Thresher. A farmer's own servants generally thresh out the corn. When persons are hired for this purpose, they receive about 1s. for threshing a load of seven and a half bushels of oats, and 1s. 3d. for that of barley; and from 4d. to 8d. a boll of rye, consisting of two Winchester bushels.

Miller. Farmers commonly have their meal made from oats of their own growing. The miller receives 4d. a load, for drying the oats. If they are good in quality, a load of seven and a half bushels will yield 176 pounds of meal, besides paying the miller his toll for grinding, which is guessed to be about four per cent. Wheat is made into flour, for 4d. a bushel. Numberless streams rendering the precarious assistance of wind-mills unnecessary, there is but one in the county, which is employed in grinding bark for the tanners at Kendal.

Thatcher. A thatcher receives about 1s. 4d. a day, and victuals; or 2s. 4d. without victuals.

Slater. Slating is measured by the rood of forty-two and one-fourth square yards, and costs, for the workmanship, 12s. or 13s. a rood; in the vicinity of the slate quarries, the slater will find all materials and labour, for 45s. or 50s. a rood.

Tailor. A tailor gets, in some places, 10d.; in others, 1s. a day; and board.

Mole-catcher. The mole-hills are carefully spread in most parts of the county, and the fields are cleared of moles, at the rate of 3d. an acre, where they have not been caught before; 2d. an acre are paid the second year, and 1d. or 1½d. yearly thereafter.

Maid-servants, by the year. In some farmers families, where they are hard worked, maid-servants receive £ 6. a year. Their ordinary wages in other families, may be about £ 4. 10s. or, perhaps, £ 5. When they do not change their service, if strangers in the parish, care is taken to vary their wages every six months, to prevent them from acquiring a settlement;

By the month. In hay time and harvest, when hired for a month, they get from 16s. to 24s. and board.

By the day. When hired by the day, in harvest and hay-time, they receive 8d. or 10d. and victuals; or 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. without victuals. At other seasons, they are paid with 8d. 10d. or 1s. a day. Their times of beginning and of leaving off work, and their hours of labour and of rest, are very various."

Rent

Rent of land is from 10s. to £2. an acre; the average is about 16s. the statute acre. A small modus is paid in lieu of corn and hay; tithe wool, lambs, milk, and pigs, are paid in kind. The land-tax amounts to £65. 10s. and is about $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound.

The Poor are now, and have for many years back been, allowed a maintenance at home; 27 persons, of whom 20 have families, receive weekly relief: the usual allowance to an old pauper is generally 2s. a week: 4 house-rents are also paid by the chapelry. /

The following table shews the annual amount of chapelry assessments:

Years.	Total collected.			Years.	Total collected.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1774	62	9	5	1785	89	17	1
1775	65	7	6½	1786	106	9	0¼
1776	46	7	11	1787	127	10	6
1777	58	8	7½	1788	Account confused.		
1778	59	14	2½	1789	128	10	9½
1779	51	0	6½	1790	122	6	10½
1780	86	5	7¼	1791	122	12	0½
1781	43	2	6¼	1792	130	14	5½
1782	81	7	4	1793	118	16	1½
1783	116	3	1	1794	145	7	0
1784	96	19	1	—	—	—	—

raised at about 1s.
3¼d. in the pound
on the full rental.

The parish officers think, that the collection, this year, (1795,) will amount to upwards of £160.

The annual expenses, for book-keeper's salary, vestry-meetings, appointing officers, and other parish business, which are paid out of the Poor's Rate, (exclusive of removals, &c.) amount to about £3. 10s. The births, in this chapelry, average about 12 a year: the burials are performed and registered at Kendal church. No bastards are chargeable at present.

Certificates are never granted. About 2 removals take place in five years: in 1780, a removal was contested: the chapelry was victorious; got rid of its pauper; and paid £44. 2s. 6d. for law-charges.

April, 1795.

WILTSHIRE.

BRADFORD.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 25 square miles; and the population at 20,000 souls: the latter, I should imagine, was rather exaggerated. A few of the inhabitants are agriculturists; but they are, chiefly, manufacturers of superfine cloth, for the London market.

Here are 1 Methodist, 1 Quaker's, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Baptist congregations.

Exclusive of the borough, the parish contains 6 hamlets, each of which has a separate collector of the land and window-tax; a circumstance which would have occasioned some trouble in ascertaining the number of assessed houses: however, from the number of men raised for the Navy, it appears, that, (at the rate of one man for 68 houses,) about 350 houses in the town and the hamlets are rated.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5½d.; veal, 6d.; butter, 11½d.; bread, 4 lb. for 1s.; potatoes, 1s. 9d. the bushel; wheat, 12s. 6d. ditto; barley, 4s. 6d. ditto; and oats, 3s. 6d. ditto. Sheermen are paid 17s. a week; scribblers, from 12s. to 15s. ditto; weavers, from 10s. to 24s. ditto; labourers receive, for ordinary work, from 8s. to 9s., and in harvest, from 16s. to 18s. a week. There are 18 ale-houses in the parish, and 9 or 10 Friendly Societies, some of which have taken the benefit of the late Act: these useful institutions are much encouraged by honorary members; and it is, perhaps, partly owing to the thriving state of these Societies, that the reduction in the Poor's Rates has been effected.

The rent of land, near the town, is from £2. to £3. an acre; and in the hamlets, from 18s. to £2. an acre. Farms are chiefly from £100. to £300. a year: wheat, barley, oats, and turnips, are cultivated; but the principal part of the parish consists of pasture land. Some tithes are taken in kind; but they are mostly compounded for. The common contains a very few acres.

In 1784, an Act of Parliament was passed, to enable this parish to appoint a general overseer, with a salary of £100. a year. Mr. Rainey, a gentleman of considerable property, has filled the office ever since that period; but accepts only £60. a year. Under his superintendance the Poor are either relieved at home, or maintained, and employed in a work-house, which, although an old building, has been much improved by him. The apartments are now exceedingly neat and comfortable: the Poor are kept clean, and well fed: they must, however, perform with diligence the work assigned them: idleness, and dishonesty, are inevitably punished, either by depriving the offender of a meal, or subjecting him to the most degrading offices in the house. Nor are the out-poor less closely attended to; if they are idle, get drunk, or otherwise misbehave, or refuse to send their children to service, at a proper age, they are immediately ordered into the house. Badging the Poor is supposed to have been of service in reducing the Rates. Mr. Rainey, from his knowledge of law, often prevents useless litigations; and, from being acquainted with the character and circumstances of every person who applies for relief, can discriminate, very fairly, between self-created, and undeserved, poverty.

The following is the Course of Diet observed in the Work-house:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Onion-broth, which is made of water, onions, oatmeal, and the fat of meat broth: no meat broth is used.	Meat, and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

2 lbs. of bread are allowed, every day, to those who work out of the house; and 1½ lb. to those who spin: children receive a quantity proportioned to their ages. The cheese is not weighed.

Table

Table of Assessments, and Number of Rates in each Year, in the Parish of BRADFORD.

Years.	Assessments.			Number of Rates.
	£.	s.	d.	
1775	2815	12	1	140
1776	2530	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
1777	2066	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	105
1778	2360	2	6	120
1779	2669	14	0	132
1780	2545	4	0	126
1781	2654	6	0	132
1782	2658	11	3	132
1783	2902	4	0	144
1784	3143	11	3	156
1785	2415	15	0	120
1786	1837	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
1787	1637	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
1788	1835	8	9	90
1789	1838	8	9	90
1790	1457	10	9	72
1791	1460	8	0	72
1792	1493	3	6	72
1793	991	7	0	48
1794	1488	18	0	72
1795	2063	17	10	100

Each Rate is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on houses, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on land, at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rack rent; so that the last year's Rates were 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on houses, and 2s. 9d. in the pound on land. The vestry-clerk¹ is paid £ 8., and the master of

¹ This man is also clerk of the turnpikes, and teacher of a charity-school: his three places produce him £ 51. 10s. a year: he has a wife and 5 children, viz. a son, 14; and 4 girls, of 12, 10, 7, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old: they earn him 5s. a week, or £ 13. a year; so that his annual income is £ 64. 10s. He pays, in direct taxes, £ 2. 17s. a year, but no house-rent: the remainder of his income is chiefly applied to the purchase of food: bread, he buys, costs him 15s. a week, or £ 39. a year; and that he finds it very difficult to procure cloaths for his family. From this account, it is not to be wondered at, that a labourer, who with 8s. or 9s. a week endeavours to maintain a large family upon bread, should be often half-starved, and half-naked.

the work-house £10. a year, and is allowed 2d. out of every shilling which the Poor earn, with board for himself and wife. About £20. are annually paid out of the Poor's Rates, towards the county stock. A surgeon receives 1 guinea a week, for his attendance: the remainder of the money is expended for the maintenance of the Poor.

The general overseer publishes his accounts every 13 weeks: I subjoin specimens of part of the years 1792 and 1795; from which it would seem, that the late rise in the Rates is, in a great measure, ascribable to the war.

Account of Payments made by the Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of BRADFORD, in 13 weeks, ending on the 29th day of September 1792.

* * The relief given to the several persons marked * is to be repaid to the Overseer.

BOROUGH POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Alderidge	-	0	19 6
Widow Alderwick	-	0	13 0
Widow Bailey	-	0	13 0
John Bolwin	-	0	13 0
Widow Beames	-	0	19 6
James Bush	-	0	19 6
Widow Bryant	-	0	19 6
* William Batten	-	3	5 0
Widow Coward	-	0	19 6
Mary Cooper	-	0	19 6
Sarah Davis	-	0	19 6
John Duck	-	1	6 0
Betty Gibbs	-	0	13 0
Ann Hewith	-	0	0 0
* W. Helps, pensioner	-	1	12 6
Widow Huntley	-	0	13 0
Widow Matthews	-	0	19 6
Widow Merrick	-	0	19 6
Widow Purnal	-	0	13 0
Widow Rose	-	0	19 6
John Stokes	-	1	2 6
Widow Snook	-	0	19 6
Widow Southingwood	-	0	13 0
Martha Turner	-	0	13 0
Ann Tucker	-	0	19 6
Ann Vennel	-	1	0 0
	£	15	10 0

LEIGH AND WOOLLY.

	£.	s.	d.
Sarah Barrington	-	0	13 0
Widow Bailly	-	0	19 6
Widow Beverstock	-	0	19 6
Ann Cooper	-	0	19 6
Widow Edmunds	-	0	19 6
William Huntly	-	0	13 0
Solomon Haynes	-	0	13 0
Widow Love	-	0	4 0
Grace Morris	-	0	13 0
Widow Milford	-	1	6 0
Joseph Stokes	-	0	19 6
Angel Watts	-	0	13 0
	£	9	12 6

WINSLEY POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Martha Bowles	-	0	13 0
Widow Beverstock	-	0	6 6
Widow Biggs	-	0	13 0
Widow Benda	-	0	19 6
Widow Blanchett	-	0	6 6
James Bolwin	-	0	13 0
Carried over	£	3	11 6

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
Hesler Ball, omitted	-	3	11	6
Widow Batten	-	1	6	0
Widow Dix	-	1	6	0
Widow Deverel	-	0	13	0
R. Halbert, omitted	-	1	6	0
Widow Elliot	-	0	19	6
Betty Hewith	-	0	13	0
Betty Hamney	-	0	10	6
Ann Hofea	-	0	19	6
Betty Jones	-	0	13	0
Ann Jones	-	0	13	0
William Moore	-	0	13	0
* Robert Sad	-	2	5	6
Margaret Tylee	-	0	13	0
Widow Viles	-	0	13	0
Widow White	-	0	13	0
William Winn	-	1	6	0
Ann Weight	-	0	9	0
		£	21	8 6

HOLT POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Blatchly	0	10	6
Widow Chapman	1	6	0
Widow Earl	0	19	6
Betty Rose	1	6	0
Thomas Rickarts	0	9	9
Charles Rawlings	0	5	0
	£	5	5 0

ATFORD POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
James Blake, omitted	2	13	0
Margaret Blake	0	19	6
Richard Boulton	0	19	6
Ann Long	0	19	6
Robert May	1	12	6
Carried over	£	7	4 0

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
James May	-	7	4	0
Widow Pearce	-	0	13	0
George Pepler	-	2	6	0
William Pullin	-	1	6	0
Widow Rickards	-	0	13	0
Jane Sheppard	-	0	13	0
Widow Uncles	-	1	0	0
Samuel Uncles	-	0	13	0
John Uncles	-	0	13	0
Widow Watts	-	0	8	6
Mary Lucas, omitted	-	0	13	0
		£	18	2 6

WRAXALL POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Catharine Aff	0	4	0
Robert Bull	0	19	6
Christian Doggett	0	19	6
Ann Doggett	0	19	6
Mary Eyles	1	6	0
Love Hayward	1	6	0
Mary Moxham	0	19	6
Betty Walter	1	0	6
Joan York	0	19	6
	£	8	14 0

STOKE POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Amelbury	0	19	6
Widow Cray	0	13	0
John Franks	0	13	0
Widow Rickards	0	0	0
Mary Rickards	0	13	0
	£	2	18 6

INCIDENTAL PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Rickarts	0	4	9
Clerk of counsel with a calf	0	2	6
Expenses to Warmistler	0	4	2
A woman with a pail	0	0	6
Three persons guarding a prisoner	0	3	0
Matthew Uncles	0	4	6
Carried over	£	0	19 5

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
Ann Nott	-	0	19	5
Samuel Scott	-	0	2	0
John Sweet	-	0	4	0
Sarah Ball	-	0	6	0
Four seamen with pusses	-	0	2	0
Carried over	-	£	1	15 5

WILTSHIRE.—BRADFORD.

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	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	1	15 5
Mr. Durnford with a calf	-	1	1 0
Paid Mr. Follett	-	1	7 6
Three witnesses against Harding	-	1	11 6
Thomas Stone	-	0	10 6
Four persons, cart, and turnpikes to Salisbury, three days	-	3	4 7
Roger Dainton	-	0	4 0
Oliver Cromwell	-	0	1 0
Mr. Clark for carriage	-	0	7 4
Mr. Scamell for meat	-	1	2 9
John Cripps for ditto	-	1	11 7
Two persons guarding prisoner to Laycock	-	0	3 0
William Garrett for an iron crook	-	0	1 6
Seaman with a pals	-	0	0 6
Robert Dalimore for two loads of coals	-	4	14 0
Clerk of Winsley for a marriage	-	0	1 6
Paid by Mr. Hooper to the sick poor	-	6	0 6
Mr. Shodden for meat	-	1	4 0
George Wilkins	-	0	2 0
Ann Long	-	0	5 0
Jane Love	-	0	7 6
William Twiny's burial	-	0	6 0
Eight persons with pails	-	0	4 0
John Pearce for a coffin	-	0	3 6
Mr. Hudd for shoes	-	4	14 12
Mr. Chapman for meat	-	0	5 3
Mr. Mugillone for ditto	-	0	6 4
James Long	-	0	4 6
James Mead	-	0	4 0
Sarah Butler	-	0	2 0
Mary Larcombe	-	0	5 6
Marrying Mary Butler	-	0	13 6
Marrying M. Greenland	-	0	9 0
Turnpikes and driver to Hinton	-	0	2 6
Mary Shepherd	-	0	11 0
Guard for prisoner	-	0	2 0
William Ash	-	0	2 6
Abraham Moore	-	0	4 0
Carried over	-	£34	19 11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	34	19 11
Coroner's fee for Long, killed by fighting	-	0	13 4
Jury for ditto	-	0	8 0
Expences for a prisoner at the French Horn	-	0	3 6
Joseph Cooper and Turnpikes	-	0	1 6
Trowbridge Sessions, orders, &c.	-	0	8 6
W. Collet for meat	-	0	7 0
Thomas Stone	-	1	5 0
Bringing a Pauper from Holt	-	0	2 0
James May for honey	-	0	11 6
Sarah Chaffins for potatoes	-	0	3 8
Jane Lawes	-	0	1 6
Anthony Greenland	-	0	2 0
Mr. Byfield for two sacks of pease	-	1	16 0
Charles Tavinor to Bath hospital	-	3	0 0
John Uncles	-	0	1 0
James Bailly, pensioner	-	0	10 6
Mr. Gibbs for carpenter's work at the workhouse	-	1	5 0
Expences to road	-	0	2 4
William Moore	-	0	13 0
Mr. Edwards for cheese	-	11	11 0
Mr. Jefferys for flour	-	1	10 0
Mr. Crook for John Smith	-	7	0 1
Thomas Angett for cloth	-	3	8 4
Mr. Nichols for linen cloth	-	11	9 0
Robert Gay, for to loads of wood, and turnpikes	-	10	16 0
John Davis for meat	-	6	6 0
Mr. Butler for ditto	-	1	8 11
Bills paid by P. Harding	-	8	15 2½
Total incidental	-	£1	18 19 9½
Constant	-	91	11 0
Received for work done in the house in three months	-	£200	20 9½
Total expences	-	£161	7 5

	£.	s.	d.
Borough and Trowle	-	25	10 0
Leigh and Woolley	-	9	12 6
Winsley	-	21	8 6
Holt	-	5	5 0
Wraxhall	-	8	14 0
Atford	-	18	2 6
Stoke	-	2	18 6
	-	£91	11 0

*Account of Payments made by the Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of
BRADFORD, in 13 weeks, ending on the 21st day of March 1795.*

* * The relief given to the several persons marked thus * is to be repaid to the Overseer.

BOROUGH POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Mary Allen	1	6	0
Betty Angel	2	15	0
Widow Alderwick	0	18	0
Widow Bailly	0	18	0
John Bolwin	2	13	0
Walter Blanchet	0	10	6
Widow Bennies	1	6	0
James Boih	1	6	0
Sufanna Burton	1	6	0
Widow Coward	1	0	6
Ann Clay	0	10	6
Mary Cooper	1	6	0
Mary Coward	0	19	0
Sufanna Deverell	0	6	0
Betty Deverell	0	11	0
John Duck	1	6	0
Thomas Dix	0	13	0
Widow Davis	0	19	6
Margaret Edwards	0	17	0
Widow Farmer	0	19	6
Mary Gerrish	0	13	0
John Godwin	1	6	0
Betty Gibbs	0	19	6
* W. Helps, pensioner	0	15	0
Sarah Higgins	0	13	0
Mary Harding	0	13	0
Charles Huntly	1	6	0
Robert Harding	1	6	0
Richard Head	0	19	6
Widow Jones	0	19	6
Widow Little	0	19	6
Widow Matthews	0	19	6
William More	1	6	0
John Morris, omitted	1	6	0
Mary Mure	0	13	0
B. Matthews, omitted	0	15	0
Widow Mortimore	0	19	6
John Morris	0	14	0
Widow Merrick	1	4	0
Love Morris	1	6	0
Widow Purnal	0	19	6
Widow Rose	0	7	4
Widow Skrine	0	19	0
John Stokes	1	12	6
Widow Snook	1	6	0
Mary Silby	1	6	0
Widow Stokes	0	6	0
Betty Stevens	0	13	0
Reuben Stokes	0	13	0

Carried over - £51 2 0

Brought over - £51 2 0

Widow Townsend	0	4	0
Widow Tucker	0	9	6
Widow Vennel	1	7	6
Hannah Young	0	13	0
William York	0	16	0

£54 17 6*

LEIGH AND WOOLLY.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Akerman	0	19	6
Sarah Barrington	0	19	6
Widow Burgefs	0	18	0
Mary Ball	1	16	6
Widow Beverflock	0	9	0
Widow Bailly, omitted	1	12	0
Widow Batchelor	0	13	0
Widow Button	1	6	0
Widow Comley	1	6	0
Bartholomew Crofs	0	13	0
Widow Cooper	0	19	6
Ann Cooper	0	6	0
Thomas Earl	0	1	6
Widow Edmunds	0	8	0
Mary Earl	1	0	0
Mary Gay	1	6	0
Ann Gibson	0	19	6
Widow Huntly	0	13	0
Ann Hazel	1	14	0
Mary Jones	0	13	0
Joseph Jones	0	9	0
Betty Jones	0	13	0
Widow Love	1	6	0
Jacob Lucas	1	6	0
Martha Lucas	0	16	0
Sarah Lewis	0	13	0
Widow Marks	0	7	0
Jane More	0	13	0
Thomas May	0	19	6
Betty Moody	1	6	0
G. Morris, omitted	1	6	0
Betty Matthews	0	19	6
Dinah Norman	0	19	6
Margaret Purnal	0	3	0
Widow Rogers	0	13	0
Abraham Reeves	0	13	0
James Say	0	13	0
Mary Twyford	0	7	0

Carried over - £32 15 6

* The totals in this account, and in some of the others, do not quite agree with the amount of the different items; but as the difference is not very material, I have followed the printed account.

WILTSHIRE.—BRADFORD.

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	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
Mary Tilley	-	3	15	6
Angel Watts	-	1	6	0
	-	0	13	0
		£35	19	0

WINSLEY POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Sarah Bull	-	0	19 6
Martha Bowles	-	0	13 0
Betty Brown	-	1	0 0
Betty Beverstock	-	0	19 6
Widow Biggs	-	0	19 6
Widow Bendaal	-	1	5 0
Elias Barton	-	1	2 0
Widow Batten	-	0	16 0
B. Beaumont, omitted	-	2	4 0
James Bolwin	-	0	19 6
Hyder Bull	-	1	6 0
Sarah Dainton	-	1	6 0
Betty Deverel	-	0	9 0
Mary Earl	-	1	2 0
Widow Elliott	-	1	3 0
Widow Gay	-	1	6 0
W. Gay and daughter	-	1	2 0
Widow Howell	-	0	6 6
Betty Hannev	-	0	19 6
Widow Hoesa	-	0	19 6
Thomas Hayward	-	0	13 0
Grace Harris	-	0	6 6
Widow Hayter	-	0	13 0
Betty Hendy	-	0	13 0
William Jacobs	-	0	10 0
Betty Jones	-	0	13 0
Widow Jones	-	0	19 6
Widow Matthews	-	0	19 6
Mary Morris	-	0	10 0
Widow Portch	-	0	8 0
Robert Parker	-	0	6 0
Ann Sims	-	1	6 0
* Robert Sall	-	2	5 6
Mary Sall	-	1	6 0
Widow Stokes	-	1	12 6
Charles Stokes	-	1	19 0
Widow Silby	-	0	9 0
Betty Tucker	-	0	13 0
Betty Vizard	-	0	13 0
Widow Vessel	-	0	13 0
Widow Winn	-	0	19 6
Thomas Webb	-	1	6 0
Ekanor Waite	-	0	16 6
Hannah Well	-	2	12 0
		£44	12 0

HOLY POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Chapman	-	1	6 0
James Carrington	-	0	13 0
Carried over	-	£1	19 0

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
Widow Earl	-	1	19	0
Widow Rufe	-	1	6	0
Grace Stephens	-	0	13	0
Widow Taylor	-	0	19	6

£6 3 6

ATFORD POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
James Blake	-	1	6 0
Margaret Blake	-	1	6 0
Richard Bulgin	-	0	19 6
Widow Clark	-	0	19 6
William Gerrish	-	2	6 0
William Hulbert	-	1	6 0
Widow Hutton	-	0	13 0
Mary Lyne	-	1	6 0
Mary Lucas	-	0	13 0
Robert May	-	1	12 6
Samuel May	-	0	16 0
William Pollin	-	0	13 0
Widow Stone	-	1	6 0
Widow Uncles's child	-	0	13 0
John Uncles	-	0	19 6
Samuel Uncles	-	0	13 0
Widow Watts	-	0	13 0

£18 0 6

WEAXALL POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Christian Doggett	-	1	6 0
Love Hayward	-	1	6 0
Mary Moxham	-	1	12 6
Benjamin More	-	1	6 0
Betty Walter	-	1	6 0
Joan York	-	1	6 0

£8 2 6

STONE POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Widow Amelbury	-	0	13 0
Widow Allan	-	0	13 0
Widow Gray	-	0	13 0
* Oliver Cromwell	-	0	4 0
Widow Dainton	-	0	13 0
Widow Franks	-	0	15 0
* Sarah Munday	-	0	19 6
* Mary Richards	-	0	19 6
William Richards	-	1	6 0
Thomas Wilkins	-	1	6 0
Sarah Webb	-	0	19 6

£9 1 6

INCIDENTAL PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Charlotte Kelson	-	0	6 0
Mary Coward	-	0	2 0
Ann Skrine	-	0	2 0
John Sweet	-	0	2 0
Joseph Conley	-	0	2 0
Samuel Hedge	-	0	2 0
Ann Self	-	0	1 0
Catharine Hall	-	0	4 0
Mary Morris	-	0	1 0
Mary Moody	-	0	1 0
Sufanna Barton	-	0	2 0
Sarah Cromwell	-	0	2 0
Bringing Pauper from Windley	-	0	1 0
Betty Hibbert	-	0	2 0
Rebecca Silby	-	0	2 0
John Dowdel	-	0	2 0
Joseph Jones	-	0	1 0
Sufannah Deverel	-	0	8 0
Betty Phillips	-	0	2 0
Ann Glover	-	0	2 0
Betty Deverel	-	0	3 0
James May for 4 sacks of potatoes	-	1	0 0
James Whatley	-	0	6 0
Ann Jones to W. Vile	-	2	2 0
Samuel May	-	0	6 0
Thomas Portch	-	0	2 0
Mr. Atkins for a lamb, &c.	-	0	9 4
Ann Vennel	-	0	2 6
James Sullman for iron for the work-house	-	0	3 11 ¹ / ₂
George Priddy	-	2	7 0
Sarah Dainton	-	0	10 0
Five persons with passes	-	0	3 6
Clerk of Windley for three burials	-	0	4 6
William Huntly	-	0	1 0
Widow Marks	-	0	6 0
Widow Dalimore	-	0	10 6
G. Olive for potatoes	-	1	6 0
James Raily	-	0	11 6
Mr. Clare for a casualty	-	0	13 4
Betty Brown	-	0	10 0
Mr. Day with a subpoena	-	0	10 6
Expences to Bath	-	0	4 4
Two persons with a pass	-	0	1 0
Robert Harding	-	0	4 0
Mr. Tree for meat	-	0	18 8
Mr. Lewis for ditto	-	0	11 5
John Angel	-	0	2 0
W. Marret for blocks	-	3	12 0
William Hantley's caution-money	-	3	0 0
Mr. Harding for meat	-	1	16 0
Expences to Melkham	-	0	6 8
Mr. Bailly for breeches	-	0	2 0
Sam. Wilkins to Tho. Hayward	-	2	2 0
Thomas Rickards to George Kettley	-	2	2 0

Carried over - £ 29 18 8¹/₂

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	29	18	8 ¹ / ₂
Betty Rogers to Benjamin Hart	-	4	1 0
Clerk for a marriage	-	0	3 6
Mr. Wilshire for making cloth	-	4	9 3
Robert Fish	-	0	3 0
Widow Angel	-	0	2 0
Mr. Pinkney for Paupers at Trowbridge	-	12	15 6
Expences at Bradford sessions	-	0	4 6
Melkham to Wingfield	-	0	0 6
John Sweet	-	0	2 0
Samuel May	-	0	4 0
Thomas Cooper	-	0	2 0
Betty Ball	-	0	2 0
Mary Blackmore to Bath Hospital	-	3	0 0
Mary Dogget	-	0	2 0
Mary Kelson	-	0	4 0
Ann Rawlings	-	0	4 0
Clerk of Holt for coffins and graves	-	0	11 0
William Bridget	-	0	17 0
Betty Greenland	-	0	3 0
Horses to Englishcombe and Devizes, 4 days	-	0	12 0
Jacob Say	-	0	2 0
Richard Gregory	-	0	15 0
Elias Barton	-	0	2 0
Expences to Englishcombe for 3 persons	-	0	5 3
Widow Gay	-	0	2 0
James May	-	0	2 0
John Maltman	-	0	2 0
John Bolwin	-	0	2 0
Samuel Angel	-	0	2 0
A seaman and wife with a pass	-	0	1 0
Expences to Corham	-	0	2 6
Mr. Edwards for malt	-	9	6 0
Mary Rose	-	0	2 0
James Beams	-	0	2 0
Ann Batt	-	0	7 0
Council at Devizes, retainers, and fees	-	3	3 0
Clerks to ditto	-	0	5 0
Expences 2 days for 3 persons	-	1	14 0
Richard Brint	-	0	3 0
Widow Gay	-	0	2 0
Mr. Purnal for meat	-	2	12 0
Mr. Magillbone for ditto	-	5	9 4
Samuel May	-	0	2 0
Christopher Webb	-	0	1 0
James Young	-	0	2 0
Mr. Long for malt	-	8	8 0
Timothy Dainton	-	0	2 0
John Huggis	-	0	2 0
Ann Rickards	-	0	2 0
Jacob White	-	0	12 0
Paid at Chippenham for Tetherington militia	-	1	12 0
P. Davis	-	0	4 0
Thomas Wheeler	-	0	2 0

Carried over - £ 91 14 9¹/₂

WILTSHIRE.—BRADFORD.

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Brought over	£.	s.	d.
J. Harrold for breeches	91	14	9½
Luke Barnett	-	0	10 0
Samuel Cox	-	0	4 0
James Johnson	-	0	2 0
William Moody	-	0	5 0
James Bray	-	0	2 0
Thomas Coward	-	0	4 0
Sarah Nelson	-	0	4 0
Thomas Self	-	0	2 0
Thomas Tribe	-	0	4 0
James Twyford	-	0	2 0
Samuel Rickards	-	0	8 0
Samuel Flower for a coffin	-	0	2 0
Giles Scott	-	0	5 0
James Bolwin	-	0	2 0
Jane White	-	0	2 0
John White	-	0	2 0
William Gay	-	0	2 0
Robert Matthews	-	0	2 0
Mary Moxham	-	0	4 0
Betty Bowles	-	0	3 0
Coffin, &c. for Mary Moxham	-	0	2 0
Thomas Bowles	-	0	5 0
Mary Chapman	-	0	4 0
Jacob Say	-	0	2 0
Widow Beverflock	-	0	2 0
John Bray	-	0	6 0
Mary Lee	-	0	4 0
Dr. Jefferys for Ann Milson	-	0	2 0
Paid Melkham parish for militia	-	16	9 4
Sessions at Bradford	-	18	12 0
William Dyer	-	0	3 6
Mr. Pearce for stockings	-	0	2 0
Ann Francis	-	0	2 0
John Morris	-	0	10 0
Betty Davis	-	0	3 0
Ann Cooper	-	0	2 0
Mr. Bailly for meat	-	0	4 0
Letters	-	0	4 0
Mary White	-	0	1 0
William Stokes	-	0	1 0
Philip Gray	-	0	2 6
Robert Parker	-	0	4 0
Edward Benzer	-	0	4 0
Betty Deverel	-	0	4 0
John Stevens	-	0	2 0
John Rickards to Benjamin Richard- son	-	0	2 0
Mary Barnett	-	2	12 6
Widow Twyford	-	0	4 0
Four seamens with passes	-	0	2 0
Insurance for the work-house	-	0	2 0
Robert Cox	-	1	1 6
Daniel Dogget	-	0	2 0
John Hedges	-	0	2 0
Robert Blatchley	-	0	4 0
Widow Martin	-	0	2 0

Carried over - £ 138 14 1½

Brought over	£.	s.	d.
Mary Coward	138	14	1½
Ann Smith	-	0	6 0
Messenger to Trowbridge	-	0	2 6
License	-	0	1 8
Mary Lee	-	2	2 0
Mr. Primrose for Mary Ball	-	1	2 0
Ann Rickards	-	2	14 0
Betty Hibbert	-	0	4 0
Ann Bull	-	0	2 0
Ann Smith	-	0	3 0
Mr. White's Bill	-	0	4 0
Sarah Bedna	-	2	2 0
Messenger to Bath	-	0	14 0
Mr. Crofs for meat	-	0	1 0
James Whitley	-	3	11 6
Mary Morris's burial	-	0	4 0
William York	-	0	2 0
James Dalimore	-	0	1 0
Mr. Lewis for meat	-	1	6 0
James Howell	-	8	19 10
Widow Rickards	-	0	3 0
Love Mizen	-	0	2 0
Mary Chelcherman	-	0	3 0
Betty Harding	-	0	1 0
Sarah Francis	-	0	2 0
Thomas Bowles	-	0	2 0
Robert Davis to Job Wilkins	-	0	6 0
Wm. Barton to Wm. Barton	-	2	12 6
License and marrying Gawn	-	2	12 6
Expences to Melkham	-	2	16 0
Robert Parker	-	3	10 0
James Rogers	-	0	1 0
Haac Sims	-	0	1 0
John Cromwell	-	0	3 0
Joseph Rose	-	0	3 0
Clerk for certificates	-	0	2 0
Mary Godwin	-	0	2 6
Joseph Munday	-	0	4 0
Thomas Walker to Jacob Sims	-	0	4 0
James Walker to Joseph Barton	-	2	2 0
Signing the rate	-	2	2 0
Jane Hutton	-	0	2 6
Betty Sims	-	0	4 0
Margaret Giles	-	0	4 0
William Blake	-	0	10 6
James Fat	-	0	2 0
Jonathan Sawyer	-	0	2 0
Richard Whitley	-	0	8 0
Thomas Finch	-	0	2 0
William Dogget	-	0	10 0
Samuel Angel	-	0	3 0
John Angel	-	0	4 0
Expences of carrying Pauper to Long- bridge-Deverel	-	0	1 0
Mary Morris's child's burial	-	0	9 12
Expences to Bath	-	0	3 0
John Colcs	-	0	4 3

Carried over - £ 133 18 3½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	18	13	3½
Mary West	-	0	2 0
Mary Walker	-	0	6 0
Mr. Jordan's bill for glazing at the work-house	-	5	9 0
Wm. Bull for graves, bell, &c.	-	1	5 6
Widow White	-	0	3 0
Four persons with a pass	-	0	2 0
* Mr. Sustain for 4 Paupers at Corsham	-	7	3 0
Expences to Corsham	-	0	2 9
Ann Sawyer	-	0	5 5
Constable to Trowbridge with a prisoner	-	0	4 6
At Melkham sessions	-	0	5 8
John Dowley	-	0	4 0
Mary Gibbons	-	0	2 0
Widow Marks	-	0	7 0
Ann Willis	-	0	10 0
William Gay	-	0	4 0
Sarah Huntly for potatoes	-	0	10 0
Widow Allen	-	0	2 0
Samuel Angel	-	0	2 0
Mary Walker	-	0	7 0
Mary Hotton	-	-	-
Mary Baily	-	0	2 0
Seaman and Family	-	0	1 6
Mr. Saunders for a hair line, &c. for work-house	-	0	16 4
Messenger to Trowbridge	-	0	0 6
John Uncles	-	0	2 6
Widow Smith	-	0	2 0
James Sidney	-	0	3 0
Expences to Melkham and Trowbridge	-	0	3 2
Mary Hulbert	-	1	5 0
Widow Townsend	-	0	6 0
Joseph Role	-	0	6 0
Clerk of Axford for burials	-	0	13 0
Mary Stone	-	0	4 0
Thomas May	-	0	1 0
Widow Shepherd	-	0	2 0
Mary York	-	0	2 0
Charles Morris to James Crow	-	3	2 0
John Kelton	-	0	10 0
Mr. Ferris for meat	-	3	13 9
Thomas Bowles	-	1	8 0
Mr. Hodges making cloaths for the Poor	-	1	6 0
Richard Head	-	0	5 0
Expences to Devizes	-	0	8 6
Ditto to Marlborough and Chippenham	-	0	6 4
William Lane	-	0	5 0
Richard Head	-	0	4 0
Sufanna Alland	-	0	2 0
Mr. Deverel for potatoes	-	1	4 0
Thomas Porth	-	0	2 0
James Robins	-	0	1 0

Carried over - £18 3 5½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	218	3	5½
Thomas Love	-	0	2 0
Mrs. Baily for breeches	-	0	2 4
Widow Marks	-	0	1 0
Sarah Dainton	-	0	10 6
Betty Hazel	-	0	4 0
Henry Jones	-	0	2 0
Ann Gay	-	0	1 0
Ann Bell	-	0	4 0
James May	-	0	6 0
William Huntly	-	1	5 6
Aaron Byfield	-	0	8 0
Mr. Francis for malt	-	7	0 0
James Beams	-	0	2 6
Mary Coward	-	0	2 0
Sarah Rudman	-	0	2 0
Thomas Richards	-	0	4 0
Robert Patker	-	0	2 0
Robert Blake	-	0	2 0
William Rose	-	0	2 0
John Bolwin	-	0	2 0
John Taylor	-	0	1 0
Jonathan More	-	0	1 0
Walter Helps	-	0	2 8
John Angel	-	0	2 0
Thomas Wheeler	-	0	2 0
William Gerrish	-	0	8 0
John Maltman	-	0	4 0
Jacob Say	-	0	2 0
John Nash	-	0	4 0
Ann Scone	-	0	1 6
Sufanna Davis	-	0	5 0
Walter Help's burial	-	0	5 0
John Say	-	0	1 6
Edward Purnal for coal	-	2	3 0
Thomas Sawyer	-	0	2 0
Ann Rickarts	-	0	2 0
Betty Hibbert	-	0	2 0
William Lane	-	0	2 0
Expences to Bath	-	0	5 6
Thomas May	-	0	2 0
John Moxham	-	0	2 0
Mary Stokes to Bath hospital	-	3	0 0
Mary Stokes	-	0	1 0
Mary Morris	-	0	2 0
James Earl to Bath hospital	-	3	0 0
Mary James	-	0	1 6
Mr. Bevertoek for wine, and chaise to take Paupers to their parishes	-	3	13 9
Mr. Cadby for carpenter's work at the work-house	-	4	6 3
Mr. Spackman's bill for candles	-	6	17 0
Mr. Taylor's bill	-	70	14 11
Mr. Tolly's ditto	-	37	5 6
Mr. Hooper's, surgeon	-	120	0 0
Overseer's salary	-	60	0 0
Mr. Scammel for meat	-	20	4 0
Mr. Weakly for shoes	-	20	10 0

£603 19 7½

Payments made to the Militia-men's Families, as directed by Act of Parliament, from January 1st to April 4th 1795.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Richard Alderwick	-	-	2 8 0	Thomas Jones	Brought over	44	4 6
William Barrow	-	-	0 12 0	James Jones	-	-	0 12 0
Thomas Batchelor	-	-	1 16 0	Joel Jones	-	-	1 4 0
John Bailly	-	-	1 16 0	Samuel Lane	-	-	1 16 0
John Riggs	-	-	0 12 0	John More	-	-	0 12 0
John Biggs	-	-	1 16 0	Charles More	-	-	1 16 0
Thomas Cooper	-	-	0 17 6	Samuel Nash	-	-	0 11 0
Benjamin Carver	-	-	0 12 0	John Nutt	-	-	1 16 0
Robert Cox	-	-	1 16 0	John Newman	-	-	2 8 0
John Chandler	-	-	1 4 0	James Phillips	-	-	2 8 0
James Dix	-	-	1 4 0	Thomas Pearce	-	-	1 10 0
George Dix	-	-	1 4 0	Samuel Perry	-	-	1 16 0
Moses Derrett	-	-	0 12 0	Benjamin Packer	-	-	2 8 0
Thomas Doggett	-	-	0 14 0	Thomas Patrick	-	-	0 12 0
Benjamin Derrett	-	-	0 12 0	William Reeves	-	-	1 16 0
William Doggett	-	-	2 4 0	George Rake	-	-	0 12 0
James Edwards	-	-	1 4 0	John Sadd	-	-	1 4 0
Thomas Fisher	-	-	1 16 0	William Selwood	-	-	0 12 0
Darnabas Flower	-	-	0 12 0	William Skrine	-	-	1 4 0
Charles Fisher	-	-	1 16 0	Joseph Sims	-	-	0 12 0
John Fuffell	-	-	0 12 0	William Stinnard	-	-	1 4 0
William Ferria	-	-	1 4 0	John Stinnard	-	-	0 12 0
John Griffith	-	-	0 12 0	John Stokes	-	-	0 19 0
Anthony Greenland	-	-	0 12 0	Daniel Townsend	-	-	1 4 0
Thomas Gerrish	-	-	2 6 0	John Taylor	-	-	1 10 0
Charles Gay	-	-	0 12 0	John Tylee	-	-	0 14 0
John Hibbard	-	-	1 4 0	John Vincent	-	-	1 16 0
William Hunt	-	-	5 13 0	James Viles	-	-	1 16 0
Thomas Hazeland	-	-	0 12 0	Jeremiah Wickham	-	-	0 15 0
Robert Huntly	-	-	2 8 0	William Winn	-	-	0 12 0
John Halliday	-	-	1 4 0	Robert Wheeler	-	-	0 12 0
Solomon Humphrys	-	-	0 12 0	James White	-	-	1 4 0
John Howell	-	-	1 4 0				
Carried over	-	-	£ 44 4 6	Total Militia	-	-	£ 86 2 6
				Incidental	-	-	603 10 7½
				Constant	-	-	1176 16 6

Received for work done in the house in three months - £ 866 18 7½

Total Expenses - £ 828 13 11½

	£.	s.	d.
Borough and Trowle	-	-	54 17 6
Leigh and Woolly	-	-	35 19 0
Winsley	-	-	44 13 0
Holt	-	-	6 3 6
Wraxall	-	-	8 2 6
Atford	-	-	18 0 6
Stoke	-	-	9 1 6

£ 176 16 6

Mr. Rainey is a strenuous advocate for work-houses, which he considers as the best means of keeping down the rates, promoting industry, checking vice and immorality, and punishing the idle poor.

October, 1795.

S E E N D.

THE chapelry of Seend is annexed to the vicarage of Melksham: it is about 6 miles in circumference; and contains between 600 and 700 inhabitants, of whom several are Methodists. 63 houses pay the window-tax; 150 single, and 36 double tenements, are exempted.

There is very little arable land in the chapelry: the principal employment is the cloth manufacture. The wages of agricultural labour vary from 7s. to 9s. a week: 8s. may be reckoned the average. Some men, (but very few,) in addition to their weekly pay of 8s. are allowed, by the farmer, for whom they work, butter at 6d. the lb., and cheese at 4d. the lb. In hay-harvest, men are paid 1s. 6d. the day: women, 8d. a day, and beer; and at other times of the year, for work in the field, 6d. the day.

The prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, from 5d. to 7d. the lb.; cheese, from 5d. to 6d.; butter, from 10d. to 11d.; bread, 4½ lb. for 1s.; and bacon, from 11d. to 1s. the lb.

Farms are chiefly leasehold, and from £30. to £250. a year. The arable land does not exceed 150 acres; it produces wheat, barley, oats, pease, and beans; and, of late, potatoes have been much cultivated: the rest of the chapelry consists of dairy farms. The rent of arable land is £1. 5s. an acre; and of pasture, from £2. to £3. The land ~~now~~ produces £273. 7s. Tithes are compounded for, at 1s. in the pound of the net rental. The waste-lands do not exceed 10 or 12 acres.

There is one ale-house in Seend; and one Friendly Society, which is not in the most flourishing condition: its rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

There is neither a house of industry, nor any regular establishment for the employment of the Poor: the most necessitous reside in houses belonging to the chapelry; some receive regular weekly pensions, and others have occasional relief.

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

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.	Poor's Rates.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.
1680	14	5	19	16	11	27	1			
1685	41	46	87	57	52	109	14	For 5 years ending in 1685.		
1690	47	46	93	50	57	107	6	Ditto . . . in 1690.		
1691	9	12	21	—	8	8	None.			
1692	4	10	14	2	4	6	1			
1693	11	8	19	13	10	23	None.			
1694	4	6	10	6	4	10	2			
1695	11	6	17	5	5	10	3			
1696	7	9	16	6	8	14	None.			
1697	9	11	20	6	7	13	1			
1698	9	10	19	7	9	16	1			
1699	9	8	17	11	5	16	2			
1700	15	11	26	8	3	11	2			
1740	13	11	24	5	9	14	None.			
1760	17	18	35	6	13	19	6			
1775	9	16	25	9	8	17	13			
1776	10	17	27	18	11	29	4	496	6	8
1777	15	14	29	9	13	22	6	Net expenses for the Poor: from the Returns to Parliament.		
1778	16	12	28	12	11	23	4			
1779	15	10	25	11	15	26	7			
1780	13	21	34	13	17	30	10			
1781	11	18	29	9	8	17	7			
1782	17	13	30	8	14	22	8			
1783	13	16	29	10	18	28	7	460	10	1
1784	15	13	28	5	14	19	8	491	7	4
1785	17	18	35	14	11	25	1	521	18	10
1786	25	9	34	9	13	22	10	482	10	0
1787	20	17	37	5	13	18	11	439	4	7
1788	21	9	30	6	7	13	9	503	12	3
1789	20	20	40	11	12	23	8	460	16	9½
1790	18	16	34	18	18	36	8	425	15	5
1791	17	22	39	9	3	12	9	456	12	5½
1792	24	30	54	10	12	22	7	459	1	7½
1793	28	10	38	16	14	30	2	458	14	3½
1794	23	18	41	10	12	22	10	513	18	4½
1795	12	18	30	10	9	19	7	622	1	0

Year ending in 1796.

² The medium of net money annually paid for the Poor these three years, was £479.7s. 1d.

Within 30 years, a 1s. Rate, producing £100. was sufficient for all parochial charges.

As the chapelry consists almost entirely of dairy farms, and consequently affords very little employment in husbandry, except during the hay-harvest, the labouring poor are very dependant on the neighbouring towns, where the cloth manufacture is carried on; but, unfortunately, since the introduction of machinery, which lately took place, hand-spinning has fallen into disuse, and for these two reasons; the clothier no longer depends on the Poor for the yarn which they formerly spun for him at their own homes, as he finds that 50 persons, (to speak within compass,) with the help of machines, will do as much work as 500 without them; and the Poor, from the great reduction in the price of spinning, scarcely have the heart to earn the little that is obtained by it. For what they used to receive 1s. and 1s. 2d. the pound for spinning, before the application of machinery, they now are allowed only 5d.; so that a woman, in a good state of health, and not incumbered with a family, can only earn 2s. 6d. a week, which is at the rate of one pound of spinning-work the day, and is the utmost that can be done: but if she has a family, she cannot earn more than 2d. a day, or 1s. a week; or spin more than 2 pounds and a half in a week: the consequence is, that their maintenance must chiefly depend on the exertions of the man, (whose wages have not increased in proportion to this defalcation from the woman's earnings,) and, therefore, the present dear times are very severely felt by all families, and even by single women, who depend solely upon spinning for their support. Of this, the following statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer is an evincing proof:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The man earns	8	0 a week.	Bread costs, (for about 8 lb. a day,)	11	0 a week.
The wife and oldest child	4	6 ditto.	Butter, 3 lb. bought of his master at the reduced price	1	6 ditto.
The parish allows	1	6 ditto.	Remains for cloaths, and other necessities	1	6 ditto.
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total weekly receipts	14	0		14	0

This

This man lives in a house that was built on part of the waste; but the Lord of the manor not having demanded his due for many years, it may now be considered as a freehold. It is in a very ruinous condition; but the man cannot afford to repair it himself: nor does he like to apply to the parish to do it; thinking that, in that case, they would lay claim to it. The rent of cottages in this county, in general, is very high; from £1. 10s. to £3. a year: most of the labouring poor, however, in this chapelry, either reside in houses belonging to the parish, or receive parochial assistance to the amount of their rent, unless they are of that description of workmen, whose earnings are very considerable; as sawyers or weavers, who earn from 17s. to £1. 1s. a week: but even this class of people cannot easily spare any thing for rent, if their families are large.

Nothing is stated above for fuel. If the labourer is employed in hedging and ditching, he is allowed to take home a faggot every evening, while that work lasts: but this is by no means sufficient for his consumption: his children, therefore, are sent into the fields, to collect wood where they can; and neither hedges nor trees are spared by the young marauders, who are thus, in some degree, educated in the art of thieving; till, from being accustomed to small thefts, they hesitate not to commit greater depredations on the public: this, perhaps, might be prevented, if every parish would lay in a stock of fuel, and sell it at somewhat below the market-price, instead of giving their Poor an allowance in money to purchase it.

The bread in the above account, is charged at the price it sold for the beginning of last month: since that time, however, wheat, in the Devizes market, has fallen from 13s. 6d. to 8s. the bushel.

The following is an account of a widow and her family: she has 8 children, viz. 5 boys, 18, 17, 13½, 12, and 2½ years old; and 3 girls, 16, 9, and 6½ years old. The eldest son only contributes 6d. a week towards the support of his mother's family; which sum he pays them for washing and mending his cloaths: the remainder of his earnings he applies to his own maintenance: he is a bricklayer, and earns 1s. 8d. a day. The second son is settled at some distance from home. The third boy earns 3s. a week, when employed; but is not always certain of work: the fourth boy 2s. a week. The mother, and 2 eldest girls, by spinning, earn 4s. a week; but

but their receipts are by no means regular, as work of this kind cannot always be procured.

Weekly Receipts.			Weekly Expenses.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
From the eldest son	0	6	Barley flour	8	3
Earnings of third and fourth son	5	0	Yeast 2d., salt, 3d.	0	5
Earnings of mother and two daughters	4	0	Tea, 2 oz.	0	6
Allowance from the parish	5	0	Butter, 2 lb.	1	8
			Cheese	0	7½
			Soap and blue	0	4¼
			Candles	0	7
			Thread and worsted	0	3
			Coals	1	0
			Garden-stuff, chiefly potatoes	0	9
	14	6		14	4½

In this instance the receipts and expences nearly balance each other: but, during last summer, when the family did not bake barley bread at home, they expended 13s. or 14s. a week in bread. The late reduction in the price, may, perhaps, enable them to use wheat instead of barley: but if wheat was only 3s. the bushel, still their income would not provide them with shoes, shifts, shirts, and many other necessaries, which are not set down under the head of expences, and which they could give no account of. Their rent, amounting to £2. a year, is paid by the parish. The mother is a decent, frugal, and industrious woman.

These two families are a fair specimen of the general mode of living, among the labouring people in this county; except that when the husband is dissolute, or the wife idle, the distress is infinitely greater. In general, those families, in which there are 3 or 4 small children, incapable of earning any thing, are put to the greatest shifts for a maintenance. Even single women, often cannot subsist without great difficulty. There are two sisters, (spinners,) who live upon 3s. 6d. a week: 1s. 6d. of which is allowed by the parish to one, that is confined to her bed the greatest part of the year: the other sister, (although in good health,) being obliged to devote much of her time to her sister, cannot earn more than 2s. a week,

a week, by spinning. From the whole of their receipts, 6d. a week is paid for lodging.

It is obvious, that employment for the Poor is much wanted: a few years ago, it was proposed to the parish-officers to solicit the farmers to advance one year's Poor's Rate, for the purchase of raw materials, to set the Poor to work; and to give them the old prices for their work: these suggestions, however, were not attended to; and the Rates continue to increase.

In some of the neighbouring corn parishes, the reduction in the price of spinning has been more severely felt than at Seend. In one instance, however, the Poor have been better off: they were allowed wheat by their employers at the reduced price of 8s. the bushel, during the late dear season; and in the wheat-harvest their earnings are such, that, with economy, they may lay by a little for cloaths, rent, and other necessities, for the winter. It is, probably, owing to the demand for agricultural labour, in the corn parishes, that the population of Seend has rather decreased; and that the Poor often migrate from thence, in search of better wages, and more constant employment.

April, 1796.

TROWBRIDGE.

THIS parish contains, by admeasurement, 1833 acres 24 perches: the population is estimated at 7000 souls; the inhabitants are principally manufacturers of superfine broad-cloth, and kerseymer. Here are 1 of Lady Huntingdon's, and 1 of Mr. Wesley's chapels; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Sandimanian, and 2 Baptist congregations.

From 3 men having been raised for the Navy, by this parish, the number of houses paying the window-tax, may be estimated at about 204: the number exempted is supposed to be between 400 or 500.

The

The prices of provisions are : beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound ; mutton, and lamb, from 5d. to 5½d. the pound ; pork, 5½d. ; butter, 11½d. ; bread, 4 lb. 6 oz. for 1s. ; milk, 2d. the quart ; potatoes, 6d. the peck.

Sheermen are said to earn, on an average, about 14s. a week ; scribblers, 10s. 6d. ; weavers, 10s. 6d., and, sometimes, considerably more : women, dressing cloth, will earn 5s. a week ; children, from 5 years old to 9, about 1s. 6d. a week ; and day-labourers, from 8s. to 9s. a week.

There are 20 ale-houses in the parish : a few years back, there were many more*.

5 Male and 3 Female Friendly Societies contain, on an average, about 80 members, each : none of them have taken the benefit of the late Act : they have no honorary members.

The rent of land in this parish is, generally, from 40s. to 50s. an acre. Farms are mostly small ; from £ 50. to £ 200. a year ; the land is principally employed in grazing. Tithes are taken by composition. The land-tax amounts to £ 701. 5s. There are about 30 acres of common, or waste-land.

The Poor are maintained by a parish allowance, at their own homes ; there is no regular work-house, nor poor-house, in the parish.

	£.	s.	d.
At present, 232 regular pensioners, most of whom have families, receive, monthly	-	-	-
Casual Poor, &c. received, last month	-	-	-
	88	7	0
	41	7	6½
Total monthly payments	£ 129	14	6½

A great number of soldiers' and militia-men's families are, at present, chargeable.

* Application was made to the Supervisor of the Excise for a knowledge of the quantity of strong beer consumed here in a year ; his answer was, that the quantity was much diminished, of late ; but that it was contrary to his instructions to tell any person what was consumed.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, Sums expended on the Poor, &c.

BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			Mar.	Poor's Rates.	Net Sum expended on the Poor.	No. of Rates each Year.
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1680	29	39	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1685	43	22	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1690	30	36	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1691	35	20	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1692	30	27	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1695	29	33	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1700	38	36	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1759	46	42	88	57	67	124	—	—	—	—
1760	36	41	77	41	48	89	—	—	—	—
1774	—	—	48	—	—	72	—	—	—	—
1775	—	—	50	—	—	95	—	—	—	—
1776	—	—	63	—	—	87	—	—	—	—
1777	—	—	63	—	—	73	—	—	—	—
1778	—	—	53	—	—	118	—	—	—	—
1779	—	—	40	—	—	65	—	—	—	—
1780	33	23	56	54	34	88	—	—	—	—
1781	37	28	65	16	21	39	—	—	—	—
1782	—	—	—	42	21	63	—	—	—	—
1783	35	29	64	60	33	93	—	—	—	—
1784	44	36	80	102	45	147	62	5	—	—
1785	51	43	94	77	89	166	56	8	—	—
1786	40	27	67	28	19	47	33	4	—	—
1787	46	30	76	66	50	116	28	6	—	—
1788	65	63	128	118	31	149	55	3	—	—
1789	64	88	152	97	32	129	43	5	68	—
1790	67	86	153	125	31	156	54	7	71	—
1791	63	71	134	90	19	109	31	11	76	—
1792	59	74	133	135	35	170	38	8	66	—
1793	50	58	108	146	27	173	58	69	866	—
1794	59	68	127	114	18	132	23	40	1195	—
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1213	—

Parish of Members buried by the Parishes.
 Number of Members buried by the Parishes.
 Note. No. unknown.

The great disproportion, in the number of deaths, between males and females, for the last few years, is particularly curious. In the baptisms, previous to 1795, the christenings of Dissenters are inserted in the registers: they were about 6 in the year.

* According to the Returns made to Parliament,

	£.	s.	d.
The net expenses for the Poor in 1796 were	1200	0	0
The assessments	—	—	—
in 1783	1625	3	4
in 1784	1481	4	4
in 1785	1185	12	1

	£.	s.	d.
Medium assessments of these 3 years	—	—	—
Medium of money applied for county purposes, ditto	1430	13	3
Medium of expenses not concerning Poor, for churches, &c. ditto	—	28	3
Medium expenses for the Poor, ditto	—	3	10
Medium expenses of overseers, in journeymen, &c. ditto	1398	10	0
Medium expenses of entertainments and meetings	—	2	19
Medium expenses of law business, &c. ditto	—	0	0
Medium expenses for setting the Poor on work, ditto	—	6	10
	—	7	0

in weekly and other occasional payments, at the discretion of the overseers, during each of the last 5 years, were as follows :

		£.	s.	d.
In 1791	—	305	15	8
1792	—	358	7	9
1793	—	343	15	8
1794	—	393	9	0
1795	—	374	14	5

It will at first appear strange, that, in the year 1795, when the price of every article of life was nearly doubled, the sum should so little exceed the year 1791; but it will be accounted for, by only mentioning, that the voluntary subscriptions, for the relief of the Poor, at the close of the year 1795, amounted to nearly £ 200. The greatest sum paid to any family has been 8s. 6d. a week, to a man with 6 children.

The assessments are levied by a Rate of 4½d. in the pound on land, and 3d. on houses. The price of provisions is somewhat higher than at Inkborough².

The earnings of a common labourer, on an average, are 1s. 4d. the day.

April, 1796.

INKBOROUGH.

THE parish of Inkborough is about 12 miles in circumference, and is nearly circular : in 1562, it contained 129 families³; in 1761, according to a calculation made by the Curate at the time, there were 214 families, and 947 inhabitants; from an accurate enquiry in 1770, there were 215 families, and 889 souls⁴; 300 families were returned to Bishop North, in 1776⁵; and since that period, notwithstanding the consolidation of

Expenses not applicable to the Poor.

Particular Expenses.

	Medium of Money applied for Coun- ty purposes.	Medium of Expense for repairing Church, &c.	Medium Expense of Overseers in Journies, &c.	Medium Expense of Entertain- ments, &c.	Medium Expense of Law, Orders, &c.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
All Saints	0 19 8	2 0 4	4 14 9	0 19 0	14 6 4
St. Lawrence	3 17 6	1 5 6	5 0 8	0 16 11	17 4 11
St. Peter Dengworth	5 8 7	5 8 6	0 4 7	4 0 10	14 4 8

* See page 305.

² Nash's Worcestershire, ii. 7.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

farms, the population has certainly increased; as, at present, 72 houses are assessed to the window tax, 3 to the house-tax, and 190 are exempted. The following Table exhibits the baptisms, and burials, for the last 14 years :

Years.		Baptisms.		Burials.
1780	—	36	—	38
1781	—	35	—	21
1782	—	34	—	36
1783	—	39	—	32
1784	—	19	—	47
1785	—	47	—	32
1786	—	40	—	39
1787	—	28	—	31
1788	—	42	—	33
1789	—	45	—	22
1790	—	57	—	21
1791	—	49	—	27
1792	—	34	—	23
1793	—	40	—	28
1794	—	35	—	24

Of Dissenters, there is only one family of Quakers, consisting of three persons.

According to this account, it would seem, that the population must increase very rapidly : many of the natives, however, from the deficiency of employment at home, quit the parish, as soon as they are able to earn a livelihood ; and return only when poverty, or the infirmities of old age, oblige them to have recourse to their friends.

The chief employment is agriculture ; a few persons prefer the sedentary occupations of needle work, and weaving ; and vend their work in the neighbouring towns : it is difficult to account for this choice ; for though the profit of their businesses may, occasionally, be greater than that of a day labourer, it is by no means so certain : till very lately, (when there arose a demand for large needles, for the use of the Navy,) they were often obliged to have recourse to field labour, to support their families ; and could only earn two-thirds of the wages of a professed labourer ;
besides

besides which, they are generally more unhealthy, and more inclined to drunkenness.

Agricultural labourers receive from 6s. to 7s. a week, with diet; or 9s. to provide themselves: a yearly labourer, living and lodging in the house of his employer, is paid from £ 8. to £ 12. a year; a boy, from £ 4. to £ 6. a year: harvest wages are usually from £ 1. 18s. to £ 2. 2s. a month; or a certain sum for the whole harvest, whether long or short: this sum is generally from 2 to 3 guineas; and appears to be chiefly regulated by the appearance of the weather: during both hay and corn harvest, labourers are invariably fed in their masters' houses.

Females are employed in spinning and weaving: by the former, an industrious woman will earn from 4d. to 9d. a day; by the latter, from 6s. to 8s. a week: where the man and his wife both weave, it frequently happens, that the man, finding a resource in the industry of his partner, spends the produce of his own labour at the ale-house, and returns to his family to devour the food of his children.

From the fluctuating state of the price of provisions, within the last three years, it is difficult to speak on this subject with any degree of precision: the following were the prices in the first and third year:

1793.					1795.				
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Beef	from	0 3	to	0 4	the pound.	Beef	from	0 3½	to 0 5 the pound.
Veal	—	0 2½	—	0 4	ditto.	Veal	—	0 3	— 0 6 ditto.
Mutton	—	0 5	—	0 4	ditto.	Mutton	—	0 4	— 0 5 ditto.
Pork	—	0 3½	—	0 5	ditto.	Pork	—	0 4½	— 0 6 ditto.
Butter	—	0 7	—	0 9	ditto.	Butter	—	0 10	— 1 4 ditto.
Wheat	—	6 0	—	9 0	the bushel.	Wheat	—	9 0	— 13 0 the bushel.
Barley	—	5 0	—	4 6	ditto.	Barley	—	4 6	— 5 6 ditto.
Rye	—	5 0	—	6 6	ditto.	Rye	—	6 0	— 8 0 ditto.
Malt	—	3 0	—	5 6	ditto.	Malt	—	5 6	— 6 6 ditto.
Oats	—	2 6	—	3 6	ditto.	Oats	—	3 6	— 5 0 ditto.
Beans	—	4 0	—	6 0	ditto.	Beans	—	6 0	— 7 0 ditto.

Coals are delivered at 1rd. to 1½d. the cwt.: it is extraordinary, that wood is the usual fuel here; as coals, at 1s. the cwt. are, undoubtedly, much cheaper: this circumstance, however, might possibly be explained: Falstaff says, "his soldiers found linen on every hedge;" and I fear it is but too often the case, that labourers' children procure fuel from the same quarter.

The

The average size of farms is rather small; from 80 to 300 acres: the chief articles of cultivation, from the state of the parish, are necessarily confined to wheat, barley, beans, and peas. Nearly one half of the parish is open-field, which is cultivated according to a regular system, that has not varied within the memory of any man now living; of course, the agriculture has not improved, in proportion to the surrounding, and enclosed, parishes: the minister, however, has lately prevailed on the farmers to substitute turnips in the room of a fallow; and there is every reason to hope that this change will be highly beneficial.

There are about 200 acres of waste-land in the parish, which afford excellent pasture for sheep. Tithes are altogether taken by composition: this is generally the case in the unenclosed parishes in the neighbourhood. There are several lay-proprietors of tithes in the adjoining parishes. In some, that have been enclosed, within the last 14 years, land has been allotted to the church, in lieu of tithes: the income of clergymen is, in general, very inadequate to enable them to live with hospitality, or even with decency.

The rent of land here, and in the adjoining parishes, may be estimated from 15s. to 25s. an acre. In the vale of Evesham, remarkable for it's fertility, land lets from £ 2. to £ 4. an acre; and is used as garden-ground, from which the inhabitants of Birmingham are almost wholly supplied with vegetables.

The land-tax of this parish produces £ 492. 3s. 8d.

There are 3 public-houses in the parish: 4 were suppressed, by the predecessor of the present incumbent, a few years ago.

There is one Friendly Society of men, which was established in 1791: the rules have hitherto been well observed; and the hopes of it's utility are very sanguine: few demands have yet been made on it for relief; so that it's funds are in a very flourishing state.

On the important subject of the state of the Poor, and the method of treating them before the year 1787, very little information can be obtained,

According to the Returns made to Parliament,

				£.	s.	d.
The expence for the Poor	in 1776	was	-	-	276	0 1
Money raised by assessment	in 1783	-	-	-	572	2 6
Ditto	in 1784	-	-	-	511	18 3
Ditto	in 1785	-	-	-	572	2 9

Medium

tained, but what is to be learned from persons, who have an interest in the truth's being concealed: for, before that time, several early records of parish transactions were committed to the care of an ancient clerk; at whole decease, his widow disposed of them, (as things of little value,) to a grocer, to be used in the way of his business. This discovery was made, by some articles of his shop being wrapped up in a part of the parish account-book: since which time, great care and caution have been used for the preservation of parochial records. *

In 1744, the Poor's Rate was £. 418. 19s.; *and in 1775, £. 300'.

Previous to the year 1787, the Poor were relieved at their own houses: some families received as much as 8s. a week, together with house-rent, and fuel: others were allowed from 2s. to 7s. a week. In that year, however, the Poor's Rates became so high, (namely, 4s. in the pound,) that it became a matter of absolute necessity to apply some efficacious remedy to the evil: a poor-house was thought of; and an inhabitant of the parish undertook to farm the Poor, for three years, at the sum of £. 340. a year. In consequence of the adoption of this measure, immediate relief, in the article of expence, was experienced; for the out-payments, before this agreement took effect, had amounted, upon an average, to £. 560. 11s. 8d. a year. During these three years, the Poor were well treated in the house; and the out-payments, of course, considerably diminished: many poor families, who had before received large sums weekly, immediately, rather than be removed to the poor-house, supported themselves. The contractor received the produce of the labour of the Poor in the house: they were principally employed in dressing huds.

In the year 1790, another offer was made to the parish, to farm the Poor, for the next three years, at the reduced sum of £. 250.; and to treat them exactly as they had been the preceding three years: this offer was accepted. The Rates were now only 2s. 8d. in the pound. The agreement was performed to the satisfaction of both parties.

	£.	s.	d.	
Medium of net money annually paid for the Poor*	-	509	6	2
Medium of money applied to county purposes	-	27	10	4
Medium of expences for repairing church, &c.	-	15	4	8
Medium expence of overseers, in journeys, &c.	-	8	1	8
Medium expences of entertainments, &c.	-	2	9	0
Medium of money expended in setting the Poor to work	-	0	0	0

In the years
1743, 1744,
and 1783.

In the year 1793, in consequence of the advance in the price of every article of diet, the contractor required £ 390. a year, for a further term of three years, which was acceded to; and, during the inclemency of the last winter, an addition of £ 30. was made as a voluntary gift.

From the complaints of the person who now farms the Poor, it is evident, that, at the expiration of his term, (on Lady-day next,) an addition must be made to his allowance, or the Poor will again be thrown on the parish. It is, therefore, in contemplation, to adopt the system pursued at Shrewsbury, Worcester, Liverpool, and other places, and to employ the Poor, if possible, in a House of Industry.

The out-payments to the Poor can only be obtained from the persons who have farmed them: according to their statements, the averages of out-payments, and of the number in the house, are thus given:

From 1787 to 1790, the weekly payments, in small sums of from 1s. to 3s. amounted to £ 2. 10s.: the number in the house was 35.

From 1790 to 1793, the weekly payments were £ 2. 15s.: the number in the house 45.

From 1793 to Christmas 1795, the weekly payments, in small sums, (exclusive of occasional relief for fire, and linen,) were £ 30.: the number in the house 40.

The average number of deaths annually in the house, since the establishment of the work-house, in 1787, has been about 5.

The Poor in the work-house have no fixed diet; but it was agreed that they should have meat dinners four days in the week; and that their beverage should be malt liquor, not weaker than 3 bushels to the hoghead.

There are several benefactions, by which the industrious Poor, who receive no relief from the parish, are occasionally, (at the discretion of the minister and church-wardens,) very much assisted.

Work-houses, or poor-houses, do not seem to be generally adopted in this neighbourhood; but relief is given to the necessitous at their own dwellings, at the pleasure or caprice of the parish-officers; and as no disgrace is now attached to receipt of what is called "parish money," their demands are not regulated by their necessities, but by their indolence: the refusal, or remonstrance of the officer, is immediately followed by application to the magistrates; who generally, (and, perhaps, properly,) lean to the side of the complainant: and should the demand be dismissed,

it is always attended with a considerable expence, for parish officers are by no means economical travellers. There is, however, still remaining, among many of the Poor, a degree of pride; who, though they would willingly receive an unjust allowance at their own dwellings, would scorn the relief afforded by the parish work-house; and, to avoid it, exert the industry and ability which idleness had hitherto concealed. Several instances of this sort have occurred in this neighbourhood.

January, 1796.

WORCESTER.

THE city of Worcester is divided into five parishes. The Poor, previous to the year 1792, were relieved at separate work-houses in each parish, or at their own houses. The average sum expended on them, in the united parishes, for the preceding five years, was, annually, £1525. The number of Paupers in the work-house, at, or before, the above-mentioned period, was 96. Of those who received relief at their own houses at the same time, I can procure no account that can be depended on; but, if an opinion may be formed from the amount of the money thus expended, it could not be less than between two and three hundred.

This excessive sum of £1525. gave idea of uniting the work-houses of the several parishes in one, by the erection of a house of industry. This measure was immediately put into execution; and, in November 1794, the Poor were received into it.

The expences of the house of industry, from November 1794, to November 1795, (during which time there were in the house 221 persons, and several out-poor, who received occasional relief, and many parish children out at nurse,) was £1677. 10s.; but in this sum is comprehended, not only the maintenance of the Poor, but likewise the interest of the money borrowed for the purchase of lands, erecting and finishing the building, and the salaries of the persons employed in the house; which, together, cannot amount to less than £500. a year.

Incorporated by 32 G 3. c. 99.

From the above short statement it is sufficiently obvious, that, had the price of provisions and number of Poor continued nearly the same they were when the house was opened, instead of both being nearly doubled, the Rates would have been reduced nearly a third: the savings, therefore, arising from an house of industry, have, in point of economy, been indisputable: the increased comforts of the Poor, who are taken into the house, are not less evident to every visitor: they have excellent dinners, chiefly of animal food, with good malt liquor.

April, 1796.

YORKSHIRE.

BRADFORD.

THIS township contains about 1000 acres: in 1781, there were 4200 inhabitants, the number, at present, is supposed to be 5000; they are merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and labourers. One half are Dissenters, of various denominations.

The manufactures of this place are jammies, callimancoes, ruffs, broad and narrow cloths, cards for carding wool, and leather-boxes. In the three last branches, about 300 hands are employed: it is supposed that two thirds of the inhabitants are employed in the different manufactures.

470 houses pay the window-tax; the number-exempted could not be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are:

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Oatmeal	-	-	-	2	8
Flour	from 3	0	to 3	6	} the stone of 16 lb.
Potatoes	— 0	8	— 0	9	
Butter	— 0	0	— 0	11½	
Beef	— 0	4	— 0	8	} the lb. of 16 oz.
Mutton	— 0	0	— 0	5½	
Veal	— 0	0	— 0	5	
Bacon	— 0	7	— 0	8	
Pork	— 0	0	— 0	6	} the lb. of 16 oz.
New milk	— 0	0	— 0	2	
					the quart.

Ordinary

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Ordinary labourers are paid from	1	6	to	2.	0 the day, with 2 pints of
Tailors - - - - -	0	10	—	1	0 with victuals. [beer.
Carpenters, masons, and joiners	2	0	—	2	6 with victuals.
Weavers - - - - -	7	0	—	11	0 the week.
Wool-combers - - - - -	11	0	—	12	0 the week.

There are 13 Friendly Societies, which, on an average, contain 120 or 130 members each; several of them were lately established: members are admitted from all the neighbouring townships.

The land-tax amounts to £199. 6s. 8d. Tithes are compounded for.

The Poor are maintained in a work-house, which stands in a very convenient and airy situation, at a little distance from the town: there are, at present, in it, 74 Paupers; mostly women, old men, and children; including 6 bastards, and as many lunatics.

The regulations of this poor-house are, in general, similar to those of Halifax. There is a great number of out-pensioners; but no information, either respecting them, or other parochial concerns, could be obtained, as the accounts of the township are very confused and indistinct, and one of the books is now in the hands of an attorney, in order to be produced upon an appeal which is soon to take place. It is said, however, that the money expended on the Poor, in 1773, was £228. 17s. 3½d.; in 1775, about £300.; in 1793, about £600.; and, in 1794, near £700.*

The Poor's Rates at present are, for land, 3s. in the pound, and, for houses, 1s. 6d. on the net rent.

* In the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786, the expences	£.	s.	d.
for the Poor in 1776 are stated at	-	-	- 479 3 7
The assessments in 1783	-	at	- - - 707 8 8
Ditto in 1784	-	at	- - - 677 6 6
Ditto in 1785	-	at	- - - 690 16 9

April, 1795.

B U R T O N.

BURTON is a considerable village in the township of the same name, which contains, by estimation, 1350 statute acres. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, country mechanics, cotton manufacturers, porters, and agricultural labourers: they all profess the Established Religion, except 5 families of Dissenters. 51 houses pay the window-tax, of which 17 have above 6 windows; and, it is supposed, about 50 are exempted. The township of Burton, and the township of Thornton, form one parish. Oatmeal forms a great part of the food of the labouring classes: it is boiled with milk, into a sort of hasty-pudding: bread is prepared in different ways; but that which is soured or leavened is generally used, more or less, by all descriptions of people: wheaten bread, however, is now beginning to be introduced, on particular occasions, by those who can afford it. Oatmeal sells here for 1s. 11d. the stone; the best flour at 2s. 8½d. for 14lb.; old milk, ½d. the quart; new milk, ½d. the pint; potatoes, 6 quarts for 4d. In the earthen-ware potteries, (of which there are five, that employ about 10 hands each,) workmen are paid from 2s. to 12s. a week, according to their ages and abilities; common labourers earn from 8s. to 9s. or 10s. a week, without diet: much worsted is spun by women; they seldom earn more than 4d. a day; but wages in this business are said to be, at present, exceedingly low.

There are 7 ale houses in this chapelry or township; and one Friendly Society, consisting of about 100 members.

The rent of land is from 6s. to £3. the statute acre; the average is about 13s. an acre. The land-tax in this township amounts annually to £30. 13s. 4d.; and is about 4½d. in the pound. Of the Poor, some have an allowance at home; others are provided with dwellings by the parish: the present number of regular weekly pensioners is 16, most of whom have families: 9 persons receive casual relief.

The following table exhibits the baptisms and burials in the two townships of Burton and Thornton; and the annual disbursements for Burton township: they include expences for the poor, constables' fees or sitreat money, and the salary of an officer who is hired to manage the Poor: the particular amount of each could not obtained; but,

YORKSHIRE.—BURTON.

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But, I am informed, that from £18. to £22. are annually paid on these accounts: the remainder is expended on the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Total Disbursements in BURTON.		
			£.	s.	d.
1774	41	36	145	5	0½
1775	48	22	148	8	3½
1776	41	19	132	18	10
1777	45	10	122	10	8
1778	43	20	138	19	5½
1779	45	38	177	3	3½
1780	46	32	121	12	0
1781	48	54	157	2	8
1782	43	22	No accounts.		
1783	42	20	106	0	4½
1784	44	25	169	0	0
1785	43	30	166	15	4½
1786	45	28	175	5	5½
1787	32	23	No accounts.		
1788	41	22	201	2	3½
1789	32	11	147	6	5½
1790	33	16	187	14	1
1791	33	29	183	4	8½
1792	29	28	171	10	0
1793	30	25	157	1	4
1794	41	26	184	8	10½

£182. 8s. 10½d. are collected at the rate of about 1s. 10½d. in the pound, on the net rent. Certificates are seldom granted. An old person, who has been often in office, thinks, that more than two or three removals have not occurred these 20 years: none have been contested: the officers use great caution in affairs of this nature.

April, 1796.

ECCLESFIELD.

ECCLESFIELD is situated about 4 miles to the north of Sheffield: the parish contains nearly 12,000 acres, of which 600, which were common, were enclosed about 7 years ago. 328 houses pay the window-tax: from the amount of baptisms, and burials, I should imagine, that the