

THE
STATE OF THE POOR:
OR,
AN HISTORY
OF THE
LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

In which are particularly considered,

THEIR DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

WITH RESPECT TO

DIET, DRESS, FUEL, AND HABITATION;

And the various Plans which, from time to time, have been proposed, and adopted, for the
RELIEF of the POOR:

TOGETHER WITH

PAROCHIAL REPORTS

Relative to the Administration of Work-houses, and Houses of Industry; the
State of Friendly Societies; and other Public Institutions; in several
Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing, Districts.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

A COMPARATIVE AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRICES OF LABOUR, OF PROVISIONS,
AND OF OTHER COMMODITIES; AN ACCOUNT OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND; AND MANY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ON SUBJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

By SIR FREDERIC MORTON EDEN, BART.

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SURREY.

EPSOM.

THE extent of the parish of Epsom is a square of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, containing 4000 acres, or thereabouts. Of these, the downs, common, and waste-lands, are estimated at 900 acres: 550 acres lie in undivided common-fields; the rest is inclosed. It does not appear that, within the last 45 years, more than 115 acres of common-field lands have been enclosed; and not more than ten or a dozen acres of waste have, within that period, been taken in, and reclaimed. The course of agriculture pursued in the parish is much the same as that which prevails in most places within 20 miles of London: a small portion of the land is cultivated with artificial grasses. There is little or no natural meadow, though a considerable quantity of hay is made in the parish. There are 6 farmers, who occupy from 200 to 400 acres each; and their rent, in general, is supposed to be about £ 1. an acre. The land, not occupied by farmers, is, in general, in the hands of gentlemen, and tradesmen; and usually lets from 4 guineas an acre, to about half that sum. The land-tax is said to be assessed on the net rental, at 2s. 1d. in the pound: however, this is not invariably the case. It amounts to £ 699. 5s. 5d. from which the rental of the parish may be estimated at £ 7115.

Of the population of this parish, and the employment and general circumstances of its inhabitants, a fair, full, and accurate view is given in the subjoined table, formed from actual enumeration; from which it appears, that, although there are no considerable manufactories, there are artisans of almost every description, as the town is a sort of mart, or place of general resort, for many of the circumjacent villages. The wages of journeymen tradesmen, and servants, are nearly the same as in London. Labourers in husbandry receive from 9s. to 10s. 6d. a week, and somewhat more during harvest. Within the last two or three years, it has become

come much more common, than it formerly was, to agree with such persons by the great; a mode of service, that is, almost always, in favour of the labourer; and, when duly performed, not unfavourable to the employer.

There are 238 houses, that pay the window-tax; and not more than 100, that are exempted.

The price of provisions is much the same as in London.

With the exception of furze from the common, gathered with more loss of time than it appears to be worth, and a very little wood, the fuel used here is coal, brought by land-carriage from Kingston, which, at Epfom, costs about 7s. a chaldron more than it does in the metropolis.

The Poor of this parish have been farmed out, for more than 20 years; and, although this system has often been, and still is, objected to by many, and not always without reason, none less objectionable in all its parts can yet be hit upon. The first effect of this scheme was to reduce the Poor's Rates nearly one half; and it still keeps them down to about half-a-crown in the pound. By the returns made to Parliament in the year 1786, it appears, that, in 1776, the money expended on the Poor, amounted to £ 440.; that the Rates assessed in the year 1783, were £ 758. 5s. 6d.; in 1784, £ 824. 4s.; and in 1785, £ 717. 18s. 6d. The present annual allowance to the contractor, who farms the Poor, is £ 550.

A list of the Poor in the work-house is hereunto annexed: it was taken with more minuteness, than, perhaps, may be deemed necessary by those who do not consider, that it is thus only, an accurate knowledge can be obtained, of the kind of persons who most commonly become burthensome, as well as of the most common causes that lead to poverty.

M E N.

1. J. H. aged 43. The little work he ever did, or could do, was as a labourer; but, having always been somewhat of an idiot, he is now become quite a driveller.
2. R. M. aged 77; worn out, and paralytic: he was a bricklayer.
3. J. C. aged 76; heretofore a labourer; he has been, 8 years, incurably asthmatic.
4. J. P. aged 69; a labourer; impotent, and a cripple.

5. W. F. aged 65; was a carpenter; but always a slow, stupid, and improvident man.
6. T. H. aged 65; deformed; and heretofore employed as a shepherd, on very low wages.
7. D. F. aged 54; was a postillion, and employed about stables; addicted to drinking, and an idle, worthless man.
8. J. T. aged 62; was a whitesmith; but has now a fore leg, probably occasioned by intemperance.
9. T. M. aged 77; was a barber, but an unsteady unsettled fellow; and of course he never earned much.
10. J. B. aged 28; has been a soldier: he is shockingly afflicted with bad disorders.
11. J. R. aged 17. His parents having neglected putting him to a trade, or bringing him up to a regular course of industry, he has contracted many loose and disorderly habits. Twice he has been put out to service, but was always turned off for ill behaviour. Decent people will not employ him; and he can neither be persuaded nor forced, either to go to sea, or to enlist for a soldier.

W O M E N.

1. S. C. aged 56; a lunatic.
2. M. W. aged 51; paralytic, and impotent.
3. C. D. aged 60; has sore legs, from bad diseases.
4. E. E. aged 62; of a sluggish, stupid character; and never able to earn more than an immediate subsistence.
5. M. D. aged 59; the widow of a labourer; very feeble, and valedudinary.
6. M. B. aged 60; a native of Ireland; with no regular habits of industry, yet can be made to do work enough to maintain herself.
7. M. A. aged 41; a lunatic.
8. E. P. aged 76; worn out.
9. M. J. aged 75; impotent: has been a servant the greater part of her life.
10. A. M. aged 75; the wife of J. M. (see Men, No. 9.)
11. M. C. aged 65; of a feeble make, and always sickly.
12. A. M. aged 26; afflicted with a leprosy.

13. E. K.

13. E. K. aged 19; of idle and profligate habits, and often wretchedly diseased.
14. E. K. aged 41; somewhat of an idiot: her husband is at present in Newgate.
15. C. W. aged 18; a native of Switzerland; and now with child, it is supposed, by a gentleman's butler.
16. A. B. aged 27; an idiot.

B O Y S.

1. W. C. aged 10; his father was enlisted in the army.
2. R. R. aged 10; a bastard.
3. T. S. aged 9; his father dead, and mother married again.
4. J. R. aged 11; his father a soldier.
5. A. L. aged 10; a bastard.
6. W. G. aged 8; a bastard.
7. J. B. aged 8; parents dead.

G I R L S.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. P. H. aged 10. | { | The father of these girls was a hair-dresser; but is now at sea, on board a man of war. The mother is an idle, worthless woman. |
| 2. M. H. aged 4. | | |
| 3. J. C. aged 12; | | sister to No. 1. of the boys. |
| 4. S. F. aged 10; | | a bastard. |
| 5. C. R. aged 8; | | a bastard. |
| 6. M. K. aged 10; | | a bastard. |
| 7. E. G. aged 12; | { | daughters of a smuggler. |
| 8. S. G. aged 10; | | |
| 9. M. L. aged 11; | | a bastard. |
| 10. A. B. aged 9; | { | these 3 sisters, with a brother, (see No. 7. among the boys,) were all left destitute by their parents, who were always poor, and died young. |
| 11. M. B. aged 6; | | |
| 12. S. B. aged 3; | | |
| 13. H. J. aged 14; | { | the father of these girls was a waiter at an inn, but is now a soldier: and their mother is dead. |
| 14. M. J. aged 10; | | |
| 15. M. Y. aged 6; | | a bastard. |
| 16. S. C. aged 12; | | an orphan. |

This

This list comprizes only 50 persons: the average number, however, in the work-house, is 60. It has never exceeded 75, nor been less than 45; and the number is, as might be expected, always greatest in winter. They are, chiefly, employed in spinning; and spin both coarse woollen, and linen yarn; but the profits of their labour are not supposed to be considerable.

Their diet is as follows:

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Monday, | Broth. | Meat and bread. | Bread and cheese, or butter. |
| Tuesday, | Milk-porridge. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Broth. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Milk-porridge, or gruel. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Broth. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Saturday, | Milk-porridge, or gruel. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Sunday, | Broth. | Ditto. | Ditto. |

Each person is allowed a pint of small beer, both at dinner and supper. Their provisions are not only plentiful, but, in general, wholesome and good. In cases of sickness, they are regularly and carefully attended by a medical man: and the children are tolerably well instructed in reading, and in their catechism, by one or more of the elder Paupers.

There are, in this parish, 3 Friendly Societies. The first, established in 1765, consists of 127 members; and they now have in the 3 per cent. consols, £ 1250. besides £ 100. on mortgage. The second, instituted in 1778, consists of 118 members; and has £ 500. in the 3 per cent. consols. The third, founded about 2 years ago, consists, as yet, of not more than 30 members. All the three are remarkably regular, and decorous, as Societies. There is no evidence that any member, of any of them, or any of their families, have ever, during the whole period since their institution, either asked, or obtained parochial aid. The first of these Societies counts, among its members, several shop-keepers, and respectable tradesmen; the two others are, principally, composed of journeymen and labourers.

In the first of the above-mentioned Societies, the age of admission is between 16 and 25 years. It appears from the following list of the mem-

bers, and of their ages at their entrance into the Society, that, at it's commencement, this rule did not exist.

| Date. | Name. | Profession. | Age. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------|
| April 8, 1765, | John Lawrence, | Victualler, | 43 |
| | William French, | Sadler, | 25 |
| August 5, | John Collins, | Cordwainer, | 26 |
| September 2, | Matthew Tanner, | Cordwainer, | 24 |
| October 7, | Sidney Mofs, | Wharfinger, | 22 |
| | John Fox, | Yeoman, | 24 |
| November 4, | Thomas Page, | Bricklayer, | 25 |
| May 19, 1766, | Silvester Rose, | Farrier, | 28 |
| October 6, | John Ardy, | Bricklayer, | 16 |
| August 3, 1767, | James French, | Sadler, | 17 |
| November 2, | Thomas Stillwell, | Cordwainer | 27 |
| November 7, 1768, | Robert Trigg, | Carpenter, | 26 |
| March 6, 1769, | Henry Reeve, | Coachmaker, | 18 |
| July 3, | William Horley, | Farrier, | 29 |
| August 7, | William Draper, | Farrier, | 25 |
| | Richard Horley, | Farrier, | 24 |
| November 6, | William Wheatley | Carpenter, | 19 |
| May 7, 1770, | James Reeves, | Baker, | 18 |
| August 6, | Philip Trigg, | Victualler, | 35 |
| November 5, | Stephen Cook, | Bricklayer, | 20 |
| March 4, 1771, | John Dew, | Cordwainer, | 24 |
| May 20, | Richard Spencer, | Carpenter, | 23 |
| January 6, 1772, | Thomas Harrison, | Cordwainer, | 30 |
| February 3, | William Young, | Fishmonger, | 32 |
| June 8, | William Carter, | Tailor, | 19 |
| November 2, | Isaac Clark, | Carpenter, | 30 |
| January 4, 1773, | William Morris, | Wheelwright, | 32 |
| February 6, 1775, | William Redford, | Butcher, | 16 |
| March 6, | Edmund Mason, | Tailor, | 28 |
| June 5. | Thomas Archer, | Carpenter, | 20 |
| January 11, 1776, | John Wheatley, | Carpenter, | 28 |
| April 1, | John Cole, | Watchmaker, | 20 |
| May 27, | William Alliday | Carpenter, | 23 |
| | Thomas Rumsby, | Cordwainer, | 22 |
| January 6, 1777, | John Woodroofe, | Carpenter, | 24 |
| May 19, | Thomas Bully, | Cordwainer, | 22 |
| June 8, 1778, | William Morris, | Cordwainer, | 26 |
| | John Brown, | Whitesmith, | 21 |
| | John Mason, | Wheelwright, | 22 |

| Date. | Name. | Profession. | Age. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------|
| November 1, 1779, | John Rolf, | Butcher, | 25 |
| | Thomas Hilder, | Butcher, | 25 |
| February 7, 1780, | William Daniels, | Tailor, | 22 |
| May 15, | William Dean, | Carpenter, | 27 |
| | Joseph Hack, | Carpenter, | 23 |
| | William Day, | Miller, | 21 |
| June 5, | James Ogburn, | Paper-maker, | 19 |
| December 4, | Charles Lankton, | Cordwainer, | 18 |
| June 4, 1781, | William Childs, | Carpenter, | 27 |
| | Abraham Gardner, | Carpenter, | 27 |
| January 7, 1782, | James Chackrett, | Cordwainer, | 28 |
| November 4, | Robert Cable, | Cordwainer, | 19 |
| June 9, 1783, | Thomas Day, | Paper-maker, | 20 |
| March 1, 1784, | W. Woodman, | Carpenter, | 25 |
| May 31, | George Jenkins, | Wheelwright, | 27 |
| October 4, | Abraham Young, | Carpenter, | 20 |
| November 1, | Samuel Blaber, | Cordwainer, | 28 |
| | William Boulton, | Tailor, | 21 |
| April 3, 1786, | Thomas Flint, | Baker, | 27 |
| November 6, | Partridge Perry, | Cordwainer, | 22 |
| May 28, 1787, | William Ardy, | Bricklayer, | 21 |
| | John Lowick, | Wheelwright, | 23 |
| | George Twalin, | Tailor, | 28 |
| November 5, | William Percy, | Carpenter, | 28 |
| | Henry Hook, | Bricklayer, | 28 |
| November 3, 1788, | James Chapman, | Butcher, | 23 |
| June 1, 1789, | William Tidy, | Whitesmith, | 28 |
| | James Hafted, | Wheelwright, | 28 |
| | Thomas Dale, | Cordwainer, | 29 |
| | Jeremiah Daniels, | Tailor, | 22 |
| | Samuel Haite, | Cordwainer, | 26 |
| February 1, 1790, | Philip Harrow, | Tailor, | 24 |
| | James Harrow, | Paper-maker, | 23 |
| | William Harrow, | Whitesmith, | 21 |
| | C. Burnet Wright, | Tailor, | 22 |
| April 5, | John Sawyers, | Farrier, | 25 |
| | Edward Sawyers, | Brazier, | 19 |
| May 4, | W. Richardson, | Carpenter, | 27 |
| June 13, 1791, | John Foice, | Carpenter, | 21 |
| | Samuel Vowles, | Carpenter, | 27 |

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

| Date. | Name. | Profession. | Age. |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------|
| May 28, 1792, | William Simmonds, | Carpenter, | 19 |
| | George Hoare, | Carpenter, | 20 |
| | Richard Finch, | Carpenter, | 28 |
| | John Cox, | Carpenter, | 26 |
| | John Lintot, | Wheelwright, | 16 |
| | John Tall, | Cordwainer, | 28 |
| | John Charman, | Butcher, | 22 |
| | Henry Harriſs, | Baker, | 23 |
| June 4, 1792, | William Charman, | Butcher, | 19 |
| November 5, | James Brown, | Whitesmith, | 28 |
| | Thomas Brown, | Whitesmith, | 26 |
| | Peter Brown, | Tailor, | 25 |
| | John Brown, | Breeches-maker, | 24 |
| | Thomas Pullen, | Tailor, | 25 |
| | James Pullen, | Tailor, | 19 |
| | George Boorer, | Tailor, | 23 |
| | William Foice, | Carpenter, | |
| | William Marshall, | Tailor, | 24 |
| | John Mongar, | Tailor, | 22 |
| | John Thornton, | Cordwainer, | 22 |
| | Thomas Farden, | Cordwainer, | 20 |
| | T. Stillwell, jun. | Cordwainer, | 20 |
| | Benjamin Cook, | Bricklayer, | 18 |
| | Thomas Harrow, | Baker, | 21 |
| | William Wilſon, | Baker, | 19 |
| | William Horley, | Cordwainer, | 28 |
| | James Dallen, | Cordwainer, | 23 |
| November 4, | George Page, | Bricklayer, | 24 |
| January 7, 1794, | Andrew Stevens, | Cordwainer, | 20 |
| April 7, | John Stiles, | Carpenter, | 20 |
| June 9, | Richard Songhurſt, | Grocer, | 29 |
| | William Jeater, | Cordwainer, | 20 |
| | W. Middleſhip, | Wheelwright | 24 |
| October 6, | Samuel Day, | Tailor, | 19 |
| | Robert Gray, | Cabinet-maker, | 21 |

This Society is managed by three ſtewards, who are taken in ſucceſſion, from the roll of members, on the yearly feaſt, held on Whit-Monday : members living out of town, are excuſed from ſerving the office, on paying 5s. each ; and thoſe who cannot write, pay a ſimilar ſum, inſtead of ſerving.

fering. Part of the business of the stewards is to visit the sick members, if within 4 miles of Epsom, and to carry them their allowance, within three days after notice, on pain of forfeiting 2s. 6d.

The fine on admission is 10s. 6d. ; the payment on the monthly club-night 1s. 3d. and 3d. for liquor ; absentees pay their 3d., which is not expended in liquor, on the monthly night, but applied towards the yearly and half-yearly feasts. The former is held in November, and consists of a supper ; towards which each member is bound to contribute 1s. 3d. The yearly feast is a dinner, the dressing of which, and other customary expences, are paid out of the stock : towards it all forfeits under 5s. are applied ; and each member likewise contributes 2s.

The following rules respect the management of money vested in public securities, the allowances to sick members, payments on funerals, and extra allowances.

18, That whatsoever principal money shall be put out to interest by this Society, in the Bank of England, or any other public fund, the members, who shall be chosen in trust, in whose names the same shall be entered in the behalf of the Society, shall have no power, of themselves, either to receive or remove such principal money so put out, or any part thereof, without leave first had and obtained of the majority of members so to do. And that the said trustee, or trustees, shall, when required, transfer and deliver up his or their trust, to whom the majority think proper to appoint ; and on refusal, after four days notice, given in writing, and signed by the stewards, shall be excluded ; and sued as the law directs. And if all, or either of them, should so misdemean him or themselves, he, or they, so offending, shall make satisfaction to the Society, and be excluded, and sued according to law.

19, Whatever interest shall become due for the use of any such principal money so put out as aforesaid, it is hereby agreed, that no one, or more, of the persons in trust, shall have any power, of themselves, to take up or receive any such sum or sums of money due, without a written order from the stewards ; and then, the appointed man, or men, being one or more of the trust, on or after receiving any such yearly dividends, shall pay the same the next club-night after, or forfeit.

feit the sum of 20s., or otherwise be excluded. N. B. Such expences to be allowed for the journey as the members think reasonable.

20, That the Society's cash be not exhausted, it is consented to, and agreed, that if any member of this Society shall be so litigious as to commence any action, either in law or equity, against any steward, or stewards, of the Society, for the time being, for the recovery of any sum or sums of money, he shall at any time before have paid into the same, then every member shall contribute share and share alike towards defraying the expences that shall arise from any such like law-suits, if required.

21, That no money of the joint stock shall be lent to any member of this Society, upon any account, nor to any other person whatsoever, without consent of the majority first had and obtained at a feast.

23, That if any member of this Society shall, at any time, fall sick, lame, or blind, (unless in such particular cases as by these articles excepted,) after he hath been a member for the space of three full years, and after notice given to the stewards of such his sickness, lameness, or blindness, he shall receive 10s. 6d. per week, out of the joint stock of this Society, towards his relief. But if, upon his examination, any member's sickness, lameness, or blindness, shall appear to be of continuation, or for life, and shall be so deemed by the majority, then, in such cases, to receive no more than 5s. 3d. per week. And all such members, that become superannuated, having attained to the age of sixty-five years, shall then be excluded, with an allowance from the Society of 5s. 3d. per week, sick or well, during his natural life. Notice of sickness to be given to the stewards, and signed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish where the sick member then resides, and to mention his disorder, likewise to send a written order by whom the money is to be conveyed, at his expence.

26, That if any member of this Society shall have the misfortune to break the main bone of the thigh or leg, he shall be allowed 3 guineas; and if the main bone of the arm, 2 guineas; and if his collar bone, a rib, or any small bone, one guinea, towards paying the surgeon, besides his weekly pay. Or if any member or members shall be drawn for a militia-man, if he is a free member, he shall have 2 guineas allowed him for a substitute; or if he chooses to serve it himself, he

shall

shall have the same allowance towards his expences; but he must pay, or cause to be paid, up all his arrears, the same as the other members, or be excluded the Society.

- 31, That any member dying before he is entitled to the box, shall have no allowance from the Society, for his burial, not having obtained his freedom. And every superannuated member, who has attained the age of sixty-five years, shall receive no more than 50s. towards his burial. And any member, who being free, but whose sickness, lameness, or blindness, was proved of continuation, and accordingly reduced to his proper allowance of 5s. 3d. per week, shall have no more allowed him than 50s. for his burial: but every free member of this Society, who has not been excluded by any, or either of these clauses, shall be allowed out of the joint stock, the sum of £ 10. for his burial, viz. £ 4. to be paid at his interment, and £ 6. in two months after, to his widow; if no widow, then to his next heir, or any person whom he shall appoint. It is likewise agreed, that every member shall subscribe 1s. for the funeral of every unfree member, to be paid out of the box, the next monthly night, to his wife, or heirs: and that every member shall subscribe 1s. each, for the funeral of every free member's wife; but if required, they must send a certificate of their marriage, and likewise of her interment, then the money to be paid out of the box, the next monthly night; and every member shall subscribe 1s. each for the funeral of every superannuated and blind, or continued sick members, to be paid out of the box, the next monthly night; and every member shall subscribe 1s. each, to the joint stock, for the death of every free member. The money for all the funerals to be paid at the yearly feasts, by the members. Any deceased member leaving no widow, nor legal appointed heir, the stewards shall order his funeral in a decent manner, and pay the expences out of the money that is allowed for the funeral; and the remainder, if any, to go to the joint stock. And the stewards shall have power to see all other deceased members buried in a decent manner, or no allowance shall be made.

Every member is bound to attend the funeral of a fellow-member, under the penalty of 1s. The minister of the parish is allowed 10s. 6d. for

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marriages. | Amount of Poor's Rate collected. | | | Deficiency uncollected. | | | Amount of Poor's Rate in the Pound. | |
|--------|-----------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|------------|----------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1780 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 9 | 805 | 16 | 0 | 62 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1781 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 36 | 41 | 77 | 7 | 844 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1782 | 23 | 29 | 52 | 26 | 13 | 39 | 8 | 682 | 16 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 1783 | 38 | 29 | 67 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 8 | 730 | 13 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 1784 | 28 | 13 | 41 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 7 | 836 | 14 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1785 | 39 | 27 | 66 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 4 | 674 | 11 | 0 | 60 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1786 | 27 | 33 | 60 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 9 | 688 | 12 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1787 | 34 | 30 | 64 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 13 | 631 | 15 | 0 | 44 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 1788 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 36 | 24 | 60 | 4 | 659 | 18 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1789 | 27 | 19 | 46 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 12 | 723 | 7 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1790 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 596 | 19 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1791 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 543 | 1 | 0 | 92 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1792 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 28 | 13 | 41 | 13 | 641 | 10 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 1793 | 22 | 34 | 56 | 34 | 15 | 49 | 11 | 752 | 11 | 0 | 56 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1794 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 11 | 762 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 |

The great increase of burials, in some of these years, arose from an influx of children from the Foundling Hospital; several of whom were nursed here. Many died in the parish. For the last ten years, the list consists, almost entirely, of parishioners.

An Enumeration of the Houses and Inhabitants in the Parish of EPSOM.

| Houses. | Occupations. | Heads of Fam. | | | Servants. | | Houses. | Occupations. | Heads of Fam. | | | Servants. | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----------|-----|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----------|-----|
| | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. | | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. |
| 1 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 13 | Gentleman | 14 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 14 |
| 2 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | — | Inmates | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 14 | Clergyman | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Baker | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 15 | Bricklayer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| 5 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 16 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 5 | | |
| 6 | Gentleman | 1 | | | | | 17 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 7 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 18 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 8 | Livery-stable-keeper | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 9 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 19 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 10 | — | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 20 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | Clergyman | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | — | Inmates, gentlemen | 2 | | | 1 | |
| 12 | Carpenter | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 21 | Attorney | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 22 | Butcher | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | 23 | Parish school-master | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | — | Inmates | 1 | | | | |
| | | 14 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 14 | | | 30 | 27 | 48 | 27 | 30 |

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

| Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. |
| 24 | Gentleman | 30 | 27 | 48 | 27 | 30 | 79 | 85 | 132 |
| 25 | Poor widow | 2 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 |
| | Inmates | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 26 | Bricklayer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| 27 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 28 | Glazier | 1 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Inmates | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 30 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 31 | Carpenter | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Yeoman | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Inmates | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| 33 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Pewterer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 34 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 2 | | | | 5 | | |
| 35 | Gentleman | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 36 | Empty house | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 37 | Gentlewomen | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 39 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | Widow | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 40 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Widow | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| 41 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 42 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Inmates | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 43 | Labourer | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 44 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 45 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Chimney-sweeper | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 47 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | 1 | | |
| | Gardener | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Labourer | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 48 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 49 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | |
| 50 | Butcher | 1 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 51 | Surveyor | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 52 | Shop-keeper | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 53 | Groom | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 54 | School-master | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Stone-mason | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 55 | Gunpowder-maker | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 56 | Apothecary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Apothecary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 57 | Mantua-maker | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 58 | A retired tradesman | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 59 | Widow | | 1 | | | | 4 | | |
| 60 | Farrier | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 61 | Butcher | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 |
| 62 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 79 | 85 | 132 | 45 | 52 | 135 | 135 | 216 |
| | | | | | | | 73 | 68 | |
| 62 | Mantua-maker | | | | 62 | | | | |
| | Fishmonger | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Carpenter | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| 63 | Coachm. and school-mist. | | | | 63 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 64 | Shoemaker | | | | 64 | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Shoemaker | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Shoemaker | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 65 | Butcher | | | | 65 | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 66 | Carpenter | | | | 66 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 67 | Widow | | | | 67 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 68 | Attorney | | | | 68 | | 1 | | |
| 69 | Gardener | | | | 69 | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 70 | Carpenter | | | | 70 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Inmates, Fr. Emigrants | | | | | | 5 | | |
| 71 | Corn-chandler | | | | 71 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 72 | Barber | | | | 72 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 73 | Publican | | | | 73 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 74 | Labourer | | | | 74 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 75 | Widow | | | | 75 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 76 | Tailor | | | | 76 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 77 | Shoemaker | | | | 77 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 78 | Widow | | | | 78 | | | 2 | |
| 79 | Blacksmith | | | | 79 | | 1 | | 3 |
| 80 | Farrier | | | | 80 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | School-mistress | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 81 | Coach-maker | | | | 81 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 82 | Baker | | | | 82 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 83 | Coach-maker | | | | 83 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Inmate | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 84 | Corn-chandler | | | | 84 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 85 | Plumber | | | | 85 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 86 | Shoemaker | | | | 86 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 87 | | | | | 87 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Bricklayer | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 88 | Tradesman retired | | | | 88 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 89 | Maltster | | | | 89 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 90 | Bricklayer | | | | 90 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 91 | Labourer | | | | 91 | | 1 | | |
| 92 | Cooper | | | | 92 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 93 | Shop-keeper | | | | 93 | | 1 | | |
| 94 | Leather-breeches-maker | | | | 94 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 95 | Baker | | | | 95 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | Fallow-chandler | | | | 96 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 97 | Publican | | | | 97 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 98 | Shop-keeper | | | | 98 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 99 | Publican | | | | 99 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 100 | Gardener | | | | 100 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 101 | Butcher | | | | 101 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 102 | Publican | | | | 102 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 103 | Widow | | | | 103 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Inmates | | | | | | 4 | | |
| 104 | Labourer | | | | 104 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 105 | Whitefsmith | | | | 105 | | 1 | | 3 |
| 106 | Labourer | | | | 106 | | 1 | 1 | |

| Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | | Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. | | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. |
| 107 | Gentlewoman | 135 | 135 | 216 | 73 | 68 | 158 | Carpenter | 182 | 190 | 271 | 96 | 97 |
| 108 | Carrier | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 159 | Hair-dresser | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Inmates | 1 | | | 1 | | 160 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 109 | Spinsters | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 161 | Tailor | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 110 | Water-carrier | 1 | 1 | | | | 162 | Shoemaker | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 111 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 163 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 112 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 164 | Glazier | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 113 | Publican | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 165 | Collar-maker | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 114 | Ironmonger | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 166 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 115 | Lodging-house | 1 | 1 | | | | 167 | Widow | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Inmates | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 168 | Shop-keeper | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 116 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 169 | Baker | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 117 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 170 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 118 | Widow lady | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 171 | Bricklayer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 119 | Schoolmaster | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 172 | Chaise driver | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 120 | Lodging-house | 1 | 1 | | | | 173 | Water-carrier | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 121 | Corn-chandler | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 174 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 122 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 175 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 123 | Inmates | 1 | 1 | | | | 176 | | 1 | | | | |
| 124 | Labourer | 1 | 2 | | | | 177 | Horse-keeper | 1 | 1 | 7 | | |
| 125 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 178 | Surgeon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 126 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 179 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 127 | Sadler | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 180 | Coal-chandler | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 128 | School-mistress | | 1 | 2 | | | 181 | Baker | 1 | 1 | 7 | | |
| 129 | Tailor | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 182 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 130 | Publican | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 183 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 131 | Confectioner | | 1 | | 1 | | 184 | Labourer | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 132 | Watch-maker | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 185 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 133 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 186 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 134 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 187 | Labourer | | 1 | | | |
| 135 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | 3 | | | 188 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 136 | Baker | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 189 | Blacksmith | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 137 | Whitesmith | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 190 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 138 | Corn-chandler | 1 | 1 | | | | 191 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| 139 | Inmates | 2 | | | | | 192 | Attorney | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 2 |
| 140 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 193 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 141 | Widow | | 1 | 2 | | | 194 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 142 | Carrier | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 195 | Tailor | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 143 | Shoemaker | 1 | | | 3 | | | Inmate | | | | | |
| 144 | Beadle | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 196 | Shop-keeper retired | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 145 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | 197 | Coachman | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 146 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 198 | Gentlewoman | | | | 1 | |
| 147 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 199 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 148 | Carpenter | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | 200 | Shop-keeper retired | 1 | | | 3 | |
| 149 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | Inmates | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 150 | Dancing-master | 1 | 2 | | | | 201 | | 2 | | | | 1 |
| 151 | Watch-maker | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 202 | Labourer & shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 152 | Publican | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 203 | Gentlewoman | | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| 153 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | | | | 204 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | | 3 | 2 |
| 154 | Tallow-chandler | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 205 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| 155 | Watch-maker | 1 | | 2 | | | 206 | Shoemaker | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 156 | Glazier | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 207 | Linen-draper | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| 157 | Pattern-maker | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 208 | Gentleman | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | Inmate, Fr. Emigrant | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 209 | School-mistress | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | 182 | 190 | 271 | 96 | 97 | | | 231 | 242 | 364 | 109 | 115 |

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

| Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | | Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|--------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. | | | Ma. | Fe. | Chil. | Ma. | Fe. |
| 210 | Labourer | 23 | 1 | 2 | 42 | 364 | 109 | 115 | 275 | 300 | 432 | 157 | 170 |
| 211 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 212 | Butcher | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 213 | Publican | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 214 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | |
| 215 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 216 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 217 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 218 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 219 | Gentlewoman | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| 220 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | | 4 | | |
| 221 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 222 | Gardener | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Schoolmistress | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Gardeners and labourers | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 223 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 224 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 225 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 226 | Pig-butcher | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 227 | Gardeners and labourers | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | | |
| 228 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 229 | Labourer | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 230 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 231 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 232 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 233 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 234 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | |
| 235 | Retired from service | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 236 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 237 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 238 | Empty | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 239 | Empty | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 240 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 241 | Gentlewomen | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 242 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 243 | Tailor | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 8 | | |
| 244 | Empty | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 245 | Empty | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 246 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 247 | Coachman | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 248 | Cow-keeper | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 249 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 250 | Publican | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | |
| 251 | Shop-keeper | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 252 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 253 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | |
| 254 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 255 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 256 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 257 | Gentlewoman | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | |
| 258 | Shop-keeper | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 259 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | | 275 | 300 | 432 | 157 | 170 | | | 323 | 350 | 557 | 159 | 172 |

| Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | | Houses. | Occupations. | Servants. | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| | | Ma. | Fc. | Chil. | Ma. | Fc. | | | Ma. | Fc. | Chil. | Ma. | Fc. |
| | At Horton | 323 | 350 | 557 | 159 | 72 | 324 | Farmer | 332 | 357 | 585 | 80 | 86 |
| 314 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 325 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 315 | Gentleman | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 326 | Labourer | 1 | | 3 | | |
| 316 | Farmer | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 327 | Vicar | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 317 | Farmer | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 318 | Farmer | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 319 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | Heads of families | mal. | 336 | 359 | 598 | 186 |
| 320 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | | fem. | 359 | | | 192 |
| 321 | Labourer | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | Children | | 598 | | | |
| 322 | Gardener | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | Male servants | | 186 | | | |
| 323 | Widow-farmer | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | Female servants | | 192 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Tot. No. of inhabitants | | 1671 | or 5 $\frac{1}{18}$ | | to a house. |
| | | 332 | 357 | 583 | 185 | 186 | | | | | | | |

The following are the earnings and expences of a gardener in this parish. He is the son of a labourer, who gave him an education sufficient to enable him to read and write: he married young, with no prospect of being able to rear a family, otherwise than by his daily labour; but having had the good fortune to get employment under a gardener, he became qualified to set up for himself. At this time, he manages three gentlemen's gardens by the year; undertaking to find seeds, and do all the work necessary to be done in them, for £56. a year. The seeds, and the extra labour, which, exceeding his own strength, he is obliged to hire, (he calculates,) cost him £16. a year: he has lately been appointed sexton; and, every now and then, gets a fee, as a bearer at funerals; and has, occasionally, a few extra-jobs in nailing and pruning of trees; by all of which together, he hopes to earn £10. a year more: so that he flatters himself, his income now is, and will continue to be, from £45. to £50. a year: a circumstance which has excited some envy. He is 35 years of age: his wife is nearly of the same age, and, though a sickly woman, prolific. They have now eight children, and are in daily expectation of a ninth: the oldest is 13 years; the youngest about 16 months. He is a remarkably sober, hard-working, and inoffensive man; and a member of a Friendly Society.

His

His expenditure, as nearly as he and his wife (with the assistance of one of his employers,) can make out, is as follows:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Rent of his cottage, to which there is a little garden - | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Their average weekly consumption of bread is 13 quartern loaves; which, being of the best kind, is now, and has been, and it is to be feared will be, on an average, throughout the whole of this year, 10d. a loaf. 13 loaves, at 10d. come to 10s. 10d. a week, and annually to - | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| They have a joint of meat every Sunday: this, one week with another, costs 4s.; and is by the year - | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| He, every year, buys a young hog, which he fattens: and this enables him now and then to have a bit of pork on week days: the one he had last year cost him - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| They breakfast uniformly on tea; but a quarter of a pound lasts them a fortnight: this costs one shilling; they consume about 2 lb. of sugar, (at 9d. the lb.) a week: both articles, by the year, amount to - | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Butter, about 1½ lb. per week, which costs not less than 15d.; and about as much cheese, which they spread on their bread, in the manner of butter: these two articles cost, yearly | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Salt, soap, and candles - | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| They use, (as nearly as they can guess,) a bushel of coals a week, the year round, at 1s. 6d. a bushel - | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Small beer costs somewhat more than three halfpence a day; so that this article may be estimated at 1s. a week - | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| He can, and does, cobble shoes, occasionally: so that he thinks his own two pair, and one pair for his wife, and all that he buys for his children, do not cost him, in the year, more than | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Both he and his children receive sundry little presents of old cloaths; and his wife, seldom going out, wears few: so that their chief expence, in that way, is for linen and stockings: but those two articles, with what else they are forced to buy in the course of the year, they estimate at - | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried over - | £ 73 | 1 | 8 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Brought over - | 73 | 1 | 8 |
| For medical aid, including midwifery and inoculation, they think they pay, one year with another, not less than - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| He pays for the schooling of only one of his children, 12s.; the rest being sent to school by some of his neighbours: the minister pays for two - - - | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| His subscription to his Friendly Society, at 1s. 6d. a month, amounts annually to - - - - | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £75 | 1 | 8 |
| | <hr/> | | |

I have no reason to think, that this account is either exaggerated, or, in any respect, mis-stated: and yet there is an evident surplusage of a very large sum beyond what he acknowledges he earns; still, he says, that even in this dear year, he has not yet contracted much debt. I am not able to account for the case, nor to point out any fallacy or deception in it; unless it be, that he receives more for his own extra-jobs, and pays back less to others, in the way of hire, than he can account for. I have attempted to make out a similar account of several other labourers in this parish; but, finding the result always to be, that they appeared to spend more than they either got or had, I suspected their statements were inaccurate. Of this man I can only say again, that I believe he means to tell the truth; and that, if he deceives others, he is first deceived himself.

January, 1796.

ESHER.

THE extent of the parish of Esher is supposed to be about 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$. 96 houses pay the window-tax; about 30 are exempted. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture: they are all of the Established Church, except 6 Quaker families.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 6d. to 8d. the lb.; mutton, 7d.; veal,

veal, from 7d. to 7½d.; fresh butter, 13d.; salt butter, 10d.; old milk, 1d. the quart; new milk, 2d. the quart; bread, 1s. the quartern loaf; eggs, 1d. each; coals are £2. 7s. the chaldron.

Labourers, for ordinary work, receive 9s. a week, and beer, all the year round; about 3s. a day, in harvest; 10s. an acre, for reaping; and about 3s. 6d. an acre, for mowing; women, for weeding, &c. are paid 1s. a day.

The rent of land is from 15s. to £3. an acre: the average is about £1. 5s. A composition is paid for tithes; it varies from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. an acre: the farmers are apprehensive that, next year, the composition will be raised, or the tithe taken in kind. The land-tax is about 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental: it produces £208. 14s. 6½d. The chief articles of cultivation are, turnips, clover, barley, beans, and wheat. There are between 400 and 500 acres of common.

There are 8 ale-houses in the parish, and one Friendly Society, consisting of 61 members: their orders are now before the Justices for confirmation. The payment to sick members is 8s. a week; 4s. a week are paid to members, when superannuated, or incapacitated from working: £8. are paid, on the death of a member, to his family; and 1s. from each member, to a member who loses his wife. There are no honorary members. This Society, Phoenix-like, rose from the ashes of a club of 150 members, which was dissolved about 13 years ago, in consequence of having lost £300. by the failure of some tradesmen, to whom they had entrusted part of their stock. Upon this loss, the members agreed to divide the remainder of their stock, and to break up the club. However, six of the old members immediately formed the present club: its stock now consists of near £300. The general notion entertained here of the Act for the encouragement of Friendly Societies, was, that Government intended laying a tax on them. This idea has, for a long time, deterred the Society from applying to the Magistrates.

The Poor are farmed in a house, which is provided and furnished by the parish: the contractor receives £270.; for which he agrees to maintain all Poor, except a certain number of old persons, of respectable condition, who have, through mere misfortune, been reduced to poverty, and are supported by the parish officers. The parish likewise voluntarily joins with the contractor in the support of several other out-pensioners.

The number in the house is, generally, about 30, but at present only 25; of whom, 6 are young children, and the remainder, old and infirm. No manufacture is carried on in the house: a few are employed in the fields, and their earnings paid to the contractor.

The following is the table of diet, appointed to be observed in the poor-house: the contractor, however, varies it occasionally, according to the season, with the consent of the Poor. They are not stinted to any particular quantity.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|--|--|---|
| Sunday, | Bread, and batter, or cheefe, and one pint of beer, each person. | Bread, beef, vegetables, and one pint of beer. | Bread and cheefe, and one pint of beer. |
| Monday, | Bread, and broth. | Bread and butter, and one pint of beer. | Ditto. |
| Tuesday, | Bread, and milk pottage. | Same as Sunday. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Same as Monday. | Bread, and cold meat; with beer, or rice milk. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Same as Tuesday. | Same as Sunday. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Same as Monday. | Bread, and cold meat, or milk pottage. | Ditto. |
| Saturday, | Bread, and milk pottage, or water-gruel. | Suet pudding, and one pint of beer. | Ditto. |

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

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. |
| 1680 | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 1685 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 1690 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 1691 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1692 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 1693 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1694 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 1695 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 1698 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1699 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 |

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marriages. | Poor's Rates. | | | Net Expenditure on the Poor. | | | Rate in the Pound. | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|------------|---------------|----|------------------|------------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------|----|
| | Mar. | Fem. | Tot. | Mar. | Fem. | Tot. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1700 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1720 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 13 | — | 73 | 16 | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| 1740 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 8 | 9 | 17 | — | 199 | 3 | 8 | 198 | 11 | 2 | — | — |
| 1760 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 23 | — | 191 | 3 | 5 | 229 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 6 |
| 1774 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 299 | 18 | 0 | 317 | 5 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 4 |
| 1775 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 343 | 9 | 0 | 401 | 8 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 8 |
| 1776 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 3 | 342 | 9 | 0 | 265 | 7 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 8 |
| 1777 | 8 | 4 | 12 | — | — | — | 11 | 250 | 4 | 6 | 278 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| 1778 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 308 | 16 | 7 | 281 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1779 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 298 | 16 | 11 | 336 | 18 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 4 |
| 1780 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 4 | 309 | 15 | 1 | 325 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1781 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 4 | 332 | 11 | 8 | 362 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| 1782 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 349 | 1 | 6 | 427 | 11 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 8 |
| 1783 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 484 | 5 | 6 | 701 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| 1784 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 551 | 12 | 0 | 517 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| 1785 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 440 | 3 | 8 | 566 | 15 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 |
| 1786 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 489 | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 520 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| 1787 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 562 | 17 | 0 | — | — | — | 4 | 0 |
| 1788 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 10 | 559 | 18 | 0 | 570 | 19 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 0 |
| 1789 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 5 | 569 | 6 | 0 | 510 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 1790 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 4 | 498 | 10 | 10 | 511 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| 1791 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 2 | 427 | 14 | 1 | 446 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1792 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 429 | 2 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 482 | 18 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 0 |
| 1793 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 432 | 0 | 6 | 385 | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 0 |
| 1794 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 441 | 13 | 9 | 439 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1795 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 444 | 15 | 9 | 444 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

The Rate is said to be assessed on the full rental. In the net expenditure are included, county rates, and church repairs. These are very various in different years; and are not sufficiently discriminated in the book: they appear, on an average, to amount to about £35. a year. A surgeon, who attends the Poor, receives a salary of ten guineas a year from the parish: the vestry-clerk is paid five guineas a year: about £4. or £5. are annually expended in vestry meetings.

July, 1795.

FARN-

FARNHAM.

THIS parish is estimated to contain about 15 square miles, or 9600 acres, and 3000 inhabitants; who are either engaged in agriculture, or trade. They all profess the religion of the Church of England, with the exception of a small Methodist congregation.

Of 590 houses in this parish, about 340 pay the window-tax, and 250 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 5d. do; potatoes, 1s. 6d. the bushel; butter, 1s. a lb.; milk, 1d. a pint; bread, $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quartern loaf.

At present, labourers are paid 1s. 6d., but in harvest, and hop-picking season, they receive 2s. a day: work is mostly done by the piece; and it is supposed, that the average weekly earnings, throughout the year, are about 10s. 6d.

There are 27 inns and ale-houses in Farnham; and three Friendly Societies, containing altogether about 270 members: in two of the clubs the monthly payments are, 14d. to the box, and 2d. for liquor; and the sick allowance 7s. a week: each member of the other Society pays 16d. into the box, and spends 2d. monthly; and receives 8s. a week, when sick. These Societies are much encouraged by honorary members: their orders have been confirmed by the magistrates.

Some hop grounds let from £ 3. to £ 12. an acre; but a great part of this parish is very poor land, and does not, upon an average, produce more than 15s. an acre. Farms are generally small, being mostly under £100. a year: there is one of £ 300. Hops are the principal article of culture; but most of the common sorts of grain are raised in the parish. Tithes were mostly taken in kind this year: 20s. used to be paid as a composition to the rector for an acre of hop-ground; but his lessee having lately demanded a composition of £ 3. an acre, the farmers prefer paying in kind. The land-tax is said to be collected at 2s. in the pound; but the amount of it could not be obtained. It is supposed there are about 2600 acres of common in this parish.

The Poor are farmed in a work-house, that was built in the year 1791, on a good plan, and stands in an excellent situation, about half a mile from the town: the expence of erecting this house, purchasing furniture, machines, cards, looms, &c. for carrying on a woollen manufacture of blankets, swanskins, &c. was near £ 4000. The contractor is allowed the use of the house and furniture, and the earnings of the Poor; and receives £ 1000. a year; for which he is bound to maintain the Poor of every description; but not to bear the expence of removals, appeals, or other law contests. There are, at present, 124 Paupers, (of whom 50 are old and infirm,) in the house; and there is generally about the same number in winter. A few out of the house receive a small weekly allowance, but the out-payments are very trifling; as it is more for the interest of the contractor, to offer the Poor, who apply for relief, no alternative, but to go into the house. The infirm, who can do any thing, are generally employed in picking wool; children attend the carding machine, spin, &c.; and are taught to read, twice a day. The boys and girls, and men and women, sleep in different quarters of the house. The contractor says, he keeps no account of expences or earnings.

The following is the Table of the Diet observed in this House:

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sunday, | Onion-pottage. | Meat, pudding, and vegetables. | Bread and beer. |
| Monday, | Bread and broth. | Bread, cheese, and beer. | Bread, cheese, and beer. |
| Tuesday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. |
| Wednesday, | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. |
| Thursday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. |
| Friday, | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. |
| Saturday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. |

Such women as have friends, who give them tea and sugar for breakfast, have bread allowed them at the work-house.

About £800. have been paid out of the Rates, within the last 4 years, towards defraying the expences of building the work-house ; the amount of money paid to militia men's families could not be obtained ; and, indeed, it is a general topic of complaint, that no satisfactory account can be obtained relative to the various particulars of expenditure.

From a sort of register, it appears, that, from the 14th of June 1791, to the present time, 27 persons have died in the work-house ; no entry has been made of the births. The parish-clerk says, that, since the new work-house has been built, the mortality, or deaths, amongst the Poor, has much decreased ; which circumstance he attributes to the excellence of the situation : the old work-house stood in the town, and, it is said, was a most wretched one.

About £100. were subscribed last winter and spring, to which £200. were added from the Rates ; and with the joint amount bread was bought, and sold to the Poor at reduced prices. The tradesmen complain, that the farmers would not raise the wages of labour ; but got the labourers supported by the parish, while they, (the farmers,) were reaping great advantages from the very cause of the labourers becoming necessitous.

It is observable, that, in those years, in which the Poor were not farmed, the Rates were highest ; and that they have fallen, on the Poor being farmed : the reason is obvious ; a contractor's object is gain : he therefore allows little to the Poor out of the house, and keeps those in it closely to work ; by which means, the idle, the lazy, and, (it may be added,) the modest Poor, and old people, (who decline making applications, that would oblige them to quit their old habitations and neighbours, for, perhaps, more elegant apartments, and profligate associates, in a work-house,) often go unrelieved.

October, 1795.

REIGATE.

THE extent of this parish from north to south is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and nearly the same from east to west. The number of inhabited houses is 400 ; of which, 119 in the borough, and 87 in the foreign part of the parish, are rated to the window-tax : the others consist of houses, under six windows ;

or

or excused, on account of poverty ; or empty houses. At 5 inhabitants to a house, the usual proportion in this part of the country, the population amounts to 2000 inhabitants ; agriculture, and the various handicrafts usually found in a country village, are their chief employments.

The prices of provisions are : mutton, 7d. the lb. ; veal, 7½d. do. ; beef, 7d. ; bacon, 10d. ; pickled pork, 9½d. ; pork, 7½d. ; potatoes, 2s. 6d. the bushel ; cheese, 7d. ; salt butter, 10d. and fresh butter, 1s. a pound.

Labourers are paid from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day : their usual diet is wheaten-bread.

There are 2 inns and 12 ale-houses ; but no Friendly Societies in the parish. Farms, in general, are small : the usual tenure is a lease for years : wheat, barley, oats, and pease, are the principal articles of cultivation. The rectorial and vicarial tithes are taken by composition : the former are in lay hands, and amount to about £ 500. a year ; the latter to about £ 200. a year.

There are about 600 acres of common. The parish is divided into two parts, called Reigate-Borough, and Reigate-Foreign ; they have only one church, but are separately assessed to all Rates. The Poor of the five united parishes of Reigate, Buckland, Nutfield, Headley, and **M**orley, are maintained in a house of industry, under Mr. Gilbert's Act, by a contractor, who receives £ 930. a year, and is likewise entitled to the profits of their labour. £ 1000. were expended in the erection of the house, (which is just finished,) and in the purchase of 10 acres of garden. It is intended to establish a blanket manufactory in the house.

The following are the Rules which were lately drawn up for the government of the Poor in the house :

- 1, That the several persons who shall be sent to the said poor-house, who are capable of doing any work, shall be employed by the governor in some labour which may be best suited to their strength and capacity ; and that the children, who shall, from time to time, be in the said poor-house, shall be taught therein, to read, and repeat the catechism, as set forth in the common-prayer-book.
- 2, That the governor shall take particular care to keep the said house, and the several apartments therein, and also the several persons who shall inhabit the same, clean and wholesome ; and, for that purpose, he shall

employ such of the said poor persons, who shall be sent thither, whom he shall think most able, and best qualified for the offices, to assist therein, and also in providing and dressing victuals for the use of such poor persons; and if any such poor person shall refuse or neglect to perform the work or labour in which he or she shall be so employed, or shall be directed to do by the governor, every such person shall be punished, by confinement, or alteration of diet, in such manner as the governor shall direct; and for a second offence of the like sort, complaint thereof shall be made to some Justice of the Peace for the limit, who, on conviction, shall commit such person to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding two calendar months, nor less than one calendar month.

- 3, That the apartments in the said house shall be adapted so as to accommodate the Poor who shall be sent thither, in the best manner they are capable. That the governor shall place in the best apartments, such poor persons, who, having been creditable house-keepers, are reduced by misfortune, in preference to those who are become poor by vice and idleness; and that separate apartments shall be provided for the reception of the sick and distempered poor, and an apothecary or surgeon to be sent for to attend them, when there shall appear necessity for it.
- 4, That such poor persons, who are able to work, shall be called up by ring of bell, and set to work by six in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and by eight from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and continued until four in the afternoon from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and from Lady-day to Michaelmas till six in the afternoon, (meal-times, and times for reasonable recreation, excepted): and if any such poor person shall refuse, or neglect to do such work as shall be allotted him or her, or wilfully spoil the same, or depart from such house without leave from the governor; or shall be guilty of lying, swearing, or any disorder, or disobedience to these rules and orders, the governor shall reprove such person for the same, and punish him or her, by confinement, or alteration of diet, as the said governor shall think fit; and if such person shall be guilty of the like offence a second time, the governor shall complain thereof to the visitor of such house, who is authorised to order the punishment of confinement to be increased to such degree as he shall think fit; and the names of such offenders, together

together with the offences which they may have committed, shall, from time to time, be entered in a book, and laid before the visitor and guardians.

- 5, That the governor shall lay an account of the goods manufactured at the said poor-house before the guardians at their monthly meeting, and before the visitor whenever he comes to such house.
- 6, That the governor shall visit the several persons maintained in the said house, and their apartments, once at least in every day, and shall see that the fires and candles are put out at the hours fixed for such persons going to bed, which shall be at eight of the clock between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and nine between Lady-day and Michaelmas; and that such poor persons shall breakfast at eight o'clock, dine at one o'clock, and sup at seven o'clock, every day; and that prayers shall be read in the dining-room, at half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, and at half an hour after seven o'clock in the evening, every day, according to a form to be ordered by the visitor and guardians.
- 7, That when any person shall die in the said house, the governor shall take care that the body of such person be immediately removed into some separate apartment, and be decently buried as soon as conveniently may be.
- 8, That no poor person be permitted to go out of the said poor-house, nor any person be permitted to come into such house, except the persons maintained and employed there, without the permission of the governor; and that no spirituous liquors be permitted to be drank in such house, and that no other liquors shall be brought thither, without the permission of the said governor.
- 9, That the rules, orders, and bye-laws, shall be publicly read by the governor, to all the poor persons kept in such house, once at least in every month.
- 10, That all the poor persons able to go to church, shall attend divine service, every Sunday.
- 11, That the Governor shall dismiss from the said house, every person who shall, in the opinion of the guardian or guardians, be thought improper to continue longer there, and upon an order from such guardian or guardians for that purpose.

Table of Diet used in the Poor-house.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|--|--|---|
| Sunday, | Water-gruel, with pot- tage; or broth and bread. | Ox beef, or mutton, with pease, or other vegetables, bread, and small beer. | Bread and cheese, or bread and but- ter; and small beer. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Stewed ox cheek, or legs and shins of beef, with small beer. | Ditto. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto. | Same as Sunday. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto. | Suet-pudding, or rice milk, sweetened with sugar; and small beer. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Ditto. | Same as Sunday. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Ditto. | Same as Wednesday. | Ditto. |
| Saturday, | Ditto. | Same as Monday. | Ditto. |

The proportion of beer, at dinner and supper, is one pint, for grown persons; and a discretionary allowance, for children.

Before the establishment of the house of industry, the Poor were maintained in the parish work-house. The contractor is bound to allow 1s. 6d. a week, to such out-poor as the magistrates think ought to be relieved at home.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Expenditure on the Poor alone, Pound Rate, &c.

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Mar. | Expenditure for the Poor. | | Pound Rate for the use of the Poor. | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | | Reigate Borough. | Reigate Foreign. | Years. | Reigate Borough. | Reigate Foreign. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | |
| 1750 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 11 | | | 1785 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1755 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 13 | | | 1786 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1760 | 33 | 25 | 58 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 8 | | | 1787 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1765 | 34 | 25 | 59 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 17 | | | 1788 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1770 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 14 | | | 1789 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1775 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 17 | Years. | £. | £. | 1790 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1780 | 42 | 30 | 72 | 27 | 28 | 55 | 12 | 1791 | 291 | 596 | 1791 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 1785 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 15 | 1792 | 271 | 732 | 1792 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1790 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 17 | 1793 | 339 | 748 | 1793 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 1795 | 33 | 41 | 74 | 24 | 29 | 53 | 15 | | | | 1794 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 ¹ |
| Average of 10 yrs. 59 ³ / ₄ | | | | | | | | Aver. 48 ¹ / ₂ | | 14 | Av. of 3 yrs. 300 | | 692 | Av. of 10 yrs. 5 8 | |

6s. in the pound raises, for the town, the sum of £ 490. 7s. ; and 4s. raises, for the foreign, £ 981. 14s. May, 1796.

¹ The pound-rate in Reigate-Foreign was reduced in 1794, in consequence of a new valuation and assessment on the land being made. The average Poor's Rate, in the Borough, has, for many years past, been estimated at 6s. or 7s. in the pound on the rack rent; the average for the Foreign, at 3s. or 3s. 6d.

The land-tax in Reigate-Borough, in 1795, amounted to £ 241. 17s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 2s. 11d. in the pound; and in Reigate-Foreign, £ 623. 6s. 7d. at 2s. 5d. in the pound.

W A L.

WALTON UPON THAMES.

THE parish of Walton contains 280 houses; of which, 158 are rated to the window-tax, and 122 are exempted. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Before the war, labourers received 8s. a week, in winter; and 9s. a week, in summer: at present, they are paid 9s. a week, in winter; and from 10s. to 12s. a week, in summer. In hay and corn harvest, wages, by the day, are from 2s. to 3s.; reaping an acre of wheat, 10s.; and mowing an acre of grass, 3s. 6d.; women, employed as weeders, earn 1s. a day.

The rent of land is about £2. an acre, for meadow land; £1. 10s. for inclosed arable land; and £1. for common-field land. The land-tax is 1s. 3½d. in the pound on the net rental, and produces £547. 2s. 2½d. Tithes are mostly taken in composition. There are a few Methodists in the parish. Farms vary from £10. to £275. a year; but are generally from £50. to £100. a year. There are about 4000 acres of common. The extent of the parish is about 5 miles by 2, or 6400 acres. In consequence of encroachments on the common, about 40 or 50 acres have been enclosed within the last 40 years.

There are 9 ale-houses in the parish; and two Friendly Societies; of which, one contains 56; and the other, 71 members. The former has had its rules confirmed by the magistrates: the other has been established only half a year.

The Poor are maintained by a contractor, who receives £500. a year. The parish pays county-rates, militia-men's families, and expence of raising men for the Navy. The contractor keeps the Poor in a poor-house: there are usually about 70 or 75 inmates in winter, and about 45 in summer. They generally have meat for dinner, and bread and broth for supper and breakfast.

12 poor widows, above 70 years old, have an out-allowance of 1s. a week, each.

The following particulars respecting Parochial concerns are taken from the Returns made to Parliament in the years 1776 and 1783 :

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| In 1776, the net expences for the Poor amounted to | 282 | 16 | 0 |
| In 1783, the money raised by assessment amounted to | 592 | 0 | 3 |
| In 1784 - - - - - | 502 | 9 | 6 |
| In 1785 - - - - - | 681 | 13 | 0 |
| Medium of those three years - - £ | 592 | 0 | 11 |
| Medium of money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction, &c. | 51 | 2 | 3 |
| Medium of expences not concerning the Poor; viz. repairing churches, roads, &c. salaries to ministers, &c. - - | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Medium of net money annually paid for the Poor - - - - - | 531 | 9 | 11 |
| Medium expences of overseers in journies, and attendances on magistrates, &c. - | 14 | 5 | 8 |
| Medium expences of entertainments, at meetings relative to the Poor - - | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Medium expences of law-business, orders, examinations, and other proceedings, relative to the Poor - - - | 13 | 9 | 10 |

There have been great disputes in this parish, relative to the administration of parochial concerns. A very respectable committee, appointed by the parishioners, about four years ago, to manage the affairs of the parish, stated, in a printed paper, that, in the course of a few years, the expenditure in the article of Poor's Rate, only, had increased from £400. to £836. a year. In order to find employment for the Poor, who are very numerous, they distributed spinning wheels among the women and children; but spinning is now wholly laid aside, and the management of the parish is now in the hands of the opposite party.

According to a new valuation, which the committee caused to be made, of all the houses and lands in the parish, the rental was found to be £8276. I subjoin their comparative view of the old and new valuation: it clearly demonstrates, that land-taxes, whatever their merit in other respects may be, must ever, in the progress of improvement, become very unequal and partial.

| TAXES of the Year 1790, before the Committee was appointed. | | | | | | | | | | | | TAXES of the Year 1792, after the Appointment of the Committee. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|
| NAMES. | | Old Rents. | | Land Tax. | | Poor's Tax. | | Church Tax. | | Total Taxes. | | New Rents. | | Land Tax. | | Poor's Tax. | | Church Tax. | | Total Taxes. | | Savings. | |
| | | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. | £. | s. d. |
| DUKE of YORK, | — | 134 | 0 025 | 2 030 | 3 0 | 4 9 | 459 | 14 4 | | | | 440 | 0 025 | 13 4 | | 22 0 0 | 5 10 | 053 | 3 4 | | | 6 11 0 | |
| EARL of TANKERVILLE | | 114 | 0 012 | 9 024 | 19 6 | 3 14 | 041 | 2 6 | | | | 162 | 0 0 9 | 9 0 | | For his own land, and what he farms. | 2 16 | 323 | 10 3 | 17 12 3 | | | |
| Sir JOHN FREDERICK | — | 84 | 0 038 | 4 019 | 0 3 | 2 16 | 460 | 0 7 | | | | 369 | 0 035 | 16 4 | | 18 9 0 | 2 7 | 356 | 12 7 | 3 8 0 | | | |
| Colonel HODGES | — | 212 | 0 041 | 9 048 | 0 9 | 7 2 | 496 | 12 1 | | | | 364 | 10 043 | 11 6 | | 18 4 6 | 4 11 | 066 | 7 030 | 5 1 | | | |
| Mr TYNNE | — | 80 | 0 017 | 18 018 | 0 0 | 2 13 | 438 | 11 4 | | | | 234 | 10 014 | 19 3 | | 11 14 6 | 2 18 | 629 | 12 3 | 8 19 1 | | | |
| Sir H. FLETCHER | — | 144 | 0 026 | 0 032 | 12 6 | 4 16 | 863 | 9 2 | | | | 345 | 0 020 | 2 6 | | 17 5 0 | 3 17 | 641 | 5 022 | 4 2 | | | |
| Mr. BARNARD | — | 86 | 0 0 | Charged to the landlord Mr. Hurff. | 22 10 0 | 3 19 | 126 | 9 1 | | | | 150 | 0 0 | Charged to Mr. Hurff. | | 7 10 0 | 1 12 | 6 9 2 | 617 | 6 7 | | | |
| Mr. KEEN | — | 12 | 0 0 | 2 17 0 | 2 14 0 | 0 8 0 | 5 19 0 | | | | | 20 | 0 0 | 1 3 4 | | 1 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 2 8 4 | 3 10 8 | | | | |
| Mr. DUCKET | — | 182 | 0 025 | 1 041 | 12 6 | 5 6 | 872 | 0 2 | | | | 275 | 0 016 | 0 10 | | 13 15 0 | 3 8 | 933 | 4 738 | 15 7 | | | |
| Mr. STROUD | — | 130 | 0 0 | Charged to the landlord Col. Hodges | 26 10 5 | 3 7 | 429 | 17 9 | | | | 235 | 10 0 | Col. Hodges pays. | | 11 15 6 | 2 18 | 314 | 13 915 | 4 0 | | | |
| Mr. BARKER | — | 16 | 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 3 12 0 | 0 10 8 | 6 2 8 | | | | | 26 | 0 0 | 1 10 4 | | 1 6 0 | 0 5 6 | 3 1 10 | 3 0 10 | | | | |
| Mr. SIMPSON | — | 56 | 0 0 | Col. Hodges pays. | 12 17 7 | 1 15 | 414 | 12 11 | | | | 96 | 0 0 | Col. Hodges pays. | | 4 16 0 | 1 4 0 | 6 0 0 | 8 12 11 | | | | |
| Mr. PALMER | — | unknown. | | 53 18 0 | | | 53 18 0 | | | | | 642 | 10 037 | 9 0 | | | | | 37 9 016 | 9 0 | | | |
| GEORGE YOUNG, a cottager | | 3 | 0 0 0 | 8 6 0 | 9 0 0 | 1 4 0 | 13 10 | | | | | 4 | 15 0 0 | 5 4 | | 0 4 6 | 0 1 0 | 10 10 0 | 8 0 | | | | |

¹ The Manors of Walton, farmed of the Lords, by the Duke of York, at £60. per annum, are not included in the above Rents or Taxes, on either side; only the Duke's own estates.

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of
WALTON UPON THAMES.*

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|--|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1680 | | | 35 | | | 40 | 3 |
| 1685 | | | 27 | | | 28 | 2 |
| 1690 | | | 30 | | | 31 | 3 |
| 1691 | | | 31 | | | 26 | 4 |
| 1692 | | | 29 | | | 20 | 8 |
| 1693 | | | 26 | | | 17 | 9 |
| 1694 | The Register in the years preceding 1775 was so confused, that the sexes could not be distinguished. | | | | | 25 | 7 |
| 1695 | | | | | | 19 | 3 |
| 1696 | | | | | | 22 | 2 |
| 1697 | | | | | | 26 | 3 |
| 1698 | | | | | | 23 | 7 |
| 1699 | | | 40 | | | 17 | 5 |
| 1700 | | | 32 | | | 25 | 10 |
| 1720 | | | 37 | | | 38 | 5 |
| 1740 | | | 25 | | | 49 | |
| 1760 | | | 46 | | | 46 | |
| 1775 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 14 | 20 | 34 | |
| 1776 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 9 | 16 | 25 | |
| 1777 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 16 | 22 | 38 | |
| 1778 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 15 | 18 | 33 | |
| 1779 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 17 | 14 | 31 | |
| 1780 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 19 | 19 | 38 | |
| 1781 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 22 | 23 | 45 | |
| 1782 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 20 | 18 | 38 | |
| 1783 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 19 | 22 | 41 | |
| 1784 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 19 | 15 | 34 | |
| 1785 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 16 | 9 | 25 | |
| 1786 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 16 | 13 | 29 | |
| 1787 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 19 | 15 | 34 | |
| 1788 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 18 | 15 | 33 | |
| 1789 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 18 | 18 | 36 | |
| 1790 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 12 | 14 | 26 | |
| 1791 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 12 | 13 | 25 | |
| 1792 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 29 | 16 | 45 | |
| 1793 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 53 | |
| 1794 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 22 | 23 | 45 | |

July, 1795.

S U S S E X.

B U R W A S H.

THE parish of Burwash is situated about 6 miles to the east of Mayfield. It contains about 230 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. Of the land, about 5000 acres are cultivated; 1200 are wood; and 200 are common, of little value. The rental exceeds £3100. a year.

| | | | £. | s. | d. | |
|--|-----|----|----|----|----|---|
| The expences for the Poor in 1776 were | 470 | 12 | 3 | | | } From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786. |
| The assessments - in 1783 | 545 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Ditto - - in 1784 | 658 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto - - in 1785 | 700 | 16 | 5 | | | |

| | s. | d. | |
|-----------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| The Poor's Rates were | 4 | 6 | in the pound in 1793. |
| | 5 | 3 | - - - in 1794. |
| | 6 | 3 | - - - in 1795, and raised about £900. |

Twenty years ago, their whole amount was about £550.; thirty years ago, they did not exceed £400. Agriculture is the only employment in the parish.

From this short, though singular, account, it appears, that one fourth of the population of the parish are Paupers; that nearly one third of its rental goes to the support of the Poor; and that its expences, in this way, are daily and rapidly increasing.

June, 1796.

C H A I L E Y.

THE parish of Chailey is situated on the London road, about 14 miles from East Grinstead, and 6 from Lewes: it is 6 miles in length, but very narrow, being in some parts not more than half a mile wide.

6 houses are rated to the house-tax: 57 pay the window-tax: 47 are inhabited by Paupers, and are exempted from the window-duty: of these, 11 are double tenements; so that, in the whole, 58 tenements are exempted. The inhabitants, (in number about 500,) are chiefly engaged in agriculture: a few are employed in a small pottery; and a considerable quantity of bricks and tiles is made here. Dissenters, of which there are but few in the parish, are mostly Methodists and Baptists.

The prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, from 5d. to 6d. the pound; and fat hogs, from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. the stone: the price of fish is very variable.

Since the advance in the price of provisions, the wages of day-labourers have been increased from 14d. to 18d. in winter; and from 16d. to 2s. in summer: but reaping, mowing, hedging, and cutting wood, and other agricultural work, is generally done by the piece.

The average rent of land is about ten shillings an acre: some land is worth less, and some considerably more. The land-tax is about 2s. 8d. in the pound. Tithes are paid by composition, and set at 4s. in the pound. Underwood, in this county, is exempted from paying tithe. Farms are from £20. to £100. a year: few are larger: they are chiefly let on leases of 14 years. The principal articles of produce are wheat, and oats; some pease and barley are grown. A large portion of the parish is in grass, for the breeding of neat cattle, and for dairies. Oxen, as well as horses, are used in teams, and at the plough. There are several wood-lands: the timber is chiefly oak, and much attended to and preserved. The commons and waste lands, which are interspersed in various parts of the parish, are estimated at 1000 acres¹: but few acres have been enclosed within the last 40 years.

¹ To these extensive commons, on which the Poor have flocks and herds, Arthur Young, (I think, with reason,) ascribes the heavy Poor's Rates in this parish.

Annals of Agriculture, v. 222.

There

There are two ale-houses in the parish; and one Friendly Society, which is not confined to the inhabitants of this parish: the subscription is one shilling a month: the rules of the Society have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The principal diet of labourers is wheaten bread: several fatten a pig once a year: a few brew their own beer; but, since the advance in the price of malt, both the brewing and consumption of beer have been much discontinued; and tea and spirits have been very generally substituted. From the nearness of most parts of this county to the coast, no part of the county being above 25 miles distant from the sea, smugglers are enabled to sell these deleterious articles at a very reduced price.

The Poor in the parish work-house generally amount to 35 or 40: they are chiefly aged and infirm persons, and orphan or deserted children. Several pensioners have weekly allowances; and many families receive occasional relief. Labourers, who have three or more children, are usually allowed 40s. a year, for house rent, by the parish: and, since the dearth of corn took place, they have received, every now and then, a gallon of flour for each child, at 10d. a gallon, the overplus being paid by the parish.

In the year 1776, the expences for the Poor amounted to £323. 1s. 5d.¹

The following table, drawn up for the inspection of Government in 1786, exhibits the number of, and expences for, the Poor, in the years 1783, 1784, and 1785.² Since that period, the annual expenditure of the parish has gradually increased; and, in the year 1795, in consequence of the high price of corn, and other necessities of life, the Rates were advanced 2s. 4d. in the pound on the net rent.

¹ See Returns to Parliament.

² It nearly agrees with the printed returns; which are as follows: in the latter, however, the deficiencies have not been deducted from the assessments.

| Money raised by assessment. | | | Medium of three years. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|--------|
| | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. |
| In 1783 | - 486 | 5 3 | Money applied for county purposes | - - | 7 13 8 |
| 1784 | - 485 | 2 6 | Repairs of church, &c. | - - | 6 14 6 |
| 1785 | - 546 | 3 9 | Net money annually paid for the Poor | - 491 | 9 0 |
| Medium of three years | 505 | 17 2 | Expences of overseers in journies, attendances, &c. | - - | 2 11 6 |
| | | | Entertainments, and meetings relative to the Poor | - - | 1 8 11 |
| | | | Law business, orders, and examinations | - - | 1 15 4 |
| | | | Money expended in setting the Poor to work | 11 | 4 11 |

Returns from CHAILER in 1786.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--------------|---|---|
| For the year. | Affessments. | Poor receiving constant relief. | Poor receiving occasional relief. | Expences of journeys and attendance on magistrates. | Entertainments and meetings. | Examinations, orders of removal, certificates, & other law proceedings. | County Rate. | For what did not concern the Poor, viz. repairing church, churchwardens expences, &c. | Materials for setting the Poor on work. |
| Easter 1782 to 1783 | £. s. d. 213 19 1½ 272 6 1½ | No. | No. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Whole year | 486 5 3 | 56 | 24 | 0 18 6 | 1 15 6 | 0 10 6 | 12 13 7 | 14 7 1½ | 8 18 0 |
| Not collected | 2 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | 486 2 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 1783 to 1784 | 212 12 7½ 272 9 10½ | | | | | | | | |
| Not collected | 485 2 6 4 19 8 | 61 | 24 | 3 1 3 | 1 2 11 | 2 13 0 | 10 9 7 | 15 18 7 | 13 5 5 |
| | 480 2 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 1784 to 1785 | 272 15 1½ 273 8 7½ | | | | | | | | |
| Not collected | 546 3 9 6 3 0 | 63 | 25 | 3 14 10 | 1 8 6 | 2 2 8 | 10 9 7 | 16 11 5½ | 11 11 4 |
| | 540 0 9 | | | | | | | | |

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of CHAILER.

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Poor's Rate in the Pound. |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|--|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | |
| 1776 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1775 } s. d. to } 7 8¼ Average of 5 years. |
| 1780 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 1779 } 1780 } to } 7 10¾ Average of 5 years. |
| 1781 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 12 | |
| 1782 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 13 | |
| 1783 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 19 | |
| 1784 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 1784 } 1785 } to } 8 6 Average of 5 years. |
| 1785 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| 1786 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 21 | |
| 1787 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 10 | |
| 1788 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 11 | |
| 1789 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1789 } |

Years.

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Poor's Rate in the Pound. | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|---------------------------|----|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | s. | d. |
| 1790 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 1791 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 6 |
| 1792 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 0 |
| 1793 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 3 |
| 1794 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 0 |
| 1795 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 6 |

Two-thirds of the full rental are assessed: the Rate, therefore, in 1794, was 6s. on the net rent; and, in 1795, 8s. 4d. The sums collected by the Poor's Rate defray the repairs of the church, and other church-dues, the county-rate, maintenance of militia-men's families, substitutes, &c. as well as charges relative to the Poor.

June, 1796.

PEASMARSH.

THE parish of Peasmarsh, which is situated on the London road, about 4 miles from Rye, extends from east to west about 2 miles, and from north to south 4 miles. It contains about 100 families (mostly of the Established Church,) and from 800 to 900 inhabitants, who are all entirely agricultural. There is one public-house in the village; and a few small shops, which have been all opened within the last ten years.

Day-labourers receive from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. a day, for ordinary work; 2s. in hay-time; and 2s. 6d. in harvest: work, however, is usually done by the piece.

The land-tax produces £ 261. 19s. 8d. The great tithes are compounded for, at 7s. an acre, for wheat; 5s. for spring corn; and 12s. for hops: 1s. 6d. in the pound is paid in lieu of vicarial tithe.

There are 21 Paupers, (of whom 14 are children,) in the poor house: 17 families receive weekly pay; and about 5 or 6 have occasional relief. There is no manufacture, nor employment of any kind, carried on in the poor-house.

The parish allowances to out-poor amount, at present, to £ 2. 4s. a week. Certificates are rarely granted. Removals seldom occur.

There is a small charity, of 40s. a year, in this parish.

The parish expect that a labourer will maintain himself and three children: for all above three, they usually allow 1s. a week. A man with three children, (the youngest 6 years old,) can earn £ 3. above his ordinary wages, every hop-season.

The number of cottages has more than doubled within the last 20 years.

There is no Friendly Society in the parish.

The Commutation Act put a stop to smuggling, which was formerly carried on, to a great extent, in this parish: within the last 12 months, it has revived a little.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of PEASMARSH.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Net Exp. for the Poor. | | | County Rate included in the Net Expenditure. | | | Poor's Rate. | |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------------------|----|------------------|--|----|----|--------------|----|
| | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1786 | — | — | 362 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | 4 | 6 |
| 1787 | 18 | 10 | 342 | 7 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 1788 | 16 | 10 | 384 | 15 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — | — | 4 | 0 |
| 1789 | 28 | 21 | 438 | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 1790 | 21 | 16 | 357 | 8 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 1791 | 19 | 10 | 312 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 0 |
| 1792 | 27 | 10 | 340 | 17 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 1793 | 23 | 8 | 454 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1794 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

January, 1795.

WINCHELSEA.

THE parish of Winchelsea principally consists of the small borough of the same name, which is situated about 3 miles from Rye, and half a mile from the sea: it is intersected by several other parishes; but it's greatest length is supposed to be two miles, and greatest breadth about three quarters of a mile. The population amounts to about 100 families, containing each, on an average, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons. The inhabitants, at present, are entirely agricultural: a cambric manufactory once existed in the parish, but has been abandoned for several years.

Labourers

Labourers are paid 1s. 6d. a day, for ordinary work; 2s. a day, in hay-harvest; and 2s. 6d.¹ and more, in corn-harvest: work, however, is generally performed by the piece.

The

¹ The following Tables of the Prices of Labour and Provisions, and Accounts of the Earnings of Labourers, in Sussex, in 1793, afford so much information relative to the subject of this work, that I think the reader will be gratified with them: they are transcribed from the "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex, by the Rev. Arthur Young," published in 1793.

A Table of the Price of Labour, 1793.

No. 1. Labour in winter. 2. Summer. 3. Harvest. 4. Reaping wheat. 5. Oats. 6. Barley. 7. Pease. 8. Mowing grass. 9. Clover. 10. Hoeing turnips. 11. Threshing wheat. 12. Barley. 13. Oats. 14. Pease. 15. Women in winter. 16. Summer. 17. Harvest. 18. Yearly earnings of labourers. 19. Rent of cottages.

| No. | Cuckfield | Hamsey. | Kitchinam. | Salehurst. | Battle. | East Bourne. | Appletham. | Selfey. | Arundel. | Average. |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 4 | rs. 4d. to rs. 6d. | 0 1 5 |
| 2 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 9 |
| 3 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 3 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 | 1s. 9d. to 2s. | 0 2 6 | 0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | 8s. to 8 | 0 8 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 8 6 | 7s. to 10s. | 8s. 6d. to 9s. | 8s. to 10s. | 0 7 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 | 1s 6d. to 2s. | 0 1 6 | 1s. 8d. to 2s. | 0 1 6 | 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. | 0 1 4 | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. | 0 2 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | 1s 6d. to 2s. | 0 1 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 6 | 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. | 0 1 4 | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. | 0 2 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 | 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. | 0 3 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 8 | 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. | 0 1 9 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 2 | 1s. 6d. to 2s. | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 0 | 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. | 0 5 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 6 0 | 4s. to 7s. | 0 4 9 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 8 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 9 | 0 3 0 | 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12 | 0 1 8 | 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13 | 0 1 0 | 1s. to 1s. 4d. | 0 1 6 | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. | 0 1 0 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 8 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 6 | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. | 0 3 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 4 | 0 2 6 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 17 | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 9 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | 25 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 28 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 19 | 3 0 0 | 3 3 0 | 2 10 to 3l. | 3 0 0 | 2 to 3l. | 2 10 to 3l. | 3 0 0 | 2 10 to 3l. | 3 0 0 | 2 16 1 |

The reaping, mowing, hoeing, by the acre; threshing, by the quarter.

Table of the Price of Provisions, 1793.

| | Cuckfield. | Hamsey. | Kitchinam. | Salehurst. | Battle. | East Bourne. | Appletham. | Selfey. | Average. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Flour per gallon - | 0 0 11 | 0 0 11 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 2 | 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Peck loaf - | 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 2 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 3 | 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cheese per lb. - | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 6d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 0 0 6 | 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| Butter per lb. - | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pork per lb. - | 0 0 8 | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 8 | 0 0 7 | - | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bacon per lb. - | 0 0 7 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 9 | 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Malt per bushel - | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 5 9 | 0 6 4 | 0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brush faggots per load * - | 1 0 0 | 18s. to 20s. | 18s. to 20s. | 0 17 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 0 8 |
| Potatoes per bushel - | - | - | 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 | - | 0 1 6 | - | 0 1 6 |
| Cord-wood - | - | - | 1 0 0 | 0 18 0 | - | - | 1 4 0 | - | 1 0 8 |

* A load is 100 faggots. A common family consumes 300, a cord of wood (14 feet in length, 3 high and 3 wide.) Some families consume 10 bushels of coal, in addition to the above, per annum.

Expenses

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The land-tax produces £405.: the rent of land is very various: marsh land, in general, lets for £1. 10s. and upland for £1. an acre. Tithes are usually compounded for, at 2s. 3d. in the pound on the rental, with the addition of 12s. an acre for hop-ground, 3s. for wheat, and 2s. for oats, barley, &c.

Expences and Earnings of Six Families of Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year, in the Parish of GLIND, Sussex, 1793.

| Accounts of the Families. | Necessaries. | No. 1. 8 persons. | No. 2. 3 persons. | No. 3. 6 persons. | No. 4. 6 persons. | No. 5. 7 persons. | No. 6. 3 persons. | Annual Expense. | £. s. d. |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|----------|
| No. 1. A man, his wife, and 6 children; the eldest 12 years of age, the youngest 2 years old. | Expences per week. Bread or flour - Yeast and salt - Pork or other meat Tea, sugar, butter Cheese - Soap, starch, blue Candle - Thread, worsted - | £. s. d. 0 6 8 0 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 7½ 0 0 10 0 0 6 0 0 4½ 0 0 7 | £. s. d. 0 1 11 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 2¼ | £. s. d. 0 5 9 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 1 3 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 4½ 0 0 6 | £. s. d. 0 5 9 0 0 6 0 1 8 0 1 3 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 4½ 0 0 7 | £. s. d. 0 6 2½ 0 0 6 0 1 10 0 1 6 0 0 9 0 0 6 0 0 4½ 0 0 7 | £. s. d. 0 2 10½ 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 4½ 0 0 2 | Rent of a cottage and garden - - - 2 10 0 Fuel, if bought, costs £1. 1s. to £1. 4s. The labourers are allowed the old wood; their wives pick up sticks - - 1 1 0 Cloathing The man's wear of a frock per ann. 0 5 0 Wear of a working waistcoat and breeches - 0 6 0 Two shirts - - - 0 10 0 A pair of stout shoes nailed - 0 9 0 A pair of stockings - 0 4 0 Hat, handkerchief, &c. - 0 6 0 | |
| No. 2. A woman, whose husband has run away, and 2 small children. | Total - | 0 13 1 | 0 3 7½ | 0 10 9½ | 0 11 0½ | 0 12 2½ | 0 5 8 | | |
| No. 3. A man, his wife, and 4 children; the eldest 15, and the youngest 3 years old. | Per annum - - | 34 0 4 | 9 7 6 | 28 0 2 | 28 14 2 | 31 15 11 | 14 14 8 | | 2 0 0 |
| No. 4. A man, his wife, and 3 small children; the eldest not quite 5 years of age, the youngest an infant. | Earnings per week. The man earns at a medium - The woman - Children - Total - | 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 11 0 | 0 4 0* 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 | 0 9 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 14 0 | 0 9 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 14 0 | 0 4 0 0 3 6 0 1 0 0 8 6 | The woman's wear of a gown and petticoat - 0 9 0 Two shifts - - - 0 7 0 One pair of strong shoes - 0 5 0 Two pair of stockings - 0 3 0 Two aprons - - - 0 3 0 Handkerchiefs, caps, &c. 0 4 0 | |
| No. 5. A man, his wife, and 5 young children; the eldest 10 years old, and the youngest an infant. | Per annum - - | 28 12 0 | 13 0 0 | 36 8 0 | 31 4 0 | 56 8 0 | 22 2 0 | | 1 11 0 |
| No. 6. A man, his wife, and 1 child; the man has but one leg; his wife is lame, but industrious; the child 6 years of age. | To the above amount of expences per annum Add rent, fuel, cloaths, lying-in Total expences per annum Total earnings per annum Deficiency of earnings | 34 0 4 8 14 0 42 14 4 28 12 0 14 2 4 | 9 7 6 8 14 0 18 1 6 13 0 0 5 1 6 | 28 0 2 8 14 0 36 14 2 36 8 0 0 6 2 | 28 14 10 8 14 0 37 8 10 31 4 10 6 4 10 | 31 15 11 8 14 0 40 9 11 36 8 0 4 1 11 | 14 14 8 8 14 0 23 8 8 22 2 0 1 6 8 | Lying-in, sickness, and loss of time - - 1 12 0 Total - 8 14 Price of the ⅔ peck loaf of wheaten bread - - 0 1 0 — gallon of flour - 0 0 11½ A week's labour in winter - 0 9 0 — throughout the year - 10 0 — in harvest - - 15 0 | |

The tea used, in a family, is from 2 to 4 oz. per week, at 3d. per oz.

Moist sugar, half a pound, at 9d. to 1cd. per lb.

Salt butter, quarter of a pound, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9d. per lb.

Cheese is from 5d. to 6d. per lb.

Cheese is in
Beer, none.

Beer, none.
Soap, 4d. per lb.

Many of the women wash for the unmarried labourers. Those labourers, who can rent a cottage and garden, can generally keep poultry, and fatten a hog;—and all have frequent and great help from the charitable and considerable farmers, such as milk, broth, and inferior meat, which must make up the deficiencies of earnings.

* Parish pay.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of WINCHELSEA.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. | Net Expenditure on the Poor. | | | Poor's Rate. | |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|------------------------------|----|----|--------------|----|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1784 | — | — | — | 273 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1785 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1786 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 271 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1787 | 31 | 15 | 8 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1788 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1789 | 29 | 13 | 9 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1790 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 232 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1791 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1792 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 1793 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 1794 | 16 | 10 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |

There are some Methodists, and a very few Baptists, in the parish.

The number of Poor in the parish poor-house is 15, of whom 8 are children: the house is a very small one: no regular work is carried on within; but a few paupers occasionally earn a little, from driving the plough, watching new-sown fields, &c. The whole of their earnings does not exceed £10. a year. Of 55 out-poor, half are adults, (chiefly old and infirm,) and half under 15 years of age. The parish pays several house-rents, amounting altogether to about £30. a year. Till lately the Poor were farmed for about £200. a year, exclusive of several incidental expences.

The Poor are mostly from the class of labourers: some few were apprentices in the cambric manufactory. Sicknefs, age, infirmities, numerous families, and the high price of provisions, are the usual causes, that throw them on the parish. It is much to be regretted, that no Friendly Society has been established in this parish.

Certificates are seldom granted: removals, whenever they occur, (which is not often,) are very expensive.

There are no established charities, besides the Poor's Rate.

January, 1795.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ALCESTER.

IN the parish of Alcester, the Poor are relieved, at their own houses, as long as they can be satisfied with 1s. 6d. a week, each : when that is not sufficient, they are taken into the work-house, which was established in the year 1774. Prior to that period, the Poor were maintained at the expence of 13 sixpenny levies, annually, or about 6s. 6d. in the pound, which raised about £ 530¹. The assessments have been reduced to 9 levies ; so that there has been effected a saving of 2s. in the pound. The amount of money, paid weekly, in sums not exceeding 1s. 6d. is, upon the average, £ 5. This appears to be a very heavy expence for out-poor, in a parish, whose population, from the best account I can get, does not exceed 1000 inhabitants.

The average number of Poor in the house, during the last 5 years, was 25, consisting chiefly of infirm old people, and very young children. They are principally employed in carding, and spinning ; but their earnings are too inconsiderable to make any alteration in the general expence of the house. The diet is extremely good ; hot-meat dinners three times a week, with good small beer ; the other days cold meat, if any left, with bread and cheese ; broth for breakfast ; and bread and cheese for supper, except on meat days.

May, 1796.

¹ According to the Returns made to Parliament,

| | | | £. | s. | d. | |
|--|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| The net expences for the Poor in | 1776 | was | 533 | 15 | 2 | |
| Money raised by assessment in | 1783 | — | 498 | 14 | 6 | |
| Ditto in | 1784 | — | 562 | 10 | 0 | |
| Ditto in | 1785 | — | 564 | 5 | 0 | |
| Medium of net money annually paid for the Poor | 470 | | 2 | 2 | | } In the years 1783, 1784, and 1785. |
| Medium of money applied for county purposes | 70 | | 13 | 4 | | |
| Medium of money for repairing church, roads, &c. | 1 | | 1 | 0 | | |
| Medium expence of overseers in journies, &c. | 9 | | 1 | 7 | | |
| Medium expence of law, &c. | - | - | 30 | 12 | 1 | |

Should Mr. Pitt's plan take place, the officers allow, they shall still be able to reduce the levies, and really make their house, what it was intended to be—a House of Industry. The neighbouring parish of Feckenham is so convinced of it's utility, that it is now in the act of erecting one : it is a place of considerable manufacture, and the Poor's Rates are extremely heavy.

B I R M I N G H A M.

THE parish of Birmingham contains 2864 acres : of it's population I can give no accurate account ; but should imagine, that, before the present war, it contained between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants ; as the author of the history of the town informs us, that not quite 4000 houses pay parochial rates, and that more than 7000 were exempted.

The Poor, in the town of Birmingham, are relieved partly at home, and partly in a work-house ; in which, various manufactures, (chiefly weaving, spinning, wool-combing, and flax-dressing, are carried on. The house is clean, and tolerably convenient ; but does not stand in a detached situation.

The following is the Bill of Fare at present observed in the House :

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sunday, | Gruel. | Meat, bread, &c. | Broth, &c. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Bread and cheese. | Milk-pottage. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto. | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Ditto. | Bread and cheese. | Milk-pottage. |
| Saturday, | Ditto. | Pease-soup. | Bread and cheese. |

Of the usual number in the house, and the weekly admissions and discharges, the reader will be enabled to form some idea, from the following transcripts of a few of the governor's weekly statements :

Monday, 5th Day of January, 1793.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday last, (29th Dec. 1792) | 87 | 157 | 36 | 25 | 305 | Discharged | 7 | 6 | — | — |
| Admitted since - - | 10 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 22 | Absconded - | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Born in the house - - | — | — | — | — | — | Died - | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 20 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 66 | Apprenticed | — | — | — | — |
| | 117 | 205 | 43 | 28 | 393 | To nurse - | — | — | — | 1 |
| Subtract - | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 19 | Total | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals in the house this day - - - | 108 | 198 | 42 | 26 | 374 | | | | | |
| Children at nurse in the country | — | — | — | — | 174 | | | | | |
| Out-poor relieved | — | — | — | — | 1507 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | |

Monday, 10th Day of June, 1793.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - | 93 | 178 | 57 | 48 | 376 | Discharged | 2 | 6 | | 2 |
| Admitted since - - - | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 13 | Abandoned | | 1 | | |
| Born in the house - - | | | | | | Died - - | | 1 | | |
| Patients in the sick-house | 17 | 40 | | | 57 | Apprenticed | | | | |
| | | | | | | To nurse - | | | 2 | 3 |
| | 112 | 225 | 59 | 50 | 446 | Total | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| Subtract - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 17 | | | | | |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - | 110 | 217 | 57 | 45 | 429 | | | | | |
| Children at nurse in the country | | | | | 193 | | | | | |
| Out-poor relieved - - | | | | | 2116 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | | | | | 17 | | | | | |

Monday, 6th Day of January, 1794.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - | 100 | 258 | 75 | 47 | 480 | Discharged | | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Admitted since - - - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 15 | Abandoned | | | | |
| Born in the house - - | | | | 1 | 1 | Died - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 30 | 47 | | | 77 | Apprenticed | | | 1 | |
| | 132 | 313 | 77 | 51 | 573 | To nurse - | | | | |
| Subtract - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 13 | Total | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - | 130 | 308 | 74 | 48 | 560 | | | | | |
| Children at nurse in the country | | | | | 248 | | | | | |
| Out-poor relieved - - | | | | | 2396 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | | | | | 20 | | | | | |

Monday, 9th Day of June, 1794.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - | 84 | 229 | 55 | 50 | 418 | Discharged | | 1 | | |
| Admitted since - - - | | 9 | 6 | 1 | 16 | Abandoned | | | | |
| Born in the house - - | | | | | | Died - - | | 2 | | |
| Patients in the sick-house | 24 | 40 | | | 64 | Apprenticed | | | | |
| | 108 | 278 | 61 | 51 | 498 | To nurse - | | | | 4 |
| Subtract - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | Total | | 3 | | 4 |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - | 108 | 275 | 61 | 47 | 491 | | | | | |
| Children at nurse in the country | | | | | 247 | | | | | |
| Out-poor relieved - - | | | | | 2316 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | | | | | 47 | | | | | |

Monday,

Monday, 5th Day of January, 1795.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - - } | 93 | 332 | 91 | 61 | 577 |
| Admitted since - - - | — | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Born in the house - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 20 | 46 | 6 | — | 72 |
| | 113 | 388 | 100 | 64 | 665 |
| Subtract - | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - - } | 112 | 379 | 97 | 63 | 651 |
| Children at nurse in the country | — | — | — | — | 266 |
| Out-poor relieved - - | — | — | — | — | 2642 |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | — | — | — | — | 30 |

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| Discharged | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Abandoned | — | — | — | — |
| Died - - | — | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Apprenticed | — | — | — | — |
| To nurse - | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 |

Monday, 1st Day of June, 1795.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals.] |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - - } | 86 | 283 | 77 | 51 | 497 |
| Admitted since - - - | — | 5 | — | 4 | 9 |
| Born in the house - - | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 14 | 21 | 6 | — | 41 |
| | 100 | 309 | 84 | 55 | 548 |
| Subtract - | 3 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - - } | 97 | 298 | 81 | 51 | 527 |
| Children at nurse in the country | — | — | — | — | 279 |
| Out-poor relieved - - | — | — | — | — | 2520 |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | — | — | — | — | 12 |

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| Discharged | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Abandoned | — | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Died - - | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Apprenticed | — | — | 1 | — |
| To nurse | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 3 | 11 | 3 | 4 |

Monday, 3d Day of August, 1795.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - - } | 59 | 214 | 78 | 54 | 405 |
| Admitted since - - - | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 21 |
| Born in the house - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 26 | 44 | 3 | 4 | 77 |
| | 89 | 265 | 83 | 67 | 504 |
| Subtract - - | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - - } | 89 | 265 | 81 | 64 | 493 |
| Children at nurse in the country | — | — | — | — | 277 |
| Out-poor relieved - - | — | — | — | — | 2500 |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | — | — | — | — | 22 |
| | — | — | — | — | 3292 |

| | Men | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|-------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| Discharged | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Abandoned | — | 3 | — | — |
| Died - - | — | 1 | — | — |
| Apprenticed | — | — | 1 | — |
| To nurse - | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 |

Monday, 4th Day of January, 1796.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - } | 67 | 257 | 73 | 48 | 445 | Discharged | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| Admitted since - - - } | 5 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 20 | Abandoned | - | 1 | - | - |
| Born in the house - - - } | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | Died - - - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Patients in the sick-house | 31 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 86 | Apprenticed | - | - | 2 | - |
| | | | | | | To nurse - | - | - | - | - |
| | 103 | 318 | 77 | 55 | 553 | Total | 1 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| Subtract - | 1 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 21 | | | | | |
| Totals in the house this } day - - - } | 102 | 305 | 74 | 51 | 532 | | | | | |
| Children at nurse in the country | - | - | - | - | 305 | | | | | |
| Out-poor relieved - - - | - | - | - | - | 2687 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | - | - | - | - | 2 | | | | | |

Monday, 6th Day of June, 1796.

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| In the house on Monday } last - - - } | 64 | 173 | 56 | 48 | 341 | Discharged | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Admitted since - - - } | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 17 | Abandoned | - | - | - | - |
| Born in the house - - - } | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | Died - - - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Patients in the sick-house | 20 | 40 | 3 | - | 63 | Apprenticed | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | To nurse - | - | - | - | - |
| | 92 | 219 | 60 | 51 | 422 | Total | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 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 - - - | - | - | - | - | 2592 | | | | | |
| Ditto, ditto, with cloathing | - | - | - | - | 22 | | | | | |

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

| Years. | Av. 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 |
| 1755 - - - | 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. | Disburfed. | | | Year. | Disburfed. | | |
|-------|------------|----|-----|-------|------------|----|----|
| | £. | 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?

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

| RECEIPTS. | | | PAYMENTS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Produce of Levies. | Reimbursed by other Parishes, illegitimate children, &c. | From Easter, 1786, to Easter, 1787. | From 1787 to 1788. | From 1788 to 1789. | From 1789 to 1790. | From 1790 to 1791. | From 1791 to 1792. | From 1792 to 1793. | From 1793 to 1794. | From 1794 to 1795. | From 1795 to 1796. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balance From Easter 1786 To Easter 1787 | 1283 18 11½ 9538 17 11½ | 1129 8 2 | 5911 3 5 | 7642 2 9 | 7766 9 5½ | 8149 4 7 | 6649 12 3 | 6753 15 5 | 12692 14 1 | 13522 1 8 | 14892 7 11 | |
| From 1788 to 1789 | 11085 5 11 | 1096 6 7½ | 2037 10 9 | 2893 3 11 | 2963 5 11½ | 3031 3 10 | 2443 10 7½ | 2593 2 7½ | 3874 13 10½ | 2591 7 5½ | 2895 1 2 | |
| From 1789 to 1790 | 12468 17 3 | 1402 2 6½ | 3184 2 7½ | 4179 1 11 | 4781 2 3 | 4830 5 6½ | 3877 19 4½ | 4720 9 1½ | 4073 9 3½ | 5545 7 2½ | 3245 15 8 | |
| From 1790 to 1791 | 13856 12 7 | 1283 18 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1791 to 1792 | 15523 3 11 | 1357 10 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1792 to 1793 | 11851 3 4 | 1158 11 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1793 to 1794 | 11855 13 9 | 1310 5 0½ | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1794 to 1795 | 18396 7 10 | 1317 9 6½ | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1795 to 1796 | 19272 12 10 | 830 5 0 125 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| From 1796 to 1797 | 21258 15 3 17735 7 10½ | 1048 9 7½ 1648 13 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Receipts | 164241 17 11 | 17750 7 10½ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Payments | 162431 3 2 | for 10 years. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1760 14 9 | Balance to new | | | | | | | | | | |

The sum of £2100. 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 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.

Total payments for ten years.

The sum of £2100. 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 last levy was granted only a few days before the present rate of one hour.

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. | | | | CR. £. s. d. | | | |
|--|----------|------|---------------------|---|---|-------|---------------------------|
| To cash from old overseers, 1786 | - | 1283 | 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | By houses void | - | £ 298 | 14 3 |
| To 8 double levies, amounting to | £. 10043 | 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 | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | 10267 17 5 | | | | 728 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| To machine money | 46 | 15 | 2 | Payments to weekly out-poor | - | 5911 | 3 5 |
| To orders of ballardy | 194 | 13 | 2 | Persons leaving the house | - | 22 | 5 0 |
| To composition ditto | 341 | 18 | 0 | | | | 5933 8 5 |
| Certificate cafes, &c. repaid by other parishes | - | 325 | 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | House expences for sundry small articles | - | 21 | 7 1 |
| To out-work money | 173 | 14 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Oat-meal | - | 28 | 9 6 |
| To spinning and carding | - | 0 | 12 2 | Salt | - | 22 | 8 6 |
| To pension - money | 9 | 2 | 6 | Butcher's meat and bacon | - | 385 | 2 2 |
| To manure | - | 2 | 1 0 | Flour, yeast, and baking | - | 590 | 15 9 |
| | | | 1096 19 11 | Cheese | - | 254 | 8 5 |
| To commissioners of lamps, &c. for public office | - | 19 | 0 9 | Malt and hops | - | 220 | 3 1 |
| To Lenche's trust | - | 6 | 0 0 | Soap, candles, and grocery | - | 203 | 9 5 |
| To two calves | - | 4 | 2 0 | Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs | - | 89 | 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| To cash from Mr. Jonathan Taylor, late overseer, recovered by distress | - | 3 | 4 2 | Coals | - | 162 | 8 1 |
| Received for stamps | - | 0 | 1 4 | Garden-stuff | - | 16 | 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | 32 8 3 | Raisin wine for sick | - | 20 | 4 0 |
| | | | | | | | 2015 5 9 |
| | | | | Mercery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving | - | 572 | 8 2 |
| | | | | Shoes and leather | - | 241 | 2 8 |
| | | | | | | | 813 10 10 |
| | | | | Surgeons, 52l. 5s. 6d., drugs, 173l. 12s. 11d. | - | 225 | 18 5 |
| | | | | Coffins and burials | - | 131 | 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Lunatics | - | 224 | 13 6 |
| | | | | Apprentices fees | - | 76 | 13 0 |
| | | | | Midwifery | - | 28 | 1 4 |
| | | | | Stationary | - | 81 | 0 10 |
| | | | | Postages, removals, and litigations | - | 269 | 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Justices' clerks | - | 76 | 2 0 |
| | | | | House furniture and repairs | - | 80 | 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Lighting lamps | - | 4 | 8 0 |
| | | | | Loss in light gold and base silver | - | 42 | 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | 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 Hurst, 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. Sutliff, spinning-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 Pye, for surveying the town | - | 40 | 0 0 |
| | | | | Gratuities to Paupers employed in the house | - | 47 | 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | | | 1574 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Constables, 515l. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | | | | £ 12681 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

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

OVERSEERS

Dr.

Cr.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|-----------------|
| To cash from old overseers, 1787 - | 819 | 8 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| To nine double levies, amounting to - | £11347 | 14 | 3 |
| To additional assessments - | 525 | 15 | 4 |
| To summonses - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | 11873 | 14 | 7 |
| To machine money - | 52 | 8 | 4 |
| To orders of bastardy - | 169 | 10 | 8 |
| To composition ditto - | 331 | 3 | 0 |
| To certificate cases, &c. repaid by other parishes - | 246 | 6 | 4 |
| To out-work money - | 245 | 16 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 |
| | 1096 | 6 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|------------------|
| By houses void - | £255 | 0 | 9 |
| Deficiencies in collecting - | 526 | 7 | 3 |
| Mr. Wilson, overpaid in collection - | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Mr. James Timmins, ditto - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 788 | 8 | 8 |
| Payments to weekly out-poor - | 5846 | 14 | 5 |
| Persons leaving the house - | 24 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5871 | 11 | 5 |
| House expences for sundry small articles - | 18 | 6 | 11 |
| Oat-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 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Malt and hops - | 232 | 2 | 0 |
| Soap, candles, and grocery - | 315 | 15 | 2 |
| Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs - | 103 | 9 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coals - | 120 | 5 | 2 |
| Garden-stuff - | 43 | 7 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Raisin wine for sick - | 33 | 11 | 6 |
| | 2364 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mercery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving - | 571 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Shoes and leather - | 307 | 16 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Surgeons, 63l.; drugs, 17ol. 11s. 10d. - | 233 | 11 | 10 |
| Coffins and burials - | 189 | 1 | 10 |
| Lunatics - | 252 | 12 | 6 |
| Apprentices fees - | 135 | 19 | 6 |
| Midwifery - | 25 | 15 | 6 |
| Stationary - | 22 | 8 | 8 |
| Postages, removals, and litigations - | 269 | 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, governess, 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 Hurst, 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 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 2695 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Constables, 748l. 9s. 6d.; county-rate, 7ol. 19s. 3d.; militia, 58l. 16s.; and rent of public-office, 15l. - | 893 | 4 | 9 |
| Balance on hand - | 1177 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | £13789 | 9 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

£ 13789 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ £ 13789 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

OVERSEERS Dr.

Cr.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|------------------|
| To cash from old overseers, 1788 | 1177 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| To ten double levies, amounting to - - - £13158 | 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 bastardy | 227 | 17 | 2 |
| To composition ditto | 292 | 13 | 0 |
| To certificate cases, &c. repaid by other parishes | 366 | 4 | 3 |
| To out-work money | 351 | 9 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| To spinning and carding, &c. | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| To pension-money | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| | 1349 | 9 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Commissioners of lamps, &c. for public office | 19 | 0 | 9 |
| To Lenche's trust | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| To three cows | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| To chefnut mare, saddle and bridle | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Received for stamps | 0 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 52 | 12 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | £ 15980 | 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---------|----|------------------|
| By houses void | - | - | - |
| Deficiencies in collecting | 341 | 1 | 0 |
| | 590 | 19 | 6 |
| Payments to weekly out-poor | 7642 | 2 | 9 |
| Persons leaving the house | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| | 7660 | 15 | 3 |
| House expences for sundry small articles | 26 | 6 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oat-meal | 17 | 6 | 10 |
| Salt | 18 | 19 | 2 |
| Butcher's meat and bacon | 551 | 19 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flour, yeast, and baking | 984 | 0 | 7 |
| Cheese | 237 | 3 | 2 |
| Malt and hops | 434 | 2 | 6 |
| Soap, candles, and grocery | 281 | 12 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Horse and cow keeping, butter and eggs | 125 | 3 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coals | 169 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Garden-stuff | 28 | 5 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 2874 | 11 | 5 |
| Mercery, drapery, hats, wool, flax, hemp, jersey, and weaving | 858 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Shoes and leather | 450 | 4 | 5 |
| Surgeons, 64l. 1s.; drngs, 54l. 9s. 6d. | 118 | 10 | 6 |
| Coffins and burials | 203 | 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 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 bastardy-money, being 2s. 6d. in the pound | 12 | 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 | 13 | 3 |
| | 3504 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Constables, 577l. 5s. 1d.; county-rate, 67l. 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; | | | |
| and rent of public-office, 30l. | 675 | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balance on hand | 333 | 13 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | £ 15980 | 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

739*

| OVERSEERS | | | Dr. | £. | s. | d. | Cr. | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|-------|-----|-----|----|----|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|
| To balance from last year | - | | | 333 | 13 | 9½ | By weekly payments to out-poor | 7766 | 9 | 5½ |
| Produce of eleven levies | - | 13856 | 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 | | | Cheefe | - | 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 | - | 163 | 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- | | | |
| nuity | - | 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 |
| Balance to new account | - | | | | | | Justice's clerks | 111 | 7 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | House repairs and | | | |
| | | | | | | | furniture | - | 689 | 8 6 |
| | | | | | | | Constables, coun- | | | |
| | | | | | | | ty-rate, and mi- | | | |
| | | | | | | | litia | - | 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 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

CR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|------------|
| By weekly payments to out-poor | 66 | 49 | 12 3 |
| House expences, | | | |
| Small articles - | £ 78 | 19 | 7½ |
| Garden-stuff - | 24 | 4 | 2 |
| Flour, baking, &c. | 628 | 15 | 3 |
| Cheese - | 230 | 19 | 1 |
| Farming expence | 60 | 10 | 0 |
| Meat and bacon | 669 | 7 | 10 |
| Malt and hops | 329 | 9 | 3 |
| Coals - | 161 | 13 | 4 |
| Grocery, soap, | | | |
| and candles - | 252 | 0 | 7 |
| Poor persons on | | | |
| leaving the house | 12 | 11 | 6 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 2448 10 7½ |
| Mercery, drape- | | | |
| ry, &c. - | 789 | 15 | 3 |
| Shoes and leather | 426 | 11 | 2 |
| Apprentices fees | 45 | 5 | 3½ |
| Midwifery - | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Surgeons and | | | |
| 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 | 10¼ |
| Loss on light gold | 35 | 16 | 9 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 3877 19 4¾ |
| Balance to new account | - | 867 | 0 3¾ |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | £ | 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. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|---------|----|------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----|------------------|
| To balance from last year | 867 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | By weekly payments to out-poor | 6753 | 15 | 5 |
| Produce of nine levies | 11955 | 13 | 9 | House expences | | | |
| Repaid by other | | | | small articles | £ 87 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| parishes | 258 | 10 | 6 | Garden-stuff | 26 | 0 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Illegitimate chil- | | | | Flour, baking, &c. | 586 | 10 | 7 |
| dren | 658 | 13 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Cheese | 260 | 15 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Out-work money | 120 | 1 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Farming expence | 101 | 14 | 7 |
| Machine | 32 | 12 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Meat and bacon | 706 | 5 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Board of lunatics | | | | Malt and hops | 379 | 17 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| and poor persons | | | | Coals | 169 | 8 | 3 |
| in the house, &c. | 75 | 9 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Grocery, soap, | | | |
| Manure and grains | 14 | 6 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | and candles | 258 | 2 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pensions | 16 | 13 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Poor persons on | | | |
| Cloaths sold at | | | | leaving the house | 17 | 7 | 0 |
| half price | 12 | 15 | 11 | | 2593 | 2 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Manufactory | 44 | 15 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mercery and dra- | | | |
| Lench's trust | 12 | 0 | 0 | pery | 1119 | 5 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Five cows, 28l.; | | | | Shoes and leather | 577 | 17 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| three calves, 5l. 9s. | 33 | 9 | 0 | Apprentices fees | 62 | 9 | 8 |
| A cart and gear- | | | | Midwifery | 26 | 11 | 6 |
| ing | 7 | 17 | 6 | Surgeons and | | | |
| Commissioners of | | | | drugs | 176 | 13 | 9 |
| lamps, &c. for | | | | Coffins and buri- | | | |
| rent | 20 | 0 | 0 | als | 168 | 13 | 5 |
| Elizabeth Kiteley's | | | | Board and care | | | |
| annuity | 3 | 0 | 0 | of lunatics | 314 | 5 | 6 |
| | 1310 | 5 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Removals, litiga- | | | |
| | | | | tions, &c. | 628 | 14 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Justice's clerks | 31 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | Salaries and gra- | | | |
| | | | | tuities | 362 | 7 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Manufactory | 8 | 3 | 9 |
| | | | | Constables, coun- | | | |
| | | | | ty-rate, and mi- | | | |
| | | | | litia | 866 | 4 | 3 |
| | | | | House repairs | 261 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | | Stationary | 115 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | 4720 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Balance to new account | 65 | 11 | 11 |
| | £ 14132 | 19 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | £ 14132 | 19 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

An

CR.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|--------|
| By weekly payments to out-poor | £. | s. | d. |
| | 126 | 92 | 14 |
| House expences | | | |
| small articles - | £ | 74 | 8 3½ |
| Garden stuff - | | 67 | 3 2 |
| Flour, baking, &c. | 1042 | 16 | 4 |
| Cheese - - | 332 | 15 | 0 |
| Farming expence | 112 | 16 | 10½ |
| Meat - - | 1123 | 11 | 2½ |
| Malt and hops | 575 | 8 | 2 |
| Coals - - | 179 | 5 | 6 |
| Grocery, soap, and candles - | 350 | 7 | 4 |
| Poor persons on leaving the house | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | |
| | | 3874 | 13 10½ |
| Mercery and drapery - - | 963 | 1 | 6 |
| Shoes and leather | 407 | 17 | 1½ |
| Apprentices fees | 5 | 19 | 8 |
| 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 gratuities - - | 492 | 18 | 3½ |
| Manufactory - | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Stationary - - | 76 | 1 | 11 |
| Removals and litigations - - | 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 |

Ä.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

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

OVERSEERS

DR.

CR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|------|--------------------|
| The balance from last year | - | 447 | 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Produce of sixteen levies | - | 1927 | 2 12 10 |
| Repaid by other parishes - - | £ 582 | 13 | 4 |
| Illegitimate children - - | 247 | 11 | 0 |
| Out-work money | 107 | 7 | 1 |
| Machine - - | 92 | 6 | 6 |
| Commissioners of lamps, &c. for rent of part of public-office - | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| A cow, 5l. 10s.; a pig, 3l. 12s. 4d. | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Lench's trust - | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1090 | 0 3 |
| Militia-money repaid by the county treasurer - | - | 1047 | 8 6 |
| Borrowed on bond for erecting the Infirmary - - | - | 560 | 0 0 |

£ 22417 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|------|------|-------------------|
| By weekly payments to out-poor | 135 | 22 | 1 8 |
| House expences, | | | |
| small articles - | £ 77 | 11 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Garden stuff - | 83 | 7 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flour, baking, &c. - | 767 | 4 | 9 |
| Cheese - - | 179 | 12 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Farming expence | 65 | 8 | 7 |
| Meat and bacon | 711 | 17 | 10 |
| Malt and hops - | 370 | 1 | 2 |
| Coals - - | 157 | 17 | 9 |
| Grocery, soap, and candles - | 163 | 1 | 3 |
| Poor persons on leaving the house | 15 | 4 | 11 |
| | | 2591 | 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mercery and drapery - - | 624 | 2 | 4 |
| Shoes and leather | 401 | 14 | 6 |
| Apprentices fees | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Midwifery - | 46 | 2 | 6 |
| Surgeons and drugs - - | 217 | 11 | 11 |
| Coffins and burials - - | 174 | 0 | 10 |
| Salaries and gratuities - - | 441 | 4 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Manufactory - | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Stationary - | 18 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Removals and litigations - - | 486 | 12 | 6 |
| Justice's clerks - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2446 | 17 11 |
| Building the Infirmary, and house repairs - - | - | 1073 | 12 10 |
| County rate and militia - | - | 1098 | 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balance to new account - | - | 1685 | 10 6 |

£ 22417 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

An

Dr.

CR.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|-----|
| By weekly payments to out-poor | £. | s. | d. |
| House expences | £ 66 | 1 | 3½ |
| Garden-stuff - | 53 | 13 | 7 |
| Flour, baking, | | | |
| &c. - - | 1092 | 5 | 8 |
| Cheese - - | 187 | 15 | 11 |
| Butcher's meat | 798 | 5 | 4½ |
| Malt and hops | 274 | 12 | 5 |
| Coals - - | 111 | 9 | 1 |
| Grocery - - | 271 | 13 | 5 |
| Poor persons on | | | |
| leaving the house | 39 | 4 | 4 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 2895 | 1 | 2 |
| Mercery and dra- | | | |
| perry - - | 1145 | 8 | 0 |
| Shoes and leather | 308 | 17 | 1½ |
| Apprentices fees | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Midwifery - | 37 | 4 | 6 |
| Surgeons, drugs, | | | |
| &c. - - | 191 | 7 | 1½ |
| Coffins and bu- | | | |
| rials - - | 76 | 8 | 10 |
| 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- | | | |
| nagement of | | | |
| the house - - | 2100 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 5105 | 17 | 3½ |
| Constables and | | | |
| county rate - | 239 | 18 | 4½ |
| Building and re- | | | |
| pairs - - | 917 | 9 | 4½ |
| Balance to new | | | |
| account - | 1760 | 14 | 9 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 2918 | 2 | 6 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £ 25811 | 8 | 10½ |

VOL. II.

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 10s. 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 Spurrier, governor | 52 | 10 | 0 | |
| Dispensing drugs | - | 3 | 6 | 8 | Mary Spurrier, governess | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Samuel Hawkins | - | 21 | 0 | 0 | Elizabeth Spurrier, (widow of | | | | |
| Dispensing drugs | - | 3 | 6 | 8 | the late governor,) cutter-out | | | | |
| C. V. Webb | - | 21 | 0 | 0 | of cloaths, now assistant to the | | | | |
| Dispensing drugs | - | 3 | 6 | 8 | guardians | 10 | 10 | 0 | |

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 | - | - | - |
| Jeremiah Wright, vestry-clerk | - | - | - |
| John Gill, assistant ditto | - | - | - |
| James Welch, under-ditto | - | - | - |
| Charles Perry, visitor of the out-poor | - | - | - |
| | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | 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 | 3610 18 8½ | 2851 19 11½ | 1205 17 0¼ | 203 0 0 | 157 14 0 | 455 10 0 |
| 1793 | 906 14 8 | 3685 7 4½ | 2831 19 4½ | 1240 10 10½ | 213 5 0 | Increase by Surveyor's Surcharge | 468 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | 4 0 0 |
| 1794 | 906 14 8 | 3641 0 0 | 2801 8 5½ | 1230 16 2¼ | 207 0 0 | | 427 0 0 |

| Year. | Additional duty on Horses. | Carriages with four Wheels. | Additional duty on Carriages with four Wheels. | Carriages 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 | 448 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 | | | 550 18 11½ |
| Increase by Surveyor's Surcharge | 0 5 0 | | | | | | 0 8 6 |
| 1794 | 53 17 6 | 434 0 0 | 46 0 0 | 182 0 0 | | | 538 4 2½ |

C O V E N T R Y.

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 rent. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|---------------|----|---|----|----|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1760 | 123 | 124 | 247 | 86 | 90 | 176 | 3161 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 1775 | 131 | 123 | 254 | 126 | 145 | 271 | 2099 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 1776 | 125 | 124 | 249 | 111 | 142 | 253 | 2819 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1777 | 108 | 162 | 270 | 224 | 244 | 468 | 3036 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1778 | 117 | 143 | 260 | 205 | 203 | 408 | 2802 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1779 | 123 | 126 | 249 | 142 | 167 | 309 | 2329 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 1780 | 139 | 113 | 252 | 168 | 258 | 426 | 2751 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1781 | 152 | 132 | 284 | 156 | 164 | 320 | 2083 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 1782 | 136 | 127 | 263 | 191 | 212 | 403 | 3404 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 1783 | 122 | 137 | 259 | 168 | 197 | 365 | 4007 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 1784 | 126 | 116 | 242 | 189 | 190 | 379 | 3805 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 1785 | 114 | 136 | 250 | 163 | 189 | 352 | 4412 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1786 | 130 | 115 | 245 | 214 | 227 | 441 | 3092 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 1787 | 137 | 129 | 266 | 203 | 198 | 401 | 3515 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1788 | 131 | 155 | 286 | 165 | 144 | 309 | 3586 | 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 | 3312 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| 1792 | 193 | 158 | 351 | 168 | 188 | 356 | 3734 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1793 | 148 | 159 | 307 | 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.

These assessments are made on about $\frac{5}{8}$ 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 5s. 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 expence of main- taining the Poor in | £. | s. | d. | |
|--|-----------|----------|------|---|--------------------|----|----|--|
| 1700 | 33 | 39 | — | in 1742-3 | 195 | 1 | 3 | Howlett on Enclo- sures, 8r. |
| 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 | — | Ditto in 1781-2 | 816 | 0 | 0 | |
| The Registers from the years 1775 to 1783 inclusive, could not be found. | | | | Assessments in 1783 | 866 | 15 | 6 | From the Returns to Parliament, in 1786. |
| | | | | Ditto in 1784 | 875 | 19 | 6 | |
| | | | | Ditto in 1785 | 874 | 15 | 6 | |
| | | | | Expences for the Poor - in 1785-6 | 1027 | 3 | 0 | Howlett. |
| 1784 | 68 | 56 | — | | | | | |
| 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. | Rate in the Pound. | | | |
| | | | | £. s. d. | s. d. | | | |
| | | | | 927 0 0 | 3 0 | | | |

Probably about 23. on 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 |
| Fell-side - - | 154 | 310 | 365 | 675 |
| Work-house, and hill - - | 17 | 68 | 112 | 180 |
| | <hr/> 1859 <hr/> | <hr/> 3267 <hr/> | <hr/> 4304 <hr/> | <hr/> 7571 <hr/> |

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

176

Which makes the deaths to be one in forty-three annually¹.

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 |
| Beast-fair - - | 28 | 46 | 47 | 93 |
| Kent-fide - - | 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 |
| Cross-bank - - | 74 | 142 | 140 | 282 |
| Stricklandgate - - | 406 | 754 | 930 | 1684 |
| Fell-fide - - | 154 | 292 | 368 | 660 |
| House of correction hill - - | 11 | 37 | 34 | 71 |
| Work-house - - | 1 | 60 | 83 | 143 |
| | <hr/> 1938 <hr/> | <hr/> 3533 <hr/> | <hr/> 4556 <hr/> | <hr/> 8089 <hr/> |

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.

¹ 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 | 228 |
| | | | | <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 | 15 | 1788 | 28 | 36 |
| 1784 | 21 | 15 | 1789 | 24 | 16 |
| 1785 | 31 | 14 | 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 6d. 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, | Hasty-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 cloathed, 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.

136

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 Wilfon | 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 Watfon | 1 | 6 |
| Widow Halliday | 1 | 0 | Mary Clemet | 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 Gibfon, 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 Warrinor | 0 | 6 | George Longfellow's child | 1 | 0 |
| Widow Aspinwall, 2 children | 1 | 6 | Widow Langhorn | 1 | 6 |
| John Davis's wife, 1 ditto | 1 | 0 | William Harifon, 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 Yeates | 0 | 9 |
| Dinah Ford | 1 | 0 | Bella Watfon, 3 children | 1 | 6 |
| Widow Troughton | 0 | 6 | Widow Dixon | 1 | 0 |
| Widow Matfon | 1 | 0 | Miles Troughton's family | 3 | 0 |
| Mary Redhead | 1 | 0 | George Nelson's family | 2 | 0 |

Edward

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|----|----|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| Edward Davis's family | - | 2 | 0 | Widow Shaw, 3 children | - 1 6 |
| Elizabeth Clemett's child | - | 0 | 8 | Jane Braithwaite, 3 children | - 2 0 |
| Margaret Fawcett, 1 child | - | 1 | 0 | Agnes Cleafby | - 0 8 |
| Widow Docker, 2 ditto | - | 1 | 0 | Widow Stamper | - 1 0 |
| Widow Simpson, 3 ditto | - | 1 | 6 | William Wilfon | - 1 0 |
| Robert Nevifon, and wife | - | 1 | 6 | John Stephenfon, 6 children | - 1 0 |
| Thomas Beck, and wife | - | 1 | 0 | Thomas Harrifon's family | - 1 6 |
| Jane Satterthwaite | - | 1 | 0 | Anthony Hodgfon'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 Relph, 3 children | - | 1 | 6 | William Brown's family | - 3 0 |
| Widow Wharton | - | 1 | 0 | Mary Hutton | - 1 0 |
| Betty Sinkinfon | - | 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>£2 0 2</u> |

Weekly Pensions paid to Casual Poor.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|
| 1795.—February 1, | 5 | 1 | 3 | March 8, | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8, | 6 | 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 | £5 | 12 | 9 |

Total Weekly Payments.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|------|
| Weekly pensions 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 | £ | 14 | 3 10 |

The

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 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1767 | 341 | 3 | 4 |
| 1768 | 417 | 15 | 4 |
| 1769 | 436 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1770 | 485 | 8 | 11 |
| 1771 | 453 | 2 | 9 |
| 1772 | 506 | 18 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1773 | 812 | 6 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1774 | 648 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1775 | 663 | 7 | 2 |
| 1776 | 653 | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1777 | 787 | 14 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1778 | 733 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1779 | 895 | 16 | 8 |
| 1780 | 1066 | 11 | 0 |
| 1781 | 976 | 17 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1782 | 923 | 16 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1790 | 987 | 3 | 6 |
| 1791 | 1083 | 15 | 3 |
| 1792 | 1208 | 3 | 6 |
| 1793 | 1264 | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1794 | 2323 | 19 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1795 | 1751 | 14 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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 |
| | <hr/> £1022 19 8 <hr/> | | |

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, fundry 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 |

| | £. | 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 | - | - | - |
| Aërated water sold | - | - | 0 12 6½ | of the committee | - | - | 8 6 6 |
| | | | | 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 | | | | Cured | - | - | - | 1143 |
| year 1793 | - | - | 75 | Relieved | - | - | - | 39 |
| Admitted from Jan. 1, 1794, to | | | | Dead | - | - | - | 32 |
| Jan. 1, 1795 | - | - | 1204 | 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' graffes - - - - | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| By removing a convict to Portsmouth - | 16 | 9 | 0 |
| By apprehending a Pauper - - | 3 | 12 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total - | £ 2471 | 6 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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 |

| | £. | 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 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| 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

M A S T E R S.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| 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. |
| Crofsfield's yard | - | - | James Thompson | - | - | 32 Girls. |
| Blue-coat Girls | - | - | Joseph Stephenfon | - | - | 27 — |

Total - 437

At a charity-school in this township, 50 boys and 30 girls are cloathed 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 | - | - | - |
| - | 195 | 3 | 10 | By annual subscriptions, collections, &c. | 122 | 3 | 5½ |
| To apprentice fees with 8 boys | - | 24 | 0 | By interest of money lent | 53 | 12 | 9 |
| To balance remaining in hand | - | 3 | 15 | By rents of lands and houses | 45 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | £ | 222 | 19 | | £ | 222 | 19 |
| | | | 3 | | | | 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 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 | | | | |
| The oldest girl knits stockings, by | | | | | pottage, at 2s. 4d. the stone | - | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| which she earns about 1s. 4d. a | | | | | Wheaten-bread, and flour, about | - | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| week | - | 3 | 9 | 4 | Butcher's meat | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The wife's father boards with them, | | | | | Milk, 10d. a week | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| at 4s. 6d. a week | - | 11 | 14 | 0 | Butter, 2 lb. a week, at 9d. the lb. | - | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| The wife bakes, and sells wheaten | | | | | Tea and sugar, 1s. 6d. a week | - | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| bread, by which she clears 2s. a | | | | | Potatoes, about 1s. a week | - | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| week | - | 5 | 4 | 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, ex- | | | | |
| | | | | | cept 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

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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ year old.

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

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

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

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, 9d. 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 | 3 | 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 | 2 | 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 1s. 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 expences | 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 Expences. | | |
|--|------|-------|--|------|-------|
| | £. | 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 cloathing | 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 expences | £ 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 Expences. | | |
|---|------|-------|---|------|-------|
| | £. | 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 expences | £ 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.*¹

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,

¹ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; veal, from 4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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 expences for the Poor. | } From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786; according to which, the medium of the net expences for the Poor for three years, to 1785, were - - - £155 6 3 Ditto of journies, &c. - - - 0 2 8 Ditto of entertainments - - - 0 11 10 Ditto of law business - - - 5 6 5 Ditto of county charges - - - 5 1 8 | |
| 1783 | 147 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| 1784 | 156 | 4 | 7 | } Money raised by Assessment. | | |
| 1785 | 177 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 1789 | 154 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| 1790 | 160 | 7 | 8 | } Total disbursements from the Poor's Rate: they include the following yearly charges: | | |
| 1791 | 157 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| 1792 | 184 | 9 | 7 | | | Ee to the clerk - - - - - £2 5 0 |
| 1793 | 197 | 8 | 9 | | | Ditto to overseers - - - - - 4 0 0 |
| 1794 | 228 | 17 | 11 | | | Vestries, appointment of officers, &c. - - - 0 10 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> £6 15 0 |

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 accompts; 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

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-

Whitfun-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.

O R T O N.

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 Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of ORTON.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. | Expences for the Poor.* | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------------|----|----|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1774 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 31 | 18 | 6 | 86 | 9 | 0 |

Poor farmed these years.

* 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 journies, &c. | - | - | - 1 2 10 |
| Medium expence of law, orders, &c. | - | - | - 5 17 8 |
| Medium expence of entertainments | - | - | - 0 2 1 |

| 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 | |
| 1789 | 34 | 19 | 13 | 105 | 0 | 0 | } Poor maintained on out-pensions. |
| 1790 | 43 | 26 | 6 | 140 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1791 | 29 | 24 | 7 | 132 | 6 | 0 | } Poor farmed. |
| 1792 | 37 | 24 | 7 | 132 | 6 | 0 | |
| 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 into 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 *statesmen*, 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 meals, and continue as late as they can see to work.

*Cutting of corn per * acre.* When done by the piece, the cutting of an acre by the sickle, 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.

Masons'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

* The Westmoreland, or customary acre, is 6760 square yards.

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 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 1786 | 106 | 9 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1776 | 46 | 7 | 11 | 1787 | 127 | 10 | 6 |
| 1777 | 58 | 8 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 1788 | Account confused. | | |
| 1778 | 59 | 14 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 1789 | 128 | 10 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1779 | 51 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 1790 | 122 | 6 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1780 | 86 | 5 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 1791 | 122 | 12 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1781 | 43 | 2 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 1792 | 130 | 14 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1782 | 81 | 7 | 4 | 1793 | 118 | 16 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1783 | 116 | 3 | 1 | 1794 | 145 | 7 | 0 |
| 1784 | 96 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | — |

raised at about 1s.
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. 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 expences, 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 superintendence 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 says, 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

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. | | | | LEIGH AND WOOLLY. | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|-----------|-------------------|---|-----|--------|
| | | £. | s. d. | | | £. | s. d. |
| Widow Aldridge | - | - | 0 19 6 | Sarah Barrington | - | - | 0 13 0 |
| Widow Alderwick | - | - | 0 13 0 | Widow Baily | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| Widow Bailey | - | - | 0 13 0 | Widow Beverstock | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| John Bolwin | - | - | 0 13 0 | Ann Cooper | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| Widow Beames | - | - | 0 19 6 | Widow Edmunds | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| James Bufl | - | - | 0 19 6 | William Huntly | - | - | 0 13 0 |
| Widow Bryant | - | - | 0 19 6 | Solomon Haynes | - | - | 0 13 0 |
| * William Batten | - | - | 3 5 0 | Widow Love | - | - | 0 4 0 |
| Widow Coward | - | - | 0 19 6 | Grace Morris | - | - | 0 13 0 |
| Mary Cooper | - | - | 0 19 6 | Widow Milfom | - | - | 1 6 0 |
| Sarah Davis | - | - | 0 19 6 | Joseph Stokes | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| John Duck | - | - | 1 6 0 | Angel Watts | - | - | 0 13 0 |
| Betty Gibbs | - | - | 0 13 0 | | | | |
| Ann Hewish | - | - | 0 0 0 | | | £ 9 | 12 6 |
| * 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 6 0 | | | | |
| | | | £ 25 10 0 | | | | |

WINSLEY POOR.

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

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------|----|----|------|
| Brought over | - | 3 | 11 6 |
| Hester Ball, omitted | - | 1 | 16 0 |
| Widow Batten | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Widow Dix | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Widow Deverel | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| R. Hulbert, omitted | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Widow Elliot | - | 0 | 19 6 |
| Betty Hewish | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Betty Hanney | - | 0 | 19 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 | 19 6 |
| Widow Chapman | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Widow Earl | - | 0 | 19 6 |
| Betty Rose | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Thomas Rickarts | - | 0 | 9 0 |
| Charles Rawlings | - | 0 | 5 0 |

£ 5 5 0

ATFORD POOR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------|----|----|------|
| James Blake, omitted | - | 2 | 13 0 |
| Margaret Blake | - | 0 | 19 6 |
| Richard Bulgin | - | 0 | 19 6 |
| Ann Lang | - | 0 | 19 6 |
| Robert May | - | 1 | 12 6 |

Carried over - £ 7 4 0

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------|----|----|------|
| Brought over | - | 7 | 4 0 |
| James May | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Widow Pearce | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| George Pepler | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| William Pullin | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Widow Rickards | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Jane Sheppard | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Widow Uncles | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Samuel Uncles | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| John Uncles | - | 0 | 8 6 |
| Widow Watts | - | 0 | 13 0 |
| Mary Lucas, omitted | - | 2 | 14 0 |

£ 18 2 6

WRAXALL POOR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|----|----|------|
| Catharine Ash | - | 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 Amesbury | - | 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 counfel with a cafe | - | 0 | 2 6 |
| Expences to Warminster | - | 0 | 4 2 |
| A woman with a pafs | - | 0 | 0 6 |
| Three perfons guarding a prisoner | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Matthew Uncles | - | 0 | 4 6 |

Carried over - £ 0 19 5

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|----|----|------|
| Brought over | - | 0 | 19 5 |
| Ann Nutt | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Samuel Scott | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| John Sweet | - | 0 | 6 0 |
| Sarah Ball | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Four seamen with paffes | - | 0 | 2 0 |

Carried over - £ 1 15 5

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Brought over | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| Mr. Durnford with a case | 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 pass | 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 passes | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| John Pearce for a coffin | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Mr. Hudd for shoes | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| Mr. Chapman for meat | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Mr. Mugillstone for ditto | 0 | 8 | 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 |

Borough and Trowle
Leigh and Woolley
Winsley
Holt
Wraxhall
Atford
Stoke

| | £. | 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 peas | 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 10 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 | £108 | 19 | 9½ |
| Constant | 91 | 11 | 0 |
| | £200 | 10 | 9½ |
| Received for work done in the house in three months | 39 | 3 | 4½ |
| Total expences | £161 | 7 | 5 |

£. s. d.
25 10 0
9 12 6
21 8 6
5 5 0
8 14 0
18 2 6
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. | | | | Brought over | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| Mary Allen | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | Widow Townsend | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Betty Angel | - | 2 | 15 | 0 | Widow Tucker | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Widow Alderwick | - | 0 | 18 | 0 | Widow Vennel | - | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Widow Bailly | - | 0 | 18 | 0 | Hannah Young | - | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| John Bolwin | - | 2 | 13 | 0 | William York | - | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Walter Blanchet | - | 0 | 19 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Widow Beames | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| James Buth | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sufanna Barton | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Widow Coward | - | 1 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Ann Clay | - | 0 | 19 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Mary Cooper | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Mary Coward | - | 0 | 19 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sufanna Deverell | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Betty Deverell | - | 0 | 13 | 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 More | - | 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 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | |

| LEIGH AND WOOLLY. | | | | Brought over | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| Widow Akerman | - | 0 | 19 | 6 | Widow Townsend | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Sarah Barrington | - | 0 | 19 | 6 | Widow Tucker | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Widow Burgefs | - | 0 | 18 | 0 | Widow Vennel | - | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Mary Ball | - | 1 | 16 | 6 | Hannah Young | - | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Widow Beverstock | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | William York | - | 0 | 16 | 0 | 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.

| | Brought over | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------|--------------|-----|----|----|
| Mary Tilley | - | 32 | 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 | 6 | 0 |
| Betty Beverfrock | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Widow Biggs | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Widow Bendal | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Elias Barton | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Widow Batten | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| B. Beaumont, omitted | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| James Bolwin | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Hester Ball | 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 Hanney | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Widow Hofea | 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 | 16 | 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 Sadd | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Mary Say | 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 Vennel | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Widow Winn | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Thomas Webb | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Eleanor Waite | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Hannah West | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| | £44 | 12 | 0 |

HOLT 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 Rose | - | 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 Clack | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| William Gerrish | 1 | 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 Pullin | 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

WRAXALL 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

STOKE POOR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|
| Widow Amesbury | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Widow Allan | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Widow Cray | 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 |
| Susanna Barton - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sarah Cromwell - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bringing Pauper from Winsley - - - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Betty Hibbert - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Rebecca Silby - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Dowdel - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Jones - - - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Susannah 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. Viles - - - | 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 Stillman for iron for the work-house - - - | 0 | 3 | 11½ |
| George Priddy - - - | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Sarah Dainton - - - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Five persons with paffes - - - | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Clerk of Winsley for three burials - - - | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| William Huntly - - - | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Widow Marks - - - | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Widow Dalimore - - - | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| G. Olive for potatoes - - - | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| James Baily - - - | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Mr. Clare for a casualty - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Betty Brown - - - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Day with a subpœna - - - | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Expences to Bath - - - | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Two persons with a pafs - - - | 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 Huntly's caution-money - - - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Harding for meat - - - | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Expences to Melksham - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Mr. Baily 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 8½

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Brought over - - - | 29 | 18 | 8½ |
| Betty Rogers to Benjamin Hart - - - | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Clerk for a marriage - - - | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Mr. Wiltshire for making cloth - - - | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Robert Fish - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Widow Angel - - - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Pinkney for Paupers at Trowbridge - - - | 12 | 15 | 6 |
| Expences at Bradford sessions - - - | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Messenger 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 | 12 | 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 pafs - - - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Expences to Corsham - - - | 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 |
| Counsel 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 | 9 |
| Mr. Mugillstone 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 9½

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|------|
| Brought over | 91 | 14 | 9½ |
| J. Harrold for breeches | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| Luke Barnett | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Samuel Coxe | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| James Johnfon | - | 0 | 5 0 |
| William Moody | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| James Bray | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Thomas Coward | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Sarah Kelson | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Thomas Self | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Thomas Tribe | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| James Twyford | - | 0 | 8 0 |
| Samuel Rickards | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Samuel Flower for a coffin | - | 0 | 5 0 |
| Giles Scott | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| James Bolwin | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Jane White | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| John White | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| William Gay | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Robert Matthews | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mary Moxham | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Betty Bowles | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Coffin, &c. for Mary Moxham | - | 0 | 5 0 |
| Thomas Bowles | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mary Chapman | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Jacob Say | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Widow Beverstock | - | 0 | 6 0 |
| John Bray | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mary Lee | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Dr. Jefferys for Ann Milfom | - | 16 | 9 4 |
| Paid Melkham parish for militia | - | 18 | 12 0 |
| Sessions at Bradford | - | 0 | 3 6 |
| William Dyer | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Mr. Pearce for stockings | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| Ann Francis | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| John Morris | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Betty Davis | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Ann Cooper | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mr. Bailly for meat | - | 0 | 2 4 |
| Letters | - | 0 | 1 8 |
| Mary White | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| William Stokes | - | 0 | 2 6 |
| Phillis Bray | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Robert Parker | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Edward Beazer | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Betty Deverel | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| John Stevens | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| John Rickards to Benjamin Richard- son | - | 2 | 12 6 |
| Mary Barnett | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Widow Twyford | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Four seamen with passes | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Insurance for the work-house | - | 1 | 1 6 |
| Robert Coxe | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Daniel Dogget | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| John Hedges | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Robert Blatchley | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Widow Martin | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Carried over | £ 138 | 14 | 1½ |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| Brought over | 138 | 14 | 1½ |
| Mary Coward | - | 0 | 6 0 |
| Ann Smith | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Messenger to Trowbridge | - | 0 | 1 8 |
| Licence | - | 2 | 2 0 |
| Mary Lee | - | 1 | 2 0 |
| Mr. Primrose for Mary Ball | - | 2 | 14 0 |
| Ann Rickards | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Betty Hibbert | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Ann Bull | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Ann Smith | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mr. White's Bill | - | 2 | 2 0 |
| Sarah Beams | - | 0 | 14 0 |
| Messenger to Bath | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Mr. Crofs for meat | - | 3 | 11 6 |
| James Whatley | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Mary Morris's burial | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| William York | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| James Dalimore | - | 1 | 6 0 |
| Mr. Lewis for meat | - | 8 | 19 10 |
| James Howell | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Widow Rickards | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Love Mizen | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Mary Chesterman | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Betty Harding | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Sarah Francis | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Thomas Bowles | - | 0 | 6 0 |
| Robert Davis to Job Wilkins | - | 2 | 12 6 |
| Wm. Barton to Wm. Barton | - | 2 | 12 6 |
| Licence and marrying Gaven | - | 2 | 16 0 |
| Expences to Melkham | - | 3 | 10 0 |
| Robert Parker | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| James Rogers | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Isaac Sims | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| John Cromwell | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Joseph Rose | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Clerk for certificates | - | 0 | 2 6 |
| Mary Godwin | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Joseph Munday | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Thomas Walker to Jacob Sims | - | 2 | 2 0 |
| James Walker to Joseph Barton | - | 2 | 2 0 |
| Signing the rate | - | 0 | 2 6 |
| Jane Hutton | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| Betty Sims | - | 0 | 10 6 |
| Margaret Giles | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| William Blake | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| James Fat | - | 0 | 8 0 |
| Jonathan Sawyer | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Richard Whatley | - | 0 | 2 0 |
| Thomas Finch | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| William Dogget | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Samuel Angel | - | 0 | 4 0 |
| John Angel | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Expences of carrying Pauper to Long- bridge-Deverel | - | 0 | 9 11 |
| Mary Morris's child's burial | - | 0 | 3 0 |
| Expences to Bath | - | 0 | 4 3 |
| John Coles | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| Carried over | £ 183 | 18 | 3½ |

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|----|----|--------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| Brought over | 183 | 18 | 3½ | Brought over | 218 | 3 | 5½ | | |
| Mary West | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Thomas Love | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary Walker | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | Mrs. Baily for breeches | - | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Mr. Jordau's bill for glazing at the | - | - | - | - | Widow Marks | - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| work-house | - | 5 | 9 | 9 | Sarah Dainton | - | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Wm. Bull for graves, bell, &c. | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | Betty Hazel | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Widow White | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | Henry Jones | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Four persons with a pass | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Ann Gay | - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| * Mr. Sartain for 4 Paupers at Cor- | - | - | - | - | Ann Bull | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| sham | - | 7 | 3 | 0 | James May | - | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Expences to Corsham | - | 0 | 2 | 9 | William Huntly | - | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Ann Sawyer | - | 0 | 5 | 5 | Aaron Byfield | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Constable to Trowbridge with a pri- | - | - | - | - | Mr. Francis for malt | - | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| soner | - | 0 | 4 | 6 | James Beams | - | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| At Melksham sessions | - | 0 | 5 | 8 | Mary Coward | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Dowley | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | Sarah Rudman | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary Gibbons | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Thomas Rickards | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Widow Marks | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | Robert Parker | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ann Willis | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | Robert Blake | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| William Gay | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | William Rose | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sarah Huntly for potatoes | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | John Bolwin | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Widow Allen | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | John Taylor | - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Samuel Angel | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Jonathan More | - | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Mary Walker | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | Walter Helps | - | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Mary Hutton | - | - | - | - | John Angel | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary Baily | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Thomas Wheeler | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Seaman and Family | - | 0 | 1 | 6 | William Gerrish | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Mr. Saunders for a hair line, &c. | - | - | - | - | John Maltman | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| for work-house | - | 0 | 16 | 4 | Jacob Say | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Messenger to Trowbridge | - | 0 | 0 | 6 | John Nash | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| John Uncles | - | 0 | 2 | 6 | Ann Stone | - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Widow Smith | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Sufanna Davis | - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| James Sidney | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | Walter Help's burial | - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Expences to Melksham and Trow- | - | - | - | - | John Say | - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| bridge | - | 0 | 3 | 2 | Edward Purnal for coal | - | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Mary Hulbert | - | 1 | 5 | 0 | Thomas Sawyer | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Widow Townsend | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | Ann Rickarts | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Rose | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | Betty Hibbert | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Clerk of Atford for burials | - | 0 | 13 | 0 | William Lane | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary Stone | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | Expences to Bath | - | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Thomas May | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | Thomas May | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Widow Shepherd | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | John Moxham | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary York | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Mary Stokes to Bath hospital | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Morris to James Crow | - | 2 | 2 | 0 | Mary Stokes | - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Kelson | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mary Morris | - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Ferris for meat | - | 3 | 13 | 9 | James Earl to Bath hospital | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Bowles | - | 1 | 8 | 0 | Mary James | - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Mr. Hodges making cloaths for the | - | - | - | - | Mr. Beverstock for wine, and chaise | - | - | - | - |
| Poor | - | 1 | 6 | 0 | to take Paupers to their parishes | - | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| Richard Head | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mr. Cadby for carpenter's work at | - | - | - | - |
| Expences to Devizes | - | 0 | 8 | 6 | the work-house | - | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Ditto to Marlborough and Chippen- | - | - | - | - | Mr. Spackman's bill for candles | - | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| ham | - | 0 | 6 | 4 | Mr. Taylor's bill | - | 70 | 14 | 11 |
| William Lane | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | Mr. Tolly's ditto | - | 37 | 5 | 6 |
| Richard Head | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | Mr. Hooper's, surgeon | - | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Sufanna Alland | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Overseer's salary | - | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Deverel for potatoes | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | Mr. Scammel for meat | - | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| Thomas Portch | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | Mr. Weakly for shoes | - | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| James Robins | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| Carried over | £218 | 3 | 5½ | | | | | | |

£603 19 7

£603 19 7½

Payments made to the Militia-men's Families, as directed by Act of Parliament, from January 10th to April 4th 1795.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|---|------------------|----|-----------|
| Richard Alderwick | - | 2 | 8 | 0 | Brought over | - | 44 4 6 |
| William Barnard | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Thomas Jones | - | 2 8 0 |
| Thomas Batchelor | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | James Jones | - | 0 12 0 |
| John Baily | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | Joel Jones | - | 1 4 0 |
| John Biggs | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Samuel Lane | - | 1 16 0 |
| John Biggs | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | John More | - | 0 12 0 |
| Thomas Cooper | - | 0 | 17 | 6 | Charles More | - | 1 16 0 |
| Benjamin Carver | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Samuel Nash | - | 0 11 0 |
| Robert Cox | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | John Nutt | - | 1 16 0 |
| John Chandler | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | John Newman | - | 2 8 0 |
| James Dix | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | James Philips | - | 2 8 0 |
| George Dix | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | Thomas Pearce | - | 1 10 0 |
| Moses Derrett | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Samuel Perry | - | 1 16 0 |
| Thomas Doggett | - | 0 | 14 | 0 | Benjamin Packer | - | 2 8 0 |
| Benjamin Derrett | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Thomas Patrick | - | 0 12 0 |
| William Doggett | - | 2 | 4 | 0 | William Reeves | - | 1 16 0 |
| James Edwards | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | George Rake | - | 0 12 0 |
| Thomas Fisher | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | John Sadd | - | 1 4 0 |
| Barnabas Flower | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | William Selwood | - | 0 12 0 |
| Charles Fisher | - | 1 | 16 | 0 | William Skrine | - | 1 4 0 |
| John Fussell | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Joseph Sims | - | 0 12 0 |
| William Ferris | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | William Stinnard | - | 1 4 0 |
| John Griffith | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | John Stinnard | - | 0 12 0 |
| Anthony Greenland | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | John Stokes | - | 0 19 0 |
| Thomas Gerrish | - | 2 | 6 | 0 | Daniel Townsend | - | 1 4 0 |
| Charles Gay | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | John Taylor | - | 1 10 0 |
| John Hibbard | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | John Tylee | - | 0 14 0 |
| William Hunt | - | 5 | 15 | 0 | John Vincent | - | 1 16 0 |
| Thomas Hazeland | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | James Viles | - | 1 16 0 |
| Robert Huntly | - | 2 | 8 | 0 | Jeremiah Wickham | - | 0 15 0 |
| John Halliday | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | William Winn | - | 0 12 0 |
| Solomon Humphrys | - | 0 | 12 | 0 | Robert Wheeler | - | 0 12 0 |
| John Howell | - | 1 | 4 | 0 | James White | - | 1 4 0 |
| Carried over | £ | 44 | 4 | 6 | Total Militia | £ | 86 2 6 |
| | | | | | Incidental | - | 603 19 7½ |
| | | | | | Constant | - | 176 16 6 |

Received for work done in the house in three months - £ 866 18 7½
38 4 8

Total Expences - £ 828 13 11½

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Borough and Trowle | - | 54 | 17 6 |
| Leigh and Woolly | - | 35 | 19 0 |
| Winsley | - | 44 | 12 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, $4\frac{1}{4}$ 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, peas, 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-tax 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

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 | 3¼ |
| 1794 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 10 | 513 | 18 | 4½ |
| 1795 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 622 | 1 | 0 |

Money raised by
assessment: from
the Returns to
Parliament.

Mostly at 9d.
in the pound
on the net-
rental.

Year ending in 1795

* 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 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Soap and blue | - | - | 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Candles | - | - | 0 7 |
| | | | | Thread and worsted | - | - | 0 3 |
| | | | | Coals | - | - | 1 0 |
| | | | | Garden-stuff, chiefly potatoes | - | - | 0 9 |
| <hr/> | | | | <hr/> | | | |
| | | | 14 6 | | | | 14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

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 5s. 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, (spinsters,) 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 necessaries, 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 kerseymere. 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 more¹.

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.

¹ 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. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----|------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|--|
| Years. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | | Poor's Rates. | Net Sum expended on the Poor ¹ . | | | No. of Rates each Year. | | | | |
| 1680 | 29 | 39 | 68 | — | — | — | Paupers buried by the Parish. | — | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | — | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | |
| 1775 | — | — | 50 | — | — | 95 | | — | 1491 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 1776 | — | — | 63 | — | — | 87 | | — | 1508 | 0 | 10 | 1468 | 9 | 9 | 200 | |
| 1777 | — | — | 63 | — | — | 73 | | — | 1470 | 15 | 7½ | 1490 | 1 | 1 | 200 | |
| 1778 | — | — | 53 | — | — | 118 | | — | 1481 | 9 | 2 | 1453 | 12 | 10 | 200 | |
| 1779 | — | — | 40 | — | — | 65 | | — | 1328 | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | 180 | |
| 1780 | 33 | 23 | 56 | 54 | 34 | 88 | — | 1260 | 9 | 7 | 1270 | 14 | 6 | 170 | | |
| 1781 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 18 | 21 | 39 | — | 1334 | 12 | 6 | 1305 | 19 | 8 | 180 | | |
| 1782 | — | — | — | 42 | 21 | 63 | — | 1479 | 3 | 4 | 1577 | 10 | 0 | 200 | | |
| 1783 | 35 | 29 | 64 | 60 | 33 | 93 | — | 1475 | 12 | 6 | 1508 | 17 | 6 | 200 | | |
| 1784 | 44 | 36 | 80 | 102 | 45 | 147 | 62 | 1482 | 1 | 8 | 1627 | 11 | 9 | 200 | | |
| 1785 | 51 | 43 | 94 | 77 | 89 | 166 | 56 | 1624 | 6 | 8 | 1645 | 7 | 3 | 220 | | |
| 1786 | 40 | 27 | 67 | 28 | 19 | 47 | 33 | 1489 | 3 | 4 | 1476 | 8 | 4 | 200 | | |
| 1787 | 46 | 50 | 96 | 66 | 20 | 86 | 28 | 1196 | 16 | 8 | 1253 | 8 | 4 | 160 | | |
| 1788 | 65 | 63 | 128 | 118 | 31 | 141 | 55 | 1343 | 1 | 3 | 1289 | 15 | 11 | 180 | | |
| 1789 | 64 | 88 | 152 | 97 | 22 | 119 | 43 | 1121 | 11 | 3 | 1090 | 17 | 2 | 150 | | |
| 1790 | 67 | 86 | 153 | 125 | 31 | 156 | 54 | 1205 | 13 | 4 | 1191 | 4 | 1 | 160 | | |
| 1791 | 63 | 71 | 134 | 90 | 19 | 109 | 31 | 1135 | 12 | 6 | 1111 | 0 | 3 | 150 | | |
| 1792 | 59 | 74 | 133 | 135 | 35 | 170 | 38 | 1140 | 0 | 0 | 1126 | 4 | 4 | 150 | | |
| 1793 | 56 | 58 | 114 | 148 | 27 | 175 | 58 | 776 | 11 | 3 | 844 | 8 | 10 | 100 | | |
| 1794 | 59 | 68 | 127 | 114 | 18 | 132 | 23 | 866 | 7 | 3 | 862 | 7 | 4 | 110 | | |
| 1795 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. un- known. | 69 | 40 | 1174 | 16 | 2 | 150 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1195 | 9 | 4 | 1222 | 8 | 3 | 150 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1213 | 8 | 1½ | | | | | |

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 1695, the christenings of Dissenters are inserted in the registers: they were about 6 in the year.

¹ According to the Returns made to Parliament,

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. |
| The net expenses for the Poor in 1776 | 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 | - | 1430 | 13 | 3 |
| Medium of money applied for county purposes, ditto | - | 28 | 3 | 4 |
| Medium of expenses not concerning Poor, for churches, &c. ditto | - | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Medium expenses for the Poor, ditto | - | 1398 | 19 | 6 |
| Medium expenses of overseers, in journies, &c. ditto | - | 2 | 19 | 4 |
| Medium expenses of entertainments and meetings | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium expenses of law business, &c. ditto | - | 6 | 16 | 4 |
| Medium expenses for setting the Poor on work, ditto | - | 0 | 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 | — | 365 | 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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

Expences not applicable to the Poor.

Particular Expences.

| | Medium of Money applied for County purposes. | | | Medium of Expence for repairing Church, &c. | | | Medium Expence of Overseers in Journeys, &c. | | | Medium Expence of Entertainments, &c. | | | Medium Expence 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 Bengworth | 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 8 |

² See page 805.

³ Nash's Worcestershire, ii. 7.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ 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. | | 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 | — | 3 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 11d. to 15d. 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 pease. 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 its 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 its utility are very sanguine: few demands have yet been made on it for relief; so that its 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 1787¹, very little information can be obtained,

¹ 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 whose 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, £ 300¹.

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 hurds.

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 | } In the years 1783, 1784, and 1785. |
| Medium of money applied to county purposes | - | - | 27 10 4 | |
| Medium of expences for repairing church, &c. | - | - | 15 4 8 | |
| Medium expences of overseers, in journies, &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 | |

¹ Nash's Worcestershire, ii. 7.

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

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 parishes¹, 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.

¹ Incorporated by 32 G. 3. c. 99.

| | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 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 £700.¹

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

| | | | |
|---|----|-----------|------------|
| ¹ In the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786, the expences | £. | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| 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, 1300 statute acres. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, country mechanics, cotton manufacturers, potters, 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 4¼d. 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, constable's cels or estreat money, and the salary of an officer who is hired to manage the Poor : the particular amount of each could not obtained ;

but,

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 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1775 | 48 | 22 | 148 | 8 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1776 | 41 | 19 | 132 | 18 | 10 |
| 1777 | 46 | 10 | 122 | 10 | 8 |
| 1778 | 43 | 20 | 138 | 19 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1779 | 45 | 38 | 177 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1780 | 46 | 32 | 121 | 12 | 0 |
| 1781 | 48 | 54 | 157 | 2 | 8 |
| 1782 | 43 | 22 | No accounts. | | |
| 1783 | 42 | 20 | 106 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1784 | 44 | 25 | 169 | 0 | 0 |
| 1785 | 43 | 30 | 166 | 15 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1786 | 45 | 28 | 175 | 5 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1787 | 32 | 23 | No accounts. | | |
| 1788 | 41 | 22 | 201 | 2 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1789 | 32 | 11 | 147 | 6 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1790 | 33 | 16 | 187 | 14 | 1 |
| 1791 | 33 | 29 | 183 | 4 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1792 | 29 | 28 | 171 | 10 | 0 |
| 1793 | 30 | 25 | 157 | 1 | 4 |
| 1794 | 41 | 26 | 182 | 8 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

£182. 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. are collected at the rate of about 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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

number of houses exempted must be more considerable; but the population is so scattered, that very little accurate information could be obtained of the number of inhabitants: they consist of farmers, agricultural labourers, common mechanics, shop-keepers, colliers, file-cutters, nailers, and workers at the iron-foundries: a cotton-mill was lately erected here, but has not yet begun to work: women spin worsted, and a little lint. Nails and files are the principal manufactures: in the former, a man can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week; and in the latter, about 10s. 6d. a week: work is usually performed by the piece, and paid according to the quantity of nails or files that are made in a day: agricultural labourers are paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day: women, by spinning, earn from 3d. to 5d. a day.

The prices of provisions are:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----|------|----|--------------------------------------|
| Oatmeal | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | the stone of 14 lb. |
| Flour | - | 0 | 2 | 5 | to 0 | 2 | 8 ditto. |
| Butter | - | 0 | 0 | 10 | — 0 | 0 | 10½ the lb. of 16 oz. |
| Beef | - | 0 | 0 | 3½ | — 0 | 0 | 7 ditto. |
| Mutton | - | 0 | 0 | 5 | — 0 | 0 | 5½ ditto. |
| Veal | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | — 0 | 0 | 5 ditto. |
| Pork | - | 0 | 0 | 5 | — 0 | 0 | 5½ ditto. |
| Bacon | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 0 | 0 | 8 ditto. |
| Old milk | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 0 | 0 | 0½ the quart; no new milk sold here. |
| Potatoes | - | 0 | 0 | 10 | — 0 | 1 | 3 the peck, Winchester measure. |
| Wheat | - | 0 | 8 | 6 | — 0 | 9 | 0 the Winchester bushel. |
| Oats | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 1 | 5 | 0 the quarter. |
| Barley | - | 2 | 0 | 0 | — 2 | 5 | 0 ditto. |
| Malt | - | 2 | 14 | 0 | — 2 | 16 | 0 ditto. |
| Eggs, five for | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 0 | 0 | 2 | |

Oat-bread is very generally used among the labouring Poor: they eat water-pottage twice, and sometimes three times, a day: it is made with boiling water, oatmeal, and onions; to which sometimes a little butter is added: the proportions of oatmeal and butter have been much lessened since the rise in the price of those articles took place; and it is not an uncommon

uncommon thing, at this season, for the Poor to dine partly on nettles¹; which they boil, and season with a little salt and pepper.

Of the Poor, 64 are maintained in a work-house; 96 have regular weekly pensions; and 38 receive occasional assistance from the parish. About half the out-poor have families.

The Poor were farmed last year, and still continue under the care of a contractor: he received £760. for the year ending in 1794; and is to receive £860. for the present year; at the expiration of which, the parish intend to take their Poor into their own hands. The parish pay all expences of removals, journies, meetings, and law-charges.

The work-house stands in a good situation; and the lodging-rooms are tolerably comfortable, but not sufficiently sub-divided: there are 5 or 6 beds in each room; and two or three paupers sleep in a bed. The beds are filled with chaff; and have, each, 2 sheets, 1 blanket, and 1 rug. The pillows are stuffed with chaff. Very little work is done, as the Poor in the house are mostly old people and children: a few spin worsted and lint. No account is kept of the mortality.

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

| | Breakfast. | | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|-------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|
| Sunday, | Milk-pottage and bread. | | Butcher's meat, potatoes, broth and bread. | Broth and bread. |
| Monday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Bread and butter; 2 oz. of butter to each adult. | Milk pottage and bread. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Puddings with sauce and beer. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. |
| Thursday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Same as Monday. | Same as Monday. |
| Friday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Same as Tuesday. | Same as Monday. |
| Saturday, | Ditto, | Ditto. | Puddings, &c. | Same as Monday. |

Oat-bread is generally used; but sometimes wheaten bread is provided. Certificates are rarely granted. One certificate, perhaps, and one removal, occur in the course of a twelvemonth: a contest takes place not oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

¹ This is not the only parish in which the Poor have been reduced to live on nettles. In the statistical account of the parish of Linton, it is said, that in 1782, three people were discovered living on nettles, or potatoes, without meal, and were relieved; particularly one poor householder, who was reported to the minister as sick and starving. He was found exhausted with hunger; and said, that he felt an *overcasting at his heart, and his lights were ay ready to lose the flaff*. Statistical Account of Scotland, I. 145.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £2. an acre; the average about £1. 1s. The estates of the Duke of Norfolk, who is the principal proprietor, are supposed to be much under-let, and not to average above 15s. or 16s. an acre. The land-tax produces £223. 12s.; and is raised at about 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound on the net rental. Before the enclosure took place, two-thirds of the tithes belonged to the Duke: but on the enclosure, he accepted a composition, which was settled according to the value of the land, and amounts, in some places, to 11d.; and in others, to 2s. 6d. an acre; but is not variable, like a corn rent. The Vicar was entitled to a third of the tithes; in lieu of which, he received an allotment of land. Of four Friendly Societies in this parish, one has been established many years; and consists of 200 members: the others have been instituted very lately, and, as yet, contain but few members.

There are two charities in this parish for poor widows, who are provided with an apartment, and from £4. to £5. a year, each. There is a free-school for 28 poor boys; the master of which receives a salary of 20 guineas a year. £39. a year, the amount of various donations, are annually distributed amongst such of the Poor as do not receive parochial assistance.

Last winter, the principal inhabitants supplied the necessitous with coals, and subscribed £160. which which were expended in meal and other necessaries.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of ECCLESFIELD.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. | Expences for the Poor. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|------------------------|----|------------------|
| 1774 | 148 | 109 | 32 | | | |
| 1775 | 120 | 80 | 31 | £. | s. | d. |
| 1776 | 145 | 88 | 38 | 521 | 5 | 7 |
| 1777 | 151 | 89 | 52 | 623 | 2 | 3 |
| 1778 | 149 | 158 | 28 | 572 | 15 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1779 | 167 | 94 | 41 | 657 | 14 | 2 |
| 1780 | 170 | 90 | 50 | 647 | 8 | 11 |
| 1781 | 162 | 107 | 50 | 715 | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1782 | 152 | 96 | 38 | No accounts. | | |

These are the expences for the Poor in the year ending in April 1776; and so on, in the following years.

Years.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. | Expences for the Poor. | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|------------------------|----|-----------------|---|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1783 | 139 | 85 | 44 | 792 | 1 | 0 | From the two last years expenditure £150. were paid to commissioners for making a new rate. |
| 1784 | 166 | 125 | 63 | 640 | 1 | 6 | |
| 1785 | 147 | 82 | 52 | 704 | 14 | 11 | |
| 1786 | 172 | 122 | 53 | 797 | 19 | 7 | |
| 1787 | 151 | 117 | 51 | 818 | 7 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| 1788 | 177 | 102 | 39 | 767 | 7 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 1789 | 156 | 127 | 38 | 877 | 13 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 1790 | 172 | 99 | 43 | 1013 | 19 | 6 | |
| 1791 | 161 | 99 | 33 | 825 | 8 | 0 | |
| 1792 | 160 | 120 | 52 | 872 | 19 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| 1793 | 182 | 107 | 61 | 1036 | 1 | 9 | |
| 1794 | 173 | — | 41 | 945 | 8 | 2 | |

£945. 8s. 2d. are collected at about 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental.

April, 1795.

G R E A T D R I F F I E L D .

THE lordship of Driffield extends 3 miles from north to south, and 2 miles from east to west; and contains, by admeasurement, 4977 acres 3 roods and 39 perches; two thirds of which are usually kept in tillage, and the remainder in grass.

The population has increased much, of late years; and, at present, amounts to rather more than 1600 inhabitants: Sectarians are not very numerous; there are, here, one Anabaptist, and 1 Methodist congregation: the latter is the most numerous.

The inhabitants were chiefly agriculturists, till within the last 4 years; since which time, a few persons have obtained employment from Wansford cotton manufactory, which is situated about 4 miles from Driffield. There is no manufacture within this parish; but one was erected close upon the borders, about 3 years ago, for spinning worsted, which is likely to prove of very great utility to the industrious poor.

160 houses pay the window-tax ; there are about 50 small cottages, which have never been assessed.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 6d. the lb. ; mutton, 6d. ditto ; pork, 8d. ditto ; veal, 7d. ditto ; lamb, 8d. ditto ; vegetables are very plentiful and cheap : wheat, £ 3. 10s. the quarter ; barley, £ 1. 8s. ditto ; oats, from 16s. to 17s. the quarter : these three last articles have lately all been used for bread.

The price of labour is very fluctuating : last year, a good labourer earned upwards of £ 18. ; and in the present year, wages have much advanced with the very high price of provisions : the usual diet of labourers consists of barley bread, potatoes, milk, and, perhaps, 2 lbs. of butcher's meat, once a week, when they can afford it.

There are 12 inns or ale-houses, and one Friendly Society, consisting of 110 members : their funds are in a flourishing state : they had their rules confirmed by the magistrates in 1795.

The rent of land varies much ; but from the best information that could be obtained, the average price may be stated to be from 10s. to 12s. an acre.

Here are 14 large farms ; the remainder of the land is divided into small parcels, to suit the convenience of tradesmen and mechanics. The customary mode of cultivation observed here is, two crops and a fallow : immediately after the fallow, and sometimes after a crop of grass-seeds, they sow wheat ; after which, are sown, sometimes barley, and sometimes oats, or turnips. Several experiments have been tried, by planting potatoes, and then sowing a crop of wheat immediately after ; but this has not answered the expectation of the farmers.

When the commons and open fields were enclosed, in 1742, the commissioners appointed a fixed money payment for the great tithes ; but the small tithes are still taken in kind.

There are only 3 Paupers at present in the Poor-house : many receive relief at their own houses, which appears to be more convenient and desirable to them ; and, at the same time, to be not disadvantageous to the parish.

A Table

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

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marr. | Poor's Rates. | Net sum expended on the Poor. | | | Rate in the pound upon the assessed rental. | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|----|-----------------|---|------------------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | | | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1720 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 31 | — | | | | | | |
| 1740 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 5 | | | | | | |
| 1760 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | | 21 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1775 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | 91 | 6 | 8 | | |
| 1776 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 13 | | 96 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| 1777 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 6 | | } Defaced. | | | { A work-house erected this year, the expence of which was paid by instalments. | |
| 1778 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | | | | | | |
| 1779 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 9 | | 114 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1780 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 10 | | 94 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 1781 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 5 | | 92 | 7 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 1782 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 4 | | 164 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| 1783 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 4 | | 104 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| 1784 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 8 | | 95 | 19 | 0 | | |
| 1785 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 | | 87 | 18 | 7 | | |
| 1786 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 6 | | 101 | 6 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 5 |
| 1787 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | | 83 | 12 | 5 | | |
| 1788 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 5 | | 88 | 4 | 11 | | |
| 1789 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | | 94 | 9 | 5 | | |
| 1790 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 8 | | 67 | 10 | 0 | | |
| 1791 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 9 | | 74 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 1792 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 8 | | 95 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1793 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 11 | 23 | 34 | 11 | | 115 | 7 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | |
| 1794 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 16 | | 117 | 17 | 6 | | |
| 1795 | 29 | 26 | 56 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 9 | | 99 | 19 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

The Rates in each year, here mentioned, only differ a few shillings from the sums placed opposite their respective years in the next column.

All accounts of the Poor's Rates in this parish, previous to the year 1760, are lost.

The above account of the baptisms, burials, and marriages, is taken from the 1st of January to the last of December, both days inclusive. The Poor's-rate-year, 1720 for instance, begins at Easter 1720, and ends at Easter 1721; and so on.

July, 1796.

H A L I F A X.

THE township of Halifax is situated in the parish of the same name¹: it contains about 1120 acres. About 3 years ago, the population was estimated at 1800 families; but the parish officers think, that, in consequence of the stagnation of trade, and the great drain of men, occasioned by the war, the present number of families does not exceed 1700². 550 houses pay the window-tax. There are 76 ale-houses in the township.

The prices of provisions are:

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|------------------|---------------------|
| Oatmeal from | 0 | 0 | to | 2 | 8 | the stone of 16 lb. |
| Flour ——— | 3 | 0 | — | 3 | 6 | the stone. |
| Potatoes ——— | 0 | 8 | — | 0 | 9 | the stone. |
| Butter ——— | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 oz. |
| Beef ——— | 0 | 4 | — | 0 | 8 | 16 oz. |
| Mutton ——— | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |
| Veal ——— | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 5 | ditto. |
| Bacon ——— | 0 | 7 | — | 0 | 8 | ditto. |
| Pork ——— | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 6 | ditto. |

Butcher's meat is very generally used by labourers: their wives and children drink tea twice a day.

¹ The parish of Halifax consists of 26 townships, or hamlets; and is supposed to be equal in size to the whole county of Rutland. It is about 17 miles in length, and 11 in breadth.

² It was impossible, either at Bradford, or at Halifax, to form any conclusions respecting the population, from the number of births or burials in the parish registers. The Dissenters at Halifax, of various denominations, are extremely numerous, and probably out-number those who are of the Established Church: most of their chapels have burying grounds, but some of them bury and christen at the church; and as baptisms and burials, from the various chapels in the parish, are promiscuously inserted in the registers, it would have been a work of infinite trouble to have selected the names of those who were christened or buried from the township of Halifax; and, after all, the information would have been very inconclusive, as it is impossible to determine what proportion of Dissenters bury and christen at their own chapels.

The woollen manufacture has flourished here for three centuries: the principal fabrics are tammies, callimancoes, rufflets, broad and narrow cloths. They are generally woven by poor manufacturers, and sold in an unfinished state to the merchants, who dye and prepare them for foreign and home consumption. The cloth-hall at Halifax, in which the rough cloths are exposed to sale, is 300 feet in length by 240 in breadth: the cost of the building was £12,000.: the value of the goods exhibited there often amounts to £50,000. The hall contains 35 different rooms, in which the manufactures of the town and neighbourhood are exposed to sale. It is open each Saturday at 10 o'clock, and is shut two hours after. Those who purchase before, or after the market, are liable to a penalty.

Agricultural labourers receive from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day, and two pints of beer, but no victuals. It is a very general practice in this part of the country, to allow drink, both in the forenoon and afternoon, to labourers of every description; and the custom has taken root so deeply, that it would be difficult to eradicate it. Weavers are paid from 7s. to 11s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. a week; masons, joiners, and carpenters, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day; tailors are paid from 10d. to 1s. 1d. a day, with victuals; ploughmen, by the year, receive £12., together with diet, lodging, and washing.

The present war has affected the manufactures of this place, and reduced the price of labour; especially of weaving and spinning: many poor women, who earned a bare subsistence by spinning, are now in a very wretched condition.

The rent of land, in this township, is from £3. to £5. an acre. Farms are mostly small, and occupied by manufacturers, who usually keep a cow or two, for the use of their families. The land is chiefly in grass: meadows are watered at proper seasons: oats, barley, clover, wheat, and turnips, are cultivated. The land-tax produces £311. 16s. 11d. A modus of £3. a year is paid by the inhabitants of the township, in lieu of all tithes.

89 Paupers of this township are, at present, in the work-house, an old, small, and inconvenient building: of these, 42 are under 12, and 20 under 6 years of age: one-third of the whole number are lunatic. The women and children spin worsted: some of the men are employed in various work, in different parts of the town. The whole earnings amount to about £1. 15s. or £2. a week.

Those who are able to work out of doors, in the kitchen, or in other house business, are allowed butcher's meat, for dinner, every day in the week. Others have meat dinners on Sundays and Thursdays; except children, who receive pudding instead of boiled meat. The dinners, on the other 5 days of the week, are, potatoes, butter, and milk, or beer, with a slice of bread; or, broth and cold meat, with bread and beer. The usual breakfasts are hasty-pudding; or boiled milk and bread; or broth and bread. Working people receive a pint of beer, each, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the same quantity at 4 in the afternoon. Those who have been used to tobacco, are allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. a month; snuff-takers receive $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. of snuff every month: women are often permitted to spin, in order to enable themselves to purchase tea. The Poor, in the house, breakfast at 7, dine at 12, and sup at 6 o'clock.

260 out-poor, (of whom, 180 have families,) receive weekly pensions. Of the above number, 50 are bastards, for whose maintenance the township is generally indemnified by the putative fathers. Some idea of the usual description of persons, who receive relief in this township, may be formed from the subjoined list, which was transcribed from an account published by the overseers in 1787. It's form, I think, might be adopted with great advantage, in every populous parish in the kingdom.

| OCTOBER 24, 1787. | Ages. | Infirmities. | No. of Children, and their ages. | Place of Abode. | At per week. |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | s. d. |
| Atkinson Tempe. child - - | — | — | — | Baildon - - | 1 3 |
| Akroyd Thomas - - | 71 | a palsy fit | — | Syddall-hall Southowram | 1 0 |
| Brooksbank John - - | 74 | almost blind | — | Salter Hebble - - | 1 0 |
| Boyce Betty - - | 77 | blind | — | North alm-house - - | 1 6 |
| Beverly Edward - - | 52 | bad sight | 9 7 5 3 2 | Weathercock-fold - - | 5 0 |
| Brooksbank John, jun. - - | 45 | — | 9 9 6 4 1 | Skircoat Green - - | 1 0 |
| Brear John - - | 36 | — | 11 9 5 2 | Cinderhills, Southowram | 1 0 |
| Brooke Simons's widow - - | 81 | — | — | Horsforth - - | 1 6 |
| Brearly Edward's widow - - | 46 | — | 8 7 2 | Rastrick - - | 1 9 |
| Butterfield Obadiah - - | 65 | asthma | — | Chapel Town - - | 0 6 |
| Brooke William's widow - - | 44 | — | 10 3 | Bottom of church-yard - - | 1 6 |
| Broadley Samuel's widow - - | 81 | deaf | — | Honley - - | 1 0 |
| Brear Milley's daughter - - | 17 | troubled with fits | — | Haley-hill, Northowram | 1 0 |
| Binns Betty's child - - | 22 | — | a bastard, 4 | Quaker's Fold - - | 1 0 |
| Brooke Benjamin - - | 24 | lame | not married | Kighley Newbridge - - | 1 0 |
| Barran Mary - - | 50 | nearly blind | not married | Shaw-syke - - | 0 9 |
| Brier Joseph - - | 90 | old age | — | King-crofs-lane bottom - - | 2 0 |
| Brook Betty - - | 61 | infirm | — | Little Green - - | 1 0 |
| Beverley Sarah - - | 27 | — | a bastard, 3 | Elkanah Wild's yard - - | 1 0 |
| Brear Thomas's widow - - | 48 | — | — | Berry-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Bairflow Michael - - | 66 | — | — | Smith-stake - - | 1 0 |
| Barran Benjamin's widow - - | 24 | — | 2 | Rochdale - - | 1 0 |

Crosley

| OCTOBER 24, 1787. | Ages. | Infirmities. | No. of Children, and their ages. | Place of Abode. | At per week. s. d. |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Crosley Samuel | 56 | blind | | Bottom of Petticoat-lane | 2 6 |
| Crapper Eli | 43 | | 9 8 6 5 4 1 | Berry-lane | 2 0 |
| Cowpan Mary | | | a bastard | Sowerby-bridge | 1 0 |
| Crosley John's widow | 40 | | a bastard, 4 | Top of Silver-street | 1 0 |
| Crowther John's children | | | 7 4 | Old Bank, Wakefield | 1 6 |
| Crapper John | 37 | | 10 6 4 2 | King-crofs | 0 6 |
| Collingwood John | 74 | bad fight | | Southowran Town | 1 0 |
| Collingwood Samuel's boy | 13 | evil | | Little Green | 0 6 |
| Chew William's widow | 39 | | 8 7 | Pinfold | 1 0 |
| Carleton Susan | | | a bastard, 4 | Mr. Hodgson's yard | 1 0 |
| Crabtree Mary | | | a bastard, 3 | Ovenden | 1 0 |
| Chadwick William's widow | 44 | | 9 | Hunflet | 1 0 |
| Cockcroft Mary | 31 | | a bastard, 3. | Church-lane | 1 3 |
| Crosley Betty | 23 | | a bastard, 1 | Bottom of Pettycoat-lane | 1 0 |
| Crapper Henry | 53 | wife paralytic fit | 13 10 | Southowram-bank | 2 0 |
| Chapman Dolly | | | a bastard, 5 | Illingworth | 1 0 |
| Dodgson John | 75 | blind | | Dunkirk | 1 0 |
| Dinnis Lea | 71 | | | Quaker's-fold | 0 6 |
| Douglas John | 48 | bad eyes | 11 5 5 4 2 1 | Smithy-flake | 1 3 |
| Dean Sarah, now married | 29 | | 2 bastards, 8 5 | Upper end of Silver-street | 1 0 |
| Dean Mary | | | a bastard, 3 | Cow Green | 1 0 |
| Dinnis Richard | 72 | | | Weathercock-fold | 1 3 |
| Dean John | | | | | |
| Farrar Samuel | 49 | a bad leg | 11 7 5 1 | Deanclough | 1 6 |
| Fliccroft John's widow | 34 | | 7 5 | Wardend | 1 0 |
| Farrar Grace | 49 | decline | | Bottom Chapel Town | 2 0 |
| Fryer Catherine | 64 | | | Snawden Wells | 0 6 |
| Garnet Caleb's widow | 48 | | 13, nearly innocent | Church-lane, low fold | 0 9 |
| Grimshaw John | 41 | | 11 9 7 4 | Jumples Mill | 0 6 |
| Garforth Phillip's widow | 37 | | 9 7 5 | Bull Green | 1 6 |
| Gledhill Jonathan | 47 | bad fight | 10 7 4 | King-crofs-lane | 1 0 |
| Green Mary | 47 | one leg | | Berry-lane | 1 6 |
| Gawkroger with mother | | | a bastard, 7 | Scout-hall, Northowram | 0 6 |
| Holden Grace | 33 | | 2 bastards, 6 3 | Bottom of Town | 1 9 |
| Hodgson John's wife | | | a bastard, 2 | King-crofs-lane | 0 6 |
| Hemingway Reuben's widow | 77 | soldier | | Hatter's-fold | 1 6 |
| Holmes Betty and Mary | 74 | old age | | Rat-row | 2 0 |
| Holbrook Ann | 28 | ulcer in her face | | Isle of Man | 0 9 |
| Halfstead Henry | 43 | | 11 9 8 7 7 4 1 | Glazing-mill | 1 6 |
| Haper Jeremiah's child | | | 8 | George Green's-fold | 0 6 |
| Hirst William's widow | 49 | | 8 5 3 | Deanclough | 2 0 |
| Harger Thomas's widow | 32 | scorbutic | 7 5 2 | Hungerhill | 3 0 |
| Holden William | 39 | | 7 5 3 2 | Bottom of Town | 0 6 |
| Hollas Mary | 24 | | a bastard, 2 | King-crofs-lane | 1 0 |
| Hanson Mary | 32 | troubled with fits | not married | North-gate | 0 9 |
| Holt Martha's child | | | a bastard, 4 | Thief-lane | 1 0 |
| Higham Robert's widow. | 42 | blind | | Church-yard bottom | 1 0 |
| Holmes Benjamin's widow | 36 | | 9 7 | Leeds | 1 0 |
| Hargreave's child | | | a bastard | Rafrick | 1 0 |
| Holbrook Thomas | 63 | | | Berry-lane | 2 0 |
| Heliwell's child | | | | Warley | 0 6 |
| Kendal James | 64 | | 2 innocents, 42 43 | Upper Scarr-hill | 2 0 |
| Kenion Thomas | 19 | evil | | Savil Green | 0 6 |
| Lumley Samuel | 39 | | 9 2 1 | Senior Fold | 2 0 |
| Locklin John's child | | | 5 | Chapel Town | 0 6 |
| Lord Betty | 35 | | a bastard, 6 | Elland | 0 6 |

| OCTOBER 24, 1787. | Ages. | Infirmities. | No. of Children, and their ages. | Place of Abode. | At per week. s. d. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Loggin James's widow - | 43 | infirm | 1 1 | Windhill-lane - - | 0 9 |
| Longbottom John's widow - | 31 | | 8 6 | Haley-hill, Northowram - | 0 6 |
| Lord James - | - | one arm | - | Huddersfield - - | 1 6 |
| Longbottom William - | 69 | | - | Windhill-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Litter Thomas - | 29 | foldier | 2 1 | Church-lane - - | 2 0 |
| Milner John's widow - | 75 | bad in the hip | - | Wardend - - | 0 9 |
| Mackerhill John's wife - | 30 | | a bastard, 6 | Over-Clark Bridge - - | 0 8 |
| Marth William's widow - | 70 | | - | Weathercock-fold - - | 1 0 |
| Medley Mary's child - | - | | a bastard, 3 | King cross-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Maisden Fanny - | 26 | | a bastard, 1 | George Green's Fold - - | 0 6 |
| Morton Mary, now married - | - | | 2 bastards, 9 6 | Heckmondwike - - | 1 0 |
| Moss William's widow - | 81 | | - | Hunfle - - | 1 0 |
| Noble George's widow - | 66 | | - | Swil-green - - | 0 6 |
| Normington John's widow - | 26 | | 5 3 1 | Kighley - - | 2 6 |
| Noble Jenny - | - | | a bastard, 5 | She belongs to Southowram - | 0 6 |
| Newton Ann - | 72 | | - | Mr. James Emmet's fold - | 1 6 |
| Newton James - | - | | - | - | 0 6 |
| Patchet John's widow - | 77 | bad sight | - | Luddenden - - | 1 6 |
| Pickles Ely - | 35 | | 10 8 6 3 1 | In Coulson's yard - - | 1 6 |
| Poor Samuel - | 49 | | 13 7 | Pellan-lane - - | 0 9 |
| Radcliffe James's widow - | 44 | | 13 9 9 6 | Pillars, Southowram - - | 2 6 |
| Richardson John's widow - | 69 | | - | Opposite Old Cow and Calf - | 0 9 |
| Riley's child - | - | | 13, infirm | North-bridge - - | 0 6 |
| Richardson James's widow - | 71 | | - | Stone-Trough - - | 1 0 |
| Rothera Crispin - | 80 | | - | Petticoat-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Robertshaw Jonathan - | 61 | lame | - | Isle of Man - - | 1 0 |
| Rawson Stephen - | 37 | rheumatism | 11 9 6 4 2 | Chapel-town - - | 1 6 |
| Rufsworth Luke's widow - | 26 | | 7 4 1 | Sowerby - - | 1 6 |
| Smith William - | 40 | | 5 4 4 2 | Isle of Man - - | 2 6 |
| Smith Mary - | 30 | | a bastard, 5 | Bottom of Town - - | 1 0 |
| Smith Ann - | 33 | | a bastard, 2 | Chapel-town - - | 1 0 |
| Shepherd Joseph - | 31 | | 9 4 1 | Pitch-fold, Southowram - | 1 3 |
| Shepherd William's widow - | 80 | | - | Cripple-gate - - | 1 0 |
| Sunderland Mary - | 35 | | a bastard, 6 | Back of Houses - - | 1 0 |
| Scotfield Abraham's widow - | 73 | | - | Hunsworth - - | 0 9 |
| Stancliff Joshua's widow - | 23 | | 5 3 | Warley - - | 1 6 |
| Swifts John's widow - | 40 | | 8 6 4 | Berry-lane - - | 2 0 |
| Smith Sarah - | 26 | | a bastard, 1 | Howe late James Newton's - | 1 0 |
| Simpson Christopher's widow - | 42 | | 8 6 4 1 | Church-yard - - | 3 0 |
| Smith John - | 71 | rupture | - | Samuel Hodgson's yard - | 1 6 |
| Sutcliff Sarah - | 22 | | a bastard, 1 | Berry-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Sunderland John - | 33 | | 10 8 6 4 1 | Chapel-town - - | 0 9 |
| Scotfield Martha - | 31 | lame | unmarried | North-bridge - - | 0 6 |
| Smith Susannah - | 25 | | a bastard, 5 | Green-lane, Northowram - | 1 0 |
| Syddal Mary - | - | | a bastard, 1 | St. John's-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Sunderland Thomas - | 32 | | 9 6 2 | Deanclough - - | 1 0 |
| Sunderland John - | 48 | wife in a decline | - | Hatter's Fold - - | 1 6 |
| Scott Jenny - | 31 | asthma | - | Primrose Alley - - | 1 6 |
| Snawden Thomas - | 79 | | - | With Nanny Aked - - | 1 6 |
| Sutcliffe Mathew's child - | - | | - | Southowram-bank - - | 0 9 |
| Sarah Vaufe - | 20 | | a bastard | King-cross-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Turner John - | 63 | bad eyes | 14 12 | Harwood-well - - | 0 9 |
| Thorp James's widow - | 41 | | 2 | Back-lane - - | 0 9 |
| Tristram John - | 60 | | - | Deanclough - - | 0 6 |
| Turner John, jun. - | 32 | | 5 5 3 1 | Harwood-well - - | 3 0 |

| OCTOBER 24, 1787. | Ages. | Infirmities. | No. of Children, and their ages. | Place of Abode. | At per week. s. d. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Thorp Abraham - - | 35 | wife evil | 10 8 4 | Chapel-town - - | 1 6 |
| Turner Honor - - | 38 | ----- | 8 | Mr. Hodgson's fold - | 1 3 |
| Walsh Joseph - - | 40 | bad fight | 13 9 | Birk's-lane - - | 1 0 |
| Wriglesworth Sarah - | 41 | troubled with fits | unmarried | Birk's near Savil-green | 0 6 |
| Walsh Sarah - - | ----- | ----- | a bastard, 6 | Church-gates - - | 1 0 |
| Walker James - - | 68 | bad fight | ----- | Lower George-fold - | 1 0 |
| Worsnip John's Widow | 75 | ----- | ----- | By J. Paul's, North-gate | 1 0 |
| Watson William - - | 45 | ----- | 5 1 | Southowram-bank - | 1 0 |
| Walsh Moses - - | 36 | ----- | 9 7 5 | Deanclough - - | 1 0 |
| Wriglesworth James - | ----- | ----- | 6 2 1 | Rat-row - - | 1 6 |
| Walsh James - - | 75 | wife infirm | ----- | Church-gates - - | 1 0 |
| Walker John's widow - | 49 | infirm | ----- | Lower fold - - | 0 9 |
| Whipp Betty - - | 61 | palsy fit | ----- | Crofs-yard - - | 2 6 |
| Walsh Timothy - - | 64 | wife paralytic | ----- | Isle of Man - - | 0 9 |
| Wilson Isaac's widow .. | 76 | bad leg | ----- | Savil-green - - | 0 6 |
| Watson John - - | 74 | ----- | ----- | Southowram-bank - | 1 6 |
| Whitaker Sarah - - | 75 | ----- | ----- | B. Chapel-town - | 1 0 |
| Woodhead Jonas's widow | 79 | ----- | ----- | Clayton - - | 1 0 |
| Walker Thomas's wife | ----- | foldier | ----- | Huddersfield - - | 1 0 |
| Wood John - - | 43 | asthma | 5 3 | Lower-fold - - | 1 0 |
| Wood Abraham's widow | 24 | ----- | 5 1 | North-gate - - | 1 6 |
| Wilson James's wife - | ----- | ----- | 6 3 1 wk. | George Green's fold - | 2 0 |
| Young Betty - - | 32 | ----- | a bastard, 3 | Berry-lane - - | 0 9 |

Certificates are not granted, at present: only 3 have occurred during the last 18 years. Removals are very rare, and the expence arising from this branch of parochial administration very trifling. This is probably owing to the caution and judgment of the present overseer, who has been in office above 18 years: he formed a society of the officers of all the adjoining parishes and townships, who agreed, that all cases of dispute, relative to the settlement of their Paupers, should be referred to them collectively; and that their respective parishes and townships should acquiesce in the determination of the majority.

Table of Assessments and Disbursements in the Township of HALIFAX.

| Years. | Assessments. | | | Disbursements. | | | Rate in the Pound on the rack or net rental. | |
|----------------|--------------|----|-----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Ending in 1759 | 433 | 3 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1775 | 1205 | 4 | 0 | 1175 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1776 | 954 | 9 | 0 | 982 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1777 | 965 | 2 | 9 | 907 | 14 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 3 |
| 1778 | 1185 | 13 | 3 | 1036 | 11 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 9 |
| 1779 | 894 | 4 | 0 | 841 | 13 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 0 |
| 1780 | 804 | 8 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 986 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 9 |

| Years. | Assessments. | | | Disbursements. | | | Rate in the Pound on the rack or net rental. | |
|--------|--------------|----|-----------------|----------------|----|------------------|--|-----------------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1781 | 927 | 2 | 0 | 984 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1782 | 1057 | 7 | 9 | 980 | 18 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| 1783 | 1067 | 3 | 6 | 1047 | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| 1784 | 1018 | 16 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1083 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1785 | 1043 | 3 | 3 | 1003 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1786 | 870 | 19 | 6 | 1080 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1787 | 1252 | 2 | 6 | 1213 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| 1788 | 1138 | 15 | 6 | 1231 | 17 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| 1789 | 1257 | 7 | 6 | 1174 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 1790 | 1267 | 11 | 8 | 1456 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 1791 | 1281 | 5 | 0 | 1447 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| 1792 | 1190 | 11 | 9 | 1170 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| 1793 | 1090 | 2 | 0 | 1180 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 1794 | 1658 | 8 | 0 | 1586 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

A donation of £19. a year is added to the above assessments: during the last 19 years, the Poor have also received the benefit of another bequest of £48. 6s. a year: a small piece of land, made use of by the work-house, belongs to the township, and is worth £14. a year. 5 poor children, belonging to Halifax, are maintained by a charity, till 14 years of age.

The master of the work-house, who is also clerk of the town, and standing overseer, receives a salary of £65 15s. a year. During the last 8 years, about £95. a year have been paid out of the Rates for constable's cess, or, what is called, estreat money.

10 Friendly Societies meet here: they contain about 1000 members, half of which reside in the neighbouring townships. Four are male clubs, and only admit members from their own line of employment. The following are the principal rules in the Master-workmen's Society: They meet once a month; spend 2d.; put 1s. into the box; pay 7s. 8d. admission-money, of which 2d. are spent in liquor; allow sick members, (of 18 months standing,) 8s. a week, for one year; and 4s. a week, afterwards; £5. are paid on the death of a free member: persons above 30 years of age, pay 8s. for every year above that age, in addition to the usual fine for admission: if the stock amounts to more than £100. the overplus is equally divided among the free members, at the anniversary feast.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

THE town of Kingston-upon-Hull is bounded, on the east, by the river Hull, on which it stands; on the south, by the river Humber; on the west, by the lordship of Myton; and on the north, by the lordship of Sculcoats. It is divided into two parishes, viz. the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary; was formerly enclosed by walls, a ditch or fosse, and other military works, and contained within the walls, (which were lately taken down,) an area of about 73 acres. The county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, lies westward of the town of Hull: it is supposed to contain about 12,000 acres, and comprises the lordship of Myton, and the several townships of Heisle, Auldby, Tranby, Ferriby, Swanland, West-Ella, Kirk-Ella, and part of Willerby. This district was formerly a part of the county of York, but was separated from it, and, with the town of Hull, formed into a county, by charter of the 25 Hen. VI.

The conjectures of the public respecting the population of Hull having been extremely various, the "Society for Literary Information" in Hull, towards the latter end of the year 1792, (in order to ascertain it beyond a doubt,) took an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, including those of the parish of Sculcoats, which, from its contiguity to Hull, may be considered as a part of the town.

The following is an Abstract of the enumeration:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Families | - | - | - | - | 5256 |
| Males | - | - | - | - | 10573 |
| Females | - | - | - | - | 11713 |
| Total number of inhabitants | - | - | - | - | 22286 |

Average of Births for the years 1789, 90, 91, and 92.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Trinity Church | - | - | - | - | 384 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| St. Mary's ditto | - | - | - | - | 133 |
| Sculcoats ditto | - | - | - | - | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mr. Lambert's chapel | - | - | - | - | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Beverley's ditto | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| Mr. Green's ditto | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| Mr. Beatson's ditto | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| Quakers | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Jews | - | - | - | - | 2 |

Total - 752

5 N 2

Average

Average of Burials for the same periods.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Trinity Church | - | - | - | - | 400 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| St. Mary's ditto | - | - | - | - | 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Sculcoats. | - | - | - | - | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quakers | - | - | - | - | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Jews | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 662 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Average of Inhabitants.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------|-------------------|
| To a family | - | - | - | - | 41 $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| Births | - | - | - | 1 in | 29 $\frac{6}{10}$ |
| Burials | - | - | - | 1 in | 33 $\frac{6}{10}$ |
| Number of females more than males | - | - | - | - | 1140 |
| Number of houses in Hull, exclusive of Sculcoats, that pay the house or window-tax, viz. | | | | | |
| Single tenements | - | - | - | - | 1607 |
| Double ditto | - | - | - | - | 109 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 1716 ¹ |

¹ Some idea of the great increase of Hull, since the year 1781, and of its comparative opulence at that period, may be formed from the following list of our provincial towns, containing 400 houses, and upwards, chargeable to the duties on houses and windows. It is taken from an account presented to the House of Commons in 1781.

| | No. of houses chargeable to the duties on houses and windows. | | No. of houses chargeable to the duties on houses and windows. |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Liverpool | - 3974 | Wolverhampton | - 683 |
| Bristol | - 3947 | Yarmouth | - 682 |
| Manchester | - 2519 | Lancaster | - 604 |
| Norwich | - 2302 | Shields | - 578 |
| Birmingham | - 2291 | Wakefield | - 544 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | - 2219 | Newark | - 538 |
| Sheffield | - 2092 | Southampton | - 535 |
| Leicester | - 1561 | Mansfield | - 510 |
| Leeds | - 1529 | Warrington | - 479 |
| Hull and county | - 1370 | Halifax | - 440 |
| Shrewsbury | - 904 | Tiverton | - 435 |
| Coventry | - 890 | Carlisle | - 430 |
| Colchester | - 828 | Windfor | - 428 |
| Hereford | - 810 | Lichfield | - 407 |
| Sunderland | - 792 | Bradford (Yorkshire) | - 403 |
| Northampton | - 706 | Preston | - 402 |

See Parliamentary Register, i. 308.

It is not known, with certainty, what number of houses in Hull are exempted from the house or window-tax.

By the Act of Parliament for laying a duty on inhabited houses, houses of less value than £ 5. per ann. are not rateable to that tax¹; but to the window-tax they are rateable, let their value be ever so small.²

It has been the custom in Hull, not to rate any person to the Poor's Rate, unless they were legally settled in Hull, or rented £ 10. a year, or were not likely, (when the rental was less than £ 10. per ann.) to become chargeable; but as no settlement is gained by being assessed, and paying the house and window-duty, it is imagined that fewer, on that account, are exempted from those taxes, than from the Poor's Rate.

As Hull is a large sea-port, the inhabitants in the town are principally engaged in commercial pursuits; and those in the neighbourhood, in agriculture. The principal importations into Hull are, iron from Sweden; iron, timber, hemp, and flax, from Russia; and wine, from Spain and Portugal.

There are no woollen nor cotton manufactories in or near Hull; sail-cloth and sacking are manufactured, but the quantity is not very considerable. There are also rope-makers, mast-makers, block-makers; six or seven yards for building, and as many dry docks for repairing, ships; two sugar-houses, a soap-house, a paper-mill, several mills for bruising rape-seed, and lint-seed, grinding flour, &c., some of which are worked by steam-engines, and the rest by wind.

Both corn and butcher's meat are at this time much higher than at the same season of the year, on an average, for the last 20 years. Middling wheat is from 75s. to 81s. the quarter; beef, from 4d. to about 7d. the pound; and mutton, from 5d. to 6d. the pound.

The wages of labourers in the town of Hull are so various, that it is difficult to estimate them, with any accuracy. In the neighbourhood of Hull, the wages of a common agricultural labourer, at this time, are from 1s. 9d. to 2s. the day, but oftener at the latter price than the former. Immediately preceding 1795, they might be estimated from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. the day. At task-work, a man will earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. the day. The wages of women are from 6d. to 8d. the day. Wages in harvest are higher.

¹ See 19. Geo. 3. c. 59; § 11.

² See 6 Geo. 3. c. 38. 24 Geo. 3. St. 2. c. 38.

The rental of the town of Hull may be estimated from £ 35,000. to £ 40,000. per ann. The rental of the county has not been communicated to me; but, estimating the average rent of land at near £ 3. an acre, I think it will be nearly equal to the rental of the town.

| | £. | s. | d. | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----|----|------------|
| The land-tax for the town of Hull is | 1541 | 16 | 8 | per annum. |
| For the county - - - | 511 | 5 | 8 | per annum. |
| Making together - | £ 2053 | 2 | 4 | |

The different towns in the county are assessed in the following proportions:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------|-------|----|----|
| Anlaby — — — | 106 | 14 | 0 |
| Hefle — — — | 148 | 12 | 8 |
| Ferriby — — — | 46 | 13 | 4 |
| Swanland — — — | 110 | 8 | 8 |
| West-Ella — — — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Kirk-Ella — — — | 34 | 19 | 0 |
| Willerby — — — | 38 | 18 | 0 |
| | £ 511 | 5 | 8 |

The land, for two or three miles round Hull, is in grass, for the convenience of the inhabitants. The rent of that which is contiguous to the town, is from £ 4. to £ 5. an acre. The rent decreases in proportion to the distance of the land from the town. At 4 or 5 miles from Hull, it is about 30s. an acre.

The following is the state of Dissenters in Hull:

Three Independent meeting-houses; attended by very numerous congregations; these are principally of the Calvinistic persuasion; one Presbyterian meeting, said to be of the Socinian cast; one Particular Baptist meeting; one General ditto; one Sandimanian ditto; one Roman Catholic chapel; one Methodist meeting; one ditto, Lady Huntingdon's; one Quakers' meeting.

In

In the year 1769, there were not more than 5 meeting-houses in the town; their increase is generally imputed to the want of room in the two churches: a third was built in 1791.

In such townships, in the neighbourhood of Hull, as have been enclosed of late years, a compensation has been given for the tithes, either by allotments in land, or money payments; or part in land, and the rest in money. In the open townships, which are still subject to tithes, they are chiefly commuted for. In some few places, the tithes are taken in kind.

| | |
|---|-------|
| The number of licensed ale-houses in Hull, this year, (1796,) are | 178 |
| In the county | 9 |
| | <hr/> |
| Making together | 187 |

There are but few large farms in the neighbourhood of Hull. The rentals vary much: they are, in general, from £ 50. to about £ 200. a year. The tenure, in the neighbourhood of Hull, is, principally, freehold. In Holdernefs, which lies east of Hull, the tenure, in several townships, is copyhold. The principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. There are but few commons, and little or no waste lands in the neighbourhood of Hull.

The lordship of Sculcoats, which lies to the north, contiguous to the town of Hull, was enclosed above a century ago.

The township of Sutton and Stone Ferry, parts of which extend nearly to the town of Hull, contain about 4180 acres; and were enclosed by Act of Parliament, in 1764.

Myton Carr, which lies to the west, is also contiguous to the town of Hull; contains about 170 acres, and was enclosed by Act of Parliament, about the year 1771. The open fields of Hefsle, Anlaby, and Tranby, which lie still further west of Hull, contain about 3640 acres: they were enclosed by Act of Parliament, in 1792. The open fields of West-Ella, Kirk-Ella, and Willerby, lie still further west of Hull, and contain about 1700 acres. An Act has been obtained this year, (1796,) for enclosing them. The fields of Ferriby and Swanland, contain about 4900 acres, and are still open.

In the year 1698, an Act¹ passed for erecting work-houses, and houses

¹ 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 47.

of correction, in the town of Hull, for the better employment and maintenance of the Poor ; for which purpose, several persons therein named, were incorporated by the name of " The Governor, Deputy Governor, Assistants, and Guardians of the Poor, to have the care of, and provide for, the maintenance of all the Poor within the town of Hull, of what age or kind soever, except such as should be sufficiently provided for by the charitable gifts of other persons, or in hospitals, or alms-houses."

In the same year, the corporation built a house, called the Charity-Hall, in which the Poor have since been, and continue to be maintained.

As their number increased, several other Acts of Parliament were obtained¹, to empower the corporation to borrow further sums of money beyond what they were authorized to raise by the Act of the 9th and 10th of William the Third.

In " An account² of several work-houses," published in 1732, we have the following interesting detail of the management of the Charity-Hall, during the three first years of the institution :

*" Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire,
April 17, 1731.*

" IN the ninth and tenth year of King William the Third, anno 1698, an Act of Parliament was procured for this place, much the same as that for Bristol two years before, whereby a corporation is constituted by the name of " Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants, and Guardians of the Poor," consisting of the Mayor, 12 Aldermen for the time being, with 24 other inhabitants, elected, 4 out of each of the six wards.

The corporation is empowered to raise money by a taxation, for the erecting work-houses, &c. not exceeding £ 2000. ; and likewise money for the maintenance thereof, not exceeding what had been levied for any one of the three years preceding ; and to compel poor people, seeking relief, to dwell, and work, in such houses ; and to keep children, in order to be placed out apprentices, &c.

By this authority, a convenient house was then built, capable of receiving 170, or 180 persons, called the Charity-Hall, and money raised suffi-

¹ 8 Ann. c. 11.—15 Geo. 2. c. 10.—28 Geo. 2. c. 27.

² P. 171.

cient to defray the charge thereof; but, after this good beginning, part only of the Act being put in execution, the building proved almost useless, and the whole management often detrimental to the Poor. So that the house, for many years, was no better than a charity-school for children, while the rest of the Poor were continued on their weekly pensions. For the Act allowing no more money to be raised when the Poor increased, none could receive any pension but upon the death of some other; whence it necessarily followed, that those, who had the best friends, got upon the list; while others, who had the same right, were forced to beg; and every court had a great number of petitions, which they could not answer.

This had been long lamented, and by some thought impossible to be remedied; but, at last, the major part of the corporation resolved to use the method so much recommended by others, and to put the whole of the Act in execution. In order whereunto, we got a master from London, and allowed him £ 40. per annum salary; at whose coming, in January 1727-8, we set immediately about furnishing the house, in the manner he directed, and, in April, took off all the weekly pay; when few of them, that had pay, came into the house, and most of them petitioned in vain against it; the number at first admitted were 101, which number has since increased, and keeps fluctuating, sometimes over or under that number.

The charge, in fitting up the house, was about £ 360., which might have been defrayed by a tax; but we chose rather to try by a voluntary contribution, which was collected from house to house, the week after charity sermons had been preached, by a neighbouring clergyman at both our churches, and by the Dissenters at both their meeting-houses, and amounted to the sum of £ 230. This, with the stock we had before, and some legacies we have received, defrayed the said charge; and our yearly assessment, which is no more than what it was 20 years ago, (though the town is much more populous,) is so easy, that few can desire to have it lessened, the richest not paying above 1s. per week; and, if the event of 2 or 3 years shew that a little additional charity will accomplish our design, we doubt not but all our brethren will join their good offices to enable us to bring it to greater perfection. And though our Poor's Rates should not be lessened, we hope to have few or no beggars in our streets, and our Poor comfortably subsisted, so long as the orders we have published shall be duly observed.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Work-house at KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, from Lady-day 1728, to Lady-day 1731.

R E C E I P T S.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|--------|------|-------|
| Stock in hand at the beginning | — | — | — |
| Rents received in 3 years | — | — | — |
| Received from the mayor and burgesſes | £ 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Out of which paid to the hospitals | 230 | 4 | 2 |
| | | 69 | 15 10 |
| The aſſeſſments for the Poor in 3 years | — | — | — |
| From the Vicar and church-wardens for collections at ſacraments | — | — | — |
| Three extraordinary collections, and other gifts and legacies | — | — | — |
| For work done in 3 years | £ 70 | 10 | 8½ |
| For goods ſold | — | — | — |
| Received from the Trinity-houſe towards the maintenance of ſailors'-poor recommended by them | — | — | — |
| Received of ſundry perſons, for things not above mentioned | — | — | — |
| | | 1282 | 0 10 |
| | | 117 | 15 2½ |
| | | 586 | 7 5 |
| | | 136 | 13 4½ |
| | | 18 | 9 0 |
| | | 40 | 2 6 |
| | £ 2341 | 2 | 0½ |

D I S B U R S E M E N T S.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|--------|-----|-------|
| Paid charges for fitting up the houſe | — | — | — |
| Salaries for 3 years | — | — | — |
| For fleſh-meat and marketings | — | — | — |
| For peafe and oatmeal | — | — | — |
| For wheat and rye | — | — | — |
| For cheeſe and milk | — | — | — |
| For cloaths and bedding | — | — | — |
| For fuel | — | — | — |
| To the apotheary and ſurgeons | — | — | — |
| For repairs and aſſeſſments | — | — | — |
| For goods bought for working up | — | — | — |
| For grocers' notes, chandlers' allowances, for encouragement, and before taking into the houſe, and other things not included in the foregoing articles | — | — | — |
| Balance in hand at Lady-day 1731 | — | — | — |
| | | 359 | 4 3½ |
| | | 122 | 0 0 |
| | | 268 | 15 3 |
| | | 86 | 17 4 |
| | | 332 | 15 7½ |
| | | 173 | 10 4 |
| | | 153 | 7 8½ |
| | | 115 | 10 9½ |
| | | 102 | 17 1 |
| | | 40 | 4 11 |
| | | 78 | 12 0 |
| | | 455 | 3 3 |
| | | 52 | 3 5½ |
| | £ 2341 | 2 | 0½ |

It remains now to give some account of the employment of our Poor, which has been chiefly in spinning flax and jersey, and picking oakum.

The first year and half, or thereabouts, we wrought for any person who employed us, at 4s. per gros, for spinning jersey.

5½d. per pound, for spinning flax of 8½d. per pound price; and 5d. per stone, for picking oakum.

But of late we have wrought up only wool, flax, and junk, for our own account, and have now £ 30. value in goods by us; and what linen yarn has been spun for these 2 years past, has been woven, and bleached, for the service of the house: and although, upon examination of the foregoing account, it appears that

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|-----|-------|
| Work done, and goods sold, amount only to | — | 136 | 13 4½ |
| And goods bought, to | — | 78 | 12 0 |

So that there has only come in neat money for labour

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| £ 58 | 1 | 4½ |
|------|---|----|

—yet, when there is added the £ 30. in goods now in hand, and about £ 30. more used in the house, it makes near £ 40. per annum for their work, which is as much as could be expected from so many old, infirm, or so many young, unexperienced, persons.

It is to be noted, that, although, for the 3 last years, the number of the Poor has been, one with another, about 100; yet, at the first, we had 120, and have now but 87; and that we are at a great charge, by people without doors falling ill, which, (by the application of the apothecary, at the physician's direction, and some other assistance we allow them,) has often kept families from us, and has occasioned the apothecary's notes to run so high, that about one-third part has been for people not in the house."

The following table shews the sums raised annually, by virtue of the various Acts relative to the Poor of Hull, from the year 1728, to the year 1796, inclusive.

| Years. | £. | s. | d. | Years. | £. | s. | d. |
|--------|------|----|----|--------|------|----|----|
| 1728 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 1763 | 988 | 0 | 0 |
| 1729 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1764 | 988 | 0 | 0 |
| 1730 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1765 | 988 | 0 | 0 |
| 1731 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1766 | 832 | 0 | 0 |
| 1732 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1767 | 702 | 0 | 0 |
| 1733 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1768 | 728 | 0 | 0 |
| 1734 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1769 | 832 | 0 | 0 |
| 1735 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1770 | 832 | 0 | 0 |
| 1736 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1771 | 832 | 0 | 0 |
| 1737 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1772 | 988 | 0 | 0 |
| 1738 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1773 | 1144 | 0 | 0 |
| 1739 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1774 | 1144 | 0 | 0 |
| 1740 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1775 | 1144 | 0 | 0 |
| 1741 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 1776 | 1144 | 0 | 0 |
| 1742 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1777 | 1144 | 0 | 0 |
| 1743 | 643 | 10 | 0 | 1778 | 1248 | 0 | 0 |
| 1744 | 643 | 10 | 0 | 1779 | 1404 | 0 | 0 |
| 1745 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1780 | 1456 | 0 | 0 |
| 1746 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1781 | 1664 | 0 | 0 |
| 1747 | 546 | 0 | 0 | 1782 | 1664 | 0 | 0 |
| 1748 | 546 | 0 | 0 | 1783 | 1976 | 0 | 0 |
| 1749 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1784 | 1976 | 0 | 0 |
| 1750 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1785 | 2080 | 0 | 0 |
| 1751 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1786 | 2288 | 0 | 0 |
| 1752 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1787 | 2652 | 0 | 0 |
| 1753 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1788 | 3276 | 0 | 0 |
| 1754 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1789 | 3276 | 0 | 0 |
| 1755 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 1790 | 3276 | 0 | 0 |
| 1756 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 1791 | 2457 | 0 | 0 |
| 1757 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 1792 | 2457 | 0 | 0 |
| 1758 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 1793 | 3276 | 0 | 0 |
| 1759 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 1794 | 4095 | 0 | 0 |
| 1760 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 1795 | 5616 | 0 | 0 |
| 1761 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 1796 | 5616 | 0 | 0 |
| 1762 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Year ending at
Lady-day.

It appears, from this table, that, in periods of war, the Poor's Rates, in Hull, have always greatly increased: this is, probably, owing to a great number of the inhabitants entering, or being impressed, into his Majesty's service; their families, not being left sufficiently provided for, are obliged to apply to the parish for relief.

The method of providing for the Poor, in the Charity-hall, has been found, by experience, to tend greatly to the ease of the inhabitants of the town; and the Poor, (it is said,) receive a more comfortable maintenance than they did before the passing of the Acts above cited.

In the last winter, (1795-6,) the number of persons maintained in the house were about 345; the number this day, (18 June 1796,) amounts to 284; besides which, 900 families, containing about 2600 persons, (men, women, and children,) receive weekly relief out of the house. The out-relief, for the week ending last Saturday, (11 June 1796,) amounted to £47. 2s. 6d. In addition to the above, 102 children are, at this time, nursed out of the house; the expence of which, for the week ending on the 11th of June, amounted to £6. 19s. 3d.

The children in the house are employed in spinning jersey: their earnings amount, annually, to about £110.

The old people tease rope into oakum, for the use of ship-carpenters; their earnings amount, annually, to about £30.

The other persons in the house, that have been brought up to handicraft trades, such as shoe-makers, tailors, &c. are constantly employed in making up, and repairing, cloaths for the Poor, who are maintained in the house.

The women knit all the hosiery, and keep the house clean: the children are instructed in reading and writing. Prayers are read in the house daily; and, on Sundays, all, who are able, attend divine service, in the forenoon, and afternoon, in Trinity Church.

The management of the internal concerns of this house, cannot be spoken of in too high terms. The late Mr. Howard confessed, that the neatness and cleanliness of the poor-house, were a credit to the town'. All the rooms are washed, and the bed-cloaths well aired every week. The beds are all taken-down once a year.

¹ Howard on Prisons, 4th Edit. 415.

The following is a Table of the Diet usually observed :

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Sunday, | { Adult, { Milk and oatmeal: 7 oz. of bread. | { Adult, { 8 oz. of meat, clear of bone: 7 oz. of bread: potatoes. | { Adult, { Broth: 7 oz. of bread. |
| Sunday, | { Child, { Milk and oatmeal: 5 oz. of bread. | { Child, { 4 oz. of meat, 5 oz. of bread: potatoes. | { Child, { Broth: 5 oz. of of bread. |
| Monday, | Same. | Pease-soup. | { Adult, { 4 oz. of cheese, 7 oz. of bread. |
| Tuesday, | Same. | { Adult, { 11 oz. of flour, made into cakes, or dump- lins. | { Child, Milk and bread. |
| | | { Child, { 8 oz. of ditto, made into ditto. | { Adult, { Milk and oat- meal: 7 oz. of bread. |
| Wednesday, | Same. | { Adult, { Hasty-pudding: 2 oz. of treacle, or 1 oz. of butter. | { Child, { Milk and oat- meal: 5 oz. of bread. |
| | | { Child, Same. | Same as Monday. |
| Thursday, | Same. | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. |
| Friday, | Same. | Same as Tuesday. | Same as Tuesday. |
| Saturday, | Same. | Milk and oatmeal: bar- ley, made into frumenty. | Same as Monday. |

Births in the Poor-house.

| Years. | | | Births. |
|--------|---|---|---------|
| 1792 | — | — | 21 |
| 1793 | — | — | 28 |
| 1794 | — | — | 25 |
| 1795 | — | — | 27 |

The births, for a great number of years past, could not conveniently be obtained, as no regular register is kept of the births and burials in the house.

The births, upon an average, are about 10 in a year: these are almost entirely of bastards of young unmarried girls, sent into the house to lie-in.

A Table

*A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, at the Holy Trinity Church
in HULL, for different Years, from 1689 to 1795 inclusive.*

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1689 | — | — | 178 | — | — | 252 |
| 1690 | — | — | 167 | — | — | 187 |
| 1709 | — | — | 137 | — | — | 157 |
| 1710 | — | — | 157 | — | — | 204 |
| 1719 | — | — | 154 | — | — | 244 |
| 1720 | — | — | 149 | — | — | 280 |
| 1729 | — | — | 142 | — | — | 293 |
| 1730 | — | — | 183 | — | — | 216 |
| 1739 | — | — | 196 | — | — | 243 |
| 1740 | — | — | 192 | — | — | 216 |
| 1750 | — | — | — | — | — | 279 |
| 1751 | — | — | — | — | — | 231 |
| 1752 | — | — | 245 | — | — | 344 |
| 1753 | — | — | 243 | — | — | 302 |
| 1755 | 141 | 135 | 276 | 140 | 134 | 274 |
| 1756 | 123 | 119 | 242 | 159 | 160 | 319 |
| 1757 | 108 | 130 | 238 | 136 | 183 | 319 |
| 1758 | 112 | 120 | 232 | 159 | 156 | 315 |
| 1759 | 103 | 126 | 229 | 115 | 131 | 246 |
| 1760 | 125 | 128 | 253 | 152 | 175 | 327 |
| 1761 | 122 | 115 | 237 | 124 | 128 | 252 |
| 1762 | 118 | 114 | 232 | 148 | 195 | 343 |
| 1763 | 104 | 126 | 230 | 135 | 144 | 279 |
| 1764 | 114 | 130 | 244 | 106 | 118 | 224 |
| 1765 | 131 | 110 | 241 | 137 | 167 | 304 |
| 1766 | 130 | 134 | 264 | 137 | 128 | 265 |
| 1767 | 141 | 117 | 258 | 143 | 155 | 298 |
| 1768 | 133 | 141 | 274 | 112 | 115 | 227 |
| 1769 | 138 | 144 | 282 | 186 | 192 | 378 |
| 1770 | 138 | 157 | 295 | 134 | 150 | 284 |
| 1771 | 136 | 126 | 262 | 107 | 97 | 204 |
| 1772 | 134 | 155 | 289 | 164 | 181 | 345 |
| 1773 | 154 | 74 | 228 | 148 | 211 | 359 |
| 1774 | 157 | 168 | 325 | 115 | 130 | 245 |
| 1775 | 144 | 152 | 296 | 166 | 190 | 356 |
| 1776 | 164 | 162 | 326 | 146 | 173 | 319 |

Years.

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1777 | 191 | 151 | 342 | 152 | 141 | 293 | |
| 1778 | 151 | 166 | 317 | 188 | 195 | 383 | |
| 1779 | 145 | 166 | 311 | 150 | 167 | 317 | |
| 1780 | 142 | 145 | 287 | 190 | 201 | 391 | |
| 1781 | 141 | 151 | 292 | 176 | 160 | 336 | |
| 1782 | 173 | 105 | 338 | 145 | 164 | 309 | |
| 1783 | 160 | 110 | 270 | 226 | 213 | 439 | |
| 1784 | 168 | 162 | 330 | 170 | 190 | 360 | |
| 1785 | 200 | 188 | 388 | 178 | 156 | 334 | |
| 1786 | 206 | 207 | 413 | 244 | 242 | 486 | 211 |
| 1787 | 218 | 194 | 412 | 185 | 186 | 371 | 195 |
| 1788 | 196 | 180 | 376 | 230 | 256 | 486 | 185 |
| 1789 | 206 | 204 | 410 | 260 | 298 | 558 | 210 |
| 1790 | 194 | 177 | 371 | 173 | 210 | 383 | 189 |
| 1791 | 175 | 202 | 377 | 195 | 181 | 376 | 201 |
| 1792 | 181 | 194 | 375 | 212 | 74 | 286 | 196 |
| 1793 | 193 | 191 | 384 | 186 | 199 | 385 | 205 |
| 1794 | 195 | 175 | 370 | 304 | 312 | 616 | 204 |
| 1795 | 184 | 205 | 389 | 200 | 239 | 439 | 187 |
| | 6289 | 6216 | 12505 | 6833 | 7197 | 14030 | |

A Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages of St. Mary's Church in HULL, for the several Years from 1754 to 1795 inclusive.

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1754 | — | — | 65 | — | — | 48 |
| 1755 | — | — | 59 | — | — | 59 |
| 1756 | — | — | 57 | — | — | 81 |
| 1757 | — | — | 59 | — | — | 63 |
| 1758 | — | — | 55 | — | — | 73 |
| 1759 | — | — | 65 | — | — | 57 |
| 1760 | — | — | 62 | — | — | 79 |
| 1761 | — | — | 59 | — | — | 87 |
| 1762 | — | — | 53 | — | — | 81 |
| 1763 | — | — | 66 | — | — | 85 |
| | | | | | | Years. |

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1764 | — | — | 59 | — | — | 70 | |
| 1765 | — | — | 62 | — | — | 76 | |
| 1766 | — | — | 62 | — | — | 57 | |
| 1767 | — | — | 73 | — | — | 84 | |
| 1768 | — | — | 87 | — | — | 70 | |
| 1769 | — | — | 83 | — | — | 80 | |
| 1770 | — | — | 87 | — | — | 65 | |
| 1771 | — | — | 98 | — | — | 64 | |
| 1772 | — | — | 80 | — | — | 105 | |
| 1773 | — | — | 81 | — | — | 101 | |
| 1774 | — | — | 94 | — | — | 85 | |
| 1775 | — | — | 78 | — | — | 114 | |
| 1776 | — | — | 87 | — | — | 108 | |
| 1777 | — | — | 98 | — | — | 110 | |
| 1778 | — | — | 89 | — | — | 114 | |
| 1779 | — | — | 89 | — | — | 106 | |
| 1780 | — | — | 75 | — | — | 109 | |
| 1781 | — | — | 98 | — | — | 99 | |
| 1782 | — | — | 88 | — | — | 107 | |
| 1783 | — | — | 95 | — | — | 157 | |
| 1784 | — | — | 116 | — | — | 123 | |
| 1785 | — | — | 120 | — | — | 129 | |
| 1786 | 54 | 57 | 111 | 68 | 69 | 137 | 60 |
| 1787 | 53 | 71 | 124 | 56 | 82 | 138 | 60 |
| 1788 | 54 | 64 | 118 | 78 | 85 | 163 | 54 |
| 1789 | 62 | 83 | 145 | 69 | 97 | 166 | 47 |
| 1790 | 68 | 65 | 133 | 68 | 61 | 129 | 48 |
| 1791 | 58 | 47 | 105 | 78 | 60 | 138 | 57 |
| 1792 | 61 | 76 | 137 | 72 | 61 | 133 | 60 |
| 1793 | 61 | 58 | 119 | 60 | 65 | 125 | 52 |
| 1794 | 67 | 65 | 132 | 115 | 117 | 232 | 60 |
| 1795 | 78 | 49 | 127 | 64 | 67 | 131 | 62 |
| | | | 3750 | | | | 4338 |

Most of the Dissenters in Hull baptize, and register baptisms, at their respective chapels; so that the same are not included in the above tables of baptisms at the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. The Quakers and Jews, in Hull, have burial-places of their own; and their burials are not included in the above tables.

*A Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, at SCULCOATS Church,
for the several Years from 1755 to 1795 inclusive.*

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1755 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 4 |
| 1756 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 10 |
| 1757 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 9 |
| 1758 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 8 |
| 1759 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 6 |
| 1760 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 30 | 26 | 56 | 6 |
| 1761 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 4 |
| 1762 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 7 |
| 1763 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 12 |
| 1764 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 17 | 25 | 42 | 10 |
| 1765 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 4 |
| 1766 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 14 |
| 1767 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 12 |
| 1768 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 17 | 34 | 51 | 8 |
| 1769 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 8 |
| 1770 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 5 |
| 1771 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 8 |
| 1772 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 11 |
| 1773 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 39 | 29 | 68 | 12 |
| 1774 | 23 | 26 | 49 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 11 |
| 1775 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 36 | 56 | 92 | 9 |
| 1776 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 15 |
| 1777 | 14 | 28 | 42 | 32 | 42 | 74 | 12 |
| 1778 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 41 | 56 | 97 | 15 |
| 1779 | 19 | 33 | 52 | 39 | 38 | 77 | 10 |
| 1780 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 38 | 41 | 79 | 9 |
| 1781 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 21 |
| 1782 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 19 | 33 | 52 | 12 |
| 1783 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 94 | 23 |
| 1784 | 31 | 33 | 64 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 20 |
| 1785 | 37 | 27 | 64 | 31 | 39 | 70 | 12 |
| 1786 | 35 | 31 | 66 | 62 | 50 | 112 | 18 |
| 1787 | 37 | 19 | 56 | 26 | 39 | 65 | 24 |
| 1788 | 40 | 32 | 72 | 49 | 55 | 104 | 33 |
| 1789 | 34 | 34 | 68 | 77 | 64 | 141 | 37 |
| 1790 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 39 |
| 1791 | 43 | 53 | 96 | 39 | 43 | 82 | 41 |
| 1792 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 61 | 69 | 130 | 48 |
| 1793 | 59 | 45 | 104 | 50 | 41 | 91 | 35 |
| 1794 | 55 | 59 | 114 | 103 | 78 | 181 | 48 |
| 1795 | 57 | 46 | 103 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 64 |
| | 936 | 971 | 1907 | 1355 | 1436 | 2791 | 714 |

A List of Friendly Societies in HULL.

| Societies' Names. | Number of Members. | When instituted. | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Unanimous | 212 | 2nd July 1783 | Rules confirmed. |
| Old Union | 188 | 6th Nov. 1782 | |
| Provident Brotherhood | 68 | 7th Sept. 1789 | |
| Duchess of York | 43 | 20th April 1792 | |
| Good Agreement | 101 | 21st Dec. 1789 | |
| Old Amicable | 164 | 6th Jan. 1783 | |
| Good Intent | 131 | 4th Sept. 1787 | |
| True Friendship | 51 | 1st Jan. 1790 | |
| Duke of York | 80 | 16th Aug. 1793 | |
| United Seamen | 141 | 1st Jan. 1782 | |
| Duke of Clarence | 65 | 4th Feb. 1791 | |
| Sisterly Union | 51 | 16th Mar. 1791 | |
| Concord | 151 | 2nd Jan. 1787 | |
| Diligent | 31 | 14th Feb. 1792 | |
| Prince of Wales | 45 | 12th Aug. 1788 | |
| British Constitutional ; or, } Tradesmen Friendly } | 71 | 13th July 1789 | |
| Princess Royal | 60 | 19th Nov. 1792 | |
| Jubilee | 86 | 13th April 1788 | |
| Loving Brotherly | 24 | 19th Aug. 1793 | |
| Agreeable | 75 | ----- 1788 | |
| Constitutional | 78 | 12th Mar. 1789 | |
| Roper's Friendly | 139 | 14th Oct. 1777 | |
| Second Friendly | 166 | 1st April 1771 | |
| Fortunate | 90 | 4th April 1788 | |
| Generous Friend, | 45 | 19th Sept. 1791 | Rules not confirmed. |
| Union Society | | | |
| Royal Friendly | | | |
| Fortunate Society | | | |
| United | | | |
| Social | | | |
| Brotherly | | | |
| Queen Charlotte | | | |
| Benevolent | | | |
| New Sisterly | | | |
| Revolution Society | | | |
| Humane Society | | | |
| Britannia | | | |

Societies' Names.

Brotherly
 Benevolent Female
 New Amicable
 Church and King, and King and Constitution
 Free Burgers
 Friendly Brotherly
 King George
 King William the Third
 Loyal British
 New Brotherly
 Old Friendly
 Princess Elizabeth
 Union
 Well-disposed Brotherly

Rules not
confirmed.

The usual diet of labourers in Hull, and its neighbourhood, is wheaten bread ; (but since the great advance in the price of wheat, their bread has consisted, two-thirds of wheat, and one-third rye ; which is about half the price of wheaten-bread ;) the cheapest sort of butcher's meat ; potatoes ; and fish : the latter may be frequently bought on moderate terms.

The earnings of a labourer have already been noticed : including the increase of wages in harvest, and the advantages arising from task-work, those of an industrious man may be estimated at about £ 40. a year, (exclusive of the earnings of his wife and children ;) a sum equal to the support of a man and his wife, and from two to three children, which, it is conceived, is about the average of families. From the most accurate calculation it appears, that $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons are the average number to a house in Hull.

The following Table shews the state of the trade and commerce of the port of Kingston-upon-Hull, at the close of the last, and beginning of the present century.

A State

A State of the Revenue of the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Year 1689, to the Year 1706.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|-----|
| From the 1st of Jan. 1689 to the 1st of Jan. 1690 | 13,191 | 12 | 10½ |
| From the 1st of — 1690 to the 1st — 1691 | 12,573 | 4 | 1½ |
| From the 1st of — 1691 to the 1st — 1692 | 30,055 | 0 | 6 |
| From the 1st of — 1692 to the 1st — 1693 | 19,136 | 1 | 1½ |
| From the 1st of — 1693 to the 1st — 1694 | 18,230 | 2 | 9 |
| From the 1st of — 1694 to the 1st — 1695 | 17,936 | 1 | 1½ |
| From the 1st of — 1695 to the 1st — 1696 | 18,471 | 4 | 10¼ |
| From the 1st of — 1696 to the 1st — 1697 | 14,459 | 9 | 5½ |
| From the 1st of — 1697 to the 1st — 1698 | 19,179 | 14 | 6 |
| From the 1st of — 1698 to the 1st — 1699 | 25,157 | 18 | 8½ |
| From the 1st of — 1699 to the 1st — 1700 | 26,472 | 11 | 6½ |
| From the 1st of — 1700 to the 1st — 1701 | 26,287 | 0 | 8½ |
| From the 1st of — 1701 to the 1st — 1702 | 23,962 | 12 | 4½ |
| From the 1st of — 1702 to the 1st — 1703 | 17,948 | 5 | 3½ |
| From the 1st of — 1703 to the 1st — 1704 | 18,057 | 18 | 11½ |
| From the 1st of — 1704 to the 1st — 1705 | 20,153 | 15 | 10½ |
| From the 1st of — 1705 to the 1st — 1706 | 21,283 | 0 | 1¼ |

The following Table, being compared with the above, will shew the progress which trade and commerce have made at the port of Hull during the present century.

A State of the Revenue of the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Year 1766, to the Year 1792.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| From 5th of January 1766 to the 5th January 1767 | 72,297 | 18 | 10½ |
| Ditto 1767 Ditto 1768 | 78,592 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto 1768 Ditto 1769 | 83,606 | 18 | 0¾ |
| Ditto 1769 Ditto 1770 | 91,502 | 19 | 1¼ |
| Ditto 1770 Ditto 1771 | 88,593 | 7 | 1¼ |
| Ditto 1771 Ditto 1772 | 87,704 | 19 | 5¾ |
| Ditto 1772 Ditto 1773 | 79,752 | 7 | 9½ |
| Ditto 1773 Ditto 1774 | 87,008 | 15 | 10¼ |

From

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--|------|------------|---------|----|------------------|
| From 5th of January 1774 to the 5th January 1775 | | | 88,903 | 15 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 1775 | Ditto 1776 | 91,366 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto | 1776 | Ditto 1777 | 86,910 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto | 1777 | Ditto 1778 | 90,857 | 5 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 1778 | Ditto 1779 | 78,229 | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 1779 | Ditto 1780 | 77,293 | 12 | 3 |
| Ditto | 1780 | Ditto 1781 | 113,804 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | 1781 | Ditto 1782 | 107,976 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto | 1782 | Ditto 1783 | 86,521 | 19 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto | 1783 | Ditto 1784 | 126,660 | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto | 1784 | Ditto 1785 | 147,438 | 3 | 9 |
| Ditto | 1785 | Ditto 1786 | 125,635 | 17 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto | 1786 | Ditto 1787 | 149,805 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | 1787 | Ditto 1788 | 132,844 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto | 1788 | Ditto 1789 | 145,004 | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto | 1789 | Ditto 1790 | 154,506 | 10 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 1790 | Ditto 1791 | 135,732 | 7 | 8 |
| Ditto | 1791 | Ditto 1792 | 175,872 | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto | 1792 | Ditto 1793 | 199,988 | 4 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

A still further idea of the trade of Hull may be formed from a view of the number and tonnage of the shipping employed in the foreign and coasting trade.

Ships from Foreign Parts, and Coasters, with the Tonnage of each that arrived in the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull in the following years :

| Years. | Ships from foreign parts. | Tons. | Coasters. | Tons. | Total tons. | Total ships. | |
|--------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|--------------|------|
| 1788 | Peace. | 459 | 90,111 | 599 | 49,093 | 139,204 | 1058 |
| 1789 | | 469 | 91,497 | 675 | 51,834 | 143,331 | 1144 |
| 1790 | | 492 | 97,158 | 778 | 59,157 | 156,315 | 1270 |
| 1791 | | 637 | 119,840 | 800 | 61,707 | 181,547 | 1437 |
| 1792 | | 673 | 135,346 | 849 | 66,443 | 201,789 | 1522 |
| 1793 | War. | 561 | 119,020 | 829 | 64,383 | 183,403 | 1390 |
| 1794 | | 457 | 88,932 | 789 | 58,867 | 147,799 | 1246 |
| 1795 | | 453 | 87,448 | 870 | 63,088 | 150,536 | 1323 |

June, 1796.

LEEDS.

L E E D S.

THE township of Leeds contains, by estimation, 4000 acres, of which about 30 are waste-land. In 1775, the population was supposed to amount to 17,117 inhabitants: and from some late calculations, it appears, that there are 7000 families in the township, which, multiplied by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the supposed number in a family, give 31,500 persons. 1836 houses pay the window-tax; and 4855 are exempted.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of Leeds is exceedingly high; and varies from £ 2. to £ 5. an acre. Land, in the skirts of the town, frequently sells for £ 300. an acre; and there are instances of ground, well adapted to building, selling for £ 1000. an acre.

The land-tax, paid by the township, amounts to £ 595. 6s. About £ 20. a year, are paid in lieu of all tithes.

The prices of provisions are: oatmeal, 2s. 3d. the stone, of 14lb.; flour, from 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. the stone; beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; veal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pork, 4d.; bacon, 7d.; milk, 2d. the quart; butter, 11d. for 16 oz.; potatoes, 11d. the peck, Winchester measure. Wheaten bread is generally used here: some is partly made of rye; and a few persons use oat-bread. Animal food forms a considerable portion of the diet of labouring people; tea is now the ordinary breakfast, more especially amongst women of every description; and the food, both of men and women, is, upon the whole, much more expensive, than what is used by persons, in the same station of life, in the more northern parts of England.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that all ranks of people, in Leeds, and the neighbourhood, are more or less concerned in the woollen manufacture. There are two cloth-halls in the town, the one for coloured, and the other for white cloth: these halls contain stands for nearly 2870 pieces of cloth; a quantity which is usually supplied every market day. The manufacturers expose it, here, for sale, in an unfinished state: the merchants buy, finish, and export it. Many persons complain of the introduction of machines into the woollen manufacture; and are of opinion, that the en-

gines for spinning, and carding wool, do not only deprive the industrious Poor, here, of employment, but are a great national disadvantage : I confess, that, to me, all the arguments I ever heard on the subject, would go to prove, that the land should be dug by labourers, and not cultivated by ploughs, and horses. Of the prosperity of Leeds, the high price both of land and water, the many new streets in the town, and the manufactories, and villas, in the neighbourhood, erected, and erecting, are a very convincing proof.

Weavers, in the woollen manufacture, usually earn from 12s. to 18s. a week ; scribblers of wool, dressers of cloth, &c. from 12s. to £1. 1s. a week : work, however, in most of these branches of the manufacture, is generally performed by the piece, by which men can earn more than when they work by the day ; and yet, in this never-failing field for labour, it is seldom that the earnings of the week are applied beyond the immediate (whether real, or fictitious) wants of the workman and his family. That there are exceptions, and that industry can sometimes exhibit the accumulated gains of economy, I have no doubt ; but, from the general appearance of the families and habitations of manufacturers, it would seem, that, amongst them, high wages are generally the fore-runners of poverty.

Bricklayers and masons, in Leeds, earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day ; their assistants, 2s. a day ; joiners, 2s. 6d. a day ; and ordinary labourers, from 9s. to 10s. 6d. a week.

Of the Poor of Leeds, there are, at present, in the work-house, 154 persons ; of whom 42 are mostly old and infirm men, or lunatics ; 56 women, many of whom are soldiers' wives ; and 56 children, mostly under 12 years of age. There are a few between 12 and 20 years of age, who, from being cripples, or idiots, cannot be put out to service. Children, however, are generally bound apprentices at 9 or 10 years of age.

The work-house is an old building, situated in the town : it can accommodate about 200 persons. There are about 20 beds in each room ; chiefly of flocks ; and provided, each, with 2 blankets, and a rug : some beds have sheets. The dormitories, and other apartments, are kept with great neatness : the Paupers are well dressed, clean, and orderly. The house is white-washed, and the bed-cloaths are scoured, once a year.

Table of Diet in LEEDS Work-house :

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Sunday, | Milk-pottage and bread. | Mutton, potatoes, broth, bread and beer. | Bread and broth. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Rice-milk, bread and beer. | Milk pottage and bread. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto. | Flour dumplings, and beer. | Ditto, Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto. | Bread, cheese, and beer. | Ditto, Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Ditto. | Beer, potatoes, broth, bread, and beer. | Bread and broth, or beer only. |
| Friday, | Ditto. | Rice-milk, bread and beer. | Milk-pottage and bread. |
| Saturday, | Ditto. | Drink-pottage and bread. | Ditto, Ditto. |

Of wheaten cake 3 lbs. are divided into 8 parts, viz. 2 parts of 7 oz. each, for 2 men; 4, of 6 oz. for 6 women; and 2, of 5 oz. for 2 children: 1 lb. of rice, with 10 oz. of sugar, with cloves, pepper, salt, &c. are allowed to 20 persons: of paste, for dumplings, each adult has 14 oz. and each child, 8 oz.: 20 persons have 1 gallon of milk, for milk-pottage: each person has $\frac{1}{3}$ of a quart, (ale measure,) of beer at dinner, except on Saturdays: adults have 6 oz. of cheese, each; children, 4 oz.; the cheese is worth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb.

At Easter, and Whitsuntide, veal and bacon are provided for dinner, and roast beef at Christmas: at each of these seasons, every Pauper receives 1 lb. of spiced cake. The prime meat is purchased for the house: every person finds his own knife and fork, and is served with his dinner in the dining-room: in general, however, the shares, when delivered out, are carried up into the lodging-rooms.

The following are the rules observed in the work-house: they were agreed upon by the church-wardens, overseers, and principal inhabitants, on the 9th of May 1771.

- 1, That the government of the Poor, in, or belonging to, the township of Leeds, shall be vested in the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being, with twelve of the principal inhabitants of the said township, to be chosen as hereafter directed.
- 2, That, on Sunday next, six trustees for the work-house be chosen by the inhabitants of the township, in vestry, at the parish-church, for

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one year ; and that, on every second Sunday in November, and second Sunday in May hereafter, six new trustees shall be chosen as aforesaid ; and in case of other vacancies, that so many more may be chosen, for half a year, as are requisite to fill up such vacancies ; notice of such vestries being given on the Sundays preceding, and on the morning of the days of election of such trustees, in the parish-church and chapels in the town.

- 3, That the church-wardens, overseers of the Poor, and trustees, do meet every Wednesday, at the work-house, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to relieve, admit, and discharge the Poor in the said township ; and that five, or more of them, shall constitute a committee, in all cases, except where otherwise directed.
- 4, That no church-warden or overseer of the Poor of this township shall relieve any of the Poor therein with the public money, except on sudden and emergent occasions, and that for one week only, and to report to the next committee, on pain of not being allowed, in their accounts, such money as shall be advanced on such occasion ; and no such payment to be repeated, unless ordered by the next committee to be continued.
- 5, That no person be admitted into the house without the authority of the committee, except on sudden and emergent occasions ; in which cases, the master shall have power to receive such persons, and keep them in the house till the succeeding Wednesday, upon their producing to, and leaving with him, an order for that purpose, signed by three of the committees¹.
- 6, That the master return weekly, to the committee, the names of all persons admitted into, or discharged from, the house ; and of such as have left the house, without the consent of the committee or master, since the holding of the former committee.
- 7, That the church-wardens and overseers take an account of the goods and effects of such persons as shall be ordered and come into the house, and that they dispose of the same as they shall be directed by the committee.

¹ *Committees*, I presume, means *Committee-men*.

- 8, That such persons, who neglect to come into the house after they had been ordered by the committee so to do, be allowed no subsistence or pay whatsoever, nor be admitted without the order of the committee immediately preceding such admission.
- 9, That the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor, in their several divisions, strictly inquire after all women suspected to be with-child of bastard children; and, in case they are inmates, with all convenient expedition cause such women inmates to be carried before two or more justices of the peace, to be examined touching their place of settlement, and apply for orders of removal; and that, at the end of one month next after any woman shall be delivered of a bastard child, likely to become chargeable to this township, the said officers, in their respective divisions, shall cause such woman to appear before two such justices, in order to make a filiation, and to be proceeded against as the said justices shall direct.
- 10, That no midwife be paid for the delivery of any poor person out of the house, without a previous order for that purpose, from one of the committees; and that such order be reported to the next committee after delivery.
- 11, That no poor persons out of this house be supplied with coffins at the expence of the township, unless they procure, and leave with the master of this house, an order for that purpose, signed by three committees.
- 12, That the church-wardens and overseers, in their respective divisions, once in every year, take an account of such poor persons, residing in this township, as have no legal settlements therein, commonly called inmates; and that they make a list of their names, of the number of their families, their occupations, how many years they have resided in the township; distinguish the places of their settlements; and receive into their hands all certificates of the settlements of inmates, and deliver the same to the committee before they go out of office.
- 13, That the church-wardens and overseers, in the month of November in every year, shall make a return of such inhabitants, in their several divisions, as are proper to have poor apprentices put out to.

- 14, That a treasurer be appointed by the committee from time to time.
- 15, That the master of the work-house, for the time being, be chosen by the inhabitants of the township, in the vestry at the parish-church, ten days notice having been previously given; and that in case of misbehaviour, he may be suspended by a committee, consisting of fourteen committees; and that a vestry be called within fourteen days after such suspension, to determine upon his discharge, or re-admission.
- 16, That an apothecary, from time to time, be chosen by the committee, to supply the Poor in this house, or when specially ordered by the committee, in or belonging to this township, with medicines, and in cases of surgery, at such salary as shall be agreed upon.
- 17, That two providers be from time to time appointed by the committee out of their own body, to purchase corn, butcher's meat, cheese, butter, salt, and other provisions, of good kind and quality, for the use of the house.
- 18, That two surveyors be from time to time appointed by the committee out of their own body, who are to inspect the provisions, to buy and distribute the cloathing, to buy wool for woolsey, to inspect the work-room, to examine the condition of the house and utensils, and order the necessary repairs thereof.
- 19, That all the beds be made by the nurses in the morning; and every room and passage swept and cleaned by eleven, and that they be washed twice a week in summer, and once in winter; and that the dishes be washed twice a day or oftener by the cooks, and the dining-room tables be washed every day.
- 20, That, on the first Wednesday after Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, in every year, two or more of the committee be appointed to inspect and examine the accounts of the treasurer and master; and they are desired to sign the same, and make their report to the committee, on the Wednesday fortnight next after such respective appointments.
- 21, That the master for the time being keep a daily and weekly account; in a book to be provided for that purpose, of each person's work in spinning and other manufactures done in the house; and also such pensioners.

penfioners as work abroad, and the wages to be paid on account of their work.

- 22, That the nurfes fhall have all the children under their care, washed, combed, and cleaned, by ten o'clock every morning; and that fuch children be taught to read, and work, (as their feveral capacities will bear,) in fuch manufactures as may be moft ufeul and beneficial for the public good; and that the nurfes repair their own and children's linen and cloaths, to keep them decent and clean; and in cafe of difobedience or mifbehaviour of any of the children, fuch children fhall be corrected by the mafter.
- 23, That prayers be read in the public dining-room, every morning before breakfast, and every evening before fupper; and that grace be duly faid at dinner and fupper.
- 24, That all the Poor in this houfe, who are able to attend prayers, fit decently at their meals, avoid talking, and make no attempt to go out of the dining-room till thanks are returned; and, in default of any of thefe particulars, to lofe their next meal.
- 25, That all perfons in health be kept to fuch work as they can beft perform, according to their feveral ages and abilities, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from fix in the morning to fix at night, (meal times excepted,) and during the refidue of the year, fuch hours as the mafter from time to time fhall appoint; and if any grown perfon refufe to work, the perfon fo offending fhall be kept on bread and water, or expelled the houfe.
- 26, That in cafe any perfon in the houfe fhall pretend to be fick, lame, or otherwife indisposed, with an intent to be excufed working, fuch impoftors, when difcovered, or adjudged by the committee fo to be, fhall be carried before a magiftrate, in order to be punifhed as the law directs.
- 27, That no fires be kept in any of the wards, (except in extraordinary cafes,) from the 1ft day of May to the 29th of September. That from the 29th of September, to the 1ft of May, there fhall be allowed, for the keeping of fires in the work-room and long-room, two corves of coals to each room weekly; and to the other wards, one corf for each fire: And it is ordered, that the fires in every ward be put out
each.

each night at 8 o'clock ; and that no candles be allowed to be burnt in any of the lodging-wards, except in cases of sickness ; and that the Poor go to bed, each night, upon the ringing of the evening-bell.

- 28, That the porter take no fee, gratuity, or reward, of any person or persons whatsoever, for admittance into, or for going out of the said house, on pain of being displaced by the committee, on proof of such misdemeanor ; and if such porter shall suspect any of the Poor, or any others who shall come to them, of bringing in any ale, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, or carrying out any cloaths, linen, victuals, or other things belonging to the house, or to any of the Poor therein, he shall stop such persons, and give immediate notice to the master.
- 29, That no person in this house, on any pretence whatsoever, shall presume to go out of the house without a ticket for that purpose from the master or mistress, on pain of being discharged ; and in case any of the Poor maintained in this house shall carry any bread, cheese, or other provisions, (without leave from the master,) out of the common dining-room, or give, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same to any person, they shall be prosecuted for such offence, and punished ; and that every person buying or receiving any bread, cheese, or other provisions, so stolen or carried out of this house, shall be prosecuted for receiving the same ; and that every such person stealing or removing, with intent to imbezzle any goods, money, or cloaths, belonging to the house, or to any person therein, shall be carried before one or more justices of the peace for this borough, to be punished according to law.
- 30, That no ale, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, be brought into the house ; and to prevent disturbances in the house, by brawling, quarrelling, fighting, or abusive language, that the offenders do lose one day's meat for the first offence ; and for the second, to be put into the dungeon, there to remain 24 hours : that if any poor persons going out, into the town, by leave as aforesaid, shall get drunk, or otherwise misbehave themselves, every such person or persons, upon proof thereof made, shall be punished as the committee shall direct.
- 31, That the persons in the house endeavour to preserve peace, good order, and unity, therein ; that they look upon themselves as one family ; and to prevent disputes, which may arise from telling lies, the offender shall,

- shall, by order of the master, be set, and stand upon, a stool in the dining-room, during dinner-time, with a paper fixed upon his or her breast, whereon shall be written, INFAMOUS LIAR, and also shall lose that meal.
- 32, That the names of all such persons in this house as misbehave themselves, by fighting, or by breaking or destroying any goods or utensils in the house, or contemning the reproof of the master, or uttering ill language against him, or neglecting his instructions; or shall encourage their own or other children to breaking of the rules or orders herein contained, or endeavour to prevent or hinder the execution of any punishment inflicted for the breach of any such orders, be by the master recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and reported to the committee, at their next meeting, that, by their authority, or admonition, wickedness, rudeness, and irregularity, may be restrained, and peace and good order maintained in the house.
- 33, That when any person dies in the house, their cloaths shall be lodged in the store-room, for the use of the township; and the nurse, who attended the party while sick, shall be required faithfully to deliver up all the other goods and money of the deceased, to the master or mistress, for the use of the house, or be punished if she purloin the same.
- 34, That the master make a minute in writing, of the faults or misdemeanors of every person in the house, and shew them to the committee, in order that the offenders may receive due punishment for the same; and that the committee hear any just complaints against the master or mistress.
- 35, That poor persons in the house, who are able, and in health, be exhorted by the master to go to the parish-church, or to such other place of worship as they have been accustomed to resort to, twice every Lord's day, and that all such persons return home as soon as the service is over; but that such as do not return in due time, or are found loitering, or begging by the way, be punished as the committee shall direct.
- 36, That no person be permitted to use tobacco at the expence of the house, without the consent of the surveyors, who are hereby required

not to allow more than one ounce to one person weekly ; but no tobacco to be smoked in the house, after the hour of 7 in the evening in winter, and 8 in summer.

- 37, That the gates and out-doors belonging to the house be locked every night, at 9 o'clock in winter, and 10 in summer, and the keys delivered to the master.
- 38, That the master provide such necessaries and refreshments for the sick, as the apothecary shall direct: the master to charge the same in his petty expences.
- 39, That no person be admitted to visit the Poor of this house, except on Thursdays, in the afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, unless they have a note for that purpose, signed by one of the committee; and that, on such Thursdays, a person be appointed by the master to assist the porter in keeping good order and regularity.
- 40, That in case any person, admitted into this house, shall be found to beg alms in any part of the township, such person be carried before a magistrate, and dealt with according to law.
- 41, That the door between the committee-room and the wicket-gate leading down into the court, be locked every Wednesday, during the meeting of the committee, and at other times, occasionally, when the master shall think fit.
- 42, That the original assessment for the relief of the Poor, and all other books and papers relating to the work-house, be kept in the committee-room there; and that none of such assessments, or other books, be removed out of the house, without an order of the committee, or of one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace of this borough: And it is ordered, that every person, before they shall be permitted to examine any rate or assessment in the house, pay to the master 1s.; and for copies or extracts of any assessments, 6d. for 24 names, and so in proportion for a greater or less number.
- 43, That all the rules respecting the internal government of the house be read by the master, in the common dining-room, once a month, at the time of dinner.

The following Table exhibits, in one view, various particulars relative to parochial concerns, in the township of Leeds :

| Years. | Average No. of Paupers in the House. | Total Disbursements in the House, for cloathing, &c. | Total Expenses for out-pensions, salaries, removals, warrants, burials, &c. | Total Disbursements. | Amount of Assessments. | Total income, including Assessments, earnings, re-imbursements for bastardy, indemnities, fines for refusing apprentices, &c. |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1774 | 143 | 1153 11 9½ | 739 14 6 | 1893 1 3½ | — — — | — — — |
| 1775 | 119 | 988 0 10½ | 813 3 11 | 1801 4 9½ | — — — | — — — |
| 1776 | 108 | 862 6 3 | 903 3 7 | 1765 9 10 | — — — | — — — |
| 1777 | 98 | 851 3 3 | 984 13 6½ | 1835 16 9½ | — — — | — — — |
| 1778 | 101 | 944 16 9½ | 964 3 1 | 1908 19 10½ | 1516 12 11 | 1805 3 8½ |
| 1779 | 94 | 906 17 9 | 1889 9 9 | 2796 7 6 | 2177 10 9 | 2730 12 11 |
| 1780 | 109 | 784 10 6¼ | 2199 13 6½ | 2984 4 1¾ | 2856 16 9½ | 3323 18 7 |
| 1781 | 125 | 986 5 9 | 2177 16 8 | 3164 2 5 | 2074 14 9½ | 3239 19 4 |
| 1782 | 139 | 959 6 1¼ | 2086 9 1½ | 3045 15 2¾ | 2203 1 6½ | 3075 8 4½ |
| 1783 | 128 | 1029 4 0¾ | 1909 1 7½ | 2938 5 8¼ | 2200 11 6 | 2999 10 6 |
| 1784 | 123 | 1029 2 8½ | 1504 6 3½ | 2533 9 0 | 1955 8 3 | 2273 12 2 |
| 1785 | 120 | 1025 10 11¾ | 1623 2 5½ | 2648 13 5¼ | 2370 4 2 | 2720 17 11½ |
| 1786 | 116 | 1128 6 10 | 1763 11 3¾ | 2891 18 1¾ | 2777 10 8 | 3035 9 1½ |
| 1787 | 126 | 1245 11 5½ | 2023 12 0½ | 3269 3 6 | 2653 14 8½ | 3175 14 0 |
| 1788 | 127 | 1218 3 9½ | 2213 3 4 | 3431 7 1½ | 2804 3 5½ | 3184 9 6 |
| 1789 | 132 | 1312 9 9 | 2403 2 0½ | 3715 11 9½ | 3286 12 11½ | 3837 4 1½ |
| 1790 | 138 | 1174 1 9 | 2319 9 7 | 3493 11 4 | 3422 17 8½ | 4164 0 1½ |
| 1791 | 139 | 1435 13 9¾ | 2211 12 2 | 3647 5 11¾ | 3336 19 2 | 3781 18 1½ |
| 1792 | 118 | 1246 12 7 | 2466 16 3 | 3713 8 10 | 3434 15 7 | 3979 11 10 |
| 1793 | — | — — — | — — — | 4144 15 2¼ | 2646 2 4½ | — — — |
| 1794 | — | — — — | — — — | 7056 19 6 | 4696 0 5 | — — — |

The assessments, in the year 1794, were raised at 4s. 10d. in the pound on the nominal rental of houses, and at 7s. 3d. in the pound on land ; but, at about 2s. on the fair rental of houses, and 3s. 7½d. on land.

The following account particularizes the various disbursements for the in and out-poor, from April 1791 to April 1792 : the average number in the house that year was 118.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----|------|----|------|----|----|
| Malt | — | — | — | 112 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Bread-corn | — | — | — | 168 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| Flour | — | — | — | 31 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Oatmeal | — | — | — | 16 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Butcher's meat | — | — | — | 152 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Groceries and tobacco | — | — | — | 76 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Cheese and salt | — | — | — | 62 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| Milk | — | — | — | 109 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Butter | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Coals | — | — | — | 46 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Soap and candles | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Cloathing ¹ , and apprentice fees | — | — | — | 343 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Workmen's bills | — | — | — | 61 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Repairs of furniture | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Petty expences | — | — | — | 46 | 5 | 0 | £. | s. | d. |
| Total expences of the house | — | — | — | | | | 1246 | 12 | 7 |
| Monthly out pensions, weekly allowances, and casual payments | — | — | — | | | | 2066 | 3 | 2½ |
| Warrants, removals, and burials | — | — | — | | | | 222 | 11 | 0½ |
| Master's, inspector's, and surgeon's salaries | — | — | — | | | | 178 | 2 | 0 |
| Total disbursements | | | | £ | 3713 | 8 | 10 | | |

The earnings of the Poor in the house amount to about £140. or £150. a year, exclusive of work performed for the immediate use of the house, in making various articles of drefs, bed-cloaths, &c.

It is but justice to add, that Mr. Linsley, the master of the work-house, is, in every respect, highly qualified for the very arduous and complicated duties of his important office; in the discharge of which, he has, happily, been able to render those under him contented, without permitting them to be idle; and to provide for their wants, without losing sight of economy. His humane disposition, and firm even temper, make him beloved, respected, and obeyed, with cheerfulness; and, (what is seldom

¹ Including cloathing given to the out-poor.

to be met with, in houses of this description,) the Poor, under his care, live in perfect harmony among themselves.

The overseers, at present, pay regular weekly pensions to 415 Paupers, (most of whom have families,) at their own homes: these payments, for one week this month, amounted to £ 46. 3s. 5d. Casual relief is also paid by the gentlemen of the committee, (who meet at the work-house once a week,) to 251 Paupers, several of whom have families: this lately amounted to £ 31. 18s. 6d. in one week. 158 militia-men's wives, some of whom belong to Leeds, and some to other parishes, receive weekly allowances: the expence of the latter, however, is reimbursed by the parishes to which they respectively belong. The following, therefore, is the number of persons receiving parochial charity, exclusive of the families of the out-poor, and the children of militia-men, the number of which cannot easily be ascertained:

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|------------|
| In the work-house | — | — | 154 |
| Regular out-poor | — | — | 415 |
| Casual out-poor | — | — | 251 |
| Militia-families | — | — | 158 |
| Total | — | — | <u>978</u> |

Certificates are never granted: removals frequently occur; but neither the annual average number, nor the expence, could be estimated.

In this township are 20 cottages allotted for the residence of poor persons; who likewise receive, each, towards their maintenance, 5 guineas a year. There are also 10 cottages for 10 decayed widows, with an allowance of £ 10. a year for each person. At a charity-school in Leeds, 60 poor boys, and as many girls, are clothed; and taught to read, write, sew, and spin. The following extract from the annual report, exhibits the state of the Sunday-schools in this township:

General Cash Account, from 1st May 1793, to 1st May 1794.

| CASH | Dr. | £. | s. | d. | CONTRA | Cr. | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------|-----------|----------|
| To annual subscriptions | - | 196 | 14 | 0 | By balance from last year's account | - | 2 | 4 | 1½ |
| Collections at the churches | - | 40 | 14 | 0 | Rents of schools, and fires | - | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| Benefaction from Mr. Joshua Hartley | - | 10 | 10 | 0 | Masters' wages | - | 222 | 6 | 6 |
| Ditto from Mrs. Osborn, for the purchase of books | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | Books, quills, and paper | - | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| Part of a legacy left by the late Arthur Ikin, Esq. for the use of the Sunday-schools in Leeds, received from Messrs. Horner and Turner, with interest of the same | - | 66 | 8 | 9 | Joiner's and glazier's work | - | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Rent of schools | - | 10 | 15 | 6 | Printing | - | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Penalties | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | Loss by light gold and bad silver | - | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| | | | | | Cash in treasurer's hands | - | 3 | 3 | 0½ |
| | | <u>£ 326</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>3</u> | | | <u>£ 326</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>3</u> |

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State

State of the Schools.

| Number of Schools, and where. | | Number of Teachers. | | Number of Children. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1 | Kirkgate | - | Three | 97 | — |
| 2 | Ditto | - | Three | — | 127 |
| 3 | Briggate | - | Three | — | 145 |
| 4 | Call-lane | - | Three | 134 | — |
| 5 | Meadow-lane | - | Seven | — | 243 |
| 6 | Hunslet-lane | - | Four | 112 | — |
| 7 | Union-street | - | Three | 112 | — |
| 8 | March-lane | - | Five | — | 203 |
| 9 | Ditto | - | Three | 85 | — |
| 10 | Toffts | - | Three | 110 | — |
| 11 | Quarry-hill | - | Two | 40 | 49 |
| 12 | Bank | - | Three | 121 | — |
| 13 | Ditto | - | Two | — | 72 |
| 14 | Ditto | - | One | — | 60 |
| 15 | Woodhouse | - | Four | 124 | — |
| 16 | Ditto | - | Three | — | 86 |
| | | Fifty-two | - | 935 | 990 |
| | | | | | 935 |
| | | | | Total | 1925 |
| | | | | Number of scholars in last report | 1803 |
| | | | | Increase | 122 |

Among the public charities in Leeds, the General Infirmary should be noticed. It was opened in 1767, but has lately been re-built, upon an elegant plan, in a fine situation.

Report of Patients admitted and discharged, from Michaelmas 1793, to Michaelmas 1794.

| IN-PATIENTS. | | OUT-PATIENTS. | |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Remained on the books | 274 | Remained on the books | 326 |
| Admitted from Michaelmas 1793 to Michaelmas 1794 | 623 | Admitted from Michaelmas 1793 to Michaelmas 1794 | 977 |
| | 897 | | 1303 |
| Discharged, Cured | 338 | Discharged, Cured | 605 |
| Relieved | 100 | Relieved | 96 |
| At their own request | 20 | At their own request | 24 |
| Incurable | 11 | Incurable | 2 |
| Irregularity | 6 | Dead | 32 |
| Dead | 31 | Non-attendance | 197 |
| Non-attendance | 165 | Improper objects | 0 |
| Improper objects | 14 | Refused operations or medicines | 1 |
| Refused operations or medicines | 5 | Remain under cure | 346 |
| Remain under cure | 207 | | |
| | 897 | | 1303 |

Patients admitted since the 29th of September 1793, 1600.

Admitted since the first opening of this charity, in the year 1767, 30,884 patients; of whom, 17,872 have been cured, 1474 have died, and 4162 have been greatly relieved; besides, it is well known, that the greatest part of those discharged for non-attendance, have been either cured, or greatly relieved.

LEEDS

LEEDS General-Infirmiry in Account with the Treasurer, from 29th September 1793, to 29th September 1794.

DEBTOR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---------------|----|-----|
| To Furniture and repairs | 163 | 3 | 0½ |
| Drugs - - - | 500 | 9 | 6 |
| Apothecary's incidents - - | 50 | 16 | 0 |
| | <u>714</u> | 8 | 6½ |
| Butcher's meat - | 263 | 9 | 10 |
| Salt and cheefe - | 13 | 14 | 10½ |
| Petty expences - | 23 | 10 | 1½ |
| | <u>300</u> | 14 | 10 |
| Corn - - - | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Flour and oatmeal | 195 | 19 | 6 |
| Butter and eggs - | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | <u>203</u> | 3 | 8 |
| Malt, beer, and hops, | 222 | 1 | 6 |
| Milk - - - | 116 | 14 | 8 |
| Groceries - - - | 85 | 3 | 6 |
| | <u>423</u> | 19 | 8 |
| Coals - - - | 50 | 14 | 8½ |
| Waking and wages | 81 | 12 | 7½ |
| | <u>132</u> | 7 | 4 |
| Beds and bandages | 6 | 15 | 8 |
| Washing, &c. - | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | <u>12</u> | 17 | 9 |
| Soap and candles - | 13 | 9 | 6 |
| Shaving patients - | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | <u>19</u> | 15 | 6 |
| Salaries - - - | 93 | 0 | 0 |
| Stationaries and printing - - | 53 | 3 | 0 |
| Insurance - - - | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Ground-rent - - - | 16 | 0 | 10 |
| Lean pigs and beans | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| Loss by bad money | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Lamps lighting - | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Porter's livery - | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | <u>177</u> | 8 | 8 |
| Balance in the hands of the treasurer - - - | 156 | 5 | 0¾ |
| | <u>£ 2141</u> | 1 | 0¾ |

CREDITOR.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| By balance in the hands of the treasurer - - - | 787 | 15 | 8½ |
| Benefactions - - - | 88 | 18 | 2 |
| Collections at the churches and meeting-houses - - | 140 | 10 | 2 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---|
| Penalties awarded by the Worsted Committee. | | | |
| November 1793 - | £ 21 | 0 | 0 |
| February 19, 1794 - | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| | <u>22</u> | 14 | 3 |
| Pigs fold - - - | 19 | 18 | 4 |
| Grains - - - | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| Soldier's pay - - - | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | <u>28</u> | 14 | 9 |
| Annual subscriptions received - | 1051 | 8 | 0 |
| Interest of money in the treasurer's hands - - - | 21 | 0 | 0 |

£ 2141 1 0¾

By the above account it appears, that the expenditure of the year has exceeded the receipts, by the sum of £ 631. 10s. 8d.

Table

Table of Baptisms and Burials in the Township of LEEDS.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1770 | 552 | 570 | 1782 | 656 | 581 |
| 1771 | 610 | 518 | 1783 | 639 | 665 |
| 1772 | 586 | 528 | 1784 | 740 | 596 |
| 1773 | 614 | 647 | 1785 | 763 | 707 |
| 1774 | 543 | 466 | 1786 | 815 | 636 |
| 1775 | 625 | 558 | 1787 | 773 | 702 |
| 1776 | 637 | 465 | 1788 | 813 | 864 |
| 1777 | 635 | 618 | 1789 | 873 | 650 |
| 1778 | 709 | 635 | 1790 | 999 | 953 |
| 1779 | 613 | 667 | 1791 | 1003 | 677 |
| 1780 | 673 | 576 | 1792 | 1025 | 916 |
| 1781 | 654 | 653 | 1793 | 1061 | 1107 |
| <hr/> | | | <hr/> | | |
| Av. of 12 yrs. | $620\frac{1}{12}$ | $575\frac{1}{12}$ | Av. of 12 yrs. | $846\frac{8}{12}$ | $754\frac{6}{12}$ |

There are Dissenters, in Leeds, of all denominations: the most numerous sects are, the Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. The proportion they bear to the Established Church may, in some degree, be estimated from their baptisms.

Baptisms of Dissenters, including Quakers.

| Years. | Baptisms. |
|--------|---|
| 1770 | 69, or one-eighth of baptisms at the parish-church. |
| 1775 | 78, an 8th. |
| 1780 | 69, almost a 10th. |
| 1785 | 97, above an 8th. |
| 1790 | 140, above a 7th. |
| 1793 | 129, above an 8th. |

April, 1795.

MAR -

MARKET-WEIGHTON.

IN the township of Market-Weighton there are about 230 families, consisting, on an average, of 17 persons to 4 families: the town continues as Camden describes it, "a little town of husbandry well inhabited." No manufacture whatever is established here.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church, excepting a very few Papists, one family of Quakers, and a few Methodists who have lately erected a meeting-house here.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, and lamb, generally 6d. the pound; veal, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; there is little or no pork used in this township. The diet of labourers is very variable.

The price of common labour was, until about a twelvemonth ago, 1s. 6d. the day in winter, without meat; and in summer, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the day; in March last it rose to 2s. 3d. and afterwards to 2s. 6d. the day; in hay-time, and harvest, the wages are higher: for burning fods upon the land which has been pared, women now charge 1s. 6d. the day.

There are ten ale-houses in this parish, and one Friendly Society, which was established 18 months ago: it consists of about 120 members; their rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The average rent of land could not easily be ascertained.

There are 3 large, and several small farms in the township: the tenure is chiefly copyhold, with a fine certain: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, rye, oats, turnips and clover: upon one farm, sheep are kept; and upon another, there is a considerable stock of rabbits.

In the year 1772, an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the open fields and commons; at which time, a quantity of land, in lieu of tithes, was allotted to the lessee of the great tithes, and another portion to the vicar in lieu of small tithes: tithes in kind remain due to the vicar for a few small old enclosures, garths, and orchards.

About 12 or 14 years ago, a work-house was built in the township, in which the Poor were maintained at a certain rate per head, till, a twelvemonth ago, 1s. 6d. a week was paid for each person; but at that period the rate was advanced to 2s. a week, and afterwards to 2s. 6d. Very few

Paupers have, at any time, been in the house; as it was found, that the Poor could be maintained at a cheaper rate out of the house, on weekly pensions. No regular bill of fare is at present established.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1680 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 8 |
| 1685 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 7 |
| 1690 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 3 |
| 1691 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 6 |
| 1692 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 10 |
| 1693 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 |
| 1694 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 3 |
| 1695 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 5 |
| 1696 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 13 |
| 1697 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 |
| 1698 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 7 |
| 1699 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 3 |
| 1700 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 4 |
| 1720 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 3 |
| 1740 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 3 |
| 1760 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| 1775 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| 1776 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 19 |
| 1777 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 13 |
| 1778 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 6 |
| 1779 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 9 |
| 1780 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 7 |
| 1781 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 3 |
| 1782 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 12 |
| 1783 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 11 |
| 1784 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 10 |
| 1785 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 10 |
| 1786 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 10 |

Years.

| Years. | Baptisms. | | | Burials. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1787 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 9 |
| 1788 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 13 |
| 1789 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 5 |
| 1790 | 28 | 11 | 39 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 7 |
| 1791 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 12 |
| 1792 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 |
| 1793 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 11 |
| 1794 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 16 |
| 1795 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 12 |

N. B. In 1698, 6 were baptised ; but not known whether males or females } not included in the above
 1699, 5 ditto } table.
 1760, 1 bastard ; not known whether male or female }
 1680, 4 buried unbaptised }
 1685, 2 ditto } not included in the above table.
 1690, 1 ditto }
 1691, 2 ditto }
 1692, 2 ditto }
 1693, 1 ditto }
 1695, 2 ditto }
 1699, 2 not named. }

July, 1796.

SETTLE.

THE township of Settle contains, by estimation, 3200 acres, of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is mountainous. A small fair is held here, every fortnight, for fat cattle : great quantities of tanned hides are brought hither for sale.

The inhabitants amount to 214 families : they are all of the Established Church, except about 12 Quaker families, and 12 Dissenters of different denominations. 99 houses pay the window-tax : the number exempted could not be obtained. There are 9 inns, or ale-houses, and 2 Friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 200 members.

The food used here, by the labouring Poor, is oat-meal, tea, milk, butter, potatoes, and butcher's meat ; the present prices are : 20 lb. of oat-meal, 3s. ; old milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pint, small measure ; beef, 4d. the lb. ; and mutton, 5d. the lb.

Labourers wages are, 2s. a day in summer; and about 1s. 4d. in winter, without victuals: children, from 8 to 12 or 14 years of age, are employed in the cotton works; and earn from 1 to 5 or 6s. a week: the cotton manufacture was established here about 10 years ago.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to £3. an acre: the average is about 18s. the acre: the lands are mostly employed in feeding: oats are the principal article of cultivation. Farms are from £40. to £200. a year. The soil is very rich. Wool sells at 10s. 6d. the stone of 16 lb.

The land-tax, raised here, amounts to £87. 17s. 10d., and is about 4½d. in the pound.

The Poor receive an allowance at their own homes: the following is a list of the Paupers, their ages, and weekly pensions:

| | s. | d. |
|--|----|-----|
| R. G. and son, the former a barber, 75 years old; | - | 2 0 |
| C. S. and wife, dyers; indolent; | - | 1 0 |
| A labourer's widow, 45 years old; and family; | - | 1 0 |
| A labourer's widow, 80 years of age; and family; | - | 3 0 |
| A soldier's widow, 70 years old; and family; | - | 0 6 |
| A labourer's widow, 80 years of age; and family; | - | 4 6 |
| J. W. a labourer, 70 years old; | - | 3 0 |
| J. B. and wife; each about 70 years of age; | - | 2 0 |
| A widow, 78 years old; | - | 3 0 |
| M. T. 50 years old; deranged in her mind; | - | 0 6 |
| A labourer's widow, 80 years old; | - | 3 0 |
| A cooper's widow, aged 75 years; | - | 1 6 |
| A widow, 65 years old; | - | 1 6 |
| A bastard; | - | 1 6 |
| A labourer's widow, 30 years of age, and 2 children; | - | 4 6 |
| I. W. 55 years of age; lame; | - | 1 0 |

Exclusive of the weekly allowance, most of these pensioners have their house-rents paid, and cloaths provided for them, by the township: besides these, who reside in the neighbourhood, there are 12 families, who live in very distant parts of the country, to whom relief is sent from the township. Many others have their house-rents paid; or receive occasional assistance.

Years.

| Years. | Disbursements for the Poor. | | | Years. | Disbursements for the Poor. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|--------|-----------------------------|----|----|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| Ending in April 1777 | 250 | 8 | 7 | 1787 | 236 | 8 | 5½ |
| 1778 | 226 | 17 | 4 | 1788 | 219 | 8 | 5 |
| 1779 | 229 | 10 | 4 | 1789 | 221 | 15 | 0 |
| 1780 | 211 | 3 | 8 | 1790 | 257 | 16 | 6½ |
| 1781 | 162 | 8 | 6 | 1791 | 202 | 2 | 5 |
| 1782 | 207 | 10 | 9 | 1792 | 188 | 3 | 11 |
| 1783 | 222 | 4 | 2 | 1793 | 112 | 18 | 0 |
| 1784 | 264 | 9 | 10 | 1794 | 200 | 1 | 4 |
| 1785 | 258 | 18 | 2 | 1795 | 179 | 9 | 11 |
| 1786 | 222 | 18 | 5½ | | | | |
| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |

According to the returns made to Parliament, the net

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-----|----|---|
| expences for the Poor in 1776 were | - | - | 276 | 9 | 7 |
| Money raised by assessment in 1783 | - | - | 218 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto in 1784 | - | - | 272 | 17 | 6 |
| Ditto in 1785 | - | - | 272 | 17 | 6 |

Medium of money annually paid for the Poor in the years

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 1783, 1784, and 1785 | - | - | - | 251 | 5 | 0 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|

In the disbursements are included 8 guineas a year, the salary of the officer who manages parochial concerns: and about £5. a year, which are expended in journies, and vestry-meetings. In the year 1784. £21. 4s. were spent in law; and in 1787, a charge for estreat-money was paid out of the Rates.

Certificates are seldom granted: there are about 3 removals in two years: one, that was contested last year, cost the township £18.

The lowness of the Poor's Rate^{*} is here ascribed to the introduction of the cotton manufacture; which has raised the demand for labour, and afforded full employment to the wives and children of the industrious Poor.

April, 1795.

^{*} In the "General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire," the Poor's Rate at Settle is erroneously stated at 6s. 8d. in the pound.

S H E F F I E L D.

THE township of Sheffield contains, by estimation, 600 acres; about 6000 houses; and, probably, nearly 7000 families; and about 35,000 inhabitants. In the following Table, the baptisms, burials, and marriages, of Sheffield, and the adjoining townships of Attercliffe and Ecclefall, are included:

| Periods of 10 Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1561 to 1570 | 1085 | 712 | 234 |
| 1571 — 1580 | 955 | 721 | 275 |
| 1581 — 1590 | 1245 | 959 | 340 |
| 1591 — 1600 | 1364 | 1323 | 459 |
| 1601 — 1610 | 1475 | 1049 | 417 |
| 1611 — 1620 | 1699 | 1359 | 469 |
| 1621 — 1630 | 1884 | 1606 | 532 |
| 1631 — 1640 | 2130 | 2194 | 564 |
| 1641 — 1650 | 2126 | 2276 | 410 |
| 1651 — 1660 | 1698 | 1888 | 475 |
| 1661 — 1670 | 2086 | 2266 | 585 |
| 1671 — 1680 | 2240 | 2387 | 537 |
| 1681 — 1690 | 2595 | 2856 | 540 |
| 1691 — 1700 | 2221 | 2856 | 688 |
| 1701 — 1710 | 3033 | 2613 | 942 |
| 1711 — 1720 | 3304 | 2765 | 991 |
| 1721 — 1730 | 3874 | 3828 | 1212 |
| 1731 — 1740 | 4635 | 3878 | 1361 |
| 1741 — 1750 | 5904 | 5232 | 1584 |
| 1751 — 1760 | 7036 | 6270 | 1833 |
| 1761 — 1770 | 8885 | 7547 | 2551 |
| 1771 — 1780 | 10697 | 9898 | 2962 |
| 1781 — 1790 | 13851 | 11849 | 3863 |
| Single Years. | | | |
| 1784 | 1258 | 819 | 443 |
| 1785 | 1312 | 1164 | 438 |
| 1786 | 1522 | 1043 | 391 |
| 1787 | 1473 | 843 | 398 |
| 1788 | 1540 | 1045 | 386 |
| 1789 | 1590 | 879 | 423 |
| 1790 | 1543 | 1324 | 424 |
| 1791 | 1607 | 1047 | 453 |
| 1792 | 1667 | 1246 | 471 |
| 1793 | 1732 | 1482 | 444 |
| 1794 | 1582 | 1473 | 402 |

The

The following statements of population were taken at the different periods to which they refer: the original accounts are in the possession of a physician of eminence in this town.

| Years. | Sheffield. | | Attercliffe. | | Ecclefall. | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Families. | Souls. | Families. | Souls. | Families. | Souls. |
| 1615 | — | 2207 | — | — | — | — |
| 1736 | 2152 | 9695 | 456 | 2058 | 503 | 2352 |
| 1755 | 2667 | 12983 | — | — | — | — |
| 1768 | 3842 | — | 637 | — | 805 | — |
| 1775 | 4704 | — | 768 | — | 1228 | — |
| 1781 | — | — | 847 | 3974 | — | — |
| 1785 | 5256 | — | 864 | — | 1140 | — |
| 1786 | — | — | 972 | 4722 | — | — |
| | Houfes. | | | | | |
| 1788 | 5874 | 26538 | — | — | — | — |
| 1789 | 6065, including 287 empty houfes. | | | | | |

2365 houfes pay the window-tax; and about 3635 are exempted.

| | | | |
|---|------|----|-----|
| | £. | s. | d. |
| The expences for the Poor, in 1760, amounted to | 1192 | 6 | 10½ |
| 1771, to | 1466 | 1 | 8 |

The following have been the annual disbursements of the township since the year 1775. The accounts previous to that period are not in being; and, for a few of the years immediately following 1776, are extremely confused.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|--------------|----|-----|
| Year ending in May 1776 | 2179 | 16 | 2 |
| 1777 | No accounts. | | |
| 1778 | 2104 | 17 | 6 |
| 1779 | 3146 | 10 | 1 |
| 1780 | 2561 | 5 | 10½ |
| 1781 | No accounts. | | |
| 1782 | 2659 | 0 | 6 |
| 1783 | 3252 | 0 | 1 |
| 1784 | 3279 | 3 | 6 |

Year

| | Years. | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------|--------|------|----|-----------------|
| Year ending in May | 1785 | 3138 | 19 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | 1786 | 3728 | 5 | 3 |
| | 1787 | 3926 | 4 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1788 | 4114 | 1 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | 1789 | 4561 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1790 | 4184 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1791 | 4860 | 2 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | 1792 | 4551 | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | 1793 | 3755 | 8 | 5 |
| | 1794 | 4962 | 19 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1795 | 6472 | 1 | 2 |

In the year ending in 1795, the Poor's Rates were 5s. in the pound on the nominal, and 2s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental¹.

The following are the receipts and disbursements in the year ending in 1790; the last for which a regular account can be obtained. From them some idea may be formed of the purposes to which the assessments are usually applied.

R E C E I P T S.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| By balance last year | — | — | — |
| By 7 rates at 6d. in the pound, (nominal) | 35 | 13 | 17 |
| By overplus from land-tax | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| By reimbursements from different parishes | 155 | 9 | 3 |
| By wages received for work in poor-house | 170 | 16 | 1 |
| By cash from the putative fathers of bastards | 147 | 12 | 11 |
| By fines for refusing to take parish-apprentices, &c. | 146 | 6 | 0 |
| By cash from Chelsea | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| By bran and grains sold | 9 | 8 | 11 |
| By cows and calves ditto | 19 | 17 | 0 |
| By cheese ditto | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| By pigs ditto | 18 | 17 | 0 |
| By rent received | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| By warrants, summons, &c. | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| By manure sold | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| By hay ditto | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| By conviction | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | £4298 | 4 | 0 |

¹ By the net rental is meant the net rent payable to the landlord, exclusive of taxes.

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| Out-pensioners, nurse children, &c. paid — — | 2355 | 4 | 5 |
| Shoes and cloathing — — — | 254 | 17 | 8½ |
| Coffins and funeral-fees — — — | 54 | 16 | 10½ |
| Wages to the Poor in work-house — — | 27 | 9 | 7 |
| Butcher's meat for work-house — — | 247 | 2 | 8 |
| Garden-herbs — — — — | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Wheat and oats — — — — | 395 | 3 | 6 |
| Malt and hops — — — — | 125 | 8 | 6 |
| Groceries — — — — | 66 | 12 | 3 |
| Coals — — — — | 42 | 15 | 6 |
| Pigs — — — — | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Hay — — — — | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Cows — — — — | 27 | 18 | 0 |
| Incidentals — — — — | 47 | 7 | 3 |
| Cheese and salt — — — — | 39 | 15 | 2 |
| Orders, removals, bastardy, indentures, warrants, and fummons — — — — | 22 | 19 | 6 |
| Apprentice-fees — — — — | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Contests and postage — — — — | 55 | 15 | 0½ |
| Stationary — — — — | 17 | 19 | 0 |
| Salary to governor of poor-house — — | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto vestry-clerk — — — — | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto collector of the rates — — — — | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto surgeon — — — — | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Midwifery — — — — | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Land-rent — — — — | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest of money — — — — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid to the collectors of the window-tax — — | 8 | 17 | 2 |
| Repairs — — — — | 3 | 19 | 8 |
| Loss by gold — — — — | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Valuation for a Rate — — — — | 45 | 11 | 8 |
| Cash paid to the County Rates — — — — | 53 | 11 | 2½ |
| Interest of money — — — — | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Vagrants and inquests — — — — | 27 | 18 | 10½ |
| Books making — — — — | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Beadle — — — — | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| A gratuity — — — — | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Examining Rates — — — — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Balance paid the succeeding officers — — | £ 4184 | 9 | 2½ |
| | 113 | 14 | 9½ |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | £ 4298 | 4 | 0 |

Of the Poor of Sheffield, 148 persons, (who are mostly old and infirm, lunatics, soldiers' wives, or young children,) are, at present, in the work-house. Some of them are employed in spinning wool and lint, for stockings, shirts, sheets, and other articles for the use of the house. Men, who are able to work, are sent out to various employments in the town. The earnings of the work-house are, upon an average, about £170. a year.

The work-house is situated in an airy part of the town. The stair-cases are narrow and steep: the lodging-rooms about 9 feet 6 inches square, with 2 beds in each; except in one, which is rather larger, and contains 6 beds: the beds and pillows are filled with chaff: each is provided with 2 coarse sheets, a coverlet, and 1 blanket, of the woollen manufacture of the house. The whole number of beds is 43. Two, three, and, sometimes, even four, Paupers sleep in a bed.

The following is the usual bill of fare: it is, however, somewhat varied in summer, when milk-pottage is occasionally served for breakfast and supper.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Sunday, | Water-pottage, gravy, (forming a sort of soup,) and bread. | Beef, bread, broth, and potatoes; or cabbage, and beer. | Broth and bread. |
| Monday, | Same as Sunday. | Puddings and sauce, and beer. | Bread and beer. |
| Tuesday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. | As Sunday. |
| Wednesday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Monday. | As Monday. |
| Thursday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Sunday. | As Sunday. |
| Friday, | Same as Sunday. | Same as Monday. | As Monday. |
| Saturday, | Same as Sunday. | Cheese, bread, and beer. | Milk-pottage, and bread. |

The Poor are allowed to carry their breakfasts and suppers into their lodging-rooms; but must eat their dinners in the hall, and leave on the table what they cannot consume. 3 oz. of cheese are allowed, on cheese days, to grown persons. The dinners, at Easter, and Whitstuntide, are veal, bacon, and plum-pudding.

The old people dine first: what they leave, forms part of the dinner of the children. The food is plentiful and good.

There are 972 out-pensioners, many of whom have families. The usual allowance to a Pauper, with one child, is 1s. 6d. a week. A widow, with 4 children, from 6 months to 9 years old, receives 6s. a week.

Nearly

Nearly 200 bastards in the township of Sheffield, are chargeable. The weekly expence of the above 972 out-pensioners is, at present, £ 89. 9s. 6½d. The total sum paid, in the year ending in May 1795, to out-pensioners, amounted to £ 3537. 7s. 1½d.

There are several public charities in Sheffield. 52 boys, and 50 girls, (the children of poor parishioners,) are educated at a school till they are 14 years of age. They are clothed in an uniform, fed, and taught to read, write, spin, sew, and knit. In another school, 50 poor children are educated till 14 years of age, but do not receive either food or cloathing. 16 poor widows are provided with a cottage, each; an allowance of 4s. a week, each; a gown and petticoat, once in 2 years; and a small stock of coals, annually. The Duke of Norfolk has appropriated 30 cottages for the residence of as many old and infirm poor: besides which, they each receive 5s. a week.

Last winter a subscription was opened for the relief of the Poor: £1000. were subscribed, with which flour was bought, and retailed at reduced prices. The Duke of Norfolk, likewise, distributed £100. in coals, among the most necessitous.

The prices of provisions are: flour, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; meal, 1s. 6d. for 8 lb.; butter, 10d. to 1s. for 16 oz.; potatoes, 10d. the peck, Winchester measure; eggs, 2 for 1d.; new-milk, 1¾d. the quart; beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8½d.; coals are retailed at 5d. the cwt.

Wheaten bread is, universally, used here: malt liquor, and butcher's meat, form part of the diet of all ranks of people. The tradesman, artisan, and labourer, all live well; and, in general, industry is a more prominent feature in their conduct, than economy. In one instance, however, they manifest a strong wish to provide against the wants of sickness, or old age: almost every manufacturer is a member of a Friendly Society. In 1786, the number of clubs was 52: they paid, that year, to sick members, £ 3670. 15s. 8d. In 1787, there were 55; and their payments, that year, amounted to £ 3519. 10s. 8d. Since that period, they have not printed an annual report of their disbursements: they are very cautious of giving information relative to the state of their funds; and, I believe, none of the Societies have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates, from an apprehension,

that, in bringing forward the late Act, Government were actuated by very different views from what the Act professes.

The wages of ordinary labourers are 2s. a day, with one pint of ale, and half a quartern loaf; masons are paid 2s. 8d. a day; their assistants, 2s.; in the various branches of cutlery, (which is the staple manufacture of Sheffield,) men receive from 10s. to £1. 10s. a week: women follow many different employments; a few earn, by spinning lint, about 6d. a day; washer-women are paid 1s. a day, and victuals. The demand for labour has, in general, decreased, since the commencement of the war; however, as many hands have been taken off by the army and navy, those who remain, and who are able and willing to work, may, even at present, earn a good livelihood.

The late rapid rise in the Poor's Rates is here principally ascribed to the war, which, (from the number of men that Sheffield has furnished to the army and navy,) has thrown many families on the parish; to the stagnation of trade; to the high price of provisions; and, by some persons in this country, to the recent introduction of machines into the woollen manufacture. In the opinion of such complainants, it is a great national misfortune, that a wool-spinner can, by means of machines, do ten times the work he could perform without them.

About 20 removals occur in a year; of which one or two are usually contested. Certificates are very rarely granted.

The land-tax is about 2d. in the pound on the net rent: it produces £318. Farming land, in the neighbourhood of the town, lets from £2. 10 to £4. an acre.

It is supposed that half the population of Sheffield consists of Dissenters of various denominations.

The number of ale-houses in Sheffield in 1791, (exclusive of houses that sold spirituous liquors only,) according to a pamphlet published in that year, amounted to 395¹.

¹ The substance of Mr. Ward's speech on 6th of April 1791. p. 19.

The following extract, from the last year's report, exhibits the state of the Sunday-schools in Sheffield, from April 1793, to November 1794:

State of the Sunday Schools, in SHEFFIELD.

THE TREASURER

| Dr. | £. | s. | d. | | Cr. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|--|-----|------|----|----|
| Last year's balance in hand | - | - | - | Instruction of 684 children | - | 130 | 5 | 9 |
| Donation of the Master Cutler and Co. by Mr. Warris, for preceding year | - | - | - | Mr. Ward's Bill. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Do. of Do. by Mr. Withers, for 1794 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 Annual Reports | - | 2 | 13 | 8 |
| Ditto of the Town Collector and Assistants, by Mr. John Greaves | 5 | 5 | 0 | 255 Addresses, hymns, &c. | 2 | 12 | 0 | |
| Bequest of the late Mrs. John Browne paid by her Executor in Trust, Mr. Toone | 5 | 5 | 0 | 125 Proofs and questions | 0 | 2 | 6 | |
| Annual Subscriptions, due December 25, 1793 | - | - | - | 200 Serious addresses | - | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | 108 | 8 | 6 | 100 First books | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | | Bought at Birmingham, | | | | |
| | | | | 190 Duty of children | - | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | 100 Small books | - | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mr. Haywood for collecting subscriptions | 3 | 13 | 6 | |
| | | | | Light gold and incidentals | - | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | A box for keeping books | - | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | Stamp for Mrs. Browne's legacy | - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | Balance in hand | - | 13 | 6 | 5½ |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | £157 | 13 | 4½ | | | £157 | 13 | 4½ |

910

May, 1795.

S K I P T O N.

THE township of Skipton contains 4000 acres; of which, about 1300 are mountainous, and of little value. The population was taken in April 1794, by the present overseer, and found to amount to 464 families, and 2096 inhabitants. 121 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. There are 19 ale-houses in the township.

The articles of consumption, among the labouring classes, are, oatmeal, flour, butter, potatoes, milk, tea, sugar, and butcher's meat. The present prices are as follow:

5 T 2

Oatmeal

| | | | s. | d. | |
|----------|---|---|----|-----------------|---------------------|
| Oatmeal | — | — | 2 | 2 | the stone of 14 lb. |
| Flour | — | — | 2 | 8 | 16 lb. |
| Butter | — | — | 1 | 1 | 22 oz. |
| Potatoes | — | — | 1 | 4 | 16 quarts. |
| Beef | — | — | 0 | 4 | to 5d. the lb. |
| Mutton | — | — | 0 | 5 | ditto. |
| Veal | — | — | 0 | 4 | ditto. |
| Bacon | — | — | 0 | 7 | ditto. |
| Old milk | - | — | 0 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | the quart. |
| New milk | - | — | 0 | 1 | the quart. |

Oatmeal is made into bread; and, sometimes, into hasty-pudding: this wholesome and nutritious diet is, however, falling into disuse; and, instead of two meals a day of hasty-pudding, beer, and milk, of which a sufficient quantity may be purchased for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the meal, the labouring people, in general, have substituted the less substantial food of tea, sugar, wheaten bread, and butter; which cost double the sum.

Agricultural labourers receive about 2s. a day in summer, and 1s. 4d. in winter, without victuals: they work from 6 in the morning, till 6 at night, when day-light will permit; but are allowed half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner: workmen, who are employed in getting lime-stone from the quarries, to be conveyed up and down the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes by the town, are paid from 2s. to 2s. 4d. a day, in summer, without victuals; and from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. in winter, without victuals: women, in the cotton-mills¹, (of which there are 3 at Skipton, and several in the neighbourhood,) till very lately, earned from 4s. to 5s. a week: they now cannot obtain above 3s. 6d.: others, who spin worsted, make from 4d. to 6d. a day: wages in this branch of business, since the year 1792, have fallen about one-third.

There are 3 Friendly Societies in Skipton.

The rent of land, near the town, is about £ 3. an acre: at a distance, the average is about 18s. The land-tax, paid by the township, amounts to £ 146. 8s. and is collected at about 8d. in the pound on the net rental. The farms, in general, are small; the lands are chiefly in grass. Roads

¹ At Skipton, a large house is employed in sorting and combing wool.—About 3000 packs are brought, each season, from the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland. General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire, p. 112.

are good. This is not a corn country; and the greatest part of the grain used in this neighbourhood, is brought from Richmond, in the North Riding.

Of the Poor of this township, 8 are maintained in a house belonging to the parish, under the care of a matron. No regular course of diet is observed in the poor-house. Other Paupers, amounting in the whole to 94 persons, are out-pensioners: of these, 14, (who are mostly bastards,) belong to other parishes; and their weekly maintenance, which, altogether, costs £1. 2s. is reimbursed to the township: the remaining 80 Paupers, (who are chiefly old and infirm,) cost the township £4. 2s. a week, exclusive of house-rents: last year, £78. 6s. 2d. were paid, by the township, for the house-rents of various necessitous parishioners.

The following table shews the amount of the baptisms, burials, and Poor's Rates, in this township, in each of the last 21 years:

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Poor's Rates. | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|----|-----------------|
| | | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1774 | 62 | 31 | — | — | — |
| 1775 | 48 | 37 | 326 | 4 | 11 |
| 1776 | 57 | 45 | 316 | 0 | 3 |
| 1777 | 59 | 49 | 290 | 16 | 9 |
| 1778 | 50 | 41 | 340 | 4 | 6 |
| 1779 | 63 | 56 | 327 | 4 | 6 |
| 1780 | 53 | 48 | } No accounts kept. | | |
| 1781 | 49 | 65 | | | |
| 1782 | 50 | 38 | | | |
| 1783 | 55 | 56 | 352 | 1 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1784 | 53 | 47 | 391 | 7 | 0 |
| 1785 | 53 | 58 | 398 | 10 | 2 |
| 1786 | 54 | 28 | 367 | 16 | 0 |
| 1787 | 52 | 46 | 351 | 12 | 9 |
| 1788 | 52 | 45 | 368 | 17 | 9 |
| 1789 | 56 | 87 ¹ | 399 | 4 | 0 |
| 1790 | 64 | 52 | 402 | 2 | 0 |
| 1791 | 56 | 39 | 402 | 2 | 0 |
| 1792 | 69 | 56 | 402 | 2 | 0 |
| 1793 | 64 | 60 | 402 | 2 | 0 |
| 1794 | 61 | 48 | 547 | 3 | 4 |
| 1795 | — | — | 547 | 3 | 4 |

¹ In this year, the small-pox, and ulcerated fore throats, were very prevalent.

Among

Among the inhabitants are, many Methodists, some Independents, and a few Quakers.

In 1794, £ 54. 6s. were paid to the families of militia-men serving for this township; and near £ 30. for law-charges, relative to a removal; the only one that has been contested, of 23 that have occurred within the last 10 years. The rates, for this year, include the expence of raising two men for the navy. The average annual expence of meetings, journies, &c. is about £ 2. 10s.; the overseer's salary is £ 15. 15s. The interest of £ 200. borrowed upon lands, which are applied to the relief of the Poor, is paid out of the Rates. The rent of lands, belonging to the township, and appropriated to the Poor, is generally about £ 100. a year; so that the last year's assessments may be stated at £ 447. 3s. 4d. which were raised at about 2s. in the pound on the net rental. Certificates are never granted.

April, 1795.

S O U T H O W R A M.

THIS township is situated in the parish of Halifax; and contains 3840 acres, and about 640 families; half of whom are Dissenters of various denominations; but, chiefly, Methodists and Anabaptists, who christen and bury at various chapels. 133 houses pay the window-tax; no house under £ 4. a year is assessed: the number exempted is, therefore, very great, and amounts to 430. Here are several small manufacturers, who employ weavers, dyers, combers, &c.: a great number of labourers work in the stone-quarries; from whence stones are conveyed, by means of canals, to various parts of the kingdom: women spin worsted.

The prices of labour, and of provisions, are much the same as at Halifax.

No Friendly Society meets here: but most of the manufacturers, belonging to Southowram, are members of clubs, that meet in neighbouring townships.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £ 1. an acre; the average is about 15s. 6d. The township is divided into small pasture farms. A modus is paid here in lieu of tithes. The land-tax raised £ 184. 3s. 5d. and is about 1s. 2d. in the pound.

34 Paupers, (chiefly old people, and children,) are, at present, in the poor-house: they appear to be comfortable, and well fed: hasty pudding and boiled milk, in general, are provided for their breakfast and supper; the dinners, on Sunday and Thursday, consist of butcher's meat: no regular course of diet is observed on the other week-days; but potatoes, butter, milk, and oat-bread, form the chief part of the food: a pint of beer is allowed, in the forenoon, and afternoon, to those who work. The employment is spinning worsted: the children spin at 7 or 8 years old; and, at 9 years of age, they are bound out parish-apprentices.

The earnings of the Poor in the work-house, for the last 5 months, were as follow:

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------|----------|---|----|----|----|
| 1794. | November | — | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| | December | — | 2 | 0 | 5½ |
| 1795. | January | — | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| | February | — | 1 | 18 | 0½ |
| | March | — | 1 | 13 | 1½ |

No accounts are kept of the mortality in the work-house.

There are 89 out-pensioners, most of whom have families: about 20 persons receive casual relief.

The following is a statement of the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rates:

| Years. | Disbursements. | | | Rate in the Pound on the net rental. | |
|--------|----------------|----|-----------|---|-----|
| | £. | s. | d. | | |
| 1774 | — | — | 461 3 5½ | | |
| 1775 | — | — | 564 10 10 | | |
| 1776 | — | — | 504 15 2½ | | |
| 1777 | — | — | 465 6 4½ | | |
| 1778 | — | — | 506 11 10 | | |
| 1779 | — | — | 519 4 0½ | | |
| 1780 | — | — | 632 1 5 | | |
| 1781 | — | — | 568 8 5 | | |
| 1782 | — | — | 532 5 9½ | s. | d. |
| 1783 | — | — | 621 14 4½ | — | 3 9 |
| 1784 | — | — | 602 10 8½ | — | 3 4 |

Years.

| Years. | Disbursements. | | | Rate in the Pound on the net rental. | |
|--------|----------------|----|-------------------------|---|------|
| | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1785 | — | — | 511 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 5 |
| 1786 | — | — | 510 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 7 |
| 1787 | — | — | 630 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 6 |
| 1788 | — | — | 565 14 1 | — | 3 1 |
| 1789 | — | — | 538 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 2 11 |
| 1790 | — | — | 535 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 3 2 |
| 1791 | — | — | 561 2 4 | — | 3 4 |
| 1792 | — | — | 545 0 1 | — | 2 8 |
| 1793 | — | — | 522 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 2 10 |
| 1794 | — | — | 562 17 2 | — | 3 6 |

Exclusive of the actual maintenance of the Poor, the following charges are paid out of the Rates, viz. £15. a year paid to the master of the poor-house, who is likewise allowed his victuals: about £16. a year for journeys, and removals; and, for the last 4 years, the constable and church-warden have received about £50. a year from the Rates; so that, although Southowram is situated in the center of a manufacturing country, it appears, that parochial burthens have been somewhat diminished within the last 20 years.

Not more than one certificate is granted in 10 years. There are about 4 removals, in a year, from this township; some very expensive ones have lately happened: in a settlement case, relative to this township, which was decided in the Court of King's Bench, in 1786, the attorney's bill, exclusive of all other expences, amounted to £73. 18s. 2d.

April, 1795.

POCKLINGTON.

THE lordship of Pocklington extends about three miles and an half in length: it contains about 2600 acres: it's population is 305 families; and, probably, about 1500 inhabitants.

150 houses, of which 45 are double tenements, pay the window-tax; 36 are exempted. 176 of the inhabitants are employed in various handicraft

handicraft trades; 520 in agriculture; and 30 in commerce. A machine is erected here for spinning worsted, but, at present, it is not employed.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church; there are, however, many Methodists, five Roman Catholic families, an Emigrant preacher, and a Calvinist, in the parish. The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 8d. the lb.; mutton, veal, and lamb, 6d.; wheat, 10s. 6d. the bushel; rye, 7s. ditto; and all other grain in proportion; butter, from 9d. to 1s. the lb. Labourers' wages are about 2s. a day; their diet is very variable. Here are 13 ale-houses; and two Friendly Societies, both of which are in a flourishing state; the rules of one have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The rent of land is from £1. to £1. 10s. the acre.

Farms are from £20. to upwards of £100. a year: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, beans, white-pease, clover, oats, and potatoes.

225 acres of land were enclosed in the year 1756; of the remainder, one half is in tillage, and the other half in grass.

Tithes are taken by composition.

The land-tax is £127. 4s.; and the net rental £857.

The Poor mostly reside in a poor-house: they have been farmed for these last 20 years; at first they were farmed at 1s. 6d. a week; afterwards at 1s. 8d. and now cost 2s. a week, each person: there are, at present, about 20 Paupers in the house.

A Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sunday, | Milk and oat-meal. | Butcher's meat. | Milk and bread. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Hafty-pudding. | Ditto. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto. | Dumplings of wheat-meal. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto. | Meat and potatoes. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Ditto. | Baked-pudding. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Ditto. | Frumenty of shop-barley. | Ditto. |
| Saturday, | Ditto. | Boiled potatoes and melted butter. | Ditto. |

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

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. | Rate in the | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|---|-------------|----|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| 1766 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 9 | 15 | 24 | From 1752 to 1766, there were 63 marriages. | pound. | |
| 1767 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 29 | 33 | 62 | | | |
| 1768 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 18 | 10 | 28 | | | |
| 1769 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 16 | 7 | 23 | | | |
| 1770 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 19 | 20 | 39 | | | |
| 1771 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 18 | 19 | 37 | | | |
| 1772 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 17 | 15 | 32 | | | |
| 1773 | 23 | 29 | 52 | 16 | 18 | 34 | | | |
| 1774 | 36 | 14 | 50 | 17 | 18 | 35 | | | |
| 1775 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 10 | | |
| 1776 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 13 | | |
| 1777 | 23 | 33 | 56 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 11 | | |
| 1778 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 10 | | |
| 1779 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 17 | 23 | 40 | 12 | | |
| 1780 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 | | |
| 1781 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 16 | | |
| 1782 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 9 | | |
| 1783 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 10 | | |
| 1784 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 9 | | |
| 1785 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 15 | | |
| 1786 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 8 | | |
| 1787 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 11 | | |
| 1788 | 18 | 26 | 44 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 8 | | |
| 1789 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 12 | | |
| 1790 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 15 | s. | d. |
| 1791 | 18 | 24 | 42 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| 1792 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 4 | 8 |
| 1793 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 22 | 4 | 8 |
| 1794 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| 1795 | 33 | 13 | 46 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 9 | 4 | 8 |

July, 1796.

S T O K E S L E Y.

THIS parish consists of six townships, namely, Stokesley, Easby, Tawton, two Busbys, and Newby; which last is properly in Seamer parish, but pays tithe to the Rector of Stokesley: it is 14 miles in circumference, but it's shape is very irregular.

In Stokesley town, 158 houses pay the window-tax; 164. are exempted.

The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists; of manufacturers, there are a few linen-weavers, two curriers, one common dyer, and one dyer and hot-preffer.

Besides the Established Church, here are a few Methodists, two or three Papists, and a few Quakers.

The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, 5d. to 5½d. the pound; and other articles much the same as in Hull.

The wages of labour, 1s. 6d. a day; their usual diet is bread and milk, and tea; potatoes; and meat sparingly. Here are 23 inns or ale-houses, only one of which lets out chaises and horses; and two Friendly Societies, which have not had their rules confirmed.

The rent of land is, generally, about £1. 10s. an acre; the land round Stokesley town is worth more.

The farms are usually small, and are let from year to year; near the town, the land is mostly in pasture: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, potatoes, rape-feed, and beans.

The tithes are let, by lease for three years, to some of the principal people in each township, who agree with each individual, so that they are seldom, if ever, drawn.

Of the Poor, some are maintained in a poor-house rented by the parish: others reside in cottages, the rent of which is paid by the overseers. The poor-house is in good condition. Paupers are taken in at 20d. a week, each person: other parishes are allowed to send their Poor, when the house is not full. The master receives the profits of the work done there, allowing a small deduction to each Pauper, according to their earnings. A committee of parishioners, appointed at a vestry, visit the house occasionally: it was lately repaired, and the parish pay £10. per cent. for the money laid out according to their directions: the owner has granted them a lease for 20 years.

Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sunday, | Milk and oat-meal. | Beef, roots, and dumplings. | Milk and oatmeal. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Hasty-pudding, oatmeal. | Ditto. |
| Tuesday, | Ditto. | Fruментy, French barley. | Ditto. |
| Wednesday, | Ditto. | Beef-broth and bread. | Ditto. |
| Thursday, | Ditto. | Fruментy. | Ditto. |
| Friday, | Ditto. | Fry and potatoes. | Ditto. |
| Saturday, | Ditto. | Potatoes and butter and salt-fish | Ditto. |

Of the Stokeley Poor in the house, only one died in the last three years.

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

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|------------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | |
| 1680 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 4 |
| 1685 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 4 |
| 1690 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 5 |
| 1691 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 6 |
| 1692 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 3 |
| 1693 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 2 |
| 1694 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 9 |
| 1695 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 13 |
| 1696 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 8 |
| 1697 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 7 |
| 1698 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 9 |
| 1699 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 |
| 1700 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 5 |
| 1720 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 11 |
| 1723 | — | — | 29 | — | — | 35 | 8 |
| 1724 | — | — | 45 | — | — | 27 | 8 |
| 1725 | — | — | 39 | — | — | 28 | 6 |
| 1726 | — | — | 37 | — | — | 24 | 10 |
| 1727 | — | — | 39 | — | — | 37 | 4 |
| 1728 | — | — | 30 | — | — | 29 | 10 |
| 1729 | — | — | 34 | — | — | 62 | 9 |
| 1730 | — | — | 38 | — | — | 27 | 8 |
| 1731 | — | — | 30 | — | — | 22 | 15 |
| 1732 | — | — | 45 | — | — | 34 | 13 |
| 1733 | — | — | 41 | — | — | 25 | 11 |

Years.

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marr. | Disbursements for the Poor. |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | | |
| 1734 | — | — | 46 | — | — | 22 | 8 | |
| 1735 | — | — | 30 | — | — | 42 | 12 | |
| 1736 | — | — | 48 | — | — | 19 | 6 | |
| 1737 | — | — | 35 | — | — | 37 | 6 | |
| 1738 | — | — | 37 | — | — | 35 | 16 | |
| 1739 | — | — | 44 | — | — | 31 | 13 | |
| 1740 | 20 | 18 | 38 | — | — | 25 | 16 | |
| 1741 | — | — | 35 | — | — | 61 | 16 | |
| 1742 | — | — | 46 | — | — | 55 | 9 | |
| 1743 | — | — | 38 | — | — | 34 | 18 | |
| 1744 | — | — | 55 | — | — | 27 | 16 | |
| 1745 | — | — | 46 | — | — | 30 | 14 | |
| 1746 | — | — | 40 | — | — | 40 | 8 | |
| 1747 | — | — | 46 | — | — | 82 | 15 | |
| 1748 | — | — | 48 | — | — | 20 | 10 | |
| 1760 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 7 | 24 | 31 | 15 | |
| 1775 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 16 | |
| 1776 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 12 | |
| 1777 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 11 | |
| 1778 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 11 | |
| 1779 | 38 | 31 | 69 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 15 | |
| 1780 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 7 | |
| 1781 | 31 | 30 | 61 | 28 | 30 | 64 | 14 | |
| 1782 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 12 | |
| 1783 | 26 | 36 | 62 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 17 | |
| 1784 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 9 | |
| 1785 | 11 | 29 | 40 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 15 | |
| 1786 | 32 | 40 | 72 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 18 | |
| 1787 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 10 | |
| 1788 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 13 | 29 | 42 | 5 | |
| 1789 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | |
| 1790 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 31 | 16 | 47 | 8 | |
| 1791 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 18 | |
| 1792 | 31 | 31 | 62 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 12 | |
| 1793 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 19 | 35 | 54 | 17 | |
| 1794 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 14 | 24 | 38 | 9 | |
| 1795 | 26 | 25 | 51 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 6 | |
| 1796 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

Net expence for the Poor.

178 9 3

From the Returns made to Parlia- ment in the year 1786.

242 17 5

258 11 2

309 14 4

322 0 0

267 0 0

289 0 0

276 0 0

308 0 0

326 0 0

371 0 0

356 0 0

368 0 0

387 0 0

510 0 0

Money raised by assessment.

Year ending in 1796

The last Rate was 6d. in the pound on land, and 3d. on houses.

July, 1796..

T H O R N T O N.

THE township of Thornton is part of the parish of the same name; is situated within a mile of Ingledon, and three miles of Burton: it contains, by estimation, 1700 acres of enclosed ground; and 3500 acres of mountainous common. It's population consists of 88 families; who are mostly agriculturists, members of the Established Church. 42 houses pay the window-tax; and 45 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: oat-meal, 1s. 11d. the stone; best flour, 2s. 8½d. the stone; old milk, ½d. the quart; new milk, ½d. the pint; potatoes, 6 quarts for 4d.

Ordinary labourers are paid from 8s. to 10s. a week, without diet.

Here is only one ale-house. No Friendly Society is established here. The average rent of cultivated land is about 16s. or 17s. the acre. Tithes are mostly taken in kind; a modus, however, is paid in lieu of hay. The land-tax produces £49. 6s. 8d. Of the Poor of Thornton, 13 regular pensioners, (7 of whom have families, which average nearly 4 persons each,) have a parish allowance at their own homes: some receive casual relief; and others have their house-rents paid: from £6. to £9. a month have lately been paid for the expences of the Poor.

In this township, as in Burton, the books only specify the annual disbursements, including estreat money, and incidental payments to constables and church-wardens.

| Total Disbursements. | | | | Total Disbursements. | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----|-----|----------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Years. | £. | s. | d. | Years. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1774 | 80 | 14 | 11 | 1785 | 122 | 15 | 7 |
| 1775 | 71 | 10 | 3½ | 1786 | 108 | 18 | 10½ |
| 1776 | 106 | 17 | 5½ | 1787 | 108 | 0 | 4 |
| 1777 | 68 | 18 | 8 | 1788 | 124 | 13 | 10 |
| 1778 | 64 | 5 | 1 | 1789 | 133 | 19 | 0¼ |
| 1779 | 122 | 18 | 8 | 1790 | 131 | 19 | 6 |
| 1780 | 96 | 14 | 10½ | 1791 | 133 | 9 | 5¾ |
| 1781 | 81 | 17 | 11½ | 1792 | 111 | 10 | 0 |
| 1782 | No accounts. | | | 1793 | 104 | 1 | 11 |
| 1783 | 90 | 18 | 4 | 1794 | 115 | 16 | 7¼ |
| 1784 | 113 | 1 | 6¾ | | | | |

£115. 16s. 7¼d. are raised at about 10d. in the pound.

The money paid on county business, and other expences, (included in the above accounts,) is very variable: but from what information could be obtained, it appears, that about £25. a year are paid on various accounts; and that the remainder is applied to the use of the Poor. Removals very seldom happen: an appeal does not occur once in ten years.

The baptisms and burials are inserted in the account of the township of Burton.

April, 1795.

N O R T H W A L E S.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—LLANFERRAS.

THE extent of this parish is about 3 miles in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 8 in circumference : above one half is common, and waste-land. The population is from 380 to 400 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed, either in lead-mines, or agriculture : they are all of the Established Church, except 2 or 3 Methodists. 46 houses, (including 3 or 4 double tenements,) pay the window-tax ; 30, which are mostly cottages, erected on the common, are exempted.

The prices of provisions are : beef, mutton, and veal, from 3d. to 5d. a pound ; wheat, 15s. the measure, of 84 lb. weight ; barley, 7s. for 42 quarts ; oats, 4s. for ditto ; potatoes, 2s. for ditto, heaped. The wages of labourers are, from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day, 1s. 2d. the day ; from Lady-day to Midsummer, 1s. 4d. ; from Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1s. 6d. : during the harvest, men receive from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day : miners generally earn from 2s. to 3s. a day, at all seasons, but seldom have much before-hand. The rent of land, considering it's quality, which is very indifferent, is high : the farmers, often depending upon the carriage of ore to pay their rent, scruple not to give from 18s. to 25s. a statute acre. The greatest farm in the parish contains 180 acres : the smallest, 10 acres. The chief articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, and oats ; the two latter nearly in the same proportion ; wheat less than either, by about one-half : a few fields are sown with pease ; and the cultivation of potatoes has, of late, much increased. The tithes, in this county, are commonly let by auction ; and the farmers are quite reconciled to a custom, that prevents the endless disputes that would otherwise arise.

In this parish are about 2000 acres of common, or waste-land, (or, more properly speaking, barren mountains,) for the enclosing of which, an Act of Parliament passed about two years ago. No part, however, has yet been enclosed, excepting an acre or two for each of the cottages on the common.

The Poor are maintained at their own houses, by a weekly stipend from the parish ; in addition to which, they have generally their house-rent paid for them, and coals allowed. There are no houses of industry in this county. However necessary and useful they may be in towns, and
large.

large populous parishes, I am of opinion, that, in a small parish like this, there would accrue to the Poor no additional comfort from their being penned up in a work-house; nor any great saving to the parish, as, their number being small, and their respective circumstances very well known, proper care may easily be taken to relieve none but real objects, and not to let such suffer for want of relief.

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

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Mar. | Poor's Rates. | | | Net Expenditure. | | | Rate in the Pound. | |
|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|--------|------|---------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1690 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | — | | | | | | | | |
| 1691 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | | | | | | | | |
| 1692 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | | | | | | | | |
| 1695 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1700 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1719 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 0 | | |
| 1720 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1740 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | | |
| 1760 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 14 | 0 | | |
| 1775 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 15 | 0 | 26 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1776 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 1777 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1778 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 1779 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| 1780 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 41 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 1781 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1782 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 1783 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 64 | 15 | 0 | 39 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 1784 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 69 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1785 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 41 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1786 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 39 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 1787 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 1788 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1789 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 78 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 10 |
| 1790 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| 1791 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 69 | 7 | 6 | 39 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1792 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 55 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 1793 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 69 | 7 | 6 | 40 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 1794 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 83 | 5 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 1795 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 92 | 10 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 |

The difference between the amount of the Poor's Rates, and the net sum expended on the Poor, is caused by the County Rates being paid out of them; which, (owing chiefly to the great number of bridges in this county,) amount to a considerable sum in the year.

It appears, from the parish-books, that no Poor's Rate was gathered here before the year 1768; but, when any of the parishioners were in distress, collections were made for them at the church, as is still the case in Scotland; and, if their case required it, 2s. or 3s. were given them out of the Church Rate, to assist them in the interval before Sunday: two instances of this are inserted in the books; the whole expence of the Poor, in 1719, was 5s.; and, in 1740, only 2s. 6d.: it does not appear that any thing was paid during the intermediate years. For 10 years after its introduction, the Poor's Rate did not exceed 1s. in the pound, except in the year 1770, when, owing to a heavy County Rate, it was 2s. Assessments are made here according to the land-tax, which is the general custom of the country; and the few parishes that have deviated from that custom, have been frequently disturbed by vexatious appeals against the Rates. It is rather a singular circumstance, that Lawyers have not received from this parish, for parochial litigations, more than £ 20. in the space of 115 years, and that was in the year 1789, when there happened an appeal against an order of removal, the only one, on any account, that exists upon record.

Friendly Societies are not so numerous, now, in this part of the country, as they were 20 years past: 3 or 4 have been dissolved in this neighbourhood, owing to their having been defrauded of great part of their funds, by designing wretches, to whom they had intrusted their stocks. Others, that have continued to this day, have fallen into disrepute, by too greedily entering into political discussions, instead of attending to the plain objects of their institution. I am far from condemning them all: it is to be hoped, that Friendly Societies, in general, deserve the protection the Legislature affords them. Their establishment was truly laudable and humane; and when the designs of it are properly adhered to, there cannot be a doubt, but the parish at large, in which such meetings exist, must, as well as the individual members, receive considerable benefit.

A Statement of the weekly Earnings and Expences of a Labourer, his Wife, and six Children, in the month of January, and in Harvest.

IN JANUARY.

| EARNINGS. | | | EXPENCES. | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------|----|-------|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Labourer - - - | - | 7 0 | Barley, 1 measure - - - | - | 7 0 |
| Eldest boy, 13 years old - - | - | 2 6 | Butter, 1 lb. - - - | - | 0 9½ |
| Wife and 5 children - - - | - | 0 0 | Potatoes, ½ a measure - - | - | 1 0 |
| | | | Milk - - - | - | 0 3 |
| | | | House and firing - - - | - | 1 0 |
| | | <hr/> | | | <hr/> |
| | | 9 6 | | | 10 0½ |
| | | | Earnings - - - | - | 9 6 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | Loss - - - | - | 0 6½ |

IN HARVEST.

| WEEKLY EARNINGS. | | | WEEKLY EXPENCES. | | |
|--|----|---------|-------------------------|----|-------|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Labourer - - - | - | 10 6 | Barley, 1 measure - - - | - | 7 0 |
| Wife, in fine weather - - - | - | 6 0 | Butter, 1½ lb. - - - | - | 1 0 |
| Eldest boy - - - | - | 2 6 | Potatoes - - - | - | 1 0 |
| Two eldest girls, gleaming, one 15; the other 11 years old - - - | - | 4 0 | Milk - - - | - | 0 4 |
| | | <hr/> | House and fire - - - | - | 0 10 |
| | | £1 3 0 | Butcher's meat - - - | - | 1 0 |
| Expences - - - | - | 0 11 4 | Salt, &c. - - - | - | 0 2 |
| | | <hr/> | | | <hr/> |
| Gain during Harvest - - - | - | £0 11 8 | | | 11 4 |

The house-rent is paid half-yearly, and is omitted in the weekly account.

Statement of the weekly Earnings and Expences of another Labourer, his Wife, and three Children.

IN JANUARY.

| EARNINGS. | | | EXPENCES. | | |
|-------------------------|----|-------|----------------------|----|-------|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Labourer - - - | - | 7 0 | Barley - - - | - | 3 6 |
| Wife and children - - - | - | 0 0 | Butter - - - | - | 0 9½ |
| | | | Potatoes - - - | - | 0 4 |
| | | | House and fire - - - | - | 1 0 |
| | | | Milk - - - | - | 0 2 |
| | | | Bacon - - - | - | 0 5 |
| | | | Oat-meal - - - | - | 0 1½ |
| | | <hr/> | | | <hr/> |
| Expences - - - | - | 6 4 | | | 6 4 |
| | | <hr/> | | | |
| Gains - - - | - | 0 8 | | | |

IN HARVEST.

| EARNINGS. | | | EXPENCES. | | |
|-------------------------|----|-------|-------------------------|----|-------|
| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
| Labourer - - - | - | 10 6 | Barley - - - | - | 3 6 |
| Wife and children - - - | - | 0 0 | Butter - - - | - | 0 8 |
| | | <hr/> | Butcher's meat - - - | - | 1 3 |
| | | 10 6 | Milk - - - | - | 0 2 |
| | | | Salt and oat-meal - - - | - | 0 3 |
| | | | House and fire - - - | - | 0 10 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Expences - - - | - | 6 8 | | | 6 8 |
| | | <hr/> | | | |
| Gains - - - | - | 3 10 | | | |

March, 1796.

W R E X H A M.

THE extent of this parish is variously described: some say it is 10 miles by 4 or 5 miles; and others, 7 miles by 4: no account could be obtained of the population: the parishioners are, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, mechanics, agriculturists, and miners: the last are chiefly employed in the lead-mines, smelting lead, and casting iron, &c. for Messrs. Wilkinson and Co. Here is one congregation of Methodists, one of Free-thinkers, one of Anabaptists, and one of Presbyterians. 646 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound; mutton, ditto; veal, 5d.; pork, ditto; bacon, 9d.; salt butter, 8d.; fresh ditto, 9d.; new milk, 2d. a quart; old ditto, 1d. ditto; potatoes, 90lb. for 1s. 11d.; wheat, from 13s. to 14s. the bushel; barley, 6s. 6d.; oats, from 3s. 6d. to 4s.: coals are sold for 4d. the cwt.: the dearth of provisions is attributed to monopolizing farmers.

Labourers, in winter, and spring, have 1s. 2d. a day; in summer, 1s. 4d.; in harvest, sometimes, 2s. a day; but, generally, 1s. 6d.

There are 45 ale-houses in the town of Wrexham, and 10 in the hamlets: and 6 Friendly Societies, which are computed to contain, altogether, about 700 members: their orders have been confirmed by the magistrates.

The rent of land varies from 10s. to £3. an acre: the average is about 25s. an acre. Farms let from £20. to £300. a year; the usual value is about £100. a year: every common grain and root is cultivated. Tithes are taken in kind: the land-tax is collected at about 1s. in the pound, or less. It is supposed that about one-third part of the parish is chiefly mountainous common, of little value: a few acres of which have been occasionally enclosed by cottagers.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home.

In the poor-house, at present, there are 46 people, who are chiefly old persons, or young children; or such as are blind, lame, or insane. The master of the work-house agreed to supply such Poor, as the parish should send, with meat, drink, and fuel, for 2s. a week, each person, and their earnings: none of the Poor, however, at present in the house, are able to work. The parish provides the house, cloaths, beds, bedding,

and other furniture. In consequence of the dearness of provisions, they lately resolved to make the master a present of 30 guineas; as they thought that would be a better plan, than to raise the weekly pay. 260 regular pensioners receive weekly pay; and others have occasional relief: the account of these charges could not be obtained: 37 militia-men's families are also relieved.

The following is the usual bill of fare in the work-house; but is occasionally varied, according to circumstances:

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sunday, | Broth or milk. | Meat and vegetables. | Bread and milk. |
| Monday, | Ditto. | Bread and butter, or 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. |

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of WREXHAM.

| Years. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. |
|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1710 | — 126 | — 179 | — 25 |
| 1720 | — 158 | — 163 | — 33 |
| 1730 | — 170 | — 131 | — 41 |
| 1740 | — 172 | — 156 | — 26 |
| 1750 | — 162 | — 151 | — 44 |
| 1760 | — 226 | — 241 | — 52 |
| 1770 | — 194 | — 249 | — 39 |
| 1780 | — 223 | — 167 | — 52 |
| 1785 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1786 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1787 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1788 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1789 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1790 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1791 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1792 | — 236 | — 161 | — 53 |
| 1793 | — 250 | — 167 | — 51 |
| 1794 | — — | — — | — — |
| 1795 | — — | — — | — — |

A Table

*A Table of Parochial Assessments and Expenditure in the Parish of
WREXHAM.*

| | Assessments. | | | Expenditure. | | | Rate in the Pound. | |
|--|--|----|----|--------------|----|------|--------------------|----|
| According to the Returns made to Parliament, | | | | | | | | |
| | The Expenses for the Poor, in 1776, were | | | - | £ | 1285 | 15 | 3 |
| | The Assessments, - in 1783, | | | - | | 1415 | 12 | 9 |
| | in 1784, | | | - | | 1812 | 3 | 11 |
| | in 1785, | | | - | | 1455 | 19 | 7 |
| | Medium of net money paid for Poor in the above 3 years | | | | | 1415 | 1 | 3 |
| | Medium of money applied for county purposes | | | - | - | 131 | 3 | 9 |
| | Medium of law-expences | | | - | - | 13 | 6 | 9 |
| Years ending in | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1785 | 1406 | 0 | 8 | 1616 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 1786 | 1778 | 8 | 6½ | 2116 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1787 | 1427 | 19 | 5 | 1533 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1788 | 1428 | 3 | 1½ | 1376 | 11 | 2½ | 4 | 0 |
| 1789 | 1070 | 5 | 6 | 1384 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1790 | 1437 | 18 | 10 | 1333 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| 1791 | 1074 | 16 | 0 | 1284 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| 1792 | 1051 | 16 | 6 | 1166 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1793 | 1261 | 0 | 1 | 1242 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 1794 | 1065 | 7 | 8½ | 1403 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1795 | 1323 | 11 | 2 | 1461 | 13 | 8¼ | 4 | 0 |

This year 712*l.* of the old debt was paid off.

This year
712*l.* of
the old
debt was
paid off.

In the year 1784, the Rates were 6s. in the pound, and the parish greatly in debt, which, (the overseer says,) was owing to bad management; at that time he was appointed general overseer, in which office he has continued ever since: before that period, all the different hamlets, &c. kept their own accounts. The overseer prints his accounts annually. The Rate is levied by an old assessment; and it is supposed, that, upon an average, property is not assessed at one-third of its real value; so that the last year's Rate, said to be at 4s. in the pound, was not, in reality, 1s. 4d. in the pound; however, even here, it is a common topic of complaint, that the Rates are high.

In consequence of disputes among the proprietors of the iron and lead works, many of the workmen have of late been without employment: several have enlisted for soldiers, and others have migrated to distant parts of the country.

The following are the four last years' accounts of receipts and disbursements for the Poor, as printed by the general overseer:

*An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1791.*Dr. The INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrexham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. Cr.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-----|----------------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|
| Wrexham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 202 | 8 | 6 | By balance due to the Parish of Wrexham, as per | | | | | | |
| Regis. { Cloathing, 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> —occasional, 25 | 19 | 5 | - | 29 | 7 | 10½ | account rendered for the year 1790 | - | - | - | 135 | 5 | 7 |
| Wrexham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 69 | 11 | 6 | Wrexham { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> in the pound | 330 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Abbot. { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 5 | 13 | 5 | - | 6 | 11 | 6 | Regis. { Deduct for vacancies, 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eclutham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 68 | 17 | 10 | For want of distrefs, 5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> | 12 | 8 | 3½ | 317 | 19 | 8½ |
| Below. { Cloathing, 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> —occasional, 2 | 15 | 6 | - | 3 | 17 | 11½ | Wrexham { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 74 | 18 | 4½ |
| Brombo. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 42 | 13 | 0 | Abbot. { Deduct for vacancies, 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> | | | | | | |
| Broughton. { Cloathing, 1 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> —occasional, 9 | 19 | 0 | - | 10 | 19 | 0½ | For want of distrefs, 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> | 4 | 8 | 5½ | 70 | 9 | 11 |
| Stansty. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 50 | 0 | 0 | Eclutham Below. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 126 | 1 | 2 |
| Abenbury { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 2 | 3 | 3½ | - | 2 | 17 | 11½ | Brombo. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 93 | 10 | 3 |
| Vawr. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 4 | { Deduct arrears due from Brombo, | | | | | | |
| Biefton. { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 4 | 6 | 6 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | { which will be paid in six months } | 30 | 11 | 8½ | 62 | 18 | 6½ |
| Borras { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 19 | 1 | 4 | Broughton. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 59 | 18 | 6 |
| Hova. { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 0 | 14 | 6 | - | 0 | 14 | 6 | Stansty. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 40 | 7 | 9 |
| Minera. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 13 | 16 | 0 | Abenbury Vawr. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 39 | 3 | 9 |
| Bertham. { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 0 | 5 | 6 | - | 0 | 5 | 6 | Biefton. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 21 | 3 | 10½ |
| Eclutham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 12 | 11 | 4 | Borras Hova. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 23 | 19 | 10½ |
| Above. { Cloathing, 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> —occasional, 0 | 5 | 6 | - | 0 | 5 | 6 | Minera. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 35 | 13 | 0 |
| Afton. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 29 | 15 | 0 | Bertham. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 115 | 13 | 0 |
| Gourton. { Cloathing, 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> —occasional, 10 | 8 | 6 | - | 12 | 0 | 2½ | Eclutham Above. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 79 | 8 | 8 |
| Work-houfe expences. —To cash paid William | | | | 5 | 1 | 0 | Afton. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 39 | 1 | 9 |
| Hudson, for maintenance of the Poor in the | | | | 38 | 5 | 4 | Gourton. { Assessments at 3 <i>s.</i> | - | - | - | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| work-houfe for 1791, as per receipts | - | 177 | 5 | 9 | | | Rents. —Of Mr. Davies and others, due Lady- | | | | | | |
| To cash paid for cloathing, and other expences | | | | 7 | 16 | 0 | day | - | - | - | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| for the Poor in the work-houfe 1791, as per | | | | 7 | 16 | 0 | Deduct for the road | - | - | - | 10 | 6 | - |
| receipts | - | 37 | 13 | 2 | - | 214 | 18 | 11 | Mr. Ambrose Dutton, due Lady-day | - | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Cloathing and other expences in putting out | | | | 13 | 7 | 11 | Ditto for Speed's late, due ditto | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| parish-apprentices in 1791 | - | | | 159 | 12 | 9½ | Mr. Thomas Maddocks, due ditto | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| County-ley. —1st qr. 3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; 2d do. 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> ; | | | | 12 | 8 | 0 | Mr. John Humphries, due ditto | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d ditto, 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; 4th ditto, 3 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> | - | | | 12 | 8 | 0 | Eclutham rent charge | - | - | - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Shoemaker's bills | - | | | 3 | 18 | 0 | Mr. John Bostock, due Lady-day | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Tailor's ditto | - | | | 65 | 6 | 0 | Philip Yorke, Esq. due Christmas | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Paupers' rents | - | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. due Michaelmas | - | - | - | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Mr. Crewe, apothecary | - | | | 4 | 11 | 6 | Mr. John Langford, due Lady-day | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Paid the Rev. E. Davies, an endowment | - | | | 4 | 2 | 6 | Bastards. —For Eliza Parry's | - | - | - | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Paid Mr. Stubbs, ditto | - | | | 4 | 10 | 4½ | Mary Lloyd's | - | - | - | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Paid the Rev. E. Edwards | - | | | 3 | 18 | 7½ | Ann Salisbury's | - | - | - | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Mr. Meeson, clerk | - | | | 5 | 5 | 0 | Hester Robert's | - | - | - | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Paid widow Evans, for coffins | - | | | 0 | 16 | 4 | Mary Rogers's | - | - | - | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid Richard Marth | - | | | 1 | 4 | 0½ | Ann Jones's | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Paid Mr. Jones, Justice's clerk | - | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | Mary Daniel's | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Paid Mrs. Price, hatter | - | | | | | | Mary Bowen's | - | - | - | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Paid Mr. Jones, ironmonger | - | | | | | | Mary Matthias's | - | - | - | 2 | 18 | 8 |
| One year's salary due to me as general overseer | - | | | | | | Mary Williams's | - | - | - | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | £ | 1325 | 16 | 9½ | | | | | | |
| Balance due to the Parish, transferred to the account | | | | - | 116 | 14 | 1½ | | | | | | |
| for the year 1792 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £ | 1442 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |

£ 1442 10 11

An

*An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1792.*Dr. The INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrexham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overfeer of the Poor. Cr.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|--|---|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|
| Wrexham | Weekly allowances | — | — | 194 | 11 | 2 |
| Regis. | Cloathing, 6l. 2s. 6½d.—occasional, 20 | 15 | 10 | — | 26 | 18 4½ |
| Wrexham | Weekly allowances | — | — | 79 | 15 | 10 |
| Abbot. | Cloathing, 4l. 3s. 4½d.—occasional, 12 | 5 | 2 | — | 16 | 8 6½ |
| Efclufham | Weekly allowances | — | — | 66 | 8 | 4 |
| Below. | Cloathing, ol. 2s. 4d.—occasional, 7 | 3 | 0 | — | 7 | 5 4 |
| Brombo. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 53 | 0 | 10 |
| | Cloathing, 1l. 8s. 1d.—occasional, 5 | 14 | 0 | — | 7 | 2 1 |
| Brough- | Weekly allowances | — | — | 54 | 12 | 0 |
| ton. | Cloathing, cl. 4s. 8d.—occasional, 5 | 4 | 0 | — | 5 | 8 8 |
| Stanfly. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| | Cloathing, cl. os. od.—occasional, 0 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 3 6 |
| Abenbury | Weekly allowances | — | — | 18 | 14 | 4 |
| Vawr. | Cloathing, cl. 10s. 9d.—occasional, 3 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 13 1 |
| Biefton. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 14 | 16 | 10 |
| | Cloathing, ol. os. cd.—occasional, 0 | 16 | 0 | — | 0 | 16 0 |
| Borras | Weekly allowances | — | — | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| Hova. | Cloathing, cl. os. cd.—occasional, 0 | 12 | 6 | — | 0 | 12 6 |
| Minera. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 34 | 1 | 9 |
| | Cloathing, 1l. 7s. 11½d.—occasional, 2 | 3 | 6 | — | 3 | 11 5½ |
| Bertham. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 56 | 7 | 0 |
| | Cloathing, 4l. 4s. 7d.—occasional, 4 | 7 | 0 | — | 8 | 11 7 |
| Efclufham | Weekly allowances | — | — | 48 | 13 | 8 |
| Above. | Cloathing, 1l. 10s. 1½d.—occasional, 16 | 17 | 11 | — | 18 | 8 0½ |
| Acton. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| | Cloathing, ol. os. od.—occasional, 7 | 6 | 0 | — | 7 | 6 0 |
| Gourton. | Weekly allowances | — | — | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| | Cloathing, cl. os. od.—occasional, 0 | 15 | 6 | — | 0 | 15 6 |
| Work-house expenses.—To cash paid Mr. Hudfon for maintenance of the Poor in the work-house for 1792, as per receipts | | | | 180 | 3 | 2½ |
| To ditto for repairs at the work-house in 1792 | | | | 13 | 0 | 7½ |
| For cloathing, &c. in 1792 | | | | 43 | 3 | 10 |
| For a new pump at ditto | | | | 5 | 0 | — |
| County-ley.—1st qr. 35l. 13s. od.; 2d do. 35l. 3s. 1d.; 3d ditto, 35l. 15s. 9d.; 4th ditto, 24l. os. 9d. | | | | 130 | 12 | 7 |
| Shoemaker's bills | | | | 16 | 8 | 11½ |
| Tailor's ditto | | | | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Paupers' rents | | | | 62 | 19 | 0 |
| Mr. Richard Jones's bill | | | | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Rev. Edward Davies, one year's salary | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jones, Justice's clerk | | | | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| Mr. Crewe, one year's salary | | | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid the Rev. Edward Edwards | | | | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| Mr. Richard Meefon, clerk | | | | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| Mr. John Marth | | | | 4 | 3 | 10½ |
| Mrs. Ann Evans, for coffins | | | | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Mr. John Jones, chiefly for poor's-land | | | | 33 | 1 | 10 |
| Mr. Bostock, towards repairing his house | | | | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. John Jones's account | | | | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| One year's salary due to me as general overfeer | | | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance due to the Parish, transferred to the account for the year 1793 | | | | 1373 | 5 | 4 |
| | | | | 211 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | 1584 | 18 | 4 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| By balance due to the Parish of Wrexham, as per account 1791 | — | — | — | 116 | 14 | 1½ |
| By arrears of ley for the year 1791 | — | — | — | 30 | 5 | 0 |
| Wrexham | Assessments at 3s. 6d. in the pound | 385 | 5 | 10 | — | — |
| Regis. | Deduct for vacancies, 10l. 3s. 5d. | — | — | — | 12 | 14 6½ |
| | For want of distress, 2l. 11s. 1½d. | — | — | — | 372 | 11 3½ |
| Wrexham | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | 87 | 3 | 0 | — |
| Abbot. | Deduct for vacancies | — | 3 | 2 | 4 | — |
| | — | — | — | — | 84 | 6 8½ |
| Efclufham | Below.—Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 147 | 1 6 |
| Brombo. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 108 | 0 11½ |
| Brough- | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | 69 | 15 | 4½ | — |
| ton. | Deduct for vacancies | — | 0 | 2 | 11 | — |
| | — | — | — | — | 69 | 12 5½ |
| Stanfly. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 47 | 2 4 |
| Abenbury | Vawr.—Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 45 | 13 4 |
| Biefton. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 24 | 14 5 |
| Borras | Hova.—Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 27 | 19 10½ |
| Minera. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | 41 | 11 | 10 | — |
| | Deduct for vacancies | — | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| | — | — | — | — | 40 | 16 10 |
| Bertham | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 134 | 18 4 |
| Efclufham | Above.—Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 92 | 15 4 |
| Acton. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 45 | 12 2 |
| Gourton. | Assessments at 3s. 6d. | — | — | — | 19 | 12 2½ |
| Rents.—Of Mr. Davies and others, due Lady-day | — | — | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Deducted for the road | — | — | 0 | 10 | 6 | — |
| Mr. Ambrose Dutton, for Mr. Speed's late, due Lady-day | — | — | — | — | 6 | 5 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Maddocks, due ditto | — | — | — | — | 11 | 10 0 |
| Mr. John Humphries, due ditto | — | — | — | — | 2 | 0 0 |
| Efclufham rent-charge | — | — | — | — | 0 | 6 8 |
| Mr. John Bostock, due ditto | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 0 |
| Sir Folter Cunliffe, Bart. due Michaelmas | — | — | — | — | 0 | 17 0 |
| Mr. John Langford | — | — | — | — | 13 | 13 0 |
| Baifards.—For Frances Smith's | — | — | — | — | 15 | 15 0 |
| Mary Jones's | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 0 |
| Mary Phoenix's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 15 6 |
| Rachel Lewis's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 12 6 |
| Elizabeth Parry's | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 0 |
| Ann Jones's | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 6 |
| Frances Dod's | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 6 |
| Mary Bowen's | — | — | — | — | 3 | 9 4 |
| Martha Roberts's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 14 6 |
| Mary Humphries's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 12 6 |
| Eleanor Edwards's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 15 6 |
| Mary Edwards's | — | — | — | — | 0 | 15 6 |

1 This should be £84. 5s. 8d.

*An Abstract of WREXHAM Poor Accounts for 1794.*Dr. The INHABITANTS of the Parish of *Wrexham*, in Account with ROWLAND SAMUEL, General Overseer of the Poor. Cr.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|--------|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| Balance due to Samuel Rowland from the Parish, as per account rendered for the year 1793 | - | - | - | 53 | 0 | 3½ | Wrexham { Assessments at 4s. in the pound | 44 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| Wrexham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 294 | 5 | 10 | Regis. { Deduct for vacancies, 22l. 15s. 1½d. | | | | | | | |
| Regis. { Occasionals | - | 32 | 11 | 1 | 32 | 11 | 1 | { Ditto for arrears, 1l. 14s. 8d. | 24 | 9 | 9½ | | | |
| Wrexham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 93 | 9 | 7 | Wrexham { Assessments at 4s. | - | 99 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Abbot. { Occasionals | - | 8 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | Abbot. { Deduct for vacancies | - | 8 | 6 | 0 | | |
| Efclusham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 82 | 8 | 0 | Efclusham Below — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 168 | 1 | 8 | |
| Below. { Occasionals | - | 2 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | Brombo. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 124 | 13 | 8 |
| Brombo. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 39 | 9 | 4 | Broughton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 79 | 18 | 0 | |
| Occasionals | - | 19 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 18 | 2 | Stanly. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 53 | 17 | 0 |
| Broughton. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 49 | 13 | 6 | Abenbury Vawr. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 52 | 5 | 0 | |
| Occasionals | - | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | Biefton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 28 | 5 | 2 |
| Stanly. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 16 | 9 | 4 | Borras Hova. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 31 | 19 | 10 | |
| Occasionals | - | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | Minera. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 47 | 10 | 8 |
| Abenbury { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 24 | 4 | 10 | Bertham. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 154 | 7 | 6 | |
| Vawr. { Occasionals | - | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | Efclusham { Assessments at 4s. | - | 106 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Biefton. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 14 | 13 | 0 | Above. { Deduct for want of distress | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 19 | 2 |
| Occasionals | - | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Acton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 52 | 2 | 0 |
| Borras { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 9 | 19 | 4 | Gourton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 22 | 8 | 4 | |
| Hova. { Occasionals | - | 0 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Minera. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 53 | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Occasionals | - | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Bertham. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 78 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Occasionals | - | 9 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Efclusham { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 62 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Above. { Occasionals | - | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Acton. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 10 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Occasionals | - | 2 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Gourton. { Weekly allowances | - | - | - | 5 | 17 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Occasionals | - | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Work-house expenses. — To cash paid Mr. Hudfon, for the maintenance of the Poor in the year 1794, as per receipts | - | - | 19 | 8 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto for repairs in the year 1794 | - | - | 30 | 5 | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |
| For cloathing, &c. in 1794 | - | - | 51 | 3 | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash paid shoe-maker's accounts for 1794 | - | - | 12 | 11 | 11½ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 292 | 4 | 1½ | | | | | | | | |
| County-ley. — 1st qr. 41l. 15s. 0½d.; 2d do. 48l. 10s. 9d.; 3d ditto, 36l. 11s. 9½d.; 4th ditto, 24l. 0s. 2½d. | | | | 150 | 7 | 9½ | | | | | | | | |
| Paupers' rents paid | - | - | 59 | 5 | 10½ | | | | | | | | | |
| Bounty to 2 men balloted in the militia | - | - | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rev. Edward Davies, his salary | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| John Marsh's account | - | - | 4 | 0 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rev. Edward Edwards's ditto | - | - | 3 | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Richard Meehan's, ditto | - | - | 8 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr. Crewe, surgeon, his salary | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Widow Evans, for coffins | - | - | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr. John Jones, Justice's clerk | - | - | 2 | 13 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| To an over credit in Efclusham rent-charge, per account for 1793 | - | - | 5 | 19 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| One year's salary due to me as general overseer for the year 1794 | - | - | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 179 | 18 | 11½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £ 1612 | 1 | 5½ | | | | | | | | |
| Balance due to the Parish, carried to the credit of the account for the year 1795 | - | - | - | 13 | 6 | 1½ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £ 1625 | 7 | 7½ | | | | | | | | |

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | |
|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| Wrexham { Assessments at 4s. in the pound | 44 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| Regis. { Deduct for vacancies, 22l. 15s. 1½d. | | | | | | | | |
| { Ditto for arrears, 1l. 14s. 8d. | 24 | 9 | 9½ | 416 | 0 | 10½ | | |
| Wrexham { Assessments at 4s. | - | 99 | 17 | 10 | | | | |
| Abbot. { Deduct for vacancies | - | 8 | 6 | 0 | 91 | 11 | 10 | |
| Efclusham Below — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 168 | 1 | 8 | | |
| Brombo. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 124 | 13 | 8 | | |
| Broughton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 79 | 18 | 0 | | |
| Stanly. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 53 | 17 | 0 | | |
| Abenbury Vawr. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 52 | 5 | 0 | | |
| Biefton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 28 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Borras Hova. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 31 | 19 | 10 | | |
| Minera. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 47 | 10 | 8 | | |
| Bertham. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 154 | 7 | 6 | | |
| Efclusham { Assessments at 4s. | - | 106 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| Above. { Deduct for want of distress | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 19 | 2 | |
| Acton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 52 | 2 | 0 | | |
| Gourton. — Assessments at 4s. | - | - | - | 22 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Rents—Of Mr. Davies and others, due Lady-day 1795 | - | - | 105 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deduct for the road | - | - | 10 | 6 | — | 104 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Ambrose Dutton, due to the Poor, out of Lady Jeffries's charity | - | 15 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto for Mr. Speed's late, due ditto | - | 6 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. Thomas Maddock's, due ditto | - | 11 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. Evan Ellis, for rent-charge of land in Brombo, due December | - | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Efclusham rent charge | - | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| John Bostock, a year's rent, due Lady-day | - | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. due at Michaelmas | - | 0 | 17 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. John Langford, due Lady-day | - | 13 | 13 | 0 | — | 162 | 15 | 2 |
| Cash received for timber | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | 0 | |
| Ditto, for rent, from Rhose Dullen | - | - | - | - | 8 | 19 | 1 | |
| Bastards.—Ann Dodd's | - | - | 0 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Mary Crofs's | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Jane Morris's | - | - | 2 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ann Phillips's | - | - | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Mary Williams's | - | - | 2 | 12 | 0 | — | 2 | |

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| £ 1625 | 7 | 7½ |
| £ 1625 | 7 | 7½ |

S O U T H W A L E S.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—NARBETH.

THE parish of Narbeth contains about 4400 acres; and about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly Methodists and Anabaptists. 96 houses pay the window-tax; and about 104 small dwellings are exempted. The town of Narbeth consists of shop-keepers, inn and ale-house keepers, and a few handicrafts. Hats, shoes, and coarse woollen cloths, are the only manufactures.

Agricultural labourers receive from 8d. to 10d. a day, without diet: 10d. a day, or £13. a year, may be considered as the fair earnings of a man employed in husbandry: his earnings, at task-work, will make up for rainy days and holidays. A few farmers pay their men 8d. a day; and give them a small present of meat and corn at Christmas. A gentleman in the parish allows his labourers 10d. a day, (Sundays excepted,) and they find their own meat and drink; but in hay and corn harvest, he finds them in diet, and gives them 10d. a day. This, however, is rather above the general terms of the neighbourhood. Women assist in harvesting, and in weeding and stone-picking: their earnings are very inconsiderable. Employment for labourers' wives and children is much wanted: they are oftener seen basking in the sun in summer, and shivering over a stolen wood-fire in winter, than in any profitable exertions of industry.

Bread and cheese, potatoes and porridge, and a thick flummery made of coarse oat-meal, are the usual diet of labouring people: a few keep a cow; and, in summer, make curds from the whey; which, with a little thin milk, and bread, is often used for breakfast.

The prices of provisions, (5th April,) are: wheat, 8s. 6d. the bushel, Winchester measure; barley, 4s. 4d.; oats, 2s. 6d.; beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4½d.

There are 11 ale-houses in Narbeth; and 3 in the other parts of the parish.

The

The average rent of land is about 5s. the statute acre: the land-tax is about 6d. in the pound on the net rental. Tithes are compounded for at 2s. in the pound on the yearly rents. There are a few farms from 100 to 300 acres; but they are, in general, very small, and occupied in pasture: wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal articles of cultivation. In 1788, about 1800 acres of common were enclosed by Act of Parliament; of these, about 700 acres still remain uncultivated, owing to the poverty of the soil, and the low circumstances of the occupiers. There is now no common in the parish.

The Poor are mostly maintained by a weekly allowance, paid in money; some have their house-rents paid, and others have occasional assistance.

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

| Years. | BAPTISMS. | | | BURIALS. | | | Marriages. | Poor's Rate. | Expences for the Poor. | Rate in the Pound. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|----------|------|------|------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | Mal. | Fem. | Tot. | | | | |
| 1775 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 14 | — | | | |
| 1776 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 15 | — | | | |
| 1777 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 17 | — | | | |
| 1778 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 11 | 20 | — | | | |
| 1779 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 14 | — | | | |
| 1780 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5 | | | |
| 1781 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 8 | | | |
| 1782 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 11 | | | |
| 1783 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 8 | | | |
| 1784 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 9 | about | about | |
| 1785 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 10 | £ 96. | £ 80. | |
| 1786 | 13 | 19 | 32 | — | 12 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| 1787 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 8 | | | |
| 1788 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| 1789 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| 1790 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 13 | | | |
| 1791 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 9 | | | |
| 1792 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 14 | | | |
| 1793 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 15 | | | |
| 1794 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 9 | | | |
| 1795 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Poor's Rate on common lately enclosed | | | | | | | | 97 | 12 | } 130 |
| Extra Rate since the War began - - | | | | | | | | 10 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | 41 | 0 | |
| Total - | | | | | | | | £ 18 4 12 | | |
| 5 Y 2 | | | | | | | | | | About |

£. s.
2 in the £.
on the pre-
sent value
of land.

About £130. a year are applied to the relief of the Poor: the residue defrays the county-rate, and other incidental charges.

A Friendly Society was established about 20 years ago: it is in a very flourishing state; maintains its own Poor; and has a surgeon and apothecary, by the year, to attend the sick and hurt. Their rules have been confirmed by the magistrates.

April, 1796.

RADNORSHIRE.—KNIGHTON.

KNIGHTON is a small market town, but a place of no trade or manufacture: it is surrounded by hills, and is in a very secluded situation.

The extent of the parish is estimated at 3 miles by $1\frac{3}{4}$; in which are included, about 200 acres of common, and about 100 acres of wood-land. The population could not be ascertained: the inhabitants are chiefly farmers, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, and labourers. 108 houses pay the window-tax; and, it is supposed, about 30 may be exempted.

The prices of provisions and of labour are the same as at Presteign¹. There are 13 ale-houses in this parish; and 2 Friendly Societies, which have had their orders confirmed.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to 8os., according to the soil and situation: the average is about £1. 1s. an acre. Farms are generally small: every common grain and root is cultivated in a small degree; but the greatest part of the parish is in pasture. Tithes are taken in composition, at the rate of 2s. in the pound. An account of the land-tax could not be obtained; but it is said, that it is collected at 12d. or 13d. in the pound on the net rental.

The Poor, till half a year ago, were farmed, by a contractor in Ludlow, for £148. a year, (the parish paying all expences of funerals, contagious disorders, appeals, &c.: but they are now partly maintained in a work-house, and partly by out-pensions. 17 persons are in the work-house, and

¹ See page 902.

12 poor families receive 17s. a week. The overseers now find a great deal of trouble in managing their Poor ; particularly in the work-house, which is under the direction of a governess, who is perfectly incompetent to enforce obedience to her orders : the Poor seldom obey, and often beat her ; and, even among themselves, they have continual disputes : so that the parish regrets the alteration which has taken place in their system ; particularly as they find the Rates will be considerably higher this year. The breakfast, in the work-house, is milk, or broth ; dinner, mostly meat and vegetables ; and supper, bread and cheese, or milk.

The Poor's Rates, for the last 6 years, were as follow :

| Years. | Amount of Assessments. | | | | | Total Expenditure. | | | Nominal Rate in the Pound. | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----|----|----|---|--------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | | s. | d. | s. | d. | | |
| 1790 | — | 211 | 0 | 5 | — | 191 | 1 | 6 | — | 2 | 0 |
| 1791 | — | 205 | 9 | 4 | — | 185 | 18 | 11 | — | 2 | 0 |
| 1792 | — | 158 | 11 | 6 | — | 160 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 |
| 1793 | — | 183 | 17 | 7 | — | 185 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 6 |
| 1794 | — | 205 | 18 | 6 | — | 207 | 0 | 9 | — | 2 | 0 |
| 1795 | — | 207 | 12 | 0 | — | 202 | 12 | 5 | — | 2 | 0 |

Out of these Rates, about £10. a year are paid towards the county-stock : this article of expence is very variable ; this year, in consequence of several bridges having been re-built, it has amounted to £25.

In the above Rate, houses are said to be assessed at two-thirds, and land at three-fourths, of the real rent ; but it is presumed that both are rated somewhat below these proportions.

November, 1795.

P R E S T E I G N.

THE extent of this township is estimated at 3 miles by 1. No account of the population could be obtained. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, common tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers : a woollen manufacture has

has been established here, about 12 months, which employs 4 men, 6 women, and 6 children: the men earn about 9s. a week, each; the women, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. ditto; and the children, 1s. 6d. ditto; the inhabitants are all of the Established Church. 118 houses pay the window-tax; and about 40 are supposed to be exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 3d. to 4½d. the lb.: mutton, 3½d. to 4½d. ditto; veal, 4½d. to 5d. ditto; pork, 5d. to 6d. ditto; bacon, 10d. ditto; butter, 9½d. to 11d. ditto; milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. the bushel of 10 gallons; wheat, 12s. to 13s. ditto; barley, 5s. ditto; oats, 3s. 6d. ditto: coals are £1. 10s. the ton.

In winter, labourers are paid 1s. the day, and their beer; in summer, 1s. 6d. the day, and beer; in harvest, 1s. 6d. the day, and board. Women, weeding, have 6d. the day, and beer; some women spin for hire, and earn about 6d. a day: farmers, here, manufacture most of their own linen at home.

There are 10 ale-houses in this township; and one Friendly Society, which consists of 81 members: their orders have been confirmed.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. an acre; the average, about 21s. Farms are from £30. to £300. a year; but, principally, about £100. a year: wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, and potatoes, are cultivated here; but, it is supposed, that about one-half of the parish is either meadow or pasture. The number of small farms is decreasing in this country; a circumstance, to which the rise of the Poor's Rates is often ascribed. A composition, at 2s. 6d. in the pound on the rent, is paid in lieu of tithes. The land-tax amounts to £68. 7s. 4d. and is collected at about 8d. in the pound on the net rent: it is paid by the landlord. There are about 20 acres of common, and about 300 acres of wood-land.

The Poor of this township have been farmed by the same person for the last 8 years: his annual allowance is £145.; but the township, for the last quarter, in consideration of the high price of provisions, made him a voluntary gift of £20.; one half for the Poor in the house, and the other for the relief of indigent house-keepers.

The farmer finds a house, and provides the Poor with every necessary; defrays all expences arising from fractures, and removals; but does not support

support contests respecting settlements: the township, by agreement, is bound to take care of the insane, (of which, there are 4 chargeable at present,) and those who are ill with the small-pox, or other epidemical distemper. He has 19 persons in the house at present; and 65 families of out-pensioners; about 60 of which receive weekly pay. He says, that, 37 years ago, his father farmed the Poor of this township for £ 60. a year; that he gave no out-pensions, but obliged all the necessitous, (who did not exceed 8 persons,) to come into the house. His house stands in a fine situation, but is a most wretched hovel: he has 9 beds, of chaff and flocks: he says, he often gives the Poor three, and, sometimes, five meat dinners in a week; and that the other dinners are milk and potatoes mashed; the breakfasts are, milk, or broth, and bread; the suppers, bread and cheese.

Not much information can be obtained respecting the Poor's Rates¹, as the officers say, that the parish-books were lately stolen out of the vestry, along with the other parish-records; they add, however, that, about 30 years ago, the Rates amounted to about £ 60., and the last year to £ 250.; a considerable part of which was applied to county purposes. The Rate, last year, was 5s. in the pound, and, for some years before, 4s. in the pound, upon the nominal rent, which, upon particular investigation, is found to be scarcely half of the real rent. Presteign is a small market-town; but not a place of trade. 4 other (all agricultural) townships belong to this parish; but are separate with respect to the maintenance of the Poor: it is said, that, in some of them, there are 2 sixpenny rates in a year, and in others, 8 sixpenny rates, on the nominal rental. In some country parishes, between Presteign and Hereford, the Rates are 3s. 6d. in the pound on the rack rent.

¹ According to the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786,

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|---|------|----|-----|----------|
| The net expences for the Poor | in 1776 | were | - | 70 | 0 0 |
| Money raised by assessment | in 1783 | — | - | 184 | 17 0 |
| Ditto | in 1784 | — | - | 195 | 18 9 |
| Ditto | in 1785 | — | - | 175 | 8 9 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | £. | s. | d. |
| In 1783, 1784, and 1785. | Medium of net expences for the Poor | | - | - | 167 15 0 |
| | Medium of money applied for county purposes | | - | - | 17 4 9 |
| | Medium expence for repairing church, &c. | | - | - | 8 5 |
| | Medium expence of overseers, in journies, &c. | | - | - | 5 2 |
| | Medium expence of law, orders, &c. | | - | - | 4 8 3 |

The births and burials of the several townships are so promiscuously inserted in the registers, that no useful information can be derived from them, either respecting the mortality, or the population, of Presteign.

The following is a short account of an agricultural labourer's family. He is 40 years of age; has a wife, and 5 children of the following ages; 9—7—5½—3—and 1½ year old. The wages and employment of the father are extremely various at different times of the year: in summer, he receives from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day; in winter, from 10d. to 1s. a day. He is allowed his board, in harvest; but not at other times, except while he works for a gentleman, which occurs about once a week. He is, sometimes, prevented by wet weather from working; and, often, cannot procure employment: so that, upon the whole, he thinks the average of his earnings does not exceed 6s. a week. His wife, occasionally, assists a neighbouring family in baking, and earns about 9d. a week. The oldest children nurse the youngest. This family never received relief from the parish till last winter, when they were allowed, in the severest part of the season, about 3 pecks of wheat, and 5s. in money. He can give no further account of his expences, than that his family uses, every week, near half a bushel of wheat, which now costs 6s.; his house-rent is 30s. a year: he says, their common breakfast is onion-pottage; dinner, bread, or potatoes; and supper, the same; that they very rarely can procure a bit of meat, or butter. The man seems honest and industrious, and bears a good character. It is evident that his family must often be in a very distressed situation: manufacturers, with double the wages, are often nearly driven to rioting, from want; so great is the force of custom.

One of the parish-officers says, that, last summer, during the very high price of corn, the earnings of labourers were so small here, that the Poor were literally starving; and that 2 poor people, who came to crave relief from him, were in a state of such unfeigned distress, that they actually fell down in his house, through hunger.

November, 1795.

T H E E N D.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. I.

A Comparative and Chronological Table of Prices.

THE Historian, who wishes to record the progress of society, will not confine himself to a recital of public transactions: he will often explore the recesses of domestic life; and minutely detail the employments, the manners, and the comforts, of different ranks in society, in order to exemplify, (for it is only by such details that he can properly exemplify,) the excellence or defects of political institutions. It is not on the wide expanse of the ocean that the unbounded trade of Great Britain can be investigated: her ports, her dock-yards, her warehouses, and even her retail-shops must be visited by those who wish to acquire an adequate idea of the magnitude of her commercial concerns. So, the Annalist, who wishes to inform, must often quit the splendid scenes of national glory, and condescend to particularize the humbler occupations of mankind. Hume is, perhaps, the only one of our modern historians, who has justly appreciated the value of information, which, before his time, had been usually deemed frivolous and unimportant; but which, attentively considered, is highly illustrative of the state of agriculture and the other arts: and often very satisfactorily solves the important question;—whether the condition of society is retrograde, stationary, or progressive. Thus, I conceive, a chronological account of the prices of labour and of commodities, (however lightly some may esteem such objects of enquiry,) would alone, (when it could be procured,) furnish a complete epitome of the most important branch of history; for it would enable us to judge, what quantities of the necessaries and conveniencies of life equal portions of labour have procured at different periods; or, in other words, to determine, whether the great business of human life has been conducted with more or less facility. If we can decide that the various classes of the nation, by their ordinary strength and industry, are now better supplied with these essential articles than the people at the Revolution; and still better than their rude forefathers at the Conquest; we have an indubitable proof of the advanced, and advancing, state of society.

A collection of prices, however, which only notices grain and other articles of subsistence, must necessarily be extremely defective: a solitary instance under the year 1348, that a sheep fold for 4d. conveys no very important information; but, if coupled with the fact, that, in that year, a mower could, by a day's labour, earn as much money as would purchase two, and a reaper as much as would purchase three sheep, it very clearly explains the effect of a pestilence, which had, (as might naturally be expected,) made cattle cheap, and men dear.

A collection of prices should, therefore, notice, not only the money price of provisions, but also of labour: it should, likewise, specify the contemporary prices of many commodities, which, although they do not form part of the necessaries, certainly contribute highly to the comforts, of mankind.

The poorest inhabitant of a civilized country can generally afford himself many conveniencies,

niencies, which, (it has been justly observed,) are the produce of a great multitude of workmen. Even in the rudest state of social life, the arts contribute to soften the rigours of poverty. The Irish cottar, amidst the filth and smoke of his mud-built cabin, is still highly indebted to the skill of the industrious manufacturer, for (perhaps) the only utensil he possesses, the kettle in which he boils his potatoes. Nor is the coarse plaid of the Highlander less a proof of the progress of improvement, than the woollen coat of the day-labourer, which, coarse and rough as it may appear, requires, that the "shepherd, the sorter of the wool, the "wool-comber, or carder, the dyer, the scribbler, the spinner, the weaver, the fuller, the "dresser, with many others, must all join in their different arts, in order to complete even "this homely production¹." To ascertain, therefore, what part of his earnings the labourer, at different periods of our history, has been able to spare for the most essential article after food; or, in other words, what quantity of cloathing the same portion of labour will purchase at different periods; will enable us to decide, whether, in this respect, he is better accommodated than his forefathers. Thus, a labourer in 1296 was, we may be assured, in point of woollen cloathing, much worse provided than he is in 1796. In the former period, for a yard of coarse russet, he must have paid 9d; a sum equal, at least, to the earnings of four or five days. In 1463, the coarse cloth, used by servants in husbandry, cost two shillings the broad yard; and at that period a common labourer received about 4d. a day: he must therefore have worked six days to purchase a yard of cloth. One shilling and sixpence a day are now very moderate wages; but the industry of three days will supply a day-labourer with a yard of strong Yorkshire broad cloth.

Besides food and cloathing, there are other conveniencies, to the acquisition of which some part of the income of a day-labourer is usually applied. He must provide himself with fuel, with a bed, and with many other articles of domestic use, the variety and neatness of which are generally unerring indications of the good circumstances of the owner.

The meanest houses in this country are seldom unprovided with glass windows; in many very small cottages, I have seen both a clock and a barometer: there are few labourers that do not possess that elegant convenience, a watch. In most parts of England, the poorest children have both shoes and stockings: their parents often contrive to send them to school; and are, themselves, usually better dressed on a Sunday, than on a week day. Formerly (as

¹ Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 5th ed. i. 17. This passage, and other parts of the chapter, seem borrowed from Mandeville, who says: "What a bustle is there to be made in several parts of the world before a fine scarlet or crimson cloth can be produced; what multiplicity of trades and artificers must be employed! Not only such as are obvious, as woolcombers, spinners, the weaver, the cloth-worker, the scourer, the dyer, the fetter, the drawer, and the packer; but others that are more remote, and might seem foreign to it; as the mill-wright, the pewterer, and the chemist; which yet are all necessary, as well as a great number of other handicrafts, to have the tools, utensils, and other implements belonging to the trades already named: but all these things are done at home, and may be performed without extraordinary fatigue or danger; the most frightful prospect is left behind, when we reflect on the toil and hazard that are to be undergone abroad, the vast seas we are to go over, the different climates we are to endure, and the several nations we must be obliged to for their assistance. Spain alone, it is true, might furnish us with wool to make the finest cloth; but what skill and pains, what experience and ingenuity, are required to dye it of those beautiful colours! How widely are the drugs, and other ingredients, dispersed through the universe, that are to meet in one kettle! Allum, indeed, we have of our own; argol we might have from the Rhine; and vitriol from Hungary; all this is in Europe; but then for salt-petre in quantity we are forced to go as far as the East Indies. Cochineal, unknown to the ancients, is not much nearer to us, though in a quite different part of the earth: we buy it, it is true, from the Spaniards; but not being their product, they are forced to fetch it for us from the remotest corner of the new world in the East Indies. While so many sailors are broiling in the sun, and sweltered with heat in the East and West of us, another set are freezing in the North to fetch potatoes from Russia." *The Fable of the Bees*, ed. 1795, p. 228.

Sir John Cullum well observes,) we might see at church, what the cut of a coat was half a century before: no such curiosity is now exhibited: every article of dress is spruce and modern¹.

A collection of prices, therefore, should include, besides the earnings of labour, and the price of provisions, the price of other commodities; the relative enjoyment of which constitutes the distinction between rich and poor.

A table formed upon this plan, will, I conceive, be a proper supplement to the preceding pages: I have therefore thrown together all that I have been able to collect on the subject; and adopted an arrangement, which, to those who may have occasion to consult it, will afford a view of the comparative prices of different commodities at different periods of our history. The archeological researches of modern times have enabled me to notice many circumstances which could not possibly have fallen within the reach of the industrious compiler of the *Chronicon Preciosum*: nor do I mean to depreciate his labours, when I add, that the value of a work of this nature is much greater, when the passages of authors, which have been referred to, are *accurately quoted*: Bishop Fleetwood, indeed, in general, cites the author, but seldom mentions the page of the book he consulted. Other writers have published Tables of Prices, without a reference to a single authority: they, at least, secure themselves from the imputation of inaccuracy; for it is not possible to conjecture, whether they are right or wrong, whilst the sources of their information are concealed.

Tables of Prices are not altogether free from several objections, which ought to render us extremely cautious in drawing conclusions from any single, although well authenticated, fact. The accounts, for instance, of the prices of grain, are in general only those, which, from the particular circumstances of the time, attracted the attention of the Annalist: they are usually the prices in dearths and famines, or in years of extraordinary cheapness; and are therefore no very accurate criterion of the mean or ordinary price: it is often impossible to ascertain the capacity of the measures that were used; or to point out the places where the prices were taken². In the distracted state of the country from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, the intercourse between the different parts of the island was interrupted: the want of good roads, an injudicious system of agriculture, and the desolating incursions of rival barons, often prevented one part of the kingdom, where the crop was scanty, from being supplied with the superabundant produce of another. It is further to be remarked, that, in stating both the prices of labour and commodities, authors have often been misled by the composition price agreed upon between the landlord and tenant, perhaps according to some ancient valuation: in some instances it is difficult to distinguish, whether the rent of land, as stated in ancient records, is the whole benefit the landlord received, or whether the personal services of the tenant did not constitute by far the most valuable part; in others, whether the price of grain is the price for which it sold in the market, or the quota which, in ancient times, tenants paid to their landlords in lieu of a rent in kind; and which was

¹ Hist. of Hawsted, 225.

² I have been unwilling to load the annexed Table of Prices with numerous quotations. The reader, however, by referring to the author from whom an article is cited, will, in general, be able to ascertain the cause of the extraordinary dearth or cheapness of any commodity. Thus the price of English wool in 1337 was 15s. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. the stone: I should however have added under that year, that this was the price in Brabant, (where, owing to the devastations of warfare, wool was exceedingly scarce;) and that in England, at the same time, it was only 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the stone. Knyghton, 2370.

always much below the market price. Thus, the sum of 8s. which is mentioned fifteen times in the *Chronicon Preciosum*, as the price of wheat between the year 1444 and the year 1562, it appears, was a composition price agreed upon between the landlord and tenant; and continued the same for several years together ².

There remain, however, some sources from whence good evidence of what were reckoned high or low prices in ancient times, may be derived. William Thorn's account of the bill of fare, and of the prices of many of the articles consumed at Ralph de Bourne's installation feast in 1309, may perhaps be depended on; because (as Adam Smith observes,) they are not recorded on account of their extraordinary dearth, or cheapness; but are mentioned accidentally as the prices actually paid for large quantities of grain consumed at a feast which was famous for its magnificence. The computus of the Prior and Canons of Burcester, noticed by Kennett³, in which the prices of various articles both bought and sold are promiscuously set down, is still less liable to objection. But I should be much disinclined to believe the information of Brompton, or any old Chronicler, who concluded a marvellous account of a famine with an extraordinary price of wheat. Acts of Parliament, however, (and more especially those which only notice prices incidentally,) Proclamations, Orders of Corporations for regulating the price of victuals, and of Justices relative to the wages of labourers, accounts of stewards of manors, and household books of private families, are, in general, I think, very satisfactory evidence of the high or low price of grain and other commodities in ancient times. Of this, and of every other, subject of enquiry, on which reference must be made to historical information, it may be remarked, that those facts which are incidentally mentioned by writers, without any view to establish a favourite position, are usually those the most entitled to credit. I have no faith in many of the extravagant assertions which have been advanced by Buffon in support of his fanciful theories; but I can believe the assertions of a missionary⁴, (whose chief object in his travels was the propagation of the Gospel,) when he mentions facts relative to Greenland, which corroborate the opinion, that, owing to an increase of ice, that country is colder than it formerly was; and I am equally disposed to believe, from a few poetic expressions in Horace and Juvenal, that the climate of Italy was formerly colder than it is at present.

Examined in this manner, the following table will, I hope, in many instances, afford useful information to those who are desirous of analysing questions, which involve a comparison of the prices of commodities at different periods of our history. It may perhaps be thought, that as corn, or whatever else is the common food of the people, is, in all the different stages of improvement, a more accurate measure of the value of labour than any other commodity, the mention of the price of articles of mere convenience or elegance was superfluous. But as man, (although, in common with other animals, he is subject to many pressing natural wants,) does not limit his exertions to the mere acquisition of the food, lodging, and cloathing, which are sufficient for the support and preservation of the human frame; the rank he has attained in social life will be best estimated by his means of satisfying those artificial wants, for the supply of which, (although moralists sometimes object to the gratification of them under the name of *luxury*,) the various stores both of inert and animated

¹ See Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 5th edit. i. 285.

² In his *Parochial Antiquities*, 570, &c.

³ Crantz. See his *Account of Greenland*.

nature appear to have been designed by Providence¹. It is, therefore, obvious, that the scale of social enjoyment cannot be accurately measured by a collection only of the prices of those commodities, which the physical necessities of man require. The knowledge of them, however, when more cannot be obtained, will be some criterion of the extent of his comforts: for knowing what portion of the wages of industry is applied to the purchase of food, lodging, and cloathing, we may determine what part will remain for the acquisition of those conveniences, which a few may reprobate as superfluous, but all are desirous to procure.

The price of every commodity is the labour which is paid for it; but as labour is not a clear palpable object, it is more intelligible to measure the value of a commodity by the quantity of the substantial produce of labour which is paid for it, rather than by the labour itself; or, since the introduction of money has superseded the necessity of bartering one commodity for another, by the quantity of the precious metals, which is required to purchase it. It is justly remarked, that, now, "the butcher seldom carries his beef or his mutton to the baker, or the brewer, in order to exchange them for bread, or for beer; but he carries them to the market, where he exchanges them for money, and afterwards exchanges that money for bread and for beer. The quantity of money, which he gets for them, regulates, too, the quantity of bread and beer which he can afterwards purchase. It is more natural and obvious to him, therefore, to estimate their value by the quantity of money, the commodity for which he immediately exchanges them, than by that of bread and beer, the commodities for which he can exchange them only by the intervention of another commodity; and rather to say, that his butcher's meat is worth three-pence or four-pence a-pound, than that it is worth three or four pounds of bread, or three or four quarts of small beer. Hence it comes to pass, that the exchangeable value of every commodity is more frequently estimated by the quantity of money, than by the quantity either of labour, or of any other commodity, which can be had in exchange for it²." When therefore the money price of labour at any particular place and period, and the money price of commodities at the same place and period, can be known, we can easily estimate whether labour is liberally rewarded, or, in other words, whether the condition of that class, which lives by wages, is comfortable. This however is only true with regard to the same time and place. A comparison of the earnings in London with the price of provisions in Scotland, or of the price of labour in London at the Revolution with the price of the necessaries of life at the same place in 1796, will not ascertain, which country, or which period, has been most favourable to industry. In forming such a comparison, "nothing is more uncertain than the estimation of wealth by denominated money; the precious metals never retain long the same proportion to real commodities, and the same names in different ages do not imply the same quantity of metal; so that it is equally difficult to know how much money was contained in any nominal sum, and to find what any supposed quantity of gold or silver would purchase; both which are necessary to the commensuration of money, or the adjustment of proportion between the same sums at different periods of time³."

¹ See a very able work by Mr. Herrenschwand, lately published, entitled, "*L'Economie Politique et Morale de l'Espece Humaine*."

² Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, 5th edit. i. 46.

³ Bennet's *Life of Roger Ascham*, viii.

The subjoined CONVERSION TABLE will obviate these difficulties: it was constructed from the following Table in Mr. Folkes's account of the English silver coins ¹.

TABLE from Mr. FOLKES's ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

| Year of the King's Reign, and Year of our Lord. | | Standard of the Silver. | Weight of 20 Shil- lings in tale. | Value of the same in present money. | | | Propor- tion. |
|--|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----|-----|------------------|
| | | | oz. dwt. gr. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Conquest | 1066 | Old Sterling or | 11 5 0 | 2 | 18 | 1½ | 2.906 |
| 28 Edw. I. | 1300 | 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine | 11 2 5 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 2.871 |
| 18 Edw. III. | 1344 | and 18 dwt. alloy. | 10 3 0 | 2 | 12 | 5¼ | 2.622 |
| *20 Edw. III. | 1346 | — | 10 0 0 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2.583 |
| 27 Edw. III. | 1353 | — | 9 0 0 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2.325 |
| 13 Henry IV. | 1412 | — | 7 10 0 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 1.937 |
| 4 Edward IV. | 1464 | — | 6 0 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1.55 |
| 18 Henry VIII. | 1527 | — oz. dwt. | 5 6 16 | 1 | 7 | 6¾ | 1.378 |
| 34 Henry VIII. | 1543 | Worfe 1 2 | 5 0 0 | 1 | 3 | 3¼ | 1.163 |
| *36 Henry VIII. | 1545 | W. 5 2 | Same weight. | 0 | 13 | 11½ | 0.698 |
| *37 Henry VIII. | 1546 | W. 7 2 | Same weight. | 0 | 9 | 3¾ | 0.466 |
| *3 Edw. VI. | 1549 | W. 5 2 | 3 6 16 | 0 | 9 | 3¾ | 0.466 |
| *5 Edw. VI. | 1551 | W. 8 2 | Same weight. | 0 | 4 | 7¾ | 0.232 |
| *6 Edw. VI. | 1552 | W. 0 1 | 4 0 0 | 1 | 0 | 6¾ | 1.028 |
| 1 Mary | 1553 | W. 0 2 | Same weight. | 1 | 0 | 5¾ | 1.024 |
| 2 Eliz. | 1560 | Old Sterling. | Same weight. | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1.033 |
| 43 Eliz. | 1601 | — | 3 17 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |

Mr. Folkes's Table ² exhibits at one view the standard of our silver money as to goodness, at different periods since the Conquest; together with the true weight of 240 pennies, 60 groats, or 20 shillings, making the pound sterling in tale; and the present intrinsic value of so much silver as was respectively contained in the pound sterling in the several intervals of time noted in the first column. The last column expresses in decimals of our present sterling pound the intrinsic value of the nominal pound sterling of different periods: so that the proportion of the intrinsic value of any nominal sum of money mentioned in ancient records to the intrinsic value of so much money as now passes by the same appellation may immediately be known; and from the Conversion Table, the reader will be able, with great facility, to compare the prices of labour and commodities of any one period with those of any other between the Conquest and the present day. With the exception of the figures of reference to explanatory notes, the figures of reference in the following Table denote the authority from whence the articles preceding them were taken. In extracting prices from ancient records, I have, in general, adhered to the old orthography.

¹ Folkes's Table of the English Silver Coins, 141—2.

² I have not thought it necessary, in the Conversion Table, to notice the debasements which took place in the coin in 1346, and between 1543 and 1553 in the instances above marked *, as the standard was changed every year or two, and the prices of commodities recorded by Historians not being higher than those of preceding or subsequent periods, seem, in general, to have been rated in unadulterated coin.

C O N V E R S I O N T A B L E

| | From 1066 to 1300. | From 1300 to 1344. | From 1344 to 1353. | From 1353 to 1412. | From 1412 to 1464. | From 1464 to 1527. | From 1527 to 1543. | From 1543 to 1553. | From 1553 to 1560. | From 1560 to 1601. | 1601 to 1796. |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. q. | £. s. d. |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.906255 | 0 0 0 2.8705 | 0 0 0 2.1001755 | 0 0 0 2.33428 | 0 0 0 1.9968755 | 0 0 0 1.482775 | 0 0 0 1.37947 | 0 0 0 1.169385 | 0 0 0 1.2238755 | 0 0 0 1.3764755 | 0 0 0 0.1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.81255 | 0 0 0 1.740 | 0 0 0 1.100355 | 0 0 0 1.068407 | 0 0 0 3.993755 | 0 0 0 2.96555 | 0 0 0 2.74895 | 0 0 0 2.33877 | 0 0 0 2.447755 | 0 0 0 2.752955 | 0 0 0 0.1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.3.6255 | 0 0 0 2.3.485 | 0 0 0 2.2.10075 | 0 0 0 2.1.336814 | 0 0 0 1.3.98755 | 0 0 0 1.1.93710 | 0 0 0 1.1.4979 | 0 0 0 1.0.67755 | 0 0 0 1.0.89455 | 0 0 0 1.0.10595 | 0 0 0 1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 5.3.255 | 0 0 0 5.2.97 | 0 0 0 5.0.1015 | 0 0 0 4.2.673628 | 0 0 0 3.3.9755 | 0 0 0 2.3.8625 | 0 0 0 2.2.9959 | 0 0 0 2.1.35310 | 0 0 0 2.0.17895 | 0 0 0 2.0.201185 | 0 0 0 2 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 8.2.906 | 0 0 0 8.2.105 | 0 0 0 7.3.1239 | 0 0 0 6.3.73035 | 0 0 0 5.2.75 | 0 0 0 4.2.6505 | 0 0 0 4.0.5573 | 0 0 0 3.1.4905 | 0 0 0 3.0.6025 | 0 0 0 3.0.41625 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 11.2.55 | 0 0 0 11.1.94 | 0 0 0 10.1.3030 | 0 0 0 9.1.347247 | 0 0 0 7.2.955 | 0 0 0 5.3.725 | 0 0 0 4.5.14918 | 0 0 0 4.2.72605 | 0 0 0 4.0.3579 | 0 0 0 4.0.4023 | 0 0 0 4 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.2.45 | 0 0 0 1.2.1.43 | 0 0 0 1.1.5470 | 0 0 0 11.2.475002 | 0 0 0 9.2.2 | 0 0 0 7.2.87 | 0 0 0 6.3.684 | 0 0 0 5.2.615 | 0 0 0 5.0.74745 | 0 0 0 5.0.97072 | 0 0 0 5 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.5.1.812 | 0 0 0 1.5.0.25 | 0 0 0 1.4.2478 | 0 0 0 1.3.50005 | 0 0 0 11.1.5 | 0 0 0 9.1.305 | 0 0 0 8.1.1146 | 0 0 0 6.2.985 | 0 0 0 6.0.1325 | 0 0 0 6.0.83255 | 0 0 0 6 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.62 | 0 0 0 1.8.0.54 | 0 0 0 1.6.1.6293 | 0 0 0 1.4.0.31304 | 0 0 0 1.1.1.64 | 0 0 0 10.1.385 | 0 0 0 9.1.46893 | 0 0 0 7.3.976 | 0 0 0 7.1.9292 | 0 0 0 7.1.90532 | 0 0 0 7 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.11.0.15 | 0 0 0 1.10.3.88 | 0 0 0 1.8.3.2260 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.694493 | 0 0 0 1.3.1.95 | 0 0 0 11.3.450 | 0 0 0 10.3.9335 | 0 0 0 9.1.4205 | 0 0 0 8.1.7158 | 0 0 0 8.1.70473 | 0 0 0 8 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.2.0.50 | 0 0 0 2.1.3.575 | 0 0 0 1.11.2.52034 | 0 0 0 1.8.3.245044 | 0 0 0 1.5.1.25 | 0 0 0 1.1.2.9075 | 0 0 0 1.1.1.5886 | 0 0 0 10.1.7785 | 0 0 0 9.1.5443 | 0 0 0 9.1.62426 | 0 0 0 9 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.5.0.92 | 0 0 0 2.4.2.86 | 0 0 0 2.2.1.10949 | 0 0 0 1.11.0.93004 | 0 0 0 1.7.0.4 | 0 0 0 1.3.1.74 | 0 0 0 1.1.3.608 | 0 0 0 11.1.23 | 0 0 0 10.1.4949 | 0 0 0 10.1.65303 | 0 0 0 10 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.7.3.25 | 0 0 0 2.7.1.45 | 0 0 0 2.4.3.90537 | 0 0 0 2.1.1.7042 | 0 0 0 1.9.0.7 | 0 0 0 1.5.0.818 | 0 0 0 1.3.1.7474 | 0 0 0 1.0.2.63 | 0 0 0 11.1.3704 | 0 0 0 11.1.49865 | 0 0 0 11 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.10.5.625 | 0 0 0 3.7.0.25 | 0 0 0 2.10.1.45 | 0 0 0 2.3.3.66505 | 0 0 0 1.10.3 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.605 | 0 0 0 1.4.2.295 | 0 0 0 1.1.3.97 | 0 0 0 1.0.1.26505 | 0 0 0 1.0.1.6655 | 0 0 0 1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 3.7.2.355 | 0 0 0 4.3.3.15 | 0 0 0 3.7.1.454 | 0 0 0 2.10.3.5 | 0 0 0 2.5.0.25 | 0 0 0 1.11.1 | 0 0 0 1.8.2.676 | 0 0 0 1.5.1.85 | 0 0 0 1.3.1.755 | 0 0 0 1.3.2.55 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 4.4.1.36 | 0 0 0 5.8.3.85 | 0 0 0 4.3.3.15 | 0 0 0 3.11.6.5325 | 0 0 0 3.5.3.355 | 0 0 0 2.10.3.5 | 0 0 0 2.3.3.9355 | 0 0 0 1.8.3.557 | 0 0 0 1.6.1.74135 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.7025 | 0 0 0 6 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 5.9.3.25 | 0 0 0 6.2.0.5 | 0 0 0 5.2.3.903 | 0 0 0 4.7.3.3305 | 0 0 0 4.7.3.3305 | 0 0 0 3.10.2 | 0 0 0 3.1.1.205 | 0 0 0 2.9.0.4585 | 0 0 0 2.0.2.5305 | 0 0 0 2.0.3.335 | 0 0 0 2 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 7.3.0.75 | 0 0 0 7.2.0.5 | 0 0 0 6.6.2.8909 | 0 0 0 5.9.3 | 0 0 0 4.10.0.5 | 0 0 0 3.10.2 | 0 0 0 3.5.1.355 | 0 0 0 2.10.3.65 | 0 0 0 2.6.2.355 | 0 0 0 2.7.0.15 | 0 0 0 2 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 8.2.72 | 0 0 0 8.7.2.33 | 0 0 0 7.10.1.005 | 0 0 0 6.11.3.15 | 0 0 0 5.9.3 | 0 0 0 4.7.3.575 | 0 0 0 4.1.2.3546 | 0 0 0 3.5.3.113 | 0 0 0 3.0.3.149265 | 0 0 0 3.1.1.4255 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 10.2.0.83 | 0 0 0 10.0.2.55 | 0 0 0 9.2.0.083 | 0 0 0 8.1.2 | 0 0 0 6.9.1.5 | 0 0 0 5.5.0.65 | 0 0 0 4.9.3.3105 | 0 0 0 4.0.3.975 | 0 0 0 3.5.3.63105 | 0 0 0 3.7.2.4975 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 11.7.2.55 | 0 0 0 11.5.3.7 | 0 0 0 10.5.3.806 | 0 0 0 9.3.2.665 | 0 0 0 7.9.0 | 0 0 0 6.2.2.45 | 0 0 0 5.6.0.9165 | 0 0 0 4.7.3.88 | 0 0 0 4.1.0.1165 | 0 0 0 4.1.2.665 | 0 0 0 4 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 13.1.0.25 | 0 0 0 12.11.0.9 | 0 0 0 11.9.2.175 | 0 0 0 10.5.2.8 | 0 0 0 8.8.2.5 | 0 0 0 6.11.3.2 | 0 0 0 6.2.1.825 | 0 0 0 5.2.3.175 | 0 0 0 4.7.0.605 | 0 0 0 4.7.3.8 | 0 0 0 4 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 14.6.1.5 | 0 0 0 14.4.1 | 0 0 0 13.1.1.7818 | 0 0 0 11.7.2 | 0 0 0 9.8.1 | 0 0 0 7.9.0 | 0 0 0 6.10.2.75 | 0 0 0 5.9.3.25 | 0 0 0 5.1.1.71 | 0 0 0 5.2.0.3 | 0 0 0 5 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 17.5.1.44 | 0 0 0 17.3.0.7 | 0 0 0 15.8.3.8130 | 0 0 0 13.11.2.3 | 0 0 0 11.7.2 | 0 0 0 9.3.3.75 | 0 0 0 8.3.0.7085 | 0 0 0 6.11.2.226 | 0 0 0 6.2.2.9953 | 0 0 0 6.2.2.855 | 0 0 0 6 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.0.4.1.62 | 0 0 0 1.0.1.0.15 | 0 0 0 18.4.1.8366 | 0 0 0 16.3.1 | 0 0 0 13.6.3 | 0 0 0 10.10.1.3 | 0 0 0 9.7.2.625 | 0 0 0 8.1.3.950 | 0 0 0 7.1.3.2625 | 0 0 0 7.3.0.995 | 0 0 0 7 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.3.3.0.15 | 0 0 0 1.2.11.3.4 | 0 0 0 1.11.2.166 | 0 0 0 18.7.1.33 | 0 0 0 15.6.0 | 0 0 0 12.5.0.9 | 0 0 0 11.0.1.853 | 0 0 0 9.3.2.176 | 0 0 0 8.2.0.233 | 0 0 0 8.3.1.33 | 0 0 0 8 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.0.5 | 0 0 0 1.5.10.1.8 | 0 0 0 1.3.7.0.35 | 0 0 0 1.0.11.1.6 | 0 0 0 17.5.1 | 0 0 0 13.11.2 | 0 0 0 12.4.3.65 | 0 0 0 10.5.2.35 | 0 0 0 9.2.1.25 | 0 0 0 9.3.3.6 | 0 0 0 9 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1.9.0.3 | 0 0 0 1.8.8.2 | 0 0 0 1.6.2.0.5 | 0 0 0 1.3.3.0 | 0 0 0 19.4.2 | 0 0 0 15.6.0 | 0 0 0 13.9.1.5 | 0 0 0 11.7.2.5 | 0 0 0 10.2.3 | 0 0 0 10.4.0 | 0 0 0 10 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.3.7.1 | 0 0 0 2.3.0.3 | 0 0 0 1.19.3.3 | 0 0 0 1.14.10.2 | 0 0 0 1.9.0.3 | 0 0 0 1.3.3.0 | 0 0 0 1.0.8.0 | 0 0 0 17.5.1 | 0 0 0 15.4.1 | 0 0 0 15.6.0 | 0 0 0 15 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2.18.1.2 | 0 0 0 2.17.5.0 | 0 0 0 2.12.5.1 | 0 0 0 2.6.6.0 | 0 0 0 1.18.9.0 | 0 0 0 1.11.0.0 | 0 0 0 1.7.6.3 | 0 0 0 1.0.5.3 | 0 0 0 1.0.8.0 | 0 0 0 1.0.8.0 | 0 0 0 1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 4.7.2.1 | 0 0 0 4.6.1.2 | 0 0 0 3.12.7.3 | 0 0 0 3.9.9.0 | 0 0 0 2.18.1.2 | 0 0 0 2.6.6.0 | 0 0 0 2.15.1.2 | 0 0 0 1.14.10.3.5 | 0 0 0 1.10.8.2.5 | 0 0 0 1.11.0.0 | 0 0 0 1 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 5.16.3.0 | 0 0 0 5.14.10.0 | 0 0 0 5.4.10.2 | 0 0 0 4.13.0.0 | 0 0 0 3.17.6.0 | 0 0 0 3.2.0.0 | 0 0 0 3.8.10.3.5 | 0 0 0 2.6.6.2 | 0 0 0 2.0.11.2 | 0 0 0 2.1.4.0 | 0 0 0 2 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 7.5.3.3 | 0 0 0 7.3.6.2 | 0 0 0 6.11.1.0.5 | 0 0 0 5.16.3.0 | 0 0 0 4.16.10.2 | 0 0 0 4.13.0.0 | 0 0 0 4.2.8.1 | 0 0 0 2.18.2.0.5 | 0 0 0 2.11.2.1.5 | 0 0 0 2.11.8.0 | 0 0 0 2 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 8.14.4.2 | 0 0 0 8.12.3.0 | 0 0 0 7.17.3.3 | 0 0 0 6.19.6.0 | 0 0 0 5.16.3.0 | 0 0 0 5.8.6.0 | 0 0 0 4.16.5.2.5 | 0 0 0 3.9.9.3 | 0 0 0 3.1.5.1 | 0 0 0 3.2.0.0 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 10.3.5.1 | 0 0 0 10.0.11.2 | 0 0 0 9.3.6.15 | 0 0 0 8.2.9.0 | 0 0 0 6.15.7.2 | 0 0 0 6.4.0.0 | 0 0 0 4.10.3.0 | 0 0 0 4.1.5.1.5 | 0 0 0 3.11.8.2 | 0 0 0 3.12.4.0 | 0 0 0 3 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 11.12.6.0 | 0 0 0 11.9.8.0 | 0 0 0 10.9.9.0 | 0 0 0 9.6.0.0 | 0 0 0 7.15.0.0 | 0 0 0 6.19.6.0 | 0 0 0 5.10.3.0 | 0 0 0 4.13.1.0 | 0 0 0 4.1.11.0 | 0 0 0 4.2.8.0 | 0 0 0 4 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 13.1.6.3 | 0 0 0 12.18.4.2 | 0 0 0 12.3.10.15 | 0 0 0 10.9.3.0 | 0 0 0 8.14.4.2 | 0 0 0 7.15.0.0 | 0 0 0 6.4.0.1.5 | 0 0 0 5.4.8.2.5 | 0 0 0 4.12.1.3 | 0 0 0 4.13.0.0 | 0 0 0 4 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 14.10.7.0 | 0 0 0 14.7.1.0 | 0 0 0 13.2.2.1 | 0 0 0 11.12.6.0 | 0 0 0 9.13.9.0 | 0 0 0 15.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 6.17.9.3 | 0 0 0 5.16.4.1 | 0 0 0 5.2.4.3 | 0 0 0 5.3.4.0 | 0 0 0 5 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 29.1.3.0 | 0 0 0 28.14.2.0 | 0 0 0 26.4.4.2 | 0 0 0 23.5.0.0 | 0 0 0 19.7.6.0 | 0 0 0 31.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 13.15.7.2 | 0 0 0 11.12.8.2 | 0 0 0 10.4.9.2 | 0 0 0 10.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 10 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 58.2.6.0 | 0 0 0 57.8.4.0 | 0 0 0 52.8.9.0 | 0 0 0 46.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 38.15.0.0 | 0 0 0 46.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 27.11.3.0 | 0 0 0 23.5.5.0 | 0 0 0 20.9.7.0 | 0 0 0 20.13.4.0 | 0 0 0 20 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 87.3.3.0 | 0 0 0 86.2.6.0 | 0 0 0 78.13.1.2 | 0 0 0 69.15.0.0 | 0 0 0 58.2.6.0 | 0 0 0 77.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 41.6.10.2 | 0 0 0 34.18.1.2 | 0 0 0 30.14.4.1 | 0 0 0 31.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 30 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 145.6.3.0 | 0 0 0 143.10.10.0 | 0 0 0 131.1.10.0 | 0 0 0 116.5.0.0 | 0 0 0 96.17.6.0 | 0 0 0 155.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 68.18.1.2 | 0 0 0 58.3.6.2 | 0 0 0 51.3.11.2 | 0 0 0 51.13.4.0 | 0 0 0 50 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 290.12.6.0 | 0 0 0 287.1.8.0 | 0 0 0 262.3.9.0 | 0 0 0 232.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 193.5.0.0 | 0 0 0 1550.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 137.16.3.0 | 0 0 0 116.7.1.0 | 0 0 0 102.7.11.0 | 0 0 0 103.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 100 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 2906.5.0.0 | 0 0 0 2870.16.8.0 | 0 0 0 2621.17.6.0 | 0 0 0 2325.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 1934.2.0.0 | 0 0 0 15500.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 1378.2.6.0 | 0 0 0 1163.10.10.0 | 0 0 0 1023.19.2.0 | 0 0 0 1033.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 1000 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 29062.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 28708.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 26218.15.0.0 | 0 0 0 23250.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 19341.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 155000.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 13781.5.0.0 | 0 0 0 11635.8.4.0 | 0 0 0 10239.11.8.0 | 0 0 0 10333.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 10000 |
| 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 290625.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 287083.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 262187.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 232500.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 193410.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 1550000.0.0.0 | 0 0 0 137812.10.0.0 | 0 0 0 116354.3.4.0 | 0 0 0 102395.16.8.0 | 0 0 0 103333.6.8.0 | 0 0 0 100000 |

The mode in which this Table is to be used is as follows: Suppose an Historian mentions the price of any commodity under the year 1400, (for instance,) at £. 1. r; let the Reader look in the first column on the left hand for that sum, and carry his eye to the column comprehending the period in which the year 1400 is included: he will there find in the same line with £. 1, the sum mentioned in the first column, the sum £2. 6s. 6d. which expresses the quantity of money, according to it's present valuation, which the nominal sum of £1. mentioned under the year 1400, actually contains.

TABLE OF PRICES.

ix

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1125 | A stalled ox | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A sheep ¹ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | |
| 1126 | Wheat ³ | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, the horse load ⁴ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1157 | A palfrey ⁵ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1170 | Wheat, the load ⁶ | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1126 An Abbey- |
| 1171 | Wheat, the load ⁷ | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | baker yearly, |
| 1172 | Bread corn | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | with bread and |
| | Malt | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1175 | Scarlet cloth, | | | beer 1 4 4 |
| | An ox ⁸ | 0 | 2 | 0 | the ell | 0 | 5 | 6 | Other servants, |
| 118. | A sheep, nearly | 0 | 0 | 9½ | Green cloth, the | | | | each yearly ² 1 4 4 |
| | A heifer | 0 | 2 | 6 | ell ¹⁰ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1173 A knight's |
| | An ox ¹¹ | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | substance, one |
| 1183 | A sheep, nearly | 0 | 0 | 11 | | | | | day 0 0 9 |
| | A heifer ¹² | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | A footman, do. ⁹ 0 0 2 |
| 1185 | A sheep, nearly ¹³ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1196 | A palfrey for | | | |
| 1196 | Wheat, the seme ¹⁴ | 0 | 13 | 4 | the king of | | | | |
| 1197 | Wheat, ditto ¹⁶ | 0 | 18 | 8 | Wales's son | 3 | 6 | 8 | |
| | A sheep | 0 | 0 | 4 | A horse for his | | | | |
| | An ox ¹⁷ | 0 | 3 | 0 | chaplain ¹⁵ | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| 1199 | Rochelle wine, the tun | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Anjou wine, ditto | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | French wine, ditto | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1205 | A palfrey ²⁰ | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| | French wine, the keft ¹⁸ | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1202 | Wheat ¹⁹ | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1207 | A female vil- | | | |
| 1205 | Wheat ²¹ | 0 | 12 | 0 | lein ²⁴ | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Wheat ²² | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 13 | 4 | 1211 | A horse ²⁵ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Beans | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1212 | A palfrey, | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 6 | 8 | about ²⁷ | 1 | 11 | 8 | |
| | Oats ²³ | 0 | 3 | 0 | Ditto ²⁸ | 2 | 13 | 4 | |
| 1212 | A hog | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1218 | Ditto ²⁹ | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| | Wine, the tun ²⁶ | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1225 | King's bailiff | | | |
| 1223 | Wheat ³⁰ | 0 | 12 | 0 | taking carriages, | | | | |
| 1229 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | to pay for a cart | | | | 1229 Threshing 3 |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 0 | and 2 horses, the | | | | quarters of oats, |
| | Beans | 0 | 2 | 11 | day | 0 | 0 | 10 | or barley, (com- |
| | An ox | 0 | 8 | 0 | for 3 horses, do. ³¹ | 0 | 1 | 2 | position) 0 0 2 |
| | A cow | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1229 | A cart- | | | A day's work |
| | A sheep ³² | 0 | 1 | 0 | horse ³² | 0 | 8 | 0 | at plough, with |
| 1237 | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 4 | Ruffet, the ell ³⁴ | 0 | 0 | 10 | diet ³³ 0 0 6 |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1232 | A strong | | | |
| | Oats ³⁶ | 0 | 1 | 0 | horse ³⁵ | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| 1240 | Wheat ³⁷ | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1242 | Good wool, | | | |
| 1242 | Wheat ³⁸ | 0 | 2 | 0 | the sack ³⁹ | 5 | 3 | 4 | |

¹ Maitland's London, 38. ² Ant. Peterb. 274. ³ Margan, 6. ⁴ H. Huntingdon, 382. ⁵ Mad. Excheq. 40. edit. i. 207. ⁶ Mad. Bar. Angl. 81. ⁷ Mad. Bar. Angl. 82. ⁸ Dugd. Warw. 342. ⁹ Mad. Excheq. i. 370. ¹⁰ Mad. Excheq. i. 367. ¹¹ Mad. Excheq. i. 335. ¹² Mad. Bar. Angl. 75. ¹³ Mad. Excheq. ii. 152. ¹⁴ Wikes, 35. ¹⁵ Mad. Excheq. i. 775. ¹⁶ Wikes, 35. ¹⁷ Mad. Excheq. ii. 132. ¹⁸ Stow. 165. ¹⁹ Ann. Waverl. 167. ²⁰ Mad. Excheq. i. 438. ²¹ M. Paris, 178. ²² Fabian, 2d edit. ii. 27. ²³ Stow. 167. ²⁴ Blomf. Norf. iii. 860. ²⁵ Blount's Tenures, 71. ²⁶ Mad. Bar. Angl. 83. ²⁷ Mad. Excheq. i. 371. ²⁸ Mad. Excheq. i. 438. ²⁹ Mad. Excheq. i. 413. ³⁰ Stow. 179. ³¹ Statutes, 9 H. iii. c. 21. ³² Mad. Excheq. ii. 152. ³³ Blomf. Norf. i. 295. ³⁴ Bibl. Cott. Vespasian, c. xiv. ³⁵ M. Paris, 1051. ³⁶ Ant. Peterb. 304. ³⁷ Kennett, Par. Ant. 604. ³⁸ Dugd. Warw. 308. ³⁹ Ann. Dunst. 77.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1243 | Wheat ¹ | | |
| 1244 | Wheat ² | | |
| 1245 | A pig ³ | | |
| 1246 | Wheat ⁴ | 1246 A palfrey ⁵ 3 6 8 | |
| 1247 | Wheat ⁶ | | |
| 1253 | Wheat, at Dunstable | | |
| | — elsewhere ⁷ | | |
| 1254 | An acre of wheat | 1254 Best wool, | |
| | Ditto of oats | the sack 4 13 4 | |
| 1256 | A sheep ⁹ | Other wool, | |
| 1257 | Wheat ¹⁰ | ditto 4 0 0 | |
| 1258 | Wheat | Wool from | |
| | Wheat | the fleece, do. ³ 4 13 4 | |
| | Wheat ¹¹ | | |
| | Wine, the hoghead | | |
| | Wheat, at Bedford | | |
| | Wheat, at Northampton | | |
| | Wheat, at Dunstable | | |
| | Some bought there at | | |
| | Some at | | |
| | Malt ¹² | | |
| 1262 | A hoghead of wine ¹³ | | |
| 1264 | Pepper, the pound ¹⁴ | | |
| 1269 | Salt ¹⁵ | | |
| 1270 | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat ¹⁶ | 1272 Wool, the | 1272 A labourer, |
| 1274 | Best hen | sack ¹⁷ 6 13 4 | the day 0 0 1 ⁵ / ₂ |
| | Best pullet | 1274 A horse ¹⁹ 0 5 0 | A harvest man, |
| | Best capon | Do. ²⁰ 3 6 8 | the day 0 0 2 |
| | Goose | | Harrowing one |
| | Goose | | day with a |
| | Three pigeons | | single horse ¹⁸ 0 0 10 |
| | Twelve larks | | |
| | A pheasant | | |
| | A partridge or mallard | | |
| | A coney, with skin | | |
| | A coney, without skin | | |
| | Two wild ducks | | |
| | A bittern | | |
| | A plover, or peacock | | |
| | A swan, or heron | | |
| | A lamb, from Christmas | | |
| | to Lent | | |
| | A lamb at other times | | |
| | A plaice | | |

¹ M. Paris, 574. ² M. Paris, 574. ³ Ann. Dunst. 79. ⁴ Wikes, 47. ⁵ Mad. Excheq. i. 446.
⁶ Wikes, 47. ⁷ Ann. Dunst. 86. ⁸ Ann. Dunst. 87. Considering the price of corn in the preceding year,
 2s. seem a low price for an acre either of wheat or oats; it is probable the produce of an acre was much under a
 quarter of wheat. ⁹ Dugd. Warw. 457. ¹⁰ Fabian, ii. 64. ¹¹ Stow, 191. Hemingford. ¹² Ann. Dunst. 92.
¹³ Ann. Dunst. 94. ¹⁴ Wikes, 65. The historian says, that pepper rose from 6d. to 3s. the pound, in consequence
 of merchant ships being plundered by pirates from the Cinque-ports. ¹⁵ From MSS. Collections of the late An-
 thony Norris, Esq. chiefly from records relative to the county of Suffolk. I shall distinguish them, in subsequent re-
 ferences, by this mark: MSS. A. N. ¹⁶ Parker de Antiq. Eccl. Brit. in vitâ Ja. Pecham. ¹⁷ Ann. Dunst. 100.
¹⁸ Dugd. Warw. 416. ¹⁹ Blount's Tenures, 62. ²⁰ Ann. Dunst. 103.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1274 | A mulvel 0 0 3 | | |
| | Twelve soles 0 0 3 | | |
| | A haddock 0 0 2 | | |
| | A mullet 0 0 2 | | |
| | A conger 0 1 0 | | |
| | A turbot 0 0 6 | | |
| | A dorac 0 0 5 | | |
| | A mackarel in Lent 0 0 1 | | |
| | A mackarel out of Lent 0 0 0½ | 1275 A war horse 2 0 6 8 | |
| | Twenty pickled herrings 0 0 1 | Wool, the sack 3 6 0 0 | |
| | Six fresh herrings in summer 0 0 1 | | |
| | Ditto in winter 0 0 0½ | 1276 Norfolk, an acre of meadow, yearly 0 1 6 | 1276 A day's work in autumn 5 0 0 1 |
| | A gurnard 0 0 1 | Ditto, do. arable 5 0 0 6 | 1277 A day's work in harvest 0 0 1 |
| | A Severn lamprey 0 0 0 | 1277 Wool, the fleece 6 0 0 6 | Do. out of harvest 7 0 0 0½ |
| | A salmon in winter 0 5 0 | | |
| | Ditto in summer 0 3 0 | 1279 Lincolnshire, an acre of meadow, yearly 0 3 0 | 1279 A day's work in winter, with diet 0 0 2½ |
| | Twenty-five eels 0 0 2 | Do. do. pasture 0 1 8 | Ditto, in Lent, with diet 11 0 0 3 |
| | A hundred smelts 1 0 0 1 | Do. do. demesne arable 0 1 0 | |
| 1276 | Wine, the tun 4 2 19 5½ | Do. meadow 0 2 6 | |
| 1278 | Wine, the tun 8 2 11 10½ | Do. pasture 0 1 6 | 1281 Threshing a quarter of wheat 0 0 3 |
| | A sheep 9 0 1 0 | Do. demesne, arable 0 1 3 | Do. Rye 0 0 2½ |
| 1279 | A fat ox 10 0 16 0 | Yorkshire, meadow 0 5 2 | Do. Barley 0 0 1½ |
| | A hen 0 0 0 1 | Do. meadow 0 1 0 | Do. Pease 0 0 2 |
| | Salt 0 0 0 6¾ | Do. arable 0 1 0 | Do. Dragnet 0 0 1 |
| | Ten eggs 11 0 0 0½ | Suffex, meadow 0 3 0 | Do. Oats 0 0 1 |
| 1280 | Wheat in January 0 4 3 | Ditto 0 2 6 | Woodcutter, by the day 0 0 2 |
| | Wheat 13 0 4 5 | Ditto, demesne, arable 0 0 4¼ | Carter, for Easter day's repast 0 0 1 |
| 1281 | Wheat in Lent 0 4 6 | Ditto, arable, marled 0 0 6 | Carter, for six weeks work, four bushels of rye, or 0 1 4 |
| | Afterwards 0 4 8 | Ditto, arable, not marled 0 0 3 | A girl, for winnowing, &c. 14 weeks, one quarter of rye 13 0 2 8 |
| | Rye 0 2 8 | Norfolk, pasture 0 0 6 | |
| | Rye 0 2 10 | Ditto, demesne, arable 12 0 0 5 | |
| | Barley 0 3 6½ | | |
| | New pease 0 2 9¼ | | |
| | New pease 0 2 11½ | | |
| | Old pease 0 2 4½ | | |
| | Dragnet 0 2 8 | | |
| | Oats 0 2 2 | | |
| | Oats 0 2 4 | | |
| | A bullock 0 8 6 | | |
| | A hog 0 2 6 | | |
| | A pig 14 0 0 6 | | |
| | A goose 15 0 0 3½ | | |
| 1282 | Cinnamon, the pound 0 0 9¼ | | |

1 Strype's Stow, ch. v. 366. 2 Mad. Bar. Ang. 224. 3 Ann. Dunst. 106. 4 MSS. A. N. 5 Blomf. Norf. i. 143.
6 Ann. Dunst. 112. 7 Blomf. Norf. i. 498. 8 MSS. A. N. 9 Dugd. Warw. 441. 10 Dugd. Warw. 397.
11 Regist. Hon. de Richm. App. 38-47. 12 Regist. Hon. de Richm. App. 37-47. 13 In 1281, new
style. Cullum's Hawsted, 180. 14 Cullum's Hawsted, 180---2. 15 Cullum's Hawsted, 9.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1282 | Mace, the pound, | | |
| | Rice, the pound, nearly | | |
| | Wine, the tun | | |
| | Wine, the tun ¹ | | |
| 1284 | Wine, the tun ² | 1284 Linen, to | |
| | A sheep | make albes, the | |
| | Malt ³ | ell ² | 0 0 3 |
| 1286 | Wheat | A blue robe | 0 6 8 |
| | Salt ⁴ | A super-tunick ⁵ | 0 1 6 |
| 1287 | Wheat ⁵ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Oats and beans ⁶ | | |
| 1288 | Wheat, in London | | |
| | Wheat, elsewhere | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Oats ⁷ | | |
| 1289 | Wheat | | |
| | Meslem | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Pease | | |
| | Oats ⁸ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat ⁹ | | |
| | Wheat rose from | | |
| | to ¹⁰ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Beans and pease | | |
| | Oats | | |
| | A swan | | |
| | A duck ¹¹ | | |
| 1290 | Wheat ¹² | 1291 Wool, the | 1291 Threshing |
| 1291 | Rye | stone ¹³ | and dressing one |
| | Rye | 0 4 6 | quarter of rye |
| | Pease | | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₄ |
| | Oats | | Do. pease |
| | Oats ¹³ | | 0 0 1 |
| 1292 | Rye | | Do. oats |
| | Barley | | 0 0 1 |
| | Pease ¹⁴ | | Do. barley ¹³ |
| | | | 0 0 1 ¹ / ₄ |

¹ MSS. A. N.² MSS. A. N.³ Ann. Dunst. 124.⁴ Knyghton, 2468.⁵ Knyghton, 2468.⁶ Ann. Dunst. 135.⁷ Ann. Waverl. 241.

Stow, 204.

⁸ Blomf. Norf. iv. 244.⁹ Walsingham, 477.¹⁰ Stow, 204.¹¹ Dugd. Warw. 51.¹² Parker de Ant. Eccl. Brit. 300.¹³ MSS. A. N.¹⁴ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------------------|----|-------------------|------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| | | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. |
| 1293 | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 5 9 | 1293 Candle, the | | | 1293 Threshing | | |
| | Ditto of a sheep | 0 | 0 10 | pound | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | and dressing one | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 0 | Ditto ¹ | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ | quarter of wheat | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Rye | 0 | 5 6 | | | | A labouring | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 6 0 | | | | man, in autumn, | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 0 | | | | the day | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | Pease | 0 | 5 4 | | | | Ditto | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Pease | 0 | 6 0 | | | | Ditto | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Oats ¹ | 0 | 1 10 | | | | Ditto | 0 | 0 1 |
| 1294 | Wheat ³ | 0 | 16 0 | | | | A carpenter, do. | 0 | 0 1 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 9 0 | | | | Another ¹ | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Rye | 0 | 9 0 | | | | Allowance for | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 6 8 | | | | two meals a day ² | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Barley | 0 | 6 8 | | | | 1294 A carpenter, | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 8 6 | | | | twelve weeks, | | |
| | Pease ⁴ | 0 | 7 0 | | | | 15s. 6d., by the | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 16 0 | | | | day | 0 | 0 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | Wheat ⁵ | 1 | 0 0 | | | | A carpenter, one | | |
| | Wheat ⁶ | 0 | 17 4 | | | | week, 1s. 4d., by | | |
| | Wheat | 1 | 1 0 | | | | the day | 0 | 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | Wheat | 0 | 16 8 | | | | For ploughing | | |
| | Salt ⁷ | 0 | 16 0 | | | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, three | | |
| 1295 | Wheat | 0 | 5 10 | | | | times, for barley, | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 10 | | | | 4s.; nearly the | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 0 | | | | acre ⁸ | 0 | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 4 | | | | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 3 8 | | | | | | |
| | Oats ⁹ | 0 | 1 10 | | | | | | |
| 1296 | Wheat | 0 | 5 10 | 1296 Russet, the ell | 0 | 0 9 | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 4 6 | Wool, the pound | 0 | 1 10 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 8 | Ditto | 0 | 2 0 | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 4 | Lamb's wool, do. | 0 | 1 6 | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 7 | Ditto | 0 | 1 10 | | | |
| | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 5 5 | Iron, the cwt. | 0 | 2 6 | | | |
| | Carcase of a sheep ¹⁰ | 0 | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1000 tall wood | 0 | 2 0 | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 0 | A horse and cart | 0 | 8 0 | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 8 | A horse | 0 | 6 0 | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 5 0 | Ditto | 0 | 6 8 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 0 | Ditto | 0 | 13 4 | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 0 | A mill-horse | 0 | 3 0 | | | |
| | Salt | 0 | 5 0 | A cart-horse | 0 | 4 0 | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 4 0 | 1296 Sea-coal, the | | | | | |
| | A bull | 0 | 5 0 | quarter ¹¹ | 0 | 0 6 | | | |
| | An ox | 0 | 6 8 | Candle, the lb. ¹² | 0 | 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |

¹ MSS. A. N.

² Spelman Gloss. v. Putera.

³ Fabian, ii. 134.

⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Knighton, 2501.

⁶ Bibl. Topog. v. Hist. of Barnwell Abb. 44.

⁷ Ann. Dunst. 149.

⁸ MSS. A. N.

⁹ MSS. A. N.

¹⁰ MSS. A. N.

¹¹ Rot. Parl. i. 228---238.

¹² MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1296 | A cow | | |
| | A calf | | |
| | A sheep | | |
| | A lamb | | |
| | A hog | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A fow | | |
| | A carcase of a sheep ¹ | | |
| 1297 | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Ditto ² | | |
| 1298 | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Pease ³ | | |
| | An ox at Scarborough | | |
| | A cow, ditto | | |
| | A heifer | | |
| | A sheep ⁴ | | |
| 1299 | A fat cock | 1299 Wool, the | |
| | Two pullets | stone | 0 4 7 ¹ / ₄ |
| | A fat capon | Candle, the lb. | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₄ |
| | A goose | Spanish iron, the | |
| | A mallard | cwt. ⁵ | 0 5 0 |
| | A partridge | | |
| | A pheasant | | |
| | A heron | | |
| | A swan | | |
| | A crane | | |
| | A plover | | |
| | Two woodcocks | | |
| | A fat lamb, from Christ- | | |
| | mas to Shrovetide | | |
| | Ditto, afterwards ⁶ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Oats | | |
| | Malt ⁷ | | |
| 1300 | Wheat, from | 1300 A hackney | 1300 An archer, |
| | to | horse | the day |
| | Rye | Ditto | A cross-bow- |
| | | | man, ditto |

¹ Rot. Parl. i. 228---238.² MSS. A. N.³ MSS. A. N.⁴ Dugd. Monast. ii. 404.⁵ MSS. A. N.⁶ Stow, 207.⁷ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1300 | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1300 | A sumpter | 1300 | A knight, the | |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 | 0 | | horse | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | Dragnet | 0 | 4 | 0 | | Ditto | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Malt | 0 | 3 | 5 | | A cart-horse, for | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 6 | 8 | | the wardrobe, | | | |
| | Oat malt | 0 | 3 | 0 | | from | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| | Oats | 0 | 4 | 0 | | to | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 8 | | A war horse | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| | Beans and Pease | 0 | 1 | 8 | | A horse for the | | | |
| | Beans and Pease | 0 | 6 | 0 | | queen's litter | 12 | 13 | 4 |
| | Flour | 0 | 5 | 0 | | Ditto | 16 | 13 | 4 |
| | Flour | 0 | 8 | 9 | | A riding horse | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Flour and bran of ordinary | | | | | Ditto | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | | A horse for the | | | |
| | Salt | 0 | 2 | 0 | | king's confessor | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| | Salt | 0 | 5 | 0 | | A horse of the | | | |
| | Wine, the pipe | 2 | 6 | 8 | | king's fold for | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ditto | 0 | 6 | 8 | | A horse's hide | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 5 | 0 | | Do. of one that | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 8 | 0 | | died of the mur- | | | |
| | A heifer | 0 | 6 | 8 | | rain | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | A fat hog | 0 | 2 | 2 | | Sea-coal, the | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 5 | 0 | | quarter | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | A salted salmon ¹ | 0 | 0 | 8 | | Ditto, do. | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 8 | | Iron, the stone | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Rye | 0 | 2 | 2½ | | Canvas, 5 ells | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 2 | | Linen, the ell | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | | Blue cloth, for | | | |
| | Pease ² | 0 | 3 | 0 | | trappings, the ell | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 1301 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 4 | | Ditto ¹ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Rye | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1301 | Sea-coal, the | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 8 | | quarter | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 2 | | Wool, the lb.; | | | |
| | Pease ³ | 0 | 2 | 8 | | it was probably | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | | yarn | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 | 0 | | A cart | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 0 | | A cart-horse | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | An old cart | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Small oats | 0 | 1 | 8 | | A hackney | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | Oat malt | 0 | 2 | 0 | | A horse | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Barley malt | 0 | 3 | 4 | | Ditto ⁴ | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | Beans | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Salt | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |

¹ Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ Edwardi Primi, published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1787.

² MSS. A. N. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Rot. Parl. i. 243---265.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|-------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1301 | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Ditto of a sheep | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | A cow | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | An ox | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | A calf | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | A sheep ¹ | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | A fow | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | A hog | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | A pipe of wine ² | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| 1302 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1302 Iron, the | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 2 | 8 | cwt. ³ | 0 | 4 3 ¹ / ₂ |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | Malt ³ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Malt, ground | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | A bull | 0 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | A fat mutton | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | A cock ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| 1303 | Rye | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Pease ⁵ | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 1304 | Wheat | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | Pease ⁵ | 0 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| 1306 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | Barley ⁵ | 0 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| 1307 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | Pease ⁵ | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |

¹ Two sheep are mentioned at 5s. each; but this must be a mistake. ² Rot. Parl. j. 243---265. ³ MSS. A. N.
⁴ Dugd. St. Paul's, 32. ⁵ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1308 | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 5 | | | | | 1308 A curate, or |
| | Rye | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | chaplain, yearly |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | salary ² |
| | Barley ¹ | 0 | 4 | 10 | | | | | 3 6 8 |
| 1309 | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1309 Wax, the lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | Oats | 0 | 4 | 0 | Canvas, the ell ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| | Malt | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A hog | 0 | 3 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | A sheep | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| | A swan ³ | 0 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| | A rabbit | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| | A goose, almost | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | |
| | A capon, or hen | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | |
| | Almonds, the pound | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | | |
| | Nine eggs | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Wine, the ton | 2 | 3 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | A pullet ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| 1310 | Wheat | 0 | 9 | 6 | | | | | 1310 A man at |
| | Rye | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | arms, a day |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 | 6 | | | | | 0 0 10 |
| | Pease ⁶ | 0 | 4 | 3 | | | | | A cross-bow- |
| 1313 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 3 | | | | | man, do. |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | 0 0 3 |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 5 | | | | | An archer, do. ⁵ |
| | Carcase of an ox | 0 | 6 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 0 0 2 |
| | Carcase of a sheep ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | 1313 Head chap- |
| 1314 | A stalled, or corn-fed ox | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | lain at Windfor- |
| | A grass-fed ox | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | castle, yearly |
| | A fat stalled cow | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | salary |
| | An ordinary cow | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | 6 13 4 |
| | A fat mutton, unshorn | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | Second chaplain, |
| | A fat mutton, shorn | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | ditto |
| | A fat hog | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | | | 5 0 0 |
| | A fat goose in London | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | A clerk, ditto ⁸ |
| | Ditto, elsewhere | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 2 10 0 |
| | Three pigeons in London | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | 1314 A Scotch bi- |
| | Four, elsewhere | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | shop, a prisoner |
| | Twenty eggs in London | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | in England, al- |
| | Twenty-four, elsewhere | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | lowed daily |
| | Two chickens in London | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 0 0 6 |
| | Ditto, elsewhere ⁹ | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | A valet, do. |
| 1315 | Pease, beans, and wheat | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 0 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | A chaplain, do. |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | An ordinary ser- |
| | | | | | | | | | vant, do. |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | 1315 A thatcher |
| | | | | | | | | | and boy, a day |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 2 |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Chro. Precios. 109. ³ Fleetwood and Leland differ in the number, and consequently in the price, of the swans. ⁴ Thorn, 2010. ⁵ Rym. Fœd. iii. 211. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ Rym. Fœd. iii. 369. ⁹ Strype's Stow, c. v. 365. Stow, 217. Walsingham, 502. Parker de Ant. Eccl. Brit. 529.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of La |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1315 | Malt | | 1315 A cooper and |
| | Salt | | boy, do. ² |
| | Wheat, after harvest | | 0 0 2 |
| | Ditto ¹ | | |
| | Pepper, the pound | | |
| | Sugar, a large quantity, | | |
| | the pound | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | | |
| | Almonds, the cwt. | | |
| | Wine, the tun ² | | |
| 1316 | Wheat ³ | | |
| | Wheat, before Midsummer | | |
| | Ditto, afterwards | | |
| | Salt ⁴ | | |
| | A fat ox, not fed with corn | | |
| | Ditto, fed with corn ⁴ | | |
| 1317 | Wheat, at Leiceſter | | |
| | Ditto, four days after ⁵ | | |
| | Wheat ⁶ | | |
| | Wheat, before harvest | | |
| | Ditto, after do. | | |
| | Oats, before harvest | | |
| | Ditto, after do. ⁷ | | |
| | Almonds, the cwt. | | |
| | Six ſcore of eggs, in Sept. | | |
| | Ditto, in December ⁸ | | |
| 1318 | Wheat | | |
| | Malt ⁹ | | |
| | A ſcot | 1321 Candle, the | |
| | A milch cow | pound ¹¹ | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₈ |
| | A wether | 1324 Do., a large | |
| | A lamb ¹⁰ | quantity, the | |
| 1319 | Carcaſe of an ox | pound ¹² | 0 0 2 |
| | Carcaſe of a ſheep | Norfolk, acre of | |
| | Almonds, the cwt. | meadow, yearly | 0 1 0 |
| | Rice, the cwt. ¹¹ | Do. paſture, do. | 0 2 4 |
| 1324 | Wheat | Do. demeiſne, | |
| | Carcaſe of an ox ¹⁴ | arable, do. ¹³ | 0 0 11 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1325 | A ſtalled ox | 1325 Wool, the lb. | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| | A plough ox | A horſe for the | |
| | A cow | prior | 4 3 4 |
| | A barren cow | A cart-horſe | 0 12 0 |
| | A mutton | A horſe | 1 6 8 |
| | An ewe | A colt, riſing | |
| | A lamb | four years ¹⁶ | 1 6 8 |
| | | | 1324 A carpenter, |
| | | | a day |
| | | | A p'umber, the |
| | | | day ¹⁵ |

² Walsingham, 107. Stow, 217. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Fabian, ii. 170. ⁵ Walsingham, 108.
⁶ Bibl. Cott. c. xiv. ⁷ Knyghton, 2534. ⁸ Fabian, ii. 171. ⁹ Stow, 218. ¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ Mad.
Pirna Burgi, 258. ¹² Blomf. Norf. i. 424. ¹³ MSS. A. N. ¹⁴ MSS. A. N. ¹⁵ Blomf. Norf. iii. 769.
¹⁶ MSS. A. N. ¹⁷ MSS. A. N. ¹⁸ Burton Monast. Ebor. 123-7.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1325 | A hide | 0 | 2 | 6 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Cheese, the stone | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | Butter, the stone | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| | Seed wheat | 0 | 7 | 7 ² / ₃ | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 8 | 2 | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | Ditto ¹ | 0 | 2 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | | | |
| 1326 | A cock | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1326 An acre of | | |
| | Twelve hens | 0 | 1 | 6 | arable, yearly | 0 | 0 3 |
| | A porker, about ² | 0 | 1 | 9 | Ditto, do. | 0 | 0 4 |
| 1327 | Oats ⁴ | 0 | 1 | 10 | Do. meadow, do. | 0 | 0 4 |
| | Salt ⁵ | 0 | 4 | 0 | Ditto, do. | 0 | 0 10 |
| 1329 | Oats | 0 | 1 | 8 | Do. pasture, do. ² | 0 | 0 1 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | Candle, the lb. ³ | 0 | 0 2 ¹ / ₄ |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | Malt ⁶ | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1329 Harrowing, | | |
| 1330 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 4 | one day ⁷ | 0 | 0 1 |
| | Rice, the pound, under | 0 | 0 | 1 | Reaping an acre | 0 | 0 5 |
| | Olive oil, the gallon ⁹ | 0 | 0 | 10 ¹ / ₄ | Weeding an | | |
| | Wheat ¹⁰ | 0 | 6 | 0 | acre ⁸ | 0 | 0 1 |
| | Wheat ¹¹ | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1330 The nurse of | | |
| 1331 | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 0 | the P. of Wales, | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 2 | yearly pension | 10 | 0 0 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 6 | The rocker, do. ¹² | 6 | 13 4 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1331 Threshing a | | |
| | Oats for oatmeal ¹³ | 0 | 4 | 4 | quarter of Wheat | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 4 | Do. do. Barley | 0 | 0 1 ¹ / ₂ |
| | Ditto, about Lent | 0 | 8 | 0 | Do. do. Oats | 0 | 0 1 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | Do. do. Pease | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Oats | 0 | 4 | 6 | Winnowing ⁹ | | |
| | Pease | 0 | 6 | 8 | quarters of corn | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Hemp-feed | 0 | 16 | 0 | Mowing an acre | | |
| | A lean foot | 0 | 6 | 6 | of pasture | 0 | 0 5 |
| | Cheese, the stone ¹⁴ | 0 | 0 | 11 | A carpenter, | | |
| 1332 | Rye | 0 | 7 | 4 | three days | 0 | 0 10 |
| | Rye | 0 | 8 | 0 | A shepherd, | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 8 | 0 | yearly | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Pease | 0 | 7 | 0 | A carter, do. | 0 | 3 4 |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 8 | A swine-herd, | | |
| | Ditto ¹⁶ | 0 | 4 | 0 | ditto | 0 | 1 0 |
| 1333 | Oil, the gallon, above | 0 | 0 | 8 ³ / ₄ | Hire of a cow | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 10 | and calf, do. ¹⁴ | 0 | 6 0 |

¹ Burton Monast. Ebor. 123—7.

² Lambard. Peramb. 541.

³ MSS. A. N.

⁴ MSS. A. N.

⁵ Rot. Parl. ii. 33.

⁶ MSS. A. N.

⁷ Chron. Precios. 125.

⁸ Mad. Bar. Angl. 85.

⁹ MSS. A. N.

¹⁰ Rot. Parl. ii. 51.

¹¹ Rot. Parl. ii. 40.

¹² Kennett Par. Ant. 417.

¹³ MSS. A. N.

¹⁴ Blomf.

Noif. iii. 821.

¹⁵ MSS. A. N.

¹⁶ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1333 | Malt | | |
| | Oats | | |
| | Wine, the tun * | | |
| | Best ox, fatted with grain | | |
| | Ditto, not fatted | | |
| | Fat cow | | |
| | Fat swine, two years old | | |
| | Fat mutton, unclipped | | |
| | Ditto, clipped | | |
| | A fat goose | | |
| | Two pullets | | |
| | A fat capon | | |
| | A fat hen | | |
| | Four pigeons | | |
| | Twenty-four eggs ² | | |
| 1334 | Wheat | 1334 Wool, the | 1334 A carpenter, |
| | Barley | stone ³ | the week |
| | Malt | 0 3 0 | A mason, the |
| | Pease | | week ³ |
| | Oil, the gallon, above | | 0 1 0 |
| | Wine, the tun | | |
| | Wine, the tun | | |
| | Red wine, the tun | | |
| | Salt | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | | |
| | Cyprus sugar, the pound | | |
| | Almonds, the pound | | |
| | Pepper, the pound ³ | | |
| 1335 | Wheat | 1335 Lead, the fo- | |
| | Barley | ther ⁴ | |
| | Oats | 3 9 0 | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Carcase of an ox | | |
| | Carcase of a sheep | | |
| | Ale, the barrel | | |
| | Wine, the gallon | | |
| | Vinegar, ditto | | |
| | A goose ⁴ | | |
| 1336 | Wheat | 1336 Lead, the | |
| | Barley | fother | |
| | Oats | 3 2 0 | |
| | Wine, the tun | Wool, the stone ⁵ | |
| | Cyprus sugar, the lb. ⁵ | 0 3 6 | |

* MSS. A. N.

² Blomf. Norf. ii. 61.³ MSS. A. N.⁴ MSS. A. N.⁵ MSS. A. N.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|--|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1336 | Wheat 0 2 0 | | |
| | A fat ox 0 6 8 | | |
| | A fat sheep 0 0 6 | | |
| | Ditto 0 0 8 | | |
| | Six pigeons 0 0 1 | | |
| | A fat goose 0 0 2 | | |
| | A pig ¹ 0 0 1 | | |
| 1337 | Wheat 0 4 0 | 1337 Wool, the | 1337 A carpenter, |
| | Wheat 0 5 9 ¹ / ₂ | stone ³ 0 15 4 ² / ₃ | the day ² 0 0 2 |
| | Barley 0 3 11 | | |
| | Oats 0 1 10 | | |
| | Carcase of an ox 0 6 0 | | |
| | Carcase of a sheep ² 0 1 0 | | |
| 1338 | Wheat 0 4 1 | | |
| | Barley 0 3 3 | | |
| | Barley ⁴ 0 1 9 | | |
| | Wheat 0 3 4 | | |
| | Barley 0 0 10 | | |
| | Pease and Beans 0 1 0 | | |
| | Oats ⁵ 0 0 10 | | |
| 1339 | Wheat 0 3 4 | 1339 Lead, the fo- | |
| | Wheat 0 3 8 | ther 2 8 0 | |
| | Rye 0 1 6 | Candle, the lb. | |
| | Rye 0 2 0 | above ⁶ 0 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | |
| | Barley 0 1 10 | | |
| | Barley 0 2 0 | | |
| | Malt 0 3 0 | | |
| | Oats ⁶ 0 1 4 | | |
| | Wheat and malt 0 9 0 | | |
| | Oats, beans and pease ⁷ 0 5 0 | | |
| 1340 | Wheat 0 5 0 | 1340 Iron, the cwt. 0 4 6 | 1340 Cutting and |
| | Wheat 0 6 5 | Candle, the lb. ⁸ 0 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | getting up one |
| | Wheat 0 7 2 | | acre of hay 0 0 4 |
| | Rye 0 3 2 | | Threshing a |
| | Rye 0 4 0 | | load of corn 0 0 2 |
| | Barley 0 3 4 | | Carrying hay, |
| | Barley 0 3 7 | | the day 0 0 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| | Oats 0 1 10 | | A day's work in |
| | Oats 0 2 0 | | autumn, with |
| | White sugar, the pound 0 2 3 | | diet 0 0 1 |
| | Cyprus sugar, almost 0 0 7 | | Afternoon's work, |
| | Cinnamon 0 1 2 | | without diet ⁹ 0 0 1 |
| | Galangal ¹⁰ 0 2 0 | | |
| | Mace 0 4 0 | | |

¹ Knyghton, 2569. Fabian, ii. 203. ² MSS. A. N. ³ Knyghton, 2569, 2576. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Knyghton, 2573. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ Cotton's Records, 21. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ Blomf. Norf. i. 35. ¹⁰ Gallanga, Lat. Galanga, is the root of a grassy-leaved plant brought from the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and hot biting bitterish taste; anciently used among other spices, but now almost laid aside. Lewis Mat. Medic. 280.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1340 | Ginger | | |
| | Pepper | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Pease | | |
| | Beans | | |
| | Salt | | |
| | Salt | | |
| | Wine, the tun | | |
| | Wine, the tun ² | | |
| | A capon | | |
| | A duck | | |
| | A chicken | | |
| | An hundred eggs ³ | | |
| 1341 | Wheat | 1341 Wool, the | |
| | Rye | stone ³ | 0 3 4 |
| | Barley | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Pease | | |
| | Oats | | |
| | Wine, the tun ³ | | |
| 1342 | Wheat | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Oats ⁴ | | |
| | Gascony wine, the gallon | | |
| | Rhenish wine, do. ⁵ | | |
| 1343 | An ox ⁶ | | 1347 Yearly wages |
| | Mixt barley | | of a falconer |
| | Barley ⁷ | | Do. his porter |
| 1344 | A cow ⁸ | | Do. minstrel |
| 1345 | Wheat | | Do. yeoman of |
| | Wheat | | king's chamber |
| | Rye ⁹ | | Do. sumpter- |
| 1347 | Carcase of an ox | 1347 An acre of | man |
| | Ditto | meadow, yearly | Do. messenger |
| | Ditto of a sheep | Do. arable, do. ¹¹ | Hunt.r. for the |
| | Pepper, the pound | | winter |
| | Rice, the pound | | Their yearly li- |
| | Almonds, the lb. nearly ¹⁰ | | veries, each ¹² |
| 1348 | A horse | | 1348 A mower, the |
| | A fat ox | | day, with diet |
| | A cow | | Reaper, do. |

² MSS. A. N. ³ Blomf. Norf. i. 35. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ St.ype's Stow, c. v. 110.
⁷ Kennett Par. Ant. 456. ⁸ Lewis's Abb. of Faversham, 79. ⁹ Kennett Par. Ant. 458. ¹⁰ MSS. A. N.
¹¹ MSS. A. N. ¹² Blomf. Norf. i. 507. ¹³ Ordinances of the Royal Household, published in 1790, 11

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1348 | An heifer | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1348 Wool, the | | | | 1348 A chaplain or |
| | A fat mutton | 0 | 0 | 4 | stone | 0 | 0 | 9 | curate, yearly |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 | 3 | Boots, the pair | 0 | 3 | 4 | Do. do. ² |
| | A lamb | 0 | 0 | 2 | An ox-hide ¹ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1351 Weeders and |
| | A hog ¹ | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | haymakers, the |
| 1349 | Wheat | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | day |
| | A fat ox, at London ³ | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | A mower, do. |
| 135 | Wheat ⁴ | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | A mower, the |
| 1355 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 7 | 1354 An acre of | | | | acre |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | demefne, yearly | 0 | 0 | 6 | A reaper, the first |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | Do. wood | 0 | 0 | 3 | week in August, |
| | Malt | 0 | 6 | 0 | Do. meadow | 0 | 0 | 10 | the day |
| | Malt | 0 | 6 | 8 | Do. pasture | 0 | 0 | 4 | Do. the rest of |
| | White falt | 0 | 5 | 6 | Do. fen to dig | | | | the month, ditto, |
| | Rice, the pound ⁶ | 0 | 0 | 12 ¹ | turf ⁵ | 0 | 0 | 3 | without diet or |
| 1356 | Fine falt | 0 | 8 | 3 | 1355 Candle, the | | | | other perquisites |
| | Almonds, the pound, | | | | pound | 0 | 0 | 2 | Threshing a |
| | almost ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 23 ³ | A good cart- | | | | quarter of wheat |
| 1357 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | horse ⁶ | 1 | 0 | 6 ¹ | Do. rye |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | | | Do. oats, barley, |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 4 | | | | | beans, and pease |
| | Barley | 0 | 8 | 5 | | | | | Daily wages of Artificers, |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | without diet. |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | A master carpén- |
| | Malt ⁸ | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | ter |
| 1359 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 4 | | | | | A master free- |
| | Wheat | 0 | 9 | 9 | | | | | mason |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 8 | | | | | Another car- |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | penter |
| | Malt ¹⁰ | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | Another mason |
| | Wheat ¹¹ | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1360 A war-horse ¹² | 1 | 0 | 0 | Their servants |
| 1361 | A heifer ¹³ | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1361 Wool, the | | | | A tiler |
| | Wheat | 0 | 2 | 0 | stone ¹⁵ | 0 | 2 | 6 | His knave |
| | Two hens ¹⁴ | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | Other coverers of |
| | Pepper, the pound | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | fern and straw |
| | Wine, the tun ¹⁵ | 4 | 17 | 9 | | | | | Their knaves |
| 1362 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | Piafterers, and |
| | Oats, sold by inn-keepers | 0 | 5 | 4 | | | | | workers of mud- |
| | A hen | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | walls |
| | A pullet | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | Their knaves ⁹ |
| | A goose | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | 1360 Master car- |
| | A young capon | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | penter, the day |
| | A full grown capon ¹⁷ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | Other carpenters |
| | Oats, for a great horse, | | | | | | | | Their servants ¹⁶ |
| | a day | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |

¹ Knyghton, 2599. ² Ibid. ³ Parker de Ant. Eccl. Brit. 360. ⁴ Statutes, 25 E. III. c. 1. ⁵ Blomf. Norf. i. 34.
⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ Statutes, 25 E. III. St. 1. c. 1—9. ¹⁰ MSS. A. N.
¹¹ In Fabian, according to Fleetwood; but qu? ¹² Blount's Tenures, 125. ¹³ Blount's Tenures, 29.
¹⁴ Dogd. Monast. ii. ¹⁵ MSS. A. N. ¹⁶ Statutes, 36 E. III. c. 8. ¹⁷ Rot. Parl. ii. 276, 277.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|--|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1362 | Hay, for a great horse, a day ¹ | | 1362 Stable boy's daily wages ¹ |
| 1363 | A hen | | Chaplain, with cure of souls, yearly |
| | A hog ⁴ | 1363 Oxfordshire, meadow, the acre, yearly ⁴ | 3 6 8 |
| 1365 | Wheat | 0 2 0 | Ditto, without, yearly ² |
| | Barley | | 4 0 0 |
| | Barley | | 1364 Allowance daily to prisoners in the Tower |
| | Malt | | To a knight |
| | Malt | | To an esquire ⁶ |
| | Oats | | 0 0 2 |
| | Wine, the tun ⁷ | | 0 0 1 |
| 1366 | Rye | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Oats ³ | | |
| 1367 | Barley | 1367 Candle, the pound ⁹ | 1367 A carpenter, the day, with diet ⁹ |
| | Malt | 0 0 0 | 0 0 2 |
| | Oats | | |
| | Pepper, the pound | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | | |
| | Honey, the quart | | |
| | Saffron, the pound | | |
| | Dates, the pound | | |
| | Almonds, the pound | | |
| 1368 | A carcase of an ox | 1368 A good cart- horse ¹⁰ | |
| | A carcase of a sheep | 2 6 8 | |
| | Wheat ¹¹ | | |
| 1369 | Wheat ¹² | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Oats ¹³ | | |
| | Carcase of an ox | 1371 Candle, the pound ¹⁶ | 1371 A chaplain, yearly ¹⁷ |
| | Almonds, the pound ¹⁴ | 0 0 2 | 2 13 4 |
| 1370 | Wheat ¹⁵ | | |
| 1371 | Rye | 1373 Red cloth, for awning for the poop of the king's galley, the yard | 1374 A man at arms, the day |
| | White pease ¹⁶ | 0 3 4 | 0 1 0 |
| 1373 | Wheat, to make bis- cuits ¹⁸ | Blanket, for the border, do. | An archer, the day ¹⁸ |
| | Wheat | 0 1 2 | 0 0 6 |
| 1374 | Salt | Canvas, the ell ¹⁹ | A thatcher and his man, one day ¹⁹ |
| | Carcase of a salted ox | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| | A salted wey | 1 1 0 | |
| | | 1374 A war horse | |

¹ Archæologia, viii. 344. ² Statutes, 36 E. III. c. 8. ³ Archæologia, viii. 344. ⁴ Kennett, Par. Ant. 495-7.
⁵ Walsingham, 363, 425. ⁶ Maidland's London, 174. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ MSS. A. N.
¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ MSS. A. N. ¹² Liber Niger à Hearne, 435. Walsingham, 184, 527. ¹³ Scow. 268.
¹⁴ MSS. A. N. ¹⁵ Maidland's London, 132. ¹⁶ MSS. A. N. ¹⁷ Burton, Ant. Leic. 87. ¹⁸ From a
Manuscript in my possession, entitled, "Liber Willi de Ayremyn controulis oris pich compi Ade de Hertynndon cleri
"ad omes folucos guerre et alior' neccior' in ptibz Angl' et Franc' ac sup mare a B. de rec' foluco b' et al' misis et
"expens' p ipm Adam in officio pdeo feis a primo die Decembr' anno xliij^o usq' ultim' diem Januar' anno xliij^o."
(E. III.) This original account contains the expences for the equipment of a fleet under John of Gaunt. ¹⁹ MSS.
A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1374 | Horses keep 1 day & night ¹ 0 0 3 | 1374 A war-horse ¹ 1 13 4 | |
| | Wheat 0 7 0 | Candle, the lb. ² 0 0 2 | |
| | Wheat 0 10 0 | | |
| | Barley 0 4 0 | | |
| | Wheat 0 6 0 | | |
| | Malt 0 2 8 | | |
| | Malt 0 3 4 | | |
| | White pease 0 4 6 | | |
| | Grey pease ³ 0 2 8 | | |
| 1377 | Wheat 0 5 4 | | |
| | Malt ⁴ 0 2 4 | | |
| 1378 | Wheat 0 5 0 | | |
| | Wheat 0 5 4 | | |
| | Barley 0 2 0 | | |
| | Malt 0 3 0 | | |
| | Malt 0 3 4 | | |
| | Oats 0 2 0 | | |
| | Oats 0 2 2 | | |
| | Horse oats 0 1 8 | | |
| | Ditto ⁵ 0 2 0 | | |
| 1379 | Wheat 0 5 4 | 1379 A mason, with | |
| | Wheat 0 6 2 | dict, the day ⁶ 0 0 3 | |
| | Rye 0 2 0 | | |
| | Rye 0 3 0 | | |
| | Barley 0 2 2 | | |
| | Malt 0 3 0 | | |
| | Hire of a cow, for 1 year 0 4 0 | | |
| | Salt 0 4 8 | | |
| | Pepper, the pound 0 1 2 | | |
| | Almonds, the pound 0 0 2 ¹ | | |
| | Oil, the gallon 0 1 0 | | |
| | Honey, the quart ⁶ 0 0 4 | | |
| | Wheat 0 4 0 | | |
| | White wine, the gallon 0 0 6 | | |
| | Red wine, ditto ⁷ 0 0 4 | | |
| 1382 | Wine, the tun ⁸ 4 0 0 | | |
| | Wine, a tun; a present | | |
| | from the city to the | | |
| | countess of Norfolk ⁹ 6 13 4 | | |
| 1383 | Wheat 0 5 4 | 1383 Two hundred | |
| | Rye 0 4 0 | alf trees ¹¹ 20 0 0 | |
| | Rye 0 4 4 | | |
| | Barley 0 3 4 | | |
| | Barley ¹⁰ 0 4 0 | | |

¹ From the above-mentioned MSS. entitled, "Liber Willi de Ayremyn."

⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ Stow, 282.

¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ Dugd. Warw. 416.

² MSS. A. N.

³ MSS. A. N.

⁸ Stow, 295.

⁹ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------|---|----|------|--------------------|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1390 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1390 | A cow's hide | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1390 | A man cut- |
| | Wheat | 0 | 10 | 0 | | Sixty faggots of | 0 | 2 | 0 | | ting timber, the |
| | Wine, the tun | 5 | 2 | 1½ | | alder | 0 | 2 | 0 | | day |
| | Wine, the tun ¹ | 5 | 6 | 8 | | Thirty faggots | 0 | 1 | 0 | | Felling timber, |
| | An ox | 0 | 12 | 0 | | of thorn | 0 | 1 | 0 | | the day |
| | A cow, before calving | 0 | 7 | 6½ | | A pair of plough | 0 | 0 | 6 | | A labourer, one |
| | A boar | 0 | 2 | 7 | | wheels | 0 | 0 | 6 | | day |
| | A calf, from the deye ² | 0 | 1 | 0 | | A sieve | 0 | 0 | 4½ | | A carpenter, one |
| | A pipe of wine ³ | 2 | 13 | 4 | | A fann | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | day |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | A bast-rope, for | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | A thatcher, do. |
| | Barley | 0 | 4 | 0 | | tying horses | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | A thatcher, do. |
| | Malt | 0 | 6 | 0 | | A cow's skin, | 0 | 0 | 10 | | A carpenter's |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 4 | | tanned | 0 | 0 | 10 | | man, do. |
| | A cow | 0 | 10 | 6 | | Canvas, for | 0 | 0 | 2 | | A hedger, do. |
| | A cow | 0 | 7 | 0 | | mending collar, | 0 | 0 | 2 | | A man carting, |
| | A cow | 0 | 7 | 6 | | the ell | 0 | 0 | 2 | | ditto |
| | A cow, with calf | 0 | 8 | 6½ | | A barrel of tar | 0 | 3 | 1 | | Making six |
| | A cow, after calving | 0 | 8 | 1½ | | Pitch, the lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 | | busshels of oats |
| | A hog, for the larder | 0 | 2 | 4½ | | Riding, the lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 | | into oatmeal |
| | A porker | 0 | 1 | 1½ | | Wheat-straw, | 0 | 1 | 3 | | Making a quar- |
| | A sheep, at Christmas | 0 | 1 | 8 | | the load | 0 | 1 | 3 | | ter of barley into |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 | 8 | | Do. do. | 0 | 1 | 3½ | | malt |
| | A hen | 0 | 0 | 1 | | Barley-straw, the | 0 | 0 | 3 | | Making 100 fag- |
| | A porker, from the | 0 | 2 | 6 | | quarter | 0 | 0 | 3 | | gots |
| | deye ⁵ | 0 | 4 | 4 | | Ditto, with the | 0 | 0 | 4½ | | Spreading dung |
| | Seed wheat | 0 | 3 | 6 | | chaff | 0 | 0 | 4½ | | on four acres of |
| | Green pease, for seed | 0 | 1 | 8 | | Harvest gloves, | 0 | 0 | 2 | | inclosed land |
| | Oats, for seed ⁶ | 0 | 5 | 0 | | the pair | 0 | 0 | 2½ | | Threshing a |
| | Hire of a cow, one | 0 | 2 | 6 | | A fickle ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 2½ | | quarter of wheat |
| | year ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1391 | Wool, the | 0 | 3 | 0 | | Ditto, barley |
| 1393 | Barley ⁶ | 0 | 3 | 4 | | best chosen and | 0 | 2 | 0 | | Ditto, oats |
| | Oats | 0 | 0 | 11 | | picked, the stone | 0 | 1 | 0 | | Ditto, pease |
| | A fat hog | 0 | 0 | 3 | | Another sort | 0 | 0 | 0 | | For dressing |
| | A hog | 0 | 0 | 4 | | Another sort ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | (vannatione) two |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | | | qrs. 4 busshels of |
| | A fat capon | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | various grain |
| | A hen | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | | | | | | A man and his |
| | A pullet | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | wife mowing the |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | whole harvest |
| | A fat pig | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | | | Reaping, gather- |
| | A fat pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | ing, binding and |
| | A fat goose | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | carrying, an acre |
| | Four pigeons | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | of wheat |
| | A partridge | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Cullum's Hawked, 188. ³ Blomf. Norf. ii. 82. ⁴ MSS. A. N. Tasburgh, Comput.
 Ivonis Walli, Ballivi ibm a festo Mich. a^o 13, ad idm fm a^o 14 Rici 2di. ⁵ This article is thus mentioned—
⁶ porculi de deye 5s. : from whence it appears that the deye had the care of swine. This servant was probably a dairy-
 woman : and the above-mentioned pigs were fed with the refuse milk from the dairy. See Kennett's Par. Ant. 548.
⁷ MSS. A. N. This price of feed-wheat is low in comparison with 8s. the price of wheat above mentioned; but is
 explainable from the highest being the price before, and the lowest the price after, harvest, in 1390. ⁸ Blomf.
 Norf. ii. 82.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------------------|----|------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1393 | Plover, teal or woodcock | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | | | | 1390 Cutting barley |
| | Eight larks | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | & oats, an acre, |
| | A wild duck | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | with diet ad men- |
| | A carcase of choice beef | 1 | 0 | 4 | | | | | fam domini 0 0 4 |
| | Do. of second sort | 0 | 14 | 0 | | | | | A cart and horses |
| | Do. of choice Scotch beef | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | hired in harvest, |
| | A Scotch cow | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | for carrying corn, |
| | A carcase of best mutton | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | the day 0 1 0 |
| | Do. another sort | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | Seven servants |
| | Do. of best veal | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | yearly wages, |
| | Another sort of veal | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | each 0 10 0 |
| | A lamb | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | Eighth servant, |
| | Best beer, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 1½ | | | | | yearly ¹ 0 5 0 |
| | Second sort, do. | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | The bailiff's |
| | Third sort, do. | 0 | 0 | 0½ | | | | | wages, 14d. the |
| | Claret wine, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | week; yearly ² 3 0 0 |
| | White wine, do. ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | A carpenter, the |
| 1398 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | day 0 0 4 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | A labourer, 3½ |
| | Rye | 0 | 2 | 10 | | | | | days 0 0 10 |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | | | A steward, yearly 0 13 4 |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 | 8 | | | | | A carter, do. 0 10 0 |
| | Rye | 0 | 3 | 10 | | | | | A plough-driver, |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | ditto 0 10 0 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | | | Do. do. 0 6 8 |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | A shepherd, do. 0 10 4 |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | A deye, do. ³ 0 5 0 |
| | Oats ⁵ | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| 1399 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 1399 A Carpenter, |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | with diet, the |
| | Malt ⁶ | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | | | day ⁵ 0 0 2 |
| 1400 | Wheat ⁶ | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | 1400 A chaplain, |
| | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 8 | | | | | yearly ⁷ 5 0 0 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Malt ⁸ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1401 | Wheat ⁶ | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1402 Wool, the | | | | |
| | Red wine, the pipe ⁹ | 5 | 6 | 8 | stone | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| 1402 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | Ditto | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | Coals, the chal- | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | dron | 0 | 4 | 8 | |

¹ Each of these servants had also a livery of barley for 47 weeks in the year, at the rate of a bushel a week each; the other five weeks, (being harvest,) they were fed at the lord's charge, (ad menfam domini.) Tasburgh Compot.

² Tasburgh Compot. ³ Cullum's Hawsted, 188. ⁴ Drake's York, 279. ⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ Liber Nigri à Hearn, 451. ⁷ Dugd. Monast. ii. 448. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | |
| 1402 | Oats | 0 1 10 | 1402 A hackney | 1 2 0 | 1406 Ditching, | |
| | Malt | 0 4 2 | A palfrey | 5 0 0 | scouring, and | |
| | Butter, before Easter, | | Spanish iron, the | | making a new | |
| | the pint ¹ | 0 0 1½ | cwt. ¹ | 0 5 10 | hedge, per rod | 0 0 2½ |
| 1403 | Wine, the tun | 5 15 0 | | | A hedger, the day | 0 0 3 |
| | Wheat | 0 2 0 | | | Making 100 | |
| | Wheat | 0 4 2 | | | furze faggots | 0 0 6 |
| | Wheat | 0 4 8 | | | Sawyer, for saw- | |
| | Oats | 0 2 0 | | | ing 100 feet of | |
| | Malt ¹ | 0 4 4 | | | board | 0 1 1 |
| 1404 | Wheat | 0 2 8 | | | Making 100 fag- | |
| | Malt ¹ | 0 3 6 | | | gots | 0 0 6 |
| 1405 | Oats | 0 1 8 | | | A carpenter, the | |
| | Malt ¹ | 0 3 2 | | | day | 0 0 4 |
| | Wheat | 0 5 4 | | | A master thatcher, | |
| | Rye ² | 0 4 0 | | | do. | 0 0 4 |
| 1406 | Wheat | 0 4 6 | 1406 A cart load of | | His man, do. | 0 0 3 |
| | Oats | 0 1 8 | wheat straw | 0 1 0 | A dauber, do. | 0 0 3 |
| | Oats | 0 1 10 | Do. of pease | | A thatcher | 0 0 3 |
| | Malt | 0 2 9 | straw | 0 1 0 | A labourer, 14 | |
| | Wheat | 0 6 0 | Do. of hay | 0 6 8 | days, the day | 0 0 2 |
| | Wheat | 0 5 0 | Do. | 0 6 0 | Bailiff's wages, | |
| | Pease | 0 2 4 | Do. | 0 5 0 | the week | 0 1 2 |
| | Pease | 0 2 8 | An ox-hide | 0 1 8 | Plough-holder, | |
| | Barley | 0 2 0 | A calf's skin | 0 0 3 | yearly | 0 13 4 |
| | A bull | 0 7 8 | A lamb's skin | 0 0 3 | Plough-driver, | |
| | An ox | 0 13 4 | A pair of new | | do. | 0 10 0 |
| | A cow, before calving | 0 6 0 | plough wheels | 0 0 3½ | Do. do. | 0 4 0 |
| | A cow | 0 8 6 | A new sack | 0 0 9 | Shepherd, do. | 0 6 8 |
| | A cow, on 1 Aug. | 0 7 8 | A dung fork | 0 0 2 | A servant, do. | 0 11 2 |
| | An ox | 0 9 6 | Iron work of a | | Another, do. | 0 10 0 |
| | A steer | 0 9 0 | dung fork ³ | 0 0 3 | Another, do. | 0 7 6 |
| | A calf | 0 2 0 | | | Besides their wages, each | |
| | A hog, for lady's birth-d. | 0 2 5 | | | servant was allowed a quarter | |
| | A pig | 0 0 5 | | | of barley every six weeks. | |
| | A goose | 0 0 2½ | | | Threshing wheat, | |
| | A capon | 0 0 3 | | | the quarter | 0 0 3 |
| | A pullet | 0 0 1 | | | Do. pease, do. | 0 0 3 |
| | 100 eggs | 0 0 5 | | | Do. barley | 0 0 2 |
| | Farming a cow and calf, | | | | Do. oats | 0 0 1½ |
| | one year ³ | 0 5 0 | | | Dressing 5 qrs. of | |
| 1407 | Wheat | 0 3 4 | 1407 A new plough | 0 10 0 | various grain ³ | 0 0 4 |
| | Seed wheat | 0 4 3¾ | A dung cart | 0 1 2 | 1407 Weeding, an | |
| | Oats, for seed | 0 2 0 | A pair of wheels | 0 3 2 | acre | 0 1 0 |
| | Seed pease | 0 2 8 | For <i>frittyng</i> them | 0 0 3 | A labourer, the | |
| | Salt | 0 4 8½ | A covele, or | | day | 0 0 3 |
| | A cow | 0 7 0 | cooler for brew- | | A thresher, do. | 0 0 2 |
| | Her calf | 0 1 8 | ing ⁴ | 0 0 9 | Making a plough | 0 4½ |
| | The calf of a weak cow | 0 1 0 | | | A dairy-man and | |
| | A calf | 0 2 1½ | | | his wife, toge- | |
| | A calf | 0 1 7 | | | ther, yearly ⁴ | 0 13 4 |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Cullum's Hawsted, 180. ³ Tasburgh, Compot. MSS. A. N. ⁴ Kennett, Par. Antiq. 548.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|---|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1415 | Wheat 0 7 4 | 1420 An acre of arable, yearly ⁸ 0 0 6 | 1411 Bailiff, for the year, at 12d. a week, but being fed, only 1 6 8 |
| | Rye 0 4 0 | 1421 Solder, the lb. ⁹ 0 0 3 | Weeding an acre of oats 0 0 2½ |
| 1416 | Barley ² 0 3 4 | Straw, a cart-load 0 2 0 | Grinding a quarter of malt ¹ 0 0 1 |
| | Wheat ³ 0 10 0 | Iron, the cwt. ⁹ 0 12 6 | 1414 A priest, with cure of souls, yearly 5 6 8 |
| 1417 | Wheat ⁴ 0 16 0 | An acre of arable, yearly ¹² 0 0 9 | Do. by license of the ordinary, do. 6 0 0 |
| | Wheat ⁵ 0 6 0 | 1423 Black velvet, the yard 0 5 0 | Do. without cure ¹⁴ 13 4 |
| 1420 | A bream ⁶ 0 1 8 | Blue satin, the yard ²⁰ 0 4 2 | A man cutting thorns, with diet, the day 0 0 1½ |
| | Gascony wine, the gallon 0 0 6 | 1425 13 skins of 2-yr-old sheep 0 3 3 | A carpenter, the day 0 0 2 |
| | Rhenish & Rochelle, do. ⁷ 0 0 4 | 15 do. 0 3 1½ | Grinding a quarter of malt 0 0 1 |
| 1421 | Wine, the tun ¹⁰ 6 0 10½ | 14 do. 0 2 11 | Threshing a large quantity of wheat, beans, and pease, the quarter 0 0 4 |
| 1423 | A ram ¹⁸ 0 0 8 | A colt 0 8 0 | Do. of barley and oats 0 0 2 |
| | Wheat 0 8 0 | An ox hide, almost 0 2 5 | Dressing various grains, 5 qrs. 0 0 4 |
| 1424 | Malt ¹⁹ 0 5 0 | A cow's hide 0 1 3½ | 1 servant, the yr. 0 16 8 |
| | Wheat 0 4 0 | Do. 0 1 6½ | Shepherd, do. 0 13 4 |
| | Wheat 0 6 6 | A calf's skin 0 0 1½ | Carter, do. 0 13 4 |
| | Wheat ²¹ 0 7 0 | Good wool, the tod 0 9 6 | Another servant 0 8 0 |
| | Best ale, the gallon 0 0 1½ | Cloth, for napkins, the ell 0 0 3½ | Carter, do. 0 10 0 |
| | Second sort, do. 0 0 1 | Candle, for the prior, probably wax, the pound 0 0 6 | With livery of barley to the four last servants. |
| | Best Gascony wine, do. 0 0 6 | Wax, the lb. 0 0 4½ | Huntsman, the yr. 0 16 8 |
| | White Rochelle, do. ²² 0 0 4 | A boulder cloth 0 0 0 | Bailiff, with diet ¹³ 1 6 8 |
| 1425 | Wheat 0 6 0 | 6 lb. of candle, for torches 0 3 0 | 1420 A stonecutter, with diet, a day 0 0 3 |
| | Wheat 0 7 0 | A hair sieve, for the bakehouse 0 0 10 | His man, do. ¹⁵ 0 0 2 |
| | Barley ²³ 0 3 8 | A great flesh axe 0 1 3 | 1421 Archer, in France, the day ¹⁶ 0 0 6 |
| | Wheat, for malting 0 4 0 | Rullet, 2 yards for the shepherd 0 2 2 | 1422 A knight, do. 0 2 0 |
| | Pease 0 2 2 | A bay horse, for the prior 1 6 8 | Man at arms, do. ¹⁷ 0 1 0 |
| | Pease 0 2 1 | A colt 0 4 6 | |
| | An ox 0 13 0 | 30 pair of gloves, for the servants ²⁴ 0 4 0 | |
| | Twenty-one lambs 0 4 0 | | |
| | Twenty pullets 0 1 8 | | |
| | Quarter of an ox to salt 0 1 4 | | |
| | A cade of herrings (720) 0 8 0 | | |
| | A frayle of figs 0 3 4 | | |
| | Twelve lb. of raisins 0 1 1 | | |
| | A woodcock ²⁴ 0 0 1½ | | |
| | A cow ²⁵ 0 8 0 | | |
| | Red wine, the tun ²⁶ 6 11 0½ | | |
| 1426 | Wheat 0 4 0 | | |
| | Wheat ²⁷ 0 4 6 | | |
| | An ox 0 3 4 | | |
| | A cow 0 2 8 | | |
| 1427 | Wheat ²⁸ 0 4 0 | | |
| 1428 | Wheat 0 4 0 | | |

* Tasburgh, Newton Kenyngham, Compot. MSS. A. N. ² MSS. A. N. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Fabian, ii. 389.
⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ Dugd. Warw. 668. ⁷ Rot. Parl. iv. 126. ⁸ Cullum's Hawsted, 196. ⁹ MSS. A. N.
¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ Statutes, 2 H. 5. St. 2. c. 2. ¹² Cullum's Hawsted, 196. ¹³ MSS. A. N. ¹⁴ MSS. A. N.
¹⁵ Dugd. Warw. 526. ¹⁶ Dugd. Warw. 728. ¹⁷ Kennett, Par. Ant. 568. ¹⁸ Fabian, ii. 409. ¹⁹ Rot. Parl. iv. 221.
²⁰ MSS. A. N. ²¹ MSS. A. N. ²² Blomf. Norf. ii. 100. ²³ MSS. A. N. ²⁴ Kennett, Par. Ant. 572.
²⁵ Mad. Form. Ang. 144. ²⁶ MSS. A. N. ²⁷ MSS. A. N. ²⁸ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------------------|----|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--------------|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1428 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1425 | A palfrey | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1425 | Master tiler, | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 2 | | Lead, the cwt. ² | 0 | 0 | 6 | | & 2 men, the day | 0 | 0 |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | Two sawyers | | |
| | Oats ² | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | (ferratores) do. | 0 | 0 |
| 1429 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1429 | Coals, the | | | | | The shepherd, | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 8 | | chaldron ² | 0 | 6 | 1 | | yearly | 1 | 0 |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | Prior's valet, do. | 0 | 13 |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | Steward, do. | 1 | 6 |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | Baker, do. | 0 | 15 |
| | Barley ³ | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | His attendant, do. | 0 | 10 |
| 1430 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | | And wife, dryer | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | of malt, do. | 0 | 10 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | Barber, the year | 0 | 6 |
| | Barley | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | Washerwoman, | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | do. | 0 | 6 |
| | Barley ⁴ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | Bailiff, do. | 0 | 13 |
| 1431 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | Agillar' (qu. pot- | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | ter?) do. | 0 | 13 |
| | Red wine, the tun ⁵ | 4 | 12 | 4 | | | | | | | Plough-guider, do. | 0 | 15 |
| 1432 | Oats ⁶ | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | Plough-driver, do. | 0 | 14 |
| 1433 | Barley | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | Plowing and har- | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | | | | | | | rowing, 12 days | 0 | 1 |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | | | Threshing a | | |
| | A hen ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | | | | | | | quarter of wheat | 0 | 0 |
| 1434 | Wheat ⁸ | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | The baker's boy, | | |
| 1435 | Wheat ⁹ | 0 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | 10 days | 0 | 1 |
| 1436 | Wheat, exportation price | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | Making a quar- | | |
| | Barley, do. ¹⁰ | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | ter of malt | 0 | 0 |
| 1437 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1437 | Candles, the | | | | | Shepherd, yearly, | | |
| | Malt ¹¹ | 0 | 2 | 8 ³ / ₄ | | pound ¹¹ | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | | besides two yards | | |
| 1438 | Wheat ¹² | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | of russet ¹ | 1 | 0 |
| | Wheat ¹³ | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | | | | | 1426 | A mason and | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | his man, without | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | | | diet, the d. about | 0 | 0 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | A carpenter, | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | without diet, do. ¹⁰ | 0 | 0 |
| | Barley | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | | | 1438 | A carpenter, | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | the day | 0 | 0 |
| | Malt ¹⁴ | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | A sawyer, do. | 0 | 0 |
| 1439 | Wheat ¹⁵ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | A mason, do. | 0 | 0 |
| | Wheat ¹⁶ | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | A stone-digger, do. | 0 | 0 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | A common la- | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | bourer, do. | 0 | 0 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | A joiner, do. | 0 | 0 |

¹ Kennett. Par. Ant. 575-6. ² MSS. A. N. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ MSS. A. N.
⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ Dugd. Warw. 329. ⁸ Hift. Croyland, Continuat. 518. ⁹ Hift. Croyland, Continuat. 518.
¹⁰ Statutes, 15 H. 6. c. 2. ¹¹ Blomf. Norf. iv. 590. ¹² Strype's Stow, c. 5. 119. ¹³ Liber Niger à Hearn, 459. ¹⁴ MSS. A. N. ¹⁵ Stow. ¹⁶ Fabian, ii. 435. Liber Niger à Hearn, 459.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|---|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1439 | Rye Barley Oats Oats Red wine, the tun ² | | 1438 A joiner, the day A dauber, do. A master carpen- ter, the week Carver, do. Image-maker, do. A woman laborer, the day ² |
| 1440 | Wheat Wheat Wheat Rye Rye Barley Oats Oats ³ Malt Wheat Malt Oats Wine, the gallon ⁶ | 1440 Blue cloth, the yard ⁴ | 1440 Sawyer, with diet, the day ⁵ 1442 A sailer in the king's service, the month Vittualling for do. ¹⁰ 1444 Bailiff of hus- bandry, with diet yearly, and Cloathing, of the price of Chief hind, car- ter, and shepherd, with diet yearly, each And cloathing, the price A common ser- vant, the year, diet not men- tioned And cloathing, the price A woman ser- vant, with diet, only And cloathing, the price A child under 14, with diet, yearly And cloathing, the price |
| 1441 | Wheat Malt ⁷ | | |
| 1442 | Barley ⁸ Wheat, exportation price Barley, do. ⁹ | | |
| 1444 | Wheat, exportation price Barley, do. ¹¹ Barley Oats ¹² Wheat Wheat Pease Ditto Malt A calf A porker A goose Twelve pigeons Do. Do. An ox A cygnet A fitch of bacon An ox, probably lean 100 stock-fish A plough ox | 1444 A glazier, en- gaged to glaze the chapel at Warwick with foreign coloured glafs, the foot ¹³ | |

² The above were the wages of the different workmen employed in building All Souls College, Oxford. Spencer's Life of Chichelê, 231. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Strype's Stow, c. v. 164. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ Stow, 378. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ Statutes, 20 H. VI. c. 6. ¹⁰ Rot. Parl. v. 59. ¹¹ Statutes, 23 H. VI. c. 5. ¹² MSS. A. N. ¹³ Dugd. Warw. 355.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1442 | Green pease, the bushel ¹ | 0 0 9 | Wages of Artificers, from Easter to Mich. by the day. |
| | A lamb | 0 1 0 | £. s. d. |
| | A calf | 0 2 2 | 1444 Master mason, |
| | A capon | 0 0 3 | and master car- |
| | A goose | 0 0 2½ | penter, with diet 0 0 4 |
| | 100 eggs | 0 0 5 | Do. without diet 0 0 5½ |
| | Wheat ² | 0 1 0 | Master tiler, fla- |
| 1445 | Barley ³ | 0 2 0 | ter, rough mason, |
| 1446 | Wheat ⁴ | 0 6 6 | common carpen- |
| 1447 | Red wine, the gallon | 0 0 8 | ter, and other ar- |
| | Best ale, do. | 0 0 1½ | tificers employed |
| | Middle fort, do. | 0 0 1 | in building, with |
| | A fat pig | 0 0 6 | diet 0 0 3 |
| | A fat capon | 0 0 3¾ | Do. without diet 0 0 4½ |
| | Two rabbits | 0 0 3 | From Michaelmas to Easter. |
| | A peacock | 0 1 0 | Master mason, |
| | Flour, the bushel ⁵ | 0 0 11 | &c. with diet 0 0 3 |
| | Wheat | 0 4 0 | Do. without diet 0 0 4 |
| | Wheat | 0 4 6 | Master tiler, &c. |
| | Wheat | 0 4 8 | with diet 0 0 2½ |
| | Wheat | 0 5 4 | Do. without diet 0 0 4 |
| | Mixlin | 0 2 6 | Other labourers, |
| | Mixlin | 0 3 4 | with diet 0 0 1½ |
| | Rye | 0 3 8 | without diet 0 0 3 |
| | Barley | 0 2 4 | A mower, in Au- |
| | Oats | 0 1 6 | gust, with diet 0 0 4 |
| | Malt ⁷ | 0 2 7 | Do. without diet 0 0 6 |
| | Wheat | 0 8 0 | A reaper & car- |
| | Oats ⁸ | 0 2 1½ | ter, with diet 0 0 3 |
| | Rye ⁹ | 0 4 0 | Do. without diet 0 0 5 |
| 1448 | Wheat | 0 4 8 | 1448 The hay of |
| | Barley | 0 2 8 | one acre ⁹ 0 5 0 |
| | Malt | 0 3 0 | |
| | Oats ¹⁰ | 0 1 8 | |
| | Wheat | 0 6 8 | |
| | Oats | 0 2 0 | |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 5 8 | |
| | White ditto, the barrel ¹¹ | 0 9 3 | |
| 1449 | Wheat | 0 5 0 | 1449 A carpenter, |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 6 0 | with dinner, the |
| | White do., the barrel | 0 10 3 | day ¹² 0 0 3 |
| | A sheep | 0 2 5½ | |
| | A hog (probably a young sheep) ¹³ | 0 1 11½ | |
| | Wheat | 0 5 4 | |

¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 85. ² Liber Niger à Hearne, 599. 1s. *the quarter* for wheat is, probably, either a mistake of Hearne, or the Printer: 1s. *the bushel* would accord very well with the prices of wheat, that are noted by Fleetwood about this period. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Statutes, 23 H. VI. c. 12. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 87. ⁹ Dugd. Warw. 800. ⁹ Cullum's Hawsted, 196. ¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 87. ¹² MSS. A. N. ¹³ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 87.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | |
| 1449 | Barley | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| | Oats ¹ | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| 1450 | Oats | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1450 Land now sold |
| | Beans ² | 0 | 2 | 6 | for 14 years pur- |
| | Wheat ³ | 0 | 4 | 0 | chafe ³ . |
| 1451 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | Oats ⁴ | 0 | 1 | 10 ¹ / ₄ | |
| | Wheat ⁵ | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| | Two rabbits | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | A goose | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | A pheasant | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | Red wine, a gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Sweet wine, do. | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Rice, the pound | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | Almonds, do. | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | Honey, the quart | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | Cinnamon, the pound | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Saffron, the ounce | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| | Sugar, the pound | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | Raisins, do. ⁶ | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| 1452 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | Barley | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| | Red wine, the tun | 4 | 13 | 4 | |
| | Ditto, do. | 5 | 8 | 0 | |
| | Ditto, do. ⁷ | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1453 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 1453 Hire of two |
| | Ale, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | fishermen to fish |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 | 7 | 6 | for breams, three |
| | Eighty white herrings ⁸ | 0 | 1 | 0 | days ⁹ |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 3 4 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | Wheat ¹⁰ | 0 | 5 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | |
| 1454 | Oats ¹¹ | 0 | 1 | 10 ¹ / ₂ | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | Malt ¹² | 0 | 1 | 5 | |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 88. ³ MSS. A. N. ³ Paston Letters, iii. 92. In 1470, twenty years after this time, the reward offered for apprehending the Duke of Clarence was 1000l. in money, or 100l. a year in land. This seems to fix the price of land, at that period, at only ten years purchase; perhaps the preceding civil wars had caused this abatement in it's value. Paston Letters, iii. 93. note. ⁴ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 88. The price of oats is set down at 10s. 10 ¹/₄l., which I conceive is a typographical mistake. ⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 88. ⁹ Dugd. Warw. 668. ¹⁰ MSS. A. N. ¹¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 88. ¹² Stow, 398. He says, a farmer in Hertfordshire fold 20 quarters of the best wheat for 20 shillings.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1454 | Wheat ¹ | 0 3 4 | |
| 1455 | Wheat ¹ | 0 4 0 | 1455 One hundred |
| 1456 | Wheat ³ | 0 5 0 | roof tiles 0 3 4 |
| 1457 | Wheat | 0 7 8 | Burnt lime, the |
| | Oats | 0 1 9 ¹ ₄ | quarter ² 0 1 2 |
| | Ale, the gallon | 0 0 1 | |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 6 8 | |
| | Ninety-two white her- | | |
| | rings ⁴ | 0 1 0 | |
| | Wheat ⁵ | 0 5 0 | |
| 1458 | Wheat | 0 4 0 | |
| | Mixlin | 0 2 0 | |
| | Mixlin ⁶ | 0 2 4 | |
| 1459 | Wheat | 0 5 0 | |
| | Oats | 0 8 10 | |
| | Ale, the gallon | 0 0 1 | |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 7 10 ¹ ₂ | |
| | Ninety-two white her- | | |
| | rings ⁷ | 0 1 0 | |
| | Mixlin ⁸ | 0 2 8 | |
| 1460 | White salt, almost ⁹ | 0 4 6 | |
| | Wheat | 0 8 0 | |
| | Oats | 0 2 0 | |
| | Ale, the gallon | 0 0 1 | |
| | Red herrings, the cade | 0 7 0 | |
| | Ninety-six white her- | | |
| | rings ¹⁰ | 0 1 0 | |
| 1461 | Wheat | 0 4 0 | 1461 A boy in hus- |
| | Oats | 0 1 10 | bandry, yearly ¹² 1 0 0 |
| | A fat ox | 0 15 0 | |
| | Another | 0 10 0 | |
| | A sheep | 0 1 6 | |
| | A sheep | 0 1 6 ¹ ₄ | |
| | A hog (probably a young | | |
| | sheep) | 0 1 3 | |
| | Ale, the gallon | 0 0 0 ¹ ₂ | |
| | Another fort, do. | 0 0 0 ³ ₄ | |
| | Another fort, do. ¹¹ | 0 0 1 | 1462 Tawny, the |
| 1462 | Wheat | 0 5 0 | yard 0 4 4 |
| | Mixlin | 0 4 0 | Black velvet, do. 0 11 0 |
| | Barley ¹³ | 0 2 4 | A white bonnet, |
| 1463 | Oats | 0 4 0 | for my lord ¹⁴ 0 1 4 |
| | Wheat | 0 6 8 | 1463 A bull's hide 0 2 7 |
| | Wheat, the seme | 0 3 4 | A sheep-skin 0 0 4 ¹ ₂ |
| | | | Tallow, the lb. 0 0 1 |

¹ MSS. A. N.² Ducarel, Hist. of Croydon, 64.³ MSS. A. N.⁴ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 88.⁵ MSS. A. N.⁶ MSS. A. N.⁷ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 89.⁸ MSS. A. N.⁹ MSS. A. N.¹⁰ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 89.¹¹ The above prices are selected from the "Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV." published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1790. They were settled by a council in the early part of his reign; but, as no year is mentioned, I have placed them under the year in which he deposed Henry the Sixth.¹² Year Books, 38 H. VI.¹³ MSS. A. N.¹⁴ From a MS. cited by Sir John Fenn, in the Paston Letters,

ii. 16, containing the various expences of Sir John Howard, knight, of Stoke, by Neyland in Suffolk, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk,) from 1462 to 1469.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1463 | A potell of ypocrasse ¹ | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1463 Tallow, the | | |
| | Malmesey, the butt | 3 | 13 | 4 | cwt. | 0 | 7 6 |
| | Pepper, the pound | 0 | 1 | 2 | A sorrel ambling | | |
| | Cinnamon, do. | 0 | 1 | 8 | horse | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Sugar, the pound ² | 0 | 3 | 6 | A palfrey | 5 | 6 8 |
| | A pike ³ | 0 | 1 | 4 | Purple cloth, the | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 1 | 4 | yard | 0 | 16 8 |
| | Spanish wine, the tun | 8 | 2 | 6 | Chawmpeyne | | |
| | Gascony wine, do. | 10 | 0 | 0 | cloth, the yard | 0 | 2 3½ |
| | An ox | 0 | 12 | 0 | Black velvet, do. | 0 | 10 0 |
| | Ditto | 0 | 10 | 0 | Fustian, do. above | 0 | 0 4 |
| | Ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 | Black fustian, do. | 0 | 0 9 |
| | White salt, the pound | 0 | 0 | 8 | Green cloth, do. | 0 | 6 8 |
| | Horse's keep, day & night ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 1 | A pair of hosyn | 0 | 4 2 |
| | Wheat, in London | 0 | 2 | 0 | Two pair of mor- | | |
| | Barley, do. | 0 | 1 | 10 | rey hosyn | 0 | 14 0 |
| | Oats, do. | 0 | 1 | 2 | A hat | 0 | 1 8 |
| | Pease, do. | 0 | 3 | 4 | Candle, the lb. | 0 | 0 1½ |
| | Wheat, in Norfolk | 0 | 1 | 8 | Gunpowder, do. | 0 | 1 1 |
| | Barley, do. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Lead, the fodder ⁵ | 5 | 0 0 |
| | Malt, do. | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| | Oats, do. 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1464 Hay, the load | 0 | 5 8 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 8 | Another | 0 | 4 0 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 2 | 2 | Kendal, for sad- | | |
| | Mixlin ⁶ | 0 | 2 | 8 | dle cloths, the | | |
| 1464 | Oats | 0 | 1 | 6 | yard | 0 | 0 9 |
| | Wine, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | 1464 A labourer, | | |
| | | | | | covenanted to | | |
| | | | | | serve 12 months, | | |
| | | | | | with a gown and | | |
| | | | | | diet, for | 1 | 6 0 |
| | | | | | A carpenter, do. | | |
| | | | | | with a gown and | | |
| | | | | | diet, for ⁷ | 1 | 10 0 |

¹ Wine mixed with spices and other ingredients; so named, because it was strained through a woollen cloth, called *The sieve of Hippocrates*. Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, v. 106. It seems not to have differed much from *clarré*, or *piment*. Chaucer, v. 38. There are two receipts for making *Ypocrasse* in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 86, and 161; to which may be added the following, which are mentioned in a book, called, "The Customs of London, or Arnold's Chronicle," N. ii.

The Resayte to make Ypocras.

For a galon and a pynt of red wyn, take synamon, iii vunceys gynger tryed an vunceys greynes^{*} and longe peper, di. vunce cloves and mafys a qt. of an vunce, spignard a qt. of an vunce, suger ii. ll.

Take a quart of red wyne, an vunce of synamon, and halfe an vunce of gynger, and a qt. of an vunce of greynes, and halfe a ll. of suger, and brose all this not to small, and than put them in a bage of wullen clothe made therefore with the wyne, and lute it hange over a vessell tyll y^e wyne be rone thorowe. And aftyr thou mayst breke the spyes smaller, and putt new wyne thereto, and make more with the same stufe, but it can not be so good as the fyrst. And thus yf thou wilt haue more quantyte of Ypocras, make thy quantyte of spycys theraftyr as is aboue sayd.

² This was, probably, sugar from Barbary or Cyprus: the sugar-cane was introduced into these places by the Moors, and from thence into Spain, and the Canaries; from whence, on the discovery of America, it was transplanted to the Brasils; and, about the year 1506, established in Hispaniola. Before it was cultivated in Africa or Europe, sugar was brought from the Indies by way of Damascus and Aleppo, and from thence to Engiand, by Venice, Genoa, or Pisa. Anciently, honey was the principal ingredient used as a sweetner in our dishes, and liquors; particularly in mead and metheglin. Sugar, however, notwithstanding its extravagant price, was very generally substituted in the place of honey, even as early as the reign of Richard the Second, and used in great quantities in several receipts of ancient cookery. See *Forme of Cury*, xxvi, and p. 27, No. 41; and Ordinances of the Royal Household, p. 435, No. 316, and p. 451, No. 369.

³ It is a mistake to suppose that this fish was not introduced into England before the reign of Henry the Eighth. It is mentioned under the year 1281, by Sir John Cullum, in the History of Hawtied, p. 11. The luce, I have no doubt, was a pike. Harrison says, "The pike, as he ageth, receiveth diverse names: as from a *frie* to a *gilibed*; from a *gilibed* to a *pod*; from a *pod* to a *jacke*; from a *jacke* to a *pickerell*; from a *pickerell* to a *pike*; and last of all to a *luce*. Descript. of Engl. 224. The breme and luce were favourite dishes in ancient times. See *Forme of Cury*, No. 107, 109, 114. Chaucer's Frankelin, who is described as an epicure, had "many a *breme*, and many a *luce* in stewe." I suppose, however, they were kept asunder; for Fleto, in his directions to the bailiff of a manor, gives this advice: "Piscarias suas quicunque discretus bresimilis et perchitis faciet instaurari; sed non de *lupis aquaticis*, tenchiis, vel an-
guillis, qui effusionem piscum nituntur devorare." l. ii. c. 73. See also Pennant Brit. Zool. 4to. 280; and, *Forme of Cury*, 50.

⁴ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c.

⁵ Stow, 417.

⁶ MSS. A. N.

⁷ MS.

Expences of Sir John Howard, &c.

* Small pungent seeds, in taste somewhat like pepper. Lewis, Mat. Med. 298.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--|----|----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1464 | Oats, the seme ¹ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1464 Bought of the | | | | |
| | Wheat ² | 0 | 6 | 8 | pewterer at Col- | | | | |
| 1465 | Abreast & racke ³ of mutton | 0 | 0 | 5 | chester, $\frac{1}{2}$ a gar- | | | | |
| | Two rounds of beef | 0 | 0 | 6 | nish of counterfeit | | | | |
| | A quarter of mutton | 0 | 0 | 10 | vessel, containing | | | | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 lb. the pound | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | A calf | 0 | 2 | 0 | Half a garnysh of | | | | |
| | A sheep | 0 | 1 | 1 | playne vessel, | | | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | 0 | 1 | 6 | containing 44 lb. | | | | |
| | Cinnamon, the ounce ⁵ | 0 | 0 | 8 | the pound ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 1466 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1465 Black cloth, | | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 | the broad yard | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1465 A tiler, the |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 0 | Fine blanket, the | | | | day |
| | A sheep, about | 0 | 1 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | yard | 0 | 0 | 10 | o 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 27 geese | 0 | 17 | 0 | A garnysh of | | | | A labourer, 3 days |
| | 27 frankyd geese ⁷ | 0 | 6 | 8 | counterfeit vessel, | | | | o 1 4 |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 3 | consisting of 12 | | | | Ditto, 2 days |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | platters, 12 dishes, | | | | o 1 0 |
| | A lamb | 0 | 0 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | and 12 saucers | 0 | 14 | 0 | A carpenter, the |
| | A calf | 0 | 1 | 11 | Hemp, the stone | 0 | 1 | 0 | day |
| | A neat | 0 | 9 | 7 | Hay, the load | 0 | 10 | 0 | o 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | A chicken | 0 | 0 | 1 | Flax, the pound | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | A dauber, do. |
| | 100 eggs | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cotton, | | | | o 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Red wine, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10s. the lb. above | 0 | 0 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | A carpenter, do. |
| | Beer, the barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 | Crimson velvet, | | | | o 0 10 |
| | Do. do. | 0 | 2 | 6 | the yard | 0 | 18 | 0 | A sawyer, do. |
| | Do. do. the greatest affize | 0 | 3 | 4 | Fine Holland, for | | | | o 0 6 |
| | Ale, the barrel | 0 | 3 | 4 | sheets, the ell | 0 | 1 | 10 | A man and cart, |
| | A swine | 0 | 2 | 6 | Other Holland, do. | 0 | 0 | 7 | one day |
| | Milk, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 1 | Fine crimson, in- | | | | o 1 8 |
| | Butter, the pint | 0 | 0 | 1 | grained, the yard | 0 | 15 | 0 | A man in the |
| | Wheat, from the parson | 0 | 6 | 0 | Fine crimson, | | | | garden, do. ⁶ |
| | Wheat-meal | 0 | 6 | 4 | the yard | 0 | 13 | 4 | o 0 2 |
| | Messlyn ⁸ | 0 | 5 | 0 | Cloth, for ser- | | | | |
| | An ox | 1 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | vants, do. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1466 A tiler, the |
| | An ox barrelled | 0 | 6 | 8 | Fine crimson, the | | | | day |
| | 100 red herrings | 0 | 1 | 6 | yard, ingrained | 0 | 13 | 4 | o 0 6 |
| | A pike | 0 | 2 | 0 | Crimson cloth, for | | | | His man, do. |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | yeomen, do. ¹⁰ | 0 | 5 | 0 | o 0 4 |
| | Mistelin | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1466 Hire of a | | | | A dauber, do. |
| | A fitch of bacon ⁹ | 0 | 2 | 0 | horse, 3 days ¹⁴ | 0 | 1 | 0 | o 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1467 | An ox | 1 | 0 | 0 | Solder, the lb. ¹⁵ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Another tiler, |
| | A calf, nearly | 0 | 1 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Iron, the ton | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. ¹¹ |
| | A sheep | 0 | 2 | 0 | Coals, the chald- | | | | o 0 5 |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 | 4 | ron, in Essex | 0 | 6 | 8 | A labourer, do. ¹² |
| | | | | | | | | | o 0 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | A common ship- |
| | | | | | | | | | wright, do. |
| | | | | | | | | | o 0 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | Two carpenters, |
| | | | | | | | | | the day ¹³ |
| | | | | | | | | | o 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

¹ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c. ² Cotton's Records, 676. ³ See notes under the year 1596. ⁴ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c. ⁵ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c. ⁶ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c. ⁷ A *frankynd* or *franked* goose, I conceive, was a goose put up to fatten. See Johnson and Steevens' Shakspeare, 4th ed. x. 505. 659. The word is twice used in this sense in Shakspeare's Richard the Third.

As for Clarence, he is well repay'd,

He is *frank'd up* to fattening for his pains. A. 1. S. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar

My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold. A. 4. S. 5.

⁸ Blomf. Norf. iii. 693, 694.

⁹ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c.

¹⁰ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c.

¹¹ Ducarel, Hist. of Croydon, 65.

¹² Blomf. Norf. iii. 693.

¹³ MS. Expences of Sir John Howard, &c.

¹⁴ Blomf. Norf. iii. 693.

¹⁵ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1467 | A pig | 0 0 6 | 1466 A plyte & ½ of | |
| | A capon | 0 0 4 | lawn, for shirts ¹ | 0 5 10 |
| | A pheasant | 0 1 0 | A plyte of fine | |
| | Twenty chickens | 0 1 8½ | lawn ² | 1 1 5 |
| | Twenty rabbits | 0 1 8 | Brown cloth for | |
| | 100 eggs | 0 0 6½ | the chapel, the | |
| | Twenty pair of pigeons | 0 1 8 | yard | 0 6 8 |
| | Milk, the gallon | 0 0 1 | Blue, do. | 0 4 0 |
| | Wine, the tun | 7 6 8 | Do. do. | 0 3 8 |
| | Double beer, the barrel | 0 2 8 | Ruffet, the yard | 0 4 0 |
| | Single beer, do. ³ | 0 2 0 | Murrey, do. | 0 9 0 |

¹ A plyte (as well as an eli,) was a yard and quarter. See Arnolds Chronicle, O. iii. This lawn for shirts was, therefore, a yard and 7-eighths; and cost about 3s. 14 l. a yard. ² This, I suppose, was for the "pinched partlet," or ruff, which was much worn about this time. ³ MS. Expenses of Sir John Howard, &c. These prices are taken from an account of the expenses of Sir John Howard, and Thomas Bruce, Esq. elected representatives for the county of Suffolk, at Ipswich, 20th April, 1467. For the gratification of the reader who may wish to compare the treat given to the freeholders of Suffolk, 300 years ago, with the expense of a modern election dinner, I subjoin a list of all the articles provided.

| | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|
| In p. | to buy viii oxene, pryse the pece xxs. fm. | viii <i>l</i> . |
| It. | xxiiii calves, pryse | xliis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | xxiiii shepe, pryse | xlviis. |
| It. | xx lambes, pryse | xxviis. x <i>d</i> . |
| It. | xxx pygges, pryse | xxs. |
| It. | xii selawntes, pryse | xiis. |
| It. | ^{xx} _v capones, pryse | xxxxviis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | ^{xx} _{xii} chekens, pryse | xxs. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | ^{xx} _{vi} rabettes, pryse | xs. |
| It. | ^c _{viii} egges, pryse | iiis. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for butter | iiis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for ^{xx} _{vii} peyr peganes | xis. viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for xxxii galones mylke | iis. viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for brede at y ^e said towne | iii <i>l</i> . ix <i>s</i> . |
| It. | for ii hoggeshedes of wyn | iii <i>l</i> . xiiis. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for wyn at gentylmennys logeings be syde y ^e as myche as dew | xiiis. ii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for xx barelles of dobell bere, pryse y ^e barell iis. viii <i>l</i> . suma | liis. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for xvi barelles of syngell bere, pryse y ^e barell iis. suma | xxxiiis. |
| It. | for x lodes of wode, pryse y ^e lode x <i>v</i> d. suma | xiiis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for viii bothelles of flour for dowsetes | vis. viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for salt | iiis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | ale at y ^e said towne | xxiiiis. |
| It. | for herynge of all man, of napry, and for washyng | vis. viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | to peper | xii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | to clowes and maser | iis. viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | safron, hony, and sawndres | iiis. |
| It. | to reyfang of corauns | xvii <i>l</i> . |
| It. | to powder of synamon, gynger, and sugar | vs. |
| It. | to candell | iis. vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | erbes | viii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | mustard | vi <i>d</i> . |
| It. | to makenge of rikkers of tre to roste on | xii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | to xii labores hered to helpe y ^e kokes in the kechen | iiis. |
| It. | to vi laddes more to helpe | xvii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | for iiiii washers of vessell | xi <i>l</i> d. |
| It. | for xii dosen of whight coppes | xs. |
| It. | for lxiiii gret erthen pottes | iiis. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for xii elles of linnen clothe for portpaynes, pryse the elle v <i>d</i> . sma. | vs. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for herynge of pewtr. vessell, and for losse | xix <i>s</i> . ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for here of xx doseyn of ston potts | viiis. |
| It. | for iiiii of the chesse kokes rewards | xiiis. ii <i>ii</i> d. |
| It. | for ii porters for ladyng and unladyng on y ^e wyn | vii <i>d</i> . |
| It. | to expenes of bothe my masters horses at y ^e ynnes | xliiiis. vi <i>d</i> . |

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----|------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1468 | Best ale at inns, the gal. ² | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 1466 Ray, the yard | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | Wheat, highest price | 0 | 6 | 8 | 100 bricks for an | | | | | | | |
| | Wheat, lowest price | 0 | 5 | 0 | oven in a ship | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | |
| | Oats ³ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 100 house tiles | | | | | | | |
| 1469 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 0 | for do. ¹ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| | Ling, 100 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1468 Lime, two | | | | | | | |
| | Olive oil, the gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 | chalders | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | |
| | Ale, do. | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 200 tiles, at | | | | | | | |
| | Carcase of an ox (with- | | | | Norwich ⁴ | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| | out hide and tallow) | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Do. of a sheep | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | A boar | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | A hog | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | A veal ⁵ | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | Barley, about ⁶ | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 1472 | Grey salt | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | White salt | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Bay salt | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | An ewe and lamb | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | A cow | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | A hen ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | | | | | |
| 1473 | Butter, the pint ⁸ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1475 Hay the load ⁹ | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1473 A labourer in | | | |
| 1475 | Oats ⁹ | 0 | 1 | 10 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 4 | 0 | a garden, 1 day ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | An ox ¹⁰ | 1 | 0 | 0 | A horse ¹⁰ | 2 | 8 | 10 | A dauber, 2 days ⁸ | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 1477 | Red wine, the tun ¹² | 5 | 12 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | A hat, about ¹¹ | 0 | 0 | 11 | | | | |
| 1480 | Wheat ¹³ | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | Five pigs | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| | A chicken | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | Another do. | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | A rabbit | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | A cosse of veal | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | Half of a lamb | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | A leg of veal | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | |
| | White salt, the peck ¹⁴ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | |
| 1481 | Wheat ¹⁵ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1481 Lime, the | | | | 1481 An artificer | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 8 | buschel ¹⁶ | 0 | 0 | 2 | and his man, one | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | day ¹⁶ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | 200 eggs | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

¹ MS. Expenses of Sir John Howard, &c. ² Strype's Stow, c. 5. 344. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Archæologia, x. 196.
⁵ Ordinances of the Royal Household, 101, 102. ⁶ Cullum's Hawsted, 30. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ Ducarel, Hist.
of Croydon, 66. ⁹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 90. ¹⁰ Rot. Parl. vi. 141. ¹¹ This was probably about the price
of a hat: as one was reckoned worth a comb of oats. Paston Letters, ii. 184. ¹² MSS. A. N. ¹³ MSS. A. N.
¹⁴ Newton's Maidstone, 40. ¹⁵ MSS. A. N. ¹⁶ Newton's Maidstone, 41.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----------------|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1481 | Beer, the kilderkin ¹ | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1483 | Scarlet cloth, | |
| 1483 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 4 | the yard, from | 0 | 8 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 6 | to | 0 | 16 |
| | Mixlin ² | 0 | 5 | 0 | Cloth in grain, | | |
| 1484 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 4 | do. from | 0 | 10 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 4 | to | 0 | 13 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 2 | 8 | Of various co- | | |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 3 | 4 | lours, from | 0 | 2 |
| | Mixlin ³ | 0 | 4 | 0 | to, the yd. | 0 | 6 |
| 1485 | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 4 | Satin of silk, do. | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 4 | from | 0 | 8 |
| | Barley ⁴ | 0 | 2 | 0 | to, the yard | 0 | 13 |
| 1486 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 8 | Silk damask, the | | |
| | Red wine, the tun | 8 | 0 | 0 | yard | 0 | 8 |
| | Wine, the tun ⁵ | 6 | 6 | 8 | Velvet, do, from | 0 | 9 |
| | Wheat | 1 | 4 | 0 | to | 1 | 6 |
| | Bay salt ⁶ | 1 | 4 | 0 | Hose, the pair | 0 | 4 |
| 1487 | Wheat ⁸ | 0 | 4 | 8 | Shoes of Spanish | | |
| 1488 | Wheat | 0 | 4 | 4 | leather, double | | |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 3 | 0 | soles, (probably | | |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 3 | 5 | for women,) the | | |
| | Barley ¹¹ | 0 | 1 | 9 | pair | 0 | 0 |
| 1489 | Oats ¹² | 0 | 2 | 0 | Do. of black | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 8 | leather ⁷ | 0 | 0 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1487 Prices limited | | |
| | Mixlin ¹³ | 0 | 3 | 0 | by statute: finest | | |
| 1491 | Wheat ¹⁴ | 0 | 14 | 8 | scarlet cloth, or | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | other fine-grain- | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8 | ed cloth, not to | | |
| | Malt ¹⁵ | 0 | 4 | 6 | exceed, the yard | 0 | 16 |
| 1492 | Wheat ¹⁷ | 0 | 4 | 8 | Other cloth, the | | |
| 1493 | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 4 | broad yard ⁹ | 0 | 11 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 8 | Best hat | 0 | 1 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 0 | Best cap ¹⁰ | 0 | 2 |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1491 An acre of | | |
| | Mixlin | 0 | 3 | 0 | pasture, yearly ¹⁶ | 0 | 0 |
| | Oats ¹⁹ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1492 An ox-hide ¹⁸ | 0 | 0 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | Beans ²⁰ | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 1494 | Wheat, in London | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Salt, in London ²¹ | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| | Wheat ²² | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | White herrings, the bar- | | | | | | |
| | rel ²³ | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |

¹ Newton's Maidstone, 40. ² MSS. A. N. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ MSS. A. N.
⁶ Fabian, ii. 527. ⁷ Archæologia, i. 366. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ Statutes, 4 H. 7. c. 8. ¹⁰ Statutes, 4 H. 7. c. 9.
¹¹ MSS. A. N. ¹² Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 91. ¹³ MSS. A. N. ¹⁴ Fabian, ii. 528. ¹⁵ MSS. A. N.
¹⁶ Cullum's Hawsted, 196. ¹⁷ MSS. A. N. ¹⁸ Blomf. Norf. iv. 131. ¹⁹ MSS. A. N. ²⁰ Fleetwood, Chro.
Prec. 91. ²¹ Fabian, ii. 529. ²² Fabian, ii. 529. ²³ Cronycle, by Myddylton.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1495 | Almonds, the lb. ¹ | | |
| | Wheat ⁴ | | |
| | White herrings, the bar. ² | | |
| 1496 | Wheat ³ | | |
| 1497 | Wheat ⁴ | | |
| | Oats ⁵ | | |
| 1498 | Wheat | 1498 Hay, the load ⁷ | |
| | Salt ⁶ | Ditto | |
| 1499 | Wheat ⁹ | Ditto ⁸ | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Bay falt | | |
| | Gascony wine, the tun ¹⁰ | | |
| 1500 | Barley | 1500 A fleece, | 1500 A mason, the |
| | Two rabbits | nearly | day |
| | Twelve pigeons | A hobby | His diet, do. |
| | 100 eggs | A grey trotting | His man, do. |
| | Ditto | gelding | His diet, do. ¹² |
| | A quarter of veal | A little ambling | |
| | A chicken | horse | |
| | A goose | A great, black, | |
| | Another | trotting horse | |
| | Green peafe, 15 July | Black velvet, | |
| | Do. 30 July | the yard | |
| | Cloves, the ounce | Satin, the yard | |
| | Mace, do. | Do. do. | |
| | Currants, the pound | Tawny velvet, | |
| | Almonds, do. | do. | |
| | Sugar, do. | A pair of new | |
| | Ditto, do. | fustians (sheets) | |
| | Raisins, do. | A pair of old | |
| | Dates, do. | fustians | |
| | Figs, do. ¹² | A feather-bed | |
| | Wheat | and bolster | |
| | Malt | A pair of blanketso | |
| | A wether, unclipped | Flaxen sheets, | |
| | An ewe, unclipped | the yard | |
| | A lamb | Arras, for altar- | |
| | A bullock | cloths, the yard ¹¹ | |
| | An ox | | |
| | 439 wethers, old & young, | | |
| | 6 score to the hundred, | | |
| | 38l. 3s. 6d. the hund. | | |
| | A hog (sheep) shorn ¹³ | | |
| | An heifer | | |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Fabian, ii. 530. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Fleetwood cites these prices from Fabian; but no price of wheat is mentioned by that author under the years 1495--7 in my edition. ⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 91. ⁶ MSS. A. N. ⁷ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 91. ⁸ Stow, 480. ⁹ MSS. A. N. ¹⁰ Stow, 481. ¹¹ Kebeel's Inventory, Gent. Mag. 1768. 259. ¹² MSS. A. N. ¹³ In the vale of Berkshire, a sheep at one year old is called a *lamb*; at two years, a *two-tootb*, (*bidens*); at three years, a *shear-bog*, corruptly a *sherrog*; at four years, a *bog*. Breeches makers in the country frequently make breeches of the skin of what is called a *ground bog*; which, I conceive, is a corruption of *grown bog*; i. e. a full aged sheep.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1500 | A cow | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | A swan | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | A crane | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| | A goose ¹ | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| 1501 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 7 | 4 | |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Malt ² | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1503 | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 8 | |
| | Wheat ⁵ | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| 1504 | Vinegar, the hoghead | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | Rape oil, the barrel | 1 | 16 | 8 | |
| | Olive oil, the flask | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | A carp | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | Salt | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Wheat ⁷ | 0 | 5 | 8 | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 5 | 8 | |
| | Barley | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Butter, the pint | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | |
| | 100 eggs | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| | Red wine, the pipe ⁹ | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1505 | Oats ¹⁰ | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| | Wheat ¹¹ | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| 1506 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | Beans ¹² | 0 | 3 | 8 | |
| 1507 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | Beans ¹⁵ | 0 | 3 | 6 | |
| 1508 | Oats ¹⁶ | 0 | 1 | 10 | |
| | A fat wether | 0 | 2 | 4 | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | A gosling | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | A goose, near | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | Thirty chickens | 0 | 1 | 11 | |
| | Cream, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | Honey, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| | Milk, do. | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Wheat meal, 5 pecks ¹⁸ | 0 | 1 | 10 | |
| 1509 | Wheat | 0 | 3 | 8 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| 1500 | Lead, the fodder | 0 | 5 | 4 | |
| | Two mill-stones | 0 | 18 | 0 | |
| | Three waynes, | | | | |
| | shod with iron | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Two ploughs, | | | | |
| | with harness ¹ | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| 1502 | Wax, the lb. | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| | Rosin, do. ³ | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1503 | Lime, five bushels ⁶ | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| 1504 | Canvas, the ell. ⁸ | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 1502 | Master mason's man, nine days making mortar 3s. 8d. the day nearly ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 1505 | Hay, the load ¹⁰ | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| 1506 | Lime, five strike | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| | Charcoal, the strike ¹³ | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 1508 | Charcoal, the quarter | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | Wood, the load ¹⁷ | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| 1506 | Master mason's prentice, the day | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| | A labourer, three days ¹⁴ | 0 | 1 | 0 | |

¹ Kebeel's Inventory, Gent. Mag. 1768. 257. ² MSS. A. N. ³ Archæologia, x. 74. ⁴ Archæologia, x. 75.
⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ Archæologia, x. 79. ⁷ Leland Coll. vi. 30. ⁸ Lel. Col. vi. 30. ⁹ MSS. A. N.
¹⁰ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ¹¹ MSS. A. N. ¹² Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ¹³ Archæologia, x. 83.
¹⁴ Archæologia, x. 81. ¹⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ¹⁶ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ¹⁷ Bibl. Top. viii. 729.
¹⁸ Bibl. Top. viii. 729.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|---------------------|----|------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1509 | Almonds, the pound ¹ | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | |
| | Claret, the tun ² | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | An ewe | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Another | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 1 | 5 | | | | | |
| | A wether | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Ditto ³ | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| 1510 | Oats ⁴ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1510 Hay, the | | | | |
| 1511 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | load ⁴ | 0 | 9 | 0 | |
| | Beans ⁵ | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1511 Hay, the | | | | |
| | Wheat ⁶ | 0 | 6 | 8 | load ⁵ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1511 Wages in the Earl of |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 0 | Hire of a dozen | | | | Northumberland's household. |
| | Oats ⁷ | 0 | 2 | 0 | rough vessel, one | | | | A serving boy in |
| | A fat beeve ⁸ | 0 | 13 | 4 | year ¹² | 0 | 0 | 4 | the house, yearly 0 |
| | A lean one | 0 | 8 | 0 | Coals, the chald. 0 | 4 | 2 | | 13 4 |
| | A sheep | 0 | 1 | 3 | Do. ¹³ | 0 | 5 | 0 | A minstrel, do. 4 |
| | Gafrcony wine, the tun ⁹ | 4 | 13 | 4 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | A veal | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | A yeoman of the |
| | A lamb ¹⁰ | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | chamber, do. 2 |
| | Hops, 120 pounds ¹¹ | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | Bay falt ¹⁴ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | A groom of the |
| | White falt ¹⁵ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | chamber, do. 1 |
| | Vinegar, the gallon ¹⁶ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | A goose ¹⁷ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | A chaplain gra- |
| | A lean capon | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | duate, do. 3 |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | 6 8 |
| | A pig ¹⁸ | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | Do. not graduate, |
| | A chicken | 0 | 0 | 0 ¹ / ₂ | | | | | do. 2 |
| | A hen | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | Three pigeons | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | A priest of the |
| | A conie | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | chapel, do. 5 |
| | A crane ¹⁹ | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | A heronfew | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | Another, do. 3 |
| | Twelve larks ²⁰ | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | 6 8 |
| | A horse's food at an inn, | | | | | | | | Do. do. 2 |
| | one week, in summer 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | 13 4 |
| | Ditto, in winter ²¹ | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | A gentleman of |
| | A traveller's daily ex- | | | | | | | | the chapel, do. 6 |
| | pence in diet ²² | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | 13 4 |
| 1512 | Wheat ²⁵ | 0 | 18 | 8 | | | | | Do. do. 4 |
| | Oats | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | 0 0 |
| | Beans ²⁶ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | Do. do. 3 |
| 1513 | Wheat ²⁷ | 0 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 6 8 |
| | Oats ²⁸ | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | Do. do. 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | A yeoman fal- |
| | | | | | | | | | coner, do. 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | A groom falco- |
| | | | | | | | | | ner, do. 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | A huntsman, do. 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | A female rocker |
| | | | | | | | | | in the nursery, |
| | | | | | | | | | do. ²³ |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | Mowing an acre |
| | | | | | | | | | of hay ²⁴ |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 0 10 |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² Dugd. Orig. Jur. 2d edit. 346. ³ Lewis's Faversham, 16. ⁴ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93.
⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ⁶ Northumberland Household Book, 4. I think there are two errors in this page of the
North. H. B.: the whole quantity of wheat mentioned in the second line should be 236 ¹/₂ quarters; which, as the sum-
total is 78l. 16s. 8d. will amount to 6s. 8d. the quarter; instead of 5s. 8d. the price noted in the fourth line.
⁷ North. H. B. 22. ⁸ North. H. B. 5. ⁹ North. H. B. 6. ¹⁰ North. H. B. 7. ¹¹ North. H. B. 11.
¹² North. H. B. 17. ¹³ North. H. B. 20. ¹⁴ North. H. B. 13. ¹⁵ North. H. B. 14. ¹⁶ North. H. B. 15.
¹⁷ North. H. B. 102. ¹⁸ North. H. B. 103. ¹⁹ North. H. B. 104. ²⁰ North. H. B. 107. ²¹ North. H. B. 119.
²² North. H. B. 118. ²³ North. H. B. 46, 47, 48. ²⁴ North. H. B. 25. ²⁵ MSS. A. N. ²⁶ Fleetwood,
Chro. Prec. 93. ²⁷ MSS. A. N. ²⁸ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------------|----|-------|
| | | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. | | £. | s. d. |
| 1514 | Oats | 0 | 1 4 | 1514 | Hay, the | | | | |
| | Beans ¹ | 0 | 2 8 | | load ⁷ | 0 | 2 8 | | |
| | Oats ² | 0 | 1 8 | | Kuffet cloth for | | | | |
| | Beans ³ | 0 | 2 0 | | poor men, the | | | | |
| | Malt ⁴ | 0 | 5 0 | | broad yard ⁹ | 0 | 1 0 | | |
| | Malt ⁵ | 0 | 6 8 | | | | | | |
| | Hops, the pound ⁶ | 0 | 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 8 | | | | | | |
| | Wheat ⁹ | 0 | 10 8 | | | | | | |
| 1515 | Beans ¹⁰ | 0 | 4 2 | | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 0 | | | | | | |
| | Rye ¹¹ | 0 | 3 0 | | | | | | |
| 1516 | Wheat | 0 | 6 0 | | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 10 8 | | | | | | |
| | Malt ¹² | 0 | 4 0 | | | | | | |
| 1518 | Wheat ¹³ | 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | |
| 1519 | Wheat ¹⁴ | 0 | 10 3 | | | | | | |
| 1520 | Wheat | 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | |
| | Carcase of a neat ¹⁵ | 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | |
| 1521 | Wheat ¹⁶ | 1 | 0 0 | | | | | | |
| | Wheat ¹⁷ | 1 | 6 8 | | | | | | |
| | Barley ¹⁸ | 0 | 2 0 | | | | | | |
| 1522 | Wheat ¹⁹ | 0 | 9 4 | | | | | | |
| 1523 | Wheat | 8 | 0 0 | | | | | | |
| | Manchets, the dozen | 0 | 0 8 | | | | | | |
| | Houſhold loaves, do. | 0 | 0 8 | | | | | | |
| | Trenſhard loaves, do. | 0 | 0 8 | | | | | | |
| | Eggs, the 100 | 0 | 0 9 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 1 3 | | | | | | |
| | Pyche candle, the pound | 0 | 0 1 ¹ / ₄ | | | | | | |
| | A mutton | 0 | 1 6 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 1 8 | | | | | | |
| | A veal | 0 | 2 3 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 3 4 | | | | | | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 2 | | | | | | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 6 | | | | | | |
| | A chicken | 0 | 0 1 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 1 ¹ / ₄ | | | | | | |
| | Twelve pigeons | 0 | 0 4 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 6 | | | | | | |
| | A gooſe | 0 | 0 5 | | | | | | |
| | A heronſewe | 0 | 0 6 | | | | | | |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 8 | | | | | | |

¹ North. H. B. 216. ² North. H. B. 120. ³ North. H. B. 122. ⁴ North. H. B. 137. ⁵ North. H. B. 139. ⁶ North. H. B. 137. ⁷ North. H. B. 127. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ North. H. B. 354. ¹⁰ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ¹¹ MSS. A. N. ¹² MSS. A. N. ¹³ MSS. A. N. ¹⁴ MSS. A. N. ¹⁵ MSS. A. N. ¹⁶ Stow, 514. ¹⁷ Hall. ¹⁸ MSS. A. N. ¹⁹ MSS. A. N.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1523 | A quail | | |
| | A swan | | |
| | A shoveller | | |
| | A partridge | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A pheasant | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A hen | | |
| | A conger | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A woodcock | | |
| | A mallard | | |
| | Twelve larks | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A teal or widgeon ¹ | | |
| 1524 | Wheat ² | | |
| | Claret, the gallon | | |
| | Malvesey, do. | | |
| | Muscadell, do. ² | | |
| 1525 | Barley malt | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Red wine, the hoghead | | |
| | An ox | | |
| | A brawn (or boar) | | |
| | A roe | | |
| | A crane | | |
| | A peacock | | |
| | A great pike | | |
| | Conies, the dozen | | |
| | A capon of grease | | |
| | A lamb | | |
| | A heronsue | | |
| | A shovellord | | |
| | A bittern | | |
| | A pheasant | | |
| | A partridge | | |
| | A curlew | | |
| | Stints, the dozen, about | | |
| | A seal | | |
| | A porpose | | |
| | Plovers, the dozen ³ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Barley ⁴ | | |
| 1526 | Oats | | |
| | | 1525 Ruffet fatin, | |
| | | the yard | 0 8 0 |
| | | Black velvet, do. | 0 12 0 |
| | | Black fatin, do. | 0 8 0 |
| | | A bonnet of black | |
| | | velvet | 0 15 0 |
| | | A frontlet for the | |
| | | same bonnet | 0 12 0 |
| | | A smock | 0 5 0 |
| | | A pair of per- | |
| | | fumed gloves | 0 3 4 |
| | | A pair of other | |
| | | gloves | 0 0 4 |
| | | Tawney camlet, | |
| | | the yard | 0 2 4 |
| | | Black fatin, for | |
| | | lining gowns, the | |
| | | yard | 0 8 0 |
| | | Black velvet, for | |
| | | do. do. | 0 15 0 |
| | | Yellow fatin, | |
| | | bridges, do. | 0 2 4 |
| | | A pair of hose | 0 2 4 |
| | | A pair of shoes ³ | 0 1 4 |

¹ From a MS. containing an account of the Earl of Surry's household expenses; which, together with the accounts marked MSS. A. N. and the Expenses of Sir John Howard, were obligingly communicated by John Freere, Esq. of Roydon, in the county of Norfolk.

² MSS. A. N. ³ Marriage expenses of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Nevile, and Roger, son of Sir Thomas Rockley, knight. *Forme of Cury*, 171. The flint or purre is one of the sandpipers. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* ii. 397. The seal and porpus were not uncommon dishes in ancient cookery. See *Forme of Cury*, 171.

⁴ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|------------------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1526 | Beans ¹ | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 1527 | Wheat, in London ² | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| | Wheat | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | Beans | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| | Hay, the load | 0 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | Straw, do. | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | Mustard, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | Honey, do. ³ | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| | Wheat flour, about | 0 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| | Malt | 1 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| | A goose | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| | A pig | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 5 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | A chicken, above | 0 | 0 | 10 ¹ / ₄ | | | |
| | Four quarters of beef | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | A lamb | 0 | 1 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Pepper, the pound | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | Sugar, about | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| | Cinnamon | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | Ginger | 0 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | Sanders | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | Eggs, the 100 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | Milk, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Cream, do. | 0 | 0 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Honey, do. | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | Salt, the bushel ⁴ | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 1528 | Wheat | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | Malt | 0 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| | An ox | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | A wether | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| | A calf | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | A capon of grease | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | A pig | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | A swan | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | A crane | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | A heronsewe | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | A shoverlard | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | A bittern | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | A partridge | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | A pheasant | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| | A curlew | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | A curlew knave ⁵ | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |

¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ² Stow. ³ The charges of Sir John Nevile, sheriff of Yorkshire, in 19 H. 8. Forme of Cury, 179. ⁴ Anniversary feast of the Gild at Luton, 19 H. 8. Forme of Cury, 186. ⁵ Probably a young curlew.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1528 | Twelve plovers | | |
| | Mustard, the gallon | | |
| | Twelve pigeons | | |
| | Malmsey, the gallon | | |
| | Honey, do. ¹ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Mixlin | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Oats ² | | |
| 1529 | An ox | 1529 Ruffet damask, | 1529 Allowance in |
| | A brawn (boar) | the yard | a country aims- |
| | A swan | White damask, | house, to a man |
| | A crane | do. | and his wife, the |
| | A heronfewe | Tawney camlet, | week ⁴ |
| | A bittern | do. | |
| | Conies, the couple | Tawney velvet, | |
| | A capon of greafe | do. | |
| | Another capon | A black velvet | |
| | A pig | bonnet for a wo- | |
| | A calf | man | |
| | Another calf | Thirty white | |
| | A lamb, about | lamb skins | |
| | A wether | White cotton, | |
| | Wheat | the yard | |
| | Barley malt | Black fatin, the | |
| | Loaves of sugar, the lb. | yard, nearly | |
| | Pepper, the pound | White ribbon, | |
| | Ginger, do. | the ell | |
| | Saffron, do. ³ | Blue fatin, the ell | |
| 1530 | Wheat | A millen bonnit, | |
| | Wheat | dressed with ag- | |
| | Wheat | letts | |
| | Barley | Right white fa- | |
| | Barley | tin, the yard | |
| | Malt ⁵ | White fatin of | |
| | Oats | bridge, do. ³ | |
| | Beans ⁶ | | |
| 1531 | A large ox | | |
| | A carcase of an ox, from | | |
| | market | | |
| | A sheep | | |
| | A calf | | |
| | A hog | | |
| | A pig | | |
| | A capon of greafe | | |

¹ The charges of Sir J. Nevile, sheriff of Yorkshire, in 20 H. 8. *Forme of Cury*, 183.² MSS. A. N.³ Marriage expences of Mary, third daughter of Sir John Nevile, and Gervas Clifton. *Forme of Cury*, 163.⁴ Dugd. Warw. 117.⁵ MSS. A. N.⁶ Fleetwood, *Chro. Prec.* 93.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1531 | A Kentish capon | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 1495 | For wages of labourers | |
| | A common capon | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | this year, see Appendix, | | |
| | A goose, or heath-cock | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | No. ii. | | |
| | A common cock | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | |
| | A best pullet | 0 | 0 | 2½ | | | | | |
| | A common pullet | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Twelve pigeons | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | |
| | Twelve larks ¹ | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | |
| 1532 | Oats | 0 | 2 | 8½ | | | | | |
| | Beans ² | 0 | 5 | 4 | | | | | |
| 1533 | Beef, the lb. at most | 0 | 0 | 0½ | 1533 | Wool, the | | | |
| | Pork, do. | 0 | 0 | 0½ | stone, from | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Mutton, do. | 0 | 0 | 0½ | to ³ | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | Veal, do. ³ | 0 | 0 | 0½ | | | | | |
| | A cow, do. | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rent of a cow, 1 year | { | 0 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | |
| | An ewe | | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Rent of an ewe, 1 year ⁴ | | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A sheep, from | | 0 | 4 | | | | | |
| | to ⁵ | | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| 1534 | Rye | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | 1534 | Yearly salary | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | of a priest | 4 | 13 4 |
| | 300 herrings ⁶ | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Malt ⁸ | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 1 | 10½ | | | | | |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Salt | 0 | 4 | 2½ | | | | | |
| | A hoggaft (sheep 1 yr. old) | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A sterck (1 year old) | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A goose | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| | A hen | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | |
| | A capon | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Cheese, the stone | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Butter, do. ⁹ | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| 1535 | Rye | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Malt ¹⁰ | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Oats ¹¹ | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1536 | Gascony wine, the gallon | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1536 | Acre of ara- | | | |
| | Malmsey & sweet w. do. ¹² | 0 | 1 | 0 | ble, yearly | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 1537 | Oats | 0 | 3 | 4 | Do. do. ¹³ | 0 | 1 | 1½ | |
| | Beans ¹⁴ | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |

¹ Strype's Stow. Maitland, 230. ² Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 93. ³ Statutes, 24 H. 8. c. 3. In Runnington's edit. of the Statutes, the price of mutton and veal is, erroneously, stated at 2d. the pound. ⁴ Lewis's Faversham, 86. ⁵ Statutes, 25 H. 8. c. 13. ⁶ Dugd. Warw. 147, 158, 172. ⁷ Dugd. Warw. 124. ⁸ Reg. Hon. de Richm. 90. ⁹ West's Furnefs, 100. ¹⁰ Dugd. Warw. 134. ¹¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 95. ¹² Statutes, 28 H. 8. c. 14. ¹³ Cullum's Hawked, 197. ¹⁴ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 95.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1537 | Wheat ¹ | 0 13 4 | |
| 1538 | Wheat ² | 0 17 4 | |
| 1539 | Wheat ³ | 0 13 4 | |
| 1540 | Wheat ⁴ | 0 13 4 | |
| 1541 | Wheat ⁵ | 0 18 8 | |
| | A swan | 0 6 0 | |
| | A crane, stork or bustard | 0 4 8 | |
| | A capon of greys | 0 1 10 | |
| | A good capon | 0 1 2 | |
| | A capon of Kent | 0 0 8 | |
| | A hen of greys, large & fat | 0 0 7 | |
| | A house rabbit | 0 0 3 | |
| | A peacock, or peachick | 0 1 4 | |
| | A grew, or egret | 0 1 2 | |
| | A mew | 0 0 8 | |
| | A gull | 0 1 4 | |
| | A godwitt | 0 1 2 | |
| | A dottrell, or quail | 0 0 4 | |
| | A cock | 0 0 4 | |
| | A warren rabbit | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | A runner | 0 0 2 | |
| | Heron, shoveld or bit-tern | 0 1 8 | |
| | A widgeon, or plover | 0 0 3 | |
| | A snipe | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | A mallard | 0 0 4 | |
| | A kid | 0 2 0 | |
| | Twelve sparrows | 0 0 4 | |
| | Twelve larks | 0 0 6 | |
| | Twelve pigeons | 0 0 10 | |
| | A goose, in summer | 0 0 7 | |
| | Do. in winter | 0 0 8 | |
| | 100 eggs, in summer | 0 1 2 | |
| | Do. in winter | 0 1 8 | |
| | Butter, the pound ⁶ | 0 0 3 | |
| | A pike, 18 to 21 inch. long | 0 1 2 | |
| | A bream, 16 to 18 inches | 0 2 6 | |
| | A carp, do. | 0 4 0 | |
| | A perch, 9 inches to 12 | 0 0 3 | |
| | An eel of three pound | 0 0 10 | |
| | A trout, 14 to 17 inches | 0 0 8 | |
| | A chevin, 16 & upwards | 0 1 4 | |
| | Great flounders and roches, the 100 | 0 8 0 | |
| | Small flounders and roches, the 100 | 0 2 0 | |

¹ MSS. A. N. ² MSS. A. N. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ MSS. A. N. ⁶ Ordinances of the Royal Household, 220.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--|----|----|-----------------------------|------|--|------------------|----|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1541 | Crabs and lobsters, cwt. | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Dory | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Porpoes, the horse load | 0 | 13 | 4 | 1546 | Old iron, the | | | |
| | A hallibut ² | 0 | 2 | 0 | | cwt. about | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 1542 | Wheat ³ | 0 | 14 | 8 | | Brass, the cwt. | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 1543 | Wheat ⁴ | 1 | 0 | 0 | | A load of lime | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Oats | 0 | 3 | 4 | | A load of sand, | | | |
| | Beans ⁵ | 0 | 6 | 8 | | at Leicester ¹³ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Best sugar, the pound | 0 | 0 | 9 | | Acre of meadow, | | | |
| | Ditto ⁶ | 0 | 0 | 10 | | yearly | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1544 | Wheat ⁷ | 1 | 5 | 4 | | Pasture, do. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 1545 | Wheat ⁸ | 0 | 18 | 8 | | Arable, do. ¹³ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1548 | Wheat | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1548 | Hire of horses | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 5 | 0 | | taken by the king's | | | |
| | Barley ¹⁴ | 0 | 5 | 0 | | purveyors, regulated at, by statute, post-horse, | | | |
| 1549 | Best fat ox, from Midsummer to Michaelmas ² | 2 | 5 | 0 | | the mile | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | A middling, do. | 1 | 18 | 0 | | A cart, for the king's household, | | | |
| | An inferior, do. | 1 | 8 | 0 | | the mile | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | A steer, or runt, best, do. | 1 | 5 | 0 | | A cart taken for the wars, the mile | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | A middling, do. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | Other carriages, the mile ¹⁵ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | An inferior, do. | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best fat ox, from Halowmas to Christmas | 2 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | A middling, do. | 1 | 19 | 8 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | A steer, or runt, best, do. | 1 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | A middling, do. | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. | 0 | 19 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best fat ox, from Christmas to Shrovetide | 2 | 8 | 4 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | |
| | A steer, or runt | 1 | 8 | 4 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Best fat wether | 0 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Do. shorn | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. shorn | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Best fat ewe | 0 | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Do. shorn | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. shorn | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Best fat kine | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A middling, do. | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | An inferior, do. ¹⁶ | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | | | |

¹ Ordinances of the Royal Household, 225. ² Ibid. 226. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 95. ⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Museum, No. 442. § 97. In consequence of these high prices a proclamation was issued to limit the price of the best sugar to 7d. the pound; from which it appears, that within five years before this period, sugar had been 2d. 3d. and 4d. the pound. ⁷ MSS. A. N. ⁸ MSS. A. N. ⁹ Harl. MSS. No. 442. § 115. ¹⁰ Dugd. Warw. 124. ¹¹ Throsby's Leicester, 244. ¹² Throsby's Leicester, 246. ¹³ Cullum's Hawsted, 197. ¹⁴ MSS. A. N. ¹⁵ Statutes, 2 & 3 E. 6. c. 3. ¹⁶ Maitland's London, 241. ¹⁷ Strype's Eccl. Memoirs, ii. 151. Miscell. Collection belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, ii. 49.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1550 | Wheat, the best | 0 13 4 | 1550 Old bells fold, | |
| | Red wheat | 0 11 0 | the cwt. for ¹ | 1 5 0 |
| | Other wheat | 0 8 0 | | |
| | Best malt | 0 10 0 | | |
| | Second sort of malt | 0 8 0 | | |
| | Best rye | 0 7 0 | | |
| | Second sort of rye | 0 6 0 | | |
| | Best barley | 0 9 0 | | |
| | Second sort of barley | 0 7 0 | | |
| | Best pease, or beans | 0 5 0 | | |
| | 2d sort of pease, or beans | 0 3 0 | | |
| | Best sweet butter, the lb. | 0 0 1 | | |
| | Essex barrelled butter, do. | 0 0 0 ⁵ | | |
| | Other sorts | 0 0 0 ⁴ | | |
| | Essex cheefe, the pound | 0 0 0 ⁵ | | |
| | Other sorts ² | 0 0 0 ³ | | |
| | Wheat | 0 8 0 | | |
| | Wheat | 0 13 0 | | |
| | Rye | 0 6 0 | | |
| | Rye | 0 7 0 | | |
| | Barley | 0 5 0 | | |
| | Barley ³ | 0 7 0 | | |
| | Wheat in Norwich | 0 18 10 | | |
| | Wheat, at Harleston, Norfolk ⁴ | 1 6 8 | | |
| 1551 | Wheat | 0 8 0 | 1551 Straw, the load | 0 5 0 |
| | Malt | 0 5 1 | Coals, the load ⁵ | 0 12 0 |
| | Malmesey, the quart | 0 0 4 | | |
| | Oats ⁵ | 0 8 0 | | |
| | Wheat | 0 14 0 | | |
| | Malt | 0 9 0 | | |
| | Barley | 0 8 0 | | |
| | Oats | 0 6 0 | | |
| | Beef, the stone | 0 1 6 | | |
| | Mutton, the quarter | 0 1 3 | | |
| | Butter, the pint | 0 0 3 | | |
| | Hard cheefe, the pound ⁶ | 0 0 2 | | |
| | Lean ox, the best | 2 0 0 | | |
| | A middling do. | 1 13 4 | | |
| | An inferior do. | 1 6 8 | | |
| | Fat ox, the best | 2 13 4 | | |
| | A middling do. | 2 3 4 | | |
| | An inferior do. | 1 13 4 | | |
| | Lean sheep, the best | 0 3 4 | | |

¹ Throsby's Leicester, 248. ² Strype's Eccl. Memoirs, ii. 223. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ Blomf. Norf. ii. 186. These high prices, it is probable, were occasioned by the riots, which took place the year before. In noting the money prices of provisions about this time, it should be remarked, that this year, the shilling was reduced by proclamation to sixpence, as the coin had been much diminished by clipping. ⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 95. He says, that whenever we meet with *coals*, in old accounts, we are to understand *charcoal*, not *sea-coal*, which had not been in use above 150 years before his time. This, however, seems to be a misconception; sea coals are often mentioned in early times, (see p. xlii and xv,) although they were not generally used till the period he mentions. ⁶ Blomf. Norf. ii. 186.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|
| | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1555 | A capon boiled in white broth | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| | Six dozen conies, roasted | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| | Two dozen do. sent in | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | A pea-chick | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Twelve pigeons | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| | Claret, the tun | 7 | 10 | 0 | |
| | A partridge or plover | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | A turkey | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Twelve woodcocks | 0 | 7 | 8 | |
| | A bustard | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| | A curlew | 0 | 1 | 8 | |
| | A knótt | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Twelve snipes | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | A godwit ¹ | 0 | 2 | 6 | |
| 1556 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | Beans ² | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| | Wheat | 2 | 6 | 8 | |
| | Barley | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| | Oats | 0 | 16 | 0 | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| | Wheat | 1 | 14 | 0 | |
| | Before harvest, Wheat | 2 | 13 | 4 | |
| | —— Malt | 2 | 4 | 0 | |
| | —— Beans | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | —— Rye | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | —— Pease | 2 | 6 | 8 | |
| | In London, Wheat, after harvest | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | —— Malt, do. | 0 | 6 | 8 | |
| | —— Rye, do. | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | In the country, Wheat | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Malt | 0 | 4 | 8 | |
| | Rye ³ | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| 1557 | Wheat | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1557 For threshing |
| | Wheat ⁴ | 0 | 16 | 0 | a qr. of wheat 0 1 1 |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | —— rye 0 0 10 |
| | Rye | 0 | 8 | 0 | —— barley ⁵ 0 0 5 |
| | Malt | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| | Oats ⁵ | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| 1558 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1558 Wood, 1000 |
| | Wheat ⁷ | 0 | 9 | 0 | billets 0 13 0 |
| | Wheat ⁸ | 0 | 14 | 0 | —— do. 0 14 0 |
| | | | | | Coals, the sack ⁸ 0 0 10 |

¹ The above articles formed part of a Serjeant's feast in the Temple-hall. Dugd. Orig. Jur. c. 48.² Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 96. ³ Stow, 631.⁴ MSS. A. N.⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97.⁶ Ibid.⁷ MSS. A. N.⁸ Stow, 634.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------------------|----|-----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1558 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Barley | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A good sheep ¹ | 0 | 2 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1559 | Ale, the gallon ² | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1559 | Holland, the | | | |
| | Wheat, 31 May | 0 | 10 | 6 | | ell, nearly | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| | Ditto, do. | 0 | 12 | 6 | | A hide of leather ³ | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| | Best beer, the barrel | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Wheat after 17 Nov. | 0 | 13 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Ditto, do. | 0 | 15 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel | 0 | 4 | 8 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. ³ | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye ⁴ | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1560 | Wheat, in June | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1560 | Hay, the load | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| | Do. in July | 0 | 17 | 0 | | Do. ⁶ | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | Do. in September | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Do. in October | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Do. in October | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Do. in December | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best ale, in December, the barrel | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. ⁵ | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Oats ⁶ | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1561 | Wheat | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1561 | Candles, the | | | |
| | Rye ⁷ | 0 | 8 | 0 | | pound ⁸ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Wheat | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, in October | 0 | 19 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Do. | 0 | 19 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Do. in January ⁹ | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Beef, the stone | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | |
| | A collar of brawn | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| | A goose | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Butter, the pint | 0 | 0 | 2¼ | | | | | |
| | Hind quarter of veal | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A leg of mutton | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | |
| | A fore quarter of veal | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | |
| | A breast & cost of mutton | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | |
| | A pullet | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Rabbits, the couple | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | |
| | Two partridges | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |

¹ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97. ² Throsby's Leicester, 251. ³ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book of Affize, set by the mayor for the brewers and bakers. ⁴ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97. ⁵ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book. ⁶ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97. ⁷ Ibid. ⁸ Archæologia, i. 15. ⁹ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1561 | A guinea-cock | | |
| | Thirty-four eggs | | |
| | Flour | | |
| | Oatmeal | | |
| | Double strong beer, the barrel | | |
| | Small beer, do. ¹ | | |
| | Barbary-fugar, the lb. | | |
| | Sixteen oranges | | |
| | Sack, the quart | | |
| | Malmsey, do. | | |
| | Bastard, do. | | |
| | Muscadine, do. ² | | |
| 1562 | Wheat, in April | 1562 Hay, the load | 0 13 4 |
| | Do. in September | Straw, the load ³ | 0 6 0 |
| | Do. in October | | |
| | Do. in October | | |
| | Do. in December | | |
| | Do. in January | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in January | | |
| | Small beer, do. ² | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Claret, the tun ³ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | Pease | | |
| | Beans | | |
| | Barley | | |
| | Malt ⁴ | | |
| 1563 | Rye | | |
| | Oats ⁵ | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in June | | |
| | Small beer, do. | | |
| | Wheat, in October | | |
| | Wheat, in March ⁶ | | |
| | An ox, above 4 years old | | |
| | A cow | | |
| | An ox, above 2 years old | | |
| | A young cow, above 2 years old | | |
| | Other beast, above 2 yrs. old | | |

¹ From the bill of fare of the Mayor's feast at Norwich; Leland's Itinerary, vi. xvii. Blomefield's account of this feast varies a little from Leland's. See Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 199. ² MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

³ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97, 98.

⁴ Statutes, 5 Eliz. c. 5.

⁵ Fleetwood, Chro. Prec. 97.

⁶ MSS. A. N.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|---|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1563 | An old sheep A hog (sheep above one year old) A swine, above a yr. old A young swine A goat, above a yr. old A young goat ¹ | | |
| 1564 | Best beer, the barrel, in May Small beer, do. Wheat, in June ² | | |
| 1565 | Wheat, 31 March Do. in April Do. in July Do. in October Do. in January Best beer, the barrel, in October Small beer, do. ³ | 1565 Three strike of coals, at Leices- ter ¹⁰ | |
| 1566 | Wheat Do. in September Do. in March Best beer, the barrel, in November Small beer, do. ⁴ | | |
| 1567 | Wheat, in June Do. in March Best beer, the barrel, in July Small beer, do. ⁵ | | |
| 1568 | Wheat Rye Barley Best beer, the barrel, in October Small beer, do. ⁶ | 1568 Post-masters established in Norwich. Horses taken for the queen, to be paid each mile out | |
| 1569 | Wheat, in July ⁸ | The guide, to bring them back | |
| 1570 | Best beer, the barrel, in October Small beer, in do. Best beer, the barrel, in February ⁹ Wafer, the 100 Flour, the bushel A kilderkin of double beer | A hackney horse, the day Each day, after the first day, till their redelivery ⁷ | |

¹ Rym. Fœd. xv. 631. Prices on the borders of Scotland. ² MSS. A. N. Book. ³ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book. ⁴ Ibid. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Ibid. ⁷ Blomf. Norf. ii. 209. ⁸ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book. ⁹ Ibid. ¹⁰ Throsby's Leicester, 252.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1570 | Claret, the gallon | | |
| | White wine, do. | | |
| | Sack, the pottel | | |
| | Butter, the pound | | |
| | Do. do. | | |
| | 250 eggs | | |
| | Four do. | | |
| | Cream, the pottel | | |
| | Milk, the quart | | |
| | Suet, the pound | | |
| | A cygnet | | |
| | A capon, nearly | | |
| | A turkey | | |
| | A peacock, nearly | | |
| | Rabbits, the couple | | |
| | A fat mallard | | |
| | A chicken | | |
| | Ditto | | |
| | A pigeon | | |
| | A pewitt | | |
| | Five quails | | |
| | 200 crayfish | | |
| | Thirty-one quinces | | |
| | Twelve pippins | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | | |
| | Pepper, do. | | |
| | Raisins, do. | | |
| | Damaske prunes, do. | | |
| | Ten pound of currants | | |
| | Four pound and a half of dates | | |
| | Rice, the pound | | |
| | Almonds, do. | | |
| | Cloves and mace, the oz. nearly | | |
| | Cinnamon, do. | | |
| | Ginger, do. | | |
| | Nutmegs, do. | | |
| | Great mace, do | | |
| | Saffron, do. | | |
| | Isinglass, the pound | | |
| | Turnsole, do. | | |
| | Carraways, do. ¹ | | |
| 1572 | Wheat, in August | | |
| | Do. in October | | |
| | | 1570 A quire of paper ¹ | |

¹ Gutch's Collect. Curios. ii. 4. The charges of the Earl of Leicester's dinner at Oxford, 5th Sept. 1570.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1572 | Wheat, in October | 1 1 0 | |
| | Do. in January | 1 2 0 | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in | | |
| | October | 0 6 8 | |
| | Small beer ¹ | 0 4 4 | |
| | Best swan | 0 6 8 | |
| | Cygnets | 0 6 0 | |
| | Crane | 0 6 0 | |
| | Stork | 0 4 0 | |
| | Heron | 0 2 6 | |
| | Wild mallard | 0 0 6 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 5 | |
| | Teal or widgeon | 0 0 3 | |
| | Best capon | 0 1 8 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 1 0 | |
| | Second sort | 0 1 4 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 10 | |
| | Best hen | 0 0 9 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 7 | |
| | Best green-goose | 0 0 9 | |
| | A fat rabbit | 0 0 4 | |
| | Twelve pigeons | 0 1 2 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 1 0 | |
| | A pullet | 0 0 6 | |
| | Best chicken | 0 0 4 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 3 | |
| | Smaller sort | 0 0 2½ | |
| | Best wood-cock | 0 0 6 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 5 | |
| | Green plover | 0 0 4 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 3 | |
| | Snipe | 0 0 2 | |
| | Twelve black-birds | 0 1 0 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 10 | |
| | Twelve larks | 0 0 8 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 0 6 | |
| | Best goose | 0 1 2 | |
| | Do. in the market | 0 1 0 | |
| | Best butter, the pound | 0 0 3 | |
| | Five eggs, in summer | 0 0 1 | |
| | Four do. in winter ² | 0 0 1 | |
| 1573 | Wheat, in April | 1 3 0 | |
| | Wheat, in October | 1 8 0 | |
| | Best beer, the bar. in Oct. ³ | 0 6 0 | |
| | | 1573 Timber, the | |
| | | ton | 0 5 0 |
| | | Fire wood, the | |
| | | load | 0 1 0 |

¹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

² Strype's Stow, c. 5. 367.

³ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1573 | Pease Oatmeal Bay salt Five herrings Beef, the stone Do. Wheat, at Lammas Do. before Christmas ¹ | 1 12 0 1 17 4 1 4 0 0 0 2 0 1 10 0 1 8 1 4 0 2 16 0 | 1573 Wood, of 20 years growth, the acre An acre of pas- ture, yearly Do. arable, do. Acre of wood, (after felling pro- bably,) yearly ² | 1 6 8 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 |
| 1574 | Best beer, the barrel, in April Wheat, in August Best beer, the barrel, in March Small beer, do. ³ | 0 7 0 1 4 0 0 6 0 0 3 8 | 1575 Carsey, for hose, the yard A pair of hose, for a woman ⁴ 1576 Candles, the pound ⁷ | 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 3 |
| 1575 | Wheat, in July ⁴ In London, 4 eggs A partridge Twelve larks Do. Best capon A turkey-cock Twelve pigeons ⁵ | 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 8 0 1 8 0 3 0 0 1 4 | Cloth for liveries, murrey and mult- ard, the yard Do. do. ⁸ 1577 For 8 pair of hose, 10½ yds. of carsey, the yard For lining for the same, 6½ yards of cotton, the yard For making the 8 pair of hose Charcoal, the bushel ¹⁰ | 0 6 0 0 10 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 0 5 6 0 0 3 |
| 1576 | Wheat Do. in October Best beer, the barrel, in November Do. in December ⁶ Wheat Malt ⁹ | 1 1 0 1 0 6 0 6 8 0 5 0 0 6 8 0 5 0 | 1578 Candle, the pound ¹¹ 1579 Lead, the cwt. Six sheep skins, for a doublet Two yds. of cot- ton, for lining do. ¾ yard of blanket, for hose Two yds. of rug, for lining ¾ yard of canvas, for doublet Making the hose and doublet ¹² | 0 0 3½ 10 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 9 0 2 0 |
| 1578 | Wheat, in October Best beer, the barrel, in October Small beer, do. Claret, the quart Sack, do. White wine, do. ¹² | 0 18 0 0 5 8 0 4 4 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 4 | | |
| 1579 | Wheat Barley Rye 140 pound of hops, 4l. about, the pound ¹³ Wheat, in May Do. in August Do. in November | 0 16 0 0 13 4 0 10 0 0 0 7 0 17 0 0 15 0 0 17 0 | | |

¹ Holinshed, 1259.² Lewis's Fav. 16.³ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.⁴ MSS. A. N.⁵ Strype's Stow, c. 5. 435.⁶ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.⁷ MSS. A. N.⁸ Dugd. Orig. Jur.

2d edit. c. 46.

⁹ Statutes, 18 Eliz. c. 6. This act directs, that one-third of the rent of colleges shall be paid in corn, or after the rate of good wheat at 6s. 8d. the quarter, and malt at 5s. the quarter: these therefore may be considered as the moderate and ordinary price of that period.¹⁰ MSS. A. N.¹¹ MSS. A. N.¹² MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.¹³ Cuilum's Hawsted, 142.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|---|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1579 | Small beer, the barrel, in August ¹ | | |
| | 0 3 8 | | |
| 1580 | Wheat, in September | | |
| | 1 8 0 | | |
| | Small beer, the barrel, in August | | |
| | 0 4 4 | | |
| | Best beer, do. in Jan. ² | | |
| | 0 5 8 | | |
| 1581 | Wheat | 1581 Wool, the tod ¹ | 0 0 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | Wool, the tod ³ | 1 2 0 |
| | Wheat, in October | | |
| | 1 0 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in October | 1582 Tar, the barrel | 0 5 0 |
| | 0 6 0 | Lime, the bushel | 0 0 2 |
| | Do. in January | Rag-stone, the foot ⁵ | 0 0 1½ |
| | 0 6 8 | | |
| | Small beer, in October | | |
| | 0 4 4 | | |
| | Do. in January ⁴ | | |
| | 0 4 6 | | |
| 1583 | Wheat, in June | | |
| | 0 19 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in March | | |
| | 0 6 8 | | |
| | Small beer ⁶ | | |
| | 0 4 4 | | |
| 1584 | Wheat | 1584 Acre of salf- fron-ground, yearly ⁷ | 0 10 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in November | | |
| | 0 6 0 | | |
| | Small beer, do. ⁶ | | |
| | 0 4 0 | | |
| | Malt ⁷ | | |
| | 0 10 0 | | |
| | Tithe calves, from to | | |
| | 0 2 8 | | |
| | 0 7 0 | | |
| | Do. lambs, from 1s. 6d. to ⁸ | | |
| | 0 2 0 | | |
| 1585 | Wheat, in February | | |
| | 1 4 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in October | | |
| | 0 6 8 | | |
| | Small beer, do. ⁹ | | |
| | 0 4 4 | | |
| 1586 | Wheat | | |
| | 2 13 0 | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | 1 16 0 | | |
| | Malt ¹⁰ | | |
| | 1 4 0 | | |
| | Wheat, in November | | |
| | 1 16 0 | | |
| | Do. in March | | |
| | 2 2 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in November | | |
| | 0 6 8 | | |
| | Small beer, in April | | |
| | 0 4 8 | | |
| | Do. in November ¹¹ | | |
| | 0 5 0 | | |
| 1587 | Wheat, in August | 1587 Two days threshing ¹² | 0 1 4 |
| | 1 4 0 | | |
| | Do. in March | | |
| | 1 0 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in September | | |
| | 0 6 6 | | |
| | Small beer, do ¹¹ | | |
| | 0 4 0 | | |
| | Wheat, in London | | |
| | 3 4 0 | | |
| | Do. in other places | | |
| | 4 0 0 | | |

¹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

² MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

³ A compendious, or briefe examination of

certain ordinary complaynts of divers of our countrymen, &c. By W. S. 1581.

⁴ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

⁵ Archæologia, ii. 23.

⁶ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

⁷ Harrison, Descript. of Engl. 170. 233.

⁸ From MS. accounts, entitled, The Easter Book of Edw. Grene, Vicar of Henbury, (in Gloucestershire.)

⁹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

¹⁰ MSS. A. N.

¹¹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

¹² Vicar of Henbury's Easter Book.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|--|--|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1587 | Wheat 5 4 0 | 1587 A pair of shoes 1 6 | |
| | Pease, in London, at Midsummer 1 1 4 | Soap, the pound 0 0 3 | |
| | Do. afterwards 0 5 4 | Candles, do. 0 0 4 | |
| | Cherries, at Lammas, the pound ¹ 0 0 1 | Ditto ² 0 0 5 | |
| | A breast of veal 0 0 11 | | |
| | A quarter of veal 0 1 2 | | |
| | A calf 0 7 4 | | |
| | A leg of mutton 0 0 10 | | |
| | A shoulder of mutton 0 0 6 | | |
| | A quarter of mutton 0 1 4 | | |
| | Butter, in June, the lb. 0 0 2½ | | |
| | Do. in August, do. 0 0 3 | | |
| | Hops, do. 0 0 4 | | |
| | Malt, 2 bushels 0 2 10 | | |
| | A breast of mutton 0 0 5 | | |
| | A kilderkin of beer ² 0 2 0 | | |
| 1589 | Wheat ³ 0 17 0 | 1589 A shirt 0 1 8 | 1589 Ditcher, the day 0 0 4 |
| | Wheat, in December ⁴ 0 19 0 | Candle, the lb. 0 0 4 | Thresher, the day, without diet 0 0 6 |
| | Wheat 0 16 0 | Soap, the lb. ⁷ 0 0 8 | A man, cutting furze, one day ⁷ 0 0 4 |
| | Barley 0 13 4 | | |
| | Rye ⁵ 0 10 0 | | |
| | Seed rye 0 16 0 | | |
| | Wheat 1 2 0 | | |
| | Barley 0 8 0 | | |
| | A fat cow 3 0 0 | | |
| | A milch cow 1 13 4 | | |
| | A swine 0 8 0 | | |
| | Another 0 7 9 | | |
| | A wether 0 6 8 | | |
| | An ewe 0 5 0 | | |
| | A hog 0 3 0 | 1590 Coals, the chaldron, rose from 0 4 0 | |
| | A fat goose 0 1 0 | to ⁶ 0 9 0 | |
| | Another 0 1 2 | A pair of mens shoes 0 1 6 | 1590 Hedger, the day 0 0 4 |
| | A turkey-hen ⁷ 0 1 4 | A pair of stockings 0 2 8 | Another labourer, the day 0 0 6 |
| 1590 | Wheat 1 1 0 | Gunpowder, the pound 0 1 4 | Mason's man, the day 0 0 4 |
| | Rye 0 17 6 | A pair of silk stockings ⁷ 1 18 0 | Gardener, the day 0 0 6 |
| | Barley 0 13 4 | | |
| | Oats, about 0 5 4 | | |
| | Oatmeal, the peck 0 1 0 | | |
| | A sheep 0 6 4 | | |
| | A wether 0 6 8 | | |
| | Salt, the peck 0 0 6 | | |

¹ Stow, 742.² Vicar of Henbury's Easter Book.³ MSS. A. N.⁴ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.⁵ Cullum's Hawsted, 203.⁶ Maitland's London, 274. He says, this increased price was occasioned by a conspiracy among the owners.⁷ From a MS. Account Book of the Family of Strange, or L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk: communicated by the Rev. Mr. Brand, Secretary of the Ant. Society. Some of this family are noticed in the Paston Letters, iv. 287.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1590 | Sweet butter, the lb. | 0 0 4 | 1590 Labourer, in garden, the day | 0 0 3 |
| | Six pigeons | 0 0 6 | Thatcher, the day | 0 0 5 |
| | Cloves, the oz. | 0 0 10 | Labourers, in orchard, the day | 0 0 4 |
| | White salt, the bushel ¹ | 0 1 8 | A labourer, in garden, 20 weeks | 2 0 0 |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in July | 0 6 4 | Threshing and dressing 5½ quarter of wheat | 0 5 10 |
| | Small beer, do. | 0 4 0 | Do. 60 combs of rye, at 5d. the comb, and 3d. the score dressing. | |
| | Best beer, do. in October | 0 7 0 | Harvest wages to a man, with a bushel of malt | 0 18 0 |
| | Small beer, do. do. ² | 0 4 8 | To another | 0 14 0 |
| 1591 | Wheat ³ | 0 18 0 | To another | 0 12 0 |
| 1592 | Wheat, in June | 0 18 0 | To another | 0 6 0 |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in April | 0 5 8 | Burning lime, the chalder | 0 1 0 |
| | Small beer, do. ⁴ | 0 4 0 | A servant, one year and a half | 4 0 0 |
| 1593 | Wheat | 0 12 0 | Livery for do. | 0 15 0 |
| | Rye ⁵ | 0 8 0 | A maid servant, yearly ⁸ | 1 10 0 |
| | Wheat, exportation price | 1 0 0 | 1593 An acre of pasture, yearly ⁶ | 0 4 3 |
| | Rye, pease or beans, do. | 0 13 4 | | |
| | Barley or malt ⁷ | 0 12 0 | | |
| | Two loaves of refined sugar, 19 lb. 2 oz. | 1 4 0 | | |
| | Pepper, the ounce | 0 2 0 | | |
| | Ginger, do. | 0 1 4 | | |
| | Cinnamon, do. | 0 2 0 | | |
| | Currants, do. | 0 0 5 | | |
| | Raisins, 12 lb. | 0 3 8 | | |
| | One pound of sugar ⁹ | 0 1 4 | | |
| 1594 | Best beer, the barrel, in November | 0 6 4 | | |
| | Small beer, do. ⁹ | 0 4 6 | | |
| | Wheat | 2 8 0 | | |
| | Do. | 2 16 0 | | |
| | Rye ¹⁰ | 2 0 0 | | |
| 1595 | Wheat | 2 4 0 | | |
| | Rye | 1 6 8 | | |
| | Barley ¹¹ | 1 0 0 | | |
| | Wheat, in December | 2 2 0 | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in March | 0 6 4 | | |
| | Small beer, do. | 0 4 8 | | |
| | Best beer, in April ¹² | 0 6 8 | | |
| | Wheat | 2 0 0 | | |
| | Rye | 1 10 0 | | |
| | Barley | 1 0 0 | | |
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¹ L'Estrange MSS. ² MSS. A. N. Norwich Book. ³ MSS. A. N. ⁴ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.
⁵ MSS. A. N. Lynn Book. ⁶ Cullum's Hawsted, 205. ⁷ Statutes, 35 Eliz. c. 7. ⁸ Throsby's Leicester, 105.
⁹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book. ¹⁰ Stow, 769. ¹¹ MSS. A. N. Lynn Book. ¹² MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1595 | Oatmeal | | |
| | Beef, the stone | | |
| | Best mutton | | |
| | A lamb | | |
| | A calf | | |
| | A fat capon | | |
| | A pigeon | | |
| | A rabbit | | |
| | Cheese, the pound | | |
| | Rye, imported from Denmark, towards the end of the year, sold to the poor, at ¹ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Butter, in Southwark-market, the pound ² | | |
| | An egg | | |
| | Three eggs ³ | | |
| 1596 | Wheat | 1596 Candles, the pound ⁷ | |
| | Do. | | |
| | Do. | | |
| | Rye, in August ⁴ | | |
| | Wheat, in August | | |
| | Do. fell the same month to ⁵ | | |
| | but rose again afterwards ⁶ | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Rye | | |
| | Oatmeal ⁶ | | |
| | October. Beef, the stone | | |
| | Prunes, the pound | | |
| | Raisins, do. | | |
| | Currants, do. | | |
| | Wheat-flour, the bushel | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | | |
| | Oysters, the peck | | |
| | Oatmeal, the peck | | |
| | Nov. Sack, the pint | | |
| | White wine, the quart | | |
| | Almonds, the pound | | |
| | Oringadoves, for a pye, the pound ⁸ | | |
| | Grey salt, the peck | | |
| | Twelve larks | | |
| | Claret, the quart | | |

¹ Prices at Norwich. Blomf. Norf. ii. 250. ² Stow, 770. He says, some disorderly young men wanted to buy butter at 3d. the pound; this was, probably, the ordinary price. ³ Stow, 770. ⁴ MSS. A. N. ⁵ Blomf. Norf. ii. 250. He says, it was a wet May; and that this was a very hard year with the poor. ⁶ Stow, 783. This notice of the price of oatmeal, by an historian, is a strong proof that it was a very general article of food. The dearth of wheat, at this time, appears to have been very great. ⁷ From the MS. Accounts of Sir Edward Coke's steward. ⁸ Conserve of oranges: See *naranja* in the Spanish Dictionaries. It occurs in the Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 157, and in Alleyne's Diary, Lysons's Environs of London, i. 99.

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1596 | Butter, the pound | | For the rates of wages of labourers in 1596, see Appendix, No. iii. |
| | Rye-meal, the bushel | | |
| | Three loaves of fine sugar, 51½ pound; the lb. | | |
| | Dec. A racke of veal | | |
| | A pig | | |
| | A capon | | |
| | A rabbit | | |
| | 3 sparrows and 3 snipes | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Do. | | |
| | 24 little crayfish | | |
| | A whole mutton, (probably a carcase) | | |
| | A quart of white wine, to make jelly and <i>leache</i> withall ² | | |
| | A goose | | |
| | Beef, the stone | | |
| | Kitchin-paper, the quire | | |
| | Sallad-oil, the pint | | |
| | 20 fat weathers, bought in the market, each | | |
| | A fat goose | | |
| | Jan. Fresh butter, the lb. | | |
| | Milk, the qt. at Osterley ² | | |
| | Cream, do. | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Cream, the quart | | |
| | Pepper, ½ a pound | | |
| | Wheat, bought in Brain- forde-market, 2 bushels | | |
| | the quarter | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Feb. Rye from Braynford | | |
| | Wheat | | |
| | Vinegar, a pint | | |
| | Fifty smelts | | |
| | White salt, the peck | | |
| | March. Figs the lb. | | |
| | Ten eggs | | |
| | Cream, the quart | | |
| | A pint of white wine, to boil a capon | | |
| | Salt-butter, to make hasty curst, (crust,) the pound | | |
| | | Feb. Candles, the pound | |

¹ *Leache* is a kind of jelly made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, &c. See *Forme of Cury*, 141.

² One of Sir Edw. Coke's country houses; near Brentford.

TABLE OF PRICES.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1596 | Half a bushel of wheat | | |
| | A rope of onions | | |
| | Ginger, half a pound | | |
| | Nutmegs, the ounce | | |
| | 2 bushels of misline meal, to make bread for the household | | |
| | A racke of mutton | | |
| | 2 bushels of misline meal | | |
| | Mustard seed, the pint | | |
| | A lb. of French barley, to make my master broth withall, when he was sicke | | |
| | Oatmeal, the peck | | |
| | Misline meal, the bushel | | |
| | Two pecks of grey salt, to powder the beef | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Olives, the pint | | |
| 1597 | April. Beef, the stone | 1597 Candle, the lb. | 0 4 ½ |
| | Twelve pigeons | A skin of parch- ment | 0 0 8 |
| | Cream, the pint | | |
| | Beef, the stone | | |
| | Eleven eggs | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Wheat-meal, 4 bushels | | |
| | A peck of grey salt, to powder the beef | | |
| | White salt, the peck | | |
| | Damaske prunes, the lb. | | |
| | Radishe roots | | |
| | May. Capers, the lb. | | |
| | Cinnamon, the ounce | | |
| | Nutmegs, the ounce | | |
| | Beef, the stone | | |
| | A pynte of malmfie, for my mistris | | |
| | A rabbit | | |
| | Do. | | |
| | A conger | | |
| | A fore quarter of mutton | | |
| | A capon | | |
| | Four chickens | | |
| | A cake of marchpane | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | | |
| | Three bushels of wheat- meal, bought by weight at 56 lb. the bushel | | |
| | A fat wether, in wool | | |

TABLE OF PRICES.

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| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|------------------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1597 | June. Pepper, the lb. | 0 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| | Green pease, the peck | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Do. do. | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | Cloves, the pound | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | Best cinnamon, do. | 0 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | Middling sort, do. do. | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | Ginger, do. | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | Nutmegs, do. | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | Dates, do. | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| | Almonds, do. | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Red-biscuit, do. ¹ | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | Kitchen-paper, the quire | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| | Wheat-meal, the bushel | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | Green pease, late in the month, the peck | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | Do. do. | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | Fifteen eggs | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | Seventeen eggs | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | Two artichokes ² | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | July. A racke of mutton | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | A peck of green pease, for the serving-men | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | Beef, the stone | 0 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| | 21 Norfolk eggs | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | Hops, the pound | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Oatmeal, the bushel | 0 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| | Aug. Oatmeal, the bush. | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | A calf | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | A calf | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | Sept. Cheese, the pound | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | Two cucumbers | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Cloves, the ounce | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | Bay-salt, the peck | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| | Beef, the stone | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | Sugar, the pound | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | October. Oatmeal | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Holland cheese, the lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Suffolk cheese, do. | 0 | 0 | 2 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Sugar, do. | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | Nov. Double refined do. | 0 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| | Barbary sugar | 0 | 1 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | Oysters, the peck | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| | Muskedyne, the pint | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Barley, for poultry, the peck | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | |

¹ Probably coloured with sanders, which is often mentioned.

² These, no doubt, were the Jerusalem artichoke, which has been long cultivated in the English gardens.

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | | | Price of other Commodities. | | | Price of Labour. | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|--|----|------------------|----|--|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1597 | Wheat-flour, the bushel | 0 | 6 | 6 | | | | | |
| | A racke of pork | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Dec. Graynes, the lb. | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat-flour, the bushel | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A fat bullock | 5 | 19 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Wheat-flour, the bushel | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | A fat sheep | 0 | 14 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Wheat ¹ | 2 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Barley | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, in October | 1 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, in October | 0 | 5 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best beer, do. in Dec. | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. ² | 0 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Wheat | 2 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Barley ³ | 1 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, fell from to | 5 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye | 3 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Rye ⁴ | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat ⁵ | 5 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1598 | Wheat | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, in February ⁶ | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Pepper, the pound | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Raisins, the pound | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | |
| | Gascony wine, the gallon | 0 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1599 | Sweet wine, do. ⁷ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, in Suffolk ⁸ | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Wheat, in August | 1 | 7 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Do. in November | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Best beer, the barrel, do. | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Small beer, do. ⁹ | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |

¹ From the MS. accounts of the steward of Sir Edward Coke, between October 1596, and December 1597; at which period Sir E. C. was attorney-general. This household book affords many proofs of the substantiality of diet for which the times of Elizabeth were renowned. Above twenty stone of beef, besides other meat, were consumed weekly, while the family were in London, at their residence in the Castle-yard, Holborn: and, yet, it appears from the Harleian MSS. No. 157, that, about this period, the number of fish-days in the year, observed by the royal household, was 145; and, I suppose, private families were not less abstemious. Heronsews and swans, (which still continued to be fashionable dishes,) march-panes, fruit, and bucks, (I presume, not "bribe-bucks,") frequently occur among the presents made to her Majesty's attorney-general. Of the few garden productions that are mentioned, onions, leeks, carrots, and radishes *, seem to have been chiefly used to make pottage for the poor; and, as they were *purchased*, I infer, that Sir E. Coke's table was scantily supplied with vegetables. Rye-bread seems to have been commonly used by the servants: large quantities of oatmeal, however, were frequently bought, and I imagine that at this period an oatmeal-diet was not unusual even in the metropolis.

⁴ Stow, 787. ⁵ Godwin de Præfulibus.

⁶ MSS. A. N.

⁷ Stow, 787.

⁸ Cullum's Hawsted, 204.

⁹ MSS. A. N. Norwich Book.

* Bullein, who wrote in 1562, says; Of radish rootes there be no smale store, growing about the famous citty of London: they be more plentiful then profitable, and more noysome then nourishinge to mannes nature. Booke of Simples, f. 53.

TABLE OF PRICES.

lxix

| Year. | Price of Provisions. | Price of other Commodities. | Price of Labour. |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1610 | An ox, weighing about 600 lb. 9 10 0 | | 1601 A labourer's wages, by the day 0 0 10 |
| | A mutton, weighing 44 or 46 lb. the stone, (of 8 lb.) 2 3 0 | | A master mason, or tiler, do. ¹ 0 1 2 |
| | A veal 0 17 0 | | 1610 A bailiff, yearly 2 12 0 |
| | A lamb ³ 0 6 8 | | A man servant in husbandry, of the best sort, do. 2 10 0 |
| 1619 | A chine of beef, weighing 12 stone 0 18 0 | | A common servant, who can mow, do. 2 0 0 |
| | Twelve neats tongues 0 12 0 | | A ploughman, do. 1 9 0 |
| | Two dry neats tongues 0 4 0 | | A boy under 16, do. 1 0 0 |
| | A leg of mutton 0 1 10 | | A woman servant, who can brew, bake, and overlook other servants, do. 1 6 8 |
| | Nine capons 1 2 0 | | Another, do. 1 3 4 |
| | Two godwits 0 8 0 | | A mean woman servant, for drudgery, do. 0 16 0 |
| | Six house pigeons 0 4 4 | | A girl, under 16, do. 0 14 0 |
| | Eighteen felde pigeons 0 4 6 | | A chief miller, do. 2 6 0 |
| | Six rabbits 0 4 2 | | A common, do. do. 1 11 8 |
| | Half a hundred of eggs 0 2 0 | | A chief shepherd, do. q? 0 10 0 |
| | A pottle of great oysters 0 3 0 | | A common, do. do. ² 1 5 0 |
| | Two colleyfloreys 0 3 0 | | |
| | Thirty lettes 0 0 4 | | |
| | Sixteen artichokes 0 3 4 | | |
| | 19 oranges, & 4 lemons 0 1 2 | | |
| | Pine-apple seeds, 4 oz. ⁴ 0 0 9 | | |
| | Oringades, 2 lb. ⁵ 0 3 4 | | |
| | Wett fackett, half a lb. 0 1 0 | | |
| | Lump sugar, 9 lb. 0 9 0 | | |
| | Nutmegs, 7 oz. 0 1 9 | | |
| | Synamon, 1 oz. 0 0 4 | | |
| | Curones, 4 lb. 0 2 0 | | |
| | Gaffornes, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 0 0 4 | | |
| | Eight gallons of claret 0 16 0 | | |
| | Five pints of canary 0 2 6 | | |
| | Three quarts of sherry 0 2 0 | | |
| | Three quarts of whight wine 0 3 0 | | |
| | A mutton 0 10 0 | | |
| | Wheat, for meal and flower, 8 bushels 2 0 0 | | |
| | Thirty lb. of butter 0 15 0 | | |
| | Two hogshedds of bere ⁶ 1 4 0 | | |
| | For prices of wheat, &c. from the year 1595 to 1796, see the annexed Tables. | | |

For the rates of wages of labourers, &c. appointed by justices in 1610, and subsequent years, see Appendix, No. iii.

¹ Lysons's Environs of London, i. 233.

² Archæologia, ii. 200.

³ Birch's Life of Henry P. of Wales, 449.

Ordinances of the Household, 339.

Italy, where they are called pinocchi.

⁴ The seeds of the round-topped fir: they are still a part of deserts in Italy, where they are called pinocchi.

⁵ Conserve of oranges: see p. lxiv. A dish, probably very similar to this, occurs in an account of a feast given by Cardinal Wolsey: "*Oringis bakyd candye*." Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 6807.

⁶ 7. f. 50.

⁷ Alleyn's Diary; Lysons's Environs of London, i. 98.

BISHOP FLEETWOOD, in his *Chronicon Preciosum*, published an account of the prices of wheat and malt, in the Windsor-market, from 1646 to 1705. This, with the continuations of other authors, to the year 1764¹, and the prices of the last 31 years, which I have procured from Eton College, will, I conceive, form a proper supplement to a chronological table of the prices of provisions. The Windsor prices were not inserted in the preceding Table under their respective years, because I conceived, that by placing them apart, I should exhibit a clearer view of the fluctuation in the prices of these articles, than if I intermixed them with other commodities: the reader will also be enabled, by means of the following arrangement, to form averages of the prices for any period during the last 200 years, which could not be done by selecting articles from a crowded table without great trouble.

The following prices were formed from the Lady-day and Michaelmas prices, which were put together, and the half was then taken for the common price of the year. The tax has been deducted from the price of the malt.

The way the college comes at these prices is this: the college-baker and brewer attend Windsor-market on the market-days immediately before Lady-day and Michaelmas; and bring an account of the highest prices that wheat and malt is sold for in the market on those days to the provost and fellows: and it cannot be doubted but they are taken with great care; for, according to the prices, the rents are settled for the current year, it being only left to the tenant's option whether he will pay in wheat and malt in kind, or in money, at the market-price.

As these are the prices of the best wheat and malt, and the bushel at Windsor contains nine gallons; they by no means give a true state of the mean or middle prices of the corn or grain, or what the value would have been of all the wheat fit for bread, and all the malt made from all the barley fit for that purpose, supposing the whole of each to have been mixed together in two distinct heaps; or what each of them would have been worth, or have sold for in each year; or what the respective averages at the times, above noted, would have been.

But, yet the same may be found from them with great exactness; by deducting one-ninth for the difference of the bushel above the statute-measure, and then one-ninth more from the remainder; for it hath been found that the value of all the wheat fit for bread, if mixed together, would be eight-ninths of the value of the best wheat; and the same proportion may reasonably be supposed in barley².

The general averages, according to such calculation, are shewn in the subjoined average tables.

¹ Smith, on the Wealth of Nations, 5th edit. i. 403. Three Tracts on the Corn Trade, 2d edit. 97.

² Three Tracts on the Corn Trade, 104.

An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Malt, the quarter. | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1595 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1596 | — | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1597 | — | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 1598 | — | 2 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| 1599 | — | 1 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1600 | — | 1 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1601 | — | 1 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1602 | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| 1603 | — | 1 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| 1604 | — | 1 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 1605 | — | 1 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1606 | — | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| 1607 | — | 1 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 4 |
| 1608 | — | 2 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1609 | — | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 1610 | — | 1 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| 1611 | — | 1 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| 1612 | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1613 | — | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 1614 | — | 2 | 1 | 8½ | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 1615 | — | 1 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1616 | — | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1617 | — | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1618 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1619 | — | 1 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 8 |

An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| | | Wheat, the quarter. | | | | Malt, the quarter. | | |
|------|------|---------------------|----|----|------|--------------------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1620 | ———— | 1 | 10 | 4 | ———— | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 1621 | ———— | 1 | 10 | 4 | ———— | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 1622 | ———— | 2 | 18 | 8 | ———— | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1623 | ———— | 2 | 12 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 1624 | ———— | 2 | 8 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1625 | ———— | 2 | 12 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 1626 | ———— | 2 | 9 | 4 | ———— | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 1627 | ———— | 1 | 16 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1628 | ———— | 1 | 8 | 0 | ———— | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1629 | ———— | 2 | 2 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1630 | ———— | 2 | 15 | 8 | ———— | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 1631 | ———— | 3 | 8 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 18 | 8 |
| 1632 | ———— | 2 | 13 | 4 | ———— | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 1633 | ———— | 2 | 18 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1634 | ———— | 2 | 16 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 12 | 4 |
| 1635 | ———— | 2 | 16 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 1636 | ———— | 2 | 16 | 8 | ———— | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 1637 | ———— | 2 | 13 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| 1638 | ———— | 2 | 17 | 4 | ———— | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1639 | ———— | 2 | 4 | 10 | ———— | 1 | 11 | 8½ |
| 1640 | ———— | 2 | 4 | 8 | ———— | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 1641 | ———— | 2 | 8 | 0 | ———— | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 1642 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1643 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1644 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1645 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 | ———— | 0 | 0 | 0 |

PRICES IN WINDSOR MARKET.

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An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Malt, the quarter. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----|------|--------------------|----|------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1646 ¹ | — | 2 | 8 0 | — | 1 | 9 0 |
| 1647 | — | 3 | 13 8 | — | 1 | 17 0 |
| 1648 | — | 4 | 5 0 | — | 2 | 0 0 |
| 1649 | — | 4 | 0 0 | — | 2 | 2 0 |
| 1650 | — | 3 | 16 8 | — | 1 | 18 6 |
| 1651 | — | 3 | 13 4 | — | 1 | 9 0 |
| 1652 | — | 2 | 9 6 | — | 1 | 8 0 |
| 1653 | — | 1 | 15 6 | — | 1 | 8 0 |
| 1654 | — | 1 | 6 0 | — | 1 | 0 8 |
| 1655 | — | 1 | 13 4 | — | 1 | 0 0 |
| 1656 | — | 2 | 3 0 | — | 1 | 4 0 |
| 1657 | — | 2 | 6 8 | — | 1 | 8 4 |
| 1658 | — | 3 | 5 0 | — | 1 | 9 4 |
| 1659 | — | 3 | 6 0 | — | 2 | 8 8 |
| 1660 | — | 2 | 16 6 | — | 1 | 12 8 |
| 1661 | — | 3 | 10 0 | — | 1 | 13 4 |
| 1662 | — | 3 | 14 0 | — | 2 | 2 0 |
| 1663 | — | 2 | 17 0 | — | 1 | 12 8 |
| 1664 | — | 2 | 0 6 | — | 1 | 10 0 |
| 1665 | — | 2 | 9 4 | — | 1 | 8 4 |
| 1666 | — | 1 | 16 0 | — | 1 | 6 0 |
| 1667 | — | 1 | 16 0 | — | 1 | 2 8 |
| 1668 | — | 2 | 0 0 | — | 1 | 4 0 |
| 1669 | — | 2 | 4 4 | — | 1 | 7 4 |
| 1670 | — | 2 | 1 8 | — | 1 | 6 6 |

¹ This year is supplied from Fleetwood.

An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Malt, the quarter. | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1671 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1672 | — | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1673 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1674 | — | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 1675 | — | 3 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 1676 | — | 1 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1677 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1678 | — | 2 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 1679 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1680 | — | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1681 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1682 | — | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1683 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 1684 | — | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1685 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1686 | — | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1687 | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1688 | — | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1689 | — | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1690 | — | 1 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| 1691 | — | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| 1692 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1693 | — | 3 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1694 | — | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1695 | — | 2 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |

PRICES IN WINDSOR MARKET.

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An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Malt, the quarter. | | |
|--------|---------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1696 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1697 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1698 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1699 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| 1700 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| 1701 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1702 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1703 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1704 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1705 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1706 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1707 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1708 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1709 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| 1710 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 1711 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 4 |
| 1712 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 1713 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 1714 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| 1715 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 1716 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1717 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 1718 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1719 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1720 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 |

*An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market,
from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books
of Eton College.*

| Years. | | Wheat, the quarter. | | | | Malt, the quarter. | | |
|--------|---|---------------------|----|----|---|--------------------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1721 | — | 1 | 17 | 6 | — | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 1722 | — | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1723 | — | 1 | 14 | 8 | — | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 1724 | — | 1 | 17 | 0 | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1725 | — | 2 | 8 | 6 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1726 | — | 2 | 6 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1727 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1728 | — | 2 | 14 | 6 | — | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1729 | — | 2 | 6 | 10 | — | 1 | 15 | 4 |
| 1730 | — | 1 | 16 | 6 | — | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 1731 | — | 1 | 12 | 10 | — | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 1732 | — | 1 | 6 | 8 | — | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 1733 | — | 1 | 8 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1734 | — | 1 | 18 | 10 | — | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1735 | — | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1736 | — | 2 | 0 | 4 | — | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1737 | — | 1 | 18 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1738 | — | 1 | 15 | 6 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1739 | — | 1 | 18 | 6 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1740 | — | 2 | 10 | 8 | — | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1741 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | — | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| 1742 | — | 1 | 14 | 0 | — | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 1743 | — | 1 | 4 | 10 | — | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 1744 | — | 1 | 4 | 10 | — | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1745 | — | 1 | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |

An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Malt, the quarter. | | |
|--------|---------------------|----|-------|--------------------|----|------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1746 | — | 1 | 19 0 | — | 1 | 2 4 |
| 1747 | — | 1 | 14 10 | — | 1 | 2 8 |
| 1748 | — | 1 | 17 0° | — | 1 | 3 4 |
| 1749 | — | 1 | 17 0 | — | 1 | 5 4 |
| 1750 | — | 1 | 12 6 | — | 1 | 5 4 |
| 1751 | — | 1 | 18 6 | — | 1 | 6 0 |
| 1752 | — | 2 | 1 10 | — | 1 | 7 4 |
| 1753 | — | 2 | 4 8 | — | 1 | 7 4 |
| 1754 | — | 1 | 14 8 | — | 1 | 8 0 |
| 1755 | — | 1 | 13 10 | — | 1 | 5 4 |
| 1756 | — | 2 | 5 3 | — | 1 | 6 0 |
| 1757 | — | 3 | 0 0 | — | 1 | 16 0 |
| 1758 | — | 2 | 10 0 | — | 1 | 16 0 |
| 1759 | — | 1 | 19 10 | — | 1 | 7 4 |
| 1760 | — | 1 | 16 6 | — | 1 | 6 0 |
| 1761 | — | 1 | 10 3 | — | 1 | 5 4 |
| 1762 | — | 1 | 19 0 | — | 1 | 7 4 |
| 1763 | — | 2 | 0 9 | — | 1 | 16 0 |
| 1764 | — | 2 | 6 9 | — | 1 | 14 0 |
| 1765 | — | 2 | 14 0 | — | 1 | 12 8 |
| 1766 | — | 2 | 8 6 | — | 1 | 14 0 |
| 1767 | — | 3 | 4 6 | — | 1 | 14 0 |
| 1768 | — | 3 | 0 6 | — | 1 | 14 0 |
| 1769 | — | 2 | 5 9 | — | 1 | 9 4 |
| 1770 | — | 2 | 9 0 | — | 1 | 6 0 |

An Account of the Market Price of Wheat and Malt in Windsor Market, from 1595, to Lady-day 1796¹, inclusive: taken from the Audit-books of Eton College.

| | | Wheat, the quarter. | | | | Malt, the quarter. | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-----|--------------------|----|-------------------------------|---|
| Years. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | |
| 1771 | --- | 2 | 17 | 0 | --- | 1 | 14 | 0 | |
| 1772 | --- | 3 | 6 | 0 | --- | 1 | 15 | 4 | |
| 1773 | --- | 3 | 6 | 6 | --- | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1774 | --- | 3 | 2 | 0 | --- | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1775 | --- | 2 | 17 | 9 | --- | 1 | 19 | 8 | |
| 1776 | --- | 2 | 8 | 0 | --- | 1 | 18 | 0 | |
| 1777 | --- | 2 | 15 | 0 | --- | 1 | 11 | 4 | |
| 1778 | --- | 2 | 9 | 6 | --- | 1 | 12 | 8 | |
| 1779 | --- | 2 | 0 | 9 | --- | 1 | 11 | 4 | |
| 1780 | --- | 2 | 8 | 6 | --- | 1 | 9 | 4 | |
| 1781 | --- | 2 | 19 | 0 | --- | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| 1782 | --- | 3 | 0 | 6 | --- | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| 1783 | --- | 3 | 1 | 0 | --- | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| 1784 | --- | 3 | 0 | 6 | --- | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1785 | --- | 2 | 14 | 0 | --- | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1786 | --- | 2 | 7 | 6 | --- | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1787 | --- | 2 | 11 | 6 | --- | 1 | 18 | 0 | |
| 1788 | --- | 2 | 15 | 6 | --- | 1 | 18 | 0 | |
| 1789 | --- | 3 | 3 | 2 | --- | 1 | 16 | 0 | |
| 1790 | --- | 3 | 3 | 3 | --- | 1 | 16 | 0 | |
| 1791 | --- | 2 | 15 | 0 | --- | 1 | 17 | 0 | |
| 1792 | --- | 2 | 13 | 0 | --- | 2 | 2 | 10 | |
| 1793 ² | } Winchester measure. | { | 2 | 12 | --- | 1 | 17 | 6 ² / ₃ | |
| 1794 | | | 2 | 14 | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1795 | | | 4 | 1 | | | 6 | 2 | 2 |

¹ On Lady-day 1796, the best wheat, in the Windsor-market, was 4l. 16s. ; and the best malt, 2l. 6s. the quarter.

² At Michaelmas 1793, (in consequence, I presume, of a decision in the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term 1793 *,) the Winchester bushel was substituted in lieu of the Windsor bushel: I have, therefore, deducted one-ninth from the price of the Windsor bushel at Lady-day in that year, and added the remainder to the Michaelmas price: one-half of the two sums is the price, for that year, of a quarter of the best wheat and malt, Winchester measure.

* Rex, v. Arnold, 4 Term Reports, 353.

For the greatest part of the following Table of Averages I am indebted to Bishop Fleetwood, and the Author of "Three Tracts on the Corn-trade:" I have added averages from the year 1764 to the present time. The chafin of 1642, 3, 4, and 5, is not here regarded; but the average of the sixteen years from 1626 to 1641, (both inclusive,) is taken for that of the twenty years from 1626 to 1645: as it can make no great difference in the twenty, and scarcely any in the whole two hundred and one years.

The column, No. I. exhibits different periods, from 11 to 20 years, and shews the years in which such periods commence and terminate: the column, No. II. shews the average price of *nine bushels*, (the Windsor measure,) of the *best* wheat and malt in each period: the column, No. III. (which has been constructed from the Windsor prices in the manner above mentioned,) shews the value of the Winchester quarter of *middling* wheat and malt in Windsor-market, in different periods during the last 201 years.

| I. | | | II. | | | III. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| No. of Years in each period. | Both yrs. inclusive. | | Wheat, the qr. | | Malt, the qr. | Wheat, the qr. | | Malt, the qr. |
| | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| 11 from | 1595 | to 1605 | 2 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 12 10 $\frac{7}{9}$ | | 0 18 9 $\frac{5}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1606 | 1625 | 2 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 2 9 | 1 14 1 $\frac{8}{9}$ | | 0 17 11 $\frac{6}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1626 | 1645 | 2 10 5 | | 1 10 0 | 1 19 10 | | 1 3 8 $\frac{4}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1646 | 1665 | 2 17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 1 12 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 5 4 $\frac{5}{9}$ | | 1 5 4 |
| 20 | 1666 | 1685 | 2 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 6 7 | 1 16 7 $\frac{1}{9}$ | | 1 1 0 |
| 20 | 1686 | 1705 | 2 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 6 8 | 1 16 3 $\frac{1}{9}$ | | 1 1 0 $\frac{7}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1706 | 1725 | 2 4 9 | | 1 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 15 4 $\frac{4}{9}$ | | 1 2 3 $\frac{4}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1726 | 1745 | 1 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 10 $\frac{4}{9}$ | | 1 1 4 $\frac{3}{9}$ |
| 19 | 1746 | 1764 | 2 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 11 8 $\frac{4}{9}$ | | 1 1 10 $\frac{8}{9}$ |
| 11 | 1765 | 1775 | 2 17 4 $\frac{4}{9}$ | | 1 14 5 $\frac{2}{9}$ | 2 5 3 $\frac{6}{9}$ | | 1 7 2 $\frac{3}{9}$ |
| 20 | 1776 | 1795 | 2 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 17 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ | 2 4 1 $\frac{4}{9}$ | | 1 9 4 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 1595 | 1645 | 2 5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 1 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 15 9 $\frac{2}{9}$ | | 1 0 1 $\frac{3}{9}$ |
| 40 | 1646 | 1685 | 2 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 9 4 | 2 0 11 $\frac{7}{9}$ | | 1 3 2 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| 40 | 1686 | 1725 | 2 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 15 9 $\frac{5}{9}$ | | 1 1 8 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| 39 | 1726 | 1764 | 1 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 1 7 4 | 1 10 9 $\frac{5}{9}$ | | 1 1 7 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| 31 | 1765 | 1795 | 2 16 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ | | 1 15 10 $\frac{6}{10}$ | 2 4 8 $\frac{5}{9}$ | | 1 8 3 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | 1595 | 1685 | 2 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 1 7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 0 $\frac{8}{9}$ | | 1 1 10 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| 110 | 1686 | 1795 | 2 9 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | 1 11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 18 11 $\frac{5}{9}$ | | 1 4 11 $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | 1595 | 1795 | 2 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 1 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 18 6 $\frac{2}{9}$ | | 1 3 4 $\frac{6}{9}$ |

Q

1 See p. lxx.

*A TABLE of the Prices of GRAIN, and COALS, in London',
during the last 65 years.*

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | | | | Barley, the quarter. | | | | | | Oats, the quarter. | | | | | | Coals, the chaldron. | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | | | |
| 1732 Jan. | 1 | 2 | 0 | to | 1 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 0 | to | 0 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 | to | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | to | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1733 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 1734 | 1 | 5 | 0 | | 1 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1735 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1736 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 1 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1737 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1738 | 1 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1739 | 1 | 17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1740 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1741 | 1 | 12 | 0 | | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1742 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1743 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1744 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 1745 | 0 | 18 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 1746 | 0 | 16 | 0 | | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 1747 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 9 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1748 | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1749 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | 1 | 12 | 0 | 17 | 0 | | 0 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1750 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1751 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1752 | 1 | 13 | 0 | | 1 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 0 | | 0 | 19 | 0 | 12 | 6 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1753 | 1 | 9 | 0 | | 1 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 0 | | 0 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 6 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1754 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | 1 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 0 | | 0 | 19 | 0 | 12 | 6 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1755 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1756 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1757 | 2 | 4 | 0 | | 2 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 1 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1758 | 2 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1759 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1760 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1761 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1762 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 6 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1763 | 1 | 9 | 0 | | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 6 | | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1764 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 6 | | 0 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1765 | Not mentioned. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* From the January Prices in the Gentleman's Magazine : they are omitted in the years 1794, 5, and 6.

Years.

*A TABLE of the Prices of GRAIN, and COALS, in London,
during the last 65 years.*

| Years. | Wheat, the quarter. | | | Barley, the quarter. | | | Oats, the quarter. | | | Coals, the chaldron. | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|---------|----------------------|----|----|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 1766 Jan. 1 | 10 | 0 | | 1 16 | 0 | | 1 3 | 0 | to 1 16 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 1767 June 2 | 0 | 0 | | 2 11 | 0 | | 1 3 | 0 | 1 7 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 1768 Jan. 2 | 5 | 0 | | 2 12 | 0 | | 1 2 | 0 | 1 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 1769 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 16 | 0 | | 15 | 0 | 0 18 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 1770 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 15 | 0 | | 14 | 0 | 0 17 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 1771 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 1772 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1773 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1774 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 1 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1775 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1776 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 1 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1777 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| 1778 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1779 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 1780 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| 1781 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| 1782 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| 1783 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 1 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1784 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 1 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 1785 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 1786 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 1787 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1788 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 1789 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1790 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 1791 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1792 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | 1 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1793 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

A Comparative Table of the Prices of Mutton and Wool.

| Mutton. | | | | Wool. | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|----|-------|--------|--|----|-------|
| Years. | | £. | s. d. | Years. | | £. | s. d. |
| 1229 | A sheep | 0 | 1 0 | 1242 | Good wool, the sack | 5 | 3 4 |
| 1256 | A sheep | 0 | 0 8 | 1254 | Best wool, the sack | 4 | 13 4 |
| 1278 | A sheep | 0 | 1 0 | | Other wool, ditto | 4 | 0 0 |
| 1284 | A sheep | 0 | 1 0 | | Wool, from the fleece, ditto | 4 | 13 4 |
| 1296 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 8½ | 1274 | Wool, the sack | 6 | 13 4 |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 6 | 1275 | Wool, the sack | 6 | 0 0 |
| | A sheep | 0 | 0 8 | 1277 | Wool, the fleece | 0 | 0 6 |
| 1298 | A sheep | 0 | 1 0 | 1291 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 4 6 |
| 1301 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 8 | 1296 | Wool, the pound | 0 | 1 10 |
| | A sheep | 0 | 1 0 | | Ditto | 0 | 2 0 |
| 1302 | A fat mutton | 0 | 1 0 | | Lambs wool, do. | 0 | 1 6 |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 8 | | Ditto | 0 | 1 10 |
| 1309 | A sheep | 0 | 3 0 | 1299 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 4 7½ |
| 1313 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 5 | 1301 | Wool, the lb. (probably yarn) | 0 | 3 0 |
| 1314 | A fat mutton, unshorn | 0 | 1 8 | 1325 | Wool, the pound | 0 | 0 2½ |
| | Ditto, shorn | 0 | 1 2 | 1334 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 3 0 |
| 1318 | A wether | 0 | 2 0 | 1336 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 3 6 |
| 1319 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 1 0 | 1337 | Wool, the stone (in Brabant) | 0 | 15 4½ |
| 1325 | A mutton | 0 | 1 2¼ | 1341 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 3 4 |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 11½ | 1348 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 0 9 |
| 1313 | Fat mutton, unclipped | 0 | 1 8 | 1361 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 2 6 |
| | Ditto, clipped | 0 | 1 2 | 1390 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 3 0 |
| 1335 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 10½ | | Ditto | 0 | 2 0 |
| 1336 | A fat sheep | 0 | 0 6 | | Ditto | 0 | 1 8 |
| | Ditto | 0 | 0 8 | 1391 | Wool, the best chosen and picked, the stone | 0 | 3 0 |
| 1337 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 1 0 | | Another sort, do. | 0 | 2 0 |
| 1347 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 10½ | | Another sort, do. | 0 | 1 10 |
| 1348 | A fat mutton, after the plague | 0 | 0 4 | 1402 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 1 6 |
| | An ewe, do. | 0 | 0 3 | | Ditto | 0 | 1 8 |
| 1368 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 0 10 | 1425 | Good wool, the tod | 0 | 9 6 |
| 1390 | A sheep, at Christmas | 0 | 1 8 | 1465 | Wool, (called cotton) the pound | 0 | 0 9½ |
| | An ewe | 0 | 0 8 | 1475 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 4 0 |
| 1393 | Carcase of best mutton | 0 | 1 8 | 1500 | A fleece, nearly | 0 | 0 4½ |
| | Ditto, of the second sort | 0 | 1 4 | 1533 | Wool, the stone | 0 | 3 4 |
| 1411 | A sheep, in autumn | 0 | 1 5¼ | | Ditto | 0 | 5 0 |
| | A sheep | 0 | 1 10 | 1581 | Wool, the tod | 1 | 0 0 |
| 1414 | A lean sheep | 0 | 0 6¾ | | Ditto | 1 | 2 0 |
| 1423 | A ram | 0 | 0 8 | | | | |
| 1449 | A sheep | 0 | 2 5½ | | | | |

PRICES OF MUTTON AND WOOL.

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A Comparative Table of the Prices of Mutton and Wool.

| Mutton. | | | | Wool. | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----|------------------|--------|---|----|-------|
| Years. | | £. | s. d. | Years. | | £. | s. d. |
| 1461 | A sheep | 0 | 1 6 | 1623 | Wool which had been, the tod | 1 | 13 0 |
| | A sheep | 0 | 1 6 ¹ | | now at ¹ | 0 | 18 0 |
| 1465 | A sheep | 0 | 1 1 | 1647 | Wool, the pound ² | 0 | 1 6 |
| 1467 | A sheep | 0 | 2 0 | 1653 | Ordinary English wool, the lb. ³ | 0 | 1 0 |
| 1469 | Carcase of a sheep | 0 | 1 4 | 1671 | Wool, the pound ⁴ | 0 | 1 0 |
| 1500 | A wether, unclipped | 0 | 1 8 | 1677 | Wool, the pack, (240 lb.) | 5 | 0 0 |
| | An ewe, unclipped | 0 | 1 1 | | or, the pound | 0 | 0 5 |
| | A hog, (sheep) shorn | 0 | 1 0 | | Some, the pack ⁵ | 3 | 10 0 |
| 1508 | A fat wether | 0 | 2 4 | 1680 | Wool, the tod, from | 0 | 12 0 |
| 1509 | An ewe | 0 | 1 2 | | to | 0 | 13 0 |
| | An ewe | 0 | 1 4 | | Wool, the stone, under ⁶ | 0 | 0 6 |
| 1511 | A sheep | 0 | 1 8 | 1681 | Wool, the tod, from | 0 | 18 0 |
| 1531 | A sheep | 0 | 2 10 | | to ⁷ | 0 | 19 0 |
| 1533 | An ewe | 0 | 2 0 | 1698 | Wool, the pound ⁸ | 0 | 0 9 |
| | A sheep, rose from | 0 | 2 4 | 1700 | Suffex South-down wool, the | | |
| | to | 0 | 5 0 | | tod | 1 | 12 0 |
| 1534 | A hoggast (sheep 1 year old) | 0 | 1 0 | | Lincolnshire do. | 1 | 4 0 |
| 1549 | Best fat wether, unshorn | 0 | 4 4 | | Kent, Essex, &c. do. ⁹ | 0 | 17 0 |
| | Ditto, shorn | 0 | 3 0 | 1704 | Wool, in Scotland, the tod, from | 1 | 10 0 |
| | Inferior ditto, shorn | 0 | 2 4 | | to ¹⁰ | 1 | 13 4 |
| | Best fat ewe, unshorn | 0 | 2 6 | | Wool, during Q. Anne's wars, | | |
| | Ditto, shorn | 0 | 2 0 | | the tod | 0 | 15 0 |
| | Inferior ditto, shorn | 0 | 1 8 | 1714 | After the peace of Utrecht, do. ¹¹ | 0 | 18 0 |
| 1551 | Mutton, the lb. | 0 | 0 1 ¹ | 1706 | Lincolnshire wool, the tod, from | 0 | 13 4 |
| | A lean sheep | 0 | 2 0 | | to | 0 | 17 6 |
| | A fat sheep | 0 | 5 0 | 1707 | Ditto, the tod | 0 | 16 6 |
| 1563 | An old sheep | 0 | 6 0 | 1711 | Ditto, the tod | 0 | 13 0 |
| | A hog (one year old sheep) | 0 | 3 0 | 1713 | Ditto, the tod | 0 | 17 0 |
| 1587 | A leg of mutton | 0 | 0 10 | 1714 | Ditto, the tod | 0 | 18 0 |
| | A quarter of mutton | 0 | 1 4 | 1716 | Ditto, the tod | 0 | 19 0 |
| 1589 | A wether | 0 | 6 8 | 1717 | Ditto, the tod ¹² | 1 | 3 0 |
| | An ewe | 0 | 5 0 | 1718 | Lincolnshire wool, the tod | 1 | 1 0 |
| 1590 | A sheep | 0 | 6 4 | 1719 | Ditto | 1 | 0 6 |
| | A wether | 0 | 6 8 | 1720 | Ditto | 1 | 1 6 |
| 1595 | Best mutton | 0 | 14 0 | 1721 | Ditto | 1 | 0 0 |
| | A lamb | 0 | 5 0 | 1722 | Ditto | 1 | 0 0 |
| | | | | 1723 | Ditto | 0 | 17 6 |

¹ Smith, on Wool, 2d edit. i. 114. ² Ibid. i. 172. ³ Ibid. i. 133. ⁴ Ibid. i. 171.
⁵ Ibid. i. 182. 203. ⁶ Ibid. i. 239. ⁷ Ibid. i. 260. ⁸ Ibid. i. 319. ⁹ Annals, of Agric. xxiii. 268.
¹⁰ Smith, on Wool, i. 350. Note, the Scotch tod contains 32 lb., each lb. 16 ounces Troy weight. ¹¹ Ibid.
¹² Ibid. ii. 205.

A Comparative Table of the Prices of Mutton and Wool.

| Mutton. | | | | Wool. | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------|--------|----------------------------|----|-------|
| Years. | | £. | s. d. | Years. | | £. | s. d. |
| 1596 | A whole mutton — | 0 | 18 0 | 1724 | Lincolnshire wool, the tod | 0 | 16 0 |
| | A fat wether — | 0 | 15 0 | 1725 | Ditto — | 0 | 6 0 |
| 1597 | A fore quarter of mutton | 0 | 5 0 | 1726 | Ditto — | 0 | 15 9 |
| | A fat wether, in wool | 0 | 18 0 | 1727 | Ditto — | 0 | 16 0 |
| | A fat sheep — | 0 | 14 6 | 1728 | Ditto — | 0 | 18 0 |
| 1610 | A mutton, weighing 44 lb. or 46 lb. the stone (8lb.) | 0 | 2 3* | 1729 | Ditto — | 0 | 18 0 |
| | A lamb — | 0 | 6 8 | 1730 | Ditto — | 0 | 18 0 |
| 1618 | A leg of mutton — | 0 | 1 10 | 1731 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 0 |
| | A mutton — | 0 | 10 0 | 1732 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 0 |
| 1660 | Mean price of mutton, the to stone (8lb.) ² — | 0 | 1 4 | 1733 | Ditto — | 0 | 18 6 |
| 1690 | | | | 1734 | Ditto — | 0 | 16 0 |
| 1700 | | | | 1735 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| | Live sheep, the pound, from | 0 | 0 2½ | 1736 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| | to ³ | 0 | 0 3 | 1737 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| 1710 | Beef, the pound — | 0 | 0 1 10 | 1738 | Ditto — | 0 | 13 0 |
| | Veal, ditto — | 0 | 0 2 5 | 1739 | Ditto — | 0 | 13 0 |
| | Mutton, ditto — | 0 | 0 2 | 1740 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| | Lamb, ditto ⁴ — | 0 | 0 2 9 | 1741 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| 1706 | Mutton, the stone | 0 | 1 8 | 1742 | Ditto — | 0 | 15 0 |
| to | | | | 1743 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 6 |
| 1730 | | | | 1744 | Ditto — | 1 | 1 0 |
| 1730 | Ditto, the stone — | 0 | 2 0 | 1745 | Cotswold wool ⁵ | 0 | 16 6 |
| to | | | | 1746 | — | — | — |
| 1760 | | | | 1747 | Suffolk wool — | 0 | 17 6 |
| 1734 | Mutton, at Smithfield, the stone ⁵ — | 0 | 0 9 | 1748 | Ditto — | 1 | 0 0 |
| | | | | 1749 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 0 |
| | | | | 1750 | Ditto — | 1 | 1 0 |
| | | | | 1751 | Ditto — | 1 | 1 0 |
| | | | | 1752 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 0 |
| | | | | 1753 | Ditto — | 0 | 15 0 |
| | | | | 1754 | Ditto — | 0 | 12 0 |
| | | | | 1755 | Ditto — | 0 | 13 6 |
| | | | | 1756 | Ditto — | 0 | 14 0 |
| | | | | 1757 | Ditto — | 0 | 16 6 |
| | | | | 1758 | Ditto — | 0 | 19 0 |
| | | | | 1759 | Ditto — | 0 | 9 0 |
| | | | | 1760 | Ditto — | 0 | 18 6 |

It is thought unnecessary to continue the prices of *mutton* farther down; as the prices of *beef* for several years are noted in the annexed table: from which a tolerable idea of the variation in the price of both articles may be formed. Mutton, in the London markets, is generally about a tenth dearer than beef.

¹ Smith, on Wool, ii. 210; to which I refer the reader for the prices of wool in other parts of England.

² From "An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat, &c." 1768 folio. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the author of this work; he quotes no authorities: as he, however, ascribes the misery of the poor to high prices, Arthur Young's remark, that these prices are not *below* the truth, seems well founded. Young's Eastern Tour, iv. 345.

³ Ann. of Agric. xxiii. 270.

⁴ Sinclair, Hist. of the Revenue, 2d ed. ii. 201.

⁵ Gent. Mag.

Nov. 1734.

* Erroneously marked 2l. 3s. in p. lxix.

A Comparative Table of the Prices of Wool.

| Years. | Wool. | £. | s. | d. | Years. | Wool. | £. | s. | d. |
|--------|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| 1787 | South-down wool, the tod | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1761 | Suffolk wool | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 1788 | Ditto | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1762 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 1789 | Ditto | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1763 | Ditto | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 1790 | Ditto | 1 | 18 | 0 | 1764 | Ditto | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| 1791 | Ditto | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1765 | Ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1792 | Ditto ¹ | 2 | 17 | 0 | 1766 | Ditto | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | 1767 | Ditto | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 1770 | Lewes. Fine wool, the tod | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1768 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 1771 | Ditto | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1769 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 1772 | Ditto | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1770 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 1773 | Ditto | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1771 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 1774 | Ditto | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1772 | Ditto | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1775 | Ditto | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1773 | Ditto | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 1776 | Ditto | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1774 | Ditto | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 1777 | Ditto | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1775 | Ditto | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1778 | Ditto | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1776 | Ditto | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| 1779 | Ditto | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1777 | Ditto | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1780 | Ditto | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1778 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 1781 | Ditto | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1779 | Ditto | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 1782 | Ditto | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1780 | Ditto | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| 1783 | Ditto | 1 | 14 | 6 | 1781 | Ditto | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 1784 | Ditto | 1 | 18 | 6 | 1782 | Ditto | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1785 | Ditto | 1 | 18 | 6 | 1783 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 1786 | Ditto | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1784 | Ditto | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1787 | Ditto | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1785 | Ditto | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 1788 | Ditto | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1786 | Ditto | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1789 | Ditto | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1787 | Ditto | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 1790 | Ditto | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1788 | Ditto ³ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1791 | Ditto | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1794 | Lewes. Wool, the tod, of 32 lb. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1792 | Ditto ² | 3 | 4 | 0 | | or, the lb. ⁴ | 0 | 1 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | | 1795 | Maldon Fair. South-down | | | |
| | | | | | | wool, the lb. mean price | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | | — Norfolk, do. | 0 | 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | | — West country, do. | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | | | | | | — Long wool, do. ⁵ | 0 | 0 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

¹ Ann. of Agric. xxii. 520.

² Gen. View of the Agric. of Suffex, 61.

³ Ann. of Agric. ix. 456. 332.

⁴ Ann. of Agric. xxiii. 223.

⁵ Ann. of Agric. xxv. 23.

Prices paid by the Victualling Office.

| Date. | Beef. | | | Pork. | | | Butter. | Cheeshire Cheese. | Do. Suffolk. |
|-------|-------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Cwt. | lb. | | Cwt. | lb. | | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| 1740 | 1 | 3 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1741 | 1 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1742 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 9 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1743 | 0 | 19 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1744 | 0 | 18 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1745 | 0 | 19 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1746 | 1 | 1 | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1747 | 0 | 19 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 4 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — |
| 1748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| 1749 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| 1750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ |
| 1751 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 1752 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1753 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ |
| 1755 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1756 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1757 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1758 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — |
| 1759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1760 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — |
| 1761 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1762 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{7}{10}$ |
| 1763 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1764 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1765 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| 1767 | 1 | 5 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | — | 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1768 | 1 | 5 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | — | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ |
| 1769 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ |
| 1770 | 1 | 2 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 5 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{7}{16}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1771 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1772 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 | 6 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1773 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 11 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1774 | 1 | 8 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{5}{16}$ |
| 1775 | 1 | 10 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1776 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1777 | 1 | 8 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1778 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | — |
| 1779 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 6 | 4 | 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1780 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ |

¹ See Gent. Mag. xxxvii. 530; Howlett on Enclosures, 15; and Ann. of Agric. xxvi. 495. The prices of butter and cheese, for the last ten years, were obligingly communicated by a gentleman at the Victualling-office.

Prices paid by the Victualling Office.

| Date. | Beef. | | Pork. | | Butter. | Cheffire Cheefe. | Do. Suffolk. |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Cwt. | lb. | Cwt. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| | £. s. d. | d. | £. s. d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| 1781 | 1 6 3 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{28}{112}$ | 1 17 6 | 4 $\frac{8}{112}$ | 5,8412 | 3,7977 | — |
| 1782 | 1 6 8 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{48}{112}$ | 2 1 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{64}{112}$ | 6,2035 | 3,7574 | — |
| 1783 | 1 10 0 | 3 $\frac{96}{112}$ | none bought | — | 6,4917 | 4,5541 | — |
| 1784 | none bought | — | ditto | — | 7,3405 | 4,5512 | — |
| 1785 | { 1 5 6 ready money | { 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{104}{112}$ | { 2 5 0 ready money | { 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{32}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{45}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{112}$ | — |
| 1786 | 1 8 6 | 3 $\frac{24}{112}$ | 0 0 0 | — | 6 $\frac{11}{224}$ | 4 $\frac{33}{224}$ | — |
| 1787 | 1 6 5 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{36}{112}$ | 0 0 0 | — | 5 $\frac{84}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{14}{112}$ | — |
| 1788 | 1 9 1 | 3 $\frac{52}{112}$ | 2 7 11 | 5 $\frac{60}{112}$ | 5 $\frac{42}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{20}{112}$ | — |
| 1789 | 1 9 2 | 3 $\frac{56}{112}$ | 2 3 11 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{62}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{08}{112}$ | 3 $\frac{105}{112}$ | — |
| 1790 | 1 8 9 | 3 $\frac{36}{112}$ | 2 3 2 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{56}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{17}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{55}{112}$ | — |
| 1791 | 1 8 6 | 3 $\frac{24}{112}$ | 2 6 5 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{100}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{18}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{56}{112}$ | — |
| 1792 | 1 8 7 | 3 $\frac{28}{112}$ | 2 6 5 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{100}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{33}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{50}{112}$ | — |
| 1793 | 1 10 4 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{72}{112}$ | 2 6 5 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{100}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{46}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{89}{112}$ | — |
| 1794 | 1 11 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{72}{112}$ | 2 7 7 | 5 $\frac{112}{112}$ | 6 $\frac{48}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{107}{112}$ | — |
| 1795 | 1 13 11 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{60}{112}$ | 2 11 3 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{108}{112}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{112}$ | 4 $\frac{110}{112}$ | — |

These prices are considerably lower than the price paid by the consumer; which, in 1795, was about 7d. a pound for beef and mutton: they, however, shew the proportion between the prices of different periods.

CATTLE, &c. Sold in Smithfield¹.

| Years. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Years. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1732 | 76,210 | 514,700 | 1747 | 71,150 | 621,780 |
| 1733 | 80,169 | 555,050 | 1748 | 67,681 | 610,060 |
| 1734 | 78,810 | 566,910 | 1749 | 72,706 | 624,220 |
| 1735 | 83,894 | 590,970 | 1750 | 70,765 | 656,340 |
| 1736 | 87,606 | 587,420 | 1751 | 69,589 | 631,890 |
| 1737 | 89,862 | 607,330 | 1752 | 73,708 | 642,100 |
| 1738 | 87,010 | 589,470 | 1753 | 75,252 | 648,440 |
| 1739 | 86,787 | 568,980 | 1754 | 70,437 | 631,350 |
| 1740 | 84,810 | 501,020 | 1755 | 74,290 | 647,100 |
| 1741 | 77,714 | 536,180 | 1756 | 77,257 | 624,710 |
| 1742 | 79,601 | 503,260 | 1757 | 82,612 | 574,960 |
| 1743 | 76,475 | 468,120 | 1758 | 84,252 | 550,930 |
| 1744 | 76,628 | 490,620 | 1759 | 86,439 | 582,260 |
| 1745 | 74,188 | 563,990 | 1760 | 88,594 | 622,210 |
| 1746 | 71,582 | 620,790 | 1761 | 82,514 | 666,010 |

¹ From the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of the waste lands in the kingdom, p. 10.

Years.

| Years. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Years. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1662 | 15,831 | 772,160 | 1779 | 97,352 | 676,540 |
| 1763 | 85,851 | 653,110 | 1780 | 102,383 | 706,850 |
| 1764 | 75,118 | 5,6,360 | 1781 | 102,543 | 743,330 |
| 1765 | 81,630 | 537,000 | 1782 | 101,176 | 728,970 |
| 1766 | 75,534 | 574,740 | 1783 | 101,840 | 701,610 |
| 1767 | 77,324 | 574,050 | 1784 | 98,143 | 616,110 |
| 1768 | 79,660 | 626,170 | 1785 | 99,047 | 641,470 |
| 1769 | 82,131 | 647,910 | 1786 | 92,270 | 665,910 |
| 1770 | 86,890 | 649,090 | 1787 | 94,946 | 668,570 |
| 1771 | 93,573 | 631,860 | 1788 | 92,829 | 679,100 |
| 1772 | 89,503 | 609,540 | 1789 | 93,269 | 693,700 |
| 1773 | 92,133 | 609,740 | 1790 | 103,708 | 729,660 |
| 1774 | 90,419 | 585,290 | 1791 | 99,838 | 729,800 |
| 1775 | 92,581 | 623,950 | 1792 | 107,263 | 752,569 |
| 1776 | 98,372 | 671,700 | 1793 | 116,488 | 729,810 |
| 1777 | 93,714 | 714,870 | 1794 | 109,064 | 717,990 |
| 1778 | 97,360 | 658,540 | | | |

It is said, in the first Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of the waste-lands in the kingdom, that the size and weight, both of cattle and sheep, have, probably, increased at least one-fourth since 1732: according to which rate, the consumption of meat, with respect to the number of pounds, has augmented much more, than it has with respect to the number of cattle and sheep¹. We may form some idea of the size of cattle and sheep in 1732, from the size at which they were estimated in a work attributed to Dr. D'Avenant, published in 1710: between which period and 1732, it is probable that some, (though not very considerable,) increase in size had taken place. The author estimated the weight of a net carcase of black cattle at 370 lb. and of a sheep at 28 lb. Bullocks now killed in London, weigh, at an average, 800 lb.; calves, 148 lb.; sheep, 80 lb.; and lambs, about 50 lb. each².

The increase of every ten years is as follows:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Consumption in 1794 | 109,064 | 717,990 |
| Increase, compared with the consumption in 1784 (10 years) | 10,921 | 101,880 |
| Do. in 1774 (20 years) | 18,645 | 132,700 |
| Do. in 1764 (30 years) | 33,896 | 161,630 |
| Do. in 1754 (40 years) | 34,774 | 86,640 |
| Do. in 1744 (50 years) | 32,416 | 227,370 |
| Do. in 1732 (62 years) | 32,854 | 203,290 |

Consequently the total increase, in 62 years, amounts to the enormous number of 32,854 head of cattle, and 203,290 sheep, for the metropolis alone. It appears, however, from the Report of the Committee of the Court of Common Council, appointed by the City of London, in 1786, to consider of the causes of the high price of provisions, that considerable numbers both of cattle and sheep are made use of in the metropolis, which never appear in London: and, I have little doubt, but that the number of the sheep consumed in London, in 1794, exceeded 770,000; and of cattle, 120,000³.

¹ Ibid. p. 12.

² The following is the estimate.

| | Value of the net carcase. | Value of offal and tail of each. | Value of the skin or hide of each. | Weight of each net carcase. | Price of a lb. weight of each. |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | lb. | d. |
| Beeves | 2 12 6 | 0 7 4 | 0 6 2 | 370 | 1 1/8 |
| Calves | 0 10 0 | 0 1 1 | 0 0 11 | 50 | 2 1/3 |
| Sheep | 0 4 8 | 0 0 9 | 0 1 1 | 28 | 2 |
| Lamb | 0 3 7 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 4 | 18 | 2 1/8 |

Sinclair's Hist. of the Revenue, 2d ed. ii. 201. The price of raw hides is now (July, 1796) about 2s. a stone; and of sheep skins, with wool on, about 8s. 6d. each.

³ Sinclair, Hist. of the Revenue, ii. 204.

Appendix, No. II.

| <i>Wages appointed by 11 H. 7. c. 22. in 1495.</i> | | | | Yearly wages. | Allowance, or li- very for cloath- ing, and diet. |
|--|---|---|---|---------------|---|
| | | | | ℥. s. d. | ℥. s. d. |
| A baiiff of husbandry | — | — | — | 0 16 8 | 0 5 0 |
| A hind, as carter or shepherd | — | — | — | 1 0 0 | 0 5 0 |
| A common servant of husbandry | — | — | — | 0 16 8 | 0 4 0 |
| A woman servant | — | — | — | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 |
| A boy, under 14 years of age | — | — | — | 0 6 8 | 0 4 0 |

Wages by the Day.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--------|
| A free-mafon, mafter carpenter, rough-mafon, bricklayer, mafter tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, and joiner; without diet; from Eaſter to Michaelmas | — | — | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| Ditto, with do. do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Ditto, with diet, from Michaelmas to Eaſter | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| Ditto, without do. do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| A mafter ſhip-carpenter, having men under him, from Candlemas to Michaelmas, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| Ditto, without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 7 |
| A hewer, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| A clincher, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 2 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| A holder, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| A mafter caulker, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Ditto, without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| Another, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| A caulker, by the tide, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| And from Michaelmas to Candlemas, a mafter ſhip-wright, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| A hewer, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| An able clincher, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 2½ |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4½ |
| A holder, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 1½ |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| A mafter caulker, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| A mean caulker, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 2½ |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4½ |

(And in ſuch Shires where leſs wages were uſually given, leſs wages were to be paid.)

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--------|
| A mafter mafon, or mafter carpenter, having the charge of work, without diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 7 |
| Do. with do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| Any labourer, or artifice, (not before named,) from Eaſter till Mich. without diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Do. with do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 2 |
| Do. from Michaelmas to Eaſter, without diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. with do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 1½ |
| A mower, in harveſt, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| A reaper or carter, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 3 |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 5 |
| A woman labourer, and other labourers, with diet | — | — | — | — | 0 0 2½ |
| Do. without do. | — | — | — | — | 0 0 4½ |

Appendix, No. III.

East-riding in the Countie of Yorke.

A CERTIFICATE of the rate and appointment of the severall wages for artificers, handicraftsmen, husbandmen, labourers, servants, workemen, and apprentices of husbandry, within the East-riding of the Countie of Yorke, made and agreed upon by John Hotham, Marmaduke Grimstone, Robert Constable, John Gaite, John Alrede, Launcelot Alford, and John Readman, Esquires, Justices of Peace within the East-riding of the said countie, at the Generall Sessions of Peace holden before us at Dripoole, within the said countie, the xxvi day of April, in the xxxv yere of the raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne, Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. according to the tenor and forme of the Act of Parliament in such case lately provided, as followeth ¹:

Servants and Artificers of Husbandry.

BAYLIFFE of husbandry, that in these parts is called an overman, that is hired with a gentleman, or rich yeoman that doeth not labour himselfe, but putteth his whole charge to his servants, shall not take by the yeere for his wages, with meat and drinke, above xxxiiis. iiid. and a livery, or vis. viiid. for the same.

A chief servant of a husbandman that overseeth his servants, and the chiefe sheepeheard or feoman of, or, to a gentleman, shall not take for his wages, with meate and drinke, above xxvis. viiid. and a livery, or vis. viiid. for the same.

A milner that is skilfull in mending of his mill, shal have by yere xxvis. viiid. and a livery, or vis. viiid. for the same.

A servant in husbandry, that can mowe or plough well, shall not take for his wages, by yeere, with meat and drink, above xxiiis. iiid. and a livery, or vis. viiid. for the same. And every other common servant in husbandry, shall not take by yeere above xxs. and vs. for a livery.

A yong man betweene the age of xii and xviii yeeres, shall not take by the yeere, with meat and drinke, above xvss. and no livery.

¹ Miscellaneous Collection belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, ix. 18.

A woman servant that taketh charge of brewing, baking, kitching, milkehouse, or malting, that is hired with a gentleman, or rich yeoman, whose wife doeth not take the paines and charge upon her, shall not take wages by yeere, with meat and drinke, above xiiis. livery iiis.

A woman servant that serveth an husbandman or feeman, or any other woman servant, shall not take by the yeere, with meat and drinke, above xiiis. iiid. and a livery, or iiis. iiid. for the same.

Harvest Worke.

A mower of grasse or corne shall not take by the day, with meat and drinke, above iiid. ; without meat and drinke, xd.

A shearer or bindeer of corne shall not take by the day, with meat and drinke, above iid. ; without meat and drinke, vd.

No man shall take for the mowing of an acre of meadow, without meat and drinke, above xd. ; and for mowing of an acre of corne, without meat and drinke, viiid.

A haymaker, weeder, or looker of corne, shall not take by the day, with meat and drinke, above id. ; without meat and drinke, not above iiid.

A master tailor that shall make gentlemen or gentlewomen their apparell, shall not take by the day, above iiid. ; and other common tailers, not above iid. with meat and drinke.

Labourers of Husbandry.

Every common labourer, for ditching, paling, railing, hedging, threshing, and other common labourers, from the feast of All Saints, to the first of March, shal not take for wages by the day, with meat and drinke, above id. ob. and without meat and drinke, not above iiid. ; and from the first of March untill the feast of All Saints, not above iid. by the day, with meate and drinke, and without meat and drinke, not above vd.

Threshing of a quarter of hard corne, not above viiid. ; for a quarter of pease or beanes, not above vd. ; for a quarter of barley, not above iiid. ; a quarter of oates, not above iid. ob. without meat and drinke.

No man shall take for casting or setting of any ditch, having the quicke wood ready layde beside him, which ditch is no more then one yard and three quarters of a yard broad, and an elle deepe, above iiid. for every rodde ; and when the ditch is bigger or lesser, more or lesse according to the quantitie and rate.

No man, that scoureth two good graftes with a spade in a ditch, shall take for one rodde scouring, above i * ob. ; and if he take three graftes iid. and not above.

No man shall take for making of a rough dry stone wall, having the stone laid by him, which wall is one yard and a half high, and half a yard thicke, above xiiid. a rodde, without meat and drinke.

* d. seems omitted.

Artificers and Handicraftsmen.

A master mason, that taketh the charge of a man's building, having under him or them, one, two, or three men, that have bene two or three yeeres at the occupation, shall not take for wages for himfelfe by the day, at any time of the yeere, with meate and drinke, above *viid.* and without meat and drinke, not above *xd.*; and for every one that worketh under him, he shall not take by the day, with meat and drinke from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, to the xxv day of March, not above *iiid.* and without meat and drinke, not above *viiid.*; and from the xxv of March, unto ye feast of St. Michael the Archangell, with meat and drinke, not above *iiid.* and without meat and drinke, not above *viiid.*

A master carpenter, who taketh charge of building, that hath one, two, or three men under him, that have bene two yeeres at the science, shall not take for wages by the day, without meat and drinke, not above *xd.* and with meat and drinke, above *iiid.*

A mason or other carpenter that hath but one man, or none, and that are not master of a charge or of a building, but of other worke, as hewing, squaring, walling, or such like, or plumber, glasier, lime-burner, couper, brick-maker, thatchers, turners, bricklayers, sclaters, and tylers, shal not take by the day, for wages, with meate and drinke, from the Annunciation of our Lady until Michaelmas, above *iiid.* and without meat and drinke, above *viiid.*; and from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, until the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, with meat and drinke, not above *iiid.* and without meat and drinke, not above *viiid.* except thatchers, who may take *iiid.* by the day throughout the whole yeere, with meate and drinke.

A ship carpenter shall not take for his wages by the day, from the Annunciation of our Lady, untill the feast of Saint Michael, with meate and drinke, above *viid.* and without meat and drinke, not above *xd.*; and from the feast of Saint Michael, untill the Lady-day in Lent, not above *iiid.* with meate and drinke, and without, not above *viiid.*

A clincher shal not take for his wages by the day, from the Lady-day in Lent, untill Michaelmas, with meat and drinke, not above *iiid.* and without, not above *viid.*; and from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, untill the Annunciation of our Lady, not above *iiid.* by the day, with meate and drinke, and without, not above *viiid.*

A holder shall not take for his wages by the day, from the Annunciation of our Lady, untill the feast of St. Michael, with meat and drinke, not above *iiid.* and without, not above *viid.*; and from the feast of St. Michael, untill the Annunciation of our Lady, not above *iiid.* by the day, with meat and drinke, and without meat and drinke, not above *viid.*

All which said wages and liveries, by us the said Justices rated in forme aforesaid, we having consideration to the prices of all manner of victuall, and other necessaries in these North parts, do thinke indifferent and meete to continue within the East-riding of the said countie of Yorke, for the yeere next to come.

GOD SAVE THE QUEENE!

1593. July 30.

Imprinted at London, by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queens's most Excellent Majestie.

Civitas

*Civitas
Cestr. Ss.*

*The names of
the guisties of
sciences.*

THE rates (of) svaunts, laborers and heerres,
taxed and appoynted by the Right Worshipfull . . .
by the advice and consultacon of divs others
Citie, at the nexte and first genall Sessions of
Countie of the said Citie of Chester, houlden and . . .
Pasche als Easter scilt the foure and twentieth d. . . .
Elizabeth, &c. tricesimo quinto, according to the . . .
fyeveeth yeare of the raigne of the Queenes Ma
and confideracon had of the plenticusnes and '

Wages by the Yeare.

Wages by the Yeare.

Wages by the Day.

Wages by the Day.

| | With meate and drink. | | Without meate and drink. | | | With meat and drink. | | Without meat &c. | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|----------------------|---|------------------|-----------|
| | s. | d. | li. | s. | d. | d. | | d. | |
| Smith | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Whelewright | xl | — | — | v | — | — | — | ij ob. | |
| Plowewright | xxx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij | |
| Milnewright | xxiiij | iiij | — | v | — | — | — | iiij | |
| Master carpenter | liij | iiij | — | v | x | — | — | iiij | |
| Svant. carpenter | xx | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | j | |
| Joynr. | xxx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij | torn off. |
| Rough mason | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij ob. | |
| Playfterer | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Sawier | xxviiij | — | — | iiij | iiij | — | — | ij | |
| Lyme-maker | xxiiij | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | ij | |
| Bricklayer | xx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij ob. | |
| Brickman | xxvj | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | ij | |
| Tyler | xxvj | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Slater | xxvj | — | — | iiij | xiiij | — | — | ij ob. | torn off. |
| Tyle-maker | xxx | — | — | iiij | xvj | — | — | ij | |
| Lynen-weaver | xx | — | — | iiij | xij | — | — | j | |
| Turner | xvj | — | — | — | lvj | — | — | j | |
| Wollen-weaver | xxviiij | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j | |
| Cowpers | xxx | — | — | iiij | xv | — | — | ij | |
| Milner | xxx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij | |
| Fuller | xxvj | — | — | iiij | viiij | — | — | j ob. | |
| Walker | xxiiij | iiij | — | iiij | xiiij | — | — | j qr. | torn off. |
| Thatcher | xx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | — | — | j | |
| Shingler | xxx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij | |
| Sherman | xx | — | — | iiij | vj | viiij | — | j ob. | |
| Dyer | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | x | — | — | j ob. | |
| Hofiers | xxiiij | — | — | iiij | v | — | — | j | |
| Shomakers | xxx | — | — | iiij | xvi | — | — | ij | |
| Tanners | xxvj | — | — | iiij | xv | — | — | j | |
| Pewterers | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij ob. | torn off. |
| Bakers | xvj | — | — | iiij | v | — | — | j | |
| Bruers | xx | — | — | iiij | v | — | — | j qr. | |
| Glovers | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | x | — | — | j | |
| Cutlers | xxviiij | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | j ob. | |
| Sadlers | xxvj | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j ob. | |
| — | xxv | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | — | |

* Harleian MSS. British Museum, No. 2093. § 31. Part is torn off: but the sense is easily made out.

Civitas THE Rates of servants, labourers, and hierers Wages, . . .
Ceslr. Ss. and appoynted by the Rt. Worshipfull Willm. Al derfay, Ma..
 consultacon of dvr. of others the Justices of Peace, wch . . .
The names of firste gen'rall. Sessions of her Highnes Peace wthin th . . .
the guists of houlden and had after the feaste day of Pasche als. Easter . . .
sciences. of Aprill, Anno Rg^{ne} Elizabeth, &c. tricesimo octavo, accor. . .
 in the fyfthe yeare of the raigne of the Queene's Matie that . . .
 had of the dearth and scarcetie of things at this present '. . .

| Wages by the Yeare. | | Wages by the Yeare. | | Wages by the Day. | | This column destroyed. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| With meate and drink. | | Without meate and drink. | | With meate and drink. | | |
| | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | | <i>li.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> | | <i>d.</i> | |
| Smith | xxxj viij | — | v — — | — | ij | |
| Wheele-wright | xl — | — | v x — | — | ij ob. | |
| Plowe-wright | xxx — | — | v — — | — | ij | |
| Milne-wright | xxiij iiij | — | v x — | — | iiij | |
| Maſter carpenter | iiij iiij | — | v xiiij iiij | — | iiij | |
| Svant carpenter | xx — | — | iiij x — | — | j | |
| Joyner | xxx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij | |
| Roughe-maſon | xxvj viij | — | v — — | — | ij ob. | |
| Plaſterer | xx — | — | v — — | — | ij | |
| Sawier | xxviij — | — | iiij x — | — | ij | |
| Lyme-maker | xxiij — | — | iiij vj viij | — | ij | |
| Bricklayer | xx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij ob. | |
| Brickman | xxvj — | — | iiij x — | — | ij | |
| Tyler | xxv — | — | iiij xiiij iiij | — | ij | |
| Sclater | xxvj — | — | iiij — — | — | ij ob. | |
| Tyle-maker | xxx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij | |
| Lynen-weaver | xx — | — | iiij — — | — | j | |
| Turner | xvj — | — | iiij — — | — | j | |
| Wollen-wever | xxviij — | — | iiij xiiij iiij | — | j | |
| Cowps | xxx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij | |
| Milner | xxx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij | |
| Fuller | xxvj — | — | iiij xiiij iiij | — | j ob. | |
| Walker | xxiij iiij | — | iiij — — | — | j qr. | |
| Thatcher | xx — | — | iiij — — | — | j | |
| Shingler | xxx — | — | iiij — — | — | ij | |
| Sherman | xx — | — | iiij xiiij iiij | — | j ob. | |
| Dyer | xxvj viij | — | iiij xiiij iiij | — | j ob. | |
| Hofiers | xxiij — | — | iiij x — | — | j | |

* Harleian MSS. British Museum, No. 2091.

WAGES OF LABOURERS.

xcv

| Wages by the Yeare. | | | Wages by the Yeare. | | | Wages by the Day. | | | This column destroyed. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|
| With meate and drink. | | | Without meate and drink. | | | With meate and drink. | | | |
| | s. | d. | | li. | s. | d. | | d. | |
| Shomakers | xxx | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | ij | |
| Tanners | xxvj | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | j | |
| Pewterers | xx | — | — | iiij | xiiij | iiij | — | ij ob. | |
| Bakers | xvj | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j | |
| Brewers | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j qr. | |
| Glovers | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | xvj | — | — | j | |
| Cutlers | xxvij | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j ob. | |
| Sadlers | xxv | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | j ob. | |
| Spurriers | xxv | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | j ob. | |
| Capps | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Hat-makers | xxx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Bowiers | xxvij | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | ij | |
| Fletchers | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | ij | |
| Arrow-head-makers | xv | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | j | |
| Butchers | xxvj | viiij | — | iiij | x | — | — | j | |
| Cookes | xx | — | — | iiij | v | — | — | j | |
| Bayliffs of husbandry | xl | — | — | iiij | — | — | — | iiij | |
| Mowers of grasse | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | iiij | |
| Taskers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | iiij | |
| Reapers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ij | |
| Mowers of Corne | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | iiij | |
| Svants. of the beste | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | } torn. | |
| forte | xx | — | — | iiij | x | — | — | | |
| Do. of the 2d forte | x | — | — | — | l | — | — | | |
| Do. of the 3d forte | viiij | — | — | — | xxxvj | — | — | | |

THE Rates of Wages of Servants, Labourers, and Artificers, set down and assessed at Okeham, within the County of Rutland, by the Justices of Peace there, the 28th Day of April, Anno Domini 1610¹.

Man Servants.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Imprimis; a bailife of husbandry, having charge of a plowland, at the least, his wages per annum | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| A man servant, for husbandrie of the best sort, which can eire, sow, mow, thresh, make a ricke, thacke, and hedge the same; and can kill a hog, sheepe, and calfe; his wages per annum | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| A common servant of husbandrie, which can mow, and cannot expertly make a ricke and thacke it, nor kill and dresse a hog, sheepe and calfe; his wages per annum | 2 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Archæologia, xi. 200.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| A meane fervant, which can drive plow, pitch cart, and thresfh, but cannot expertly fow and mow ; his wages per annum | - | - | - |
| A man child under the age of xvi years ; his wages per annum | I | 9 | 0 |
| | I | 0 | 0 |

Weman Servants, their Wages.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| Imprimis, a chiefe woman fervant, being a cooke, and can bake, brue, and make malt, and able to oyersee other fervants ; her wages per annum | I | 6 | 8 |
| A fecond woman fervant of the beft fort, which cannot drefse meate, nor make malt, but brue, &c. her wages per annum | I | 3 | 4 |
| A mean or fimple woman fervant, which can do but out-workes and drudgery ; her wages per annum | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| A woman child under the age of xvi yeares ; her wages per annum | 0 | 14 | 0 |

Millers Wages.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| A chiefe miller, which can expertly beat, lay, grinde, and governe his mill ; his wages per annum | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| A common miller, which cannot beat and lay, but grinde only ; his wages per annum | I | 11 | 8 |

Shepherds Wages.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| A chiefe fhepherd, which is skilful in the ordering of his cattle, winter and fummer | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A common fhepherd ; his wages per annum | I | 5 | 0 |

Wages for Mowers and Harveft Folk.

| | With meat. | Without meat. |
|--|------------|---------------|
| | d. | d. |
| A mower, by the day | 5 | 10 |
| A man reaper | 4 | 8 |
| A woman reaper | 3 | 6 |
| A man hay-maker | 4 | 8 |
| A woman hay-maker | 2 | 5 |
| A follower of fcythes | 3 | 6 |
| A raker of barley and peafe | 3 | 6 |
| A hedger | 4 | 8 |
| A ditcher | 4 | 8 |
| Every other labourer not before fet down, (harveft excepted,) fhall have from Eaſter till Michaelmas | 3 | 7 |
| And afterward, every fuch labourers fhall have, from Michaelmas to Eaſter | 2 | 6 |

¹ This feems a miſtake ; perhaps it ſhould be 11. 10s.

Wages for Artificers and their Apprentices, from Easter to Michaelmas, and Michaelmas to Easter, as followeth :

| | | With meat. d. | Without meat. d. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| IMPRIMIS, A chief joiner, by the day, before Michaelmas | - | 6 | 12 |
| And from Michaelmas to Easter | - - - | 4 | 8 |
| A joiner's apprentice, which hath not served four years, his wages before Michaelmas | - - - - - | 4 | 8 |
| His wages, from Michaelmas to Easter | - - - | 3 | 6 |
| A master sawyer, by the day, before Michaelmas | - - | 6 | 12 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A plow-wright, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 10 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A thatcher, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 9 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A hurdle-maker, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 9 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A horse-collar-maker, before Michaelmas | - - | 6 | 10 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A free-mason, which can draw his plot, work, and set accordingly, having charge over others, before Michaelmas | - - | 8 | 12 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 6 | 10 |
| A rough mason, which can take charge over others, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 10 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A master carpenter, being able to draw his plot, and to be master of work over others, before Michaelmas | - - | 8 | 14 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 6 | 14 |
| An expert carpenter, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 10 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A carpenter's 'prentice, which hath not been 'prentice four years, before Michaelmas | - - | 3 | 7 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 2 | 6 |
| A bricklayer, from Easter to Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 9 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A bricklayer's 'prentice, before Michaelmas | - - | 3 | 7 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 2 | 6 |
| A tyler or slater, before Michaelmas | - - | 5 | 10 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 4 | 8 |
| A tyler or slater's 'prentice, before Michaelmas | - - | 3 | 7 |
| | after Michaelmas - - | 2 | 6 |
| A turner - - - - - | - - - - - | 6 | 12 |
| A gardener - - - - - | - - - - - | 6 | 12 |
| A taylor - - - - - | - - - - - | 4 | 8 |

It appears, by the High Constable's catalogues of persons hired at the Statutes, from 1626 to 1634, that the rate of servants above set down was then complied with.

Effex Ss. THE particular Rates of Wages of all manner of Artificers, Labourers, and Servants, as well by the day with meat and drink, and without, as also by the whole year, and in grosse, or by taske : made and set forth at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Chelmsford in the said county, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred fifty and one, by the Justices of Peace there assembled, according to the true meaning of a statute made in the twenty ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a special regard and consideration to the Prizes at this time of all kinde of vic-tuals and apparel, both linnen and woollen, and all other necessary charges wherewith artificers, labourers, and servants have been more grievously charged with, then in times past.

| | By the day, from mid-March to mid-Septem. | | By the day, from mid-September to mid-March. | | By the whole year. | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | With meat & drink | With- out do. & do. | With meat & drink | With- out do. & do. | Wages. | Livery. |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | £. s. d. | s. d. |
| <i>Masons.</i> A master free-mason - - - | 12 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| A master rough-mason, having three under him | 10 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 3 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Servants and apprentices, above the age of 14, and under 18 - - - - - | 4 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1 10 0 | 8 0 |
| <i>Carpenters and Sawyers.</i> A master carpenter, hav- ing foure under his charge - - - | 12 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Their journeymen and servants, above 18 and un- der 24 - - - - - | 8 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 2 10 0 | 8 0 |
| Servants and apprentices, above 14 and under 24 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 1 4 0 | 8 0 |
| A master sawyer - - - - - | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 4 10 0 | 10 0 |
| His labourer - - - - - | 8 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 |
| Palers - - - - - | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Ryvers of pale and clap-board, and lathe - - | 10 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| A mill-wright - - - - - | 12 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| A plow-wright, and cart-wright - - - | 10 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| <i>Ship-wrights.</i> Cowpers - - - - - | 10 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| A master ship-wright, having four under him | 16 | 24 | 12 | 16 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| An hewer, or common ship-wright - - | 10 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| An able clencher - - - - - | 10 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| An able holder - - - - - | 8 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| A master calker - - - - - | 14 | 24 | 10 | 16 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| A calker, labouring by tide - - - - - | 10 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| A mean calker - - - - - | 9 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| <i>Joyner and Carver.</i> A master joyner or carver | 10 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Servants and apprentices, above 18 and under 24 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 3 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Servants and apprentices, above 14 and under 24 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 1 13 4 | 6 0 |
| <i>Bricklayer, Tylers, Playsterers and Shinglers.</i> A mas- ter bricklayer and tyler, playsterer and shingler | 10 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Second bricklayers, tylers, and flaters; above 16 and under 24 - - - - - | 8 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 2 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Servants and apprentices, above 12 and under 24 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 |
| <i>Makers of bricke, tile, burners of lyme, ashes, and wood.</i> Makers of brick and tile, burners of wood, ashes and lyme - - - - - | 8 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 3 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Their servants and labourers - - - - - | 6 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 10 0 | 10 0 |

WAGES OF LABOURERS.

xcix

By the day, from mid-March to mid-Septem. By the day, from mid-September to mid-March. By the whole year.

With meat & drink. With- out do. & do. With mt. & drink. With- outdo. & do. Wages. Livery.

| | d. | d. | d. | d. | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Plumber and Glazier.</i> A plumber and glazier | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Their servants and apprentices, of the age of 14 and under 24 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| <i>Layers of roods and thatchers.</i> A master layer or thatcher | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Their servants | 8 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Common labourers.</i> Fellers, and makers of wood; ditches, hedges: and threshers, and all other common labourers, (the time of harvest excepted) | 8 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Gardeners.</i> Gardeners | 8 | 16 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Scavel-men, or marsh-men | 10 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Reapers.</i> The man hay-maker | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The woman hay-maker | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weeders of corn | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowers of corn and grass | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A fallower | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The man reaper | 12 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The woman reaper | 8 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Clothiers, with other men of science or occupation.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| The best servant clothier, being journeyman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The best journeyman weaver, able to take and leave his work, as well in Cogshall, and such places where fine cloths are made, as elsewhere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The second journeyman weaver and clothier | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| <i>Kember.</i> A journeyman kember, in Coxale, above the age of 24, kembering and drawing every day 5 lb. warpe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Householders, their kembering and drawing, by task, for every warp, with meat and drink</i> | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A weaver, being an householder, weaving by the piece, in great, as he can agree with the clother | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A journeyman tucker or fuller, and sherman and dyer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Taylours and hoziers | 8 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Shoomakers, cutlers, smiths, farriers, fadlers, spurriers, tanners, and coopers</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Millers, bakers, brewers, butchers, and cooks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The second sort of the said artificers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Loaders of corn and meal to London | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Knackers ¹ , collar-makers, and armourers | 9 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Servants of Husbandry.</i> A bayliff of husbandry, taking charge, and able to discharge the same | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A chief hinde, the best ploughman, carter, shepherd, or neat herd | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The second hinde, carter, or servant in husbandry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Apprentice at husbandry; at meat, drink, and clothes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The best woman servant, being a cook, able to take charge of a household | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The second woman servant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A dairy-maid, or wash-maid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A chamber-maid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

¹ See p. xxx.

Artificers and Labourers, by taske, or in great, without meat and drink.

Mowers and Makers of Hay.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| The mowing of one acre of grass, after land measure | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| The well-making, clean-raking, and cocking of an acre of grass ready to carry | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| The reaping, or shearing, well-binding ¹ , cocking, or shocking, of one acre of wheat, rye, or mixtlyn | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| The reaping or shearing of an acre of barley, and bullimonge, binding and shocking | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| The reaping, well-binding, and shocking of an acre of oats | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| The reaping and well-binding of an acre of beans | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| The making of an acre of pease, fetches, and tares | 0 | 1 | 9 |

Mowing of Corn.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| The mowing of an acre of barley or oats | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| The follower making bands, raking, and laying the same | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The making and ditching of a rodd of new ditch out of the whole ground, four foot wide, three foot deep, and one foot and half in the bottom, double set with quick, and setting a hedge upon it, after the rate of 16 foot and a half the rod, with gathering sets for the same | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| The making of a rod of ditch of like breadth and depth, without quick | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| The plashing of every rod of quick-hedge | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| The making of a rod of an usuall hedge, the stuffe laid by | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Felling and Making Wood.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| The felling of every load of bushes | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The making of an hundred of faggots, double band | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| single band | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| The making of a thousand of billet | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| The making of a load of talewood | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| The making of a load of pole, or other wood | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| The making of a hundred of broom, or fures fagots | 0 | 1 | 10 |

Threshing and Fanning.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Wheat and rye, the quarter | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Barley and oats, the quarter | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Beans, pease, bullimonge, and tares | 0 | 0 | 10 |

¹ Q. binding?

Sawing.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Plank, the hundred, viz. six score | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Board, the hundred | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Slitting-work, the hundred | 0 | 2 | 6 |

Reving.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Lath, the hundred | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pale, the hundred | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Clap-borde, the hundred | 0 | 4 | 0 |

Paling.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| The felling, cleaving, and hewing, of pales, posts, shores, and rayles, and setting up of every rod of six foot long pale, not exceeding seven foot, with single rayle, after the rate of 16 foot and half to the pole | 0 | 2 | 0 |
|--|---|---|---|

Cartwrights.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| The making of a plough; all new, with meat and drink | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| The bodying of a plough; with meat and drink | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| The heading or bodying of a plough, with the handle; with meat and drink | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The making of a pair of cart-wheels; finding himself | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| The hewing of all the stuffe of a body of a cart; finding himself | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| The making of the body of a cart; finding himself | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| The hewing of every gange of fellyes, which contain 12 for wheels | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| The setting on of a felly; finding himself | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| The hewing and reving of every gange of spoke timbro, the gange containing 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Making of Coales.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The felling, cutting, and blocking of a dozen coals, every coale containing 24 facks, and every fack four bushels | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| The making of a dozen of coales | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Brick and Tile-makers.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| The digging of the earth, the striking and burning of every M. brick, without meat and drink, having straw and all other necessaries laid by | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| The striking, drying, and setting on pillar, every thousand tile; without meat and drink | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| The whitening and nealing of every M. tile; without meat and drink | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Ex' per THO. GOULDESBURGH, Cler. Pacis Com. Præd.

From British Museum, Miscellaneous printed papers not catalogued.

Wages

Wages appointed by the Justices at the Essex Easter Sessions, 1661¹.

Common Labourers, Fellers, and Makers-up of wood, ditches and hedges; Threshers, and all other common Labourers, by the day, (time of harvest excepted.)

| | With board. | Without board. |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| | s. d. | £. s. d. |
| From the middle of March, to the middle of September | 0 8 | 0 1 2 |
| From the middle of September, to the middle of March | 0 6 | 0 1 0 |
| Man hay-maker | 0 8 | 0 1 0 |
| Woman hay-maker | 0 5 | 0 0 10 |
| Weeders of corn | 0 4 | 0 0 9 |
| Mowers of corn and grafs | 0 10 | 0 1 6 |
| A fallower | 0 6 | 0 1 3 |
| Man reaper | 1 0 | 0 1 10 |
| Woman reaper | 0 8 | 0 1 2 |

Labourers by Task.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Mowing an acre of grafs | 0 1 10 |
| Well-making, clean-raking, and cocking, an acre of grafs, ready to carry | 0 2 0 |
| Reaping or shearing, well-binding, cocking or shocking, an acre of wheat, rye, or mellin | 0 4 0 |
| Reaping or shearing an acre of barley, or bullymony, binding and shocking the same | 0 2 6 |
| The same to oats | 0 2 6 |
| Reaping and well-binding an acre of beans | 0 3 6 |
| Mowing an acre of barley or oats | 0 1 2 |
| Making ² an acre of pease, vetches, or tares | 0 1 9 |
| Making and ditching a rod of new ditch, 4 feet wide, out of the whole ground, 3 feet deep, 1½ foot at bottom, double set with quick, and setting a hedge upon it, after the rate of 16 feet a rod, with gathering sets for the same | 0 1 2 |
| A rod of ditch, of like breadth and depth, without quick | 0 0 6 |
| Threshing wheat and rye, the quarter | 0 1 10 |
| Barley and oats | 0 0 10 |
| Beans, pease, bullymony, tares | 0 0 10 |

¹ Ruggles, on the Poor, i. 123.

² Q. Mowing?

In 1682, the following Wages of Servants and Labourers in husbandry, were rated and appointed by the Justices of the Peace, at their Quarter Sessions, holden at the neighbouring town of Bury St. Edmund's, 24 April¹.

Wages by the Year.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| A bayliffe in husbandry | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| A chief husbandman or carter | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A second hind or husbandman, or common servant, above 18 years of age | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| A fourth, under 18 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| A dairy-maid, or cook | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| The best hired servants, with meat and drink, for harvest | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| An ordinary harvest man | 0 | 18 | 0 |

Wages by the Day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| A man hay-maker, with meat and drink | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| A woman hay-maker | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| A man reaper, in harvest | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| A woman reaper | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| A common labourer at other times | | | |
| In summer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| In winter | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Women, and such persons, weeders | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Without meat and drink, their wages were doubled. | | | |

¹ Cullum's Hawsted, 215.

Warr. Sb. THE Rates of Wages of all manner of Artificers, Labourers, and Servants, as well by the day, with meat and drinke, and without ; as also by the whole yeare ; limited, rated, and appointed, by the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden att Warwick, in and for the county aforefaide, uppon Tuesday next, after the close of Easter, in the six-and-thirtieth yeare^{*} of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith : and by his Maiesty's Justices of the Peace there assembled, whose hands and seals are hereunto putt, accordinge to the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme in such case made and provided, having a special regard and consideration to the Prices at this time of victuals and apparell, and all other circumstances necessary to be considered[†].

| | By the day, | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| | With meat & drink. | Without. |
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| A free-mason | 0 6 | 1 4 |
| A master brick mason | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| Their servants and apprentices, above the age of eighteen | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| A master carpenter, his charge | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| Their servants and journeymen, above the age of eighteen | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| Their servants and apprentices | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| A plowright and cartwright | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| A master bricke layer | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| A tyler, plaisterer, and shingler | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| A master plaisterer | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| Their servants and apprentices, above the age of twelve years | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| A master thatcher | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| His servant | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| Fellers of wood, threshers, and all other common labourers ; the time of harvest excepted | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| The man hay-maker | 0 4 | 0 8 |
| The woman hay-maker | 0 2 | 0 4 |
| Weeders of corne | 0 2 | 0 4 |
| Mowers of corne and grasse | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| A raker in corn harvest | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| The man reaper | 0 6 | 1 0 |
| The woman reaper | 0 4 | 0 8 |

^{*} Year 1685. [†] *Archæologia*, xi. 208 ; from the original in the possession of Mr. John Nichols, Printer to the Society of Antiquaries.

From the middle of September to the middle of March, one penny by the day to be abated of the wages before specified.

| | By the whole year. |
|---|--------------------|
| | £. s. d. |
| The bayliffe of husbandry taking charge, and able to discharge the same | 4 0 0 |
| A chiefe hind, the best plowman and carter | 5 15 0 |
| A shepard performing his charge | 5 0 0 |
| Inferior servant man | 2 10 0 |
| The woman servant y ^t is able to manage a householde | 1 15 0 |
| A second woman servant | 1 6 8 |
| A dayry-maide or wafh-maide | 1 10 0 |

It is observed by the statute made in the fifth yeare of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Chapter the Fourth, these followinge rules are enacted, (that is to say)

“ That refusors to serve for the wages appointed, are to be imprisoned.

“ That all artificers and labourers, being hired by the day or week, shall, betwixt the midel of the months of March and September, be, and continue, at their work, att or before five of the clocke in the morning, and continue att worke, and not depart untill between seven and eight of the clocke att night, except it be in the times of breakfast, dinner, or drinkinge; the which times att the most shall not exceede above two houres and an halfe in the day, that is to say, att every drinkinge an halfe hour; for his dinner an hour; and for his sleepe, when he is allowed to sleepe, the which is from the midst of May to the midst of August, halfe and houre att the moste; and att every breakfast an halfe houre; and all the said artificers and labourers, between the midst of September and the midst of March, shall be, and continue att their worke from the springe of the day in the morninge, untill the night of the same day, except it be in the time above appointed for breakfast and dinner, uppon to loose and forfeit on penny for every hour's absence; to be deducted and dealt out of his wages that shall soo offend.

“ That every person givinge above the wages appointed, shall suffer ten days imprisonment, and forfeit five poynds.

“ That every person takinge above the wages appointed, shall suffer on and twenty days imprisonment.

“ That every retainer, promise, gift, and payment of wages, contrary to the statutes, is utterly voide, and of none effect.

(Signed)

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| JOHN MORDAUNT, | EDWARD HINTON, |
| CHARLES HELT, | BASIL FIELDINGE, |
| JOHN CLOPTON, | CHARLES HOWSHAM, |
| REGINALD HORSTER, | THOMAS CLARKE." |

May 22, 1725. WAGES for Servants, Labourers, and Artificers, by the Year, Day, or otherwise, limited by the Justices of the Peace, in Quarter Sessions, according to the several Statutes ¹.

Compt. Lanc. Ss. AN Order and Declaration, what Wages Servants, Labourers, and Artificers, by the year, day, or otherwise, shall have and receive, within the County Palatine of Lancaster, limited, according to the Statutes, by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Quorum of the said county, upon conference with discreet and grave men of the said county, respecting the plenty of the time and other necessary circumstances; and rated and appointed at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment at Manchester, in and for the said county, on Saturday the 22d day of May. Anno Regni Dni Georgii, Dei gratia, Mag. Brit. Franc. et Hib. Regis, fidei defensor', &c. undecimo,—before George and James Cheetham, Esqrs. Justices of our said Sovereign Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors in the said county committed.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| A bayliffe of husbandry, or chief hind, shall take for his wages, by the year, not above | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| The best of millers, shall take for his wages, by the year, without meat and drink, not above | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Nor, with meat and drink, above | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A chief servant in husbandry, that can mow or sow, and do other husbandry well, shall take for his wages, by the year, not above | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A common servant in husbandry, of 24 years of age and upwards, shall take for his wages, by the year, not above | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| A man servant, from 20 to 24 years of age, shall take for his wages, by the year, not above | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| A man servant, from 16 to 20 years of age, shall take for his wages, by the year, not above | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| The best woman servant, being a cook, or able to take charge of a household, shall take for her wages, by the year, not above | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| A chamber-maid, dairy-maid, and wash-maid, or other mean servant, shall not take for her wages, by the year, above | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A woman servant, under the age of 16 years, shall take for her wages, by the year, not above | 1 | 10 | 0 |

¹ Ann. of Agric. xxv. 305.

As to artificers, labourers and workmen, by the day and week, the statute appoints, they shall work from five in the morning till betwixt seven and eight at the night, from the midst of March to the middle of September; and from the midst of September to the midst of March, to work from the spring of day till night, except at breakfast half an hour, at dinner an hour, at drinking half an hour; and in the summer half-year they may sleep, each day, half an hour; else for every hour's absence to default a penny; and every Saturday afternoon, or eve of a holiday, that they cease to work, is to be accounted but half a day.

Husbandry Labourers.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|------|
| The best husbandry labourer, from the midst of March to the midst of September, shall take, by the day, without meat and drink, not above | — | 0 | 1 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | 0 | 0 6 |
| And the ordinary sort of husbandry labourers shall take, by the day, without meat and drink, not above | — | 0 | 0 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | 0 | 0 5 |
| The best husbandry labourer, from the midst of September to the midst of March, shall take, by the day, without meat and drink, not above | — | 0 | 0 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | 0 | 0 5 |
| And the ordinary sort of husbandry labourers shall take, by the day, without meat and drink, not above | — | 0 | 0 9 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | 0 | 0 4 |

Hay-makers.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| No man shall take for his wages, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 6 |
| No woman shall take for her wages, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 3 |

Mowers of Hay.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| No mower shall take for his wages, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 9 |

Shearers.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| No man shall take for his wages, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 6 |
| No woman shall take for her wages, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 6 |

Hedgers, Ditchers, Palers, Thrashers, or other Task-work.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| None shall take for his work, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 6 |

Mayfons, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Tylers, Slaters, Coopers, and Turners, who are not Mafter Workmen.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| None fhall take for his work, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| The mafter workman, who has others working under his direktion, not above | 0 | 1 | 2 |

A Pair of Sawyers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shall not take, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Mafter Taylors.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None fhall take for his work, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Journymen and Apprentices to Taylors.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| None fhall take for his work, by the day, without meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | 0 | 0 | 5 |

WORK IN GREAT, viz.

Shearing.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For an acre of oats, 7 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 8 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| For an acre of barley, peafe, and beans, 7 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 8 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| For an acre of wheat and rye, 7 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 8 yards to the rood, not above | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Thrafhing, Winnowing, or Fanning.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| A quarter of oats | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| A quarter of barley, beans, and peafe | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A quarter of wheat and rye | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Wheelwrights.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| For fawing a rood of boards, 22 feet to the rood | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For hewing a gang of fellies, not above | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For making a plough | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Brick-makers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For cafting the clay, moulding it according to the ftatute, making the kiln and burning it, having ftraw and other neceffaries laid by; for every thoufand, at fix fcore to the hundred | 0 | 3 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|

Hedgers and Ditchers.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|--------|
| For ditching a new ditch out of the whole ground, 4 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and a foot and half in the bottom, double set with quicks, and setting a hedge upon it, after the rate of eight yards to the rood, and gathering sets for the same | — | — | 0 1 0 |
| For making a rood of ditch of like breadth and depth, without quick | — | — | 0 0 10 |
| For making a rood of an usual hedge, the stuff laid by | — | — | 0 0 3 |

Colliers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|
| Miners in a high delfe, viz. a standing delfe, for 24 baskets, viz a tunn | — | — | 0 1 0 |
| Drawers in the same delfe, for the same quantity | — | — | omitted. |
| Miners in a low delfe, viz. a fitting delfe, for 24 baskets | — | — | 0 1 3 |
| Drawers in the same delfe, for the same quantity | — | — | omitted. |

Paviours.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| For paving every square yard, having the foundation made, and the materials laid by | — | — | 0 0 1 |
|---|---|---|-------|

Bricklayers, Plaisferers, Whitelimers.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------|
| None shall take for his work, by the day, without meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 1 0 |
| nor with meat and drink, above | — | — | 0 0 6 |
| Excepting a master bricklayer, who has others working under his direction, by the day, not above | — | — | 0 1 2 |

Which wages, rates, and allowances, we the said Justices have hereby ordered not to be exceeded in any part of the said county; but the said county being near eighty miles in length, we think the more northern part thereof ought not to demand so much, but be content with what the custom of the country hath usually been; and we do think fitt, that in every town-corporate, within this county, this our order be by the mayor or chief officer or officers there caused to be proclaimed; and in every other market town within the said county to be by the sheriff of the said county caused to be proclaimed; and after proclamation, on the market day, at the height of the market, publicly and solemnly made, that a legible copy be set up and fixed in some open public place in every of the said market towns; and the wages, rates and allowances, by this order now appointed, are to be continued till the next year; and further, till an alteration be made, and such alteration afterwards proclaimed. And that these orders may be the better observed, or the transgressors shall be inexcusable when punished, the said Justices have thought fitt hereby also to publish these denunciations, penalties, punishments and forfeitures, which the statutes appoint to be inflicted impartially upon such as oppose or transgress what is ordered.

1st. As to artificers, workmen, and labourers, that conspire together, concerning their work or wages, every of them so conspiring shall forfeit for the first offence ten pounds to the King, and if he pay it not within six days after conviction by witness, confession, or otherwise,

otherwise, shall suffer twenty days imprisonment, and during that time shall have no sustenance but bread and water ; for the second offence he shall forfeit twenty pounds, and that not paid within six days, as aforesaid, shall suffer the pillory ; and for the third offence shall forfeit forty pounds, and that not paid within the said time, shall again suffer the pillory, lose one of his ears, and be for ever after taken as a man infamous and not to be credited. 2 and 3 Edw. VI. cap. 15.

2d. An artificer or labourer, who undertakes a piece of work by the great, may not leave the same unfinished, unless for not paying the wages or hire agreed on (or to do the King service) without license of the owner of the work, on pain of imprisonment a month without bail, and five pounds forfeited to the owner of the work, besides his cost and damages, to be recovered by law.

3d. That master and servant may know that no servant, that hath been in service before, ought to be retained without shewing a testimonial that he or she is legally licensed to depart from his or her last service, and at liberty to serve elsewhere ; such testimonial to be registered with the minister of the parish whence the servant departs, and subscribed by the chief officer or constable, and two honest householders in the town. The master or mistress, retaining a servant, without shewing such a testimonial, forfeits five pounds ; the person wanting such a testimonial shall suffer imprisonment till he procure it ; and if he do not produce one within twenty-one days after his imprisonment, or shew a forged one, to be whipped as a vagabond.

4th. No person shall put away his servant, nor any leave his service before the end of their term : and none to be put away or depart at the end of the term without a quarter's warning before the end of the said term, unless for causes allowed by one or more justices of the peace. Such as put away a servant without cause so allowed, before the end of their term, forfeits forty shillings ; and the servant refusing to serve out his time, or departing without cause so allowed, shall be committed without bail, till they become bound to serve according to their retainer.

5th. The person that gives more wages than is limited and appointed by the justices, shall forfeit five pounds, and be imprisoned ten days ; and the servant retained, that takes more wages than by the justices' order are limited, to be imprisoned twenty-one days without bail.

6th. The forfeitures are, one moiety to the King, the other to the informer, or him that will sue for the same. And lest these penalties and punishments might not suffice to keep masters and servants conformable to the wages limited by the justices' orders, but that some secret agreements might be made to elude them, the statutes further provide, that every retainer, promise, gift or wages, or other thing whatsoever, contrary to such orders, and every writing and bond to be made for that purpose, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

7th, and lastly, We the said justices, as the laws in this case do enjoin us, shall from time to time make strict enquiries, and see the defaults against these ancient and useful statutes severely corrected and punished. Given under our hands and seals, at Manchester aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

Appendix, No. IV.

[This Account of the Compositions paid by the different Counties, in lieu of Purveyance, is transcribed from the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus. No. 589. Fol. 158.]

A^o Dni 1593.—A^o 36^o Eliz.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| <i>Lincoln.</i> | Oxen, fat, 80, at 4 <i>l.</i> price ¹ , which is | - | - | 320 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 800, at 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. which is | - | - | 346 | 13 | 4 |
| | Som of this theire in toto | - | - | 666 | 13 | 4 |
| <i>Suffex.</i> | Oxen, fat, 20, at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> p. which is | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 300, at 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lambes, 1200, at 5 <i>s.</i> p. | - | - | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | Veales, 300, at 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| | Porkes, 100, at 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 46 | 13 | 4 |
| | Boares, 6, at 33 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bacons, 30, at 7 <i>s.</i> | - | - | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | 717 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Som'set.</i> | Oxen, fat, 100, at 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 333 | 6 | 8 |
| | Mutt. fat, 300, at 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 433 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Devon.</i> | Oxen, fat, 10, at 3 <i>l.</i> p. | - | - | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 150, at 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 71 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | 101 | 5 | 0 |
| <i>Leice'ster.</i> | Oxen, fat, 40, at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> p. | - | - | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. 600, at 7 <i>s.</i> p. | - | - | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lambes, 400, at 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 113 | 6 | 8 |
| | Porkes, 30, at 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sturkes, 10, at 23 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | - | - | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | 489 | 0 | 0 |

¹ These prices, it is probable, are much below the real market price. In folio 161, which is endorsed, "what ys faved yerlie by the composifions," we have the following prices:

A^o Dni 1595.—A^o 37^o Eliz.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|----|---|----------------------------|
| Wheat, | 40 <i>s.</i> the quarter. | Baken ff. | 0 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| Oxen fat, | 6 13 4 a piece. | Lambes, | 0 | 6 | 0 | do. |
| Oxe leane, | 4 6 8 do. | Butter, falt | 3 | 0 | 0 | a barrel. |
| Mutt. fat, | 0 16 0 do. | Geefe, courfe | 0 | 12 | 0 | the <i>dd.</i> (the dozen) |
| Mutt. leane, | 0 10 0 do. | Capons, do. | 0 | 12 | 0 | the dofs. |
| Veales fat, | 0 15 0 do. | Hennes, do. | 0 | 8 | 0 | the dofs. |
| Sturkes, | 1 10 0 do. | Pulletts, do. | 0 | 6 | 0 | the dofs. |
| Porkes, | 0 16 0 do. | Cheks, do. | 0 | 5 | 0 | the dofs. |
| Bores, | 2 6 8 do. | Waxe | | | | no price. |

COMPOSITIONS FOR PURVEYANCE.

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|-----|----|----------------|
| <i>Norfolk.</i> | Oxen, fat, 10, at 53s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 26 | 13 | 4 |
| | Mutt. 200, at 8s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 150, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| | Sturkes, 30, at 23s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Hertford.</i> | Veales, 50, at 12s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 31 | 13 | 4 |
| | Lambes, 120, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| | Porkes, 30, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bacon, 40 f. at 5s. p. | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 89 | 13 | 4 |
| <i>Bedford.</i> | Oxen, fat, 30, at 3 ^l . 13s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 200, at 10s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 103 | 6 | 8 |
| | Veales, 40, at 12s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 25 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 300, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 323 | 13 | 4 |
| <i>Northamph.</i> | Sturkes, 30, at 30s. p. | - | - | - | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lambes, 300, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Warwick.</i> | Oxen, fat, 35, at 3 ^l . p. | - | - | - | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 200, at 8s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| | Mutt. leane, 200, at 6s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 66 | 13 | 4 |
| | Lambes, 200, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 321 | 13 | 4 ¹ |
| <i>Cambridge.</i> | Veales, 20, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| | Bacon f. 20, at 5s. p. | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Essex.</i> | Oxen, fat, 40, at 4 ^l . p. | - | - | - | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. 200, at 9s. p. | - | - | - | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bacon, 60 f. at 5s. p. | - | - | - | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 265 | 0 | 0 |

¹ This seems an error: the four preceding sums amount to 311l. 13s. 4d.

COMPOSITIONS FOR PURVEYANCE.

cxlii

| | | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------|--|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| <i>Wils.</i> | Oxen, fat, 15, at 3 ^l . p. | - | - | - | - | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 200, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 93 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 200, at 5s. 8 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | Veales, 40, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 18 | 13 | 4 |
| | Sturkes, 20, at 33s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | 247 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Huntington.</i> | Mutt. fat, 200, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 93 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 200, at 5s. 8 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | Sturkes, 40, at 30s. p. | - | - | - | - | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Porkes, 40, at 12s. p. | - | - | - | - | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 234 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Bark.</i> | Oxen, leane, 5, at 50s. p. | - | - | - | - | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| | Mutt. leane, 300, at 7s. p. | - | - | - | - | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| | Veales, 100, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 46 | 13 | 4 |
| | Lambes, 200, at 5s. 8 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | Porkes, 20, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| | Boares, 4, at 26s. 8 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| | Bacon, 20 f. at 5s. f. | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 240 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Surr.</i> | Veales, 95, at 9s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 44 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 50, at 5s. 8 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 14 | 3 | 4 |
| | Bacon, 20 f. at 5s. p. | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 63 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Darbie.</i> | Oxen, leane, 40, at 53s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 106 | 13 | 4 |
| | Mutt. leane, 200, at 7s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 63 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Nottingham.</i> | Oxen, leane, 20, at 53s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 53 | 6 | 8 |
| | Mutt. leane, 200, at 6s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 63 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | 116 | 13 | 4 |
| <i>Stafford.</i> | Oxen, leane, 40, at 53s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 106 | 13 | 4 |
| | Mutt. leane, 200, at 7s. 4 ^d . p. | - | - | - | - | 73 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | 180 | 0 | 0 |

| | | £. | s. | d. | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| <i>Suffolk.</i> | Veales, 300, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 140 | 0 | 0. |
| | Porkes, 60, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sturkes, 30, at 30s. p. | - | - | - | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | Boars, 6, at 30s. p. | - | - | - | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bacons, 40. f. at 5s. f. | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 232 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Buck.</i> | Oxen, fat, 50, at 3l. 10s. p. | - | - | - | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 500, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 258 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 400, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 113 | 6 | 8 |
| | Veales, 40, at 12s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 25 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | 572 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Romney Msh.</i> | Oxen, fat, 40, at 4l. p. | - | - | - | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 400, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 186 | 13 | 4 |
| | Lambes, 400, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 113 | 6 | 8 |
| | Veales, 40, at 12s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 25 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | 485 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Dorset.</i> | Mutt. leanes, 500, at 8s. p. | - | - | - | 220 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lambes, 500, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 141 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 361 | 13 | 4 |
| <i>Northampton.</i> | Oxen, fat, 40, at 3l. p. | - | - | - | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 300, at 8s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 130 | 0 | 0. |
| | Mutt. leane, 300, at 6s. p. | - | - | - | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | Veales, 30, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lambes, 300, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| | Boares, 4, at 36s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| | Sturkes, 10, at 23s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 458 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Oxford.</i> | Oxen, fat, 10, at 3l. p. | - | - | - | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 200, at 8s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 200, at 5s. 8d. p. | - | - | - | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | Veales, 20, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| | Porkes, 50, at 9s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| | Sturkes, 10, at 33s. 4d. p. | - | - | - | 16 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 219 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | <i>Wester.</i> | | |

COMPOSITIONS FOR PURVEYANCE.

CXV

| | | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|----|----|
| <i>Wester.</i> | Oxen, fat, 20, at 3 <i>l.</i> p. | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mutt. fat, 20, at 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| | Lambes, 150, at 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| | Sturkes, 20, at 23 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | | 209 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Rutland.</i> | Mutt. fat, 200, at 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Midlf.</i> | Veales, 140, at 9 <i>s.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Hereford.</i> | Oxen, fat, 15, at 3 <i>l.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Cornwaile.</i> | Oxen, fat, 10, at 3 <i>l.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Isle of Elie.</i> | Veales, 65, at 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Lancaster.</i> | Oxen, leane, 40, at 53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 106 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Cheffr.</i> | Oxen, leane, 25, at 53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 56 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Salop.</i> | Oxen, leane, 40, at 50 <i>s.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>York.</i> | Oxen, leane, 110, at 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 348 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | Summa totalis, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | £. 8429 | 18 | 4 |

The Catric. AN Abstraete taken oute of the Rolls in her Mat^e Compting-hous, of the Number of Oxen and Multons, taken of a man; ²with the severall Pricies of the same, in the tymes of Kinge Henrie the Eighte, Kinge Edwarde the Sixte, Quene Marië; and our Sovraigne La. y^e Quenes Mat^e y^t nowe is^t, viz.

Temp. H. 8. E. 6. Regin. Mar. et Eliz.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Anno 18 ^{mo} Reg. H. 8i. | { | William Hanninges, for 319 oxen, at 19s. 6d. the pece; taken in the monethe of Julie. |
| | { | Nich. Carter, for 338 muttuns, at 3s. 1½d. the pece; taken in the monethe of Marche. |
| Anno 35 Reg. H. 8vi. | { | Thomas Splayfoete, for 100 oxen, at 25s. 4d. the pece; taken in the monethe of Auguste. |
| | { | Roberte Master, for 526 muttuns, at 3s. the pece; taken in the monethe of September. |
| Ann. 2 ^o Reg. Edw. 6i. | { | Roberte Colson, for 70 oxen, at 53s. 4d. the pece; taken in the monethe of September. |
| | { | John Harris, for 320 muttuns, at 4s. the pece; taken in the monethe of September. |
| Ann. 4 ^{to} Reg. Edw. 6ii. This yere the King's pre-rogative was taken awaie by Statute. | { | Nich. Berrie, for 25 oxen, at 100s. the pece; taken in the monethe of Julie. |
| | { | John Duckett, for 120 ^{tie} muttuns, at 12s. the pece; taken in the monethe of Aprill. |
| Ann. 5 ^{to} Reg. Edw. 6ii. This yere the King's pre-rogative was restored againe. | { | John Hopkins, for 189 oxen, at 57s. 7d. the pece; taken in the monethe of June. |
| | { | Anthony Dillington, for 300 muttuns, at 5s. 4d. the pece; taken in the monethe of June. |
| Anno 2 ^{do} Regine Marie. | { | Thomas Haule, for 60 oxen, at 59s. the pece; taken in the monethe of Julie. |
| | { | Edward Haule, for 120 ^{tie} muttuns, at 4s. 4d. the pece; taken in the monethe of November. |
| Anno 5 ^{to} Regine Marie. | { | George Stonarde, for 42 oxen, at 4l. 6s. 8d. the pece; taken in the monethe of November. |
| | { | George Prator, for 100 muttuns, at 4s. the pece; taken in the monethe of November. |
| Anno 2 ^{do} Regine Eliz. | { | Thomas Dyer, for 31 oxen, at 5l. 10s. the pece; taken in the monethe of Marche. |
| | { | John Masson, for 40 ^{tie} muttuns, at 10s. the pece; taken in the monethe of Marche. |
| Anno 29 ^o Regine Eliz. | { | Edward Sage, for twee oxen, at 7l. the pece, praisede; taken in the monethe of June. |
| | { | Thomas Rawlines, for 22 ^{tie} muttuns, at 12s. 6d. the pece, praised; taken in the monethe of June. |

² From Harleian MSS. No. 589. Fol. 165.

Appendix, No. V.

Extracts from the Household Book of the Earl of Surrey¹.

Monday, xi^{mo} die Maii.

| Gaynge Munday ² . | My Lady servys. | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Brackefast in my lad's chambr, j messe and xx psons to ye same, wt my lady. | To my Lord Haward, a dyshe of butterd eggs, a qrt lynge, a qrt saltfych, a qrt stockfych, a peyse of congr, a crevys. Seconde course. A peyse of sturgeon, a byrte, a crabbe. And to my Lord Haward supper, a dyshe of butt, a peyse of lynge. | |
| Den' in my lad's chambr, j messe & xx psons to ye same, wt my lady. | Fyrste course—A dyshe of butterd eggs, a qrt lynge, a qrt saltfych, a qrt stockfych, a peyse of congr, a crevys. Seconde course. A peyse of sturgeon, a byrte, a crabbe. And to my Lord Haward supper, a dyshe of butt, a peyse of lynge. | |
| Gt j, ye j, grom j, at den' in the hall, iij messe wt ye koks. | The houshold svys. Gent & yem, butt, saltfych, stockfych, eggs. Grom, butt, saltfych, stockfych. Spent iij qrters lyng, iij qrters saltfych, a stockfych, di a crevys, a crabbe, a byrte, di rond of sturgeon, a peyse of conger, butt vjd. xx eggs, manhetts xv, houffhold xliij looffs, trenshard ix looffs. | Strang' p'nd n ^l . |

Thursday, vj^o die Augusti.

| Brackefast. | To ye Dukes Grace of Norf, a bowled capon and a peyse of beyf. To my Lorde Haward, a brest of mutton and a checkyn. To ye Duches of Norf, a capon bowled and a peyse of beyf. To my Lady and my Lady Wyndam, a peyse of beyf. To my Lady Oxforde, bowled mutton and a peyse of beyf. |
|-------------|--|
|-------------|--|

¹ See p. xlvj. ² Gang Monday, in Rogation Week, is so called from being the time of going Perambulations, &c. From this entry it is clear that Easter Sunday fell this year on the 5th of April; and, consequently, that these accounts were taken in the year 1523. 15 Hen. 8.

Den in my lad's chabrel
ij messe, and wt all the
waters to the same.

Fyrste cowrse—ij capons bowled, and
a breste of mutton and a peyse of beyf, vij
chevetts, a swane, a pygge, a brest of
veyle, ij capons rost, a custerde. Seconde
cowrse—iiij messe of morts², vj checkyns,
viij pegeons, ij connes, ij shovellers, iiij
sepyes, j dols quals, ij pastyes of vennyson,
a tarte, notts and peres. To the bordf-
hend—A capon bowled, ij rebbs of beyf,
a swane, v chevetts, a brest of veyle, a
a capon rost, a custerd. The seconde
cowrse—iiij checkyns, ij connes, vj pe-
geons, vj qualys, a pasty of vennyson, a
tarte, notts and peres.

Strang'
The Dukys Grace of
Norf, the Duches, my
Lady Oxforth, my Lady
Elisabeth, my yonge Lady,
my yonge Lord, my Lady
Wyndam.

Den, for the gentyl-
wom', iiij messe.

Fyrste cowrse—A bowled capon, beyf,
roste veyle, a pye, a custerd. Seconde
cowrse—Conny, a tarte, a pasty of venny-
son.

Strang'
xvj gentylwomen.

ij^{de} messe othe gentylwomen—Bowled
veyle, beyf, roste veyle, a pye, a custerd.
ij^{de} cowrse—Conne, a tarte, and vennyson.
And ij messe more othe gentylwomen, the
same svys.

Supp in my lad's
chambr, j messe and xx
pfons to the same, wt my
Lady and the strangs.

Fyrste cowrse—A racke of mutton
bowled, iiij slyses beyf, calfe feyte, a
should and a breste of mutton, a capon.
Seconde cowrse—iiij checkyns, ij ra-
bitts, vj qualys, a pasty of vennyson.

Strang'
My Lady Wyndam &
her gentylwoman.

Breckefast, xiiij messe.

Beyf.

The houshold svys.

Fyrste messe oth' gent—Bowled veyle,
beyf, rost veyle, ij pyes, j capon, a cos-
terd, reward, j conne, iiij pegeons, a
pasty of vennyf., a tarte.

Gt iiij, ye iiij, gr v.
At den in ye hall xiiij
messe. In the kechyn, n.

Seconde messe oth' gent—Bowled veyle,
beyf, roste veyle, ij pyes, a costerd, re-
ward, conne, vennyson and tarte. Ande
to ij messe of gent moo, the same svys.
Yem—bowled veyle, beyf, roste veyle,
pygge, reward, and conne or vennyson.
Grom—Bowled veyle and roste veyle,
and beyf.

Strang'
Gent xij. Yem xij.
Grom xij.

² Morts, I should imagine, signifies *mortreus*. See *Forme of Cury*, 443.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Gt j, ye ij, gr ij. At supp in ye hall v messe In the kechyn j messe. | Gent—Bowled met, beyf, roste mut- ton, j connye. Yem—Bowled met, beyf, roste mutton. Grom—Bowled met, roste mutton. | Strang' ij of my Lady Wyn- dam fvants, ij laborars. |
|---|--|---|

Spente—viiiij rond of bief, iij qrters
veyle, and a lowne and a breste, a mut-
ton and a legge, x capons, xv checkyns,
xviiij pegeons, xvij connes, ij swannys,
iij pyggs, ij shovellers, iij sepyes, ij dofs.
qualys, xv patty of vennyson, butter xjd.,
cxxx eggs, manshetts xliij, houssholde
xx
v
viiiij loofs, trenshard xv loofs.

Thursday, xxix^o die Octobr.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Brackefast in my lad's chamb. and xvij psons to the same, wt my lady and ye strang. | My Lady servis at Isterforth ¹ . To my Lord Howard, a racke of mut- ton and a checkyn. To my Lady and my Lady Wyndam; a peyse of beyf, a gooyse, a breste of veyle roste, a capon ² . | Strang' My Lady Wyndam & her gentylwoman. |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Brackefast, viij messe. | The houshold servis. Beyf, iij rond. Spent at Dunmo ³ , a capon and iij checkyns yt cam from Isterforth. | Strang' vj messe yt wated upon my lady to Hunysdon. |
|-------------------------|--|---|

Hunysdon.
This day my lad's came
to Hunysdon to supp, wt
all ye houshold.
Supp in my lad's chamb,
a messe and xx psons to
ye same, wt my lady.

| |
|--|
| Fyrste course—A cheyne of mutton bolde, iij flyses beyf, a shuld' and a brest of mutton, a capon. Seconde course—iij checkyns, ij connes, ij mallard, iij qualys, j patty of vennyso'. |
|--|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Gt liij, ye liij, gr liij. at supp in ye hall, xj messe. In the kechyn j messe. | The houshold servis. Gent—bowled met, beyf, roste mutton, iij connes, ij patty of vennyson. Yem— bowled met, beyf, roste mutton, j conne, ij patty of vennyson. Grom—boled met, roste mutton. | Strang' v messe yt wated upon my Lady to Hunysdon, wt gt, ye, and grom. |
|---|--|--|

¹ Easterford, in Essex.

² This is a very substantial breakfast for a Lady: even as late as King James's reign, Ladies appear to have breakfasted on butcher's meat: mutton carbon^d (carbonadoed, or broiled,) is mentioned for breakfast in Queen Anne's household accounts. She died in 1619. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 157.

³ Dunmow, in Essex. This day the Countess of Surrey, with her son Lord Howard, and houshold, went from Stoke in Suffolk, to Hunsdon in Hertfordshire. The provisions wanted on the road were carried with them. They breakfasted at Easterford in Essex, slept at Dunmow, and got to Hunsdon to supper.

Appendix, No. VI.

Extracts from Sir EDWARD COKE's Household Accounts¹.*This Weeke begineth the xxj of November, beinge Sunday, 1596.*

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| IMPRIMIS, for xxij stone of beefe, at xvij <i>d</i> . the stone | - | - | xxxiijs. |
| Item, for ij fore-quarters of yeall | - | - | vjs. |
| Item, for a syde of porke | - | - | vis. viij <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for vj pounce of suger | - | - | vjs. |
| Item, Rec. from Mr. Plesantes, of Brandon ferye, vj cupple of rabbits, pryce | - | - | |
| Item, for a bunche of oniones | - | - | ii <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for a pecke of graye salte | - | - | vii <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for capers and ollyfes | - | - | xij <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for a pecke of otmele | - | - | xx <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for ij peckes of wheate flower | - | - | iijs. |

£. 3 0 3

Monday.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------|
| Item, at nyght, for a fore-quarter of mutton | - | - | iijs. v <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for xiiij dyshes of butter | - | - | ijs. ij <i>d</i> . |

0 5 8

Tuesday.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------|
| Item, Rec. from Mr. Plesantes, of Brandon ferye, vj cupple of rabbits, pryce | - | - | |
| Item, at nyght, for a fore-quarter of mutton | - | - | iijs. |
| Item, at nyght, for a capon | - | - | ijs. ii <i>d</i> . |
| Item, sente by Mr. Pall Crocke, p'servide plomes, given his man | - | - | xij <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for vineger | - | - | ij <i>d</i> . |

0 7 5

Wednesday.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Item, for a pinte of sacke | - | - | iiij <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for xij playffe | - | - | xv <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for quarter of smeltes | - | - | vii <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for vj whightinges | - | - | v <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for iiij rochites | - | - | v <i>d</i> . |
| Item, for x dyshes of butter, at ij <i>d</i> . the dyshe | - | - | xx <i>d</i> . |

¹ The author of the Life of Sir Edward Coke, in the Biographia Britannica, informs us, that this great Lawyer kept exact accounts, both of the income which he received from his estates, and of what he acquired by his profession, as appears from several large books, mostly in his own hand writing, which are still preserved as monuments of his accuracy and industry. The household accounts, from whence these extracts are taken, are in the possession of John Freere, Esq. of Roydon, in the county of Norfolk.

Item,

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Item, for mylke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for egges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, at nyght, for a shoulder and a bryste of motton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. viijd. |
| Item, sente by the stverd of the Temple, on oringadewe ¹ pye and on apple tarte, given his man | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |

o 9 8

Thursday.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Item, for a rabbitte, at night | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, for a dusen of larkes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, for a fore-quarter of mutton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. vjd. |

o 5 6

Friday.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Item, for two peckes of wheate flower | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijs. |
| Item, for red hearinge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, for whightinge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | viijd. |
| Item, for vj plase | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ixd. |
| Item, for egges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, for xiiij dishes of butter, at ijd. the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. iiijd. |
| Item, for mylke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for a pinte of sacke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiijd. |

o 9 11

Saterday.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Item, sente one Saterdaie by Mrs. Warner, one peece of cunger, given her man | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for ix plase | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, for viij whightings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for a pickerell | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| Item, for spratts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| Item, for fowre rochetts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for vj dishes of butter, at ijd. the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, for mylke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for viij lb. of butter more | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. viijd. |
| Item, for egges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiiijd. |
| Item, at noone, for a pinte of sacke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, at night, for a fore-quarter of mutton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijs. |
| Item, at night, for a capon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. vjd. |

¹ See p. lxiv and lxix. I am favoured, by a friend, with the following receipt, from an old cookery book, to make an *orangeado* pye: "Make a good crutt; lay it over your dish; take two oranges, boil them with two lemons, till tender, in four or five quarts of water: in the last water, which there must be about a pint of, add a pound of loaf sugar: boil it, take them out, and slice them into your pye: then pare 12 pippins, core them, and give them one boil in the syrup: lay them over the orange and lemon: pour in the syrup, and pour on them some orangeado fyup: cover your pye, and bake it in a slow oven half an hour."

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Item, at night, for two woodcockes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. iiijd. |
| Item, at night, for a dosen of larkes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| Item, at night, for a cowple of chikings | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviijd. |
| Item, for a porter | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| Item, for a pinte of white wine to make broth wthall ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijd. |
| Item, for oringes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijd. |
| Item, at night, for iij quartes of claret wine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviijd. |
| Item, for cundit-water ² this weeke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xvj d. |
| Item, paid for bread this weeke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxxiijs. |

2 19 2

Tot^lis - vijl. xvijs. vij d.

Discharget the xxviij of November, by me,

BRIDGET COKE³.

THE Bill of Mrs. JAMES, brewer, at Puddle-wharfe, of fuche Beere as hath bene delyv^d to th^e use of the Right Worr^{ll} EDWARD COKE, Esquyer, Attorney-gen^l all unto the Queenes most Excellent Matie, at London, beginninge the fife of Julye.

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| July the 5th. | INPRIMIS, vj barrells and di, at 6s. | - | - | - | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| | Delyv ^d to the howskeep ^r one barrell, at 5s. | - | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| August | The 3. Ale, half a barrell, at 4s. | - | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | The 10. One barrel, at 5s. | - | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| September | The 9. iij barrells, at 6s. | - | - | - | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | The 13. iij barrells stronge, at 8s. | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | The 14. Ale, one barrel, at 8s. | - | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | The 17. iiij barrells, at 6s. | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | The 21. vij barrells di, at 6s. | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| October | The 1. Ale, one barrel, at 8s. | - | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | The 2. ij barrells, at 6s ⁴ . | - | - | - | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | The 6. iiij barrells, at 6s. | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | The 18. vij barrells, at 6s. | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 0 |

¹ I infer from the frequent mention of small quantities of wine, probably purchased from the vintner, that Sir E. Coke had no stock of wine in his cellar. ² From the Conduit in Holborn: the usual weekly charge for water to wash two or three *bucket*s of cloaths, was 16d. or 20d. This is a proof how ill London was supplied with water in Elizabeth's days. ³ She was the daughter and co-heiress of John Paston, Esq. and brought Sir E. Coke, first and last, a fortune of 30,000l. This appears to be her signature.

⁴ In the original, the price of the barrel is set down at 2s. which is evidently a mistake, as the two barrels are valued at 12s.

Novemb.

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------|---|-----------|----|----|----|
| <i>Novemb.</i> | The 6. | Ale, one barrell, at 8s. | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | The 9. | Ale, one barrell, at 8s. | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | The 9. | vj barrels, at 6s. | - | - | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| | | Sma total, | - | xvli. xs. | | | |

Discharged the xxj of November, by me,
BRIDGET COKE.

This money is received by Roger Osborne, for the beere and ale aforefaid, as maye appeare by his acquittance uppon the fyle, bearinge date the xxj of Novemb. 1596, in this mannẽr followinge, viz.

Received the xxjst daye of November, 1596, of Henry Becke, svaunt to the Right Worll. Edward Coke, Esquyer, Attorney-gen'all, the some of fyfteene poundes and tenne shillings, and is in full payement of all beere and ale delyv'd for th'expençe of his howse, unto the daye and yere abovesaid; I faye received
per me, Ro. Osborne, for th'ufe of my Mrs. Mary James, bruer¹.

This Weeke beginethe the eighte of Maie, being Soundaye, 1597.

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| INPRIMIS, for xxji stone of beefe and v pound, at ijs. the stone | - | xlijs. |
| Item, paide for a mutton that was bought of Pearson of Kensington | - | xviijs. |
| Item, for a side of veale | - | ixs. |
| Item, for a side of lambe | - | iijs. |
| Item, for a capon | - | iijs. |
| Item, for halfe a bushell of otmel | - | iijs. |
| Item, for a pecke of graie falte | - | vjd. |
| Item, for vj ² pound of candle, at iiijd. ob. the pound | - | xiijs. |
| Item, for a pinte of sacke | - | iiijd. |
| Item, sent by one Mr. Woode, a Cambridge shear gent., ij capons and a doffin of pigions; given his mane, by my Mrs. direction, in rewarde | - | xijd. |
| | | <hr/> 4 3 11 <hr/> |

¹ Women, in ancient times, almost exclusively carried on the business of brewing. Barrington's Obs. on the Ancient Statutes, 4th edit. 54. See likewise the Regiam Majestatem, Burrow Lawes, c. 69. This account, and the rate of wages noted in p. xcviij, are exceptions to what Mr. Malone (Vindication of Shakspeare, notes 63 and 72.) supposes to have been the general practice of Queen Elizabeth's times:—writing sums in *Roman Numerals*: I have, in this and other parts of the Appendix, which I have transcribed from originals, adhered to the manner in which sums were let down, whether they are marked in *Arabic* or *Roman* numerals. Numberless instances of accounts in *Arabic* numerals may be found in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

² This seems a mistake for iij.

Mondaie.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|
| Item, for iiij ^{or} pound of butter, at vjd. the pound | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . |
| Item, for egges, at x ^{ten} the grott | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij ^d . |
| Item, for ij quartes of clarret wyne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij ^d . |

 0 3 4
Tewesdaie.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------|
| Item, for a shoulder of motton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . vjd. |
| Item, for a quarter of lambe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . |
| Item, at nyght, for a capon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . xd. |
| Item, for a cople of rabbits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xvd. |
| Item, for a brest of veale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxij ^d . |
| Item, for a pynte of oliffes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vij ^d . |
| Item, for iij pound of candle, at iiij ^d . ob. the ponde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiiij ^d . |
| Item, for a pound of barrell butter | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for a quarte of vynegar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^d . |
| Item, for a pynte of mamfie for my Mrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij ^d . |
| Item, sent by Mr. Alderman Barnvin, three samon trowtes : and his man in rewarde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij ^d . |

 0 14 2
Wednesdaie.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Item, for a salte phishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiiij ^d . |
| Item, for a doffen of ealles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviiij ^d . |
| Item, for vj roches | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for a carpe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xd. |
| Item, for vj paier of soles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xd. |
| Item, for halfe a bushell of otmell | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij ^s . |
| Item, for iiij ^{or} ponde of barrell butter, at vjd. the ponde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . |
| Item, for viij dishes of butter, at jd. ob. the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij ^d . |
| Item, more for ixen dishes of butter, at ij ^d . the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviiij ^d . |
| Item, for egges, at x ^{ten} the grott | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij ^d . |
| Item, for a pecke of white salte | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, for yeast to backe breade | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij ^d . |
| Item, for ij quartes of muste-seede, to make musterd | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, paide for a motton that was bought of Perion of Kensyntone, to be spent in the houffe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviij ^s . |
| Item, for ij chickens | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij ^s . |
| Item, for a brest of motton that was fetched from the cookes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxd. |
| Item, for a pinte of sacke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij ^d . |
| Item, for musterd | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | jd. |
| Item, brought by the Quenes gardener, apples ; given him in rewarde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |

 I 18 3
Thursdaie.

Thursdaye.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Item, for a beaft of veale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| Item, for a capon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| Item, for a cupple of rabbits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for milcke when my Mr. he was sicke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | j <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a quarter of lambe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for eggs, at x ^{en} the grott | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, at none, for a pinte of sacke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for ij quartes of clarret wyne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, sent by Mr. Tipper, iij lyfe piggeons ; give ⁿ his mane, by my Mrs. direc- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vj <i>d.</i> |
| tion, in rewarde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

o 10 3

Fridaie.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Item, for a greane fishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a dosen of ealles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xvj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for iijer paier of maides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for yeast to backe bread for the house | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for vj roches | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for ij quartes of vynegar to make mustred | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a pickerell | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| Item, for eggs, at x ^{en} the grotte | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for ij pound of salte butter, at vd. the pound | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xd. |
| Item, for vj dishes of butter, at jd. ob. the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ix <i>d.</i> |
| Item, more, for vij dishes of butter, at ijd. the dishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for vergeis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | j <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for iij whitinges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, at nyght, for a quarte of clarret wyne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, more, for a quarte of vinegar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, sent by ould Mrs. Crocke, one great spice cake ; give ⁿ her man in rewarde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a bushell of rie-meall, to bake bread for the pore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vijs. |
| Item, spent half a saltfysh, pryc | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

o 18 9

Satterdaye.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Item, for a salte fishe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xjd. |
| Item, for vj roches | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for viij ealles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for vj paier of soles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xvj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for iijer paier of maides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a pickerell | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| Item, for a capon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijs. |

Item,

| | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Item, for iij pounds of butter, at <i>vd.</i> the pounce | _____ | _____ | xvd. |
| Item, for xij dishes of butter, at <i>jd.</i> ob. the dish | _____ | _____ | xviij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for eggs, at <i>xen</i> the grotte | _____ | _____ | ij <i>s.</i> |
| Item, spent half a linge-fishe, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, at none, for a quarte of clarret wyne | _____ | _____ | v <i>d.</i> |
| Item, paid for cudit-water this weeke, lyninge clothes, and for the use of kitchinge | _____ | _____ | xviij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for yeast to backe breade for the house | _____ | _____ | ij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, paid the baker for breade that was spent in the house this weeke for my Mrs. owne diett | _____ | _____ | iiij <i>s.</i> |
| Item, thear was baked in the house, this weeke, besides the bread that was taken of the baker, one combe of wheat, that came from Mr. Taviners, of Witg- ton in Norff. for household breade, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent this weeke by the cooke, of meall and flower, one bushell, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, thear was baked this weeke for the poore, half a bushell of rie meall, price | _____ | _____ | |
| | | | I O I |
| Totalis | _____ | ixli.-viij <i>s.</i> ix <i>d.</i> | |

Discharged the xliij of Maye, by me,
BRIDGET COKE.

My Mr. came
to Godwicke
the xvij^{ten} of
Julj from
London
Norff.
Godwicke
Booke of Ex-
pences for dyet
and others
charges, as fol-
loweth, mad
the xvij^{ten} of
Julj.

This Weeke beginneth the xvijth of July, being Sondaye, 1597.

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| INPRIMIS, killed ij great bullockes, to be spent in the housse this weeke fol- loweth, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, killed one wether, to be spent in the house, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, killed one lambe, to be spent in the house, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Barnwell, of Milhm., one fatte lambe, given his man in rewarde | _____ | _____ | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, paide to Ricrd Becke, the bailiffe of husbondrye, at Godwicke, for xlvij grean geasse, that he bought for the pvision of the housse at Godwicke; and for xxix chickens that he bought likewise; and for vj capons, iiij ^{or} bushels of otmeil, a pecke of muste-seed, and for a pecke of greane pease, and v <i>d.</i> for eggs: as maie appere by a pticuler bille uppon the fille under Ricrd Becke, his owne hande, beringe date the viijth of Maie, 1597. This bill is passed and allowed by M ^r is., paid in full discharge of this bill, the some of fiftye- fixe shillings and a penny, in the presence of Thomas Spratt | _____ | _____ | lvj <i>s.</i> j <i>d.</i> |
| Item, spent this Soundaie, ij greane geasse, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij capons, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent <i>xen</i> chickens, price | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Lucke Skippon, of Lexhm, one lambe; given his man in re- warde | _____ | _____ | xij <i>d.</i> Item, |

Ricrd Becke,
his bill.

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Item, sent by Mr. Goche, of Howe, ij capons, one duffen of chickens; given his mane in rewarde | _____ | _____ | _____ | xij <i>d.</i> | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Rufce, of Wellingham, one duffen of chickens; given his man in rewarde | _____ | _____ | _____ | v <i>j.</i> | |
| Item, thear was brued in maulte, against my Mr. his cominge to Godwicke, vj combes for March beare, price | _____ | _____ | _____ | | Mawlt brwed for Mch beare, |
| Item, thear was brwed one busshell of pees, and _____ of wheat, price _____ | | | | | |
| Item, paid to John Lynge for iij capons that was receyved at my Mrs. first comge to Godwicke, paide _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | ii <i>s.</i> | J. Lynge. |
| Item, paide to John Lynge for ij pullets that wear receyved at my Mrs. first comge to Godwicke, likewise _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | xij <i>d.</i> | Lynge. |
| Item, paid to John Lynge more, for xvjen duckligs that wear receyved at my Mrs. first comge to Godwicke _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | vs. iiij <i>d.</i> | Lynge. |

3 8 11

Monndaye.

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| Item, for eggs, at xx ^{ti} for a grott _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | xd. | Godwicke, xvii ^{ten} of Julj, 97. |
| Item, killed one wether, or motton, to be spent in the houffe, price _____ | | | | | |
| Item, killed one lambe, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent one greane goffe, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent ij capons, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent iiij ^{or} chickens, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, for a pigg from John Lyngs, paide _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | xij <i>d.</i> | Jo. Lynge. |

0 1 10

Tewesday.

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| Item, sent by Mrs. Beart, of Refham, one little maunde of the pes; given a boy that brought them in rewarde _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | ix ^{ca} of Julj, 97. | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Adam Boffam, of Wendlinge, iij cheffes, a boxe of fyne fuger cakes and quadlynnes; given his mane in rewarde _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | iiij <i>d.</i> | |
| Item, for a busshell of otmele to make the poore folkes porage _____ | | | | xij <i>d.</i> | |
| Item, for eggs, at xix the grott _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | vs. v <i>j.</i> | |
| Item, spent this daie, one grean goffe, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent ij capons, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent x ^{en} chickens, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent ij mallards, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| Item, spent vj teales, pryce _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |

0 7 4

Wednesdays.

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| Item, sente by Mr. Callybut Walpooll, of Houlton, xx ^{ti} fate weathers; given his men that brought them, in reward, by my Mrs. direction _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | xx ^{ti} of Julj, 97. | |
| Item, sent by John Barwicke, of Barwicke in the Brakes, ij great breats, iij paier of great soles, and ij busshells of oysters; given his sonne in rewarde _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | xvs. | |

ii*s.*

Item,

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| | Item, sent by Mr. Henry Waits, late of Tittleshall, one duffen of mallards and teales; given his man in rewarde | xij <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, sent by Mr. Beacon, the skolemaster of Tittleshall, ij capons; given in rewarde | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, sent by Robrt Glover's wife, of Tittleshall, thee pes; given in rewarde | ij <i>d.</i> |
| Mr. Yelv'ton, Rufhm. | Item, receyved from Mr. Yelv'ton's, of Rufhm, vj cupple of rabbits, paide | iijs. |
| | Item, killed one wether, or motton, pryce | |
| | Item, killed one lambe, pryce | |
| J. Lynge. | Item, for a pigge frome John Lynge, paide | xij <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, spent one capon, pryce | |
| | Item, spent iiij ^{or} rabbits, pryce | |
| | Item, spent viij chickens, pryce | |
| | Item, spent iij salt fishes, pryce | |

1 2 6

Thursdaye.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| xxj ^m of Julij. | Item, sent by Mr. Maior, of Lyne, one ferkinge of sturgeon; given his man in reward that brought yt | ij <i>s.</i> |
| | Item, brought by one Meryvall of Aumer, iiij ^{or} curlewes, and iij knattes, pryce | |
| | Item, brought by Goodwife Harwoode, of Fransham, vj chickens, pryce | |
| | Item, sent by Mr. Leades, of Houlte, iiij ^{or} hartychokes, and a quarte of strawburis; given his sonne in reward | vj <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, sent by Mr. Silvester Ouldman, latt of Hornyngtoft, one little basket or mande of cherys; given his man in rewarde | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, brought by Revenes, of Swafhm, ij cupple of rabbits, pryce | |
| | Item, for a bushell of otmell to make the poore folkes porrydg, paide | vs. vj <i>d.</i> |
| Maulte brwed. | Item, brwed iij combes of mault for the pvision of the housse, pryce | |
| | Item, paide to Willm. Baker, for iij pound of hoppes, at <i>vd.</i> the pound, wch he bought to brwe the iij combs of mawlte, paide | xx <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, for eggs, at xxi the grott | vj <i>d.</i> |
| | Item, killed one wether, or motton, pryce | |
| | Item, killed one lambe, pryce | |
| | Item, spent one greane gosse, pryce | |
| | Item, spent ij capons, pryce | |
| | Item, spent xiiij rabbits, pryce | |
| | Item, spent xiiij chickens, pryce | |
| | Item, spent ij mallards, pryce | |
| | Item, spent ij teales, pryce | |

0 10 6

Frydaye.

Frydaye.

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Item, sent by Mr. Townsynge, of Marfar, vj quayles, and vj redshankes; given his man in rewarde | _____ | _____ | _____ | xxij th of July, xij ^d . 97. |
| Item, paid to Mr. Jo. Reades man, of Thornhm, for fresh fishe, that he bought for my Mrs. and sent to Godwicke, paid | _____ | _____ | _____ | iijs. iiij ^d . |
| Item, sent by Mr. Robrt Stone, of Wholme, ij greate breats; given his man in reward, by my Mrs. direction | _____ | _____ | _____ | xviij ^d . |
| Item, sent by younge Mr. Goodwinge, of Thornhm, fresh-fishe, vidz. one great brett, ij peckerels, ij paire of soles, vj eales, smelts, and shrimps; given his man that brought them, in rewarde | _____ | _____ | _____ | xviij ^d . |
| Item, sent by Mr. Thomas Fulmston, neare Ailsham, Burrowe, iij capons and one dussen of chickings; given his man in reward | _____ | _____ | _____ | vjd. |
| Item, sent by Mrs. Clipesby, of Oby, in Flegg, vj sygnets or swanes; given her man, by my Mrs. direction, in reward for bringinge of them | _____ | _____ | _____ | vs. |
| Item, for eggs | _____ | _____ | _____ | xij ^d . |
| Item, spent one lynge-fishe, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij salte-fishes, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij ^{or} teales, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij ^{or} rabbits, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent ij chickinges, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |

0 13 10

Satterdaye.

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Item, sent by Mr. Francis Sturges, of Fakenham, one dussen of teales; given his man in rewarde | _____ | _____ | _____ | xxiiij th of July, vjd. 97. |
| Item, for eggs | _____ | _____ | _____ | xij ^d . |
| Item, sent by James Wightman, of Kempston, one little basket of cherris; given his mane in reward | _____ | _____ | _____ | iiij ^d . |
| Item, sent by Mr. John Read, of Thornham, ij great breats, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent one lynge-fishe, di., pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij salte-fishes, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, spent iij ^{or} rabbits, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |
| Item, ij chickinges, pryce | _____ | _____ | _____ | |

0 1 9

Totlis _____ vj*li*. vjs. viij^d.

Discharged the xxij of July, by me,

BRIDGET COKE.

*ROBTE. MATHER's Accounte of Rydyng Charges from Godwicke to
London, begynynge the xijth off September 1597.*

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|---|
| INP'MIS, gyven, at Godwicke, the xij of September, by my Mris. direction, to two pore women of Ashley | - - - - - | ij s. | M ^d . this daie my Mris. went to Norw ^{ch} . |
| Item, paid at Norwich, for Thomas Skoulding, his sup ^r , Owin Haddock, and iiij ^{or} more of my fellowes, theire suppers, upon the xj of September, being Sondaie, the somme of | - - - - - | vs. x d. | |
| Item, payd at Norwich, the xij th of September, for xxvj of my fellowes, their suppers, at viij d. the man | - - - - - | xvijs. iiij d. | |
| Item, payd the xiiij th of Septemb. for our breakfaste at Norwich | - | ixs. iiij d. | |
| Item, given by my Mris. direction, the xiiij th of September, at Mr. Layer's of Norwich, in reward | - - - - - | xs. | |
| Item, delived to Mris. Anne, to give to the prisioners at Norwich-castle | - | xij d. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to Mr. Mingay, to give unto my Mr. his nurse, at Norwich | - | xvs. | |
| Item, given at Mr. Layer's, by my Mris. direction, to a pore woman for pearces | - | ij s. vj d. | |
| Item, given at Norwich, for ij pints and an half of sack, at v d. the pinte, xij d.; for a bottle, iiij d.; for a quarter of sugar, v d.; p ^d for ginger, ij d.; p ^d for a glasse, vj d. | - - - - - | ij s. v d. | |
| Item, given at Norwich, by my Mris. direction, to a pore woman | - | vs. | |
| Item, deliv'ed at Norwich, by my Mris. direction, to Mr. Layer, to give to the pore | - - - - - | ij s. vj d. | |
| Item, given at Norwich, at the Ladie Lestranges, to the pore | - | vj d. | |
| Item, given by my Mris. direction, at Mr. Gaudie's house, the xiiij of Septem- ber, in rewardes | - - - - - | viijs. vj d. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to Mris. Anne, to plaie at cards, at Mr. Gaudie's house | - | ij s. | M ^d . this daie my Mr. and my Mris. cam to Hunting- feld-hall, where they continewd untill the xix of September. |
| Item, bought at Huntingfeld, of John Woods of Romborra, vj chickens, at iiij d. the piece | - - - - - | ij s. | |
| Item, brought by Mris. Booth, the xvij th of September, vj chickens. | | | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Grimstone, the xvj of September, vj pewitts; given to his man, by my Mris. direction, in reward | - - - - - | xij d. | |
| Item, payd the xvj of Septemher, for vj quarts of claret wine, at viij d. the quarte | - | iijs. | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Sidney, the xvj of September, ij breames and three tenches; given his man by my Mr's. direction | - - - - - | xij d. | |
| Item, sent by Sr Arthur Heningham, one bucke, the xvj of September; given his man by my Mr's. direction | - - - - - | xs. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to Georg Foxe, the xvj of Septemb. when he was sent from Huntingfeld to Godwick | - - - - - | ij s. | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Coke of Linstead, ij carpes; given his ma ⁿ | - | vj d. | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Barker of Sixton, one basket of damofenes; given his ma ⁿ by my Mr's. direction, in reward | - - - - - | vj d. | |
| | Sma | vli. iijs. xj d. | |
| | | Item, | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| Item, brought by Robert Gouldsmith, vj patridges, prce | - | - | - |
| Item, sent by yong Mr. Reynould Rous, iiij tenches; given his man, by my mistris direction, in reward | - | - | vjd. |
| Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. to give to Mr. Bridges, the some of | - | xxxs. | |
| Item, payd the xvj of September, for vj pints and an half of sacke, at | vjd. the | | |
| pinte | - | - | iijs. iiijd. |
| Item, geven by my Mrs. direction the 16 of September, to Johnson of Thoring- ton, his servants, for bringing of one bullocke and eight wethers from Torington to Huntingfield | - | - | vijjd. |
| Item, brought the xvj of Sept. by goodwief Salmonds, ij chickens | - | | |
| Item, brought the xvj of Sept. by goodwief Rackham, iiij chickens | - | | |
| Item, sent by goodwief Stubbord, the xvij of Sept. one pigge; given hir maide in reward | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, brought by goodman Grudgfield of St. James, ix chickens | - | | |
| Item, payd for vij egges, the xvij of Sept. | - | - | ijd. |
| Item, sent by goodman Mawle of Huntingfield, the xvij of Sept. one baskett of peares; given his maide in reward | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, sent by mistris Claxon, one turkey and a brace of patridges; given hir maid in reward | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, payd for vj skinnes of pchment, the xvijth of Sept. at | vijjd. the skinne | iiijs. | |
| Item, sent by Mr. Fristonne, the xvijth of September, vj patridges and iiijor capons; given his man in reward | - | - | xijjd. |
| Item, sent by Mr. Jenor of Laxfield, vj chickens | - | - | |
| Item, sent by Dawsonne of Laxfield, the xvijth of Sept. ij capons; given his manne in reward | - | - | xijjd. |
| Item, sent by Harmon, iiijor chickens; given his man in reward | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, brought by goodwief Gesse, the xvij of Sept. v chickens | - | | |
| Item, payd the same daie, for xvj egges | - | - | iiijd. |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction to ye widowe Owlton, ye xvij of Sept. | | ijs. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction to ye widowe Smithe, the same daie | | iijs. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. to give to Moulton's daughter | - | - | vs. |
| Item, paid to Thomas Johnson for viij wethers, at | vijs. vjd. the wether | iiijl. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. at Huntingfield, the xix of September | - | xxxs. | |
| Item, given in reward, at Mr. Allen's, by my Mrs. direction | - | - | ixs. vjd. |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, the xix of Sept. to Edmond Smith | - | vs. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to mie Mrs. the xix of Septemb. to give unto Mr. John Coke, xijd.; more deliv'ed to my Mrs. to give unto Mr. Henrie Coke, xijd. | | ijs. | |
| Item, delivered to my Mrs. the xix of Septemb. to give to Warden | - | ijs. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to Mrs. Cotten, wch my Mrs. borrowed of him the xix of Sep- tember | - | - | ijs. |

Sma - vijli. xijs. ix d.

Item,

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Item, payd to Peter Aldred wch my Mrs. borrowed of him | - | - | xijd. | |
| Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. wch she gave to John Ellis ye xix of Sept. | - | | ijs. | |
| Item, delivered to my Mrs. for to give to Bridgett Moulton | - | | iijs. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction to Sr Arthur Hiningham his parke-keeper, for opening the parke gate for my Mrs. and her companie | - | - | ijs. | |
| Item, pd at Kellshall, the xix of Sept. for ij shoes setting on Egerton | - | | ijd. | |
| Item, pd the xix of September, at Kellshall, for aples, cakes, and beere, for my Mrs. and hir companie | - | - | xijd. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, the xx of Septemb. at Mr. Colbeyes of Glemham, in rewardes | - | - | viijs. xd. | My Mr. and Mrs. laie this night at Mr. Colbie's house at Feamihm. |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, to goodwiefc Jaye, the xx of Sept. in re- ward | - | - | xijd. | |
| Item, paid for pinnes, for Mrs. Anne, at Glemham, the xx of September | | | xijd. | |
| Item, given to the prifoners at Melton, the xx of Sept. | - | - | vjd. | |
| Item, paid at Woodbridge for cakes and beere, for Mrs. Anne and Mr. Cle- ment | - | - | xd. | |
| Item, payd at Woodbridge, for ij shoes for Lowder | - | - | vijd. | |
| Item, pd at Kesgrave, for cakes and beere for Mrs. Anne and Mr. Clement | | | vijd. | |
| Item, given at Ipswich to the pore, in reward | - | - | ijd. | |
| Item, payd at Caltawaie-bridge, for beer and cakes for Mrs. Anne and Mr. Clement | - | - | vjd. | |
| Item, given at Bernardes of Cuftrich-hall, the xxj of September, to iiij ^{or} of his childne and his sifter | - | - | vs. | |
| Item, given more at Bernards to two maides | - | - | xijd. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, at Cuftrich-hall, to a pore man | - | | xijd. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, the xxj of Septemb. to Sr Tho. Lucas his horfe keeps | - | - | ijs. | |
| Item, payd the xxij of Septe. for my Mr. his supper and his copanie | - | xjs. | viijs. | At Chelme- forde. |
| Item, payd at Bentlie, the xxij of Sept. for Wm. Bainbrick and Baker, their beddes | - | - | iijs. | |
| Item, pd the xxij of Septemb. at Chensfforde, for my Mr. his breakfast and his companie | - | - | vijrs. vjd. | |
| Item, payd the xxij of Septemb. at Chensfforde, for my Mr. his horfe, meate, and the rest of his companie | - | - | vijrs. xd. | |
| Item, given by my Mr. his direction, between Chensford and London, to the pore | - | - | vjd. | |
| Item, given by my Mrs. direction, at Mr. Purton's, the xxij th of September, in rewards | - | - | xjs. vjd. | At Mr. Pur- ton's. |
| Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. at Mr. Purton's, the xxij of Sept. to give unto goodman Wigge, for one boxe of oyntment for my Mrs. fingers | - | iijs. | | |
| | Sma | iijs. xjs. viijs. | | |
| | | Item, | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| At Mr. Barker's. | Item, given in rewarde, by my Mrs. direction, the xxij of Septemb. at Mr. Barker his house | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjs. vjd. |
| | Item, sent by Mr. Thurstone, the xxij of September, one baskytt of grapes; given his man in rewarde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vjd. |
| | Item, paid the xxij of September, at Sr Tho. Lucasles, for horfbread | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviijd. |
| | Item, given the xxij of September, by my Mrs. direction, to the pore at Colchester | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vijd. |
| | Item, given by my Mrs. direction, to a pore woman at Esterford | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| | Item, given to a pore woman, by my Mrs. direction, at Witham | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| | Item, pd at Witham, for beere for Mrs. Anne and Mr. Clement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| | Item, given by my Mrs. direction to iiij ^{or} souldiers by the wain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xijd. |
| | Item, pd at Chensford, the xxiiij of Septemb. for my Mrs. supper and breakfast, and hir companie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxs. xd. |
| | Item, pd at Chensford, the xxiiij of Septemb. for my Mrs. horfemeat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ixs. xd. |
| | Item, pd at Chensford, the xxiiij of Sept ^r . for a payer of stockins for Mrs. Anne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | iijs. iiijd. |
| | Item, given to the pore, the xxiiij of Septemb. at Chensford | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | vijd. |
| | Item, payd for wallnuts for my Mrs. at Burnwood | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | j ^d . |
| | Item, given by Mrs. direction, the xxiiij of Septemb. to two pore women at Burndwood | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijd. |
| | Item, deliv'ed to my Mrs. to plaie at cardes at Mr. Browne's | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| | Item, deliv'ed to Mrs. Anne, to plaie at cardes at Mr. Browne's | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| | Item, given in reward, at Mr. Browne's, by my Mrs. direction | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xs. vjd. |
| | Item, payd the xvij of Septemb. at the Black Swane in Houlbourne, for all my Mr. his horfemeate, the some of | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxxixs. viij ^d . |
| | Item, paid to Litton, for his charges into Norff. and all the geldings and nagges that he hath to carie downe from London to Godwicke | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xxxs. |
| | Item, payd to my Mrs. at Glemham, by Mr. Knightlie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xiijs. |
| | Item, payd to my Mrs. at Mr. Barker's, by Mr. Knightlie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. |
| | Item, payd to my Mrs. at Mr. Browne's, by Mr. Knightlie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ijs. vjd. |
| | Item, paid to Mr. Knightlie, for wigges, horfe, and a reave or halter | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | xviij ^d . |

Sm - vij^{li}. viijs. viij^d.

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Receyts. | Receyved the xij th of September, 1597 | - | vj ^{li} . ijs. vjd. |
| | Receyved the xiiij th of Septemb. 1597 | - | xx ^{li} . |
| | Receyved the xix th of Septemb. 1597 | - | x ^{li} . |
| | Receyved the xxj th of Septemb. 1597 | - | x ^{li} . |

Sme receyved - xlvj^{li}. ijs. vjd.

Sm of all the seid paim^{ts} for rydyng charges and rewardes cxxiiij^{li}. ijs.

And so remaine of the said receyts - xxij^{li}. vjd.

Fridaie.

| | | |
|---|------------|---|
| Item, for a quarter of mutton | iijs. | <p>This daie my Mr. cam to kepe howse in Hollborne- houwfe in London.</p> <p>Robt. Mather supplied Hen- rie Beck's place, and con- tinued untill the xxij of Oc- tober.</p> |
| Item, for a capon | ijjs. | |
| Item, for a couple of rabbyttis | xijd. | |
| Item, for ij cowcumbers | jd. | |
| Item, for half a peck of white falte | iiijd. | |
| Item, for a pound of butter | iiijd. ob. | |
| Item, for halfe a peck of oatmeal | xd. | |
| Item, for v pound of chese, at iiijd. the pound | xxd. | |
| Item, for v egges | ijd. | |
| Item, for a pinte of vinegar | jd. | |

0 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Fridaie.

| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| Item, for a greene fishe | | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for iij payer of soles | | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for vj flounders | | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for egges, at xj the groate | | v <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a shoullder of mutton | | xvj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a rabbytte | | x <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for dishes of butter, at the dishe | | ij <i>s.</i> |
| Item, for ij cowcumbers | | j <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for freshe herrings | | ij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for mustarde | | ob. |

o 6 7 ob.

Saturday.

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Item, for a green filhe | | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for vj flounders | - | vij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a quarter of smeltes | - | va. |
| Item, for a loyne of veale | - | xx <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a capon | - | ijs. |
| Item, for a couple of rabbyttes | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for a pigge | - | ijs. |
| Item, for a quarter of veale | - | iijs. iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for egges, at xj the groate | - | xij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for dishes of butter, at the dishe | - | xxj <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for half a pound of pepper | - | xxiiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for halfe an owncie of cloves | - | iijd. |
| Item, for fresh herring | - | iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Item, for halfe a bushell of flower | - | iijs. ijd. |
| Item, for a pecke of bey salte | - | xd. |

Item,

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------|
| Item, for a side of mutton | - - - - - | vjs. vjd. |
| Item, for onions | - - - - - | jd. |
| Item, paid for a porter to bring home the beefe | - - - - - | ijjd. |
| Item, for xxviij stone of beefe, at xvij ^d . the stone | - - - - - | xlijs. |
| Item, given to Mr. Crompton his man, for bringing of ij synetts | - - - - - | ijs. |
| Item, for a quart of vinager | - - - - - | ijjd. |
| Item, sent by Mr. Antribus, one bottle of wine and wafer cakes; given to his man | - - - - - | xij ^d . |
| | | <u>3 15 3</u> |

Tot^lis - - - - - iiij^l. xjs. vd.

Discharged for one fourth nyghts, by me,

BRIDGET COKE, the xxiiij of September.

Appendix, No. VII.

ORDERS, Rules, and Directions, concluded, appointed, and agreed upon by us the Justices of the Peace within the countie of Suffolk, assembled at our Generall Sessions of Peace holden at Bury the 22th daie of Aprill, in the 31st yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady the Queen's Majestie, for the punishinge and suppressing of Roags, Vacabonds; idle, loytering, and lewde persons; which doe or shall hereafter wander, and goe aboute, within the hundreths of Thingoe cum Bury, Blackborne, Thedwardstree, Cosford, Babings, Risbridge, Lackford, and the halfe-hundreth of Exninge, in the said countie of Suffolk, contrary to the Lawes in that case made and provided.

WHEREAS, at the Parliement begonne and holden at Westminster, the 8th daie of Maye, in the 14th yeare of the Raigne of the Queen's Majestie that nowe is, one Acte was made, intytuled, "An Acte for punishment of Vacabonds, and for releife of the Poore and Impotent." And where, at a Session of the Parlement, holden by prorogacon, at Westminster, the eight daie of February, in the 28th yeare of her Majesties raigne, one other Acte was made and intytuled, "An Acte for

settinge of the Poore to work, and for the avoydinge of idlenes." By vertue of which, severall Acts, certeyne provisons and remedies been ordeyned and establisshed, as well for the suppressinge and punishinge of all roags, vacabonds, sturdy roags, idle and loytering persons; as also for the releife and setting on worke of the aged and impotent persons within this realme, and authoritie gyven to Justices of Peace, in their severall charges and commission, to see that the said Acts and Statuts be putt in due execution, to the glorie of Allmightie God and the benefite of the common welth. And where also yt appeareth by dayly experience, that the number of idle, vagraunte, loytering, sturdy roags, masterles men, lewde and yll disposed persons, arre exceedingly encreased and multiplied, committinge many greivous and outeragious disorders and offences, tendinge to the greate of Allmightie God, the contempte of her Majestie's lawes, and to the greate charge, troble and disquiet of the common welth—We the Justices of Peace above speciefied, assembled and mett together at our generall sessions above-named, for remedy of theis and such lyke enormities which hereafter shall happen to arise or growe within the hundreths and lymits aforesaid, doe by theis presents, order, decree and ordeyne, That there shall be builded or provided one convenient house, which shal be called the House of Correction; and that the same shal be establisshed within the towne of Bury, within the hundreth of Thingoe aforesaid. And that all persons offendinge or lyvinge contrary to the tenor of the said twoe Acts, within the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, shal be, by the warrante of any Justice of Peace, dwellinge in the same hundreths or lymitts, committed thether and there be releived, punished, sett to worke, and ordered in such sorte, and accordinge to the directions, provisons, and limitations, hereafter in theis presents declared and specified.

FYRST, That yt maie appeare what persons arre to be apprehended, committed and brought to the house of correction, it is ordered and appointed, That all and every person and persons which shal be found and taken within the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, that be above the age of 14 yeares, and shall take upon them to be proctors or procurators goinge aboute without sufficente lycence from the Queen's Majestie. All idle persons goinge aboute usinge subtiltie and unlawfull games or plaie—all such as faynt themselves to have knowledge in phisognomye, palmeſtrie, or other abused sciences—all tellers of destinies, deathes or fortunes, and such lyke fantasticall imaginations.

Proctors without
licence.
Idle persons
usinge games
or plaies.
Them that use
phisognomy,
palmeſtrie.
Tellers of
destinies,
deathes, or
fortunes.

cxxxviii ORDERS, &c. FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Stronge idle
percons.

All and every perfon or perfons beinge mightie stronge or whole in bodie, and able to labour, havinge nēyther lond nor money, nor usinge any lawfull trade of marchandize, misterie, science, or occupation, whereby he or she maye gett his or her lyvinge, an can gyve noe reckninge howe or in what manner he or she doth gett his or her lyvinge.

Fencers, Bere-
wards, plaiers,
and mynstrells.

All fencers, bearewards, common plaiers in enterludes, and mynstrells, not belonging to any baron of this realme, or towards any other honorable person of greate degree or callinge, goinge aboute withowte lycence of twoe Justices of Peace of the same shire where they shall wander, whereof one to be of the quorum.

Jugglers,
peddlers, tyn-
kers, petie
chapmen,
aquavite men,
conyskyn buy-
ers.

All jugglers, peddlers, and tinckers—all petie chapmen (that is to saie,) all sellers of smale wares and linnen cloth, and such like—all sellers of aquavite and such lyke—all buyers of conyskyns and such lyke, not havinge lycence of twoe Justices of the Peace of that shire where they shall wander, whereof one to be of the quorum.

Idle labourers
that will not
worke.

All common labourers, able in bodie, usinge to loyter or lyve idlie, or refusinge to worke or serve for such wages as is taxed, rated and assessed by the Justices of Peace of those places or parts where they dwell.

Counterfei-
tures of licen-
ces & pasports.

All counterfeitures of licences and pasports, and all usfers of the same, knowinge them to be counterfeite.

Begginge
scholers.

All scholers of Oxenforde or Cambridge, that goe aboute begginge, not beinge lycenced by the Chancelor or Commissarie of those houses or place from whence he commith under their seales.

Shippmen,
pretendinge
losses by sea.

All shippmen pretendinge losses by sea, havinge not lycence of two Justices inhabitinge next or nere to the place where they landed or entered into the realme.

Persons dely-
vered owte of
the gaiole, to
begge for fees.

All persons delyvered owte of the gaiells, that doe begge for their fees, or doe travell to their countries or frends, not havinge licence or testimoniall of two Justices where they were delyvered.

Irishe men
and women.

All Irishe men or women, of any of the fortes aforementioned, and lyvinge by begginge; and all poere people resortinge from any place towards the bathes, not havinge licence as aforefaid.

Item, Yt is ordered that all such persons offendinge as aforefaid, and shall be apprehended and taken within any the hundreths and lymitts before named, shall be brought before one of the Justices of the Peace dwellinge in the same lymitts, and by hym or them before whome they shal be brought, shal be committed to the said house of correction, unlesse such Justice, uppon examination of the partie, touchinge his lyfe and behaviour, shall thinke it fitter and meeter to committe hym or her to the gayle there, to be punished as a roage or vacabond in the first or second degree, as cause shall require.

The keper of
the house of
correction.

Item, We doe order, that the Justices of Peace dwellinge within the said hundreths and lymitts, or the more parte of them, shall name and appointe one able and honest man to have the keepinge and government of the said house of correction, accordinge to such rules as hereafter shal be sett downe unto hym; and the said person so named and appointed to be discharged of all other services by the said Justices to be ordeyned and appointed, and shal be called the Keper of the said house of correction.

Item, We doe order, that in the said house of correction there shall be appoynted to the
said

saïd keper, such and so many severall romes, for his lodginge or otherwise, for the bestowinge of his owne goodes, as to the saïd Justices of the Peace, or the more parte of them, shal be thoughte fitt and necessarie for that purpose.

Item, It is ordered, that such beddinge, such utenfills, implements, engynes, gyves, fetters, cheynes, cloggs, and such lyke things necessarie for restrainte and correction of such as shal be committed to that house, shal be provided; and so being provided, to be conteyned in inventories endented betwene the saïd Justices and the keper of the saïd house of correction, and so many coppies thereof to be made as the saïd Justices shall please. Inventories
indented.

Item, It is ordered, that for the better provision to sett such persons on worke as shal be sente to the saïd house of correction, there shal be provided and collected, for and towards a stocke within the hundrethes and lymitts aforesaid, the some of cc li. of currante money; and the same so collected, shal be delyvered into the hands of the keper of the saïd house, uppon his bond with sufficiente suerties to be made to the Justices of every division for the re-payment of such somes of money as he shall receyve owte of that division towards the stock aforesaid, at such daies and tymes as by the saïd Justices in the same bond shall be named and sett downe. cc li. stock.

Item, For the better maintenance of the saïd keper, and such as he shall thinke fyt to be with hym, for his better rulinge and guydinge of his charge committed unto hym, it is ordered, that so longe as the saïd house shal be thought fitt to be contynued, there shal be collected and gathered within the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, a yeaerly stypend of xxx li. of lawfull money; and the same so collected, shal be paid to the saïd keper every yeaer, quarterly, by even portions (that is to saye,) every quarter vij li. xs.; and the fyrst quarter to begyn at Mich^{as} next cominge, which shal be anno 1589. xxx li. by
yeare.

Item, It is ordered and agreed uppon, that the Justices dwellinge in every severall division aforesaid, shall name, appointe, and putt in office, one able and honest man for every of the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, (yf they shall think good,) whoe shal be named or called the Forren Officer of the house of correction; and those men so agreed uppon and their lymitts sett downe and appointed, they shall onely employe the most parte of their travells in goinge or rydinge from towne to towne, and to all faiers, marketts, and other places of meetings and assemblies, from tyme to tyme, within their severall lymitts to which it is likely that any of the persons aforenamed shall reforte; as also to make diligente search within every place of the limitts appointed unto hym, whether any such person be dwellinge, remayninge, or wandringe there; and that all such person or persons which eyther by serch, inquirie, or other intelligence, shal be founde owte, shal be attached, and either by hymself or some constable of that place, carried before one of her Majestie's Justices dwellinge in these limitts, to be by hym committed to the gayle or house of correction, as cause shall require. Forren officer,
his office.

Item, We doe order, that the saïd forren officer shall have authoritie within his saïd lymitts to charge the constable of everie parische and towne where he shall fynde any of the aforesaid wandringe or loytering persons before recited, to helpe to attach them presently, and to convey them to the next Justice as is aforesaid, whereby he may be committed to the gayoll or house of correction, as the Justice shall thinke good.

Item, Yf any constable charged by the said forren officer to bringe any such person or persons to the said Justices, or to any of them, or from the said Justices, or any one of them, to the said house of correction, shall willingly suffer hym or them with whome they shall be charged to escape or flye from hym, so as he or they doe not bringe such person or persons to the said Justices, and to the said house of correction, accordinge to the charge gyven unto hym or them; that then every such constable shall forfeite such penaltie as is sett in the statute in that case provided, and shall have the same levied uppon hym withowte favour.

Item, It is ordered, that the Justices within every the severall lymitts of their resiauncy, shall, at their discretion, with as much conveniente speed as they canne, call the chiefe constables and petye constables together, and shall gyve them a streight charge and commaundement, in her Majestie's name, to doe their best endeavours, as wel for the apprehendinge of all such idle persons as arre before-named, as also for the aydinge of the said forreigne officer, in case they shal be charged or required by him so to doe, to thende that the same idle persons maye be hadd before one of her said Majestie's Justices, to be sente to the gayle or house of correction as is aforesaid.

Item, Yt is ordered, that for the better encoragement of such persons as shall take paynes for the apprehendinge of the said roags, vacabonds, and idle persons, some order shal be taken by the Justices of every severall division, that the said forren officer shall, duryng the tyme that he shal be placed and contynued in that office, have such an annuall stipend to be collected of th'inhabitants of those lymitts as to them shal be thought convenient, and the same quarterly paid unto hym. And that also the constables of every towne that shal be charged by any Justice of Peace with the carriage of any of those idle persons to the said house of correction, shall have some allowance, so as the same shall not excede above one halfpenny the myle, to be accompted from the towne where the same constable shall dwell the next and nereft waie to the said house of correction; and the same allowance to be collected of the said inhabitants of the same lymitts, and not elsewhere.

Item, It is agreed, that there shal be chosen fower honest men, which shal be called Wardens of the said house, whereof twoe shal be inhabitinge within the towne of Bury, and the other twoe to be chosen by the said Justices aforesaid, amonge the chiefe constables of the lymitts aforesaid; which said wardens shall have inventories of all such utensills, stuffe, engynes, gyves, and all other things which arre or shal be provided for the said house; and shall have authoritie to repayre to the said house at all tymes at their plesure, to vewe and see the order, government, and punishinge of such as shal be sent thether for any the offences aforesaid; and also to enquire and examine any wants or defects there necessarie to be provided, and thereof to move the Justices of Peace at any assembly of them, that order by them maie be made or taken for that wante or provision, yf the said Justices uppon due consideration had thereof shall thinke it fitt.

Item, It is ordered, that for the ease of the said wardens, because it is an office of troble, payne, and some charge, withowte any profit or gayne to themselves, that they shall yearly, at the Easter Quarter Sessions, be changed, and other chosen to their places in lyke sorte as the former; and that such inventories as shall then remayne in the hands of the

the former wardens, shal be delyvered to the newe wardens which arre or then shal be chosen to theire places.

Item, It is ordered, that the wardens of the said house, or three of them at the least, shall once in every moneth, from tyme to tyme, take a vewe and examination of the keper of the said house, whether he doth observe and kepe such rules, directions, and orders, as arre sett downe unto hym for the governinge, orderinge, and punishinge of all such persons as shal be committed to the said house; and also of the good usinge and imploing; spendinge, preservinge, and encreasinge of the store, utensills, implements, gives, and such other things as shal be committed unto hym; and thereof shall forthwith make true relation to one of the Justices of Peace which shall be resident or dwellinge nere to the said house within the said hundredth and lymitts, or to more of them, as the cause shall require, or they shall thinke good.

The wardens shall take vewe and examination of the keper.

Item, It is ordered, that the keper of the said house shall kepe a booke speciefyinge the names, surnames, and sexes of every person committed to his charge, notinge therein also the name of the Justices of Peace by whome such person shal be sente in, and uppon what daie he receyved them. And shall also in the same booke sett downe the daie of the discharge of any such roage, vacabond, or idle person; and by whome, or by whose warrante or precepte, he or they were discharged.

The keper shall kepe a booke.

Item, It is ordered, that the Justices of Peace aforesaid, at every quarter sessions, or soe many of them as shall thinke good, or wil be contented to take so much paynes therein, shall at theire plesure take vewe of the said house, examine and take accompte both of the wardens, the keper, the said forren officers of the said house, howe and in what manner or sorte every of them have executed the severall charges committed unto them, and therein fyndinge just occasion of offence committed by any of them, to reforme the same, or to acquainte the rest of the Justices thereof, as to them shall be thought best.

Item, It is ordered, (that forasmuch as there is greet complainte in many places, that thorough the idlenes and lewdenes of some, and badd disposition of other some, many hedges are broken, and the wood carried awaie; and sondrie tymes hens, capons, turkeis, geese, ducks, piggs, frute in orchards, and such smale trifles taken and carried awaie;) and yet the same in sondrie cases neyther felloney nor pety larceny; that therefore all such persons beinge above the age of xij yeares, which shall in the night or daie tyme committ any of the said offences, (viz.) by breakinge or carrienge awaie of any man's hedge, or cuttinge downe any wood which he cannot justifie to doe, or by takinge geese, ducks, turkeis, capons, hennes, piggs, frute, or such like, not amountinge to the some or valewe of xij*d*. beinge fyrst apprehended and carried before one of her Majestie's Justices of the Peace, shal be sente by hym to the gaile or house of correction, as to the same Justice uppon the examination of the cause shal be thought fitt and convenient.

Hedgebreakers, wood carriers, takers of pul-
lerie, fructe, or
other smale
trifles.

Item, It is ordered, that every one of the offenders aforesaid, which shal be sente to the said house of correction, shall receyve for his, hers, or their offences, punishment and correction, in manner and forme followinge, (viz.) every hedge-breeker and taker of woodd, for the fyrst offence to have vj stripes with the ordinarie whipp provided for the house; and for the second offence, yf he shal be estefones sente thether, x stripes. And in lyke manner,

The order of punishment.

manner, every wanton or disorderly taker awaie of pullerie as aforefaid, shall for the fyrst offence have x stripes ; and for the seconde, yf he shal be the second tyme sente ageyne, he shall have xv tripes : and so, by order of some Justice of Peace, after his punishment receyved, shall be dismissed the said house.

Item, It is ordered and agreed uppon, that every stronge or sturdie roag, at his or her fyrst enterance into the said house, shall have xij stripes uppon his beare skynne with the said whipp provided for the said house ; and every yong roage, or idle loyterer, vj stripes with the said whipp in forme aforefaid. And that every one of them, withowte fayle, at their fyrst comminge into the said house, shall have putt uppon hym, her, or them, some clogge, cheine, collers of iron, ringle, or manacle, such as the keeper of the said house shall thinke meete, so as he maie answere for every one, as well for his forth comminge ; as also that they shall be quiett, and doe noe hurte for the tyme they shall contynue in the said house.

Item, It is ordered and agreed, that to th'ende the keeper of the said house maie knowe what opinion shal be conceived of any roage to be sente unto hym, and also howe longe he shall kepe hym or them in the said house of correction ; that every Justice of the Peace, in his warrant of committee, shall signifie to the said keeper what kynd of roage, eyther sturdie or otherwise, he or she is, that is sente unto hym, and shall also lymite and appointe howe longe or howe maney daies or weeks, every one sent in by him shall be contynued or shall remayne in the said house of correction ; which tyme ended, the said keeper shall procure a licence or testimonial from some Justice of the Peace there beinge, or at their comminge to the towne, for the passporte of any such roage, eyther to the place where he or she were borne or last dwelte by the space of three yeares, accordinge to the statute in that case made and provided.

Whippes.

Item, It is ordered, that such whippes as shall be made, ordeyned, or appoynted for the punishment of such idle persons, roags, vacabonds, or sturdie beggers, or such like people, as for their idlenes, wantones, and lewde demenour, shal be sente thether, shal be made with twoe cordes withowte knotts ; and the partie that shall receyve this punishment shall have his or their clothes turned of their shoulders to the beare skynne downe to the waste, and then have that correction by the whipp as is before sett downe and appointed for them.

Item, It is ordered, that all unrulie and stubborne persons shal be corrected oft'ner, and used both with harder cloggs, shackles, irons, or both, and with thinner diett and harder labour, untill he or she shall be brought to reasonable obedience and submission to the keeper of the said house ; and that every person that shall stubbornely refuse to labour and worke, as he or she shal be appointed by the keeper of the said house, or shall not be quiett or obedient to his commaundement to be ordered accordinge to the rules of the said house, shall, for his or her fyrst refusall, have fower stripes with the said whipp, and shall have a clogge, shackle, or cheine, putt uppon him ; and for his or her second refusal, shall have vj stripes with the said whipp ; and the thurde tyme that he or she shall, after these corrections, refuse, and be still obstinate in obeyeing the said commaundement of the said keeper, then every such person shall, by one of the said Justices of the Peace dwellinge within the

hundreths and lymitts, uppon iust complainte made unto hym or them thereof, to be committed to the next gayle, there to be punished as a roage accordinge to the statute.

Item, It is ordered, that the keper of the said house shall kepe all the women and wo-^{The women and men to be fevered.} men-children in a several place by themselves, and all the men and men-children in a se-
veral place by themselves, both for their lodginge and labours; and that he take good regarde to compell them that they use no brawlinge, chidinge, fightinge, or quarrellinge amonge themselves, but that every one do intend their labour, withowte loytering, honestly, and in good order.

Item, It is ordered, that the keper of the said house shall cause every person committed to his custodie, to be uppe and readie on the workings daies, every morninge in the wynter by fyve of the clock, and in the sommer by fower of the clock, excepte sicknes doth lett them: and at their fyrst uprisinge, all of them to com together into the hall of the said house; and beinge all come together, shall reverently knele downe upon their knees, and there shall joyne in praier one with another, and shall saie and pronounce distinctly and modestly, after one that shall be appointed to read, the confession sett downe in the beginninge of the book of common praier, the Lord's praier, the articles of our beleffe, the x^{Their praiers.} commaundements, and a shorte gyvinge of thanks for benefitts receyved; and after that, the praier, that is intituled For the whole estate of Christ's Church militante here on yearth: and this order of praier to be kepte every eveninge, also at the leavinge of their worke, and so every daye contynually.

Item, It is ordered, that ymediately after praier be done in the morninge, every one shall applie themselves to their worke as the keper of the said house shall appointe them, whereat they shall contynue tyll seaven of the clock at night, withowte intermission, save only at the tyme of dynner and meales, as is expressed herein.

Item, It is ordered, that every person committed to the said house of correction, which shall take the name of God in vaine, and sweare, and after admonition shall contynue to sweare or blaspheme, shall have vj stripes with the said whipp: and every person that shall use any unchaste or unchristian speeches or behaviour, yf after once admonished he will not amend, then shall he be whipped with three stripes, and so for every offence in that sorte committed.^{Punishment for oathes and naughtie speeches.}

Item, It is ordered, that every person committed to the said house, shall have for their dietts, their portions of meate and drinke followinge, and not above, (viz.) At every dynner and supper on the fleshe daies, bread made of rye, viij ounces troye waight, with a pynte of porredge, a quarter of a pound of fleshe, and a pinte of beare, of the rate of iijs. a barrell, every barrell to conteyne xxxvj gallands; and on every fyshe daie at dynner and supper the like quantitie, made eyther of milk or pease or such lyke, and the thurd part of a pound of chese, or one good heringe, or twoe white or redd, accordinge as the keper of the house shall thinke meete.^{Their diett.}

Item, It is ordered, that such persons as will applie their worke, shall have allowance of beare and a little bread between meales, as the keper of the house shall fynd that he doth deserve in his said worke.

Item, It is ordered, that they which will not worke shall have noe allowance but bread and beare onley, untill they will conforme themselves to worke.

Item,

Lunatique
person.

Item, It is ordered, that every madd or lunatique person which shal be sente or broughte to the said house of correction, after good triall of his madnes or lunacye, by the order of the Justices of Peace aforesaid, or twoe of them, shal be discharged as they shall thinke good.

Yf any fall
sick.

Item, It is ordered, that yf any person sente to the said house shall, after his or her sending in, fall sick, so as he or they shall not be able to worke, that such person shall or maie be releived in the said house one fortnight, but not above, unlesse there be greate cause; and afterward shall be conveyed from constable to constable, to the place where he or she was borne or dwelte last three years.

Item, Yt is ordered, that the said forren officer of the said house shall, in the said hundredths and lymitts, as he travelleth upp and downe, make diligente enquire whether any householder or other person, sence the date of theis presents, hath gyven, or doth usually gyve, any harboroughe, money, lodginge, or other releife to any roag, vacabond, or sturdy begger, havinge no lawfull lycence; and also shall take a note of the names and dwellinge-places of all such person and persons as shall disturbe or lett the execution of theis orders, or make rescue against any officer or other person that endevoureth hym or themselves for or aboute the execution of them, together with some testimony as he canne collekte for the due prooffe thereof; and the same shall certifie to the said Justices of Peace dwellinge within the said hundredths and lymitts, or to one of them: and the said Justices, or such of them as shall receyve such certificate, shall present the same to the rest of the Justices of Peace at theire next Quarter Sessions, to th'ende that such punishment maie be ymposed and levied on them, as the statute in that case lymitte and appoynte.

Item, Yt is ordered, that the said Justices of Peace dwellinge within the said hundredthes and lymitts, or the more parte of them, shall, owte of the money collected within the saide hundredthes and lymitts, give unto the said forren officer and keper of the said house of correction, for theire diligente travells and paynes to be taken in their said severall charges and offices, and for the good execution of the same, such reasonable allowance as they shall thinke meete and convenient to be due for theire good deferts and honest endeavours in so good a worke.

Item, It is ordered, that every Justice of Peace, by whome any roage or idle person, as is aforesaid, shall be sent into the said house, shall, in the presence of the constable, take such money as they have from them; and so kepinge the same, shall, at theire departure, delyver yt ageine to the partie from whome yt was taken, makinge a note thereof in his certificate or testimonial.

A booke to
be kepte.

Item, It is ordered, that the keper of the said house shall kepe a booke by it selfe, wherein shal be wrytten the names of every person that shal be sente to the said house of correction, the daie and yeare he shall receyve him or them; and the lyke of theire delyverie owte of the said house, together with theire age, stature, color of hare and face, there mannor of apparell, there place of byrth and abode for the three last yeares, and by whose warrante they be sent in and delyvered; with such other marks as whereby every person maie be knowne yf they shall com ageyne to the said house.

Item,

Item, Yt is ordered, that all such persons as have any notorious infective decease upon him, shall not be sente to the said house of correction to remayne there, but onely at the discretion of such Justices of the Peace before whome any such person shall be brought, shall and maie by them be sente to the said house, there to be whipped, as they shall appoynte; and thereupon to be conveied from thence to the place of their byrth, or last abode three years, according to the statute. Diseased persons.

Item, It is ordered, that all such persons as shall be sent to the said house of correction, and shall have any yonge children that shall wander about with them and not able to worke; that all such children, duringe the abode of such persons within the said house, shall be found with meate, drinke, and lodginge convenient, at the charge of the keeper of the said house. For children.

Item, Because there must be a good quantitie of money provided for the settinge upp and furnishinge of the said house of correction with stock, store, ymplements, and necessities fytt and requisit for the same; and for the settinge of such persons on worke which shal be sente to the said house, over and above the yearly charges and wages of officers, and of mainteyninge and susteyninge of the persons within the said house, yt is verie requisite and of necessitie, (yf yt cannott otherwise be provided,) that all the inhabitants of the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid be rated for the levienge of the same.

It is therefore ordered, that the said Justices of Peace inhabitinge within the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, or the most parte of them, within every severall division, shall rate every person dwelling within the said hundreths and lymitts of their severall divisions, or having land within the same, and beinge sett in the subfedy booke at *xxs.* in land, to paie *vjd.* and so for every pound sett in land rated in the subfedy booke to paie *vjd.*; and also shall rate every person dwellinge within the said hundrethes and lymitts, or havinge goods within the same, and beinge sett in the subfedy booke at *3li.* in goods, to paie *iiijd.* and so for every pound upwards in goodes sett and rated in the subfedy booke to paie *iiijd.* accordinge to the mannor and order of the taxacions of the subsidies: which taxacon and assessment soe made, the Justices of Peace inhabitinge within the said hundreths and lymitts, in their severall divisions, or the more parte of them, shall, by their warrants under their hands, cause to be levied and receyved by the constables of every parishe, whoe shall paie the same over to the wardens of the said house: all which somes so levied and collected, shal be onely ymployed and bestowed in and aboute the stock, store, ymplements, and necessities of and for the said house, and the persons ymployed in and aboute the service of the same. Taxacon of the hundreths.

Item, It is further ordered, that the said Justices of Peace inhabitinge within the said hundreths and lymitts, shall rate and asseſſe every person sett in the subfedy booke at *xxs.* in land, to paie every yeare *iiijd.*; and every person sett in the subfedy booke at *iiijli.* in goods, to paie every yeare *ij.*; so for every pound over and above *iiijli.* to paie *ij.*; accordinge to the order and mannor of the taxacon used in the subsidies: which taxacon and assessment so made, the said Justices of Peace inhabitinge within the said hundreths and lymitts, or the more parte of them, shall, by their warrants under their hands, cause to be levied and receyved every quarter of the yeare, accordinge to the rates from yeare to yeare, by equall

and even porcions, by the constables of every parishe, whoe shall paie the same over to the wardens of the said house appointed to receive the same.

And we do order, that yf at th'end of any yeare yt shall fall owte upon the accompte taken of the wardens and kepers of the said house, as before is sett downe by the said Justices of Peace, that there shall be a sufficient remayne and surplufage of such money lefte in the hands of the said wardens, over and above the stock of the said house, and all other nedefull things and duties discharged; and that the said remayne and surplufage of money shall amounte to so greate a some as will beare, mainteyne, and susteyne the said house and the persons in the same for one quarter of a yeare or more: that then the said Justices of Peace shall forbear to cause to be levied any money the next quarter of the yeare ensuenge th'end of such yeare and accompte taken; and shall mainteyne the said house, and the persons in the same, with such remaine of money as shal be found in the warden's hands; and after th'end of such quarter of the yeare, and such money spent and imployed, the said Justices of Peace within the said hundreths and lymitts beinge, shall cause to be levied againe, of the persons within the said hundreths and lymitts, for the upholdinge and manteyninge of the said house and the persons in the same, such somes of money quarterly as before is sett down herein.

Item, It is ordered, that the house that of late hath been used for the house of correction within the towne of Bury, placed in the streete there, called Mr. Andrewes streete, and whereof there is a lease made to the feoffes of trust of the towne of Bury, shal be nowe used and contynued for the house of correction nowe erected; and that the rente due for the same shal be paid at the charge of the inhabitants of the hundreths and lymitts aforesaid, so longe as yt shall be contynued to that end and purpose.

Forren officers
named.

Item, It is ordered, that the said forren officer of every limitt shall have the wages hereafter mentioned, viz.

| | | li. | s. | d. | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----|----|----|------------|
| JOHN ANNABLE, JOHN SMYTH, | { Thingo cum Bury, the some of | - | 5 | 0 | 0 per ann. |
| | { Blackborne, | - | 6 | 13 | 4 Do. |
| | { Cosford, | - | 4 | 0 | 0 Do. |
| MATTHEW ELIZON, ROGER POWLEY, | { Babergh, | - | 8 | 0 | 0 Do. |
| | { Risbridge, | - | 6 | 13 | 4 Do. |
| | { Thedwastree, | - | 5 | 0 | 0 Do. |
| | { Lackford, and the halfe hundreth of Exninge, | 4 | 0 | 0 | Do. |

Summa - £. 39 6. 8

Item, It is ordered, that the twoe wardens chosen for the towne of Bury, or one of them at the least, and the twoe wardens chosen owte of the chiefe constables as is aforesaid, (yf they will,) shal be at, and shall see the punishinge of the roags and idle persons aforesaid which shall be sente thether; and that the keeper shall not cause any punishment to be done uppon any of them, but in the presence of some one of the wardens, or some such persons as the Justices of Peace shall name or appointe to be asociated unto them.

Item, Yt is ordered, that the wardens, for this syrst yeare, shal be as followeth, viz.

In the towne of Bury, { WILL^m FAIERCLIFF,
 { THO^s MICHELL.
Of the chiefe Constables, { WILL^m SPALDINGE,
 { JOHN RAYE.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. VIII.

Statute of Labourers, 25 E. 3. 1351. Rot. Parl. ii. 233.

COME nadgairs, contre la malice des servauntz queux furent preceoufe, et nient voilantz servir après la pestilence sanz trop' outraiouses lours prendre, nre¹ Seign' le Roi eust ordeigne p assent des prelatz, nobles, et autres de son conseil, q tiels maners des servantz, si bien homes come femmes fuissent tenuz de servir, resceivantz salaries et gages acustumes es lieux ou ils deveront servir, l'an du regne le dit nre Seignur le Roi vintisme, ou cunk ou sis ans devant, et q mesmes les servantz refusantz servir p autiele manere furent puniz p emprisonnement de leur corps, sicome en mesme l'ordinance est contenuz plus au plein; sur quei commissions furent faitz as diverses gentz en chescun counte, d'enquere et punir touz ceux q venissent a contraire. Et ja, p tant q done est entendre a nre dit Seignr le Roi en cest present parlement p la petition de la commune, qe les ditz servantz, nient eaunt regard a la dite ordinance, mes a leur eses et singuliers covetises, se retirent de servir as grauntz ou as autres, s'ils n'eient livreisons et louers au double ou treble de ceo q'ils soleint prendre le dit an vintisme et devant, a grant damage des grantz et empovrissement de touz ceux de la dite commune: dont il estoit prie p mesme la commune de remedie.

Par quei en mesme le parlement, p assent des prelatz, countes, barons, et autres grauntz, et de la dite commune illoeqs assemblez, pur refreindre la malice des ditz servantz font ordeigne et establis les choses subscriites, c'est assaver q chescun charetter, carver, chaceour des carues, bercher, porcher, deyes, et touz autres servantz, preignent livreisons et louers acustumez le dit an vintisme, et a quatre ou treiz anz devant; issint q'en pais ou furment soleit estre done, preignent pur le buffell *xd.* ou furment a la volente le donour, tan q autrement soit ordeigne.

Et q ils soient allouez de servir p l'an entier, ou autres termes usuels, et nemie p journées. Et q nul preigne en temps de sarcler, ou feyns faire, fors q *1d.* le jour; et fauchours des prees pur l'acre *vd.* ou p la journe *vd.* et siours des blees, en la primer semaille d'Augst, *ijd.*; et en la secunde *iiijd.*; et issint tan q au fyn d'Augst, et meyns en pais ou il soleit estre done, sanz manger, ou autre curtesie demaunder, doner, ou prendre. Et q tiels overours portent overtement en leur meins as villes marchauntz leur instrumentz, et illoeqs soient louez, en lieu commune et nemie prive. Item, q nul preigne pur le batre d'un quarter de frument, ou sigle, outre *ijd.* ob; et pur le quarter d'orge, feves, poys, et aveines *jd.* ob. si taunt soleit estre done. Et en pais ou homme soleit sier pur certains garbes, et batre pur certains buffels, ne preigne plus, n'en autre manere, q'il soleit le dit an vintisme et devant. Et q mesmes les servantz soient fermentez deux foitz p an devant seigneurs, seneschals, bail-

¹ Over this word, and under others, in the original, are circumflexes or other marks of contraction; but the modern letter-foundries not being supplied with the necessary types to express them, they are unavoidably omitted.

lifs, et conestables de chescune ville, a cestes choses tenir et faire. Et q nul de eux irra hors de la ville ou il demurt en ivere pur servir en estee, s'il puisse aver service en mesme la ville pnaunt, come devant est dit; sauve q les gentz des countes de Stafford, Lancastre, et Derby, et gentz de Cravene, et de la Marche de Gales et d'Escoce, et autres lieux, puissent venir en temps d'Augst de laborer en autres countes, et sauvement returnir come ils soleint faire avant ces heures. Et q ceux q refusent de faire tiel serement, ou de performer ceo q'ils ount devant jurez ou empris, soient mys en ceppes p les ditz seignurs, seneschals, baillifs, et conestables des villes p iij jours ou plus, ou mandez a la proscheine gaole, a demurer illoeqs tan q q'ils se voillent justicer. Et q ceppes soient faitz en chescun ville p celle encheson, entre cy et la Pentecost. Item, q carpenters, mafons, tegulers, et autres coverours de mesons, ne preignent le jour pur lour overaigne fors q en manere come ils soleint; c'est assaver, mestre carpenter iij*d.* et autre iij*d.*, mestre mason de fraunche pierre iij*d.* et autre mason iij*d.*, et lour servauntz j*d.* ob.; teguler iij*d.*, et son garson j*d.* ob., et autre coverour de rees et estrein iij*d.* et son garson j*d.* ob. Item, plaisterers et autres overours des mures d'argill, et lour garsons, p mesme la manere, saunz manger ou boire; c'est assaver, de la Pask tan q al Seint Michel, et de cel temps meins, selonc l'afferant et descretion des Justices q ferront a ceo assignez. Et q ceux q fount cariage p terre ou p ewe ne preignent plus pur tiel cariage faire q'ils ne soleint le dit an vintisme, ou quatre anz devant. Item q corneisers ne fucurs ne vendent botes, foulers, n'autre chose touchante lour meistere, p autre manere q'ils ne solient le dit an vintisme. Et q orsevres, sellers, seours des chivaux, esperonniers, tanneours, cardours, pelleters, taillours, et touz autres overours, artificers, et laborers, et touz autres servantz nient especifiertz, soient sermentez devant les ditz Justices, de faire et user lour artes et offices en manere come ils sefoient le dit an vintisme, et entemps devant, sanz les refuser p cause de ceste ordinance. Et si nul des ditz servantz, laborers, overours, ou artificers, apres tiel serement fait, veigne encontre cele ordinance, soit puny p fyn, raunceon, et emprisonement, selonc la discretion des ditz Justices. Item, q les ditz seneschals, baillifs, et conestables des dites villes, soient sermentez devant mesmes les Justices, d'enquere diligement, p totes les bones voies q'ils purront, de touz ceux q vendrent contre cele ordinance, et de certifier mesmes les Justices de lour nouns; et totes les foitz q'ils vendront en pais, de fair lour sessions, issint q les ditz Justices eue certification de mesmes les seneschals, baillifs, et conestables des nouns des rebelles, les facent attacher p lour corps d'estre devant mesmes les Justices, a respondre de tiels contemptz, issint q'ils facent syn et ranceon au Roi en cas q'ils soient atteintz, et outre soient comandez a la prisone a y demurer tant q'ils averont trove seurte de servir et prendre, et lour overaignes faire, et choses vendables vendre en la manere avant dite. Et en cas q nul d'eux veigne contre son serement, et de ceo soit atteint, eit la prisone de xl jours. Et si autre foitz il soit convicte, eit la prisone d'un quarter de l'an, issint q a chescune foitz q'ils trespasent et soient convictez eient la penance au double. Et q mesmes les Justices enquergerent, a chescune foitz q'ils vendront, des ditz seneschals, baillifs, et conestables, s'ils eient fait bone et loiale certification, ou null concelle p doun, procurement, ou affinite et les punir p fyn et raunceon, s'ils soient trovez coupables. Et q mesmes les Justices eient poier d'enquere et faire due punissement des ditz ministres, overours, laborers, et autres

servauntz qecumq; et auxint des hostellers, herbergers, et ceux q vendont vitailles en re-taill, et autres choses nient especifies, si bien a la seute de ptie come p presentement, et d'oier et terminer et mettre la chose en execution p exigende apres le primer capias si mestier soit; et de deputer autres soutz eux, tauntz et tieux come ils verront q mieultz soit pur la garde de mesme ceste ordinance; et q ceux q voudrent seure vers tieux servantz, overours, et laborers pur excessie prise de eux, et ils soient de ceo atteintz a lour seute, q'ils puissent re-aver celle excessie. Et en cas q nul vodra seure pur tiel excessie re-aver, adonq soit leve des ditz servantz, overours, laborers, et artificers, et livre as coillours de la quinzisme, en alegeance des villes ou tiel excessie suist prise. Item, q viscontes, constables, baillifs, et gaolers, clerks des justices ou de viscontes, n'autres ministres qecumq; nient ne preignent p cause de lour office de mesmes les servantz, pur fees, suete de prisone, n'en autre manere. Et s'ils eient rien pris en tiele manere, q'ils le facent deliverer a les coillours de disme et quinzisme, en eide de la commune pur temps q les dismes et quinzismes courgent, auxi bien pur tut le temps passe, come pur le temps a venir.

Et q les ditz Justices enquerrent en lour Sessions, si les ditz ministres eient riens rescue de mesmes les servantz, et ceo q'ils troverent p tiels enquestes q les ditz ministres averont rescue, facent mesmes les Justices lever de chescun des ditz ministres et liverer a les ditz coillours, ensemblement ove l'excessie et fyns et rancecons faitz, et auxint les amerciementz de touz ceux q ferront amerciez devant les ditz Justices, en allegeance des villes come dessus est dit. Et en cas q l'excessie trove en une ville passe la quantite de la quinzisme de mesme la ville, soit le remenant de tiel excessie leve et paie p les ditz coillours as les pluiprescheins villes povres, en eide de lour quinzisme, p avisement des ditz Justices:

Et q les fyns, rancecons, excessies, et amerciementz des ditz servantz et laborers pur temps a venir, coraunte la dite quinzisme, soient livez as ditz coillours en la forme susdite, p endenture a faire entre eux et les ditz Justices: issint q mesmes les coillours puissent estre charges sur lour acompte p mesmes les endentures, en cas q les ditz fyns, rancecons, amerciementz, et excessie ne soient paieez en eide de la quinzisme avant dite. Et cessaunte mesme la quinzisme soit leve a l'oeps le Roi, et respoundu a lui p le Visconte du Counte. Item, q les ditz Justices facent lour Sessions en touz les Countes d'Engleterre au meyns quatre foitz p an; c'est assaver, a les Festes de l'Annunciacion nre Dame, Seinte Margarete, Seint Michel, et Seint Nicholas, et auxint totes les foitz q'il bosoignera, solonc la discretion des Justices. Et q ceux q parlent en presence des ditz Justices, ou autre chose facent en lour absence ou presence, en abaudissement ou maintenance des ditz servantz et laborers au contraire de ceste ordinance, soient grevement puniz solonc la discretion des ditz Justices.

Et si nul des ditz laborers, artificers, ou servantz, s'ensui d'une Counte tan q'en autre p cause de ceste ordinance, q les Viscontes des Countes ou tiels futifs ferront trovez, les facent prendre au mandement des Justices des Countes dount ils s'ensuirent, et les meignent a la chief gaole de mesme cele Counte, illoecs a demurer tan q a la proschein Session de mesmes les Justices. Et q les ditz Viscountes retournent tiels mandementz devant mesmes les Justices a lour proscheins Sessions. Et q ceste ordinance soit tenuz et garde si bien deinz la cite de Londres come en autres citees et burghs, et aillours parmy la terre, si bien deinz fraunchise come dehors.

Statute of Labourers, 12 R. 2. (1388.) Rot. Parl. ii.

ITEM, It is accorded and assented, That all the Statutes of artificers, laborers, servants, and vitailers, made as well in the time of our Sovereigne Lord the King that now is, as in the time of his noble grandfather (whom God assoile!) not repealed, shall be firmly holden and kept, and duely executed. And the said artificers, laborers, servants and vitailers be duely justified by the Justices of Peace, as well at the suite of the King as of the party, according as the said statutes require. And that the maiors, bailifes, and stewards of lords, and constables of townes, do duely their offices, touching such artificers, servants, laborers and vitailers. And that a pair of stockes be in every towne to justifie the same servants and laborers, as is ordeined in the said statutes. And moreover it is ordeined and assented, that no servant, nor laborer, bee hee man or woman, shall depart, at the end of his terme, out of the hundred, rape, or wapentake, where he is dwelling, to serve or dwell elsewhere, or by colour to goe from thence in pilgrimage, unlesse he bring a letter patent containing the cause of his going, and the time of his returning, if he ought to returne, under the King's seale, which for this intent shall be assigned and delivered to the keeping of some good man of the hundred, rape, wapentake, city or borough, after the discretion of the Justices of the Peace to be kept, and lawfully to make such letters when it needeth, and not in any other maner, by his owne oth. And that about the same seale there shall be written the name of the countie; and overthwart the said seale, the name of the hundred, rape, or wapentake, citie or borough. And also, if any servant or laborer bee found in any citie or borough, or elsewhere, comming from any place, wandering without such letter, he shall be maintainant taken by the said maiors, bailiffes, stewardestes or constables, and put in the stockes, and kept till he hath found surety to returne to his service, or to serve or labour in the towne from whence he came, till he have such letter to depart for a reasonable cause. And it is to be remembered, that a servant or laborer may freely depart out of his service at the end of his terme, and to serve in an other place, so that hee be in a certainty with whom, and shall have such a letter as afore: but the meaning of this ordinance is not, that any servants which ride or goe in the businesse of their lords or maisters, shall bee comprised within the same ordinance for the time of the same businesse. And if any beare such letter, which may be found forged or false, he shall have imprisonment of XL dayes for the falsitie; and further, till he hath found surety to returne, or serve or labour as before is said. And that none receive servant or laborer going out of their hundred, rape, or wapentake, city or borough, without letter testimoniall, nor with letter testimoniall, above one night, except it be for cause of sicknesse, or other cause reasonable, or which will and may serve and labour there by the same testimoniall, upon a paine to be limited by the Justices of Peace. And that as well artificers and people of misterie, as servants and apprentices, which be of no great avoyr, and of which craft or misterie a man hath no great neede in harvest time, shall be compelled to serve in harvest, to cut, gather, and bring in the corne. And that those statutes be duely executed by maiors, bailiffes, and constables of townes, upon paine to be limited and judged by the said Justices of Peace in
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their sessions. And that no man take above a pennie for the making, sealing, and delivering of such letter.

Item, Because that servants and laborers will not, nor by a long season, would serve and labour without outrageous and excessive hire, and much more then hath beene given to such servants and laborers in any time past, so that for scarcitie of the said servants and laborers, the husbands and land tenants may not pay their rents, nor unnethes live upon their lands, to the great damage and losse as well of the lords as all the commons: also, because that the hires of the said servants and laborers have not been put in certainty before this time: it is accorded and assented, That the bailiffe for husbandry shall take by yeare xiijs. iiij*d.* and his clothing once by yeere at the most. The master hine xs., the carter xs., the shepherd xs., the oxherd vjs. viij*d.*, the cowherd vjs. viij*d.*, the swineherd vjs., a woman laborer vjs., a day vjs., a driver of the plough vjs., at the most. And every other laborer and servant according to his degree, and lesse in the countrey where lesse was wont to bee given, without clothing, curtesie, or other reward by covenant. And that no servant of artificer nor vitailer within citie, borough, nor other towne, shall take more then the servants and labourers above-named after their estate, without vesture, courtesie, or other reward by covenant as is aforesaid. And if any give or take by covenant more then is above specified, at the first time that they shall be thereof attainted, as well the givers as the takers shall pay the value of the excessse so given or taken; and at the second time of their attainder, the double value of such excessse; and at the third time, the treble value of such excessse; and if the taker so attainted have nothing whereof to pay the said excessse, hee shall have fourtie dayes imprisonment.

Item, It is ordeined and assented; That he or she, which use to labour at the plough, and cart, or other labour or service of husbandrie, till they be of the age of twelve yeeres; that from thenceforth they shall abide at the same labour, without being put to any mysterie or handicraft. And if any covenant or bond of apprentice be from henceforth made to the contrary, the same shall be holden for none.

Item, It is accorded and assented, That no servant of husbandrie, or labourer, nor servant, or artificer, nor of vitailer, shall from henceforth beare any buckler, sword, nor dagger, upon forfeiture of the same, but in the time of warre for defence of the realme of England; and that by the surveying of the arreiers for the time being, or travailing by the countrey with their master, or in their master's message, but such servants and labourers shall have bowes and arrowes, and use the same the Sundayes and holydayes, and leave all playing at tennis or foot-ball, and other games called coytes, dice, casting of the stone, kailles, and other such importune games. And that the shiriffes, maiors, bailliffes, and constables, shall have power to arrest, and shall arrest all doers against this statute, and seise the said bucklers, swords, and daggars, and keep them till the Sessions of the Justices of Peace, and the same present before the same Justices in their Sessions, together with the names of them that did beare the same. And it is not the King's mind, that any prejudice be done to the franchises of lords, touching the forfeitures due to them.

Item, It is accorded and assented, That of every person that goeth begging, and is able to serve or labour, it shall be done of him as of him that departeth out of the hundred and other

other places aforesaid, without letter testimoniall as afore is said, except people of religion, and heremites, having letters testimoniall of their ordinaries; and that the beggars impotent to serve, shall abide in the cities and townes where they be dwelling at the time of the proclamation of this statute; and if the people of cities or other townes will not, or may not, suffice to find them, that then the said beggers shal draw them to other townes within the hundreds, rape, or wapentake, or to the townes where they were borne, within xj dayes after the proclamation made, and there shall continually abide during their lives; and that of all them that goe in pilgrimage as beggers, and be able to travaile, it shall be done as of the said servants and labourers, if they have no letters testimoniall of their pilgrimage under the said seales. And that the scholers of the universities, that goe so begging, have letters testimoniall of their chancellour, upon the same paine.

Item, It is ordeined and assented, That they that faine themselves men traviled out of the realme, and there to bee imprisoned, shall bring letters testimoniall of the captaines where they were abiding, or of the maiors or bailiffes where they arrived. And the same maiors and bailiffes shall enquire of such people where and with whom they have dwelled, and in what place their dwelling is in England. And that the same maiors and bailiffes make them letters patents under the seale of their office, testifying the day of their arrivall, and also witnessing where they have beene, as they have said. And that the said maiors and bailiffes cause them to sweare, that they shall hold their right way towards their countrey, except they have letters patents under the King's great seale to doe otherwise. And if any such travailed man be found without such letter as afore is said, it shall be done of him as of the said servants and labourers; and also this ordinance shall bee intended of men travailed, that goe begging through the countrey after their arrival.

Item, It is ordeined and assented, That the ordinances aforesaid of servants and labourers, beggers and vagabonds, shall hold place and bee executed, as well in cities and boroughs, as in other townes and places within the realme, as well within the franchises as without; and that the sheriffes, maiors, bailiffes, and keepers of the gaoles, shal be holden and charged to receive the said servants, labourers, beggers, and vagabonds, and to keepe them in the prison in the forme aforesaid, without letting to mainprise or in baile, and without fee or any other thing taking of them by themselves or by any other, as long as they bee so imprisoned, or at their entrie, or at their going forth, upon paine to pay an C s. to our Souereign Lord the King.

Item, It is ordeined and agreed, That in every commission of the Justices of Peace, there shall bee assigned but fixe Justices, with the Justices of Assises; and that the said fixe Justices shall hold their Sessions in every quarter of the yeere at the least, and by three dayes, if need be, upon paine to be punished after the advice of the King's counsell, at the suit of every man that will complaine; and they shall enquire diligently among other things touching their offices, if the said maiors, bailiffes, stewards, constables, and gaolers, have duely done execution of the said ordinances of servants and labourers, beggers and vagabonds; and shall punish them that be punishable by the said paine of an hundred s. by the same paine; and they that be found in default, and which be not punishable by the same paine, shall bee punished by their discretion. And every of the said Justices shall take for
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their wages iij^s. the day for the time of their said Sessions, and their clerke iij^s. of the fines and amerciaments rising and coming of the same Sessions, by the hands of the Shiriffes. And the Lords of franchises shall bee contributorie to the said wages, after the rate of their part of fines and amerciaments aforesaid. And that no steward of any Lord bee assigned in any of the said commissions. And that no association shall bee made to the Justices of the Peace after their first commission.

An Act containing divers Orders for Artificers, Labourers, Servants of Husbandry, and Apprentices. 5 Eliz. c. 4. (1562.)

1. **ALTHOUGH** there remain and stand in force presently a great number of Acts and Statutes, concerning the retaining, departing, wages, and orders of apprentices, servants and labourers, as well in husbandry as in divers other arts, mysteries and occupations; yet, partly for the imperfection and contrariety that is found and doth appear in sundry of the said laws, and for the variety and number of them, and chiefly for that the wages and allowances limited and rated in many of the said statutes, are in diverse places too small, and not answerable to this time, respecting the advancement of prices of all things belonging to the said servants and labourers; the said laws cannot conveniently, without the great grief and burden of the poor labourer and hired man, be put in good and due execution: And as the said several acts and statutes were, at the time of the making of them, thought to be very good and beneficial for the commonwealth of this realm (as divers of them are:) so, if the substance of as many of the said laws as are meet to be continued, shall be digested and reduced into one sole law and statute, and in the same and uniform order prescribed and limited, concerning the wages and other orders for apprentices, servants and labourers, there is good hope that it will come to pass, that the same law, (being duly executed,) should banish idleness, encourage husbandry, and yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages.

A repeal of so much of former statutes as concerns the hiring, keeping, departing, working, or order of servants, labourers, &c.

And a declaration who shall be compellable to serve in handicrafts, and who in husbandry, and their several duties, &c.

2. Be it therefore enacted by the authority of this present parliament, That as much of all the statutes heretofore made, and every branch of them, as touch or concern the hiring, keeping, departing, working, wages, or order of servants, workmen, artificers, apprentices, and labourers, or any of them, and the penalties and forfeitures concerning the same, shall be from and after the last day of September next ensuing, repealed, and utterly void and of none effect; and that all the said statutes, and every branch thereof, or any matter contained in them, and not repealed by this statute, shall remain and be in full force and effect; any thing in this statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no manner of person or persons, after the aforesaid last day of September now next ensuing, shall retain, hire, or take into service, or cause to be retained, hired, or taken into service, nor any person shall be retained, hired, or taken into service, by any means or colour, to work for any less time or

No person shall retain a servant in these services under one whole year.

term than for one whole year, in any of the sciences, crafts, mysteries, or arts of clothiers, woollen-cloth weavers, tuckers, fullers, cloth-workers, shermen, dyers, hosiers, taylors, shoemakers, tanners, pewterers, bakers, brewers, glovers, cutlers, smiths, farriers, curriers, saddlers, spurriers, turners, cappers, hat-makers or felt-makers, bowyers, fletchers, arrow-head-makers, butchers, cooks, or millers.

What sort of persons are compellable to serve in any of the crafts aforesaid.

4. And be it further enacted, That every person being unmarried, and every other person being under the age of 30 years, that after the feast of Easter next shall marry, and having been brought up in any of the aforesaid arts, crafts, or sciences; or that hath used or exercised any of them by the space of three years, or more; and not having lands, tenements, rents, or hereditaments, copyhold or freehold, of an estate or inheritance, or for term of any life or lives, of the clear yearly value of 40s.; nor being worth of his own goods the clear value of ten pound; and so allowed by two Justices of the Peace of the county where he hath most commonly inhabited by the space of one whole year, and under their hands and seals, or by the Mayor, or other head officer of the city, borough, or town-corporate, where such person hath most commonly dwelt by the space of one whole year, and two Aldermen, or two other discreet burghesses of the same city, borough, or town-corporate, if there be no aldermen, under their hands and seals; nor being retained with any person in husbandry, or in any of the aforesaid arts and sciences, according to the statute; nor lawfully retained in any other art or science; nor being lawfully retained in household, or in any office, with any nobleman, gentleman, or others, according to the laws of the realm; nor have a convenient farm, or other holding in tillage, whereupon he may employ his labour; shall, during the time that he or they shall be so unmarried, or under the said age of 30 years, upon request made by any person using the art or mystery wherein the said person so required hath been exercised (as is aforesaid) be retained; and shall not refuse to serve, according to the tenor of this statute, upon the pain and penalty hereafter mentioned.

No person shall put away his servant, nor shall any servant depart from his master, before the end of his time.

The cause of putting away servants, or their departing, to be determined by a Just. of Peace, Mayor, Bailiff, &c.

No servant shall depart, or be put away, but upon a quarter's warning.

5. And be it further enacted, That no person which shall retain any servant, shall put away his or her said servant, and that no person retained according to this statute, shall depart from his master, mistress, or dame, before the end of his or her term, upon the pain hereafter mentioned; unless it be for some reasonable and sufficient cause or matter to be allowed before two Justices of the Peace, or one at the least, within the said county, or before the Mayor, or chief officer of the city, borough, or town-corporate wherein the said master, mistress or dame resideth, to whom any of the parties grieved shall complain; which said Justices or Justice, Mayor, or chief officer, shall have and take upon them or him the hearing and ordering of the matter betwixt the said master or mistress, or dame and servant, according to the equity of the cause.

6. And that no such master, mistress, or dame, shall put away any such servant at the end of his term, or that any such servant shall depart from his said master, mistress, or dame, at the end of his term, without one quarter's warning given before the end of his said term, either by the said master, mistress, or dame, or servant, the one to the other, upon the pain hereafter ensuing.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person between the age of 12 years and the age of 60 years, not being lawfully retained, nor apprentice with

any fisherman or mariner haunting the seas; nor being in service with any kiddier, or carrier of corn, grain, or meal, for provision of the city of London; nor with any husbandman in husbandry; nor in any city, town-corporate, or market-town, in any of the arts or sciences limited by his estatute to have or take apprentices; nor being retained by the year, or half the year at least, for the digging, seeking, finding, getting, melting, fining, working, trying, making of any silver, tin, lead, iron, copper, stone, sea-coal, stone-coal, moor-coal, or chark-coal; nor being occupied in or about the making of glafs; nor being a gentleman born, nor being a student or scholar in any of the universities, or in any school; nor having lands, tenements, rents, or hereditaments, for term of life, or of one estate of inheritance of the clear yearly value of 40 shillings; nor being worth in goods and chattels to the value of ten pound; nor having a father or mother then living, or other ancestor whose heir apparent he is, then having lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of ten pound or above, or goods or chattels of the value of forty pound; nor having a convenient farm or holding, whereupon he may or shall employ his labour; nor being otherwise lawfully retained, according to the true meaning of this estatute; shall, after the aforesaid last day of September now next ensuing, by virtue of this estatute, be compelled to be retained to serve in husbandry by the year, with any person that keepeth husbandry, and will require any such person so to serve within the same shire where he shall be so required.

What sort of persons are compellable to serve by the year in husbandry.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority of this present parliament, That if any person, after he hath retained any servant, shall put away any servant before the end of his term, unless it be for some reasonable and sufficient cause to be allowed, as is aforesaid; or if any such master, mistress, or dame, shall put away any such servant at the end of his term, without one quarter's warning given before the said ende, as is above remembred; that then every such master, mistress, or dame so offending, unless he or they be able to prove by two sufficient witnesses such reasonable and sufficient cause of putting away of their servant or servants, during their term, or a quarter's warning given afore the end of the said term, as is aforesaid, before the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of Assize, Justices of Peace in Quarter Sessions, or before the Mayor or other head-officer of the city, borough, or town-corporate, and two Aldermen, or two other discreet burgeses of the same city, borough, or town-corporate, if there be no aldermen, or before the Lord President and Council established in the marches of Wales, or before the Lord President and Council for the time being established in the North parts, shall forfeit the sum of 40s.

The forfeiture for putting away a servant within his term, or at the end of his term, without warning.

9. And if any servant, retained according to the form of this estatute, depart from his master, mistress, or dame's service, before the end of his term, unless it be for some reasonable and sufficient cause to be allowed, as is aforesaid; or if any servant at the end of his term depart from his said master, mistress, or dame's service, without one quarter's warning given before the end of his said term, in form aforesaid, and before two lawful witnesses; or if any person or persons compellable and bounden to be retained, and to serve in husbandry, or in any other the arts, sciences, or mysteries above remembred, by the year or otherwise, do (upon request made) refuse to serve for the wages that shall be limited, rated, and appointed, according to the form of this statute; or promise or covenant to serve, and do not serve according to the tenor of the same: that then every servant so

The punishment of a servant which performeth not his duty in service or departure.

departing away, and every person so refusing to serve for such wages, upon complaint thereof made by the master, mistress, or dame of the said servant, or by the party to or with whom the said refusal is made, or promise not kept, to two Justices of the Peace of the county, or to the Mayor or other head-officer of the city, borough, or town-corporate, and two Aldermen, or two other discreet burghesses of the same city, borough, or town-corporate, if there be no aldermen, where the said master, mistress, or dame, or the said party to or with whom the said refusal is made, and promise not kept, dwelleth, or to either of the said Lords Presidents and Council, of Wales, and the North, the said Justices, Lords Presidents and Councils, and also the said Mayors or other head-officers, and other persons of cities, boroughs, or towns corporate, or any of them, as is aforesaid, shall have power, by force of this statute, to hear and examine the matter; and finding the said servant, or the said party so refusing, faulty in the premises, upon such proofs and good matter as to their discretions shall be thought sufficient, to commit him or them to ward, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until the said servant or party so offending shall be bound to the party, to whom the offence shall be made, to serve and continue with him for the wages that then shall be limited and appointed, according to the tenor and form of this estatute, and to be discharged upon his delivery, without paying any fee to the gaoler where he or they shall be so imprisoned.

None may depart forth of the city, town, parish, &c. without a testimonial.

10. And be it likewise enacted by the authority aforesaid, That none of the said retained persons in husbandry, or in any the arts or sciences above remembred, after the time of his retainer expired, shall depart forth of one city, town, or parish to another; nor out of the lath, rape, wapentake, or hundred; nor out of the county or shire where he last served, to serve in any other city, town-corporate, lath, wapentake, hundred, shire, or county; unless he have a testimonial under the seal of the said city or town-corporate, or of the constable or constables, or other head officer or officers, and of two other honest householders of the city, town, or parish, where they last served, declaring his lawful departure, and the name of the shire and place where he dwelled last before his departure, according to the form hereafter expressed in this act: which certificate or testimonial shall be written and delivered unto the said servant, and also registered by the parson, vicar, or curate of the parish where such master, mistress, or dame doth, or shall dwell, taking for the doing thereof two pence, and not above: And the form thereof shall be as followeth:

The form of the testimonial.

Memorandum, That A. B. late servant to C. D. of E. husbandman, or taylor, &c. in the county, &c. is licenced to depart from his said master, and is at his liberty to serve elsewhere, according to the statute in that case made and provided. In witness whereof, &c. Dated the day, month, year, and place, &c. of the making thereof.

How long labourers shall continue at their work.

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons that shall depart out of a service, shall be retained or accepted into any other service, without shewing before his retainer, such testimonial as is above remembred, to the chief officer of the town-corporate, and in every other town or place, to the constable, curate, churchwarden, or other head officer of the same, where he shall be retained to serve, upon the pain that every such servant so departing without certificate or testimonial, shall be imprisoned untill he procure a testimonial or certificate; the which if he cannot do within the

space

space of one-and-twenty days next after the first day of his imprisonment, then the said person to be whipped and used as a vagabond, according to the laws in such cases provided; and that every person retaining any such servant, without shewing any such testimonial or certificate, as is aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence five pounds: and if any such person shall be taken with any counterfeit or forged testimonial, then to be whipped as a vagabond.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all artificers and labourers, being hired for wages by the day or week, shall, betwixt the midst of the months of March and September, be and continue at their work at or before five of the clock in the morning, and continue at work, and not depart until betwixt six and eight of the clock at night, (except it be in the time of breakfast, dinner, or drinking, the which times at the most shall not exceed above two hours and a half in a day, that is to say, at every drinking one half hour, for his dinner one hour, and for his sleep, when he is allowed to sleep, which is from the midst of May to the midst of August, half an hour at the most, and at every breakfast one half hour :) And all the said artificers and labourers, between the midst of September and the midst of March, shall be and continue at their work from the spring of the day in the morning, until the night of the same day, except it be in time before appointed for breakfast and dinner, upon pain to lose and forfeit one penny for every hour's absence, to be deducted and defaulted out of his wages that shall so offend.

How long labourers shall continue at their work.

13. And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every artificer and labourer that shall be lawfully retained in and for the building or repairing of any church, house, ship, mill, or every other piece of work taken in great, in task or in gross, or that shall hereafter take upon him to make or finish any such thing or work, shall continue, and not depart from the same, unless it be for not paying his wages or hire agreed on, or otherwise lawfully taken or appointed to serve the Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, or for other lawful cause, or without licence of the master or owner of the work, or of him that hath the charge thereof, before the finishing of the said work; upon pain of imprisonment by one month, without bail or mainprize; and the forfeiture of the sum of 5*l.* to the party from whom he shall so depart: for the which the said party may have his action of debt against him that shall so depart, in any of the Queen's Majesty's courts of record, over and besides such ordinary costs and damages as may and ought to be recovered by the common laws for or concerning any such offence: in which no protection, wager of law, or essoin shall be admitted.

No artificer or labourer shall depart till his work be finished.

14. And that no other artificer or labourer retained in any service to work with the Queen's Majesty, or any other person, depart from her said Majesty, or from the said other person, until such time as the work be finished, if the person so retaining the artificer or labourer so long will have him, and pay him his wages or other duties; upon pain of imprisonment of every person so departing by the space of one month.

15. And for the declaration and limitation what wages servants, labourers and artificers, either by the year or day, or otherwise, shall have and receive, be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, That the Justices of Peace of every shire, riding and liberty, within the limits of their several commissions, or the more part of them, being then

The wages of servants, labourers, artificers, shall be assessed by the

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Justices of the
Peace, Sheriff,
&c.

resiant within the same, and the Sheriff of that county, if he conveniently may, and every Mayor, Bailiff, or other head officer within any city or town-corporate, wherein is any Justice of Peace, within the limits of the said city or town-corporate, and of the said corporation, shall, before the 10th day of June next coming, and afterward shall yearly at every general sessions first to be holden and kept after Easter, or at some time convenient within six weeks next following every of the said feasts of Easter, assemble themselves together; and they (so assembled) calling unto them such discreet and grave persons of the said county, or of the said city or town-corporate, as they shall think meet, and conferring together, respecting the plenty or scarcity of the time, and other circumstances necessarily to be considered, shall have authority by virtue thereof within the limits and precincts of their several commissions, to limit, rate and appoint the wages, as well of such and so many of the said artificers, handycraftsmen, husbandmen, or any other labourer, servant, or workman, whose wages in time past hath been by any law or statute rated and appointed, as also the wages of all other labourers, artificers, workmen, or apprentices of husbandry, which have not been rated, as they the same Justices, Mayors, or head officers within their several commissions or liberties shall think meet by their discretions to be rated, limited, or appointed by the year, or by the day, week, month, or otherwise, with meat and drink, or without meat and drink, and what wages every workman or labourer shall take by the great for mowing, reaping, or threshing of corn or grain, or for mowing or making of hay, or for ditching, paving, railing, or hedging by the rod, perch, luge, yard, pole, rope, or foot, and for any other kind of reasonable labours or service; and shall yearly, before the 12th day of July next after the said assessments and rates so appointed and made, certify the same ingrossed in parchment, with the considerations and causes thereof, under their hands and seals, into the Queen's most honourable Court of Chancery; whereupon it shall be lawful to the Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being, upon declaration thereof to the Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, or to the Lords and others of the Privy Council for the time being attendant upon their persons, to cause to be printed and sent down, before the first day of September next, after the said certificate, into every county, to the Sheriff and Justices of Peace there, and to the said Mayor, Bailiff, and head-officers, ten or twelve proclamations or more, containing in every of them the several rates appointed by the said Justices and other head officers, as is foresaid; with commandment, by the said proclamations, to all persons, in the name of the Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, straightly to observe the same, and to all Justices, Shireffs, and other officers, to see the same duly and severally observed, upon the danger of the punishment and forfeiture limited and appointed by this estatute: upon receipt whereof, the said Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and the Mayor and head officer in every city or town-corporate, shall cause the same proclamations to be entered of record by the clerk of the peace, or by the clerk of the city or town-corporate: And the said Sheriffs, Justices, and other the said Mayor and head-officers, shall forthwith, in open markets, upon the market-days, before Michaelmas then ensuing, cause the said proclamation to be proclaimed in every city or market-town within the limits of their commission; and the same proclamation to be fixed in some convenient place of the said city or town, or in such of the most occupied market-towns as to

Proclamations
shall be made
of the rates of
wages, &c.
See 1 Jac. c. 6.
§ 3.

the

the said Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and to the said Mayor and head officers, shall be thought meet.

16. And if the said Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, or the Mayor or head officer, shall, at their said general sessions, or at any time after within six weeks then following, upon their assembly and conference together, think it convenient to retain and keep for the year then to come the rates and proportions of wages that they certified the year before, or to change or to reform them, or some part of them; then they shall before the said twelfth day of July yearly, certify in the said Court of Chancery their resolutions and determinations therein, to the intent that proclamations may accordingly be renewed and sent down. And if it shall happen that there shall be no need of any reformation or alteration of the rates of the said wages, but that the former shall be thought meet to be continued; then the proclamations of the year past shall remain in force, until new proclamations upon new rates concerning the said wages shall be sent down according to the form of this estatute.

17. And be it further enacted by the authority of this present parliament, That if all the said Justices of Peace resident within the counties where they are or shall be Justices of Peace, Mayors, and head officers, do not before the tenth day of June next coming, and afterward yearly, appear and assemble at the said general sessions, or within six weeks next after the said general sessions, and limit and rate the wages of the said servants and labourers, or shall not consider whether the former rates made be meet to be continued, or to be altered and reformed in manner and form aforesaid, or be negligent or remiss in the certificate thereof in form above written, that then every Justice of Peace of the county, and every Mayor or head-officer of the city or town-corporate, in whom any such default or negligence shall be found, being within the said county, city, or town corporate, at the time of the said next assembly, or at the time of the said sessions, or at the time of the said rates of wages to be set, within six weeks next after every such sessions, and not to be visited with any such sickness as he could not travel thither without peril and danger of his life, or not having any other lawful and good excuse, to be allowed by the Justices then assembled for the rating and taxing of wages as is aforesaid, or by the more part of them, upon a corporal oath and affidavit to be taken and made openly before the said Justices upon the Holy Evangelists, by some credible person assessed and taxed in the book of subsidy of that county to the clear value of 5*l.* at the least, or by such other person as the most part of such Justices shall allow and accept to take such oath, shall, for such default or negligence, forfeit unto the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, ten pounds of lawful money of England.

18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, after the said proclamation shall be so sent down and published, shall, by any secret ways or means, directly or indirectly retain or keep any servant, workman or labourer, or shall give any more or greater wages, or other commodity, contrary to the true intent and purport of this estatute, or contrary to the rates or wages that shall be assessed or appointed in the said proclamations; that then every person that shall so offend, and be thereof lawfully convicted before any the Justices or head officers above remembered, or either of the said Presidents and Councils, shall suffer imprisonment by the space of ten days, with-

out

Continuance or alteration of the rates of wages at the Justice's discretion.

The fine of the justices, mayor, bailiffs, &c. which be absent at the taxing of servants wages.

The punishment of him that giveth more wages than is taxed by the justices.

out bail or mainprise, and shall lose and forfeit five pounds of lawful money of England.

The punishment of servants, labourers, &c. that take more wages than is taxed.

19. And that every person that shall be so retained and take wages contrary to this estate, or any branch thereof, or of the said proclamation, and shall be thereof convicted before the Justices aforesaid, or any two of them, or before the Mayor or other head officers aforesaid, shall suffer imprisonment by the space of one-and-twenty days, without bail or mainprise.

Every retaining contrary to this statute shall be void.

20. And that every retainer, promise, gift, or payment of wages, or other thing whatsoever contrary to the true meaning of this estate, and every writing and bond to be made for that purpose, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

The punishment of the servant that maketh assault upon his master or mistress.

21. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any servant, workman, or labourer, shall wilfully or maliciously make any assault or affray upon his master, mistress, or dame, or upon any other that shall at the time of such assault or affray have the charge or oversight of any such servant, workman, or labourer, or of the work wherein such servant, workman, or labourer is appointed or hired to work, and being thereof convicted before any two of the Justices, Mayor, or other head officer aforesaid, where the said offence is committed, or before either of the said Lords Presidents and Council before remembred, by confession of the said servant, workman or labourer, or by the testimony, witnesses, and oath of two honest men; that then every such offender shall suffer imprisonment by the space of one whole year or less, by the discretion of two Justices of Peace, if it be without a town-corporate; and if it be within a town-corporate, then by the discretion of the Mayor or head officer of the same town-corporate, with two others of the discreetest persons of the same corporation at least: and if the offence shall require further punishment, then to receive such other open punishment, so as it extend not to life nor limb, as the Justices of Peace in open sessions, or as the more part of them, or as the Mayor or other head officer, and six, or four at the least, of the discreetest persons of the same corporation, before whom the offence shall be examined, shall think convenient for the quality of the said offence so done or committed.

Artificers compellable to work in hay-time and in harvest.

22. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the time of hay or corn harvest, the Justices of the Peace, and every of them, and also the Constable or other head officer of every township, upon request, and for the avoiding of the loss of any corn, grain, or hay, shall and may cause all such artificers and persons as be meet to labour, by the discretions of the said Justices or Constables, or other head officers, or by any of them, to serve by the day for mowing, reaping, shearing, getting, or inning of corn, grain, and hay, according to the skill or quality of the person; and that none of the said persons shall refuse so to do, upon pain to suffer imprisonment in the stocks by the space of two days and one night: and the Constable of the town, or other head officer of the same, where the said refusal shall be made, upon complaint to him made, shall have authority, by virtue hereof, to set the said offender in the stocks for the time aforesaid, and shall punish him accordingly; upon pain to lose and forfeit, for not doing thereof, the sum of four shillings.

23. Provided also, That all persons of the counties where they have accustomed to go into other shires for harvest-work, and having at that time no harvest-work sufficient in
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the same town or county where he or they dwelt, in the winter then last past, bringing with him or them a testimonial under the hand and seal of one Justice of the Peace of the shire, or other head officer of the town or place that he or they come from, testifying the same, for the which he shall pay not above one penny, (other than such persons as shall be retained in service, according to the form of this estatute,) may repair and resort in harvest of hay or corn, from the counties wherein their dwelling-places are, into any other place or county, for the only mowing, reaping, and getting of hay, corn, or grain, and for the only working of harvest works, as they might have done before the making of this estatute; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

A proviso for some that go into other shires for work in hay-time and harvest.

24. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That two Justices of Peace, the Mayor, or other head officer of any city, borough, or town-corporate, and two Aldermen, or two other discreet burgessees of the same city, borough, or town-corporate, if there be no aldermen, shall and may, by virtue hereof, appoint any such woman as is of the age of 12 years, and under the age of 40 years, and unmarried, and forth of service, as they shall think meet to serve, to be retained or serve by the year, or by the week or day, for such wages, and in such reasonable sort and manner as they shall think meet; and if any such woman shall refuse so to serve, then it shall be lawful for the said Justices of Peace, Mayor, or head officers, to commit such woman to ward, until she shall be bounden to serve as is aforesaid.

Women compellable to serve that be above 12 and under 40 years old, unmarried, and forth of service.

25. And for the better advancement of husbandry and tillage, and to the intent that such as are fit to be made apprentices to husbandry may be bounden thereunto, be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, That every person, being a householder, and having and using half a plough-land, at the least, in tillage, may have and receive as an apprentice any person above the age of 10 years, and under the age of 18 years, to serve in husbandry until his age of one-and-twenty years at the least, or until the age of 24 years, as the parties can agree; and the said retainer and taking of an apprentice to be made and done by indenture.

Husbandmen may take apprentices.

26. And be it further enacted, That every person, being a householder, and twenty-four years old at the least, dwelling or inhabiting, or which shall dwell and inhabit in any city or town-corporate, and using and exercising any art, mystery, or manual occupation there, shall and may, after the feast of St. John Baptist next coming, during the time that he shall so dwell or inhabit in any such city or town-corporate, and use and exercise any such art, mystery, or manual occupation, have and retain the son of any freeman not occupying husbandry, nor being a labourer, and inhabiting in the same, or in any other city or town that now is or hereafter shall be and continue incorporate, to serve and be bound as an apprentice, after the custom and order of the city of London, for seven years at the least, so as the term and years of such apprentice do not expire or determine afore such apprentice shall be of the age of 24 years at the least.

Every householder dwelling in any town corporate may take an apprentice for seven years.

27. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful to any person dwelling in any city or town-corporate, using or exercising any of the mysteries or crafts of a merchant, trafficking by traffick or trade into any of the parts beyond the sea, mercer, draper, goldsmith, ironmonger, imbroiderer, or clothier, that doth or shall put cloth to making and sale, to take any apprentice or servant to be instructed or taught in any of the

Merchants, &c. may take no apprentices but such whose parents may dispense 40s. of freehold.

arts, occupations, crafts, or mysteries which they, or any of them, do use or exercise; except such servant or apprentice be his son; or else that the father and mother of such apprentice or servant shall have, at the time of taking such apprentice or servant, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, of the clear yearly value of 40s. of one estate of inheritance or freehold at the least; to be certified under the hands and seals of three Justices of the Peace of the shire or shires where the said lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, do or shall lie, to the Mayor, Bailiff, or other head officers of such city or town-corporate, and to be inrolled among the records there.

Whom they may have for their apprentices who dwell in market-towns not corporate.

28. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said feast of St. John the Baptist next, it shall be lawful to every person, being a householder, and four-and-twenty years old at the least, and not occupying husbandry, nor being a labourer, dwelling or inhabiting, or that shall hereafter dwell or inhabit, in any town not being incorporate, that now is, or hereafter shall be a market-town, so long as the same shall be weekly used and kept as a market-town, and using or exercising any art, mystery, or manual occupation, during the time of his abode there, and so using and exercising such art, mystery, or manual occupation as aforesaid, to have in like manner to apprentice or apprentices, the child or children of any other artificer or artificers, not occupying husbandry, nor being a labourer, which now do, or hereafter shall inhabit or dwell in the same, or in any other such market-town within the same shire, to serve as apprentice or apprentices as is aforesaid, to any such art, mystery, or manual occupation, as hath been usually exercised in any such market-town where such apprentice shall be bound in manner and form aforesaid.

What apprentices, merchants, &c. dwelling in a market-town not corporate may take.

29. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful to any person, dwelling or inhabiting in any such market-town, using or exercising the feat, mystery, or art of a merchant trafficking or trading into the parts beyond the seas, mercer, draper, goldsmith, ironmonger, imbroiderer, or clothier, that doth or shall put cloth to making and sale, to take any apprentice, or in any wise to teach or instruct any person in the arts, sciences, or mysteries last before recited, after the feast of St. John Baptist aforesaid; except such servant or apprentice shall be his son; or else that the father or mother of such apprentice shall have lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, at the time of taking such apprentice, of the clear yearly value of three pounds, of one estate of inheritance or freehold at the least, to be certified under the hands and seals of three Justices of the Peace of the shire or shires where the said lands, tenements, or other hereditaments do or shall lie, to the head officers or head officer of such market-town where such apprentice or servant shall be taken, there to be inrolled by such head officers always to remain of record.

These artificers may take apprentices whose parents may dispend no land.

30. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said feast it shall be lawful to any person using or exercising the art or occupation of a smith, wheel-wright, plough-wright, mill-wright, carpenter, rough mason, plaisterer, sawyer, lime-burner, brick-maker, bricklayer, tyler, slater, helier, tyle-maker, linnen-weaver, turner, cowper, millers, earthen-potters, woollen-weaver weaving hufwives or household cloth only, and none other cloth, fuller, otherwise called tucker or walker, burner of oare and wood-ashes, thatcher or shingler, wheresoever he or they shall dwell or inhabit, to have or receive the son of any person as apprentice, in manner and form aforesaid, to be taught and instructed in these occupa-

occupations only, and in none other, albeit the father or mother of any such apprentice have not any lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

31. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the first day of May next coming, it shall not be lawful to any person or persons, other than such as now do lawfully use or exercise any art, mystery, or manual occupation, to set up, occupy, use, or exercise any craft, mystery, or occupation, now used or occupied within the realm of England or Wales; except he shall have been brought up therein seven years at the least as an apprentice, in manner and form aforesaid; nor to set any person on work in such mystery, art, or occupation, being not a workman at this day; except he shall have been apprentice as is aforesaid; or else having served as an apprentice as is aforesaid, shall or will become a journeyman, or be hired by the year; upon pain that every person willingly offending or doing the contrary, shall forfeit and lose, for every default, forty shillings for every month.

None may use any manual occupation, except he hath been apprentice to the same, &c.

32. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons using or exercising the art or mystery of a woollen cloth-weaver, other than such as be inhabiting within the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, and Wales, weaving frizes, cottons, or hufwives cloth only, making and weaving woollen cloth commonly sold or to be sold by any clothman or clothier, shall take and have any apprentice, or shall teach or in any wise instruct any person or persons in the science, art, or occupation of weaving aforesaid, in any village, town, or place, (cities, towns-corporate, and market-towns only except,) unless such person be his son, or else that the father or mother of such apprentice or servant shall at the time of the taking of such person or persons to be an apprentice or servant, or to be so instructed, have lands or tenements, or other hereditaments, to the clear yearly value of three pounds at the least, of an estate of inheritance or freehold, to be certified under the hands and seals of three Justices of the Peace of the shire or shires where the said lands, tenements, or other hereditaments do or shall lie: the effect of the indenture to be registred within three months in the parish where such master shall dwell, and to pay for such registering four pence; upon pain of forfeiture of twenty shillings for every month that any person shall otherwise take any apprentice, or set any such person on work, contrary to the meaning of this article.

What sort of persons woollen-weavers may take apprentices.

33. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons that shall have three apprentices in any of the said crafts, mysteries, or occupations of a cloth-maker, fuller, sheerman, weaver, taylor, or shoemaker, shall retain and keep one journeyman; and for every other apprentice above the number of the said three apprentices, one other journeyman; upon pain, for every default therein, ten pounds.

He that hath three apprentices must keep one journeyman.

34. Provided always, That this act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to prejudice or hinder any liberties heretofore granted by any act of parliament, to or for the company and occupation of worsted-makers and worsted-weavers within the city of Norwich, and elsewhere within the county of Norfolk, which liberties be in force until the beginning of this present parliament; any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

A proviso for the liberties of worsted-makers in Norwich and Norfolk.

35. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be required by any householder, having and using half a plough-land at the least in tillage, to be an apprentice, and to serve

The punishment of him that refuseth to be an apprentice. in husbandry, or in any other kind of art, mystery, or science before expressed, and shall refuse so to do, that then, upon the complaint of such housekeeper, made to one Justice of the Peace of the county wherein the said refusal is or shall be made, or of such householder inhabiting in any city, town-corporate, or market-town, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, or head officer of the said city, town-corporate, or market-town, if any such refusal shall there be, they shall have full power and authority, by virtue hereof, to send for the same person so refusing: and if the said Justice, or the said Mayor, or head officer, shall think the said person meet and convenient to serve as an apprentice in that art, labour, science, or mystery, wherein he shall be so then required to serve; that then the said Justice, or the said Mayor or head officer, shall have power and authority, by virtue hereof, if the said person refuse to be bound as an apprentice, to commit him unto ward, there to remain until he be contented, and will be bounden to serve as an apprentice should serve; according to the true intent and meaning of this present act. And if any such master shall misuse or evil intreat his apprentice, or that the said apprentice shall have any just cause to complain, or the apprentice do not his duty to his master, then the said master or apprentice being grieved, and having cause to complain, shall repair unto one Justice of Peace within the said county, or to the Mayor, or other head officer of the city, town-corporate, market-town, or other place where the said master dwelleth, who shall, by his wisdom and discretion, take such order and direction between the said master and his apprentice, as the equity of the cause shall require; and if, for want of good conformity in the said master, the said Justice of Peace, or the said Mayor, or other head officer, cannot compound and agree the matter between him and his apprentice, then the said Justice, or the said Mayor, or other head officer, shall take bond of the said master to appear at the next sessions then to be holden in the said county, or within the said city, town-corporate, or market-town, to be before the Justices of the said county, or the Mayor or head officer of the said town-corporate or market-town, if the said master dwell within any such; and upon his appearance and hearing of the matter before the said Justices, or the said Mayor, or other head officer, if it be thought meet unto them to discharge the said apprentice of his apprenticeship, that then the said Justices, or four of them at the least, whereof one to be of the quorum; or the said Mayor, or other head officer, with the assent of three other of his brethren, or men of best reputation within the said city, town-corporate, or market-town, shall have power, by authority hereof in writing under their hands and seals, to pronounce and declare, that they have discharged the said apprentice of his apprenticeship, and the cause thereof; and the said writing so being made and enrolled by the Clerk of the Peace, or Town-clerk, amongst the records that he keepeth, shall be a sufficient discharge for the said apprentice against his master, his executors and administrators; the indenture of the said apprenticeship, or any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. And if the default shall be found to be in the apprentice, then the said Justices, or the said Mayor, or other head officer, with the assistance aforesaid, shall cause such due correction and punishment to be ministered unto him, as by their wisdom and discretions shall be thought meet.

The remedy for the apprentice which is refused by his master, and for the master when the apprentice doth not his duty.

Where an apprentice may be discharged of his apprenticeship.

None shall be bound to be apprentices but those who be under 21 years of age.

36. Provided always, and be it enacted by authority of this present parliament, That no person shall, by force or colour of this estatute, be bounden to enter into any apprenticeship, other than such as be under the age of twenty-one years.

37. And

37. And to the end that this estatute may from time to time be carefully and diligently put in good execution, according to the tenor and true meaning thereof, be it enacted by authority of this present parliament, That the Justices of Peace of every county, dividing themselves into feveral limits, and likewise every Mayor and head officer of any city or town-corporate, shall yearly, between the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Nativity of our Lord, and between the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady and the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, by all such ways and means as to their wisdoms shall be thought most meet, make a special and diligent enquiry of the branches and articles of this estatute, and of the good execution of the same; and where they shall find any defaults, to see the same severely corrected and punished, without favour, affection, malice, or dislike.

Assembly of the Justices twice in the year for the due execution of this statute.

38. And in consideration of the pains and travel that the said Justices of Peace, and the said Mayor and head officer shall take and sustain in and about the execution of this estatute, it is further ordained and enacted by authority of this present parliament, That every Justice of Peace, Mayor, or head officer, for every day that he shall sit in and about the execution of this estatute, shall have allowed unto him five shillings, to be allowed and paid unto him, or unto the said Mayor or head officer, of the fines and forfeitures of the pains and penalties that shall be forfeited and due unto the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, by force of this estatute, in such manner and form as the said Justices have been heretofore commonly paid for their coming and charges at the Quarter Sessions; so that the sitting of the said Justices, or Mayor, or head officer, be not at any one time above three days, and for the matters contained in this estatute.

The Justices allowance for their pains.

39. And be it enacted by authority aforesaid, That the one-half of all forfeitures and penalties expressed and mentioned in this estatute, other than such as are expressly otherwise appointed, shall be to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them that shall sue for the same in any of the Queen's Majesty's Courts of Record, or before any of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or before any other Justices, or President and Council before remembred, by action of debt, information, bill of complaint, or otherwise; in which actions or suits, no protections, wager of law or essoin shall be allowed; and that the said Justices, or two of them, whereof one to be of the quorum, and the said Presidents and Council, as is aforesaid; and the said Mayors or other head officers of cities or towns-corporate, shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all and every offence and offences that shall be committed or done against this estatute, or against any branch thereof, as well upon indictment to be taken before them in the Sessions of the Peace, as upon information, action of debt, or bill of complaint to be sued or exhibited by any person; and shall and may, by virtue hereof, make process against the defendant, and award execution, as in any other case they lawfully may by any the laws and statutes of this realm: and shall yearly, in Michaelmas Term, certify, by estreat, the fines and forfeitures of every the offences contained in this estatute, that shall be found before them, into the Court of Exchequer, in like sort and form as they be bound to certify the estreats for other offences and forfeitures to be laid before them; any thing in this statute contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Who shall have the forfeitures mentioned in this statute.

Just. of Peace, Mayor, &c. may hear and determine all offences committed against this statute.

A proviso for the cities of London and Norwich.

40. Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained or mentioned, shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to the cities of London and Norwich, or to the lawful liberties, usages, customs, or privileges of the same cities, for or concerning the having or taking of any apprentice or apprentices; but that the citizens and freemen of the same cities shall and may take, have, and retain, apprentices there, in such manner and form as they might lawfully have done before the making of this statute; this Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

The forfeiture of him that taketh a prentice otherwise than is limited by this statute.

41. And be it also further enacted, That all indentures, covenants, promises, and bargains of or for the having, taking, or keeping of any apprentice, otherwise hereafter to be made or taken, than is by this statute limited, ordained and appointed, shall be clearly void in the law, to all intents and purposes; and that every person that shall from henceforth take or newly retain any apprentice contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this Act, shall forfeit and lose, for every apprentice so by him taken, the sum of ten pounds.

He that is bound apprentice within the age of 21 years is compellable to serve.

42. And because there hath been, and is some question and scruple moved, whether any person, being within the age of one-and-twenty years, and bounden to serve as an apprentice, in any other place than in the said city of London, should be bounden, accepted, and taken as an apprentice:

43. For the resolution of the said scruple and doubt, be it enacted by authority of this present parliament, That all and every such person or persons that at any time or times from henceforth shall be bounden by indenture to serve as an apprentice in any art, science, occupation, or labour, according to the tenor of this estatute, and in manner and form aforesaid, albeit the same apprentice, or any of them, shall be within the age of one-and-twenty years, at the time of the making of their several indentures, shall be bounden to serve for the years in their several indentures contained, as amply and largely to every intent, as if the same apprentice were of full age at the time of the making of such indentures; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

A proviso for the inhabitants of Godalming in Surrey.

44. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants now dwelling or inhabiting, or that hereafter shall dwell or inhabit within the town of Godalming, within the county of Surrey, within the limits of the watch of the said town, may use and exercise such arts, mysteries, and occupations, and take and use apprentices and servants, in such manner and form as the inhabitants within market-towns by this statute may lawfully do.

Who shall have the forfeiture in cities and towns-corporate.

45. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all manner of amerciaments, fines, issues, and forfeitures, which shall arise, grow, or come by reason of any offences or defaults mentioned in this Act, or any branch thereof, within any city or town-corporate, shall be levied, gathered, and received by such person or persons of the same city or town-corporate, as shall be appointed by the Mayor or other head officers mentioned in this said Act, to the use and maintenance of the same city or town-corporate, in such case and condition as any manner other amerciaments, fines, issues, or forfeitures have been used to be levied and employed within the same city or town-corporate, by reason of any grant or charter from the Queen's Majesty that now is, or of any her Grace's noble progenitors, made and granted to the same city, borough, or town-corporate; any thing or clause before-mentioned and expressed in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

46. Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any lawful retainings or covenants had or made before the making of this Act, but that all and every the parties to such retainings or covenants, shall and may have the same and like advantages of such retainings and covenants, and of the statutes heretofore in that behalf provided, as if this Act had never been had or made; any clause of repeal or other matter whatsoever in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

47. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any servant or apprentice of husbandry, or of any art, science, or occupation aforesaid, unlawfully depart or flee into any other shire; that it shall be lawful to the said Justices of Peace, and to the said Mayors, Bailiffs, and other head officers of cities and towns-corporate, for the time being Justices of Peace there, to make and grant writs of *capias*, so many, and such as shall be needful, to be directed to the Sheriffs of the counties, or to other head-officers of the places whither such servants or apprentices shall so depart or flee, to take their bodies, returnable before them at what time shall please them; so that if they come by such process, that they be put in prison till they shall find sufficient surety well and honestly to serve their masters, mistresses, or dames from whom they so departed or fled, according to the order of the law.

48. Provided always, That it shall be lawful to the High Constables of hundreds in every shire, to hold, keep, and continue Petty-sessions, otherwise called Statute-sessions, within the limits of their authorities, in all shires wherein such sessions have been used to be kept, in such manner and form as heretofore hath been used and accustomed, so as nothing be by them done therein contrary or repugnant to this present Act.

An Act for the Relief of the Poor. 43 Eliz. c. 2. (1601.)

BE it enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, That the church-wardens of every parish, and four, three, or two substantial householders there, as shall be thought meet, having respect to the proportion and greatness of the same parish and parishes, to be nominated yearly in Easter-week, or within one month after Easter, under the hand and seal of two or more Justices of the Peace in the same county, whereof one to be of the quorum, dwelling in or near the same parish or division where the same parish doth lie, shall be called Overseers of the Poor of the same parish: And they, or the greater part of them, shall take order from time to time, by and with the consent of two or more such Justices of Peace as is aforesaid, for setting to work the children of all such whose parents shall not, by the said church-wardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, be thought able to keep and maintain their children: and also for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and use no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by: And also to raise weekly or otherwise, by taxation of every inhabitant, parson, vicar and other, and of every occupier of lands, houses, tithes impropriate, appropriations of tithes, Who shall be overseers, their office, &c. Who shall be taxed towards relief of Poor.

tithes, coal-mines, or saleable underwoods in the said parish, in such competent sum and sums of money as they shall think fit,) a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other necessary ware and stuff, to set the poor on work : And also competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them, being poor, and not able to work ; and also for the putting out of such children to be apprentices, to be gathered out of the same parish, according to the ability of the same parish, and to do and execute all other things, as well for the disposing of the said stock, as otherwise concerning the premises, as to them shall seem convenient.

Accounts to be kept by the overseers.

2. Which said church-wardens and overseers so to be nominated, or such of them as shall not be let by sickness or other just excuse, to be allowed by two such Justices of Peace or more as is aforesaid, shall meet together at the least once every month in the church of the said parish, upon the Sunday in the afternoon, after divine service, there to consider of some good course to be taken, and of some meet order to be set down in the premises ; and shall within four days after the end of their year, and after other overseers nominated as aforesaid, make and yield up to such two Justices of Peace, as is aforesaid, a true and perfect account of all sums of money by them received, or rated and sessed, and not received ; and also of such stock as shall be in their hands, or in the hands of any of the poor to work, and of all other things concerning their said office ; and such sum or sums of money as shall be in their hands, shall pay and deliver over to the said church-wardens and overseers newly nominated and appointed as aforesaid ; upon pain that every one of them absenting themselves without lawful cause as aforesaid, from such monthly meeting for the purpose aforesaid, or being negligent in their office, or in the execution of the orders aforesaid, being made by and with the assent of the said Justices of Peace, or any two of them before-mentioned, to forfeit, for every such default of absence or negligence, twenty shillings.

Provision for poor, when the parish cannot relieve them.

3. And be it also enacted, That if the said Justices of Peace do perceive, that the inhabitants of any parish are not able to levy among themselves sufficient sums of money for the purposes aforesaid ; that then the said two Justices shall and may tax, rate and assess, as aforesaid, any other of other parishes, or out of any parish within the hundred where the said parish is, to pay such sum and sums of money to the church-wardens and overseers of the said poor parish, for the said purposes, as the said Justices shall think fit, according to the intent of this law : And if the said hundred shall not be thought to the said Justices able and fit to relieve the said several parishes not able to provide for themselves as aforesaid ; then the Justices of Peace, at their General Quarter-Sessions, or the greater number of them, shall rate, and assess as aforesaid, any other of other parishes, or out of any parish within the said county, for the purposes aforesaid, as in their discretion shall seem fit.

Mode of levying assessments.

4. And that it shall be lawful, as well for the present as subsequent church-wardens and overseers, or any of them, by warrant from any two such Justices of Peace as is aforesaid, to levy as well the said sums of money, and all arrearages, of every one that shall refuse to contribute according as they shall be assessed, by distress and sale of the offender's goods ; as the sums of money or stock which shall be behind upon any account to be made as aforesaid ; rendering to the parties the overplus ; and in defect of such distress, it shall be lawful for any such two Justices of the Peace, to commit him or them to the common gaol of the

county,

county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until payment of the said sum, arrearages and stock: And the said Justices of Peace, or any of them, to send to the house of correction or common gaol, such as shall not employ themselves to work, being appointed thereunto as aforesaid: And also any such two Justices of Peace to commit to the said prison every one of the said church-wardens and overseers, who shall refuse to account, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he have made a true account, and satisfied and paid so much as upon the said account shall be remaining in his hands.

5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said church-wardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, by the assent of any two Justices of the Peace aforesaid, to bind any such children as aforesaid to be apprentices, where they shall see convenient, till such man-child shall come to the age of four-and-twenty years, and such woman-child to the age of one-and-twenty years, or to the time of her marriage; the same to be as effectual to all purposes as if such child were of full age, and by indenture of covenant bound him or herself. And, to the intent that necessary places of habitation may more conveniently be provided for such poor impotent people; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the said church-wardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, by the leave of the Lord or Lords of the Manor, whereof any waste or common within their parish is or shall be parcel, and upon agreement before with him or them made in writing, under the hands and seals of the said Lord or Lords, or otherwise, according to any order to be set down by the Justices of Peace of the said county at their General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them, by like leave and agreement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing under his or their hands and seals, to erect, build, and set up, in fit and convenient places of habitation, in such waste or common, at the general charges of the parish, or otherwise of the hundred or county as aforesaid, to be taxed, rated, and gathered in manner before expressed, convenient houses of dwelling for the said impotent poor; and also to place inmates, or more families than one in one cottage or house; one Act made in the one-and-thirtieth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act against the erecting and maintaining of cottages, or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: which cottages and places for inmates shall not at any time after be used or employed to or for any other habitation, but only for impotent and poor of the same parish, that shall be there placed from time to time by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, or the most part of them, upon the pains and forfeitures contained in the said former Act made in the said one-and-thirtieth year of her Majesty's reign.

Binding apprentices.

Building houses for the poor on the waste.

6. Provided always, That if any person or persons shall find themselves with any sels or tax, or other act done by the said church-wardens, and other persons, or by the said Justices of Peace, that then it shall be lawful for the Justices of Peace at their General Quarter Sessions, or the greater number of them, to take such order therein as to them shall be thought convenient; and the same to conclude and bind all the said parties.

Appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

7. And be it further enacted, That the father and grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the children of every poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent person, or other poor person not able to work, being of a sufficient ability, shall, at their own charges, relieve

Poor persons to be relieved by parents and children.

relieve and maintain every such poor person in that manner, and according to that rate, as by the Justices of Peace of that county where such sufficient persons dwell, or the greater number of them, at their General Quarter Sessions shall be assessed, upon pain that every one of them shall forfeit twenty shillings for every month which they shall fail therein.

Officers in
corp rate-
towns to have
the authority
of Justices of
the Peace.

8. And be it further hereby enacted, That the Mayors, Bailiff, or other head officers of every town and place corporate, and city within this realm, being Justice or Justices of Peace, shall have the same authority by virtue of this Act, within the limits and precincts of their jurisdictions, as well out of sessions, as at their sessions, if they hold any, as is herein limited, prescribed, and appointed to Justices of the Peace of the county, or any two or more of them, or to the Justices of Peace in their Quarter Sessions, to do and execute for all the uses and purposes in this Act prescribed, and no other Justice or Justices of Peace to enter or meddle there: and that every Alderman of the city of London, within his ward, shall and may do and execute, in every respect, so much as is appointed and allowed by this Act to be done and executed by one or two Justices of Peace of any county within this realm.

Regulations
respecting pa-
rishes lying in
two counties,
&c.

9. And be it also enacted, That if it shall happen any parish to extend itself into more counties than one, or part to lie within the liberties of any city, town, or place corporate, and part without, that then, as well the Justices of Peace of every county, as also the head officers of such city, town, or place corporate, shall deal and intermeddle only in so much of the said parish as lieth within their liberties, and not any further: And every of them respectively within their several limits, wards, and jurisdictions, to execute the ordinances before-mentioned, concerning the nomination of overseers, the consent of binding apprentices, the giving warrant to levy taxations unpaid, the taking account of church-wardens and overseers, and the committing to prison such as refuse to account, or deny to pay the arrearages due upon their accounts; and yet, nevertheless, the said church-wardens and overseers, or the most part of them, of the said parishes that do extend into such several limits and jurisdictions, shall, without dividing themselves, duly execute their office in all places within the said parish, in all things to them belonging, and shall duly exhibit and make one account before the said head-officer of the town or place corporate, and one other before the said Justices of Peace, or any such two of them, as is aforesaid.

Penalty for
neglect in the
Justices to
name over-
seers.

10. And further be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if in any place within this realm there happen to be hereafter no such nomination of overseers yearly, as is before appointed, that then every Justice of Peace of the county, dwelling within the division where such default of nomination shall happen, and every Mayor, Alderman, and head-officer of city, town, or place corporate, where such default shall happen, shall lose and forfeit for every such default five pounds, to be employed towards the relief of the Poor of the said parish or place corporate, and to be levied as aforesaid, of their goods, by warrant from the General Sessions of the Peace of the said county, or of the same city, town, or place corporate, if they keep sessions.

How forfei-
ture shall be
levied and em-
ployed.

11. And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties and forfeitures before-mentioned in this Act to be forfeited by any person or persons, shall go and be employed to the use of the Poor of the same parish, and towards a stock and habitation for them,

them, and other necessary uses and relief, as before in this Act are mentioned and expressed; and shall be levied by the said church-wardens and overseers, or one of them, by warrant from any two such Justices of Peace, or Mayor, Alderman, or head officer of city, town, or place corporate respectively within their several limits, by distress and sale thereof, as aforesaid; or in defect thereof, it shall be lawful for any two such Justices of Peace, and the said Alderman and head officers within their several limits, to commit the offender to the said prison, there to remain without bail or mainprize till the said forfeitures shall be satisfied and paid.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices of Peace of every county or place corporate, or the more part of them, in their General Sessions to be holden next after the Feast of Easter next, and so yearly as often as they shall think meet, shall rate every parish to such a weekly sum of money as they shall think convenient; so as no parish be rated above the sum of sixpence, nor under the sum of a halfpenny, weekly to be paid, and so as the total sum of such taxation of the parishes in every county amount not above the rate of two-pence for every parish within the said county: which sums so taxed shall be yearly assessed by the agreement of the parishioners within themselves, or in default thereof, by the church-wardens and petty constables of the same parish, or the more part of them: or in default of their agreement, by the order of such Justice or Justices of Peace as shall dwell in the same parish, or (if none be there dwelling) in the parts next adjoining.

Justices to rate parishes to a weekly sum.

13. And if any person shall refuse or neglect to pay any such portion of money so taxed, it shall be lawful for the said church-wardens and constables, or any of them, or in their default, for any Justice of Peace of the said limit, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of the party so refusing or neglecting, rendering to the party the overplus: And in default of such distress, it shall be lawful to any Justice of that limit, to commit such person to the said prison, there to abide, without bail or mainprize, till he have paid the same.

Penalties.

14. And be it also enacted, That the said Justices of Peace, at their General Quarter Sessions to be holden at the time of such taxation, shall set down what competent sums of money shall be sent quarterly out of every county or place corporate, for the relief of the poor prisoners of the King's Bench and Marshalsea, and also of such hospitals and alms-houses as shall be in the said county; and what sums of money shall be sent to every one of the said hospitals and alms-houses, so as there be sent out of every county yearly, twenty shillings at the least, to each of the said prisons of the King's Bench and Marshalsea; which sums ratably to be assessed upon every parish, the church-wardens of every parish shall truly collect and pay over to the high constables, in whose division such parish shall be situate, from time to time, quarterly, ten days before the end of every quarter; and every such constable at every such Quarter Sessions in such county, shall pay over the same to two such treasurers, or to one of them, as shall, by the more part of the Justices of Peace of the county, be elected to be the said treasurers, to be chosen by the Justices of Peace of the said county, city, or town, or place corporate, or of others which were assessed and taxed at five pounds lands, or ten pounds goods, at the least, at the tax of subsidy next before the time

Relief of prisoners.

Treasurers. of the said election to be made; and the said treasurers, so elected, to continue for the space of one whole year in their office, and then to give up their charge, with a due account of their receipts and disbursements, at the Quarter Sessions to be holden next after the feast of Easter in every year, to such others as shall from year to year, in form aforesaid, successively be elected treasurers for the said county, city, town, or place corporate, which said treasurers, or one of them, shall pay over the same to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Knight Marshal for the time being, equally to be divided to the use aforesaid, taking their acquittance for the same, or in default of the said Chief Justice, to the next antientest Justice of the King's-bench, as aforesaid: And if any church-warden or high constable, or his executors or administrators, shall fail to make payment in form above specified, then every church-warden, his executors or administrators, so offending, shall forfeit for every time the sum of ten shillings: and every high constable, his executors or administrators, shall forfeit for every time the sum of twenty shillings: the same forfeitures, together with the sums behind, to be levied by the said treasurer and treasurers by way of distress and sale of the goods as aforesaid, in form aforesaid, and by them to be employed towards the charitable uses comprised in this Act.

Surplusage,
how to be ex-
pended.

15. And be it further enacted, That all the surplusage of money which shall be remaining in the said stock of any county, shall, by discretion of the more part of the Justices of Peace in their Quarter Sessions, be ordered, distributed, and bestowed for the relief of the poor hospitals of that county, and of those that sustain losses by fire, water, the sea, or other casualties; and to such other charitable purposes, for the relief of the Poor, as to the more part of the said Justices of Peace shall seem convenient.

Penalties for
refusing to be
treasurer, &c.

16. And be it further enacted, That if any treasurer elected shall wilfully refuse to take upon him the said office of treasurership, or refuse to distribute and give relief, or to account, according to such form as shall be appointed by the more part of the said Justices of Peace, that then it shall be lawful for the Justices of Peace in their Quarter Sessions, or in their default, for the Justices of Assize, at their Assizes to be holden in the same county, to fine the same treasurer by their discretion; the same fine not to be under three pounds, and to be levied by sale of his goods, and to be prosecuted by any two of the said Justices of Peace whom they shall authorise. Provided always, That this Act shall not take effect until the feast of Easter next.

Respecting
39. Eliz. c. 3.

17. And be it enacted, That the statute made in the nine-and-thirtieth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor, shall continue and stand in force until the feast of Easter next; and that all taxations heretofore imposed and not paid, nor that shall be paid before the said feast of Easter next, and that all taxes hereafter before the said feast to be taxed by virtue of the said former Act, which shall not be paid before the said feast of Easter, shall and may after the said feast of Easter be levied by the overseers and other persons in this Act respectively appointed to levy taxations, by distress, and by such warrant in every respect, as if they had been taxed and imposed by virtue of this Act, and were not paid.

Island of
Fowlness.

18. Provided always, That whereas the Island of Fowlness, in the county of Essex, being environed with the sea, and having a chapel of ease for the inhabitants thereof, and yet the

the said Island is no parish, but the lands in the same are situated within divers parishes far distant from the said Island, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Justices of Peace shall nominate and appoint inhabitants within the said Island to be overseers for the poor people dwelling within the said Island; and that both they the said Justices and the said Overseers shall have the same power and authority to all intents, considerations, and purposes, for the execution of the parts and articles of this Act, and shall be subject to the same pains and forfeitures; and likewise, that the inhabitants and occupiers of lands there shall be liable and chargeable to the same payments, charges, expences, and orders, in such manner and form as if the same Island were a parish: In consideration whereof, neither the said inhabitants or occupiers of land within the said Island, shall not be compelled to contribute towards the relief of the Poor of those parishes wherein their houses or lands which they occupy within the said Island are situated, for or by reason of their said habitations or occupings, other than for the relief of the poor people within the said Island; neither yet shall the other inhabitants of the parishes wherein such houses or lands are situated, be compelled, by reason of their residency or dwelling, to contribute to the relief of the poor inhabitants within the said Island.

19. And be it further enacted, That if any action of trespass or other suit shall happen to be attempted and brought against any person or persons, for taking of any distress, making of any sale, or any other thing doing, by authority of this present Act, the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, shall and may either plead not guilty, or otherwise make avowry, cognisance, or justification for the taking of the said distresses, making of sale, or other thing doing by virtue of this Act, alledging in such avowry, cognisance, or justification, that the said distress, sale, trespass, or other thing, whereof the plaintiff or plaintiffs complained, was done by authority of this Act, and according to the tenor, purport and effect of this Act, without any expressing or rehearsal of any other matter or circumstance contained in this present Act: To which avowry, cognisance, or justification, the plaintiff shall be admitted to reply, That the defendant did take the said distress, made the said sale, or did any other act or trespass supposed in his declaration, of his own wrong, without any such cause alledged by the said defendant; whereupon the issue in every such action shall be joined, to be tried by verdict of twelve men, and not otherwise, as is accustomed in other personal actions: And upon the trial of that issue the whole matter to be given on both parties in evidence, according to the very truth of the same; and after such issue tried for the defendant, or nonsuit of the plaintiff after appearance, the same defendant to recover treble damages, by reason of his wrongful vexation in that behalf, with his costs also in that part sustained, and that to be assessed by the same jury, or writ to enquire of the damages, as the same shall require.

The defendant's plea in a suit commenced against him under this statute.

20. Provided always, That this Act shall endure no longer than to the end of the next Session of Parliament. [3 Car. I. c. 4. continued until the end of the first Session of the next Parliament, and further continued by 16 Car. I. c. 4.]

Continuance of the Act.

*An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom. 13 & 14 Car. 2.
c. 12. (1662.)*

The occasion
of increafe of
Poor.

1. WHEREAS the necessity, number, and continual increafe of the poor, not only within the cities of London and Westminster, with the liberties of each of them, but also through the whole kingdom of England, and dominion of Wales, is very great and exceeding burthensome, being occasioned by reason of some defects in the law concerning the settling of the Poor, and for want of a due provision of the regulations of relief and employment in such parishes or places where they are legally settled, which doth enforce many to turn incorrigible rogues, and others to perish for want, together with the neglect of the faithful execution of such laws and statutes as have formerly been made for the apprehending of rogues and vagabonds, and for the good of the poor: For remedy whereof, and for the preventing the perishing of any of the poor, whether young or old, for want of such supplies as are necessary, may it please your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present parliament

Poor people
going from one
parish to an-
other.

assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whereas by reason of some defects in the law, poor people are not restrained from going from one parish to another, and therefore do endeavour to settle themselves in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most woods for them to burn and destroy, and when they have consumed it, then to another parish, and at last become rogues and vagabonds, to the great discouragement of parishes to provide stocks, where it is liable to be devoured by strangers, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, upon complaint made by the church-wardens or overseers of any parish, to any Justice of Peace, within forty days after any such person or persons coming so to settle as aforesaid, in any tenement under the yearly value of ten pounds, for any two Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the quorum, of the division where any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the parish shall come to inhabit, by their warrant to remove and convey such person or persons to such parish where he or they were last legally settled, either as a native, householder, sojourner, apprentice, or servant, for the space of forty days at the least, unless he or they give sufficient security for the discharge of the said parish, to be allowed by the said Justices.

How to be
settled, coming
to any tene-
ment under
10l. yearly va-
lue.

Persons griev-
ed may appeal
to the Quarter
Sessions.

2. Provided always, That all such persons who think themselves aggrieved by any such judgement of the said two Justices, may appeal to the Justices of the Peace of the said county at their next Quarter Sessions, who are hereby required to do them justice according to the merits of their cause.

Persons going
to work in har-
vest.

3. Provided also, That (this Act notwithstanding,) it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to go into any county, parish, or place, to work in time of harvest, or at any time to work at any other work, so that he or they carry with him or them a certificate from the minister of the parish, and one of the church-wardens and one of the overseers for the poor for the said year, that he or they have a dwelling-house or place in which he or they

they inhabit, and hath left wife and children, or some of them there, (or otherwise as the condition of the persons shall require,) and is declared an inhabitant or inhabitants there: And in such case, if the person or persons shall not return to the place aforesaid, when his or their work is finished, or shall fall sick or impotent whilst he or they are in the said work, it shall not be accounted a settlement in the cases aforesaid, but that it shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the Peace to convey the said person or persons to the place of his or their habitation as aforesaid, under the pains and penalties in this Act prescribed: And if such person or persons shall refuse to go, or shall not remain in such parish where they ought to be settled as aforesaid, but shall return of his own accord to the parish from whence he was removed, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the city, county, or town-corporate where the said offence shall be committed, to send such person or persons offending to the house of correction, there to be punished as a vagabond, or to a publick workhouse in this present Act hereafter mentioned, there to be employed in work or labour: And if the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the parish to which he or they shall be removed, refuse to receive such person or persons, and to provide work for them, as other inhabitants of the parish, any Justice of Peace of that division may and shall thereupon bind any such officer or officers in whom there shall be default, to the Assizes or Sessions, there to be indicted for his or their contempt in that behalf.

An Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom. 8 & 9 W. 3. c. 30. (1697.)

I. FORASMUCH as many poor persons chargeable to the parish, township, or place, where they live, merely for want of work, would in any other place, where sufficient employment is to be had, maintain themselves and families, without being burthen some to any parish, township, or place, but not being able to give such security as will or may be expected and required upon their coming to settle themselves in any other place, and the certificates that have been usually given in such cases having been oftentimes construed into a notice in hand-writing, they are for the most part confined to live in their own parishes, townships, or places, and not permitted to inhabit elsewhere, though their labour is wanted in many other places, where the increase of manufactures would employ more hands; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present parliament assembled, that if any person or persons whatsoever, that from and after the first day of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-seven, shall come into any parish or other place there to inhabit and reside, shall at the same time procure, bring and deliver to the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of the parish or place where any such person shall come to inhabit, or to any or either of them, a certificate under the hands and seals of the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any other parish, township,

Persons coming to inhabit in any parish, are to bring with them a certificate under the hands of the church-wardens, &c. of the parish to which they belong.
Explained by 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 11. and 12 Annæ, stat. 1. c. 18. sect. 2. Such witness to swear to the execution of certificates, &c. 3 Geo. 2. c. 29. sect. 8.

township, or place, or the major part of them, or under the hands and seals of the overseers of the poor of any other place where there are no church-wardens, to be attested respectively by two or more credible witnesses, thereby owning and acknowledging the person or persons mentioned in the said certificate to be an inhabitant or inhabitants legally settled in that parish, township, or place, every such certificate, having been allowed of and subscribed by two or more of the Justices of the Peace of the county, city, liberty, borough, or town-corporate, wherein the parish or place, from whence any such certificate shall come, doth lie, shall oblige the said parish or place to receive and provide for the person mentioned in the said certificate, together with his or her family, as inhabitants of that parish, whenever he, she, or they shall happen to become chargeable to, or be forced to ask relief of the parish, township, or place, to which such certificate was given; and then, and not before, it shall and may be lawful for any such person, and his or her children, though born in that parish, not having otherwise acquired a legal settlement there, to be removed, conveyed, and settled, in the parish or place from whence such certificate was brought.

Persons receiving alms to wear a badge on the shoulder of the right sleeve.

2. And, to the end that the money raised only for the relief of such as are as well impotent as poor, may not be misapplied and consumed by the idle, sturdy, and disorderly beggars, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such person as from and after the first day of September, one thousand six hundred ninety-seven, shall be upon the collection, and receive relief of any parish or place, and the wife and children of any such person cohabiting in the same house, (such child only excepted, as shall be by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor permitted to live at home, in order to have the care of and attend an impotent and helpless parent,) shall upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the uppermost garment of every such person, in an open and visible manner, wear such badge or mark as is herein-after mentioned and expressed; that is to say, a large Roman P, together with the first letter of the name of the parish or place whereof such poor person is an inhabitant, cut either in red or blue cloth, as by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor it shall be directed and appointed: And if any such poor person shall at any time neglect or refuse to wear such badge or mark, as aforesaid, and in manner as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the county, city, liberty, or town-corporate, where any such offence shall be committed, upon complaint to him for that purpose to be made, to punish every such offender for every such offence, either by ordering of his or her relief or usual allowance on the collection to be abridged, suspended, or withdrawn, or otherwise, by committing of any such offender to the house of correction, there to be whipt and kept to hard labour, for any number of days not exceeding one-and-twenty, as to the said Justice in his discretion it shall seem most meet; and if any such church-warden or overseer of the poor, from and after the said first day of September, shall relieve any such poor person not having and wearing such badge or mark, as aforesaid, being thereof convicted, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice of the Peace of the county, city, liberty, or town-corporate, where any such offence shall be committed, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of twenty shillings, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of every such offender, by warrant under the hand and seal of any such Justice; one moiety thereof to be to the use of the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed.

Penalty on refusal.

Penalty on church-wardens, &c. relieving poor persons not wearing such badge.

3. And, for the more effectual preventing of vexatious removals and frivolous appeals ; Justices, on be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace of any county or riding, in their General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, upon any appeal before them there to be had, for and concerning the settlement of any poor person, or upon any proof before them there to be made, of notice of any such appeal to have been given by the proper officer to the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish or place, (though they did not afterwards prosecute such appeal,) shall, at the same Quarter Sessions, award and order to the party for whom and in whose behalf such appeal shall be determined, or to whom such notice did appear to have been given as aforesaid, such costs and charges in the law, as by the said Justices in their discretion shall be thought most reasonable and just, to be paid by the church-wardens, overseers of the poor, or any other person, against whom such appeal shall be determined, or by the person that did give such notice as aforesaid ; and if the person ordered to pay such costs shall happen to live in any county, riding, city, or town-corporate, or elsewhere out of the jurisdiction of the said court, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the county, riding, city, liberty, or town-corporate wherein such person shall inhabit, and every such Justice is hereby required, upon request to him for that purpose to be made, and a true copy of the order for the payment of such costs produced, and proved by some credible witness upon oath, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the money mentioned in that order to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the person that is ordered and ought to pay the same ; and if no such distress can or may be had, to commit such person to the common gaol of that county or liberty, there to remain by the space of twenty days.

4. And whereas some doubts have arisen touching the settlement of unmarried persons Single persons not deemed to have a good settlement in any parish under a year's continuance. ' not having child or children, lawfully hired into any parish or town for one year ;' be it therefore enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That no such person so hired as aforesaid, shall be adjudged or deemed to have a good settlement in any such parish or township, unless such person shall continue and abide in the same service during the space of one whole year.

5. And whereas by an Act made in the three-and-fortieth year of the reign of Queen 43 Eliz. c. 2. Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor, it is amongst other things enacted, ' That it shall be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, or the greater part of them, by the assent of two Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the *quorum*, to bind poor children apprentices, where they shall see convenient ; but there being doubts whether the persons to whom such children are to be bound, are compellable to receive such children as apprentices, that law hath failed of its due execution ;' be it therefore enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That where any poor children shall be appointed to be bound apprentices, pursuant to the said Act, the person or persons, to whom they are so appointed to be bound, shall receive and provide for them, according to the indenture signed and confirmed by the two Justices of the Peace, and also execute the other part of the said indentures ; and if he or she shall refuse so to do, oath being thereof made by one of the church-wardens, or overseers of the poor, before any two of the Justices of the Peace for that county, liberty, or riding, he or she, for every such offence, shall

Directions relative to poor children bound apprentices pursuant to the Act 43 Eliz. c. 2.

forfeit the sum of ten pounds, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of any such offender, by warrant under the hands and seals of the said Justices, the same to be applied to the use of the Poor of that parish or place where such offence was committed; saving always to the person, to whom any poor child shall be appointed to be bound an apprentice as aforesaid, if he or she shall think themselves aggrieved thereby, his or her appeal to the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for that county or riding, whose order therein shall be final, and conclude all parties.

Appeal against
any order for
removal of
poor persons to
be determined
at the Quarter
Sessions.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of May, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, the appeal against any order for the removal of any poor person from out of any parish, township, or place, shall be had, prosecuted, and determined, at the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county, division, or riding, wherein the parish, township, or place, from whence such poor person shall be removed, doth lie, and not elsewhere; any former law or statute to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

This Act not
to make void
any promise of
church-war-
dens, &c.

7. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void any promise or engagement already made by the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of any parish, township, or place, to receive and take back any persons, in case they should become poor, and want relief.

8. Provided, That this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall be construed to hinder the Justices of the Peace within the liberty of Saint Albans, from hearing and determining any appeals for the settlement of the Poor in their Quarter Sessions, as they might have done before the making of this Act; any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

[By 9 Geo. 1. c. 7. §. 7. The like provision is made for the borough of Saint Peter and hundred of Nassa Borough in Northamptonshire.]

An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor. 9 Geo. 1. c. 7. (1722.)

3 & 4 W. & M.
c. 11. f. 11.

‘§ 1. WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, it was provided, That in every parish a book or books should be kept, wherein the names of all persons who did or might receive collections should be registred, with the time when they were first admitted to such relief, and the occasion which brought them under that necessity; and that no such person should be allowed to have or receive collection at the charge of the parish, but by authority or under the hand of one Justice of Peace residing in such parish, or if none there dwelling, in the parts near or next adjoining, or by order of the Justices at their Quarter sessions, except in case of pestilential diseases, plague, or small-pox: And whereas, under colour of the proviso in the said Act, many persons have applied to some

Justices

‘ Justices of Peace, without the knowledge of any officers of the parish, and thereby, upon
 ‘ untrue suggestions, and sometimes upon false or frivolous pretences, have obtained relief,
 ‘ which hath greatly contributed to the increase of the parish-rates: For remedy whereof,
 be it enacted by the King’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of
 the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled,
 and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, which
 shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, no Justice of
 Peace shall order relief to any poor person dwelling in any parish, until oath be made be-
 fore such Justice of some matter which he shall judge to be a reasonable cause or ground
 for having such relief, and that the same person had by himself, herself, or some other, ap-
 plied for relief to the parishioners of the parish, at some vestry or other publick meeting of
 the said parishioners, or to two of the overseers of the poor of such parish, and was by them
 refused to be relieved, and until such Justice hath summoned two of the overseers of the
 poor to shew cause why such relief should not be given, and the person so summoned hath
 been heard or made default to appear before such Justice; any thing in the said proviso, or
 any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

No poor to be
 relieved till
 oath made of a
 reasonable
 cause,

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the person whom any such
 Justice of Peace shall think fit to order to be relieved, shall be entered in such book or books
 so to be kept by the parish, as one of those who is to receive collection, as long as the cause
 for such relief continues, and no longer; and that no officer of any parish shall, (except
 upon sudden and emergent occasions,) bring to the account of the parish any monies he
 shall give to any poor person of the same parish, who is not registred in such book or books
 to be kept by the said parish, as a person entitled to receive collection, on pain of forfeit-
 ing the sum of five pounds, to be levied by distress and sale, by warrant of any two or
 more Justices of the Peace of the same county, who shall have examined into and found
 him guilty of such offence; which said sum shall be applied to and for the use of the Poor
 of the said parish, by direction of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace.

or longer than
 the cause con-
 tinues.

3. And for the greater ease of Justices of the Peace, whom his Majesty or his successors
 hath or shall by commission authorize to act as a Justice of the Peace for any county of
 this realm; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such Justice of the Peace
 shall happen to dwell in any city, or other precinct, that is a county of itself, situate within
 the county at large, for which he shall be appointed Justice of Peace, although not within
 the same county, it shall and may be lawful for any such Justice of Peace to grant warrants,
 take examinations, and make orders for any matters, which any one or more Justice or
 Justices of the Peace may act in, at his own dwelling-house, although such dwelling-house
 be out of the county where he is authorized to act as a Justice of Peace, and in some city,
 or other precinct adjoining, that is a county of itself; and that all such warrants, orders, and
 other act or acts of any Justice of Peace, and the act or acts of any constable, tithingman,
 headborough, overseer of the poor, surveyor of the highways, or other officer, in obedi-
 ence to any such warrant or order, shall be as valid, good, and effectual in the law, al-
 though it happen to be out of the limits of the proper precinct or authority: Provided al-
 ways, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to give power to the Justices of

Justices dwell-
 ing out of a
 county, may
 grant warrants,
 &c.

Peace for the counties at large, to hold their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the cities or towns which are counties of themselves, nor to empower Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, Borsholders, or any other peace-officers of the counties at large, to act or intermeddle in any matters or things arising within cities or towns which are counties of themselves, but that all such actings and doings shall be of the same force and effect in law, and none other, as if this Act had never been made.

Church-wardens, &c. may purchase, &c. houses to lodge or employ the poor in.

4. And for the greater ease of parishes in the relief of the poor, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor in any parish, town, township, or place, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants of the same parish, town, township, or place, in vestry, or other parish or publick meeting for that purpose assembled, or of so many of them as shall be so assembled, upon usual notice thereof first given, to purchase or hire any house or houses in the same parish, township, or place, and to contract with any person or persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all such poor in their respective parishes, townships, or places, as shall desire to receive relief or collection from the same parish, and there to keep, maintain, and employ all such poor persons, and take the benefit of the work, labour, and service of any such poor person or persons, who shall be kept or maintained in any such house or houses, for the better maintenance and relief of such poor person or persons, who shall be there kept or maintained; and in case any poor person or persons of any parish, town, township, or place where such house or houses shall be so purchased or hired, shall refuse to be lodged, kept, or maintained in such house or houses, such poor person or persons so refusing shall be put out of the book or books where the names of the persons who ought to receive collection in the said parish, town, township, or place, are to be registred, and shall not be entitled to ask or receive collection or relief from the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, town, or township; and where any parish, town, or township shall be too small to purchase or hire such house or houses for the poor of their own parish only, it shall and may be lawful for two or more such parishes, towns, or townships, or places, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants of their respective parishes, town, township, or places, in vestry, or other parish or publick meeting for that purpose assembled, or of so many of them as shall be so assembled, upon usual notice thereof first given, and with the approbation of any Justice of Peace dwelling in or near any such parish, town, or place, signified under his hand and seal, to unite in purchasing, hiring, or taking such house for the lodging, keeping, and maintaining of the poor of the several parishes, townships, or places so uniting, and there to keep, maintain, and employ the poor of the respective parishes so uniting, and to take and have the benefit of the work, labour, or service of any poor there kept and maintained, for the better maintenance and relief of the poor there kept, maintained and employed; and that if any poor person or persons in the respective parishes, townships, or places so uniting, shall refuse to be lodged, kept, and maintained in the house hired or taken for such uniting parishes, townships, or places, he, she, or they so refusing, shall be put out of the collection-book, where his, her, or their names were registred, and shall not

Poor refusing to be lodged, &c. are not entitled to relief.

One parish, &c. being too small for such purchase, two may unite, &c.

be entitled to ask or demand relief or collection from the church-wardens and overseers of the poor in their respective parishes, townships, or places; and that it shall and may be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, or place, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants of the said parish, township, or place where such house or houses is, are, or shall be purchased or hired for the purposes aforesaid, in vestry, or other parish or publick meeting, for that purpose assembled, or of so many of them as shall be so assembled, upon usual notice thereof first given, to contract with the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any other parish, township, or place, for the lodging, maintaining, or employing of any poor person or persons of such other parish, township, or place, as to them shall seem meet; and in case any poor person or persons of such other parish, township, or place, shall refuse to be lodged, maintained, and employed in such house or houses, he, she, or they so refusing, shall be put out of the collection-book of such other parish, township, or place, where his, her, or their names were registered, and shall not be entitled to ask, demand, or receive any relief or collection from the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of his, her, or their respective parish, township, or place: Provided always, That no poor person or persons, his, her, or their apprentice, child, or children, shall acquire a settlement in the parish, town, or place, to which he, she, or they are removed by virtue of this Act, but that his, her, or their settlement, shall be and remain in such parish, town, or place, as it was before such removal; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Church-wardens, &c. of one parish may contract with those of another, &c.

Settlements to be as before removal.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, no person or persons shall be deemed, adjudged, or taken, to acquire or gain any settlement in any parish or place, for or by virtue of any purchase of any estate or interest in such parish or place, whereof the consideration for such purchase doth not amount to the sum of thirty pounds, *bona fide* paid, for any longer or further time than such person or persons shall inhabit in such estate, and shall then be liable to be removed to such parish or place where such person or persons were last legally settled, before the said purchase and inhabitancy therein.

Settlement, how to be acquired by purchase. See Bur. Sett. Ca. 433.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatsoever, who, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, shall be taxed, rated, or assessed to the scavenger or repairs of the highway, and shall duly pay the same, shall be deemed or taken to have any legal settlement in any city, parish, town, or hamlet, for or by reason of his, her, or their paying to such scavenger's rate or repairs of the highway as aforesaid; any law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Paying taxes to the scavenger, gains no settlement.

7. And whereas there was a clause in the statute made in the eighth and ninth years of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act for the supplying some Defects in the Law for the Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom, whereby it was enacted, That after the first day of May, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, all appeals against any order for the removing of any poor persons should be heard at the Quarter Sessions of the county or division, wherein the parish or place from whence such person should be removed,

8 & 9 W. 3. c. 30.

Justices of St. Peter and hundred of Nassborough in Northamptonshire may determine appeals.

' removed, doth lie, and not elsewhere, except the liberty of Saint Albans : ' be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace within the liberty of the borough of Saint Peter, and hundred of Nassborough, in the county of Northampton, to hear and determine all appeals to them made against any order made for removal of any poor person in their Quarter Sessions, as they might have done before the making of the said last-mentioned Act; any thing therein or in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Reasonable notice is to be given of appeals.

' 8. And whereas several disputes and controversies have arisen and been concerning the ' time of notice to be given of appeals from orders of removals of poor persons ; ' to prevent the same as much as may be for the future, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, no appeal or appeals from any order or orders of removal of any poor person or persons whatsoever from any parish or place to another, shall be proceeded upon in any Court or Quarter Sessions, unless reasonable notice be given by the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of such parish or place, who shall make such appeal, unto the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of such parish or place from which such poor person or persons shall be removed ; the reasonableness of which notice shall be determined by the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions to which the appeal is made ; and if it shall appear to them that reasonable time of notice was not given, then they shall adjourn the said appeal to the next Quarter Sessions, and then and there finally hear and determine the same.

Justices, how to relieve the appellant on undue removals.

9. And for the preventing of vexatious removals, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, if the Justices of the Peace shall, at their Quarter Sessions, upon an appeal before them there had concerning the settlement of any poor person, determine in favour of the appellant, that such poor person or persons was or were unduly removed, that then the said Justices shall, at the same Quarter Sessions, order and award to such appellant so much money as shall appear to the said Justices to have been reasonably paid by the parish, or other place, on whose behalf such appeal was made for or towards the relief of such poor person or persons, between the time of such undue removal, and the determination of such appeal ; the said money so awarded to be recovered in the same manner as costs and charges upon an appeal are prescribed to be recovered by the said statute made in the ninth year of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom.

An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.

22 Geo. 3. c. 83¹. (1782.)

' 1. WHEREAS, notwithstanding the many laws now in being for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the great sums of money raised for those purposes, their suffer-

¹ See 33 Geo. 3. c. 35.

⁴ ings.

'ings and distresses are nevertheless very grievous; and, by the incapacity, negligence, or misconduct of overseers, the money raised for the relief of the Poor is frequently misapplied, and sometimes expended in defraying the charges of litigations about settlements indiscreetly and unadvisedly carried on: And whereas, by a clause in an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor, power is given to the church-wardens and overseers, in the manner therein mentioned, to purchase or hire houses, and contract with any person for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing the poor, and taking the benefit of their work, labour, and service, for their maintenance; and where any parish, town, or township, should be found too small, to unite two or more for those purposes, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants, and the approbation of a Justice of Peace; which provisions, from the want of proper regulations and management in the poor-houses or work-houses that have been purchased or hired under the authority of the said Act, and for want of due inspection and controul over the persons who have engaged in those contracts, have not had the desired effect, but the poor, in many places, instead of finding protection and relief, have been much oppressed thereby: For remedy of these grievances and inconveniences, and in order to make better and more effectual provision for the relief and employment of the Poor, and to introduce a prudent economy in the expenditure of the parish money; may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, so much of the said clause as respects the main-
Part thereof repealed.
 taining or hiring out the labour of the Poor by contract, within any parish, township, or place, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, shall be, and is hereby repealed; and every contract or agreement made in pursuance thereof, for either of those purposes, shall become, and is hereby declared to be, null and void.

2. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the visitor and guardian, or visitors and guardians, appointed as hereafter mentioned, of any parish, township, or place, or parishes, townships, and places, which shall have adopted the provisions, and complied with the requisites of this Act, and shall have a visitor appointed, from time to time, to make agreements with any person or persons for the diet or clothing of such poor persons who shall be sent to the house or houses to be provided under the authority of this Act, and for the work and labour of such poor persons, so that no such agreement shall be made for any longer time than twelve months, and so that the same shall be, and every such agreement is hereby declared to be, under the strictest inspection and controul of the visitor, guardian, and governor of such poor-house, and also of the Justices of the Peace for the limit where such poor-house shall be; two of which Justices, upon proof of any abuse, shall have power to dissolve such contract.

Visitors and guardians may make agreements for the diet and clothing, &c. of persons sent to the poor-houses.

3. And be it further enacted, That whenever two-third parts in number and value, according to the poor-rate, of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments,

Condition on which parishes shall be intitled to the benefits of this Act.

ments, within any parish, township, or place, qualified as hereafter mentioned, shall, at any time after the passing this Act, at a publick meeting to be holden pursuant to the directions of this Act, signify their approbation of the provisions herein contained, and their desire to adopt them, in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, No. I, and shall at such meeting nominate and recommend to the consideration of the Justices of the Peace of the county, riding, division, district, city, town, or place, where such meeting shall be holden, three able and discreet persons qualified for guardians of the Poor for such parish, township, or place, and three other fit and proper persons qualified to be governors of the poor-house for such parish, township, or place, and fix the salaries to be paid to such guardian and governor respectively, and shall procure the consent and approbation of two Justices of the Peace acting for that limit, to such agreement and salaries, by writing under their hands, in the forms contained in the Schedule, No. II, and shall cause such agreement to be registered pursuant to the direction of this Act; every such parish, township, or place, shall from that time be intitled to all the benefits, privileges, powers, authorities, and advantages, which can arise or be derived from this Act.

Two or more parishes may unite, with the approbation of two Justices, &c.

4. And be it further enacted, That where two-third parts in number and value, as aforesaid, of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within two or more parishes, townships, or places so qualified as aforesaid, shall think fit, with such approbation as aforesaid, signified in like manner under the hands of two Justices of the Peace, and subscribed at the foot of the said agreement, in the form expressed in the said Schedule, No. II, at the end of the form of the said agreement, to unite for the purposes of this Act, and shall signify their inclination and desire so to do at a publick meeting holden in each of such parishes, townships, and places, in the manner herein-before directed concerning a single parish, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. III, an agreement shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such publick meetings shall have been holden, be entered into by the guardians of the poor of every such parish, township, and place respectively, or the major part of them, in the form or to the effect set forth in the said Schedule, No. IV, which agreement shall be binding upon the several parties; and every such agreement shall specify the place where such house or houses shall be situate, and the terms upon which such agreement is made, and shall be entered with the Clerk of the Peace, or Town Clerk of the county, city, town, or district, in which such parishes, townships, or places shall be situate, and a copy thereof left with him within three calendar months after the time of making such agreement, in the form or to the effect mentioned in the said Schedule, No. V, for which entry every such clerk shall receive one shilling, and no more; and from that time every such parish, township, and place, so agreed to be united, shall be entitled to all the benefits, privileges, powers, authorities, and advantages, which can arise or be derived from this Act.

5. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That no parish, township, hamlet, or place, which shall be situate more than ten miles from any poor-house or work-house to be provided under the authority of this Act, shall be permitted to be united, for the purposes aforesaid, with the parishes, townships, hamlets, and places, which shall establish such poor-house or work-house.

6. And

6. And be it further enacted, That the notice for every publick meeting directed by this Act, shall be given in the church or chapel of every such parish, township, or place, on three successive Sundays before the time of such meeting, immediately after Divine Service, or on such of the said Sundays as Service shall be performed there, and also fixed in writing on such church or chapel door, or if no church or chapel, at some publick place within any such parish, township, or place, where notices of parish business have been usually given, fifteen days at least before the day to be appointed for such meeting, in the form or to the effect mentioned in the said Schedule, No. VI; and that no person shall vote at any publick meeting to be holden for the purposes of this Act, unless he or she shall be the owner or occupier of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be assessed to the poor's rates, within such parish, township, or place, after the rate of five pounds *per annum*, at the least; nor shall any such person vote as occupier, unless he or she shall be assessed or pay such poor's rates: Provided always, that in all parishes, townships, or places, wherein there shall not be ten persons possessed of the qualification aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for every person who shall be assessed, or shall pay to such poor's rates, to vote at every such meeting.

Qualification of voters.

7. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the Peace of the limit where such poor-house shall be, or be so agreed to be situated, and they are hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be after such agreement shall have been made as aforesaid, upon application to them by two or more of the persons who shall have signed such agreement, and upon producing the same to them, to appoint one of the persons so recommended to be guardian of the Poor for each of such parishes, townships, and places, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. VII, or to that or the like effect; and every such guardian shall attend the monthly meetings hereby directed to be holden, and execute the several powers and authorities given to guardians by this Act, and shall have, and is hereby invested with, all the powers and authorities given to overseers of the poor by any other Act or Acts of Parliament, and shall to all intents and purposes, except with regard to the making and collecting of rates, be an overseer of the poor for the parish or township for which he shall be so appointed guardian, and shall be liable to such forfeitures and penalties for neglect of duty as overseers of the poor are made liable to by this or any other Act of Parliament; and all notices or applications directed by this or any other Act of Parliament to be given or made to the overseers of the poor, with respect to the care and management or removal of the poor, shall be given and made to the guardian of the poor, where any such guardian shall be appointed under the authority of this Act; but in case any orders of removal or notices shall happen, by mistake, to be given or sent to the church-warden or overseer, the same shall be as valid and effectual as if given to the guardian; and such church-warden or overseer shall, and is hereby required forthwith to deliver the same to the guardian, or shall forfeit forty shillings for his neglect: And in all cases where such guardian of the poor shall be appointed as aforesaid, neither the church-wardens or overseers of the poor shall interfere or intermeddle in the care and management of the poor, but shall continue to have and be invested with the same powers of making and collecting poor's rates as they have at present, and shall be subject to the like penalties for

Duty and powers of the guardian.

neglect or misbehaviour in making and collecting such rates as they were at the time of passing this Act.

Church-warden or overseer to receive the poor's rate.

How to be applied.

8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the appointment of such guardian as aforesaid, one or more of the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of every parish, township, or place, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, who shall be approved at some publick meeting to be holden as aforesaid, shall receive the money to be collected by virtue of such poor's rates, and apply the same in manner following; (that is to say,) if such parish, township, or place shall not be united with any other by virtue of this Act, such church-warden or overseer shall pay to the guardian of the poor such sums, from time to time, as he shall have occasion to employ for the purposes of discharging the bills, and all other necessary expences attending such house or houses, and the poor belonging to such parish, township, or place, and shall take receipts from such guardian for all the money so paid, expressing in every such receipt the purposes for which such money is wanted; and if the said parish, township, or place, shall be united with any other parish, township, or place, by virtue of this Act, such church-warden or overseer shall pay, from time to time, to the treasurer of such united parishes, townships, or places, their due proportion and quota of the several expences attending the poor and poor-house therein, under the authority and according to the direction of this Act, and take his receipts for such money; or, if it shall be found more convenient, he shall permit such treasurer, from time to time, to draw drafts upon him for such money, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. VIII, and pay the same when they become due, specifying in every such receipt and draft the general purposes for which such money is to be applied; all which payments so to be respectively made, shall be allowed to the said church-warden or overseer, in his accounts with the parish, township, or place wherein such money shall be raised; and the accounts, as well of the said church-warden or overseer, as of the said guardian, shall be examined at every monthly meeting, and shall be examined and passed quarterly by the visitor of such poor-house, after they shall have been verified upon oath before a Justice of the Peace.

Justices to appoint a governor of each poor-house.

9. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for two or more Justices of the Peace for the limit wherein such poor-house shall be situate, and they are hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be after such agreement shall have been made as aforesaid for adopting the provisions of this Act, either by a single parish or township, or by two or more parishes or townships, upon application made to them by two or more of the persons who shall have signed such agreement, and upon producing the same to them, to appoint one of the persons recommended for governor of such poor-house (in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. VII, or to that or the like effect,) who shall have the care, management, and employment of the poor persons to be sent thither, and shall be allowed such salary or wages for his trouble as shall be specified in the said agreement; and it shall and may be lawful for the visitor of such poor-house, with the consent of the guardians, or the major part of them, or for two or more Justices of the Peace for such limit, where a guardian shall be visitor, to remove the governor of such poor-house, upon complaint, and sufficient proof, of misbehaviour or incapacity in the execution of his office.

10. And be it further enacted, That the guardians of the poor for the several parishes

and

and townships which shall be so united as aforesaid, shall meet as soon as conveniently may be after such agreement shall have been made, to consider of three proper persons, respectable in character and fortune, fit to be put in nomination for the office of visitor of such poor-house; and two or more of such guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such meeting, apply to two Justices of the Peace acting for the limit wherein such poor-house shall be, and produce to them the said agreement, and the names of the persons whom they shall desire to recommend; which Justices shall then, or within three days after, appoint one of such persons so recommended to be visitor, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. VII, or to that or the like effect: but if he shall refuse to accept that office, they shall then appoint one other of the persons so named; and if he shall decline it, they shall appoint the third person named in such list; and if he shall decline it, the guardians of the said several parishes, townships, and places, shall, and they are hereby required to serve that office monthly by rotation, subject to the controul of the Justices of the limit where such poor-house shall be: And every such visitor, if not a guardian, is hereby authorised to nominate some discreet and proper person to be his deputy or assistant, if he shall think fit, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. IX; and every such deputy or assistant shall, in the absence of such visitor, and under his direction, act as inspector of the several matters so committed to the care of the visitor, and shall make his report thereof, from time to time, to him, for his better information, and render him all the assistance in his power: And every visitor so to be appointed shall superintend every such house or houses, and settle and adjust the accounts between the said guardians of the poor and the treasurer of such house, if any question or dispute shall arise respecting the same; and also shall settle and adjust all doubts and questions which may arise concerning the persons which ought to be sent to such house or houses, according to the intention of this Act, and by every prudent means in his power enforce and promote the rules, orders, regulations, directions, and provisions established, enacted, and formed by and under this Act, for the better accommodation and relief of the poor, and the preventing all unnecessary expences and burthens on the said parishes, townships, and places: And every such governor, guardian, and treasurer is hereby required to observe and obey the directions which he shall from time to time receive from the visitor so to be appointed, touching the several matters aforesaid: And, where any act shall be required to be done by a Justice of Peace, such visitor, if not a Justice, or his deputy or assistant, shall apply to some neighbouring magistrate to do the same: And every person to be nominated or appointed visitor or deputy visitor as aforesaid, as an inducement to his undertaking and executing that office, shall be freed and discharged from serving the office of Constable, and all parochial offices, and also from serving upon Juries at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, so long as he shall continue in that office; and a certificate under the hand of a Justice of the Peace acting for the limit wherein he executes such office, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. X, shall be admitted as evidence of his serving the office.

Directions for the appointment of visitors.

Visitor may appoint a deputy.

Governor, &c. to obey the visitor.

II. And be it further enacted, That if two-thirds in number and value, as aforesaid, of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within any single parish, township, or place, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act in manner aforesaid, shall desire

Single parishes may have a visitor appointed.

to have a visitor appointed, and shall nominate and recommend to the Justices of the limit three persons properly qualified for that office, the Justices, upon application to them in manner aforesaid, shall appoint one of the persons so recommended, in the manner herein before directed concerning parishes, townships, and places so united as aforesaid.

A treasurer to
be appointed.

His duty.

12. And be it further enacted, That the guardians of the several parishes and townships united for the purposes of this Act, shall recommend to the Justices one of their own body to be treasurer of the poor-house; and it shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the limit to appoint the guardian so recommended, or any other of the guardians whom they shall think better qualified, to that office, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. VII, or to that or the like effect: which treasurer shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Justices, to the other guardians, and their successors, for his duly accounting for the money which shall come to his hands; and shall keep the accounts, receive the money to be contributed by each parish and township, and pay or discharge the several bills and expences which shall be allowed and ordered to be paid by the guardians, at their monthly meeting; and shall lay his accounts before the guardians, at every such meeting, for their perusal and approbation; and shall, once in every year, within fourteen days before the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county, riding, division, city, or place, where such poor-house shall be situate, make out, or cause to be made out, a just and fair account of the expences attending the same, distinguishing them under the several heads herein specified; and also an account of the number of poor persons, distinguishing their age and sex, which shall be contained in every such house at the time of making such account, and how they have been employed, and how much money hath been earned by the labour of the poor in the year preceding; which shall be laid before the visitor, and signified under his hand if he approves the same, and shall afterwards be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, or Town Clerk, of such county, riding, division, city, or place, before or at the time of the said Quarter Sessions, and be by him laid before the Court there for their inspection: And every such treasurer shall be allowed, for his trouble in executing that office, such annual sum, not exceeding ten pounds, as the visitor, if not a guardian, shall think fit; and if no such visitor, as two Justices of the Peace for the limit shall appoint.

Vacancies how
to be supplied.

13. And be it further enacted, That when and as often as any vacancy shall happen in any of the offices aforesaid, by death, resignation, or removal, meetings shall be called, and recommendations offered to the Justices in manner aforesaid; and they shall proceed, so soon as conveniently may be, in the manner before directed, to appoint a fit and proper successor to the person so dying, declining to act, or so removed as aforesaid.

At what time
the offices of
guardian, go-
vernor, &c.
shall deter-
mine.

14. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the offices of guardian, governor, visitor, or treasurer, to which any person shall be appointed under the authority of this Act, shall determine in Easter week next after the respective persons shall be appointed thereto, on the day upon which the publick meeting for such parish, township, or place, shall be held there; when the persons, who, according to this Act, are qualified and have a right to recommend another person to the Justices, to be appointed to such office, shall either agree with the persons who held the same to continue in such office, or shall proceed to recommend others, in the manner herein before directed, as if such person had died.

15. And

15. And be it further enacted, That if within any such limit as aforesaid, wherein any poor-house shall be situate, there shall happen to be no acting Justice, or only one acting Justice of the Peace, or if the Justice or Justices of the Peace who usually act in that limit shall be absent, or by any means incapacitated to act, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice or Justices of any other limit to act in all such cases. Justices in a different limit may act in certain cases.

16. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, within their respective limits, to appoint Special or Privy Sessions for executing the several powers and purposes of this Act, causing proper notices to be given of the time and place of holding the same, to the several Justices of the Peace, Peace Officers, and Guardians of the Poor, within such respective limits; and also to adjourn any such Privy Sessions, to be again holden at such time and place as they shall judge most proper for discharging the business required by this Act, and such other business which may happen to fall under their cognizance, so as to occasion the least trouble to themselves, and to afford the greatest convenience and accommodation to the publick, causing the like notices to be given of every such adjournment. Justices may appoint special sessions, &c.

17. And be it further enacted, That the guardians of the poor of the several parishes, townships, and places, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, shall provide a suitable and convenient house or houses, with proper buildings and accommodations thereto, when wanted, either by erecting new ones on land to be purchased or rented by them for that purpose, altering old ones, or hiring buildings for the purpose; and shall fit up and dispose the same, with the advice and approbation of the visitor, if any, in such manner as shall be most conducive to the general purposes of this Act, at the expence of such parish or township, or parishes, townships, and places respectively, in the proportions herein after mentioned; and shall provide such utensils and materials as they shall think necessary for their employment, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act. Guardians shall provide houses, and proper utensils, &c.

18. And be it further enacted, That the several poor-houses or work-houses to be built or provided under the authority of this Act, shall be situate within the parish or township for which they shall be used, if single parishes or townships; and if several parishes or townships shall be united for the purposes of this Act, they shall be built or provided within one of the parishes or townships so to be united, and not in any other parish, township, or place, without the consent of three-fourth parts in number and value, as aforesaid, of such owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the same, first had and obtained, qualified as herein before mentioned, who shall be assembled at a publick meeting to be holden in the manner, and upon the like notice herein before directed for publick meetings. Poor-houses where to be situated.

19. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all the houses, buildings, and lands, to be hired or rented under the authority of this Act, shall be hired or rented in such manner, for such term or terms, and on such conditions, as are specified in the form of agreement contained in the said Schedule, No. IV; and all such houses, buildings, and lands, shall be free from all parochial and parliamentary taxes, except such taxes, and to such amount, as they were assessed at the time they were first taken and applied for the purposes of this Act. On what conditions lands &c. shall be rented.

20. And.

Buildings to be paid for by the guardians. 20. And be it further enacted, That when any such buildings shall be agreed to be erected, repaired, or fitted up, at the expence of the parish, township, or place, or parishes, townships, or places, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act as aforesaid, the expences thereof, and of the purchase of the land necessary to be used for that purpose, shall be paid by the guardians of the poor of such parish, township, or place, or of the parishes, townships, and places where they shall unite for those purposes, in the proportions to be settled and adjusted by the persons, and in the manner directed by the agreement to be made as aforesaid; and that it shall and may be lawful for the visitor and guardian of the poor of any such parish, township, or place, when such expences, or their proportion thereof, shall amount to one hundred pounds or upwards, to borrow the same at interest, and secure such money by a charge upon the poor's rates of such parish, township, or place, in sums not exceeding fifty pounds each, for the greater ease in discharging the same, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. XI, or to that or the like effect; which charge shall continue upon the said rates until the money so borrowed, and all interest for the same, shall be fully paid and satisfied: And the said guardians and their successors shall, and they are hereby required duly to pay and keep down the interest of such money so to be borrowed for the use of their respective parishes or townships, as the same shall become due; and that when the principal shall be called for, they may borrow it from some other person or persons; and the same shall be secured to the person advancing the same, by an assignment of such security indorsed on the back thereof, in the form contained in the said Schedule, No. XIV, or to that or the like effect: And that the poor's assessments shall continue at the same rate they were when such poor-house was first established under the authority of this Act, until the debt so contracted, and the interest thereof, shall be fully discharged: And that the said visitor and guardian, in order to expedite such payments, shall, as soon as the savings in the poor's accounts shall amount to a sum sufficient to pay off and discharge one of the sums which shall have been borrowed, pay off and discharge such sum, and in like manner as to all succeeding savings, until the whole debt so contracted and secured shall be discharged.

Visitors and guardians to be incorporated. Their name. 21. And be it further enacted, That the visitor and guardian for the time being of every parish, township, and place, or of the several parishes, townships, and places which shall be so united as aforesaid, from and after they shall respectively have adopted the provisions of this Act, shall be, and are hereby respectively declared to be one body politick and corporate, and be called by the name of Visitor and Guardian, or Visitors and Guardians, of the Poor for the Parish, Township, or Place of _____ in the County, &c. of _____ or of the united Parishes, Townships, or Places of _____ and _____ in the County, &c. of _____ as the case shall be; and are hereby authorised and enabled by that name to sue and be sued, and to accept, take, and hold, by purchase or lease, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of inheritance, or for lives or years, or for years determinable on the death of any life or lives, not exceeding in any city or town one acre, and not exceeding in the open country twenty acres of statute measure, for the site of a house or houses to be built, and for lands to be occupied, for the purposes of this Act; and the said corporation is also hereby authorised

thorised and enabled to accept, take, and hold all voluntary grants and donations of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of inheritance, or for lives or years, or for years determinable on lives, or of personal property which shall be made to them for the use and benefit of the poor within such respective parishes, townships, or places.

22. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, husbands, guardians, trustees, feoffees in trust, committees, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of their cestuique trusts, whether infants, issue unborn, lunaticks, idiots, femmes-covert, or other person or persons, and to and for all femmes-covert, who are or shall be seised, possessed of, or interested in their own right, and to and for every other person and persons whomsoever, who are or shall be seised, possessed of, or interested in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be necessary to be purchased or rented for the purposes of this Act, to contract for, sell, and convey, or lease the same, or any part thereof, in manner aforesaid, not exceeding the quantity aforesaid, unto the said visitor and guardians, their successors and assigns, or to such person or persons as they shall nominate and appoint, for the use and benefit of such poor-house, and the poor persons within such parishes, townships, and places respectively, and for all other the purposes of this Act.

23. And be it further enacted, That all sums of money which are to be paid to any bodies politick, corporate or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, husbands, guardians, committees, or other trustees whatsoever, for or on behalf of any infant, lunatick, idiot, feme-covert, or other cestuique trust, or to any person or persons whose lands are limited in strict settlement, for the purchase of any lands or buildings as aforesaid, shall, in case the same exceed the sum of twenty pounds, by such bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, husbands, guardians, committees, or other trustees, person or persons seised of lands or buildings so limited in strict settlement, be laid out, as soon as conveniently may be, in the purchase of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in fee-simple, and conveyed to, or to the use of, such bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, husbands, guardians, committees, or other trustees, or to and for such other person or persons, and for such estates, and to, for, upon, and subject to such uses, trusts, limitations, remainders, and contingencies, as the lands for or in respect whereof such purchase money shall be so paid as aforesaid were limited, settled, and assured, at the time such purchase was made, or so many of such uses as shall be then existing, and capable of taking effect; such purchases and settlements to be made at the expence of the respective parish, or of the several parishes so uniting, in the proportions aforementioned, and charged by the respective guardians of such parishes, together with the purchase money, in their accounts; and in the mean time, and until such purchase or purchases shall be made, the said money shall be placed out by such bodies politick, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, feoffees in trust, executors, administrators, husbands, guardians, committees, or other trustees, person or persons, in some of the publick funds, or on government or real security, in the name of

Incapacitated persons empowered to sell lands, &c.

Money paid for such lands, &c. to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, &c. to be settled to the same uses.

two or more persons, the one to be named by the party or parties interested therein, and the other by the guardian, if it respects a single parish only, and by the visitor, if it respects several parishes, townships, or places, so united as aforesaid; and the interest arising and to be produced from such funds or securities, and also the annual rent, where the said premises shall be rented, shall be paid to such person or persons respectively as would, for the time being, be entitled to the rents and profits of such lands or buildings so to be purchased and settled, pursuant to the tenor and true meaning of this Act.

Poor to be maintained at the general expence of the respective parishes.

24. And be it further enacted, That the poor persons who shall be sent to every such house, by virtue and under the authority of this Act, shall be maintained therein at the general expence of the respective parishes, townships, and places, so adopting the provisions of this Act as aforesaid, according to the terms, and in the proportions, directed and prescribed by this Act; and that the treasurer, with the assistance of the governor of every such house, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall provide all fit and necessary provisions for the maintenance of such poor, and keep an account thereof; and that there shall be a meeting of the guardians of the poor of every such parish, township, and place, at such house or houses, on the first Monday in every month, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, or on such other day and hour, in the first week of every month, as the said guardians shall at their first meeting appoint, to state, examine, inspect, and adjust the accounts for the preceding

Guardians to meet monthly.

Treasurer, at each meeting, to produce an account of debt incurred for utensils, furniture, &c.

month; and that at such meeting, the said treasurer shall produce, fairly written, one account of the debt incurred in the preceding month, for utensils and materials for the purpose of manufacture, and for furniture, alterations, or repairs of the buildings, and also for the salary or allowance to the governor or treasurer, and servants (if any,) in which account the rent of such house or houses, buildings, and premises, if the same shall be rented, shall be charged in the month next after such rent shall become due, according to the terms of the agreement for taking the same; which account, when settled and agreed to, shall be signed by the said guardians attending such meeting: And the sums to be paid by each of such parishes, townships, and places, on that account, shall be settled and adjusted at such meeting, in proportion to the sums paid by each such parishes, townships, and places, on account of their poor, on a medium of three years next preceding the date of such agreement, (to be settled and ascertained at such first monthly meeting, in the manner to be specified by the said agreement so to be entered into for uniting as aforesaid, and according to the mode or form, and table, contained or referred to in the said Schedule, No. XV,) and in like manner, and in the like proportions, at every succeeding monthly meeting; and the money shall be then, or within one week after, paid into the hands of the said treasurer, to be by him applied in discharge of the several articles and debts contained in such account:

and also an account of the victuals, beer, &c. used in the poor-house.

And the said treasurer shall also at the same time produce, fairly written, one other account, of the victuals, beer, firing, and other necessaries, for the use and maintenance of the poor, and of the governor, at such house or houses, and all other incidental expences; which shall be then accounted for, and proportioned by the said guardians according to the number of persons which shall have been sent from each of the said respective parishes, townships, and places, and for the time they shall have resided in such house or houses, within such month, according to the mode or form, and table, and in the manner, for that purpose

also

also mentioned in the said Schedule, No. XVI; and the sum due from each parish, township, or place, shall be specified at the foot of such account, which shall, when settled and agreed to, be signed by such guardians, or the major part of them, and be afterwards inspected by the visitor, if not a guardian, and allowed by him, if he shall approve thereof; and in case default shall be made in payment of the respective sums so proportioned to be paid in respect of any such parish, township, or place, for seven days after the same shall be so settled and proportioned, and the money demanded, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace for the limit where such house or houses shall be situate, upon complaint made to him upon oath of such default, to levy the said respective sums, to be settled and proportioned as aforesaid, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any guardian of the Poor for any such parish, township, or place making such default; and at the end of every year the account shall be finally closed, and the balances paid and received, according to the mode prescribed by the said Schedule, No. XVI.

25. And be it further enacted, That the church-warden or overseer of the Poor of any parish, township, or place, who shall have the custody of the Poor's rates, assessments, or accounts, for such parish, township, or place, shall, and is hereby required to produce the same to the persons who shall be nominated in the agreement contained in the said Schedule for uniting parishes, on every request made by them for that purpose, after four days notice thereof, in order to enable them to ascertain the expences relative to the Poor, on a medium of three years, according to the directions, true intent, and meaning of this Act, or in default thereof shall forfeit the sum of five pounds for every such refusal or neglect.

Penalty on persons refusing to deliver up poor's rates, &c. after proper demand.

26. And be it further enacted, That if the guardian of the Poor for any parish, township, or place, which shall adopt the said provision as aforesaid, shall not attend each monthly meeting hereby directed to be holden, or send some substantial inhabitant of such parish, township, or place, to attend and answer the payments for him, in case he shall be prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable accident, from attending in person, the guardian for every such parish, township, and place making such default, shall, for every such neglect, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings.

Penalty on guardians who shall neglect to attend monthly meetings.

27. And be it further enacted, That in order to encourage the salutary and benevolent purposes of this Act, and to afford better accommodations for the Poor at such poor-houses, it shall and may be lawful for the guardians of the Poor, where any such poor-house shall be provided, purchased, or agreed to be erected, to inclose, from any waste or common land or ground lying near or adjoining thereto, with the consent and approbation of the Lord of the Manor, and the major part in value of the Freeholders, or persons having right of common thereupon, signified under their hands and seals, any part or portion of such waste or common land, not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of building upon, or occupying, cultivating, and improving the same, for the use and benefit of such poor-house, and the poor persons within the parish, township, or place where the same shall be, or within the parishes, townships, or places which shall be united therewith for the purposes of this Act.

Waste land adjoining to poor houses may be inclosed, with consent of the Lord of the Manor, &c.

28. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons to be sent to any house or houses to be provided under the authority of this Act, shall, at the time of his or her entering such house, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the governor thereof, or to his assistant, a guardian.

Persons sent to poor-houses to deliver an order signed by a guardian.

ant, if any, an order signed by one of the guardians of the Poor of the parish, township, or place, from which such person shall come, for the admission of such person or persons, in the form, or to the effect contained in the said Schedule, No. XII; which order shall be carefully kept by the governor, and entered by him in a book to be provided for that purpose.

What persons may be sent to the poor-houses. 29. And, to render the provisions of this Act more practicable and beneficial, be it further enacted, That no person shall be sent to such poor-house or house, except such as are become indigent by old age, sickness, or infirmities, and are unable to acquire a maintenance by their labour; and except such orphan children as shall be sent thither by order of the guardian or guardians of the Poor, with the approbation of the visitor; and except such children as shall necessarily go with their mothers thither for sustenance.

How poor children are to be provided for. 30. And be it further enacted, That all infant children of tender years, and who, from accident or misfortune, shall become chargeable to the parish or place to which they belong, may either be sent to such poor-house as aforesaid, or be placed by the guardian or guardians of the poor, with the approbation of the visitor, with some reputable person or persons in or near the parish, township, or place to which they belong, at such weekly allowance as shall be agreed upon between the parish officers and such person or persons, with the approbation of the visitor, until such child or children shall be of sufficient age to be put into service, or bound apprentice to husbandry, or some trade or occupation; and a list of the names of every child so placed out, and by whom and where kept, shall be given to the visitor, who shall see that they are properly treated, or cause them to be removed, and placed under the care of some other person or persons, if he finds just cause so to do; and when every such child shall attain such age, he or she shall be so placed out, at the expence of the parish, township, or place to which he or she shall belong, according to the laws in being: Provided nevertheless, That if the parents or relations of any poor child sent to such house, or so placed out as aforesaid, or any other responsible person, shall desire to receive and provide for any such poor child or children, and signify the same to the guardians at their monthly meeting, the guardians shall, and are hereby required to dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, such child or children from the poor-house, or from the care of such person or persons as aforesaid, and deliver him, her, or them, to the parent, relation, or other person so applying as aforesaid: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall give any power to separate any child or children, under the age of seven years, from his, her, or their parent or parents, without the consent of such parent or parents.

Idle persons, who neglect to provide for their families, shall be prosecuted by the guardians. 31. And be it further enacted, That all idle or disorderly persons, who are able, but unwilling, to work or maintain themselves and their families, shall be prosecuted by the guardians of the poor of the several parishes, townships, and places wherein they reside, and punished in such manner as idle and disorderly persons are directed to be by the statute made in the seventeenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second; and if any guardian shall neglect to make complaint thereof, against every such person or persons, to some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, within ten days after it shall come to his knowledge, he shall, for every such neglect, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than twenty shillings, one moiety whereof, when recovered, shall be paid to the informer,

informer, and the other moiety to be disposed of as the other forfeitures are herein-after directed to be applied.

32. And be it further enacted, That where there shall be, in any parish, township, or place, any poor person or persons who shall be able and willing to work, but who cannot get employment, it shall and may be lawful for the guardian of the Poor of such parish, township, or place, and he is hereby required, on application made to him by or on behalf of such poor person, to agree for the labour of such poor person or persons, at any work or employment suited to his or her strength and capacity, in any parish, township, or place near the place of his or her residence, and to maintain, or cause such person or persons to be properly maintained, lodged, and provided for, until such employment shall be procured, and during the time of such work, and to receive the money to be earned by such work or labour, and apply it in such maintenance, as far as the same will go, and make up the deficiency, if any; and if the same shall happen to exceed the money expended in such maintenance, to account for the surplus, which shall afterwards, within one calendar month, be given to such poor person or persons who shall have earned such money, if no further expences shall be then incurred on his or her account to exhaust the same. And in case such poor person or persons shall refuse to work, or run away from such work or employment, complaint shall be made thereof by the guardian to some Justice or Justices of the Peace in or near the said parish, township, or place; who shall enquire into the same upon oath, and on conviction punish such offender or offenders, by committing him, her, or them to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month.

How guardians are to proceed relative to poor persons who cannot get employment.

33. And be it further enacted, That the guardian of the poor for any parish, township, or place, adopting the provisions of this Act as aforesaid, shall provide, at the expence of such parish, township, or place, suitable and necessary cloathing for the persons sent by him to such poor-house as aforesaid; and in case of his neglect so to do, the governor or one of the guardians of every such house shall make complaint thereof to some neighbouring Justice of the Peace; who shall summon the guardian so making neglect to appear before him to answer the said complaint, and direct him to provide such cloathing as shall to such Justice appear necessary; and if such guardian shall make default in providing such cloathing within ten days after such direction, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace to direct the governor of such poor-house, or the guardian so making such complaint, to provide the same, and to demand from such guardian so making neglect, the charges and expences of such cloathing; and in default of payment thereof, upon demand made, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices of the Peace to levy the same, and the costs and charges attending the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of every such guardian so making default.

Guardians to provide suitable cloathing for the persons they send to the poor-houses.

34. And be it further enacted, That the rules, orders, and regulations specified and contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, shall be duly observed and enforced at every poor-house or work-house to be provided by virtue of this Act, with such additions as shall be made by the Justices of the Peace of the limit wherein such house or houses shall be situate, at some Special Session; provided that such additions shall not be contradictory to

Rules and orders contained in the Schedule to be observed at the poor-houses.

the rules, orders, and regulations established by this Act, and provided that the same be not repealed by the Justices at their Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and, for the purpose of having them more generally known, and more strictly attended to, the governors of every such house or houses shall, and are hereby required to cause the same to be printed in plain legible characters, and fixed up in some conspicuous part of every such house or houses.

‘ 35. And whereas, by the said Act of the ninth of King George the First, directions are given touching the application to be made by poor persons, and the manner in which they are to be relieved, by orders from Justices of the Peace; but, from a want of proper descriptions of the Poor, who are to be the objects of such relief, from a want of proper accommodations in many parishes, townships, and places, and from a want of the means of enforcing the orders of the Justices for such relief, the said Act hath not had its proper effect; and the Poor have been frequently reduced to hardships and distresses: For

Justices, on complaint that any guardian hath refused relief to any poor person, may direct such guardian to send the complainant to the poor-house.

remedy whereof, be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on complaint made upon oath, by or on the behalf of any poor person belonging to any parish, township, or place, that the guardian, upon application made to him, hath refused such poor person proper relief, and after enquiring into the condition and circumstance of such poor person upon oath, either to order him or her, by writing under the hand of such Justice, some weekly or other relief, or direct such guardian to send such poor person, to the poor-house, in case he or she shall appear a fit object to be kept and provided for there, according to the true intent and construction of this Act; which order shall be complied with, or sufficient cause shewn to the contrary, before such Justice, by such guardian, within two days after he shall receive the same; (and every person receiving weekly relief shall wear the badge directed by the Act made in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King William the Third, unless directed otherwise by a Justice of the Peace, upon proof of very decent and orderly behaviour;) or if it shall appear to such Justice, that the person so complaining, or on whose behalf such complaint is made, is able and willing to work, but wants employment, in that case it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to order the guardian to procure him or her maintenance and employment in the manner herein before directed; and if any guardian shall, upon due notice of any such order, refuse or neglect to obey the same, he shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit the sum of five pounds; or if it shall appear to such Justice, that the person making such complaint, or on

If the Justice shall find that the complainant is an idle person, he may commit him to the house of correction,

whose behalf such complaint is made, is an idle or disorderly person, and has not used proper means to get employment, it shall and may be lawful for the Justice, after examining such person, and hearing the whole circumstances of the case, to commit such person to the house of correction for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month; or if it shall appear to such Justice, upon enquiry as aforesaid, that the husband or father of such person making complaint, or on whose behalf complaint shall be so made, for want of relief, is an idle or disorderly person, able to work, but by his neglect of work, or for want of seeking employment, or by spending the money he earns in alehouses, or places of bad repute, does not maintain his wife or children, and suffers them to be reduced to want, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, in like manner, to commit the husband of such poor woman, or the father of such poor child or children,

children, to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month.

36. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when any complaint or application shall be made to a Justice of the Peace, for the relief of any poor person, within any parish, township, or place, for which a visitor shall be appointed, such Justice shall not summon the guardian to appear before him, unless application shall have been first made, by the person so complaining, to the guardian, and, if he refuses redress, to the visitor, (it being part of his duty to adjust matters of that sort,) who shall order relief if he thinks it necessary, either within or out of the poor-house, as he shall judge right; but if sufficient relief shall not be so given or ordered, the poor person complaining, or on whose behalf such complaint shall be made, shall be redressed by such Justice in the manner herein before directed.

Guardian not to be summoned before the Justice, unless the complainant shall have applied both to the guardian and visitor.

37. And be it further enacted, That out of the penalty hereby inflicted upon the guardian for disobeying the order of a Justice of the Peace for the relief and maintenance of any poor person, so much thereof as the Justice of the Peace who shall convict such offender shall direct to be paid to such poor person to whom such relief was ordered, shall be paid to him or her accordingly, and the remainder applied in such manner as the other penalties are hereby directed to be disposed of.

Application of penalties inflicted on guardians.

38. And be it further enacted, That if any poor person shall be retarded on his or her passage through any parish, township, or place, in which he or she has no legal settlement, by reason of his or her meeting with any accident, or being afflicted with any dangerous sickness or bodily infirmity, without the means of subsistence, or of proceeding to the place of his or her settlement, the guardian living near the place where such distressed object shall be, shall, and is hereby required, upon notice thereof, forthwith to provide lodging, and suitable nourishment and assistance (and also cloathing, if necessary,) for such person, until he or she can be removed with safety; and when such person shall be in a state of health fit to be removed, shall take such person to some neighbouring Justices of the Peace of the county, riding, division, city, or place, where such person was found, who shall examine him or her upon oath, touching the place of his or her settlement, and make an order for his or her removal thither, if they think fit: And the parish officer who shall so receive and provide for such person or persons as aforesaid, shall make a charge of the expences attending the same, which, on being allowed and certified by the Justices before whom such poor person shall be so taken, or some other neighbouring Justices within the limit where such person was found, the same shall be paid by the guardian of the parish, township, or place, where such poor person shall be settled, in case the same can be discovered, and shall happen to be within that county, on demand made thereof, and on the production of such allowance and certificate as aforesaid; or in default of payment, the same shall be levied upon the goods and chattels of any such guardian so making default, after due summons, by warrant from a Justice of Peace having jurisdiction there; and if any poor and sick person, circumstanced as aforesaid, shall die before he or she can be so examined, or if any poor person shall be found dead in any parish or place to which he or she did not belong, the guardian of such parish or place respectively shall, and is hereby required, in every such case, to cause such person to be buried in the parish, township, or place, where he or she so died,

Directions relative to such poor persons who shall be afflicted with sickness, &c. when at a distance from their parish.

or was found dead, and shall make a charge of the expences attending the same respectively, which shall be allowed and certified by a Justice of the Peace, after examining into the place of his or her settlement, and shall be paid by the guardian of the parish, township, or place, where such person shall appear to have been settled, if the same shall be within that county; but in case the settlement of such poor persons respectively cannot be discovered, or shall not be within that county, the same shall be paid by the treasurer of such county, riding, division, city, or place, where such person was so relieved, on the production of such allowance and certificate, out of the county or publick money to be collected within his limit, and allowed to such treasurer in his accounts.

Not to alter
the settlement
of any person,
&c.

39. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to alter or affect the settlement of any person or persons whomsoever, or to give any illegitimate child, who may be born in any poor-house or work-house established under the authority of this Act, a settlement in the parish or place in which such work-house or poor-house shall be situated, (but every such child shall be considered as settled in the parish or place to which the mother belongs,) or to alter or affect any of the provisions, directions, rules, orders, or regulations, established by any Act or Acts of Parliament for the management and government of any particular house of industry, or workhouse, in any part of this kingdom; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in an any-wise notwithstanding.

Penalty on
persons who
shall embezzle
or waste goods,
&c.

40. And be it further enacted, That if any poor person, who shall be sent to such house or houses, shall embezzle or wilfully waste any of the goods or materials committed to his or her care, or shall take or carry away, without permission of the governor, any goods or materials provided for the use of such house, or belonging to any person residing there, complaint shall be made thereof upon oath to some neighbouring Justice of Peace living near such house; who shall hear the same, and the party accused: and such Justice is hereby authorized, upon conviction, to commit such offender to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding six calendar months, nor less than two calendar months, as the said Justice shall think fit and direct.

Penalty on
enticing or re-
moving preg-
nant women,
&c.

41. And whereas it frequently happens that poor children, pregnant women, or poor persons afflicted with sickness, or some bodily infirmity, are enticed, taken, or conveyed by parish officers, or other persons, from one parish or place to another, without any legal order of removal, in order to ease the one parish or place, and to burthen the other with such poor persons: For remedy whereof, be it further enacted, That when any guardian, or other person or persons, shall so entice, take, convey, or remove, or cause or procure to be so enticed, taken, conveyed, or removed, any such poor person or persons from one parish or place to another, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, without an order of removal from two Justices of the Peace for that purpose, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five pounds.

Penalty on
visitors, guar-
dians, and go-
vernors, who
shall furnish
provisions, &c.

42. And be it further enacted, That if any visitor, guardian, or governor, shall sell or furnish any materials, goods, cloaths, victuals, or provisions, or do any work in his trade for the use of any work-house, poor-house, or poor persons, within any parish, township, or place,

place, for which he shall be so appointed to act, or be concerned in trade or interest with any person or persons who shall sell, provide, do, or furnish the same, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five pounds, on being duly convicted thereof by a Justice of the Peace.

43. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the guardians of the Poor of any parish, township, or place, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, with the approbation of the persons within such parish, township, or place, qualified as herein the parishioners, may sell houses provided by the parish for the poor thereof. before mentioned, obtained at a publick meeting, held for that purpose, to sell or dispose of any house, cottage, or building, which shall have been erected or purchased for the use of any poor person or persons, at the expence of such parish, township, or place, and apply the money arising therefrom for the purposes of this Act; and also to remove, by order from a Justice or Justices of the Peace, the person or persons who shall inhabit the same, or any other house or dwelling rented or provided at the expence of such parish, township, or place, if he, she, or they refuse to quit, after receiving fourteen days notice for that purpose.

44. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or affect, or be deemed, construed, or adjudged to extend to or affect, any parish, township, or place, which shall not agree to adopt the provisions herein contained, in the manner hereby directed and prescribed; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

45. And be it further enacted, That all penalties inflicted by this Act shall be recovered before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the jurisdiction where the offender dwells; who shall, upon conviction, in default of payment, after due summons, and demand made, cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction where such offender shall dwell, rendering to the said offender the overplus (if any) after the charges of such distress and sale shall be deducted; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for any such Justice of the Peace to commit such offender to the house of correction, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any space not exceeding six calendar months, nor less than one calendar month; and that every such penalty and forfeiture, if not hereby otherwise directed to be disposed of, shall be paid to the treasurer of every such house or houses, where any such shall be established under the authority of this Act, to be applied by him towards defraying the monthly expences of victuals, beer, firing, and other necessary provisions for the Poor within such house or houses.

46. And be it further enacted, That any person aggrieved by the act of any Justice or Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in or concerning the execution of this Act, may appeal to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county, riding, liberty, division, precinct, or district, wherein such act was done, giving eight days notice thereof to the party against whom the complaint shall be made, and giving security, by recognizance, to be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, with a sufficient surety, to pay the costs attending such appeal, if the matter shall be determined against the appellant; and the Justices at such Quarter Sessions are hereby authorised to hear and determine such appeal, and to

to award costs, for or against the appellant, as they shall see just cause so to do; which determination shall be final, and shall not be removed by *certiorari*.

Publick Act. 47. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Publick Act; and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, by all Judges, Justices, and other persons whomsoever, without specially pleading the same.

SCHEDULE, containing the FORMS of PROCEEDINGS referred to by the aforesaid ACT.

No. I.

FORM of AGREEMENT at a Publick Meeting, for a single Parish or Township, to adopt the Provisions, Rules, and Regulations of an Act made in the twenty-second Year of George the Third, for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.

IT is agreed, at a publick meeting duly holden this day of at in the county of pursuant to the directions of an Act made in the twenty-second year of King George the Third, for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, That the parish [or township] of [as the case shall be] shall from henceforth adopt, in all respects, the provisions, rules, orders, and regulations, and comply with all the requisites prescribed by the said Act; and that our work-house [if there is one] shall be immediately fitted up and accommodated for the purposes mentioned in the said Act. [If there is none] We will forthwith provide a proper work-house, either by erecting a new one, or hiring, altering, and fitting up buildings suitable to the purpose, at some convenient place within our parish, *et cætera*. And we recommend to the consideration of the Justices and as fit and proper persons for guardians of the Poor; and and as fit and proper persons for governors of the poor-house, for the said parish, township, *et cætera* [as the case shall be].

Given under our hands, *et cætera*.

No. II.

FORM and CONSENT of APPROBATION of the JUSTICES.

WE A. B. and C. D. Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county *et cætera*, of [as the case shall be], considering the parish or township, *et cætera*, of within the said county, *et cætera*, to be of magnitude sufficient to have a work-house provided within it for the reception and employment of the Poor, and to adopt the provisions of the Act (*for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor*,) passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, do hereby give our approbation and consent thereto, pursuant to the directions of the said Act; and we do also agree to the salaries fixed by the said agreement to be paid to the guardian and governor.

Given under our hands, this day of

No. III.

FORM of AGREEMENT, at the Publick Meeting, for two or more Parishes, Townships, or Places, to unite in adopting the Provisions of the Act, made in the twenty-second Year of King George the Third, for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.

IT is agreed, at a publick meeting duly held this day of at
 in the county of pursuant to the directions of the said Act,
 That the parish [*or* township] of [*as the case shall be*] shall, from hence-
 forth, in conjunction with the parishes or townships of and
 [*as the case shall be*], adopt in all respects the provisions, rules, orders, and regulations, and
 comply with all the requisites prescribed by the said Act for parishes uniting for those pur-
 poses; and that a convenient work-house, and other buildings and necessary conveniencies,
 shall be immediately provided at or near , and properly fitted up and ac-
 commodated for the purposes mentioned in the said Act: And we recommend to the con-
 sideration of the Justices of the limit wherein such work-house will be situate, A. B., C. D.,
 and E. F., as fit and proper persons qualified for guardians of the Poor; and G. H., I. K.,
 and L. M., as fit persons to be governors of the Poor-house for the said parish [*or* town-
 ship, *as the case shall be*]; and do agree to allow the person who shall be appointed guar-
 dian a salary of *per annum* for his trouble in executing that office; and
 to the person who shall be appointed governor of the poor-house a salary of
 for his trouble in executing that office.

No. V.

FORM of AGREEMENT for uniting the Parishes [*or* Townships, *as the Case shall be*] of A, B, C, and D, for the Purpose of providing a House or Houses, and the better maintaining and employing their Poor, pursuant to the Statute of the twenty-second Year of King George the Third.

IT is agreed, this day of by and between the guardians
 of the poor of the parishes of and and of the townships
 of and in the county of (which
 maintain their own poor separate and distinct from the other parts of their respective pa-
 rishes) whose names are hereunto subscribed, pursuant to the opinion of two third parts, in
 number and value as aforesaid, of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, and here-
 ditaments, assessed to the Poor's Rates within such respective parishes and townships, at meet-
 ings duly held for that purpose, qualified according to the directions of the Act passed in
 the twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, and with the
 approbation of A. B. and C. D. two Justices of the Peace, according to the directions of
 the said Act, That the said respective parishes and townships shall be united for the better
 maintaining and employing their poor; and that a convenient house or houses, with proper
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buildings and accommodations thereto, and with land fit for gardens, orchards, and the keeping of a cow or cows, shall be built [*purchased, or hired, as shall be found most suitable,*] at or near _____ for the reception and accommodation of the poor, as soon as conveniently may be, and if hired, the same shall be rented upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between the guardians of the poor of the said several parishes and townships, or the major part of them, and the person or persons owning or being authorised to let such buildings, lands, and premises; but no such agreement shall be made for a longer term than twenty-one years, unless the guardian or guardians shall have an option to vacate it at the end of that term, on giving twelve months notice in writing of his or their intentions so to do, nor for a shorter term than three years; and such houses shall be fitted up and made convenient for the purposes aforesaid, at the expence of the landlords [*or tenants, as shall be agreed between them:*] That the rents of the said houses, the expences of fitting up, making additions or alterations [*where they shall be agreed to be paid by the tenants,*] and of the furniture thereof, and also the utensils and materials to be used for the purpose of employing the poor, and the wages and allowances to be paid to the governor of the house, shall be paid by the said several guardians in their due proportions, according to the amount of the money raised by the Poor's Rates for their several parishes and townships, in respect to their poor, on a medium of three years preceding such agreement; and that such proportion shall be ascertained by _____ and _____ whom we have nominated for that purpose, and shall be paid by the guardians of the poor of the said respective parishes and townships, to the person who shall be authorised to receive the same, within seven days after the same shall be so ascertained; and that the money earned by the labour of such poor shall be brought to the credit of that account at the end of every year: That the expences of victuals, beer, and firing, for the poor and the governor [*and for the assistants, when any shall be found necessary*] in every such house or houses, with all other small incidental expences, shall be proportioned, at the end of every month, according to the number of poor which shall be sent from each of the said respective parishes, townships, and places, and for the time they shall have resided there within such month: That the guardians of the poor of any of the said parishes, townships, or places, shall be at liberty to withdraw from this agreement at the end of the first three years, or any succeeding three years, on giving twelve months notice of such their intention, if it shall be so determined by three fourth parts of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, assessed to the Poor's Rates, and qualified as aforesaid, at a publick meeting, summoned by due notice as aforesaid, specifying the occasion of such meeting; and in such case, they shall receive one-half of their due proportion, to be ascertained by the persons above named, or such other persons as the parties shall agree upon for that purpose, of the value of the furniture, stock, utensils, and implements, then remaining at such poor-house, after paying their proportion of the rent, and of the salaries to the governor and other officers, to the end of the then growing year: And that the guardians of the poor of each parish, township, and place, shall provide suitable and convenient cloathing for the poor, to be sent to the said house or houses, from their respective parishes, townships, or places, and charge the expences thereof in their accounts. And we recommend to the Justices of the
limit

limit where such house is to be situated, A. B., C. D., and E. F., as persons duly qualified for the office of Visitor of the said Poor-house, and I. K., L. M., and N. O., as persons duly qualified for the office of Governor of the said Poor-house.

We, A. B. and C. D. the Justices of Peace mentioned in the within-written agreement, do hereby give our approbation to the parishes and places herein named, being united for the purposes of the Act within-mentioned.

Witness our hands, this day of

No. V.

FORM of ENTRY to be made by the Clerk of the Peace or Town Clerk.

BE it remembered, That on the day of A. B. deposited
in my hands a copy of the agreement made between the church-wardens and overseers of
the poor of the parishes or townships of and [as the case shall be]
in the county, *et cætera*, [as the case shall be] of for uniting in
hiring, purchasing, or building houses, at or near in the said county, *et cætera*,
and providing for the maintenance and employment of a certain description of poor persons
belonging to the said parishes, townships, and places, pursuant to the statute made in the
twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third.

No. VI.

FORM of a NOTICE for the Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a publick meeting, to consult the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, assessed after the rate of five pounds *per annum*, about hiring, purchasing, or building [*as the case shall be*] a house or houses, and providing for the maintenance and employment of the poor, pursuant to the statute of the twenty-second year of George the Third, will be held at _____ the _____ day of _____ at _____ in the forenoon.

No. VII.

FORM of APPOINTMENT of a Guardian.

WE A. B. and C. D. two of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the county of _____ acting for the hundred, *et cætera*, of _____ in the said county, do hereby appoint E. F. of _____ to execute the office of Guardian of the Poor for the parish, *et cætera*, of _____ within the said hundred, *et cætera*, for one year, to be computed from _____ to which he has been recommended at a publick meeting holden the _____ day of _____ pursuant to the directions of the Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, *for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.*

Given under our hands, this day of

[*The like form for Visitor, only varying the description of the office, and when appointed for united parishes, et cætera, name them.*]

[*The like form for appointing a Governor and Treasurer, only varying that of a Treasurer, by adding, to which he has been recommended by the Guardians.*]

No. VIII.

FORM of a DRAFT by the Guardian on the Church-warden or Overseer appointed to collect the Poor's Rates.

To A. B. Collector of the Poor's Rates of the parish, [or township] of
[as the case shall be.]

YOU are hereby authorised and directed to pay to C. D. the sum of
for [*Here describe the occasion of the payment, whether for house-rent, cloathing, or for weekly relief of poor persons, et cætera, et cætera, as the case shall be*] and take his receipt for the same, which will be your discharge for such payment.

Dated this

day of

E. F.

Guardian of the Poor for the parish [or township] aforesaid.

No. IX.

FORM of APPOINTMENT of a Deputy Visitor.

I A. B. Visitor of the Poor and Poor-house for the parish, township, *et cætera*, of
[or for the united parishes, townships, *et cætera*, of and]
in the county of , do hereby nominate and appoint C. D. to be my Deputy
Visitor and Assistant, during my will and pleasure, pursuant to the power given to me by an
Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third,
(intituled, *An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor*,) and authorise him to
discharge the duty required of him by the said Act.

Witness my hand, this

day of

No. X.

FORM of CERTIFICATE of serving the Office of Visitor.

I A. B. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county, *et cætera* [*as the case shall be*], of do hereby certify, That C. D. of in
the said county, hath been appointed to, and is now serving, the office of Visitor of the Poor
for the parish or township of [or for the parishes and townships of
] in the said county [*as the case shall be*] pursuant to the direction of
the Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third.

Dated this

day of

No. XI.

No. XI.

FORM of SECURITY for Money borrowed.

BY virtue of an Act made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, (intituled, *An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor,*) We A. B. Visitor, and C. D. Guardian of the Poor, for the parish [*or township, as the case shall be*] of E. in the county, city, *et cætera*, of _____ in consideration of the sum of _____ to us in hand paid by _____ for the purpose of purchasing, building, erecting, repairing, fitting up, *or* furnishing, *et cætera* [*as the case shall be,*] a convenient house, buildings, and offices, for the reception, accommodation, and employment of the poor of the said parish or township, and for providing suitable stock and utensils for that purpose, do hereby charge the Poor's Rates to be hereafter made, and the several sums of money to be raised thereupon, within the said parish [*or township, as the case shall be,*] with the payment of the said principal sum, and interest after the rate of *per centum per annum*, half-yearly, as the same shall become due.

No. XII.

FORM of ORDER for Admission of Paupers.

To the Governor of the Poor-House at E.

YOU are hereby ordered and required to receive A. B. [*Describe his or her age, and whether married or single,*] a poor person belonging to the parish [*or township, as the case shall be*] of _____ in the county of D. into the Poor-house at E. and to accommodate and provide for such person in a proper manner, according to the rules and establishment of the said house.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ H. G. Visitor,
[*or Guardian, as the case shall be.*]

No. XIII.

FORM of the JUSTICE's Direction to excuse the Badge.

I A. B. a Justice of Peace for the county [*riding, division, et cætera, as the case shall be*] of _____ having received proof upon oath before me, that C. D. a poor person receiving weekly relief from the parish [*township, et cætera, as the case shall be*] of _____ in the county, *et cætera*, of _____ is a person of very decent and orderly behaviour, do hereby direct the guardian [*or overseer, if no guardian*] of the poor for the said parish, *et cætera*, to omit putting the badge upon the coat [*or gown, if a female*] of the said C. D. and to excuse his [*or her*] wearing the same, as long as he [*or she*] shall continue to behave orderly and decently.

Dated this _____ day of _____

No. XIV.

No. XIV.

FORM of the Transfer of the Security for the Money advanced.

I DO transfer this security, with all my right and title to the principal money hereby secured, and to all the interest now due, or hereafter to be due, unto C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns. Dated this _____ day of _____

A. B.

Witness E. F.

No. XV.

MODE of adjusting the first Account mentioned in the Act, respecting Utensils, Materials, Furniture, Rent, &c.

LET it be supposed that the parishes or townships of A. B. C. and D. have agreed to be united under the authority of the Act; and that E. and F. are the persons named in the agreement as arbitrators or referees, to settle and adjust the proportions which each parish or place is to pay.

It will be necessary for E. and F. at their first meeting, to call upon the officers of every such parish, township, or place, for their assessments and accounts, in order to see what they have paid to their poor, on a medium of three years preceding the agreement; who are required by the Act to produce them, under a penalty for refusal.

When the arbitrators have got these materials, it will be necessary to separate and deduct every matter which does not relate to the poor; for instance, money paid to the County Rates, or for the expences of the constable, headborough, or militia, which are all now included in the Poor's Rates; and, as some of these parishes may have had expences occasioned by litigations about settlements and removals, and others may not, they should exclude all such expences in the account.

When the accounts have been so inspected and examined, and the proper deductions made, they may be supposed to appear:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------|---|---|
| That A. has paid for the first of the three years | — | — | £. 65 | 7 | 6 |
| for the second year | — | — | 87 | 2 | 0 |
| for the third year | — | — | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Making together | | | £. 257 | 9 | 6 |

A third part of which sum (being A.'s medium) will be £. 85 16 6

Let B.'s payments be calculated in the same manner, which may be supposed

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| to amount, on the medium of three years, to | — | — | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| C.'s Do. to | — | — | 97 | 0 | 0 |
| D.'s Do. to | — | — | 140 | 0 | 0 |

The total amount of the annual payments will be £. 432 16 6

Suppose the month's expences paid by the several parishes under the above heads, according to the directions of the Act, should amount to £. 300, the question will be, if

£. 432 : 16 : 6 (the total medium of all the parishes) require £. 300, what will £. 85 : 16 : 6 require? When that shall be worked by the Rule-of-Three, multiplying the third number by the second, and dividing it when so multiplied by the first, the answer will be,

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|---|
| That A.'s proportion amounts to | _____ | _____ | _____ | £. 59 | 9 | 5 |
| B.'s proportion, when worked in the same manner, will be | _____ | _____ | _____ | 76 | 5 | 0 |
| C.'s Do. | _____ | _____ | _____ | 67 | 4 | 7 |
| D.'s Do. | _____ | _____ | _____ | 97 | 1 | 0 |
| Making together the whole sum expended | | | | £. 300 | 0 | 0 |

When those medium sums shall be settled and proportioned at their first meeting, there will be no occasion to repeat that trouble afterwards, as the first sum will be the same on all future calculations; and to prevent trouble in adjusting the proportions at every monthly meeting, at every poor-house, soon after the first medium proportions shall be so ascertained, there shall be a table fixed, calculating the proportions of each parish, township, or place, to any given sum, from the smallest to the greatest, that is likely to be expended in that district within the month; which will make every account clear and easy to the meanest understanding, and will be liquidated in an instant.

No. XVI.

MODE of adjusting the second Account mentioned in the Act, respecting the Victuals, Beer, Firing, and other Necessaries.

AS soon as the agreement is made for uniting several parishes, &c. the guardians shall meet and consider what will be a proper weekly sum to be paid into the hands of the treasurer for every person admitted into the poor-house, estimating it as near as they can to the probable expence of maintaining them; the guardians should pay to the treasurer, at every monthly meeting, what shall be due for every such person, upon that calculation, for the time he has been kept there in the month preceding; and, in order to avoid fractions, if any person shall have been there four days, or more, in any of the weeks, it should be considered as a full week, and if less than four days, no charge should be made for it: That, in order to avoid difficulties in adjusting the account, a table should be provided, in like manner as before, and fixed up in the house, with proper columns for the number of persons, the number of weeks, and the total amount, according to the weekly sum so agreed upon; by which that account will likewise be settled without the least trouble or difficulty.

The several monthly sums paid by each parish on this second account, and also the gross sums, should be entered in the treasurer's books; and at the end of the year it should be computed whether the payments by the several parishes have amounted to more, or less, than the sum expended; if to more, the guardian of each parish should receive, if to less, he should pay, his proportion thereof to the treasurer, to be computed according to the first account, as directed by the Act.

RULES,

RULES, ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, and REGULATIONS, to be observed and enforced at every POOR-HOUSE to be provided and established under the Authority of the Act of the twenty-second Year of King George the Third.

First. THAT the several persons who shall be sent to any such poor-house, who are capable of doing any work, shall be employed by the governor in some labour which may be best suited to their strength and capacity.

Second. That the governor shall take particular care to keep the said house, and the several apartments therein, and also the several persons who shall inhabit the same, clean and wholesome; and for that purpose he shall employ such of the said poor persons who shall be sent thither, whom he shall think most able and best qualified for the offices, to assist him therein, and also in the providing and dressing victuals for the use of such poor persons; and if any such poor person shall refuse or neglect to perform the work or labour in which he or she shall be so employed, or shall be directed to do by the governor, every such person shall be punished by confinement, or alteration of diet, in such manner as the governor shall direct; and for a second offence of the like sort, complaint thereof shall be made to some Justice of the Peace for the limit, who, on conviction, shall commit such person to the house of correction for any time not exceeding two calendar months, nor less than one calendar month.

Third. That the apartments in the house or houses to be provided as aforesaid, shall be adapted so as to accommodate the poor who shall be sent thither in the best manner they are capable.—That the governor shall place in the best apartments such poor persons who, having been creditable housekeepers, are reduced by misfortune, in preference to those who are become poor by vice and idleness; and that separate apartments shall be provided for the reception of the sick and distempered poor, and an apothecary or surgeon to be sent for to attend them when there shall appear necessity for it, at the expence of the parish or place to which such poor persons belong.

Fourth. That such poor persons who are able to work, shall be called up by ring of bell, and set to work by six in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and by eight from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and continue until four in the afternoon from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and from Lady-day to Michaelmas till six in the afternoon (meal-times and times for reasonable recreation excepted;) and if any such poor person shall refuse or neglect to do such work as shall be allotted him or her, or wilfully spoil the same, or depart from such house without leave from the governor, or shall be guilty of any disorder or disobedience to these Rules and Orders, the governor shall reprove such person for the same, and punish him or her by confinement or alteration of diet, as the said governor shall think fit; and if such person shall be guilty of the like offence a second time, the governor shall complain thereof to the visitor of such house, who is hereby authorized to order the punishment of confinement to be increased to such a degree as he shall think fit.

Fifth. That the governor shall enter in a book, to be kept by him, an account of the household

household goods, linen, furniture, and utensils provided for the said house; and also an account of the materials bought for manufacture, and of the goods manufactured there; which shall be laid before the guardians at their monthly meeting, and before the visitor whenever he comes to such house.

Sixth. That the governor shall visit the several persons maintained in such house or houses, and their apartments, once at least in every day; and shall take care that there is no waste of fire, candles, or provisions; and shall see that the fires and candles are put out at the hours fixed for such persons going to bed, which shall be at eight of the clock between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and nine between Lady-day and Michaelmas.

Seventh. That when any person shall die in the house, the governor shall take care that the body of such person be immediately removed into some separate apartment, and be decently buried as soon as conveniently may be; and also take care of the cloaths and goods of such person, and deliver them to the guardian of the poor of the parish or place to which such person did belong, who is to pay the charges of the funeral of such poor person.

Eighth. That no poor person be permitted to go out of the poor-house, nor any person permitted to come into such house or houses, except the persons maintained and employed there, without the permission of the governor; and that no spirituous liquors be permitted to be drank in such house or houses; and that no other liquors shall be brought thither, without the permission of the said governor.

Ninth. That the Rules, Orders, and Bye-laws shall be publicly read by the governor to all the poor persons kept in such house or houses, once at least in every month.

Tenth. That all the poor persons able to go to church, shall attend Divine Service every Sunday.

Eleventh. That the governor shall dismiss from the poor-house, or work-house, every person who shall, in the opinion of the guardian or guardians, be thought improper to continue longer there, and upon an order from him or them for that purpose.

An Act for the further Regulation of Parish Apprentices.

32 Geo. III. c. lvii. (1792.)

1. ' WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Eliza- 43 Eliz. c. 2.
' beth, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor, it is (amongst other things) enacted
' That it shall be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor of any parish,
' or the greater part of them, by the assent of two Justices of the Peace, to bind any child-
' ren, whose parents they shall judge to be not able to keep and maintain such children, to
' be apprentices, where they shall see convenient, till such man child should come to the
' age of twenty-four years, and such woman child to the age of twenty-one years, or the
' time of her marriage, the same to be as effectual to all purposes as if such child were of
' full age, and by indenture of covenant bound him or herself: And whereas by an Act

8 & 9 Gul. 3.
c. 30, and

‘ made in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King William, intituled, An Act for
‘ supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom, after re-
‘ citing, that there being doubts whether the persons to whom such children were to be
‘ bound, under and by virtue of the said statute of the forty-third year of the reign of Queen
‘ Elizabeth, were compellable to receive such children as apprentices, that law had failed of
‘ its execution, it was therefore enacted, That where any poor children should be appointed
‘ to be bound apprentices, pursuant to the said Act of Queen Elizabeth, the persons to
‘ whom they are so appointed to be bound apprentices, shall receive and provide for them
‘ according to the indenture signed and confirmed by the two Justices of the Peace, and also
‘ execute the other part of the said indentures, under the penalty, in case of refusal, of
‘ the forfeiture of ten pounds for every such offence, to be levied of the goods of the offender,
‘ in the manner mentioned in the said Act: And whereas, by an Act passed in the eighteenth
‘ year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act to amend such Part of an Act
‘ made in the forty-third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, “ An Act for
‘ the Relief of the Poor,” as relates to the binding of Parish Apprentices, it was enacted,
‘ That when any man child should be bound to be an apprentice, by virtue of the said Act
‘ made in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, such child shall be bound
‘ to be an apprentice for no longer term than till he shall come to the age of twenty-one
‘ years: And whereas in such indentures of apprenticeship, it hath been usual to insert se-
‘ veral agreements and covenants to be done and performed by the several parties thereto;
‘ (that is to say,) an agreement on the part of the apprentice, that he will faithfully serve
‘ his master during the term of such apprenticeship; and also several covenants on the part
‘ of the master, for himself, his executors and administrators, that he the said master will teach
‘ or cause to be taught, such apprentice in the business of husbandry, or in the craft, mys-
‘ tery, or occupation which such master then useth, as the case may be; and that such mas-
‘ ter shall also, during the term of such apprenticeship, find and allow unto such apprentice
‘ sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, and all other things needful for an apprentice,
‘ during such term: And whereas, in the event of the death of the master during the term
‘ of such apprenticeship, the agreement for service on the part of the apprentice is at an
‘ end, but the covenant for maintenance on the part of the master still continues in force,
‘ as far as the master’s assets will extend, or doubts have arisen with respect thereto, and,
‘ in consequence thereof, such apprentices do frequently, on the death of their master, leave
‘ their master’s house, and, after living in idleness, return again and become a burden on
‘ their master’s effects, and so from time to time as they think proper, which is attended
‘ with great inconvenience and hardship to the family and personal representatives of such
‘ master, and is at the same time an inducement to such apprentice to continue in a disor-
‘ derly and idle course of life: And whereas the several powers given to Justices of the
‘ Peace for the better ordering of parish apprentices, by the several Acts of Parliament made
‘ for that purpose, do cease and determine on the death of the master, for which a remedy
‘ ought to be provided: And whereas several other regulations are necessary to be made re-
‘ specting parish apprentices:’ Be it therefore enacted by the King’s most Excellent Ma-
‘ jesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-

18 Geo. 3.
c. 47.

mons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in case of the death of any master or mistress of any parish apprentice, during the term of such apprenticeship, upon the binding out of which apprentice no larger sum than five pounds has been or shall be paid, such covenant as is before mentioned for the maintenance of such apprentice, inserted in the indenture of apprenticeship by which such apprentice shall have been or shall be bound, shall not continue and be in force for and during any longer time than for three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, and that during such three calendar months such apprentice shall continue to live with and serve as an apprentice, the executors and administrators of such master or mistress, some or one of them, or such person or persons as such executors or administrators, some or one of them, shall appoint; and the master or mistress whom such apprentice shall accordingly serve during the said three calendar months, and also such apprentice, shall during that time be subject and liable to all the laws which are or shall be in force for the better government and regulation of masters and parish apprentices: And that in all such parish indentures of apprenticeship as aforesaid, which shall be made from and after the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, there shall be annexed to the covenant in such indentures to be entered into on the part of the master or mistress of such apprentice, for such maintenance as aforesaid, a proviso declaring, that such covenant shall not be made to continue and be in force for any longer time than for three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, in case such master or mistress shall die during the term of such apprenticeship; which proviso may be in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A; and in case such proviso shall happen to be omitted in any such indenture, the covenant therein contained on the part of the master, for the maintenance of the apprentice, shall be deemed and taken to continue and be in force for no longer time than for three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, in case such master or mistress shall die during the term of such apprenticeship; any thing in any such covenant to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. 'And whereas it is just and reasonable, that such apprentice as aforesaid, in case of his master's death during his apprenticeship, should be obliged, during the term of his apprenticeship, to make some satisfaction by his labour to the family or representatives of his deceased master, for the advantages he has received from his apprenticeship in his childhood, when his services could not be equal to the expence of his maintenance;' be it enacted, That within such three calendar months after the death of such master or mistress, it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace of the county, city, town, riding, division, or place where such master or mistress shall have died, on application made to them by the widow of such master, or by the husband of such mistress, or by any son or daughter, brother or sister, or by any executor or executrix, administrator or administratrix, of such master or mistress, by indorsement on any such indenture of apprenticeship, or the counterpart thereof, or by any other instrument in writing, (which indorsement or instrument may be in the forms or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letters B. and C.,) to order and direct that such apprentice shall serve as

Covenants for maintenance of parish apprentices, with whom no more than 5l. shall be given, to continue in force no longer than three months after the death of the master, &c.

Proviso to that effect to be annexed to covenant, but if omitted, the covenant to continue no longer in force.

Within three months after the death of a master, two Justices may order apprentices to serve the residue of their terms with persons of the description herein specified, on application, &c.

an apprentice any one of such persons so making such application as aforesaid (such person having lived with, and having been part of the family of, such master or mistress at the time of his or her death) as the said Justices shall in their discretion think fit, for and during the residue of the term mentioned in such indenture of apprenticeship; and the person obtaining such order shall declare his acceptance of such apprentice, by subscribing his or her name to such order; and that from and after such order shall be made, the executors and administrators, and the personal assets, estate, and effects of the master or mistress so dying as aforesaid, shall be released and discharged of and from any promise or covenant whatsoever, contained in any such indenture of apprenticeship, on the part of such master or mistress, his or her executors or administrators, to be done and performed; and the person obtaining the same shall be, and be deemed and taken to be, the master or mistress of such apprentice, in like manner as if such apprentice had been originally bound to such master or mistress; and that such last-mentioned master or mistress, his or her executors and administrators, each and every of them, shall be held and bound by the several promises and covenants contained in any such indenture of apprenticeship on the part of the master or mistress therein named, his or her executors or administrators, to be done and performed, in like manner as if such master or mistress obtaining such order as aforesaid had duly executed the counterpart of such indenture; and that such master or mistress and apprentice shall be subject and liable to the several penalties, provisions, and regulations which shall then be in force for the better government and good order of masters and parish apprentices; and that all Justices of the Peace shall have the like powers and authority, with respect thereto, as they shall then have by any Act or Acts of Parliament relating to parish apprentices.

Provisions to take place on the death of the original master to extend to subsequent ones.

3. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the regulations and provisions herein-before made, and directed to take place on the death of the original master or mistress, shall be deemed and taken to relate to the like event of the death of any such subsequent master or mistress, and to their several relations and representatives before enumerated, from time to time, as often as the case shall happen, during the continuance of the term mentioned in any such indenture of apprenticeship.

If no application be made, or the Justices should not think fit that the apprenticeship should be continued, it shall be at an end.

4. And be it further enacted, That in case no such application shall be made as aforesaid within three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, or in case such two Justices, to whom any such application as aforesaid shall have been made, shall not think fit that such apprenticeship should be continued, then the said apprenticeship shall be determined, and the indenture of apprenticeship and covenants therein contained shall be at an end, in like manner as they would have been at the expiration of the term therein mentioned.

Act to extend to such parish apprentices only as shall be living with the master.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any parish apprentice, but to such only as shall be living with, and shall make part of the family, or shall be in the actual employment, of such original master or mistress, or of any subsequent master or mistress appointed under and by virtue of the several provisions of this Act at the time of the death of any such masters or mistresses respectively.

6. ' And whereas much difficulty and delay must necessarily happen in bringing an action upon the covenant for maintenance before mentioned contained in any such indenture of parish apprenticeship ;' be it enacted, That in case any such original master or mistress as aforesaid, or any master or mistress appointed under or by virtue of this Act, shall, during the term of any such parish apprenticeship as aforesaid, or if the executors or administrators of such masters or mistresses, any or either of them, having assets, shall, during such three calendar months as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to maintain and provide for any such apprentice, according to the terms of such covenant, it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace of the county, city, town, riding, division, or place in which the parish or place shall lie, to which such apprentice shall belong, on complaint of such apprentice, or of the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish or place, by warrant under their hands and seals, to levy by distress and sale of the personal estate and effects, or assets of such master or mistress respectively, such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary for the maintenance and cloathing of such apprentice, and as shall also be necessary to reimburse to the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish or place, any sum or sums of money that shall have been reasonably expended by them for that purpose.

Justices may order the necessary sums for maintenance and cloathing of apprentices to be levied by distress.

7. ' And whereas it frequently happens that persons are compellable, under and by virtue of the said Act of the ninth and tenth years of King William, to take a greater number of parish apprentices than it is convenient for them to maintain or employ in their own families, and they are therefore forced to place out or assign over such apprentices to other persons ; and it is proper that such assignment should be legally made, under the inspection and controul of the magistrates, as well for the benefit of the apprentice, as that the original master may be discharged from his covenants in respect of such apprentice ; and it is fit that the person to whom such assignment shall be made, and also the apprentice, should be made subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace with respect to masters and parish apprentices ;' be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any master or mistress of any such parish apprentice as aforesaid, by indorsement on the indenture of apprenticeship, or by other instrument in writing, by and with the consent of two Justices of the Peace of the county, city, town, riding, division, or place where such master or mistress shall dwell, testified by such Justices under their hands, to assign such apprentice to any person who is willing to take such apprentice for the residue of the term mentioned in such indenture of apprenticeship : Provided always, That such person to whom such apprentice is intended to be assigned, shall at the same time, by indorsement on the counterpart of such indenture, or by writing under his or her hand, stating the said indenture of apprenticeship, and the indorsement and consent aforesaid, declare his or her acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself, herself, his or her executors and administrators, to be bound by the agreements and covenants mentioned in the said indenture, on the part of the master or mistress of such apprentice to be done and performed ; which indorsement or instrument may be in the forms or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letters D. and E. ; and in such case such apprentice shall be deemed and taken to be the apprentice of such subsequent master or mistress to whom such assignment shall be made, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and so

Masters may assign over apprentices with the consent of two Justices, &c.

from

from time to time as often as it shall be necessary or convenient for any such subsequent master or mistress to part with any such apprentice; and all Justices of the Peace shall have the like power and authority, in the several cases last mentioned, with respect as well to the subsequent master or mistress, masters or mistresses, as to the apprentice, as such Justices shall then have by any law for the better regulation of parish apprentices.

Justices may discharge apprentices whose masters cannot employ or maintain them.

8. 'And whereas no express provision has been made for the discharging of any such parish apprentice from a master or mistress who is become insolvent, or is so far reduced in his or her circumstances as to be unable to employ or maintain such apprentice;' be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the Peace of the county, city, town, riding, division, or place where any such master or mistress shall live, on the application of such master or mistress requesting that any such apprentice may be discharged, for the reasons aforesaid, to enquire into the matter of such allegations, and to discharge any such apprentice from his apprenticeship, in case the said two Justices shall find such allegations to be true.

Not to extend to apprentices with whom more than 1l. shall be given.

9. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the indenture made on the binding of any apprentice, by the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of any parish or place, or the major part of them, under and by virtue of the powers given to them by the statute made in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the case of any such binding, where a larger sum than five pounds shall be given, but that such binding shall be subject and liable to the like rules and regulations as they would have been, subject and liable to in case this Act had not been made.

No indorsement on parish indentures to be liable to stamp duty, and no other instruments to be charged higher than the duty on parish indentures.

10. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no indorsement or indorsements on any parish indenture of apprenticeship herein-before mentioned, made or executed in pursuance of this Act, shall be charged or chargeable with any duty imposed upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, but the same shall be, and are hereby declared to be exempted therefrom, and that no other instrument or instruments in writing herein-before mentioned, shall be charged or chargeable with any higher duty than with the duty imposed or to be imposed on parish indentures of apprenticeship.

20 Geo. 2. c. 19.

11. 'And whereas, by an Act passed in the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the better adjusting and more easy Recovery of the Wages of certain Servants, and for the better Regulation of such Servants, and of certain Apprentices, it is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any two or more Justices, upon any complaint or application by any apprentice put out by the parish, touching or concerning any misusage, refusal of necessary provisions, cruelty, or other ill treatment, of or towards such apprentice, by his or her master or mistress, and due proof thereof, to discharge such apprentice from his or her apprenticeship: And whereas instances of such ill treatment frequently occur, and it is fit that the expectation of such discharge should not operate as an inducement to such ill treatment:' Be it enacted, That in every case where any parish apprentice whatsoever shall be discharged from his apprenticeship by two Justices, under and by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices to order such master or mistress to deliver up to such apprentice his

Justices discharging any apprentice under the last recited Act, may order his

his or her cloaths and wearing apparel, and also to pay to such church-wardens or overseers of the poor of the parish or place to which such apprentice shall belong, some or one of them, a sum not exceeding ten pounds, to be applied by them, some or one of them, under the order of such Justices, for the again placing and binding out such apprentice so discharged as aforesaid, or otherwise, for his or her benefit, as to such Justices shall seem meet; and also to pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, in case such master or mistress shall refuse to deliver up such cloaths and wearing apparel; and in case such master or mistress shall refuse to pay the sum so ordered by the said Justices to be paid as aforesaid, or either of them, or any part thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such master or mistress, together with the reasonable expences of such distress; and also, that it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices, if they shall so think fit, to compel such church-wardens and overseers of the poor, some or one of them, to enter into a recognizance for the effectual prosecution by indictment of such master or mistress for such ill treatment of any such apprentice so discharged as aforesaid, and also to order that the costs and expences of such prosecution shall be paid and discharged, or reimbursed to such person or persons entering into such recognizance as aforesaid, one moiety thereof out of the Poor-Rates of the parish or place to which such apprentice shall belong, and the other moiety thereof out of the common stock of the county in which such parish or place shall lie; and in case the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish or place for the time being shall refuse to pay such their moiety as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such church-wardens and overseers of the poor, any or either of them, together with the reasonable expences of such distress.

12. 'And whereas it is not expedient that such master or mistress should be again entrusted with the care of another parish apprentice;' be it enacted, That in every case where any parish apprentice shall have been so discharged from any master or mistress as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, and such master and mistress shall have been convicted of such offence, in consequence of such prosecution by indictment as aforesaid, or shall have been found guilty thereof in any action brought at the suit of the party injured, it shall not be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish or place, or the major part of them, to bind any other apprentice upon such person; but that whenever such person ought or would be compellable to take a parish apprentice, it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace of the county, city, town, riding, division, or place where such person shall reside, upon application made to them by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish or place, to order and direct that such person shall pay into the hands of such church-wardens and overseers of the poor, some or one of them, a sum not exceeding the sum of ten pounds nor less than five pounds, for the purpose of binding out the child (intended to be bound) an apprentice, with the approbation of such two Justices; and in case such person shall refuse to pay such sum as aforesaid, then that it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person,

clothes to be delivered up, and a sum not exceeding 10l. to be paid the parish officers for placing him out again, &c.

and may compel the parish officers to enter into recognizance to prosecute masters for ill treatment of apprentices, &c.

Justices may order any master convicted under the last recited Act, when liable to take a parish apprentice, to pay to the parish officers a sum not exceeding 10l. nor less than 5l. for the purpose of binding out the child, &c.

Masters may
appeal to the
Quarter Ses-
sions, &c.

person, together with the reasonable expences of such distrefs: Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for such master or mistress as aforesaid, from whom any parish apprentice shall be discharged under and by virtue of the Act made in the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, to appeal against the order made for such discharge as aforesaid, and also against any such order made for his or her payment of any such sum or sums of money in consequence thereof as aforesaid, or for his or her payment of any sum or sums of money in lieu of a subsequent binding, under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act, to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county, city, riding, division, or place where such orders, any or either of them, shall be made, and upon such appeal the said court of General Quarter Sessions shall finally determine the same, and

On notice of
such appeal, no
distrefs to be
made till after
the Quarter
Session.

in their discretion allow to all parties their reasonable costs; and no such distrefs for enforcing the payment of any such sum or sums of money as are last mentioned, shall be taken until after the General Quarter Session of the Peace to be holden next after any such order as aforesaid shall be made, in case the person who is ordered to pay the same shall, within seven days after notice given to him or her of such order being made, give notice to such church-wardens and overseers of the poor, some or one of them, of such intended appeal; and in case such person shall fail to appear in support of his appeal at such General Quarter Session, then the sum of forty shillings shall be added to the expences of the distrefs before directed to be taken, and levied accordingly.

40s. penalty
for failing to
support appeal.

13. ' And whereas by the said last-mentioned Act it is also enacted, That it shall and ' may be lawful to and for two Justices, upon application or complaint made upon oath by ' any master or mistress, against any parish apprentice, touching or concerning any misde- ' meanor, miscarriage, or ill behaviour of such apprentice, to hear and determine the same, ' and punish the offender in such manner as is therein mentioned, or otherwise to discharge ' such apprentice from his apprenticeship, and it is expedient to prevent the expectation of ' such discharge being an inducement to such ill behaviour on the part of the apprentice; ' be it enacted, That in all cases where any parish apprentice shall be discharged by two Jus- tices, under and by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, from his or her apprenticeship, on account of any misdemeanor, miscarriage, or ill behaviour on the part of such apprentice, that it shall and may be lawful for such two Justices, if they think proper, by warrant under their hands and seals, to punish such offender by commitment to the house of correction, there to remain and be corrected, and kept to hard labour, for a reasonable time, not exceeding three calendar months, as to such Justices shall seem meet.

Apprentices
discharged for
ill behaviour
may be sent to
the house of
correction.

Parties ag-
grieved may
appeal to the
Quarter Ses-
sions.

14. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be aggrieved by any matter or thing done, or omitted to be done, by any church-warden or overseer of the poor, or by any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or by any other person or persons whomsoever, under and by virtue of this Act, besides such matters or things for which an appeal is herein-before specially given, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to appeal to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, where the same shall be heard and finally determined; and such court may award reasonable costs and expences to either party before them.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THIS ACT.

A.

FORM of Proviso to be added to the Covenant for Maintenance.

PROVIDED always, That the said last-mentioned covenant on the part of the said F. M. [*the Master*] his executors and administrators, to be done and performed, shall continue and be in force for no longer time than for three calendar months next after the death of the said F. M. in case he the said F. M. shall happen to die during the continuance of such apprenticeship, according to the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, [*Here set forth the Title of the Act.*]

B.

FORM of the Order of two Justices, directing a Parish Apprentice to continue with the Widow [or as the case may be] of his deceased Master, by Indorsement on the Indenture or Counterpart thereof; on which Binding no more was paid than the Sum for that Purpose mentioned in this Act.

County of } WHEREAS F. M. [*the Master*] within named, late of the parish of
 } in the said county, died on the day of
 being within three calendar months now last past: We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the application and at the request of A. M. widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said F. M. living with and being part of the family of the said F. M. at the time of his death, do hereby order and direct, that A. P. the apprentice within named, who was in the service and actual employment of the said F. M. at the time of his death, shall serve the said A. M. as such apprentice, for the residue of the term of such apprenticeship within mentioned, according to the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, *An Act for the further Regulation of Parish Apprentices.*

Witness our hands, this day of

I the above-named A. M. do hereby declare, That the above order is made at my request, and that I do accept the said A. P. as my apprentice, according to the terms and covenants contained in the said indenture, and according to the provisions of the said Act. Witness my hand, the day and year above written.

C.

FORM of the like Order, by a separate Instrument.

County of } WHEREAS it appears unto us, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
 } for the said county, That A. P. [*the apprentice*] was bound an apprentice
 by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of , to F. M.

[*the Master*] late of the said parish , and that the said F. M. died on
 day of , being within three calendar months now last past :
 Now we, the said two Justices, on the application and at the request, &c. [*then, to the
 end, as before, mutatis mutandis.*]

D.

*FORM of the Assignment of such a Parish Apprentice, with the Consent of two Justices, by
 Indorsement on the Indenture or Counterpart.*

County of } BE it remembered, that the within-named F. M. [*the Master*] by and with
 } the consent and approbation of I. P. and K. P. two of his Majesty's Justices
 of the Peace for the said county, whose names are subscribed to the consent here-under
 written, doth hereby assign A. P. the apprentice within named, unto N. M. [*the new Master*]
 to serve him during the residue of the term within mentioned; and that he the said N. M.
 doth hereby agree to accept and take the said A. P. as an apprentice for the residue of the
 said term, and doth hereby acknowledge himself, his executors and administrators, to be
 bound by the agreements and covenants within mentioned on the part of the said F. M.
 to be done and performed, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and pursuant
 to the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George
 the Third, intituled, *An Act for the further Regulation of Parish Apprentices.*

In witness whereof, we the said F. M. and N. M. have hereunto set our hands, this
 day of

We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace above-mentioned, do consent thereto.

Witness our hands, this

day of

I. P.

K. P.

E.

FORM of the like Assignment, by a separate Instrument.

County of } WHEREAS it appears unto us, I. P. and K. P. two of his Majesty's Jus-
 } tices of the Peace for the said county, whose names are subscribed to the
 consent here-under written, that A. P. was bound an apprentice by the church-wardens and
 overseers of the poor of the parish of , to F. M. of the same parish,
 by indenture bearing date on or about the day of
 until the said A. P. should attain his age of twenty-one years: Now be it re-
 membered, that the said F. M. by and with the consent, &c. [*and so, to the end, as before,
 mutatis mutandis.*]

An Act to explain and amend an Act, passed in the twenty-second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, *for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor.* 33 Geo. III. c. 35. (7th May 1793.)

1. 'WHEREAS, by an Act made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, (intituled, An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor,) it was among other things enacted, That whenever two-third parts in number and value, according to the Poor-rate, of the owners or occupiers of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within any parish, township, or place, qualified as thereafter mentioned, should, at any time after the passing of that Act, at a publick meeting to be holden pursuant to the directions of that Act, signify their approbation of the provisions therein contained, and their desire to adopt them: And whereas doubts have arisen, whether it be necessary that two-third parts in number and value, as aforesaid, of the whole number of persons so qualified as aforesaid, should at such publick meeting signify their approbation and desire as aforesaid: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, whenever two-third parts in number and value as aforesaid, of such qualified persons only as have actually attended, or may hereafter actually attend, at such publick meeting, have there signified, or may hereafter there signify, their approbation of the provisions in the said Act contained, and their desire to adopt them, according to the form and manner prescribed by the said Act, such approbation and desire so signified, or to be hereafter so signified, as aforesaid, have been, and shall be, and are hereby declared to be, a due and sufficient compliance with the above-recited provision of the said Act, according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

2. 'And whereas also the duty of Guardian of the Poor, under the said Act, in certain parishes, townships, or places, on account of the extent and population thereof, has been found to be more than one person could fully and properly execute: And whereas also it is desirable to prevent such disputes and litigations as might arise concerning the relief of such casual poor as may happen to be within any one of the parishes, townships, or places united or to be united together for the purposes of the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever two-third parts in number and value, as aforesaid, of the said persons so qualified, and actually attending at such publick meeting as aforesaid, shall nominate, and recommend to the consideration of the Justices of the Peace of the county, riding, division, district, city, town, or place where such meeting shall be holden, three able and discreet persons qualified for Guardians of the Poor for such parish, township, or place, and shall fix the salary to be paid to such guardian, according to the manner and form prescribed by the said Act; and shall also, at the said publick meeting, by writing under their hands, signify their opinion to the said Justices, that, on account of the extent and population of such parish, township, or place, more than one guardian of

c. 83.

Two-thirds in number and value of persons qualified according to recited Act who shall attend any publick meetings and signify their approbation of the provisions thereof, sufficient.

A like number may recommend to the Justices three persons qualified for Guardians of the Poor, &c.

the poor is necessary for the same; and shall express their desire that two of the three persons so nominated and recommended as aforesaid, may be appointed guardians of the poor for such parish, township, or place, it shall and may be lawful for such of the said Justices as are already empowered by the said Act to appoint one guardian for such parish, township, or place, to comply with the said desire, and to appoint two guardians accordingly.

Casual Poor to be relieved by united parishes conjointly.

3. And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the passing of this Act, all such casual poor as may happen to be within, and would be entitled to relief from, any one of such parishes, townships, or places as have been, or may hereafter be, united together for the purposes of the Act herein-before first mentioned, shall be relieved by all the said parishes, townships, or places conjointly, and in the same respective proportion as they shall and are directed to contribute for the general purposes of the said Act, according to the provisions and regulations in the said Act specified and contained.

An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies.

33 Geo. III. c. 54. (21st June 1793.)

1. 'WHEREAS the protection and encouragement of Friendly Societies in this kingdom, for raising, by voluntary subscription of the members thereof, separate funds for the mutual relief and maintenance of the said members in sickness, old age, and infirmity, is likely to be attended with very beneficial effects, by promoting the happiness of individuals, and at the same time diminishing the publick burthens; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any number of persons, in Great Britain, to form themselves into, and to establish one or more society or societies of good fellowship, for the purpose of raising, from time to time, by subscriptions of the several members of every such society, or by voluntary contributions, a stock or fund for the mutual relief and maintenance of all and every the members thereof, in old age, sickness, and infirmity, or for the relief of the widows and children of deceased members; and to and for the several members of each such society, or such number of them as shall be nominated a committee for that purpose, from time to time to assemble together, and to make, ordain, and constitute such proper and wholesome rules, orders, and regulations, for the better government and guidance of the same, as to the major part of such society, or such committee thereof, so assembled together, shall seem meet, so as such rules, orders, and regulations shall not be repugnant to the laws of this realm, nor any of the express provisions or regulations of this Act; and to impose and inflict such reasonable fines and forfeitures upon the several members of any such society who shall offend against such rules, orders, or regulations, as shall be just and necessary

Any number of persons may form themselves into a society, and raise among themselves a fund for their mutual benefit, and may make rules and impose fines, &c.

cessary for duly enforcing the same, to be respectively paid to such uses, for the benefit of such society, as such society, by such rules, orders, or regulations, shall direct; and also from time to time to alter and amend such rules, orders, and regulations as occasion shall require; or to annul and repeal the same, and to make new rules, orders, and regulations in lieu thereof, under such restrictions as are in this Act contained.

2. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such rules, orders, and regulations, with all convenient speed after the same shall be made, altered, or amended, and so from time to time after every making, altering, or amending thereof, shall be exhibited in writing to the Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or at any adjournment thereof, in and for the county, riding, division, or shire where such society shall be established; and such rules, orders, and regulations shall be subject to the review of such Justices, who shall and may, after due examination thereof, at the then, or the then next subsequent Session, annul and make void all such rules, orders, or regulations as shall be repugnant to this Act, and shall allow and confirm all such rules, orders, and regulations as shall be conformable to the true intent and meaning of this Act; and after the confirmation thereof by such Justices, all such rules, orders, and regulations, so confirmed, shall be signed by the Clerk of the Peace at such Sessions, and a duplicate thereof, being first fairly wrote on parchment, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace at such Sessions, to be by him filed with the rolls of the Sessions there, without any fee to be paid for any matter or thing relating to the same; and such rules, orders, and regulations, approved of and confirmed by the Justices, and filed as aforesaid, shall be binding upon all parties during the continuance of the same; and no such society, which shall hereafter be established, shall be deemed or taken to be within the intent and meaning of this Act, until good and competent rules, orders, and regulations for the government of the same shall have been confirmed by the Justices, and filed as aforesaid, according to the directions of this Act before mentioned; nor shall any such society, which hath already been established for the purpose aforesaid, be, or be deemed or taken to be, within the intent and meaning of this Act, unless all the rules, orders, or regulations, under which such society is thereafter to be governed, shall be exhibited and confirmed in manner aforesaid, and shall be filed at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or at any adjournment thereof, to be holden in and for the county, riding, division, or shire where such society hath been established, at some time before or immediately next after the feast of Saint Michael, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

3. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no rule, order, or regulation, confirmed by the Justices of the Peace in manner aforesaid, shall be altered, rescinded, or repealed, unless at a general meeting of the members of such society as aforesaid, convened by publick notice, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of such society, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, by three or more of the members of such society, and publickly read at the two usual meetings of such society to be held next before such general meeting, for the purpose of such alteration or repeal; unless a committee of such members shall have been nominated for that purpose, in which case such committee shall be convened in like manner, and unless such alteration or repeal shall be made with the

Rules of such societies to be exhibited to the Justices in Quarter Sessions, who may annul or confirm them.

Rules to be signed by the Clerk of the Peace, and deposited with him.

No society to be within the meaning of this Act till their rules have been confirmed.

No confirmed rule to be altered but at a general meeting of the society, &c.

the.

Alterations of rules to be subject to the review of the Quarter Sessions.

Society may appoint officers.

Securities to be given for offices of trust, if required.

Treasurers or Trustees to give bond to the Clerk of the Peace;

and other persons to the Treasurer or Trustees.

Bonds not chargeable with stamp-duty.

Appointment of committees.

the concurrence and approbation of three-fourths of the members of such society then and there present, or by the like proportion of such committee as aforesaid, if any shall have been nominated for that purpose; and such alteration or repeal shall be subject to the review of the Justices at such General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or at any adjournment thereof, as aforesaid, and shall be filed in the manner herein-before directed; and that no such rule, order, or regulation shall be binding, or have any force or effect, until the same shall have been agreed to and confirmed by such Justices, and filed as aforesaid.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such society shall and may, from time to time, at any of their general meetings, or by their committee, if any such shall be appointed for that society, elect and appoint such persons into the office of steward, president, warden, treasurer, or trustee of such society as they shall think proper, and also shall and may from time to time elect and appoint such clerks and other officers as shall be deemed necessary to carry into execution the purposes of such institution, for such space of time, and for such purposes, as shall be fixed and established by the rules and regulations of such society, and from time to time to elect and appoint others in the room of those who shall vacate or die; and such treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, and all and every other officer or officers, or other persons whatever, who shall be appointed to any office in anywise touching or concerning the receipt, management, or expenditure of any sum or sums of money collected for the purpose of any such society, before he or they shall be admitted to take upon him or them the execution of any such office or trust, shall (if required so to do by the rules or regulations of such society to which such officers shall belong) become bound with two sufficient sureties for the just and faithful execution of such office or trust, and for rendering a just and true account, according to the rules, orders, and regulations of such society, and in all matters lawful to pay obedience to the same, in such penal sum or sums of money as by the major part of such society, at any such meeting as aforesaid, shall be thought expedient, and to the satisfaction of such society; and that every such bond or bonds to be given by or on the behalf of such treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, shall be given to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, riding, division, or shire where such society shall be established for the time being, without fee or reward; and in case of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to sue upon such bond in the name of the Clerk of the Peace for the time being, for the use of the said society; and every such bond or bonds to be given by any other person or persons appointed to any such other office or trust as aforesaid, shall be given to the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, as aforesaid, of such society for the time being, to be by him or them respectively prosecuted for any forfeiture thereof, and for the use of such society to which such officer or officers shall belong; and no bond or other security to be given to or on account of any such society, or in pursuance of this Act, shall be charged or chargeable with any stamp-duty whatever.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such society shall and may, from time to time, elect and appoint any number of the members of such society, not less than eleven, to be a committee, and shall and may delegate to such committee all or any of the powers given by this Act to be executed, who being so delegated shall

shall continue to act as such committee for and during such time as they shall be appointed ; and in all cases where a standing committee shall be appointed for such society, for general purposes, the powers of such committee shall be first declared in and by the rules, orders, and regulations of such society, confirmed by the Justices of the Peace at their Sessions, and filed in the manner herein-before directed ; and in all cases where a committee shall be appointed for any particular purpose or purposes, the powers delegated to such committee shall be reduced into writing, and entered into a book by the secretary or clerk of such society, and five of the members of such committee, at least, shall at all times be necessary to concur in any act of such committee, and such committee shall, in all things delegated to them, act for and in the name of such society ; and all acts and orders of such committee, under the powers delegated to them, shall have the like force and effect as the acts and orders of such society, at any general meeting thereof, could or might have had in pursuance of this Act : Provided always, That the transactions of such committee shall be from time to time, and at all times, subject and liable to the review, allowance or disallowance, and controul, of such society, in such manner and form as such society shall by their general rules, orders, and regulations, confirmed by the Justices and filed as aforesaid, have directed and appointed, or shall in like manner direct and appoint.

Powers of standing committees to be declared in the rules of the society, and of particular ones entered in a book.

Committees controulable by society.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, for the time being, of any such society, and he and they is and are hereby authorized and required from time to time, by and with the consent of such society, to be had and testified in such manner as shall be directed by the general rules and orders of such society, to lay out or dispose of such part of all such sums of money as shall at any time be collected, given, or paid to and for the beneficial ends, intents, and purposes of such society, as the exigencies of such society shall not call for the immediate application or expenditure of, either on private securities, to be approved of as aforesaid, (such securities to be taken in the name or names of such treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, for the time being,) or to invest the same in the publick stocks or funds, in the proper name or names of such treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, and from time to time, with such consent as aforesaid, to alter and transfer such securities and funds, and to make sale thereof respectively.

Treasurers or Trustees to lay out surplus of contributions.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the dividends, interest, and proceeds which shall from time to time arise from the monies so laid out or invested as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, be brought to account by such treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, and shall be applied to and for the use of such society, according to the rules, orders, and regulations thereof.

and to bring the proceeds to account for the use of the society.

8. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, for the time being, and all other officers of any such society, who shall have or receive any part of the monies, effects, or funds of such society, or shall in any manner have been or shall be entrusted with the disposition, management, or custody thereof, or of any securities relating to the same, his, her, and their executors, administrators, and assigns respectively, shall, upon demand made, in pursuance of any order by such society or committee to be appointed as aforesaid for that purpose, give in his

Treasurers, &c. to render accounts, and pay over balances, &c.

or their account or accounts, at a general meeting of any such society, or to such committee thereof as aforesaid, to be examined, and allowed or disallowed; and shall, on the like demand, pay over all the monies remaining in his or their hands, and assign and transfer or deliver all securities, effects, or funds taken or standing in his or their name or names as aforesaid, or being in his or their hands or custody, to the treasurer or treasurers, or trustee or trustees, for the time being, or to such person or persons as such society shall appoint; and in case of any neglect or refusal to deliver such account, or to pay over such monies, or to assign, transfer, or deliver such securities or funds in manner aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for every such society, in the name of the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees thereof, as the case may be, to exhibit a petition in the High Court of Chancery, or the Court of Exchequer, in England, or the Court of Session in Scotland, or the Courts of Great Sessions in Wales respectively, who shall and may proceed thereupon in a summary way, and make such order therein, upon hearing all parties concerned, as to such court in their discretion shall seem just; and all assignments and transfers made in pursuance of such order shall be good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

and in case of neglect, application may be made to the Court of Chancery, &c.

No fee to be taken for any proceedings in such courts, &c.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no fee, reward, emolument, or gratuity whatsoever, shall be demanded, taken, or received by any officer or minister of such court, for any matter or thing done in such court in pursuance of this Act; and that upon the presenting of any such petition, it shall be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Barons of the Exchequer, respectively, in England, or the Lords of Session in Scotland, or the Judges of any of the Courts of Great Sessions in Wales, to assign counsel learned in the law, and to appoint a clerk of such court to advise and carry on such petition on the behalf of such society, who are hereby respectively required to do their duties therein without fee or reward; and that no such proceedings in such court, in pursuance of this Act, shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty.

Executors, &c. to pay money due to societies before any other debts.

10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person appointed to any office by any such society, and being entrusted with or having in his hands or possession any monies or effects belonging to such society, or any securities relating to the same, shall die, or become a bankrupt, or insolvent, his executors or administrators, assignee or assignees, shall, within forty days after demand made by the order of any such society, or the major part of them assembled at any meeting thereof, deliver over all things belonging to such society, to such person or persons as such society shall appoint, and shall pay, out of the assets or effects of such person, all sums of money remaining due, which such person received by virtue of his said office, before any of his other debts are paid or satisfied; and all such assets and effects shall be bound to the payment and discharge thereof accordingly.

Effects of societies to be vested in the Treasurers or Trustees for the time being, who may bring and defend actions, &c.

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all monies, goods, chattels, stocks, annuities, and other transferable securities and effects whatever, belonging to such society, shall be vested in the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, for the time being, for the use and benefit of such society, and from and after the death or removal of any treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, shall vest in the succeeding treasurer or treasurers,

surers, trustee or trustees, for the same estates and interests as he or they then had therein, and subject to the same trust, without any assignment or transfer whatever; and also shall, for all purposes of action or suit, as well criminal as civil, in law or in equity, in any wise touching or concerning the same, be deemed and be taken to be, and shall in every such proceeding (where necessary) be stated to be the property of the person or persons appointed to the office of treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees (as the case may be,) of such society for the time being, in his, her, or their proper name or names; and such person or persons so appointed shall, and they are hereby respectively authorized to bring or defend, or cause to be brought or defended, any action, suit, or prosecution, criminal as well as civil, touching or concerning such monies, goods or chattels, or effects, of or belonging to such society; and such person or persons so appointed shall and may, in all cases concerning the property of such society, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in his or their proper name or names, without other description; and no such suit, action, or prosecution shall be discontinued or abate by the death or removal of such person or persons from the said office of treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees aforesaid, but the same shall and may be proceeded in by the succeeding treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, in the proper name or names of the person or persons commencing the same; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such society so to be established as aforesaid, before any of the rules, orders, or regulations thereof shall be confirmed by the Justices in the manner herein-before directed, shall, in or by one or more of the general rules, orders, or regulations to be confirmed by such Justices, declare all and every the intents and purposes for which such society is intended to be established; and shall also, in and by such rules, orders, and regulations, direct all and every the uses and purposes to which the money, which shall from time to time be subscribed, paid, or given to or for the use or benefit of such society, or which shall arise therefrom, or in any wise belonging to such society, shall be appropriated and applied, and in what shares and proportions, and under what circumstances, any member of such society, or other person, shall or may become entitled to the same, or any part thereof; and which application shall not in any wise be repugnant to the uses, intents, and purposes of such society, or any of them, so to be declared as aforesaid; and all such rules, orders, or regulations, during the continuance of the same, shall be complied with and enforced; and the monies so subscribed, paid, or given, or so arising to or for the use or benefit of such society, or belonging thereto, shall not be diverted or misapplied, either by the treasurer or treasurers, trustee or trustees, or any other officer or officers of such society entrusted therewith, under such penalty or forfeiture as such society shall by any general rule, order, or regulation impose and inflict for such offence; and that it shall not be lawful for any such society, by any rule, order, or regulation, at any general meeting or otherwise, to dissolve or determine such society, so long as the intents or purposes declared by such society, or any of them, remain to be carried into effect, without the consent and approbation of five-sixths of the then existing members of such society, and also of all persons then receiving, or then entitled to receive, relief from such society, either on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to be testified under

Societies to declare the purpose of their establishment, &c. before the confirmation of their rules by the Quarter Sessions;

and may inflict penalty for misapplication of money.

The consent necessary for dissolution of societies.

Stock not divisible but for the general purposes of the society.

their hands, individually and respectively; nor shall it be lawful for such society, by any rule, order, or regulation, to direct the division or distribution of such stock or fund, or any part thereof, to or amongst the several members of such society, other than for carrying into effect the general intents and purposes of such society declared by them, and confirmed by the Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, according to the directions of this Act, but that all such rules, orders, or regulations for the dissolution or determination of any such society, without such consent as aforesaid, or for the distribution or division of the stock or fund of such society, contrary to the rules, orders, and regulations which shall have been confirmed by the said Justices at their Sessions, and filed in pursuance of this Act, shall be void and of none effect.

Rules to be entered into a book, and received in evidence, &c.

13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the rules, orders, and regulations, from time to time made, ordained, and constituted by any such society, in the manner directed by this Act, shall be forthwith entered into a book or books to be kept by one or more of the members of such society, to be appointed for that purpose, and shall be signed by the said members, and shall at all seasonable times be open for the inspection of any member of such society; and such rules, orders, and regulations so entered and signed, shall be deemed original orders, and shall be received in evidence as such in all disputes and in all trials before any court in this kingdom; and that no *Certiorari* shall be brought or allowed to remove any of the rules, orders, or regulations of any such society, made in pursuance of this Act, into any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

Societies may receive donations.

14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any such society to receive donations of any person or persons, towards the supply of their stock or fund, and all such sums shall be applicable to the general purposes of such society, in the like manner as the contributions of the several members of such society are or shall be directed to be applied in pursuance of this Act, and shall not be applied in any other manner.

Proceedings where members think themselves aggrieved.

15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person having been admitted a member of any such society established by virtue of this Act, shall think himself aggrieved by any act, matter, or thing done or omitted to be done by any such society, or any person or persons acting under them, it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace of the county, riding, division, or shire, where, or near unto the place where such society shall be established, on complaint made upon oath or affirmation by or on the behalf of such person, (which oath or affirmation such Justices of the Peace are hereby empowered and required to administer,) to issue their summons to the presidents, wardens, stewards, or other principal officers of such society, by whatever name such principal officers shall be respectively named or called, or one of them, in case such complaint shall be made against such society collectively; and in case such complaint shall be made against any person or persons appointed to such office or offices, then to summon such person or persons to appear before such Justices at a convenient time and place, to be respectively named in such summons; and also to summon at the same time and place, if there shall be occasion, all such persons as shall appear to such Justices to have the custody

of

of the rules, orders, and regulations of such society, and such Justices, at the time and place named in such summons, whether the person or persons so summoned shall or shall not appear according to such summons, nevertheless, on proof upon oath or affirmation of such summons being duly served, or left at his, her, or their usual place or places of abode, shall proceed peremptorily to hear and determine, in a summary way, the matter of such complaint according to the true purport and meaning of the rules, orders, and regulations of such society, confirmed by the Justices according to the directions of this Act, and shall make such order therein as to them shall seem just; and every such order of such Justices shall be complied with, and shall be final to all intents and purposes, and shall not be subject to appeal, or to be removed or removable into any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

16. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if provision shall be made by one or more of the general rules or orders of any such society, and confirmed as required by this Act, for a reference by arbitration of any matter in dispute between any such society, or any person or persons acting under them, and any individual members thereof, the matter so in dispute shall be referred to such arbitrators as shall be named and elected in such manner as shall be prescribed by such general rules or orders; and whatever award, order, or determination shall be made by the said arbitrators, or the major part of them, according to the true purport and meaning of the rules and orders of such society, confirmed by the Justices according to the directions of this Act, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final to all intents and purposes, without appeal, or being subject to the controul of two or more Justices of the Peace in the manner herein-before prescribed.

Where general rules direct disputes to be settled by arbitration, the award of the arbitrators to be final.

17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no member of any society to be established in pursuance of this Act, who shall inhabit or reside in any parish, township, or place, not having a legal settlement there, or who shall come to inhabit or reside there, and shall deliver to the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of such parish, township, or place, or to any or either of them, a certificate under the hands of the stewards, presidents, wardens, or treasurers of such society, or any two of them, for the time being, to be attested by one or more credible witness or witnesses, thereby acknowledging the person mentioned in such certificate to be a member of such society, shall, during the time such person shall continue to be such member thereof, be removable from any parish, township, or place where any such certificate hath been delivered as aforesaid, to the place of his or her last legal settlement, by virtue of any law now in being relative to the settlement of the poor, until such person shall become actually chargeable to such parish, township, or place, or shall be forced to ask relief for himself or herself, or for his or her family, or for some part thereof, of the parish, township, or place, to which such certificate was delivered as aforesaid, and that then, and not before, it shall and may be lawful for such person, together with his or her family, not having otherwise acquired a legal settlement there, to be removed and conveyed to the last legal place of settlement of such person as aforesaid, according to the laws now in being relating to the settlement of the poor.

No member of a society producing a certificate thereof, to be removable till actually chargeable to a parish.

How certificates are to be authenticated.

18. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every such certificate shall express the place and places of abode respectively of the persons signing and attesting the same; and that one of the witnesses attesting the same shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace of the county, riding, division, shire, liberty, borough, town-corporate, or place where such society shall be established, (which oath such Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required to administer,) that such witness did see the persons whose names are thereunto set, severally sign the said certificate, and that the name or names of such witness or witnesses is or are of his or their own proper hand writing, which said Justice of the Peace shall also certify that such oath was made before him; and every such certificate so made, and oath of the execution thereof so certified by the said Justice of the Peace, shall be taken, deemed, and allowed in all courts whatsoever as duly and fully proved, and shall be taken and received as evidence without other proof thereof.

On complaint of parish officers, Justices may summon persons bringing certificates, to be examined, and make oath of their settlement, &c.

19. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, upon complaint made by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, or place where such certificate shall be delivered, to any Justice or Justices of the Peace of the county, ridings, division, or shire, or of the city, borough, town-corporate, or place where any such person as aforesaid shall inhabit or reside, or come to inhabit or reside, under the authority of this Act, for such Justice or Justices of the Peace to cause any such person mentioned in such certificate as aforesaid to be summoned before him or them, in the division or place where such person shall so reside, or come to reside, in order to be examined, and to make oath touching the place of his or her last legal settlement, (which examination upon oath the said Justice or Justices is and are hereby impowered and required to take,) and every such person so summoned is hereby directed and required to obey such summons, and to make oath accordingly; and such Justice or Justices is and are hereby respectively required to give an attested copy of such examination, so taken before him or them, to the person making the same, to be by him or her, or any person on his or her behalf, at any time afterwards, produced before any such of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, before whom such person shall be again summoned to make oath as aforesaid; and that in case any such person shall be so again summoned, then, on the production of such attested copy as aforesaid, such person shall not be compelled or required to take any other or further oath with regard to any of the matters contained in such examination, but such person shall, if required, permit a copy thereof to be taken for such last-mentioned Justice or Justices of the Peace.

Copies of examinations to be given the parties, which shall exempt them from future examination.

Justices may declare by an order in writing, the place of settlement of persons so examined, without issuing warrant for removal.

20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more of the Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, who shall have taken such examination as aforesaid, or before whom such attested copy of such examination shall be produced, at the request of such church-wardens and overseers of the poor as aforesaid, by an order in writing under the hand and seal, or hands and seals, of such Justices, to adjudge and declare the place of the last legal settlement of any such person, having been so examined on oath as aforesaid, or of such of his or her family as shall reside in such parish, township, or place under the authority of this Act, without issuing any warrant to remove such person,

son, or his or her family as aforesaid, to such place of his, her, or their last legal settlement, and that a duplicate of every such order shall be transmitted to the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden next after the expiration of twenty days from the time of making thereof, for the county, riding, division, or shire, where such person shall so reside, to be filed amongst the records of the said court; and that a copy of every such order, to be attested by one or more credible witness or witnesses, or a duplicate thereof, together with an attested copy of such examination to be annexed to such copy of such order, or duplicate thereof, shall be delivered to the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the parish, township, or place, in which the person mentioned in such order shall be adjudged to be last legally settled as aforesaid, or to any or either of them, at least fifteen days before the first day of holding such Sessions; and that upon due proof to be made on oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before the Justices of the Peace at such Sessions, of the delivery of such copy, or duplicate, with such examination annexed thereto as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace at such Sessions, and they are hereby required, to direct every such order to be filed amongst the records of the said court; and that every such order so filed shall be final and conclusive in ascertaining and determining the place of the last legal settlement of the person or persons named in such order, unless the same shall be appealed against within the time herein-after mentioned.

Copies of such orders and of examinations, to be returned to the parish officers of the place of settlement, &c.

21. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons who shall think themselves aggrieved by any such adjudication of the said Justices, may appeal to the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden next after the expiration of fifteen days from the time of the delivery of such copy or duplicate as aforesaid, for the county, riding, division, or shire where such order was made; and the Justices of the Peace at such Sessions shall and may receive such appeal, and proceed to hear and determine the merits of such appeal in like manner, with the same effect, and under the like rules, as if the person or persons mentioned in such order had been by warrant of two Justices actually removed to the place where he, she, or they were last legally settled, under and by virtue of any law in being, before and at the time of the making of this Act, and may award the like costs on such appeal as may be awarded on appeals from orders of removals of poor persons by any statute or statutes now in force, to be recovered in like manner as costs awarded under the authority of such statute or statutes.

Persons aggrieved by adjudication of Justices may appeal to the Quarter Sessions, &c.

22. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no member of any such society, who shall reside in any parish, township, or place under and by virtue of this Act, shall have or be deemed to have acquired any settlement in such parish, township, or place, by delivery and publication of any notice in writing, unless the same shall be made after such person shall cease to be a member of such society, and after the revocation of his or her certificate herein-before mentioned.

No person who shall reside in any parish under this Act shall thereby acquire a settlement;

23. And be it further enacted, That no member of any such society who shall reside as aforesaid, under the authority of this Act, and shall be taxed, rated, or assessed towards any of the rates, taxes, or levies of the parish, township, or place where such member shall so reside, and shall duly pay the same, shall be deemed or taken thereby to have any legal

nor for paying rates;

legal

legal settlement in such parish, township, or place; any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

nor any apprentice or servant to such persons.

24. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person who shall be an apprentice, bound by indenture to, or shall be a hired servant to or with any person who did come into or shall reside in any parish, township, or place, under the authority of this Act, and not afterwards having gained a legal settlement in such parish, township, or place, shall gain or be adjudged to have any settlement in such parish, township, or place, by reason of such apprenticeship or binding, or by reason of such hiring or serving therein; but all such apprentices and servants shall have their settlements in such parish, township, or place, as if they had not been bound, or had not been hired to such person as aforesaid, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bastards to have the mother's settlement.

25. And be it further enacted, That every child which shall be born a bastard in any parish, township, or place, during the mother's residence therein, under the authority of this Act, shall have and be deemed to have the same settlement which the mother has or is entitled unto at the time of the birth of such child; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Charges of maintaining or removing residents under this Act, to be reimbursed by the parish to which the parties belong.

26. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any overseer or overseers of the poor of any parish, township, or place, shall have been put to any charge in the maintaining any person or persons, or their families, residing in such parish, township, or place, under the authority of this Act, or in removing any person or persons back to the place to which he, she, or they shall belong, after he, she, or they shall have become actually chargeable, or asked relief as aforesaid, such overseers shall from time to time be reimbursed such reasonable charges by the overseers of the poor of the parish, township, or place, to which such person or persons shall belong, the said charges being first ascertained and allowed of by one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing near the place where such charges shall be incurred; to be levied, in case of refusal of payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such overseers of the poor as last aforesaid, by warrant or warrants, under the hand and seal, or hands and seals, of such Justice or Justices, returning the overplus, if any there be; which warrant or warrants he or they is and are hereby required to grant.

Publick Act.

27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a Publick Act; and be judicially taken notice of as such, by all Judges, Justices, and other persons whomsoever, without the same being specially pleaded. (Extended by 35 Geo. III. c. 111.)

An Act to prevent the Removal of Poor Persons, until they shall become actually chargeable. 35 Geo. III. c. 101. (22d June 1795.)

13 & 14 Car. II.
cap. 12.

1. 'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom; reciting, That whereas, by reason of some defects in the law, poor people are not

'restrained

‘restrained from going from one parish to another, and therefore do endeavour to settle themselves in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most woods for them to burn and destroy; and when they have consumed it, then to another parish, and at last become rogues and vagabonds, to the great discouragement of parishes to provide stocks where it is liable to be devoured by strangers; for remedy whereof it is thereby, amongst other things, enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, upon complaint made by the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of any parish, to any Justice of the Peace, within forty days after any such person or persons coming so to settle as aforesaid, in any tenement under the yearly value of ten pounds, for any two Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the Quorum, of the division where any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the parish shall come to inhabit, by their warrant, to remove and convey such person or persons to such parish where he or they were last legally settled, either as a native, householder, sojourner, apprentice, or servant, for the space of forty days at the least, unless he or they give sufficient security for the discharge of the said parish, to be allowed by the said Justices: And whereas many industrious poor persons, chargeable to the parish, township, or place where they live, merely from want of work there, would in any other place where sufficient employment is to be had, maintain themselves and families without being burthenfome to any parish, township, or place; and such poor persons are for the most part compelled to live in their own parishes, townships, or places, and are not permitted to inhabit elsewhere, under pretence that they are likely to become chargeable to the parish, township, or place, into which they go for the purpose of getting employment, although the labour of such poor persons might, in many instances, be very beneficial to such parish, township, or place: And whereas the remedy intended to be applied thereto, by the granting of certificates, in pursuance of the Act passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King William the Third, intituled, An Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom, hath been found very ineffectual; and it is necessary that other provisions should be made relating thereto: Be it therefore enacted by the King’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the said in part recited Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of King Charles the Second, as enables the Justices to remove any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the parish, township, or place, into which they shall come to inhabit, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that from thenceforth no poor person shall be removed, by virtue of any order of removal, from the parish or place where such poor person shall be inhabiting, to the place of his or her last legal settlement, until such person shall have become actually chargeable to the parish, township, or place, in which such person shall then inhabit, in which case two Justices of the Peace are hereby empowered to remove the person or persons, in the same manner, and subject to the same appeal, and with the same powers, as might have been done before the passing of this Act with respect to persons likely to become chargeable.

So much of recited Act as enables Justices to remove persons likely to be chargeable to parishes, repealed; and no persons to be removed till they become chargeable.

2. ‘And whereas poor persons are often removed or passed to the place of their settlement during

Justices may
suspend the
removal of
sick persons :

during the time of their sickness, to the great danger of their lives ;' for remedy thereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any poor person shall from henceforth be brought before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of being removed from the place where he or she is inhabiting or sojourning, by virtue of any order of removal, or of being passed by virtue of any vagrant pass, and it shall appear to the said Justice or Justices that such poor person is unable to travel, by reason of sickness or other infirmity, or that it would be dangerous for him or her so to do, the Justice or Justices making such order of removal, or granting such vagrant pass, are hereby required and authorized to suspend the execution of the same until they are satisfied that it may safely be executed, without danger to any person who is the subject thereof ; which suspension of, and subsequent permission to execute the same, shall be respectively indorsed on the said order of removal, or vagrant pass, and signed by such Justice or Justices ; and no act done by any such poor person continuing to reside in any parish, township, or place, under the suspension of any such order, shall be effectual, either in the whole or in part, for the pur-

Charges in-
curred by such
suspension to
be paid by the
officers of the
parish to which
they are order-
ed to be re-
moved, which
may be levied
with costs.

pose of giving him or her a settlement in the same ; and the charges proved upon oath to have been incurred by such suspension of any order of removal may, by the said Justices, be directed to be paid by the church-wardens and overseers of the parish or place to which such poor person is ordered to be removed, in case any removal shall take place, or in case of the death of such poor person before the execution of such order ; and if the church-wardens or overseers of the parish, township, or place, to which the order of removal shall be made, or any or either of them, shall, upon the removal or death of such poor person ordered to be removed, refuse or neglect to pay the said charges within three days after demand thereof, and shall not within the same time give notice of appeal as is herein-after mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for one Justice of the Peace, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the money mentioned in such order to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so refusing or neglecting payment of the same, and also such costs attending the same, not exceeding forty shillings, as such Justice shall direct ; and if the parish, township, or place, to which the removal of such poor person is made, or was ordered to be made, before the death of such person as aforesaid, be without the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant, then such warrant shall be transmitted to any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within such parish, township, or place as aforesaid, who, upon receipt thereof, is hereby authorized and required to indorse the same for execution : Provided nevertheless, that if the sum so ordered to be paid on account of such costs and charges exceed the sum of twenty pounds, the party or parties aggrieved by such order may appeal to the next General Quarter Sessions against the same, as they may do against an order for the removal of poor persons by any law now in being ; and if the Court of Quarter Sessions shall be of opinion that the sum so awarded be more than of right ought to have been directed to be paid, such Court may and is hereby directed to strike out the sum contained in the said order, and insert the sum which in the judgment of such Court ought to be paid ; and in every such case the said Court of Quarter Sessions shall direct that the said order so amended shall be carried into execution by the said Justices by whom the order was originally made, or either of them, or in case

If costs exceed
20l. appeal
may be made
to the Quarter
Sessions.

of the death of either of them, by such other Justice or Justices as the said court shall direct: Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to alter or abridge the power of Justices of the Peace to pass or punish vagrants in the manner and under the circumstances set forth in an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons, and to Houses of Correction, (except so far as regards the power of suspending the vagrant pass, in the manner and for the causes before mentioned.)

This Act not to alter the power of Justices to pass or punish vagrants by 17 Geo. II. cap. 5, except as to suspension.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person coming into any parish, township, or place, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be enabled to gain any settlement therein by delivery and publication of any notice in writing.

No person to gain a settlement by delivery and publication of a written notice;

4. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever, who shall come into any parish, township, or place, shall gain a settlement in such parish, township, or place, by being charged with and paying his, her, or their share towards the public taxes or levies of the said parish, township, or place, for and on account, or in respect of any tenement or tenements not being of the yearly value of ten pounds.

nor by paying taxes for a tenement of less than 10l. yearly value.

5. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That every person who shall have been convicted of larceny, or any other felony, or who by the laws now in being shall be deemed a rogue, vagabond, idle or disorderly person, or who shall appear to any two or more Justices of the Peace of the division wherein such person shall reside, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to be a person of evil fame, or a reputed thief, such person not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, or of his or her way of living, shall be considered as a person actually chargeable, within the true intent and meaning of this Act, to the parish in which such person shall reside, and shall be liable to be removed to the parish of his or her last legal settlement by the order of the said Justices of the Peace, whereof one to be of the Quorum, of the division where any such person shall reside.

Rogues, &c. to be considered as chargeable, and may be removed.

6. Provided also, and be it hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every unmarried woman with child shall be deemed and taken to be a person actually chargeable, within the true intent and meaning of this Act, to the parish, township, or place in which she shall inhabit, and may be removed as such to the place of her last legal settlement; and in case any order of removal obtained for such purpose shall be suspended for any of the reasons before mentioned, and during such suspension the said woman shall be delivered of any child, which by the laws of this kingdom shall be a bastard, every such bastard child shall be deemed and taken to be settled in the same parish, township, or place in which was the legal settlement of the mother at the time of her delivery: Provided nevertheless, that all Act or Acts heretofore made touching bastard children, or concerning the mothers or reputed fathers of such children, shall be and remain in full force and effect after the passing of this Act, as well in cases where by this Act the place of settlement of such bastard children is directed to be the same as that of the mothers of such children, as in cases where the place of settlement of such bastard children remains the same as it did before the passing of this Act.

Unmarried women with child to be deemed chargeable.

Bastards to be deemed of the mother's parish.

Former Acts touching bastards, &c. to remain in force.

An Act for more effectually carrying into Execution an Act made in the thirty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies; and for extending so much of the Powers thereof as relates to the framing Rules and Regulations for the better Management of the Funds of such Societies, and the Appointment of Treasurers to other Institutions of a charitable Nature. 35 Geo. III. c. III. (26th June 1795.)

33 Geo. III.
c. 54.

Societies established before passing recited Act may exhibit their rules for confirmation at any Quarter Sessions before or immediately after Michaelmas 1796.

1. 'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies, it was provided, that no society which had been established before the passing of the said Act, for the purposes therein mentioned, should be within the intent and meaning thereof, unless all the rules, orders, or regulations, under which such society should thereafter be governed, should be exhibited, confirmed, and filed, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden for the county, riding, division, or shire, at some time before or immediately next after the Feast of Saint Michael one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four: And whereas many such societies may have inadvertently omitted to take the benefit of the said Act: May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any such society to exhibit the rules, orders, and regulations, made for its government, at any General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or at any adjournment thereof, to be holden in and for the county, riding, division, or shire where such society hath been established, at any time before or immediately after the Michaelmas Session in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and that such rules, orders, and regulations, being confirmed in the manner in the said recited Act directed, may be filed at such Sessions, and shall be valid and as effectual as if the same had been exhibited, confirmed, and filed, within the time in the said recited Act limited.

Governors of institutions for relief of widows, &c. may frame rules and present them for confirmation as societies esta-

2. 'And whereas several benevolent and charitable institutions and societies are formed in this kingdom, for the purpose of relieving, by voluntary subscriptions and benefactions, widows, orphans, and families, of the clergy, and others in distressed circumstances: And whereas such institutions have, or may have funds, which they may wish to place out on public securities, under the management of a treasurer: And whereas, in order to give stability to such institutions, it is necessary that their property should be secured under the authority of Parliament: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the governors, directors, managers, or members, of any institution, for the purpose of relieving the widows, orphans, and families, of the clergy, and others in distressed circumstances, to frame good and wholesome rules for the management and distribution of their funds, and the same from time to time to amend and alter, or to make new rules, as occasion shall require, and to procure the same to be presented to the Justices of the Peace for their confirmation

firmation within the time herein-before limited, and to be registered, under and subject to the same conditions, methods, restrictions, and regulations, as the members of societies, to be established by virtue of the said recited Act, are directed to make, alter, amend, or renew and register their rules.

3. And be it further enacted, That the governors, directors, managers, or members, of any such institution, whose rules shall be confirmed and registered according to the directions of the said recited Act, shall and may appoint a treasurer, who shall give such security as is directed by the said recited Act; and that such treasurer so appointed shall be subject to account for the funds belonging to such institution, and the same shall be vested in such treasurer, and such treasurer shall sue and be sued in such manner as is directed by the said recited Act; and that all powers, authorities, rules, methods, directions, regulations, provisions, conditions, and restrictions, in the said Act contained, so far as the same relate to the appointment of treasurers, or to the taking security from such treasurer, and for protecting, securing, or recovering the funds vested in such treasurer, shall be extended to all and every the institutions established for the purposes herein-before mentioned, by virtue of this Act, or any of them; and all such institutions shall have and enjoy, and be entitled unto the benefit of this Act, with relation to the several matters before mentioned, as fully and effectually as any society established by virtue of the said recited Act can or may have or enjoy the same; and all the powers, authorities, rules, methods, directions, regulations, provisions, conditions, and restrictions, in the said Act contained, in relation to the several matters before mentioned, shall be applied and put in execution with respect to the several institutions established by virtue of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same had been particularly repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

Institutions whose rules shall be confirmed may appoint treasurers, &c. and be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

An Act for the better Relief of the Poor, within the several Hundreds, Towns, and Districts, in that Part of Great Britain called England, incorporated by divers Acts of Parliament for the Purpose of the better Maintenance and Employment of the Poor; and for enlarging the Powers of the Guardians of the Poor, within the said several Hundreds, Towns, and Districts, as to the Assessments to be made upon the several Parishes, Hamlets, and Places, within their respective Hundreds, Towns, and Districts, for the Support and Maintenance of the Poor. 36 Geo. III. c. 10. (18th December 1795.)

‘ WHEREAS several Acts of Parliament have of late years been made and passed, for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor in particular incorporated hundreds, towns, and districts within that part of Great Britain called England: And whereas certain persons, described and appointed by the said several Acts, are thereby empowered to assess the

'several parishes, hamlets, and places chargeable to the Poor's Rate within the said several
 'hundreds, towns, or districts respectively, in such sums of money as they shall think ne-
 'cessary, for defraying the expences of supporting and maintaining the Poor within their
 'respective hundreds, towns, and districts, and for other the purposes of the said Acts; but
 'such sums of money, for which such assessments are to be made, are by the said several Acts
 'of Parliament limited so as that they may not exceed a certain sum in any one year, which
 'sum was calculated upon an average of the amount of the Poor's Rates in each parish
 'respectively, for a certain number of years previous to the passing of the respective Incor-
 'porating Acts: And whereas, by reason of the late very great increase of the price of
 'corn, and other necessary articles of life, the amount of the rates and assessments, so li-
 'mited by the said several Acts of Parliament, are become insufficient for the necessary re-
 'lief and maintenance of the Poor, who have also of late greatly increased in number:
 'And whereas in many incorporated hundreds, towns, and districts, the expence of main-
 'taining the Poor, since the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-
 'five, has exceeded the whole amount of the Rates which could be raised in the present year
 'within those hundreds, towns, and districts, under their respective Incorporating Acts;
 'whereby considerable debts have on that account been incurred by the guardians of the
 'Poor of those hundreds, towns, and districts: And it is therefore become necessary and
 'expedient that the powers of the several persons to whom is committed, by the said several
 'Acts of Parliament, the duty of appointing the sums to be assessed on the several parishes,
 'hamlets, and places within their respective hundreds, towns, and districts, should be en-
 'larged: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted
 by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords
 Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the
 authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be
 lawful for the directors and acting guardians of the Poor within any hundred, town, or
 district, in that part of Great Britain called England, incorporated by any Act of Parlia-
 ment for the Relief or Maintenance and Employment of the Poor, or for any other per-
 sons, by whatsoever name they are called or described, to whom is given, by any such In-
 corporating Act, the power of appointing the sum or sums to be assessed on the several pa-
 rishes, hamlets, or places within their respective hundreds, towns, or districts, for the
 maintenance of the Poor, and other the purposes of such Act, at any of their annual, quar-
 terly, or other general meetings, whenever the average price of wheat at the Corn-market
 in Mark-lane, London, for the quarter immediately preceding such annual, quarterly, or
 other general meeting, shall have exceeded the average price of wheat at the same market
 during those years from which the average amount of the Poor's Rates was taken upon the
 passing of the several Incorporating Acts respectively, to assess the several parishes, ham-
 lets, and places within their respective hundreds, towns, or districts, which now are or
 usually have been charged to the Poor's Rates, in such respective sums of money as the said
 directors and acting guardians, or such other persons as aforesaid, shall think necessary for
 defraying the expences attending the support and maintenance of the Poor for the current
 quarter, and for paying the interest of the money borrowed and due by virtue of the said
 respective

Directors and
 acting guar-
 dians of the
 Poor, incorpo-
 rated by Acts
 of Parliament,
 may, in certain
 cases, make
 such assess-
 ments as may
 be necessary
 for the support
 and mainte-
 nance of the
 Poor, &c. not-
 withstanding
 they may ex-
 ceed the assess-
 ments limited
 by the respec-
 tive Acts.

respective Acts, and of any debts which may have been incurred since the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in the maintenance of the Poor, and for other the purposes of the said Acts, notwithstanding such sums of money so to be assessed should exceed the amount of the assessments limited by such respective Acts of Parliament to be assessed on the respective parishes, hamlets, and places within such incorporated hundreds, towns, or districts, in any one year: Provided always, that the sums to be assessed, and the assessments to be made by virtue of this Act, in each respective incorporated hundred, town, or district, shall be assessed, made, collected, and paid in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, regulations, limitations, and powers of appeal, and with the like powers and remedies for compelling payment thereof, as the sums to be assessed, and the assessments to be made, by virtue of the several Incorporating Acts, are by those respective Acts directed to be assessed, collected, and made within the several hundreds, towns, and districts respectively incorporated by those Acts: Provided also, that the sums to be assessed by virtue of this Act, upon any parish, hamlet, or place, shall be in the same rates and proportions as the assessments which have hitherto been made and levied by virtue of the said Act or Acts incorporating the several hundreds, towns, or districts in which such parishes, hamlets, or places are respectively situated: And provided also, that, from Jan. 1, 1798, no assessment to exceed double the sums at present raised under the Incorporating Acts.

From Jan. 1, 1798, no assessment to exceed double the sums at present raised under the Incorporating Acts.

An Act to amend so much of an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor, as prevents the distributing occasional Relief to Poor Persons in their own Houses, under certain Circumstances, and in certain Cases. 36 Geo. III. c. 23. (24th December 1795.)

1. 'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the First, intituled, An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor, it is (among other things) enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor, in any parish, town, township, or place, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants thereof in vestry or other parish or public meeting for that purpose assembled, or of so many of them as shall be so assembled, upon usual notice thereof first given, to purchase or hire any house or houses in the same parish, township, or place, and to contract with any

' any person or persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all
 ' such Poor, in their respective parishes, townships, or places, as shall desire to receive re-
 ' lief or collection from the same parish, and there to keep, maintain, and employ all such
 ' persons, and take the benefit of the work, labour, and service of any such poor person or
 ' persons, who shall be kept and maintained in any such house or houses for the mainte-
 ' nance and relief of such poor person or persons who shall be there kept and maintained ;
 ' and in case any poor person or persons of any parish, town, township, or place, when such
 ' house or houses shall be so purchased or hired, shall refuse to be lodged, kept, or main-
 ' tained in such house or houses, such poor person or persons so refusing shall be put out of
 ' the book or books where the names of the persons who ought to receive collection in the
 ' said parish, town, township, or place are to be registered, and shall not be entitled to ask
 ' or receive collection or relief from the church-wardens and overseers of the same parish,
 ' town, or township : And whereas the said provision contained in the Act above mentioned
 ' has been found to have been and to be inconvenient and oppressive, inasmuch as it often
 ' prevents an industrious poor person from receiving such occasional relief as is best suited
 ' to the peculiar case of such poor person, and inasmuch as in certain cases it holds out
 ' conditions of relief injurious to the comfort and domestic situation and happiness of such
 ' poor persons : ' Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with
 the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
 assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this Act,
 it shall and may be lawful for the overseer or overseers of any parish, town, township, or
 place, with the approbation of the parishioners, or the majority of them, in vestry or other
 usual place of meeting assembled, or with the approbation in writing of any of his Majesty's
 Justice or Justices of the Peace usually acting in and for the respective district, to distri-
 bute and pay collection and relief to any industrious poor person or persons, at his, her, or
 their homes, house or houses, under certain circumstances of temporary illness or distress,
 and in certain cases respecting such poor person, or his, her, or their family, or respecting
 the situation, health, or condition of any poor-house or poor-houses, in any parish, town,
 township, or place, wherein a house or houses shall have been or shall be so hired, built,
 or purchased, and a contract made with any person or persons for lodging, keeping, main-
 taining, and employing any or all poor persons who shall desire to receive collection or re-
 lief, although such poor person or persons shall refuse to be lodged, kept, and maintained
 within such house or houses ; any thing in the said Act passed in the ninth year of his Ma-
 jesty King George the First to the contrary notwithstanding.

Overseers, with
the approba-
tion of the pa-
rishioners or
any Justice,
may relieve
poor persons
at their own
homes.

Justices may
order relief to
poor persons
at their own
homes.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful
 for any his Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace for any county, city, town, or place,
 usually acting in and for the district wherein the same shall be situated, at his or their just
 and proper discretion, to direct and order collection and relief to any industrious poor per-
 son or persons ; and he, she, or they shall be entitled to ask and to receive such relief at his,
 her, or their homes, house or houses, in any parish, town, township, or place, notwith-
 standing any contract shall have been or shall be made with any person or persons for lodg-
 ing, keeping, maintaining, and employing any and all poor persons in a house or houses
 for

for such purpose hired or purchased, and the church-warden or church-wardens, overseer or overseers, for such parish, town, township, or place, are required and directed to obey and perform such order for relief given by any Justice or Justices as aforesaid.

3. Provided always, That the special cause, as herein-before mentioned, of ordering and directing collection or relief to any poor person or persons, at his, her, or their homes, house or houses, be assigned and written on each order for relief given and directed by any Justice or Justices as aforesaid: and provided always that such order be given for, and do remain in force for a time not to exceed one month from the date of such order: Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices as aforesaid to make any further order for the same or like purpose, for any further time not exceeding one month from the date of such order, and so on from time to time, as the occasion shall require, such Justice or Justices first administering an oath as to the need and cause of such relief in each of the above cases, and thereon summoning the overseer or overseers of the poor of the parish, town, township, or place, to be charged with such relief, to shew cause why such poor person or persons should not receive such relief, in manner as by law provided in cases where no contract for lodging, keeping, and maintaining the poor, shall as aforesaid have been made.

Cause of ordering such relief to be assigned on the order of the Justice, &c.

4. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed, deemed, or taken to extend, to authorize, empower, or enable any overseer or overseers, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, to direct or order to distribute and pay, or to be distributed and paid, any collection or relief to any poor person or persons, at his, her, or their homes, house or houses, as aforesaid, in any parish, town, township, or place, in or for which any house of industry, or other place for the reception and provision of the Poor thereof, hath been already erected or provided, or shall hereafter be erected or provided, by and under the authority or directions of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, or under the authority or directions of any special Act of Parliament or Law already passed for such parish, town, township, or place, and now in force for that purpose; but that in every such case all such last-mentioned poor person or persons shall be provided for and relieved in such and the same manner as before the making and passing of this Act.

Not to extend to places where houses of industry are provided under 22 Geo. III. cap. 83, or under any special Act.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act; and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and other persons whomsoever, without specially pleading the same.

Public Act.

Appendix, No. IX.

A Table of the Titles of such Statutes, whether of a public or a private Nature, as immediately concern the Labouring Classes and the Poor¹.

Wages. Conveyance of Soldiers at the Charge of the Shires.—WHO shall pay the wages to conductors of soldiers. 1 E. 3. c. 7.

Labourers.—Every person able in body, under the age of sixty years, not having to live on, being required, shall be bound to serve him that doth require him, or else committed to the gaol, until he find surety to serve. 23 E. 3. c. 1².

Labourers. Quitting service. Penalty.—If a workman or servant depart from service before the time agreed upon, he shall be imprisoned. 23 E. 3. c. 2.

Labourers. Wages.—The old wages, and no more, shall be given to servants. 23 E. 3. c. 3.

Penalty on Lords offending against this Statute.—If the Lord of a town or manor do offend against this statute in any point, he shall forfeit the treble value. 23 E. 3. c. 4.

Excess of Wages. Penalty.—If any artificer or workman take more wages than were wont to be paid, he shall be committed to gaol. 23 E. 3. c. 5.

Beggars.—No person shall give any thing to a beggar, that is able to labour. 23 E. 3. c. 7.

Excess of Wages. Penalty.—He that taketh more wages than is accustomedly given, shall pay the surplussage to the town where he dwelleth, towards a payment to the King of a tenth and fifteenth granted to him. 23 E. 3. c. 8.

Wages of Labourers in Husbandry.—The year and day's wages of servants and labourers in husbandry. 25 E. 3. c. 1.

Wages of Threshers. Settlement.—How much shall be given for threshing all sorts of corn by the quarter. None shall depart from the town in summer where he dwelt in winter. 25 E. 3. c. 2.

¹ The subjoined Table will enable the Reader to find the Year of Our Lord in which any of the following Acts were passed.

| Kings. | Years in which they began to reign. | Kings. | Years in which they began to reign. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Edw. III. | Jan. 1327 | Mary | July 1553 |
| Rich. II. | June 1377 | Elizabeth | Nov. 1558 |
| Hen. IV. | Sept. 1399 | James I. | March 1603 |
| Hen. V. | March 1413 | Charles I. | March 1625 |
| Hen. VI. | Aug. 1422 | Charles II. | Jan. 1649 |
| Edw. IV. | March 1461 | James II. | Feb. 1685 |
| Edw. V. | April 1483 | William & Mary | Feb. 1689 |
| Rich. III. | June 1483 | Anne | March 1702 |
| Hen. VII. | Aug. 1485 | Geo. I. | Aug. 1714 |
| Hen. VIII. | April 1509 | Geo. II. | June 1727 |
| Edw. VI. | Jan. 1547 | Geo. III. | Oct. 1760 |

² This is rather an Ordinance than a Statute. See p. 34.

- Artificers. Wages.*—The wages of several sorts of artificers and labourers. 25 E. 3. c. 3.
- Artificers.*—Shoes, &c. shall be sold as in the 20th year of K. Edward the 3d. Artificers sworn to use their crafts as they did in the 20th year of the same King. 25 E. 3. c. 4.
- Penalty.*—The several punishments of persons offending against this statute. 25 E. 3. c. 5.
- Servants.*—Against unlawful departure of servants. 25 E. 3. c. 7.
- Villinage.*—Villinage may be pleaded, and a villein seized, though a libertate probanda be depending. 25 E. 3. St. 5. c. 18.
- Fines. Labourers.*—Touching fines of labourers. 31 E. 3. c. 6.
- Labourers and Artificers.*—The statutes of 23 E. 3. c. 1, and 25 E. 3. st. 1. c. 1 and 2, touching labourers, carpenters, masons, &c. confirmed. 34 E. 3. c. 9.
- Labourers. Quitting service. Penalty.*—The punishment of labourers, &c. departing from their service into another country. 34 E. 3. c. 10.
- Fugitive Labourers to be delivered up.*—If a labourer or servant do flee to a city or borough, the chief officer, upon request, shall deliver him up. 34 E. 3. c. 11.
- Fines. Labourers.*—Fines of labourers shall be to the use of the Commons. 36 E. 3. c. 14.
- Handicraftsmen. Workwomen.*—Handicraftsmen shall use but one mystery, but workwomen may work as they did. 37 E. 3. c. 6.
- Servants. Diet and Apparel.*—The diet and apparel of servants. 37 E. 3. c. 8.
- Handicraftsmen. Yeomen. Apparel.*—The apparel of handicraftsmen and yeomen, and of their wives and children. 37 E. 3. c. 9.
- Ploughmen. Apparel.*—The apparel of ploughmen, and other of mean estate; and the forfeitures of offenders against this ordinance. 37 E. 3. c. 14.
- Clothiers.*—Clothiers shall make cloth sufficient of the foresaid prices, so that this statute for default of such cloths be in no wise infringed. 37 E. 3. c. 15.
- Labourers.*—The statute of 25 E. 3. c. 1, concerning labourers, &c. shall be executed. 42 E. 3. c. 6.
- Villeins.*—Against villeins that withdraw their services. 1 R. 2. c. 6.
- Servants. Liveries.*—Against giving of liveries for maintenance. 1 R. 2. c. 7.
- Labourers.*—Confirmation of statutes of labourers. 2 R. 2. c. 8.
- Villeins. Manumissions.*—Manumissions made by menace at the late insurrections shall be void. 5 R. 2. c. 7.
- Vagabonds.*—Justices shall examine vagabonds, and bind them to their good abearing, or commit them to prison. 7 R. 2. c. 5.
- Villeins.*—Villeins flying into places enfranchised, and suing their Lords, shall not bar thereby. 9 R. 2. c. 2.
- Servants quitting their hundred. Testimonial.*—No servant shall depart from one hundred to another without a testimonial under the King's seal, on pain of being set in the stocks. 12 R. 2. c. 3.
- Wages. Penalty.*—The several penalties for giving or taking more wages than is limited by statute. 12 R. 2. c. 4.
- Labourers in husbandry. Service.*—Whosoever serveth in husbandry until twelve years old shall so continue. 12 R. 2. c. 5.

- Labourers. Arms. Games.*—No servants in husbandry or labour, shall wear any sword, buckler, or dagger. Unlawful games prohibited. 12 R. 2. c. 6.
- Beggars.*—The punishment of beggars able to serve, and a provision for impotent beggars. 12 R. 2. c. 7.
- Vagrants. Testimonials.*—Persons pretending to come from beyond sea shall produce testimonials. 12 R. 2. c. 8.
- Labourers.*—The statute of labourers shall be executed within cities and boroughs. 12 R. 2. c. 9.
- Rating of wages.*—The rates of artificers and labourers wages shall be assessed and proclaimed by the Justices of Peace; and they shall assess the gains of victuallers. 13 R. 2. st. 1. c. 8.
- Poor. Maintenance from appropriations.*—In appropriation of benefices there shall be provision made for the Poor and the Vicar. 15 R. 2. c. 6.
- Liveries.*—Who may only wear another's livery. 16 R. 2. c. 4.
- Liveries.*—Touching liveries. 1 Hen. 4. c. 7.
- Liveries.*—Touching liveries. 2 Hen. 4. c. 21.
- Provision for the Poor from Appropriations.*—In appropriation of churches, there shall be provision made for the Poor of the parish, and the Vicar. 4 Hen. 4. c. 12.
- Labourers.*—For retaining labourers. 4 Hen. 4. c. 14.
- Vagabonds in Wales.*—There shall be no wasters, vagabonds, &c. in Wales. 4 Hen. 4. c. 27.
- Livery.*—Concerning livery and retainers. 7 Hen. 4. c. 14.
- Apprentices.*—For taking of apprentices. 7 Hen. 4. c. 17.
- Labourers. Unlawful games.*—Against labourers using unlawful games. 11 Hen. 4. c. 4.
- Irish beggars.*—To prevent the repair of Irish men into England. 1 Hen. 5. c. 8.
- Hospitals.*—Power given to ordinaries to inquire of the government of hospitals. 2 Hen. 5. c. 1.
- Labourers and Justice of Peace.*—Touching labourers, and of the office of a Justice of the Peace. 2 Hen. 5. c. 4.
- Servants of husbandry. Wages.*—Against taking of excessive wages of servants of husbandry. 4 Hen. 5. c. 4.
- St. Leonard's Hospital, York.*—Touching the privileges of the hospital of St. Leonard in York. 2 Hen. 6. c. 2.
- Irishmen.*—For expelling of Irishmen. 2 Hen. 6. c. 8.
- Servants' wages.*—For punishment of servants, &c. taking unreasonable wages. 2 Hen. 6. c. 15¹.
- Labourers' wages.*—Touching wages of husbandmen, and punishment of labourers taking more. 6 Hen. 6. c. 3.
- Liveries.*—Against retainers and giving of liveries. 8 Hen. 6. c. 4.
- Labourers and servants' wages.*—Touching the wages of labourers and servants. 8 Hen. 6. c. 8.
- Apprentices to Citizens of London.*—For taking apprentices by the citizens of London. 8 Hen. 6. c. 11.

¹ This Statute is not numbered in Mr. Runnington's edition; but it follows the 14th chapter.

- Wages of Soldiers.*---Concerning Captains abating soldiers' wages. 18 Hen. 6. c. 18.
- Servants and Labourers' Wages.*---Concerning wages for servants of husbandry and labourers. 23 Hen. 6. c. 12.
- Apparel.*---What kind of apparel men and women of each vocation are allowed to wear. 3 Edw. 4. c. 5.
- Games.*---For unlawful games. 17 Edw. 4. c. 3.
- Apparel.*---An Act concerning apparel. 22 Edw. 4. c. 1.
- Setting mechanics on work.*---For setting handicraftsmen of this realm on work. 1 Rich. 3 c. 12.
- Vagabonds, beggars. Punishment.*---For punishment of vagabonds, and touching ale-houses. 11 Hen. 7. c. 2.
- Taking apprentices. Norwich.*---Touching the taking apprentices in Norwich, and concerning ordinances to be made by the company of worsted-shearers. 11 Hen. 7. c. 11.
- Counsel assigned to poor people in suits.*---Writs shall be given, and counsel assigned to poor people, to speed them in their suits. 11 Hen. 7. c. 12.
- Wages.*---For the wages of servants in husbandry, &c. of artificers and labourers. 11 Hen. 7. c. 22.
- Taking apprentices in Norfolk.*---Touching the taking of apprentices in the county of Norfolk, and the making of worsteds, sayes, and stamins. 12 Hen. 7. c. 1.
- Repeal of part of 11 Hen. 7. c. 2. touching Wages, &c.*---Repeal of a statute made last parliament for labourers' wages. 12 Hen. 7. c. 3.
- Vagabonds and Ale-houses.*---An Act of Parliament for vagabonds, and for ordering of ale-houses. 19 Hen. 7. c. 12.
- Punishment of unlawful Retainers. Liveries.*---For punishment of unlawful retainers, and giving of liveries. 19 Hen. 7. c. 14.
- Apprentices. Norwich.*---An Act for the confirmation of so much of the statute made 11 Hen. 7. c. 11, as concerneth the taking of apprentices in Norwich; and for the repeal of so much of the same Act as concerneth worsted-shearers. 19 Hen. 7. c. 17.
- Of Apparel.*---Concerning reformation of apparel used in this realm. 1 Hen. 8. c. 14.
- Penalties for Wages. Repealed.*---An Act repealing penalties for giving wages to labourers and artificers. 4 Hen. 8. c. 5.
- Artificers and Labourers in London.*---An Act concerning artificers and labourers within the city of London. 7 Hen. 8. c. 5.
- Apparel.*---An Act concerning apparel. 7 Hen. 8. c. 6.
- Gypsies.*---An Act concerning outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians. 22 Hen. 8. c. 10.
- Regulations for the poor, beggars, and vagabonds.*---An Act directing how aged, poor, and impotent persons, compelled to live by alms, shall be ordered; and how vagabonds and beggars shall be punished. 22 Hen. 8. c. 12.
- Apparel.*---An Act for reformation of excess in apparel. 24 Hen. 8. c. 13.
- Vagabonds and beggars.*---An Act for the punishment of sturdy vagabonds and beggars. 27 Hen. 8. c. 25.

Beggars and vagabonds.---An Act for the continuance of the statutes for beggars and vagabonds; and against the conveyance of horses and mares out of this realm; and against Welchmen making affrays in the county of Hereford, Gloucester, and Salop. 28 Hen. 8. c. 6.

Beggars and vagabonds.---An Act concerning the continuance of the statutes for punishment of beggars and vagabonds, and of certain other statutes. 31 Hen. 8. c. 7.

Vagabonds and Poor.---An Act for the punishing of vagabonds, and for the relief of the poor and impotent persons. 1 Edw. 6. c. 3.

Viſuallers and handicraftsmen.---An Act touching viſuallers and handicraftsmen. 2 & 3 Edw. 6. c. 15.

Vagabonds.---An Act touching the punishment of vagabonds and idle persons. 3 & 4 Edw. 6. c. 16.

Relief of the Poor.---An Act for the provision and relief of the Poor. 5 & 6 Edw. 6. c. 2.

Pocklington Free-school.---An Act for the erection of a free-school in the town of Pocklington, in the county of York. 5 & 6 Edw. 6. c. 8.

Relief of Poor.---An Act for the relief of the Poor. 2 & 3 P. and M. c. 5.

Hospital at Stoke Puges.---An Act for the foundation of an hospital at Stoke Puges in the county of Buckingham. 4 & 5 P. and M. c. 4.

Relief of Poor.---An Act for the relief of the Poor. 5 Eliz. c. 3.

Artificers, labourers, and apprentices.---An Act touching divers orders of artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices. 5 Eliz. c. 4.

Gypsies.---An Act for the punishment of vagabonds calling themselves Egyptians. 5 Eliz. c. 20.

Hospital. Warwick. Kenelworth.---An Act that Robert Earl of Leicester may found an hospital in Warwick, or Kenelworth, for the relief of poor and impotent people. 13 Eliz. c. 17.

Revival and continuance of former Poor Laws.---An Act for the reviving and continuance of certain statutes. 13 Eliz. c. 25.

Vagabonds and Poor.---An Act for the punishment of vagabonds, and for the relief of the poor and impotent. 14 Eliz. c. 5.

Chriſt's Bridewell and St. Thomas's Hospital, London.---An Act for the better assurance of gifts, grants, &c. made and to be made, to and for the relief of the poor in the hospitals in and near unto the city of London, of Chriſt, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apoſtle. 14 Eliz. c. 14.

Tunbridge School.---An Act for the better and farther assurance of certain lands given to the maintenance of the free grammar-school in Tunbridge, in the county of Kent. 14 Eliz. c. 2. (Private.)

Setting the Poor on work.---An Act for the ſetting of the poor on work, and for the avoiding of idleneſs. 18 Eliz. c. 3.

Wigſtone's Hospital.---An Act for Wigſtone's Hospital at Leiſceſter. (Private) 18 Eliz. c. 1.

St. Croſſe Hospital.---An Act for the hospital of St. Croſſe near Wincheſter. 18 Eliz. c. 2.

Coventry Free-school.---An Act for perfecting assurances of certain lands given for the maintenance of a free grammar-school within the city of Coventry. (Private) 23 Eliz. c. 4.

Leedburge.

- Ledburye Hospital*.---An Act concerning the Hospital of Ledburye, in the county of Hereford. (Private) 23 Eliz. c. 14.
- Hospital and Poor of Eastbridge*.---An Act for confirmation of the foundation of the Hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury, with ordinances for the government thereof, and for the better relief of the Poor there. (Private) 27 Eliz. c. 13.
- Christ's Hospital, Sherborn*.---An Act for the foundation of Christ's Hospital in Sherborn, within the county palatine of Durham. (Private) 27 Eliz. c. 15.
- Vagabonds and Poor*.---An Act for the continuance and perfecting of divers statutes. 29 Eliz. c. 5.
- Against erecting Cottages*.---An Act against erecting and maintaining of cottages. 31 Eliz. c. 7.
- Husbandry, Vagabonds, Poor*.---An Act for the continuance and perfecting of divers statutes. 31 Eliz. c. 10.
- Lamberne Alms-house*.---An Act concerning the alms-house at Lamberne in Berkshire. (Private) 31 Eliz. c. 4.
- Relief of Soldiers and Mariners*.---An Act for the necessary relief of soldiers and mariners. 35 Eliz. c. 4.
- Vagabonds and Poor*.---An Act for reviving, continuation, explanation, and perfecting of divers statutes. 35 Eliz. c. 7.
- Relief of Poor*.---An Act for the relief of the Poor. 39 Eliz. c. 3.
- Rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars*.---An Act for the punishment of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. 39 Eliz. c. 4.
- Hospitals and Work-houses*.---An Act for erecting hospitals, or abiding and working-houses for the Poor. 39 Eliz. c. 5.
- Charity-lands*.---An Act to reform deceits and breaches of trust, touching lands given to charitable uses. 39 Eliz. c. 6.
- Labourers*.---An Act for explanation of the statute made in the fifth year of her Majesty's reign, concerning labourers. 39 Eliz. c. 12.
- Vagabonds*.---An Act against lewd and wandering persons, pretending themselves to be soldiers or mariners. 39 Eliz. c. 17.
- Vagabonds and Poor*.---An Act for reviving, continuance, explanation, perfecting and repealing of divers statutes. 39 Eliz. c. 18.
- Relief of Soldiers and Mariners*.---An Act for the further continuance and explanation of an Act for the necessary relief of soldiers and mariners, made in the thirty-fifth year of the Queen's Majesty's reign that now is. 39 Eliz. c. 21.
- Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol*.---An Act for the ratification of the hospital of Queen Elizabeth in Bristol, for the better relief of the poor orphans there. (Private) 39 Eliz. c. 3.
- New Cobham College*.---An Act for the establishing of the new college at Cobham, for the Poor in the county of Kent. (Private) 39 Eliz. c. 4.
- Wanting-Poor*.---An Act for establishing the town lands of Wanting in the county of Berks, to the relief of the Poor. (Private) 39 Eliz. c. 8.

- Sevenocke-school*.---An Act concerning the school of Sevenocke, in the county of Kent. (Private) 39 Eliz. c. 13.
- Relief of Poor*.---An Act for the relief of the Poor. 43 Eliz. c. 2.
- Relief of Soldiers and Mariners*.---An Act for the necessary relief of soldiers and mariners. 43 Eliz. c. 3.
- Misemployment of Charity-money, &c.*---An Act to redress the misemployment of lands, goods, and stock of money heretofore given to charitable uses. 43 Eliz. c. 4.
- Lewd and idle persons*.---An Act to prevent and avoid divers misdemeanors in lewd and idle persons. 43 Eliz. c. 7.
- Vagabonds*.---An Act for continuance of divers statutes, and for repeal of others. 43 Eliz. c. 9.
- Labourers*.---An Act made for the explanation of the statute made in the fifth year of the late Queen Elizabeth's reign concerning labourers. 2 Jac. c. 6.
- Vagrants*.---An Act for the continuation and explanation of the statute made in the thirtieth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for punishment of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. 2 Jac. c. 7.
- Alehouses*.---An Act to restrain the inordinate haunting and tippling in inns, ale-houses, and of victualling-houses. 2 Jac. c. 9.
- Apprentices. Gaol money*.---An Act for continuing and reviving of divers statutes, and for repealing of some others. 2 Jac. c. 25.
- Relief of persons infected with the Plague*.---An Act for the charitable relief and ordering of persons infected with the plague. 2 Jac. c. 31.
- Grammar-school at Northleech, Gloucestershire*.---An Act for the founding and incorporating of a free grammar-school in the town of Northleech, in the county of Gloucester. 4 Jac. c. 7.
- Apprentices to Public Charities*.---An Act for the continuing and better maintenance of husbandry, and other manual occupations, by the true employment of monies given, and to be given, for the binding out of apprentices. 7 Jac. c. 3.
- Vagrants. Bastards*.---An Act for the due execution of divers laws and statutes heretofore made against rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other lewd and idle persons. 7 Jac. c. 4.
- Pleading. Costs*.---An Act for ease in pleading troublesome and contentious suits prosecuted against Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Constables, and certain other his Majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their office. 7 Jac. 1. c. 5.
- Hospital. Grammar-school*.---An Act to confirm and enable the erection and establishment of an hospital, a free grammar-school, and sundry other godly and charitable acts and uses, done, and intended to be done and performed by Thomas Sutton, Esquire. (Private) 7 Jac. c. 27.
- Pleading. Venue*.---An Act to enlarge and make perpetual the Act made for ease in pleading against troublesome and contentious suits prosecuted against Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Constables, and certain other his Majesty's officers, for the lawful execution of their office, made in the seventh year of his Majesty's most happy reign. 21 Jac. c. 12.

- Apprentices.*---An Act for continuing and reviving of divers statutes, and repeal of divers others. 21 Jac. c. 28.
- Free-school. Alms-house. House of Correction, in Lincoln.*---An Act for erecting a free-school, an alms-house, and an house of correction within the county of Lincoln. (Private) 21 Jac. c. 8.
- Employing Poor. Bastards.*---An Act for repeal and continuance of divers statutes. 3 Car. c. 4.
- Relief of Soldiers.*---An Act for the relief of poor and maimed officers and soldiers who have faithfully served his Majesty and his Royal Father in the late wars. 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 9.
- Overseers. Poor's Rate. Bastards. Residence. Renting a Tenement. Hiring and Service. Removal. Sessions.*---An Act for the better relief of the Poor of this kingdom. 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12.
- Exercising Trades.*---An Act for encouraging the manufactures of making linen, cloth, and tapistry. 15 Car. 2. c. 15.
- Free-school at Witney, Oxon.*---An Act for the settling of a free-school in Witney, in the county of Oxon, being erected and endowed by Henry Box, citizen and grocer, of London, deceased. (Private) 15 Car. 2. c. 2.
- St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcestershire.*---An Act for the governing of the hospital of St. Oswald's in the county of Worcester. (Private) 15 Car. 2. c. 5.
- John Guest's Charity.*---An Act for settling the charitable gift of John Guest. (Private) 15 Car. 2. c. 14.
- Schools and Alms-house at Lewisham, Kent.*---An Act for settling the charitable gift of Abraham Golfe Clerke, for erecting and endowing two free-schools and an alms-house at Lewisham in Kent. (Private) 16 Car. 2. c. 6.
- Relief of Prisoners. Employing Poor.*---An Act for relief of poor prisoners and setting of them to work. 19 Car. 2. c. 4.
- Poor of London.*---An Act for the discovery of such as have defrauded the Poor of the city of London of the monies given for their relief at the time of the late plague and fire, and for recovery of the arrears thereof. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 16.
- Workhouses. Employing Poor.*---An Act for the better regulating of workhouses, for setting the Poor to work. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 18.
- Relief of Prisoners.*---An Act for the relief and release of poor distressed prisoners for debt. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 20.
- Relief of Prisoners.*---An Act for the further relief and discharge of poor distressed prisoners for debt. 30 Car. 2. c. 3.
- Delivery of Notice.*---An Act for reviving and continuance of several Acts of Parliament therein mentioned. 1 Jac. 2. c. 17.
- Exemption of Dissenters. Parish Officers.*---An Act for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the penalties of certain laws. 1 W. & M. c. 18.
- Notice. Registering. Settlement by paying Taxes, serving Office, Apprenticeship, Hiring and Service.*---An Act for the better explanation and supplying the defects of the former Laws for the Settlement of the Poor. 3 & 4 W. & M. c. 11.

- Continuance of 1 Jac. 2. c. 17.*---An Act for reviving, continuing and explaining several laws therein mentioned, which are expired and near expiring. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24.
- Relief of Prisoners.*---An Act for the explaining and the more effectual execution of a former Act for the relief of poor prisoners. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 8.
- Orphans. Apprentices.*---An Act for the relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London. 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 10.
- Exemption of Apothecaries. Parish Officers.*---An Act for exempting apothecaries from serving the offices of constable, scavenger, and other parish and ward offices, and from serving upon juries. 6 W. 3. c. 4.
- Apprentices. Freedom.*---An Act to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the coin of this kingdom. 6 & 7 W. 3. c. 17.
- Relief of Debtors.*---An Act for relief of poor prisoners for debt or damages. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 12.
- Workhouses. Bristol.*---An Act for erecting of hospitals and workhouses within the city of Bristol, for the better employing and maintaining the poor thereof. (Private) 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 32.
- Certificate. Badges. Parish Apprentices. Appeal. Coffs.*---An Act for supplying some defects in the laws for the relief of the Poor of this kingdom. 8 & 9 W. 3. c. 30.
- Settlement of certificated Persons.*---An Act for explaining an Act made in the last Sessions of Parliament, intituled, An Act for supplying some defects in the laws for the relief of the Poor of this kingdom. 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 11.
- Work-houses. Crediton.*---An Act for erecting hospitals, workhouses, and houses of correction, within the town and parish of Crediton, in the county of Devon, and for the better relief of the Poor there. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 17.
- Work-houses. Tiverton.*---An Act for erecting hospitals and work-houses, within the parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 18.
- Workhouses. Exeter.*---An Act for erecting hospitals and workhouses within the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor there. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 33.
- Workhouses. Hereford.*---An Act for erecting hospitals and workhouses within the city of Hereford, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor there. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 34.
- Workhouses. Colchester.*---An Act for erecting hospitals and workhouses within the town of Colchester, in the county of Essex, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 37.
- Workhouses. Kingston upon Hull.*---An Act for erecting workhouses and houses of correction in the town of Kingston upon Hull, for the employment and maintenance of the Poor there. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 47.
- Workhouses. Shaftsbury.*---An Act for erecting workhouses and houses of correction in the town of Shaftsbury, and for the better employment and maintenance of the Poor. (Private) 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 48.

Permission to Soldiers to exercise Trades.---An Act to enable such officers and soldiers as have been in his Majesty's service during the late war, to exercise trades, and for officers to account with the soldiers. 10 & 11 W. 3. c. 11.

Exemption of Prosecutors from serving Parish Offices.---An Act for the better apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing of felons, that commit burglary, house-breaking, or robbery, in shops, ware-houses, coach-houses, or stables, or that steal horses. 10 & 11 W. 3. c. 23.

Papists. Maintenance of Protestant children.---An Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery. 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 4.

Employing Poor.---An Act for more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom. 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 10.

Vagrants.---An Act for the more effectual punishing of vagrants, and sending them whither by law they ought to be sent. 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 18.

Watermen. Apprentices.---An Act for the explanation and better execution of former Acts made touching watermen and wherry-men rowing on the river of Thames; and for the better ordering and governing the said watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen, upon the said river, between Gravesend and Windsor. 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 21.

Work-houses. King's Lynn.---An Act for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the borough of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor there. (Private) 12 W. 3. c. 6.

Gift to the Poor by Thomas Bennet.---An Act for vesting the estate of Thomas Bennet, late of Newton cum Larton, in the county of Chester, in trustees, for the use of the Poor of West Kirby, pursuant to the will of the said Thomas Bennet. (Private) 12 W. 3. c. 23.

Exemption of Apothecaries from Parish Offices.---An Act for reviving an Act, intituled, An Act for exempting apothecaries from serving the offices of constable, scavenger, and other parish and ward offices, and from serving upon juries. 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 11.

Relief of Debtors.---An Act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt. 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 25.

Jews. Maintenance of Protestant Children.---An Act to oblige the Jews to maintain and provide for their Protestant children. 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 30.

Charities of Job Marston.---An Act for confirming and settling of divers charities given by the last will of Job Marston, gent. deceased. (Private) 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 19.

Hospital. Balsall, Warwickshire.---An Act for the better government of the hospital of Balsall, in the county of Warwick, founded by the Lady Catherine Leveson. (Private) 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 26.

Work-houses. Sudbury, Suffolk.---An Act for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the town of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof. (Private) 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 34.

Vagrants.---An Act for continuing former Acts for exporting leather, and for ease of jurors, and for reviving and making more effectual an Act relating to vagrants. 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 13.

Payment of wages in money.---An Act for the more effectual preventing the abuses and frauds

frauds of persons employed in the working-up the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, and iron manufactures of this kingdom. 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 18.

Employing Poor. Gloucester.---An Act for the incorporating certain persons, for the better providing for, and setting at work, the Poor in the city of Gloucester. (Private) 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 11.

Poor. St. Martin in the Fields.---An Act for the better improving a certain piece of ground in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, for the use of the Poor, and for other purposes therein mentioned. (Private) 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 21.

Sea Service. Apprentices.---An Act for the increase of, seamen and better encouragement of navigation, and security of the coal-trade. 2 Ann. c. 6.

Work-house. Worcester.---An Act for the erecting a work-house in the city of Worcester, and for setting the Poor on work there. 2 Ann. c. 8.

Watermen. Apprentices.---An Act for the better ordering and governing the watermen and lightermen upon the river of Thames. 4 Ann. c. 13.

Suits at Law. Seamen's Wages.---An Act for the amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice. 4 Ann. c. 16.

Vagrants.---An Act for the continuing the laws for the punishment of vagrants, and for making such laws more effectual. 5 Ann. c. 32.

Continuance of Poor Laws.---An Act for continuing the laws therein mentioned relating to the Poor, and to the buying and selling of cattle in Smithfield, and for suppressing of piracy. 5 Ann. c. 34.

Work-house. Plymouth.---An Act for erecting a work-house in the town and borough of Plymouth in the county of Devon, and for setting the Poor on work, and maintaining them there. (Private) 6 Ann. c. 6.

Charities of John Pierrepont.---An Act for better establishing certain charities of John Pierrepont. (Private) 7 Ann. c. 27.

Exemption of Parish Charities from Stamp-duty. Apprentices.---An Act for laying certain duties upon candles, and certain rates upon monies to be given with clerks and apprentices, towards raising her Majesty's supply for the service of the year 1710. 8 Ann. c. 9.

Relief of the Poor. Kingston upon Hull.---An Act for the more effectual provision for the Poor in the town of Kingston upon Hull. (Private) 8 Ann. c. 11.

Continuance of 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 18.---An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first year of her Majesty's reign, for the more effectual preventing abuses and frauds of persons employed in the working-up the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, and iron manufactures of this kingdom. 9 Ann. c. 30.

Employing Poor.---An Act for ratifying several purchases lately made with the public stock of the county of Devon, and for making further purchases for the use of the said county, with the public stock thereof; and also for regulating and better employment of the public stock of the said county. (Private) 9 Ann. c. 4.

Continuance of 1 Ann. st. 1. c. 11.---An Act for reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned, for preventing the mischiefs which may happen by fire; for building and repairing

repairing county gaols; for exempting apothecaries from serving parish and ward offices, and serving upon juries; and relating to the returning of jurors. 10 Ann. c. 14.

Payment of Manufacturers' wages in money.---An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the woollen manufacture of mixed or medley broad cloth, and for the better payment of the Poor employed therein. 10 Ann. c. 16.

Work-house. Norwich.---An Act for erecting a work-house in the city and county of the city of Norwich, for the better employment and maintaining the Poor there. (Private) 10 Ann. c. 6.

For making perpetual 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12. *Apprentices of Certificated Persons.*---An Act for making perpetual the Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of the late King Charles II. intituled, An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom: and that persons bound apprentices to, or being hired servants with, persons coming with certificates, shall not gain settlements by such services or apprenticeships, &c. 12 Ann. c. 18.

Vagrants.---An Act for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, into one Act of Parliament; and for the more effectual punishing such rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent. 12 Ann. st. 2. c. 23.

Work-houses. Bristol.---An Act for making more effectual an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William III, intituled, An Act for erecting of Hospitals and Work-houses in the city of Bristol, and for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof. (Private) 12 Ann. st. 2. c. 15.

Payment of Manufacturers' wages in money.---An Act to make an Act of the tenth year of her late Majesty, intituled, An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the woollen manufacture of mixed or medley broad cloth, and for the better payment of the Poor employed therein, more effectual for the benefit of trade in general; and, also, to render more effectual an Act of the seventh year of her said Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the better ascertaining the lengths and breadths of woollen cloth made in the county of York. 1 Geo. 1. st. 2. c. 15.

Work-houses. Bristol.---An Act for the better explaining several Acts therein mentioned, for erecting of hospitals and work-houses within the city of Bristol, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, and for making the said Acts more effectual. (Private) 4 Geo. 1. c. 3.

Relief of deserted Wives and Children.---An Act for the more effectual relief of such wives and children as are left by their husbands and parents upon the charge of the parish. 5 Geo. 1. c. 8.

Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospital, London.---An Act for confirming an agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq. (Private) 5 Geo. 1. c. 14.

Employing Poor.---An Act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of

this kingdom ; and for more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed calicoes, in apparel, household stuff, furniture, or otherwise, after the twenty-fifth day of December 1722, (except as therein is excepted.) 7 Geo. 1. c. 7.

Wages of Journeymen Taylors.---An Act for regulating the journeymen taylors within the weekly bills of mortality. 7 Geo. 1. c. 13.

Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners in Portugal.---An Act for more equal paying and better collecting certain small sums therein mentioned, for relief of shipwrecked mariners and distressed persons (his Majesty's subjects) in the kingdom of Portugal ; and for other pious and charitable purposes, usually contributed to by the merchants trading to Portugal. 8 Geo. 1. c. 17.

Charter-house.---An Act for preventing delays in the execution of the trust reposed in the governors of the hospital of King James, founded in the Charter-house, at the charges of Thomas Sutton, Esq. for the benefit of the said hospital. 8 Geo. 1. c. 29.

Relief of Poor. Work-houses. Taxes. Justices.---An Act for amending the laws relating to the settlement, imployment, and relief of the Poor. 9 Geo. 1. c. 7.

Exemption of Apothecaries from Parish Offices. Seamen's Wages.---An Act for continuing some laws, and reviving others therein mentioned, for exempting apothecaries from serving parish and ward offices, and upon juries ; and relating to jurors ; and to the payment of seamen's wages, and the preservation of naval stores, and stores of war ; and concerning the militia and trophy money ; and against clandestine running of uncustomed goods ; and for more effectual preventing frauds relating to the Customs, and frauds with mixing silk with stuffs to be exported. 9 Geo. 1. c. 8.

Service of Journeymen Shoemakers.---An Act for preventing journeymen shoemakers selling, exchanging, or pawning boots, shoes, slippers, cut leather, or other materials for making boots, shoes, or slippers ; and for better regulating the said journeymen. 9 Geo. 1. c. 27.

Relief to the Poor in the Mint, Southwark.---An Act for the more effectual execution of justice in a pretended privileged place in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surrey, commonly called the Mint ; and for bringing to speedy and exemplary justice such offenders as are therein mentioned ; and for giving relief to such persons as are proper objects of charity and compassion there. 9 Geo. 1. c. 28.

Poor of Croxton, Staffordshire.---An Act for completing the sale of the manors of Croxton, alias Croxden, and Great Yate, and other lands and tenements, late the estate of the most Noble Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, (Lord Privy Seal,) in the county of Stafford ; and ascertaining and augmenting the stipend of the minister of Croxton aforesaid out of the said estate, and for charging one annuity given to the Poor of Croxton aforesaid wholly upon the said estate, and discharging the same estate from other annuities given to the minister and poor of Tong in the county of Salop, by a deed and will of Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, deceased, and thereby charged upon his estate in the counties of Salop and Stafford. (Private) 9 Geo. 1. c. 12.

Amendment of 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 10.---An Act to prevent multiplicity of prosecutions upon

an Act made in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom. 10 Geo. 1. c. 11.

Hospital. Sheffield.---An Act for vesting in trustees several lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the counties of York and Derby, for the maintenance of the poor persons in the hospital of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, long since deceased, situate at Sheffield, in the said county of York; and for enlarging the buildings of the said hospital, and adding more poor persons to those already established therein. (Private) 11 Geo. 1. c. 33.

Poor of Gloucester.---An Act for repealing part, and making more effectual the residue, of an Act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of her late Majesty, Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the incorporating certain persons for the better providing for, and setting at work the Poor in the city of Gloucester. 13 Geo. 1. c. 19.

Workmen's Wages. Limitation of Action.---An Act for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture, and for preventing disputes among the persons concerned therein; and for limiting a time for prosecuting for the forfeiture, appointed by an Act of the twelfth year of his Majesty's reign, in case of payment of the workmen's wages, in any other manner than in money. 13 Geo. 1. c. 23.

Work-house. Canterbury.---An Act for erecting a work-house in the city of Canterbury, for employing and maintaining the Poor there, and for better enlightning the streets of the said city. 1 Geo. 2. st. 2. c. 20.

Watermen's Apprentices.---An Act for making more effectual several Acts passed relating to watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen, rowing on the river Thames, and for better ordering and governing such watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen. 2 Geo. 2. c. 26.

Poor. Chipping Barnet, Middlesex.---An Act for inclosing part of a common called Barnet Common, belonging to the manor of Chipping Barnet, in the county of Hertford; and for vesting a certain annual rent-charge in trustees for the benefit of the Poor of the parish of Chipping Barnet for ever. (Private) 2 Geo. 2. c. 19.

Poor. Hadleigh, Suffolk.---An Act for inclosing Aldham and Boyne Commons, belonging to the parish of Hadleigh, in the county of Suffolk, for the better maintenance of the Poor of the said parish. (Private) 2 Geo. 2. c. 25.

Work-house, Worcester.---An Act for amending and making more effectual an Act made in the second and third years of the reign of the late Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the erecting a work-house in the city of Worcester, and for setting the Poor on work there. 3 Geo. 2. c. 23.

Certificate. Removal.---An Act for continuing and amending an Act for regulating the price and assize of bread; for relief of bankrupts, whose certificates were not allowed before the expiration of a late Act, (for the better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts,) for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds or wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers and lessees; and for making further.

- further provision concerning certificates relating to the settlements of poor persons, and the charges of maintaining and removing certificated persons. 3 Geo. 2. c. 29.
- Poor. East Wellow, Hants.*---An Act for inclosing part of the waste or common called East Wellow Common, belonging to the manors and tithing of East Wellow, in the county of Southampton; and for vesting a certain annual rent-charge in trustees, for the benefit of the Poor of the Tithing of East Wellow aforesaid, for ever. (Private) 3 Geo. 2. c. 6.
- Poor. Worcester.*---An Act confirming an agreement lately entered into between the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester, and the guardians of the Poor of the said city, for continuing the hop-market of the said city in the work-house there; and for vesting the right of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of keeping a hop-market in the said city, in the guardians of the Poor of the said city, and their successors for ever. 4 Geo. 2. c. 25.
- Charitable Corporation, for lending small Sums on Pledges.*---An Act to encourage and compel George Robinson, Esq. and John Thompson, to appear and produce the books and discover the effects of the Charitable Corporation for relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small sums upon pledges at legal interest; and to be examined thereupon, at the times and places therein mentioned. 5 Geo. 2. c. 3.
- Amendments of Orders. Certiorari.*---An Act to oblige the Justices of the Peace at their General or Quarter Sessions to determine appeals made to them according to the merits of the case, notwithstanding defects of form in the original proceedings; and to oblige persons suing forth writs of *Certiorari* to remove orders made on such appeals into his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to give security to prosecute the same with effect. 5 Geo. 2. c. 19.
- Charitable Corporation for lending small Sums on Pledges.*---An Act for appointing commissioners for taking, stating, and determining all the claims and demands of the creditors of the Charitable Corporation for relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small sums upon pledges at legal interest, and of all persons claiming any share or interest in the stock or fund of the said Corporation; and for enabling the said Corporation to name one person to be an assignee under the respective commissions of bankruptcy awarded against George Robinson and John Thompson; and for enabling the commissioners acting under the said commissions of bankruptcy to proceed and enquire of the estates, goods and effects of the said bankrupts, and to apply the same; and to oblige John Thompson, father of the said John Thompson the bankrupt, to appear before the said commissioners of bankruptcy in England. 5 Geo. 2. c. 31.
- Producing the Books, and discovering the Effects, of the Charitable Corporation.*---An Act to allow a further time to John Thompson to appear and produce the books and discover the effects of the Charitable Corporation for relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small sums upon pledges at legal interest, and to be examined thereupon at the times and places fixed in the bill, for allowing the said John Thompson a proportion out of the effects of the said Corporation, which he shall discover; and
for

for preventing fraudulent releasing or assigning any debt due from George Robinson, or the said John Thompson, or either of them. 5 Geo. 2. c. 2.

Relief against Bastards.---An Act for the relief of parishes, and other places, from such charges as may arise from bastard children born within the same. 6 Geo. 2. c. 31.

Regulations respecting the Charitable Corporation.---An Act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and report, who of the sufferers in the Charitable Corporation are objects of compassion according to the descriptions therein mentioned, and for giving relief to such sufferers; and for enforcing the laws made against foreign lotteries; and for empowering the said commissioners to hear and determine the claims of such creditors and proprietors of the said corporation as have not made their claims within the time limited by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for taking, stating, and determining all the claims and demands of the creditors of the said corporation, and of all persons claiming any share or interest in the stock or fund of the said corporation. 6 Geo. 2. c. 35.

Rendering effectual Agreements between the Charitable Corporation and their Creditors.---An Act for making effectual such agreement as shall be made between the Charitable Corporation for relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small sums upon pledges, and their creditors. 6 Geo. 2. c. 36.

Poor. Hadleigh.---An Act for explaining and amending part of an Act made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for inclosing Aldham and Boyne Commons, belonging to the parish of Hadleigh in the county of Suffolk, for the better maintenance of the Poor of the said parish. (Private) 6 Geo. 2. c. 24.

Exchange of Pot-house Field.---An Act for discharging a certain piece of ground called the Pot-house Field, from certain charitable trusts, and for settling another piece of ground of equal extent, and in a more convenient place, upon the same trusts. (Private) 7 Geo. 2. c. 11.

Charitable Corporation Lottery.---An Act for prolonging the time for claiming the fortunate tickets in the Charitable Corporation Lottery, and for making provision for tickets in the said Lottery lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed. 8 Geo. 2. c. 14.

Regulation of Manufactories for better employing the Poor.---An Act to amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, intituled, An Act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed calicoes, in apparel, household stuff, furniture, or otherwise, after the 25th day of December, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, (except as is therein excepted,) so far as relates to goods made of linen yarn and cotton wool manufactured in Great Britain. 9 Geo. 2. c. 4.

Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars.---An Act to explain and amend so much of an Act made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars and vagrants, into one Act of Parliament; and for the more effectual punishing such rogues, vagabonds, sturdy

sturdy beggars and vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent, as relates to common players of interludes. 10 Geo. 2. c. 28.

Securing payment of Poor's money.---An Act for the more effectual securing the payments of certain sums of money directed by an Act made in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor, to be paid by the respective treasurers of every county in England and Wales, for the relief of the poor prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons. 11 Geo. 2. c. 20.

County-rates.---An Act for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of county-rates. 12 Geo. 2. c. 29.

Vagabonds and Houses of Correction.---An Act for amending and enforcing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and for reducing the same into one Act of Parliament; and also for amending the laws for erecting, providing, and regulating houses of correction. 13 Geo. 2. c. 24.

Foundling Hospital.---An Act for confirming and enlarging the powers granted by his Majesty to the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, by his most gracious charter, bearing date the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine; and to enable them to execute the good purposes of the said charter. 13 Geo. 2. c. 29.

Houses of Correction. --An Act to supply some defects in the laws for repairing and rebuilding county bridges; and for repairing, enlarging, erecting, and providing houses of correction. 14 Geo. 2. c. 33.

Work-house and Poor of Kingston.---An Act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the 9 & 10 W. 3. c. 47, and the 8 Ann. c. 11. 15 Geo. 2. c. 10.

Work-house. Colchester.---An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the town of Colchester in the county of Essex, for the better employing and maintaining the poor thereof. 15 Geo. 2. c. 18.

Committing to the House of Correction.---An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace of a liberty or corporation, to commit offenders to the house of correction of the county, riding, or division, in which such liberty or corporation is situate. 15 Geo. 2. c. 24.

Poor. St. Botolph, Aldgate.---An Act to enable the parishioners of the parish of St. Botolph, without Aldgate, in the city of London, to raise a certain sum of money for the payment of debts already contracted for the relief and maintenance of the Poor of the said parish. 16 Geo. 2. c. 9.

Overseers of the Poor.---An Act to oblige overseers of the Poor to give public notice of rates made for the relief of the Poor, and to produce the same. 17 Geo. 2. c. 3.

Rogues. Houses of Correction.---An Act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to houses of correction. 17 Geo. 2. c. 5.

Relief of the Poor.---An Act for remedying some defects in the Act made in the forty-third year

year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor. 17 Geo. 2. c. 38.

Bethnal-green Poor.---An Act for enabling the inhabitants of the hamlet of Bethnal-green, in the county of Middlesex, to complete their church, and to pay debts already contracted for the relief of the Poor of the said hamlet. 19 Geo. 2. c. 15.

Work-houses and Poor of Bury St. Edmunds.---An Act for erecting work-houses, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor within the burgh of Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk; and for the better repairing and paving the streets and highways there. 21 Geo. 2. c. 21.

Rugby-school and Alms-house.---An Act for raising money out of an estate in the county of Middlesex, given by Laurence Sheriff, for the founding and maintaining a school and alms-houses at Rugby, in the county of Warwick, to be applied in rebuilding the said school, or purchasing one or more messuage or messuages, together with some ground adjoining thereto; and for the better support of the said charity. (Private) 21 Geo. 2. c. 23.

Poor of St. Martin in the Fields.---An Act for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the Poor, for the cleansing the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch, within the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, within the liberties of the city of Westminster. 23 Geo. 2. c. 35.

Poor of St. Margaret and St. John's Parishes.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, in the city of Westminster; and for cleansing the streets and repairing the highways within the said parishes. 25 Geo. 2. c. 23.

Poor of Parish of St. George.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, within the liberty of the city of Westminster, and for cleaning the streets and repairing the highways within the said parish. 26 Geo. 2. c. 97.

Poor and Work-house of Christ-church Parish.---An Act more effectually to enable the parishioners of the parish of Christ-church, in the county of Middlesex, to purchase, hire, or erect, a work-house for the employment and maintaining the Poor of the said parish; and for the more effectual support and employment of the Poor therein. 26 Geo. 2. c. 98.

Poor of Chichester.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor, and for enlightening the streets, passages, and open places, within the city of Chichester, and several places adjoining thereto, and the close within the said city. 26 Geo. 2. c. 99.

Poor of East Greenwich.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and for repairing the highways and cleansing the streets thereof. 26 Geo. 2. c. 100.

Poor of the Parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in the county of Kent, and in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the counties of Kent and Surrey;

and for repairing the highways, and paving and cleansing the streets, in the said parishes. 27 Geo. 2. c. 38.

Relief of Kensington Poor.---An Act to empower the church-wardens and overseers of the Poor and Vestry of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, to make a Rate or Rates for the relief of the Poor, and the better repairing of the highways and cleansing the streets within the said parish. 29 Geo. 2. c. 63.

Poor of Carlford.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk. 29 Geo. 2. c. 79.

Poor of St. Luke.---An Act for the ascertaining and collecting the Poor's Rate; and for the better ordering and regulating the Poor in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex. 30 Geo. 2. c. 42.

Settlement of Poor; Masters, Servants, Wages, &c.---An Act to amend an Act made in the third year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for the better explanation and supplying the defects of the former laws for the settlement of the Poor, so far as the same relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and also to empower Justices of the Peace to determine differences between masters and mistresses and their servants in husbandry, touching their wages, though such servants are hired for less time than a year. 31 Geo. 2. c. 11.

Poor of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.---An Act for ascertaining and collecting the Poor's Rates, and for the better regulating the Poor in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey. 31 Geo. 2. c. 45.

Work-houses. Exon.---An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An Act for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better maintaining and employing of the Poor there. 31 Geo. 2. c. 53.

Work-houses. Bristol.---An Act for enlarging the powers granted by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for rendering more effectual the several Acts passed for the erecting hospitals and work-houses within the city of Bristol, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, and for making the said Act more effectual. 31 Geo. 2. c. 56. See likewise 18 Geo. 2. c. 38.

Relief of Coal-heavers.---An Act for the relief of the coal-heavers working upon the river Thames; and for enabling them to make a provision for such of themselves as shall be sick, lame, or past their labour, and for their widows and orphans. 31 Geo. 2. c. 76.

Hospital and Free-school, Kirk-leatham, Yorkshire.---An Act for settling several charities of the hospital and free-school at Kirk-leatham, in the county of York, of the foundation of Sir William Turner, knight, deceased, and the possessions and revenues thereunto belonging, pursuant to the will and codicil of Cholmley Turner, late of Kirk-leatham aforesaid, esquire, deceased. (Private) 31 Geo. 2. c. 16.

Poor. Plymouth.---An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act passed in

the sixth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for erecting a work-house in the town and borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and for setting the Poor on work, and maintaining them there; and for obliging the mayor and commonalty of Plymouth to contribute towards the county rates of Devon; and for applying, for the relief of the Poor in the said work-house, certain surplus monies which have formerly arisen by the assessments for raising the land-tax in the said town. 32 Geo. 2. c. 59.

Poor. Chislehurst. Kent.---An Act for vesting several lands and tenements in the parish of Chislehurst, in the county of Kent, given to charitable uses, for the benefit of the said parish, in the Right Honourable Robert Bertie, esquire, commonly called Lord Robert Bertie, and his heirs, and for making provision of greater value instead thereof, for the benefit of the Poor of the said parish; and for other purposes therein mentioned. (Private) 33 Geo. 2. c. 56.

Register of Poor Infants.---An Act for the keeping regular uniform annual registers of all parish poor infants under a certain age, within the bills of mortality. 2 Geo. 3. c. 22.

Poor of Chester.---An Act for better regulating the Poor; maintaining a nightly watch; lighting, paving, and cleaning the streets, rows, and passages; providing fire-engines and fire-men; and regulating the hackney coachmen, chairmen, carmen, and porters; within the city of Chester. 2 Geo. 3. c. 45.

Poor of St. James's.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor, and for cleansing the streets, lanes, and other passages and places, in the parish of St. James's, within the liberty of Westminster; and for enlarging the church-yard belonging to the said parish. 2 Geo. 3. c. 58.

Charity Lands.---An Act respecting an estate left for charitable uses by Christopher Tancred, esquire. (Private) 2 Geo. 3. c. 15.

Poor of Woburn, Bedfordshire.---An Act for vesting certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, heretofore given in trust for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Woburn, in the county of Bedford, in his Grace John Duke of Bedford, and his heirs, and for establishing a better fund in lieu thereof. (Private) 2 Geo. 3. c. 31.

Poor of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, Middlesex.---An Act for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in the county of Middlesex. 3 Geo. 3. c. 40.

Poor of St. Mary, White-chapel.---An Act for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Mary, White-chapel, in the county of Middlesex; for cleansing and lighting the squares, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, yards, and other open passages and places; regulating and keeping a nightly watch, within such parts of the said parish as are not within the liberties of the Tower of London, or City of London; and to enable the parishioners to raise money to defray the expences of repairing the said parish church. 3 Geo. 3. c. 53.

Poor. Hackney. Middlesex.---An Act for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. John, at Hackney, in the county of Middlesex; and for lighting the said parish, and establishing a regular nightly watch therein. 4 Geo. 3. c. 43.

- Poor of St. Clement Danes, Westminster.*---An Act for establishing a regular and nightly watch, and for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the liberty of Westminster, and county of Middlesex. 4 Geo. 3. c. 55.
- House of Industry. Blything, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Blything, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 56.
- House of Industry. Bosmere and Cloydon, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 57.
- House of Industry. Colneis and Carlford, Suffolk.*---An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 58.
- House of Industry. Samford, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Samford, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 59.
- Poor of Gloucester.*---An Act for the more effectual relief and employment of the Poor within the city of Gloucester, and for lighting the streets of the said city. 4 Geo. 3. c. 60.
- House of Industry. Mutford and Lothingland, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 89.
- House of Industry. Loddon and Clavering, Norfolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, in the county of Norfolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 90.
- House of Industry. Wangford, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Wangford, in the county of Suffolk. 4 Geo. 3. c. 91.
- Poor. Bedford.*---An Act for enlarging the charitable uses, extending the objects, and regulating the application of the rents and profits of the estates given by Sir William Harpur, knight, and Dame Alice his wife, for the benefit of the Poor, and other objects of charity, of the town of Bedford. (Private) 4 Geo. 3. c. 72.
- House of Industry. Loes and Wilford, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, in the county of Suffolk. 5 Geo. 3. c. 97.
- Apprentices.*---An Act for better regulating apprentices and persons working under contract. 6 Geo. 3. c. 25. See also 29 Geo. 2. c. 33.
- Poor. St. Botolph's, Aldgate, London.*---An Act for the better maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in the city of London. 6 Geo. 3. c. 64.
- Poor of Richmond, Surrey.*---An Act for the relief and employment of the Poor, and for repairing the highways, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other places in the town and parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey; and for removing and preventing annoyances, obstructions, and incroachments therein; and for shutting up a road from the late horse-ferry at Kew, to West Sheen Lane, near

near Richmond-green; and for amending and keeping in repair the road from Kew-bridge to Richmond. 6 Geo. 3. c. 72.

Poor. St. Mary, White-chapel, Middlesex.---An Act to render more effectual an Act passed in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Mary, White-chapel, in the county of Middlesex. 6 Geo. 3. c. 74.

Poor. St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex.---An Act for the better regulating and employing the Poor; and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the squares, streets, lanes, and other places, within that part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which lies above the Bars, in the county of Middlesex, and the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the said county. 6 Geo. 3. c. 100.

Poor Children within the Bills of Mortality.---An Act for the better regulation of the Parish Poor Children, for the several parishes therein mentioned, within the bills of mortality. 7 Geo. 3. c. 39.

Poor. Queenborough.---An Act for the better and more effectual maintenance of the Poor of the borough and parish of Queenborough, in the county of Kent. 7 Geo. 3. c. 72.

Poor of Skipton.---An Act for dividing and inclosing a certain common, called the Tarn Moor, in the township of Skipton, in the West-riding of the county of York; and for applying the produce thereof towards the relief of the Poor of the said township. (Private) 7 Geo. 3. c. 45.

Poor. Kirkby in Kendal.---An Act for inclosing a piece of waste ground in the borough and township of Kirkby in Kendal, for the benefit of the Poor; and for cleansing and enlightening the streets of the said town; and for confirming a rule or order of Assize, and order of the High Court of Chancery, relating to the rates and assessments to be raised for relief of the Poor by the inhabitants of the said township, and the owners of lands called the Park, and Castle-lands. (Private) 7 Geo. 3. c. 111.

Hospital. Bristol.---An Act to enable the corporation of the city of Bristol to exchange the building of the hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's hospital, for the building called the Bartholomew's, in the said city; and for altering the times for holding Bristol fairs. (2d sess. Private) 8 & 9 Geo. 3. c. 66.

Poor.---An Act to prevent Parish Poor being paid in counterfeit coin; and for other purposes. 8 & 9 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 37.

Poor in Devon.---An Act for the more effectual relief of the Poor in the county of Devon. 8 & 9 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 82.

Poor of St. Paul's, Shadwell.---An Act for the better maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, in the county of Middlesex. 10 Geo. 3. c. 56.

Work-house in St. Martin's in the Fields.---An Act for building a work-house in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex. 10 Geo. 3. c. 75.

Work-house, St. Andrew's, Holborn.---An Act to enable the parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, to purchase a work-house. 10 Geo. 3. c. 79.

Work-

- Work-house, Saffron-hill.*---An Act for building a work-house for the liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, and Ely-rents, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex. 10 Geo. 3. c. 80.
- Poor-Rates in New Sarum.*---An Act for consolidating the Rates to be made for the relief of the Poor of the respective parishes of St. Thomas, St. Edmund, and St. Martin, in the city of New Sarum. 10 Geo. 3. c. 81.
- Poor, St. Clement Danes.*---An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act made in the fourth year of his present Majesty, for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the liberty of Westminster, and county of Middlesex. 10 Geo. 3. c. 110.
- Inclosing Newington Butts.*---An Act for dividing and inclosing certain commons, or wastes, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, commonly called Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey, and disposing of the same for the benefit of the Poor of the same parish. (Private) 10 Geo. 3. c. 72.
- Poor, Oxford.*---An Act for the better regulation of the Poor within the city of Oxford. 11 Geo. 3. c. 14.
- Houses of Industry in the Isle of Wight.*---An Act for establishing a house or houses of industry in the Isle of Wight, for the reception, maintenance, and employment of the Poor belonging to the several parishes and places within the said island. 11 Geo. 3. c. 43.
- Money, &c. for the Poor of Stanwell.*---An Act to empower Sir John Gibbons to shut up the foot-paths over certain lands in the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, and to extinguish all claims and right of common in and over the said lands; and to oblige the said Sir John Gibbons to make and keep in repair a foot-path in lieu thereof; and to vest certain premises and a sum of money in trustees, for the use of the Poor of the said parish. (Private) 11 Geo. 3. c. 63.
- Poor, St. Sepulchre's in Middlesex.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within that part of the parish of St. Sepulchre which is in the county of Middlesex; and for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and regulating the squares, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, yards, and open passages and places within the same; and for removing annoyances therefrom; and for making the communication between Charter-house-square and St. John-street, through Charter-house-lane, more convenient. 12 Geo. 3. c. 68.
- Poor-Rates in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.*---An Act for the more effectual assessing and collecting of the Rates for the relief of the Poor in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the liberties of the city of London. 12 Geo. 3. c. 79.
- Foxley Charity.*---An Act for establishing and regulating a charity called Foxley Charity, in the county of Northampton, founded by Lady Catharine Leveson. (Private) 12 Geo. 3. c. 12.
- Free-school and Alms-houses, Ashburne.*---An Act to enable the governors, and assistants to the said governors, in the rule and government of the said possessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar-school of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the town of Ashburne,

Ashburne, in the county of Derby, in their corporate capacity; and the said governors and assistants, as trustees of six alms-houses in Ashburne aforesaid, founded and endowed by Christopher Pegg, esquire, deceased; to convey certain lands and possessions of the said school and alms-houses respectively, in the parish of Wingerworth and Ashover, in the said county, to Henry Gladwin of Wingerworth, in the said county, esquire, in exchange for other lands, in the parish of Brailsford, in the said county, of greater value, to be conveyed to, and held by them respectively, to the uses, and upon the trusts, therein mentioned. (Private) 12 Geo. 3. c. 84.

Poor of the County of Devon.---An Act to repeal an Act made in the ninth year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the more effectual relief of the Poor in the county of Devon; and for other purposes therein mentioned. 13 Geo. 3. c. 18.

Poor of Southampton.---An Act for the better regulating the Poor, and repairing the highways within the town and county of the town of Southampton. 13 Geo. 3. c. 50.

Poor and Work-house of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green.---An Act to enable the inhabitants of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in the county of Middlesex, to pay debts already contracted in finishing and furnishing a work-house, and on account of the Poor of the said parish; and for their further relief. 13 Geo. 3. c. 53.

Highways. Personal Labour. Penalties.---An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the statutes now in being for the amendment and preservation of the public highways within that part of Great Britain called England, and for other purposes. 13 Geo. 3. c. 78.

Lying-in Hospital and Bastards.---An Act for the better regulation of lying-in hospitals and other places appropriated for the charitable reception of pregnant women; and also to provide for the settlement of bastard children, born in such hospitals and places. 13 Geo. 3. c. 82.

Jesus' Hospital, Cleveland.---An Act to empower the wardens, preceptor, or master of the scholars and poor people of the alms-house or hospital of Jesus, in Gisburn, in Cleveland, in the county of York, to convey a certain messuage, and divers lands, tenements and hereditaments, the estate of the alms-house or hospital, unto Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, in the said county, esquire, and his heirs; and to enable the said wardens, preceptor or master of the scholars and poor people of the alms-house or hospital of Jesus, to carry into execution an agreement with the Reverend Henry Newgill, of Hornby Grainge, in the said county of York, clerk, for the purchase of a certain tenement or messuage, lands and hereditaments, in the parish of Birkley, in the North-riding of the said county, of greater value, to be conveyed to, and held by them and their successors, for the use, benefit, and advancement of the said charity. (Private) 13 Geo. 3. c. 51.

Poor of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; and building a work-house, and for purchasing a piece of land for a burying-ground, for the use of the said parish. 14 Geo. 3. c. 29.

Work-house and Poor, Old Artillery-ground.---An Act for providing a work-house, and for better

better governing, regulating, and maintaining the Poor within the Old Artillery-ground, in the liberty of the Tower of London; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, and other open passages and places within the same; and for preventing obstructions and annoyances. 14 Geo. 3. c. 30.

Poor of Hereford.---An Act for paving, repairing, cleansing, and lighting, the streets and lanes in the city of Hereford, and suburbs thereof, and removing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for creating a fund towards the expences thereof, by inclosing divers waste grounds within the liberties of the said city, and for the better application of charity-money for setting the Poor people of the said city to work, and to enable bodies corporate to alienate their houses and lands within the said city. 14 Geo. 3. c. 38.

Free-school, Macclesfield.---An Act to confirm certain sales and purchases of estates, made by the governors of the free grammar-school of King Edward the Sixth, in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester; to enable them to make other sales, purchases, and exchanges; and to improve and extend the benefits of the foundation of the said school. 14 Geo. 3. c. 51.

Hospitals, Work-houses, and Poor of Exon.---An Act to explain and amend two several Acts of Parliament, for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor there; and to raise further sums of money for the more effectually carrying the said purposes of the said Acts into execution. 14 Geo. 3. c. 61.

Poor in St. Giles's in the Fields.---An Act for the better governing and employing the Poor, and making and collecting the Poor's Rates, within the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex. 14 Geo. 3. c. 62.

Work-house and Poor of St. Saviour.---An Act for enlarging the present, or providing a new work-house for the use of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and for regulating the Poor in such work-house; for widening King-street, at the entrance into the High-street, Southwark; for making a carriage way from the said High-street through the Greyhound-inn into Queen-street, and for improving the passage from thence into Gravel-lane, leading towards the Blackfriar's-bridge road, in the parish of Christ-church. 14 Geo. 3. c. 75.

Poor in St. Giles's in the Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury. --An Act for the better governing and employing the Poor, and making and collecting the Poor's Rates within the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex. 14 Geo. 3. c. 108.

Relief of Poor of Flegg ---An Act for the better employment and relief of the Poor within the hundreds of East and West Flegg, in the county of Norfolk. 15 Geo. 3. c. 14.

Relief of Poor of St. Mary-le-bone.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex; and for building a work-house in the said parish. 15 Geo. 3. c. 21. See also 29 Geo. 2. c. 53, and 8 Geo. 3. c. 46.

Work-house and Poor of St. James, Clerkenwell.---An Act for building a work-house, and for

for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex. 15 Geo. 3. c. 23.

Work-house and Poor, St. Paul's, Covent Garden.----An Act to enable the inhabitants of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, to purchase or hire a convenient piece of ground, for the purpose of erecting a work-house thereon for the reception and employment of the Poor of the said parish; and for providing an additional burial-ground for the use of the said parish. 15 Geo. 3. c. 50.

Work-house and Poor, St. Leonard, Shoreditch.----An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; and for building a work-house; and for purchasing a piece of land for a burial-ground for the use of the said parish. 15 Geo. 3. c. 55.

Poor, Mitford and Launditch.----An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundreds of Mitford and Launditch, in the county of Norfolk. 15 Geo. 3. c. 59.

Free-school, Leeds.---An Act for the sale and enfranchisement of certain copyhold tenements and premises in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York, part of the estate belonging to the free grammar-school, for the purpose of erecting a public Cloth Hall, and making avenues or passages thereto; and for applying the purchase-money for the benefit of the said school. (Private) 15 Geo. 3. c. 90.

Poor, Forehoe.----An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundred of Forehoe, in the county of Norfolk. 16 Geo. 3. c. 9.

Poor, St. George, Middlesex.----An Act for the better maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the parish of St. George, in the county of Middlesex; and for cleansing and lighting the squares, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, yards, and other passages and places; and for keeping and regulating a nightly watch within such parts of the said parish as are not within the liberty of the Tower of London. 16 Geo. 3. c. 15.

Returns upon oath to be made by the Overseers of the Poor.---An Act for obliging the overseers of the Poor, within the several parishes and places within that part of Great Britain called England, to make returns, upon oath, to certain questions specified in the Act relative to the state of their Poor; and to authorize and require the Justices of the Peace, within their respective jurisdictions, in the several counties and cities in England and Wales, to take such returns upon oath, and to cause them to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Parliaments. 16 Geo. 3. c. 40.

Guardians of the Poor, Isle of Wight.---An Act to continue the corporation of the guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight, and to confirm the powers and authorities now vested in the said corporation, and to provide new powers and regulations for the members of the same; and to repeal an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for establishing a house or houses of industry in the Isle of Wight, for the reception, maintenance and employment of

the Poor belonging to the several parishes and places within the said island.

16 Geo. 3. c. 53.

Trustees of Charity Lands, Salford.---An Act to enable the trustees of certain charity lands belonging to the Poor of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to grant building leases thereof. 16 Geo. 3. c. 55.

Poor-money on Nicholas Wrigglesworth's estate---An Act for discharging part of the estate of Nicholas Wrigglesworth, and Ayscoghe Wrigglesworth, his eldest son, from the payment of a yearly sum of thirty-five pounds, given by Sir Edward Barkham, long since deceased, to charitable uses, and of and from other incumbrances; and for charging the same respectively upon a competent part of the estates of the said Nicholas Wrigglesworth and his son; and for vesting the residue thereof in trustees for the payment of debts, and other the purposes therein mentioned. (Private) 16 Geo. 3. c. 55.

Free-school-house, Courtenhall.----An Act for investing the free school-house, dwelling-house for the master and usher, close, and other premises thereto belonging, in Courtenhall, in the county of Northampton, in Sir William Wake, baronet, and his heirs, upon the conditions therein mentioned. (Private) 16 Geo. 3. c. 93.

Work-house and Poor, St. Mary, Islington.----An Act for the relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and for building a work-house for the said parish. 17 Geo. 3. c. 5.

Poor, St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington.----An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and for other purposes therein mentioned. 17 Geo. 3. c. 64.

Regulations concerning Poor-lands in the parish of Heston, Middlesex.---An Act to discharge certain copyhold premises, in the parish of Heston, in the county of Middlesex, from the uses and trusts thereof, declared by the will of Mary Walton, deceased; and to subject and charge the same copyhold premises, and also certain freehold lands lying contiguous thereto, within the said parish, with the payment of a perpetual yearly rent charge of 12l. to the Reverend John Gibson, clerk, and his successors, vicars of the said parish; for the use of the Poor of the same parish; and for settling and assuring the same premises so charged, in the trustees of Rupert Clarke, Esq. upon the trusts therein mentioned. (Private) 17 Geo. 3. c. 28.

Poor, Stow.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundred of Stow, in the county of Suffolk. 18 Geo. 3. c. 35.

Free-school, Henley.----An Act for uniting the free grammar-school of James, King of England, within the town of Henley upon Thames, in the county of Oxford, with the charity-school founded in the same town by Dame Elizabeth Periam, widow; and for the better regulation and management of the said endowments. 18 Geo. 3. c. 41.

Apprentices.---An Act to amend such part of an Act made in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the relief of the Poor, as relates to the binding of parish apprentices. 18 Geo. 3. c. 47.

- Poor. Christ-church, Middlesex.*---An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of King George the Second, more effectually to enable the parishioners of the parish of Christ-church, in the county of Middlesex, to purchase, hire, or erect a work-house for the employing and maintaining the Poor of the said parish, and for the more effectual support and employment of the Poor therein. 18 Geo. 3. c. 74.
- Poor. Hartsmere, Hoxne, and Thredling; Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the several hundreds of Hartsmere, Hoxne, and Thredling, in the county of Suffolk. 19 Geo. 3. c. 13.
- Infirmary, Bath.*---An Act more effectually to enable the president and governors of the hospital or infirmary at Bath, established by an Act passed in the 12th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for establishing and well governing an hospital or infirmary in the city of Bath, to take or acquire, and hold, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and any money or personal property to be laid out in lands, tenements or hereditaments, pursuant to any will, or otherwise, to the amount limited in the said Act. 19 Geo. 3. c. 23.
- Poor. Cosford and Polsted, Suffolk.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the several parishes within the hundred of Cosford, (except the parish of Hadleigh,) and also of the parish of Polsted, within the hundred of Babergh, in the county of Suffolk. 19 Geo. 3. c. 30.
- House of Correction, Pembroke.*---An Act for building a new gaol and house of correction for the county of Pembroke. 19 Geo. 3. c. 46.
- Charity-lands, Bristol.*---An Act to enable the trustees of certain estates situate in the parishes of St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Thomas, or one of them, in the city of Bristol, given by Thomas Eden the elder, late of Broadmarston, in the parish of Peabworth, in the county of Gloucester, gentleman, for charitable uses, to grant building leases thereof. (Private) 19 Geo. 3. c. 92.
- Poor. Maidstone, Kent.*---An Act for the better government and regulation of the Poor in the town and parish of Maidstone, in the county of Kent. 20 Geo. 3. c. 22.
- Apprentices.*---An Act for obviating doubts touching the binding and receiving of poor children apprentices, in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament made for the relief of the Poor within particular incorporated hundreds or districts; and for ascertaining the settlement of bastard children born in the houses of industry within such hundreds or districts. 20 Geo. 3. c. 36.
- Poor. Mile-end, Middlesex.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the hamlet of Mile-End new town, in the parish of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex; for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other open passages and places within the said hamlet, and removing nuisances and annoyances therefrom, and preventing the like for the future; for consolidating the high-way Rates with other Rates within the said hamlet; and for paving and regulating Great Garden-street, in the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the said county, and removing a bar now standing across the same, and other nuisances and annoyances therefrom, and preventing the like for the future. 20 Geo. 3. c. 66.

Lands. Petworth Alms-house, Suffolk.---An Act to effect an exchange between Sir James Peachy, baronet, and others, trustees of an alms-house of charity at Petworth, in the county of Suffex, and George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, of certain lands and tenements belonging to the said charity, for other lands and tenements belonging to the said Earl of Egremont. (Private) 20 Geo. 3. c. 19.

Poor-lands. Layton, Essex.---An Act for vesting absolutely one-third part of three crofts of land, and the erections and buildings thereon, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Layton, in the county of Essex, (devised by the will of John Smith, deceased, for the benefit of the Poor of the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Peter in East-gate, in the county of Lincoln,) in trustees, to be sold to Samuel Bosanquet, esquire; and for laying out the money thereby arising in the purchase of other estates, to be settled and assured for the benefit of the Poor aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of the said will. (Private) 20 Geo. 3. c. 21.

Charities settled by the Will of Henry Raine.---An Act for incorporating the trustees of the charities established by the settlements and will of Henry Raine, esquire, deceased; and to enable them to take the freehold and leasehold estates, monies, and funds, granted, assigned, settled, and given, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said charities, to them and their successors, in perpetuity; for the charitable uses and purposes in the said settlement and will expressed, and for the better regulation and management of the said charities. (Private) 20 Geo. 3. c. 46.

Poor. Stow, Suffolk.---An Act for rendering effectual an Act made in the eighteenth year of his present Majesty, for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundred of Stow, in the county of Suffolk. 21 Geo. 3. c. 13.

Poor of Plymouth-Dock and Stoke Damarell.---An Act for the better maintaining and regulating of the Poor within the town of Plymouth-Dock, and parish of Stoke Damarell, in the county of Devon; and for paving, cleansing, and watching the streets, lanes and passages, and removing and preventing encroachments, nuisances and annoyances, and regulating the drivers of coaches, chaises and carts, and also chairmen and porters within the said town. 21 Geo. 3. c. 72.

Poor. Gloucester.---An Act for erecting a new gaol, and for removing certain gateways in the city of Gloucester, and for amending the several Acts passed for the maintenance and support of the Poor of the same city, and lighting, paving, and regulating the streets there. 21 Geo. 3. c. 74.

Work-house, St. John's, Wapping.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of St. John, of Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, and for providing a proper work-house and burial-ground for the use of the said parish; and for opening certain communications, and making certain streets within the said parish. 22 Geo. 3. c. 35.

Work-house, St. Luke's, Middlesex.---An Act more effectually to enable the inhabitants of the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, to purchase, hire, or erect a work-house within or near the said parish, for the better reception and employment of the Poor of the said parish. 22 Geo. 3. c. 56.

Houses of Correction.---An Act for the amending and rendering more effectual the laws in being relative to houses of correction. 22 Geo. 3. c. 64.

Hospitals of St. Thomas and Bridewell, and the Poor-house in West Smithfield.---An Act to render valid and effectual certain articles of agreement between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward, King of England, the Sixth, of Christ, Bride-well, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and of the hospitals of Henry the Eighth, King of England, called the House of the Poor, in West Smithfield, near London; and of the house and hospital called Bethlehem, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the said several hospitals. 22 Geo. 3. c. 77.

Relief of the Poor.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor. 22 Geo. 3. c. 83.

Poor Rates, Newcastle-under-Line.---An Act for inclosing and leasing a piece of waste land called the Marsh, within the parish and borough of Newcastle-under-Line, in the county of Stafford, and applying the profits thereof in aid of the Poor's Rates of the said parish and borough. (Private) 22 Geo. 3. c. 29.

Overseers and Poor's Rates, St. George the Martyr, Southwark.---An Act to prevent prisoners in the King's Bench prison, or the rules thereof, or their families, or servants, gaining settlements in the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, and county of Surrey; and for the relief of the said parish, with respect to families in the said King's Bench or the Marshalsea prison, in the county gaol or house of correction belonging to the same county: for regulating the manner of chusing the overseers of the Poor; and for appointing collectors of the Poor's Rates within the said parish. 23 Geo. 3. c. 23.

Poor of Forehoe, Norfolk.---An Act for rendering effectual an Act made in the sixteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundred of Forehoe, in the county of Norfolk. 23 Geo. 3. c. 29.
See likewise 29 Geo. 3. c. 4.

Poor of St. John's, Wapping.---An Act for amending an Act made in the last session of Parliament, for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of St. John in Wapping, in the county of Middlesex; and for providing a proper work-house and burial-ground for the use of the said parish; and for opening certain communications, and making certain streets, within the said parish. 23 Geo. 3. c. 32.

Work-house, St. James's, Clerkenwell.---An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act made in the fifteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for building a work-house, and for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex. 23 Geo. 3. c. 44.

Gypsies.---An Act to repeal an Act made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for further punishment of vagabonds calling themselves Egyptians. 23 Geo. 3. c. 51.

Work-house, Birmingham.---An Act for providing a proper work-house within the parish of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and for better regulating the Poor within the said parish. 23 Geo. 3. c. 54.

Vagabonds.

Vagabonds and Houses of Correction.---An Act to extend the provisions of an Act (intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to rogues and vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to houses of correction,) to certain cases not therein mentioned. 23 Geo. 3. c. 88.

Inclosing waste-land, Newcastle-under-Lyne, for the benefit of the Poor.---An Act to amend an Act passed in the 22d year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for inclosing and leasing a piece of waste-land called the Marsh, within the parish and burgh of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the county of Stafford, and applying the profits thereof in aid of the Poor's Rates of the said parish and borough. (Private) 23 Geo. 3. c. 10.

Additional Overseer of Poor, Bradford.---An Act for the appointment of an additional overseer for the better government of the Poor of the parish of Bradford, in the county of Wilts. 24 Geo. 3. 1st sess. c. 20.

Poor of Shrewsbury.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor belonging to the several parishes within the town of Shrewsbury and the liberties thereof, in the county of Salop. 24 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 15.

Poor of Dunheved and St. Mary Magdalen, Cornwall.---An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act of the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, and parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in the county of Cornwall, and for vesting the after-mowth of certain common lands within the borough in trustees for the purposes therein mentioned. 24 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 17.

Houses of Correction.---An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the 22d year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the amending and rendering more effectual the laws in being relative to houses of correction. 24 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 55.

Debts, Work-house, Overseers of the Poor, &c. Christ-church, Middlesex.---An Act for raising money to discharge debts contracted on account of the Poor within the parish of Christ-church, in the county of Middlesex; for repairing and enlarging the present work-house of the said parish; and for further regulating the manner of rating to the Poor, appointing overseers, and preserving all accounts relating to the offices of church-warden and overseer of the Poor, and treasurer of the same parish. 24 Geo. 3. 2d sess. c. 60.

Penitentiary-house and Houses of Correction, Gloucester.---An Act for building a new gaol, a penitentiary-house, and certain new houses of correction for the county of Gloucester, and for regulating the same. 25 Geo. 3. c. 10.

Hospitals and Work-houses, Exon.---An Act to render more effectual several Acts of Parliament for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the city and county of the city of Exon, for the better employment and maintaining the Poor there; and to raise further sums of money for the better carrying the purposes of the said Acts into execution. 25 Geo. 3. c. 21.

Poor of Tunstead and Happing.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundreds of Tunstead and Happing, in the county of Norfolk. 25 Geo. 3. c. 27.

Work-

Work-house, Richmond, Surrey.---An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the sixth year of his present Majesty, for the relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and other purposes in the said Act mentioned; and for making new provisions for the relief and employment of the Poor; for the repairs of the highways, the paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other places in the town and parish of Richmond aforesaid; for the removal and prevention of annoyances, obstructions, and encroachments therein; for inclosing certain commons or waste-lands within the said parish, for the use of the Poor; and to enable the vestry-men of the said parish to erect a work-house thereon; and to purchase land for a burial-ground; and also to enable his Majesty to shut up a lane within the said parish, called Love-lane. 25 Geo. 3. c. 41.

Work-house and Poor, Plymouth.---An Act to amend and render more effectual two Acts made in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and the thirty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for erecting a work-house in the town and borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and for setting the Poor on work and maintaining them there; and for obliging the mayor and commonalty of Plymouth to contribute towards the county Rates of Devon; and for applying towards the relief of the Poor in the said work-house, certain surplus monies which have formerly arisen by the assessment for raising the land-tax in the said town; and for granting further power to the guardians of the Poor of the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon. 26 Geo. 3. c. 19.

Additional Overseer, Westbury, Wilts.---An Act for the appointment of an additional overseer for the better government of the Poor of the parish of Westbury, in the county of Wilts. 26 Geo. 3. c. 23.

House of Correction in Salop.---An Act for building a new gaol and house of correction for the county of Salop, and the several boroughs, towns corporate, liberties, franchises and places within the same; and for explaining and amending an Act made in the twenty-third year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for building a new Shire-hall and Guildhall for the county of Salop, and the town of Shrewsbury, in the said county; and for other purposes therein mentioned. 26 Geo. 3. c. 24.

Work-house and Poor of Romford, Essex.---An Act for providing a proper work-house, and better regulating the Poor within the parish of Romford, in the liberty of Havering Atte Bower, in the county of Essex. 26 Geo. 3. c. 28.

Overseers to make Returns upon Oath.---An Act for obliging overseers of the Poor to make returns, upon oath, to certain questions specified therein, relative to the state of the Poor. 26 Geo. 3. c. 56.

Returns upon Oath of Charitable Donations.---An Act for procuring, upon oath, returns of all charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons in the several parishes and places within that part of Great Britain called England. 26 Geo. 3. c. 58.

Rates and Poor of St. John's, Southwark.---An Act for ascertaining and collecting the Poor's Rates, and better governing, regulating, maintaining, and employing the Poor in the parish of St. John, Southwark, in the county of Surrey. 26 Geo. 3. c. 114.

Work-

Work-house, Barking, Essex.---An Act for providing a proper work-house, and better regulating the Poor within the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex; and for regulating the common wharf within the town of Barking. 26 Geo. 3. c. 115.

Gaol and Work-house in Stafford.---An Act for building a new gaol, and providing a proper prison for debtors, and house of correction for the several boroughs, towns corporate, liberties, franchises, and other places within the county of Stafford, and for regulating the same respectively. 27 Geo. 3. c. 60.

Poor's Rates in Uttoxeter.---An Act for inclosing and leasing or letting certain commons or waste-grounds lying within the township or constablewick of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, called *The High Wood*, and *The Heath*, and applying the profits thereof in aid of the Poor's Rate, or other taxes or public expences within the said township or constablewick, and within the constablewick of the rectory of Uttoxeter. (Private) 27 Geo. 3. c. 38.

Hospitals, Work-houses, and Poor of Exon.---An Act for raising further sums of money for the relief of the Poor of the city and county of the city of Exon, and to explain and amend an Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for rendering the more effectual several Acts of Parliament for erecting hospitals and work-houses within the city and county, for the better employing and maintaining the Poor there. 28 Geo. 3. c. 76.

Free-school, Bolton, Lancaster.---An Act for incorporating the governors of the free grammar-school of the town and parish of Bolton in the Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaster, of the foundation of Robert Lever, late of London, gentleman, deceased; and for enlarging the trusts and powers of the said governors, for the benefit of the said school. 28 Geo. 3. c. 81.

Poor, Mangotsfield.---An Act for extinguishing all right of common on the several commons and waste-grounds in the manor and parish of Mangotsfield, in the county of Gloucester, (except Mangotsfield-common, Emerson's-green, and Viney-green,) and for vesting the said commons and waste-grounds in Charles Bragge, esquire, lord of the said manor, discharged from the said right of common, and for securing a rent-charge issuing out of the same for the benefit of the Poor of the said parish. (Private) 28 Geo. 3. c. 32.

Work-house, Highworth.---An Act for providing a work-house for the use of the parish of Highworth, in the county of Wilts; and for appointing an additional overseer for the better government of the Poor of that parish. 29 Geo. 3. c. 29.

Poor, St. George's, Hanover-square.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, within the liberty of the city of Westminster; for repairing the highways, regulating the beadles, watch, and patrol; for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances, within several of the streets and other public passages and places within the said parish, and for other purposes relating to the said parish. 29 Geo. 3. c. 75.

Poor of Colneis and Carlford.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within

within the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk. 30 Geo. 3. c. 22.

Work-houses and Poor.---An Act to empower Justices and other persons to visit parish work-houses or poor-houses, and examine and certify the state and condition of the Poor therein to the Quarter Sessions. 30 Geo. 3. c. 49.

Work-house and Poor of Streatham.---An Act for providing a work-house for, and for the better relief and employment of, the Poor of the parish of Streatham, in the county of Surrey; and for appointing an additional overseer for the better government of the Poor of the said parish. 30 Geo. 3. c. 80.

Poor-house and Poor of Manchester.---An Act for providing a new poor-house for, and for the better relief and government of, the Poor of the township of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster. 30 Geo. 3. c. 81.

Poor Rates and Poor of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.---An Act for amending and enlarging the powers of, and rendering more effectual, an Act made in the 31st year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for ascertaining and collecting the Poor's Rates, and for better regulating the Poor in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, and for the other purposes therein mentioned. 31 Geo. 3. c. 19.

Poor in the Counties of Salop and Denbigh.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor belonging to the town of Oswestry, and to certain parishes within the hundred of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, and to such part of the parish of Llannymynech as lies within the said hundred; and to the parish of Chirk, in the county of Denbigh; and to the parish of Llanfelin, in the counties of Salop and Denbigh. 31 Geo. 3. c. 24.

Poor, Loes and Wilford, Suffolk.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, in the county of Suffolk. 31 Geo. 3. c. 72.

Poor in the County of Salop.---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor belonging to the several parishes of Ellefmere, Middle, Baschurch, and Hordley, and to the chapelry or district of Hadnal, (otherwise Hadnal Eafe,) in the county of Salop. 31 Geo. 3. c. 78.

Poor of Sunderland.---An Act for the better maintenance and support of the Poor of the parish of Sunderland, near the sea, in the county palatine of Durham. 31 Geo. 3. c. 87.

Work-house and Poor of Stone.---An Act for providing a work-house for the reception of the Poor of the parish of Stone, in the county of Stafford; and for regulating and employing the Poor therein. 32 Geo. 3. c. 20.

Rogues, Vagabonds, and Houses of Correction.---An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the seventeenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to houses of correction. 32 Geo. 3. c. 45.

Parish Apprentices.---An Act for the regulation of parish apprentices. 32 Geo. 3. c. 57.

Work-house, St. Bride's.---An Act for repairing, altering, and improving the parish church

- of St. Bridget, otherwise St. Bride, in the city of London; and for providing a work-house for the same parish. 32 Geo. 3. c. 64.
- Poor of Tewkesbury.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of and belonging to the parish of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester. 32 Geo. 3. c. 70.
- House of Correction, Bristol.*---An Act for building a new gaol, penitentiary-house, and house of correction, within the city of Bristol, and for other purposes. 32 Geo. 3. c. 82.
- Poor. Whitchurch, Salop.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of and within such parts of the parish of Whitchurch as maintains it's own Poor, and lies in the county of Salop. 32 Geo. 3. c. 85.
- Poor. Salop* ---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor within the several parishes of Atcham, Wroxeter, Berrington, Cund, Eaton Constantine, Henley, Leighton, Uffington, and Upton Magna, and the chapelry of Cressage, in the county of Salop. 32 Geo. 3. c. 95.
- Poor, Montgomery and Salop.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor belonging to the parishes of Montgomery and Pool, and other certain parishes and places therein mentioned, in the counties of Montgomery and Salop. 32 Geo. 3. c. 96.
- Taunton Hospital.*---An Act for appointing commissioners to sell and dispose of a certain unfinished building at or near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, intended for a public hospital or infirmary, and of a piece of ground belonging thereto, in case a sufficient sum of money shall not be raised by subscription, within a limited time, for finishing the said building, and paying the money due on account thereof. 32 Geo. 3. c. 98.
- Poor. Worcester.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the several parishes within the city of Worcester, and of the parishes of St. Martin and St. Clement, which are part within the city of Worcester, and part within the county of Worcester, and for providing a burial-ground for the uses of such parishes. 32 Geo. 3. c. 99.
- House of Correction, Carmarthen.*---An Act for building a new gaol and house of correction for the town and county borough of Carmarthen, and for supplying the said town and county borough, and the liberties thereof, with water; and for paving, watching, cleansing, lighting, and regulating the streets, lanes, ways, roads, and public passages, and for widening and making the same more commodious; and removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances and obstructions therein; and for other purposes. 32 Geo. 3. c. 104.
- Poor-lands, Colton.*---An Act respecting waste-lands to be applied in aid of the Poor's Rates in the parish of Colton, and county of Stafford. (Private) 32 Geo. 3. c. 57.
- Allowance out of Poor's Rate to Families of Militia-men.*---An Act to provide for the families of persons chosen by lot to serve in the militia of this kingdom, and of substitutes serving therein; and to explain and amend an Act of Parliament passed in the 26th year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England. 33 Geo. 3. c. 8.

Explanation of 22 Geo. 3. c. 83.---An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the 22d year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor. 33 Geo. 3. c. 35.

Friendly Societies.---An Act for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies. 33 Geo. 3. c. 54.

Apprentices.---An Act to authorize Justices of the Peace to impose fines upon constables, overseers, and other peace or parish officers for neglect of duty, and on masters of apprentices for ill usage of such their apprentices; and also to make provision for the execution of warrants of distress granted by magistrates. 33 Geo. 3. c. 55.

Poor. Blything, Suffolk.---An Act for amending an Act made in the fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor in the hundred of Blything, in the county of Suffolk, and for granting some further powers and provisions for carrying the same more effectually into execution. 33 Geo. 3. c. 126.

Charity-land, Bedford.---An Act for repealing an Act made in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for enlarging the charitable uses, extending the objects, and regulating the application of the rents and profits of the estates given by Sir William Harpur, knight, and dame Alice his wife, for the benefit of the Poor and other objects of charity of the town of Bedford; and for the better management and disposition of the said estates, and the rents and profits thereof. 33 Geo. 3. c. 127.

Statute Labour.---An Act for varying some of the provisions in an Act of the thirteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, respecting the public highways within that part of Great Britain called England, which relate to the performance of statute-duty. 34 Geo. 3. c. 74.

Poor, Bedford.---An Act for the better relief, regulation and employment of the Poor within the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford. 34 Geo. 3. c. 98.

Foxley Charity.---An Act for amending an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for establishing a charity called Foxley Charity, in the county of Northampton, founded by Lady Katharine Leveson. (Private) 34 Geo. 3. c. 27.

Poor. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.---An Act for repealing an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the more effectual assessing and collecting of the Rates for the relief of the Poor in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the liberties of the city of London; for providing a work-house for the reception of the Poor of the said parish; and for the employment, maintenance, and regulation of the said Poor therein. 35 Geo. 3. c. 61.

Poor, St. Mary-le-bone.---An Act for repealing several Acts made in the eighth, tenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the nightly watch and beadles, and for paving, repairing, cleansing, and lighting the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, and for the better relief and maintenance of the Poor thereof, and for divers other purposes therein mentioned; and for making more effectual provision for those purposes. 35 Geo. 3. c. 73.

- Relief of Militia-men.*---An Act to apportion the relief by the several statutes now in force, directed to be given to families of non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifiers, and privates, serving in the militia, between the county at large and the peculiar districts therein not contributing to the County Rate, according to the number of men serving for each in such militia; and to remove certain difficulties in respect to the relief of families of substitutes, hired men, or volunteers serving in the militia. 35 Geo. 3. c. 81.
- Removal of Poor.*---An Act to prevent the removal of Poor persons, until they become actually chargeable. 35 Geo. 3. c. 101.
- Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies.*---An Act for more effectually carrying into execution an Act made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies, and for extending so much of the powers thereof as relates to the framing rules and regulations for the better management of the funds of such societies, and the appointment of treasurers to other institutions of a charitable nature. 35 Geo. 3. c. 111.
- Guardians of the Poor.*---An Act for the better relief of the Poor within the several hundreds, towns, and districts in that part of Great Britain called England, incorporated by divers Acts of Parliament, for the purpose of the better maintenance and employment of the Poor; and for enlarging the powers of the Guardians of the Poor within the several hundreds, towns and districts, as to the assessments to be made upon the several parishes, hamlets, and places within their respective hundreds, towns, and districts, for the support and maintenance of the Poor. 36 Geo. 3. c. 10.
- Relief of Poor at their own houses.*---An Act to amend so much of an Act made in the ninth year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment and relief of the Poor, as prevents the distribution of occasional relief to Poor persons in their own houses, under certain circumstances, and in certain cases. 36 Geo. 3. c. 23.
- Work-house, St. Bride's.*---An Act to enable the trustees for executing an Act passed in the 32d year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing, altering, and improving the parish church of St. Bridget; otherwise St. Bride, in the city of London; and for providing a work-house for the same; to raise a further sum of money for completing the purposes of the said Act. 36 Geo. 3. c. 35.
- Poor of Montgomery and Pool.*---An Act for rendering effectual an Act of the thirty-second year of his present Majesty, for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the parishes of Montgomery and Pool, and the places united therewith, in the counties of Montgomery and Salop. 36 Geo. 3. c. 38.
- Poor of St. Margaret's, Lincoln.*---An Act for the better relief and employment of the Poor of the several parishes within the city of Lincoln, and county of the same city, and of the parish of St. Margaret, part whereof lies within the said city, and the other part in the close of Lincoln, in the county of Lincoln. 36 Geo. 3. c. 102.
- Families of Militia-men.*---An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act to provide for the families of persons chosen by lot to serve in the militia of this kingdom, and of substitutes serv-

ing therein; and to explain and amend an Act of Parliament passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the laws relating to the militia in that part of Great Britain called England. 36 Geo. 3. c. 114.

Poor-lands, Canterbury.—An Act for effectuating an exchange of certain lands in the several parishes of Ickham, in the county of Kent, and Saint Margaret, in the city of Canterbury, between the guardians of the Poor of the city of Canterbury, and Thomas Barrett, of Lee, in the county of Kent, esquire. (Private) 36 Geo. 3. c. 51.

Appendix, No. X.

OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND.

OF the peculiar inconveniences, as well as of the peculiar benefits, resulting from the compulsory provision appointed for the Poor in England, a clear and impartial estimate, no doubt, may be formed, from a patient and minute investigation of the various modifications which have taken place in this national establishment; from a review of the manners and morals of the labouring part of the community; and from a due appreciation of the local advantages and disadvantages by which different parts of the kingdom are affected. Much additional light, however, on the probable means of lessening the burthen of those who pay, and of meliorating the condition of those who are supported by, the Poor's Rate, may, I conceive, be obtained from comparing the English system of Poor-laws, with the methods adopted in other countries¹ for relieving the indigent; and, more especially, from comparing it with the practice of a country, which, as it forms a very considerable part of the British Empire, and has now, for near a century, been governed by British Laws, may be supposed to have more assimilated itself to the customs of the more opulent and more populous portion of the kingdom; and consequently to hold out patterns of political economy, which may be more readily engrafted on the old stock of English policy, than the codes of foreign nations, whose manners, religion, and government are in every respect

¹ Of the mode adopted for relieving the Poor in Ireland, we have the following short account by Dr. Gibberne. "We have no Poor Laws in this country. Every Sunday a collection is made from the whole congregation, as with you" (in England): "for communicants; and the money is given to a list of Poor agreed on by the minister and church-wardens. These Poor are parishioners of the establishment. The number of our rich absentees must greatly lessen public and private contributions for the Poor. In particular cases, our Clergy recommend, and the Rich give, in proportion to the distress; without regard to religious denominations."—Gibberne's Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher and Middle Classes of Society; 3d edit. ii. 106. Dr. Woodward, the late Bishop of Cloyne, in a pamphlet, intituled, "An Address to the Public on the Expediency of a regular Plan for the Maintenance and Government of the Poor," recommended the establishment of a Poor's Rate, without success. A few years ago, a House of Industry was established in Dublin, concerning the economy of which, the Reader will find some details in Count Rumford's Essays, i. 458.

disimilar to our own. It is with a view of affording my Readers some assistance towards forming such a comparison, that I am induced to lay before them a short account, (which is principally collected from the Scottish Acts of Parliament; the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, article Poor; Dr. M'Farlan's Inquiries concerning the Poor; and the Statistical Account of Scotland, lately published by Sir John Sinclair,) of the Laws which have been enacted on this subject, and of the manner in which the funds destined for the relief of the Poor are collected and administered in Scotland.

The Reader, who has not investigated this branch of police in the Northern part of the kingdom, will be surpris'd to find that the ancient statutes respecting the Poor in that country have a very strong resemblance to those which were enacted in England about the same periods. It is properly remarked by Dr. M'Farlan, that "although the compulsory laws of Queen Elizabeth," (and, he might have added, the laws of Henry the Eighth, and Edward the Sixth,) "for the support of the Poor, have been considered as peculiar to England; yet, in the reigns of King James the Sixth, Charles the Second, William and Mary, we find laws so nearly resembling them, that, if they had been executed in the same manner, the burden in the Northern, would have been no less heavy in proportion than that now on the Southern, part of the nation. In some few instances, they have been, and are, executed to a certain extent; but the country, in general, hath been averse to a tax, which, in England, is so much complained of, and which so imperfectly answers its end¹."

The earliest Statute², to be found in the Scottish Acts, relative to this subject, was passed in 1424, and ordains that "na companies passë in the countrie, to lye upon onie the kingis lieges; or thig³; or sojourne horse, outhor on kirk-men, or husbands of the land;" and that "gif onie complaint be maid of sik trespassoures to the schireffe of the land; that he arreist sik folk, and challenge them, and taxe the kingis skaith upon them: and gif they be convict of sik trespassie, that they be punished, and find burrowes⁴ till assyeth," (that is to satisfy, or recompence,) "the king and the partie complainand. And gif sik perfonas takes ony skaith in the arreisting of them, it shall be impute to them selves. And in case that na complaint be maid to the schireffe, the schireffe fall inquire at ilk Head Court that he haldis, gif onie sik faultoures be within his schireffedome. And gif onie bees founden, that they be punished, as is before written⁵."

¹ M'Farlan's Inquiries, 47.

² There is, indeed, the following law, enacted in 1283, in the Statutes of the Gild, (Society of Merchants,) at Berwick, which formerly was considered as a part of the kingdom of Scotland. The regulation, however, seems to be merely a local one: but it is probable that there were similar ordinances in other boroughs.--- "Na lipper men fall enter within the portes of our burgh: and gif any be chance enters within them, he fall be incontinent put forth be the serfant of the burgh. And gif any lipper man uses commonlie, contrair this our discharge, to come within our burgh; his clathis, quherewith he is cled, fall be taken fra him, and fall be brunt; and he being naked, fall be ejected forth of the burgh. Because it is provyded be the common counceill, that some gude man fall gather almes to them, that they may be susteined in ane place for them without the burgh. And this is to be understand of lipper folk, indwellers within the burgh, and not of them quha dwelles without the burgh." Regium Majestatem; Statutes of the Gild. c. 15.

³ This term originally was generally applied to a kind of *masterful begging*; but not always. (See Act concerning "lippers" in opposite page,) at present it signifies those who, on any sudden great loss, or other emergency, go about soliciting doles of corn, or other necessary articles, from their friends and neighbours. In Cumberland they are called *con-laters*. See Hutchinson's Hist. vol. i, p. 553.

⁴ Sureties---from the Saxon "Borhoc."

⁵ Jac. I. Parl. i. c. 7. Scottish Acts, ed. 2. 1682, i. 2.

By another Act, passed in the same Parliament, it was ordained, that “na thiggeres be thoiled¹ to beg, nouthir to burgh nor land-wart², betwixt fourteene and threescore ten zeires, bot they be seene be the councelles of the tounes, or of the lande, that they may not winne their living uther waies. And they that sal be thoiled to beg, fall have a certaine takin on them to land-wart of the schireffe: and in the burrowes, they fall have takin of the alder-men, or of the baillies. And all uther perfonas havand na takins,” (i. e. badges,) “nouthir of lande, nor of burgh, sal be charged, be open proclamation, to labour and passe to craftes, for winning of their living, under the paine of burning on the cheike, and banishing of the countrie³.”

In the same year a law provided, that the Chancellor should visit and reform the royal hospitals, “founded of almous decedes, to be uphalden to puir folke and seik;” and that the Bishops and Ordinaries should reform those founded by Spiritual or Temporal Lords⁴.

In a second Parliament, held the same year, the Act against beggars was re-enacted, and a penalty of fifty shillings imposed on aldermen, bailiffs, and sheriffs, who neglected to carry it into execution⁵.

The following Act was passed in 1425. It ordained, “that ilk schireffe of the realme, within his bailliarie, inquire diligentlie, gif onie idle mon, that hes not to live of their awin, be received within his boundes: after the quhilk inquisition, the schireffe fall gar arreist⁶ sik idle men, and gar keepe them in fasteness quhill it be knawin, quhairupon they live. And that the countrie sal be unskaithe⁷ of them: thereupon the schireffe fall receive gude and sicker burrowes⁸. After the quhilk burrowes founden, the schireffe fall assigne fourtie daies to sik idle men to get them maisters, or to fasten them to lawfull craftes. And they fourtie daies beand gane, gif they be founden mair idle, the schireffe fall arreist them againe, and sende them to the kingis prison, to abide and be punished at the kingis will. And that this be done alweill in burrowes, as on lande throw all the realme⁹.”

In 1427, the former laws against beggars were enforced: it was likewise enacted, “that na lipper¹⁰ folke, nouthir man nor woman, enter, nor cum in an burgh of the realme, bot thrife in the oulk, that is to saie, Monondaie, Wednesdaie, and Fridaie, fra ten houres, to twa after noone; and quhair faires and mercattes fallis on thay dayis, that they leave their entrie in the burrowes, and gang on the morne to get their living.—Item, that na lipper folke sit to thig, nouthir in kirk nor in kirke-zaird, nor either place within the burrowes, but at their owin hospital, and at the porte of the towne and uther places out with the burrowes¹¹.”

¹ i. e. Suffered, or permitted.

² i. e. In town or country.

³ Jac. I. Parl. i. c. 25. Scottish Acts, i. 6. And see a Law exactly similar in England, passed in 1538, p. 82. of this Volume.

⁴ Jac. I. Parl. ii. c. 27. Scottish Acts, i. 7. See likewise Jac. II. Parl. xiv. c. 69. Scottish Acts, i. 78; Jac. V. Parl. vii. c. 101. Scottish Acts, i. 248; and Jac. VI. Parl. v. c. 63. Scottish Acts, i. 404.

⁵ Jac. I. Parl. ii. c. 42. Scottish Acts, i. 10.

⁶ Cause to be arrested.

⁷ Unhurt: that is, indemnified: kept harmless.

⁸ Sureties.

⁹ Jac. I. Parl. iii. c. 66. Scottish Acts, i. 17.

¹⁰ Leprous folk are noticed in the 27 Hen. 8. c. 25.

¹¹ Jac. I. Parl. vii. c. 103. Scottish Acts, i. 33.

Under the year 1449, we meet with the following severe law against vagabonds¹:

“ It is statute and ordained, for the away-putting of fornares², over-lyars, and maisterful
“ beggers, with horfe, houndes, and uther gudes, that all officiares, baith schireffes, ba-
“ rones, aldermen, baillies, as weil within the burgh, as outwith, take an inquisition at
“ ilk courte that they hald of the foresaid things: and gif ony sik be founden, that their
“ horfe, houndes, or uther gudes be escheit to the King, and their perfon put in the Kinges
“ waird, quhill the King have said his will to them. And alswa that the said schireffe,
“ baillies, and officiares inquire at ilk courte, gif there be onie that makis them fuiles, and
“ are bairdes³, or uthers sik like rinnares about. And gif onie sik be funden, that they be
“ put in the King’s waird, or in his irones, for their trespasies, als lang as they have ony
“ gudes of their awin to live upon, that their eares be nailed to the trone, or till are uther
“ tree, and their care cutted off; and banished the cuntrie. And gif thereafter they be fun-
“ den againe, that they be hanged⁴.”

This harsh law was enforced by an Act passed in 1455, which ordains that “ quhairever
“ fornares be overtane in time to come, that they be delivered to the Kingis schireffes, and
“ that forthwith the Kingis Justices do law upon them as upon a thiefe or riever⁵.”

The following curious Act against “ costly claithing” was enacted in 1457. It appears
from it that fur constituted as prevailing an article of drefs in Scotland, in the fifteenth
century, as it did in England: and that even in those early times some of the apparel used
in labourers families was, (as, in a great measure, is still the case, both in Scotland, and in
the North of England,) manufactured by the wearer. “ Item, that sen the realme in ilk
“ estate is greattumlie pured throwe sumptuous claithing, baith of men and women, and
“ in special within burrowes and commouns of landwart: the Lordes thinkis speidful, that
“ restriction be thereof in this maner: that na man within burgh that livis be merchandice,
“ bot gif hee be a perfon constitute in dignitie, as alderman, baillie, or uther gude worthy
“ men, that ar of the councel of the towne, and their wives weare claithe of silk, nor
“ costly scarlettis in gownes, or furringes in mertrickes⁶. And that they make their wives
“ and daughters in like maner be abuilzied⁷, gangand and correspondant for their estate,
“ that is to say, on their heads short curches⁸, with little hudes, as ar used in Flanders,

¹ It is worth observing, that, in the earlier periods of their history, both in England and Scotland, beggars were generally of such a description as to entitle them to the epithet of *sturdy*: accordingly they appear to have been regarded often as impostors, and always as nuisances and pests. *Sornares*, so violently denounced in this Act, were, what they are here called, “ *maisterful beggars*,” who, when they could not obtain what they asked for by fair means, seldom hesitated to take it by violence. The term is said to be Gaelic, and to import “ a soldier.” The life of such a beggar is well described in *The Belman of London*, printed in 1608. “ The life of a begger is the life of a souldier. He suffers hunger and cold in Winter, and heate and thirst in Summer: He goes lowlie; he goes lame: hee’s not regarded, hee’s not rewarded: here onely shines his glorie. The whole kingdom is but his walk; a whole citie is but his parish. In every man’s kitchen is his meate drest: in every man’s seller lyes his beere; and the best men’s purses keepe a penny for him to spend.”

² 4 Jac. II. Parl. vi. c. 22. Scottish Acts, i. 57. The title of this Act is, “ Of the away-putting of fornares, feinzied foolies, and vagaboundes.”

³ A *Bard*, or *Baird*, according to Skene’s definition, is “ a *faile*, or *un-wise man*.” *De Verborum Significatione*, p. 16. But the term seems to have been applied to such persons, only when they were also *beggars*. Thus, in the *Flying of Dunbar*, Kennedy is called “ Ersch brybour *Baird*, vyle *beggar* with thy bratts.” *Ever-Green*, ii. 57.

⁴ See a Note in p. 307 of this Volume. ⁵ “ Robber.” Jac. II. Parl. xi. c. 45. Scottish Acts, i. 68.

⁶ Furs of the Martin’s skin. See Pennant’s *Tour in Scotland*, ed. 1776, Part ii. Additions, 17.

⁷ i. e. Dressed---from the French verb *habiller*.

⁸ A particular kind of cap, from the Gaelic *Gair-uc*, or, possibly, from the French, *Couvre-chef*.

“ England,

“England, and uther cuntries. And as to their gownes, that na women weare mertrickes
 “nor letteis, nor tailles unfitt in length nor furred under, bot on the halie-daie. And in
 “like maner the baronnes and uther pair gentlemen, and their wives, that ar within fourtie
 “pound of auld extent: and as anent the commounes, that na labourers nor husband-men
 “weare on the warke-daie, bot gray and quhite, and on the halie-daie bot licht blew, greene,
 “redde, and their wives richt-fwa, and couchies of their awin making, and that it exceed
 “not the price of xl pennyes the elne. And that na woman cum to kirk, nor mercat,
 “with her face muffled¹, or covered, that sche may not be kend, under paine of escheit
 “of the couchie. And as to the clerkes, that nane weare gownes of scarlet, nor furring of
 “mertrikes, bot gif he be ane person constitute in dignitie in cathedral or colledge kirk:
 “or else, that he may spende two hundreth markes, or great nobiles, or doctoures. And
 “this to be now proclaimed, and put to execution be the first day of Maij, under the paine
 “of escheit of the habite, that is to say, of the clerkes, be the ordinar Judge, and the lave
 “be the Kinges officiares².”

By another Act, passed in 1457, the King's Justices were directed to “take inquisition
 “of fornaires, bairdes, maisterful beggars, or feinzieid fuiles: and outhir banish them the
 “cuntrie, or send them to the Kingis prison³.”

In the year 1477 the laws against forners and maisterful beggars were re-enacted⁴.

By a law, enacted in 1503, it is ordained, “that the statute of King James the First,
 “maid upon sterke beggars be observed and keiped. And that the schireffes, provestes,
 “baillies within burrowes, baith of royaltie and regaltie, spiritualitie and temporalitie, see
 “that this Act be execute and keiped: and that they thoil nane to beg within them, except
 “cruiked-folke, seik-folk, impotent-folk, and weak-folk, under the paine of payment of ane
 “mark, for ilk uther begger, that beis foundin⁵.”

The fourth Parliament of James the Fifth, in 1535, enforced the execution of former
 Acts against beggars; and further directed, that no beggars should “be thoiled to beg in
 “ane parochin, that ar borne in ane uther; and that the headesmen of ilk parochin make
 “takinnes and give to the beggars thereof, and that they be susteined within the bounds of
 “that parochin, and that nane uthers be served with almous within the bounds of that pa-
 “rochin, bot they that bearis that takinne allanerlie, under the pains contained in the said
 “Acte” of King James the First⁶.

Another Act was passed against beggars in Queen Mary's fifth Parliament, held in 1551⁷.

In 1579, the various legislative provisions respecting vagrants, beggars, and other poor
 people, were reduced into one law, by the following very comprehensive statute: “Forfa-

¹ Mr. Pennant, (*Tour in Scotland*, 1776, Part ii. Additions, 16,) says, that “the custom of covering the
 “face was in old times abused and made subservient to the purpose of intrigue;” which occasioned the enact-
 ing of this law.

² Jac. II. Parl. xiv. c. 70. Scottish Acts, i. 79.

³ Jac. II. Parl. xiv. c. 79. Scottish Acts, i. 82.

⁴ J. c. III. Parl. x. c. 77. Scottish Acts, i. 122.

⁵ Jac. IV. Parl. vi. c. 70. Scottish Acts, i. 182.

⁶ Jac. V. Parl. iv. c. 22. Scottish Acts, i. 208.

⁷ See Scottish Acts, i. 332.

" meikle as there is findrie lovabil Actes of Parliament maid be our soveraine Lords maist
 " nobil progenitours, for the stanching of maisterful and idle beggars, away-putting of for-
 " nares, and proviſion for the pure: bearing, that nane fall be thoiled to beg, nouthor to
 " burgh, nor to land, betwixt 14 and 70 zeires. That ſik as makes themſelves fules¹, and
 " ar bairdes, or uthers ſiklike runners about, being apprehended, fall be put in the Kingis
 " waird or irones, ſa lang as they have ony gudes of their awin to live on. And fra they
 " have not quhairupon to live of their awin, that their eares bee nayled to the trone, or to
 " an uther tree, and their eares cutted off, and banished the countrie, and gif thereafter
 " they be found againe, that they be hanged.

" Item, That nane bee thoiled to begge in ane parochin, that ar borne in ane uther.
 " That the heades-men of ilk parochin make takinnes, and give to the beggares theirow,
 " that they may bee ſuſtained within the boundes of that parochin. And that nane uther
 " bee ſerved with almes within that parochin, but they that beares that takinne allanerlie,
 " as in the Actes of Parliament, maid theiranent, at mair length is contained. Quhilkes in
 " time bygane, hes not bene put to dewe execution, throw the iniquitie and troubles of the
 " time by-paſt, and be reaſſoun that there was not heirtofoir ane ordour of puniſchment, ſa
 " ſpeciallie divided, as need required, bot the ſaidis beggares, beſides the uther inconveni-
 " entes, quhilks they daylie produce in the commoun-wealth, procures the wrath and diſ-
 " pleaſure of God, for the wicked and ungodlie forme of living, uſed amangs them, without
 " mariage or baptizing of a great number of their bairnes. *Therefore* now, for avoyding of
 " the inconvenients, and eſchewing of the confuſion of findrie lawes and actes concerning
 " their puniſchment ſtanding in effect; and that ſum certaine execution, and gude ordour
 " may follow theranent, to the great pleaſure of Almichtie God, and commoun weil of the
 " realme: It is thocht expedient, ſtatute and ordained, aſweil for the utter ſuppreſſing of
 " the ſaidis ſtrang and idle beggars, ſa contagous enemies to the commoun weil; as for

¹ Theſe " fules," or " fenziſed foolles," as they are called in another ſtatute, were probably ſuch impoſtors as were not very uncommon in the Northern parts of England, even forty or fifty years ago, whom Shakeſpeare calls " Bedlam Beggars;" fellows, who

————— with roaring voices,
 Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary;
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,
 Poor pelting villages, ſheep-cotes and mills,
 Sometime with lunatick bans, ſometime with prayers,
 Enforce their charity, &c.

LEAR, Act 2. Sc. 3.

" In the Belman of London, this kind of beggar is called a Abraham-man:—" Of all the mad rascalls (that
 " are of this wing,) the *Abraham-man* is the moſt fantaſtick: the fellow that ſat halfe naked (at table to-day)
 " from the girdle upward is the beſt *Abraham-man* that ever came to my houſe, and the notableſt villaine:
 " he ſweares he hath bene in Bedlam, and will talke frantickly of purpoſe; you ſee pinnes ſtucke in ſundrie
 " places of his naked fleſh, eſpecially in his armes, which paine he gladly puts himſelfe to (being indeede no
 " torment at all, his ſkin is either ſo deade with ſome fowle diſeaſe, or ſo hardned with weather, onely to make
 " you beleewe he is out of his wits,) he calls himſelfe by the name of Poore Tom, and comming nere any
 " body cries out, *Poore Tom is a colde!* Of theſe *Abraham-men* ſome bee exceeding merrie, and doe nothing
 " but ſing ſongs faſhioned out of their owne braines; ſome will dance, others will do nothing but either laugh
 " or weepe; others are dogged, and ſo ſullen both in look and ſpeech, that, ſpying but a ſmal company in a
 " houſe, they boldly enter, compelling the ſervants, through feare, to give them what they de-
 " mand, which is commonly bacon, or ſomething that will yield ready money." The assumed character of
 Edgar, in King Lear, ſeems to have been exactly the one above deſcribed.

" the

“ the charitabil releiving of aged and impotent pure peopil, that the ordour and forme following bee observed: That is to say, that all perfones being above the aige of 14, and within the aige of 70 zeires, that heirafter ar declared and fet foorth be this Act and ordour, to be vagaboundes, strang, and idle beggars, quhilkis fall happen at any time heirafter, after the first day of Januar next-to-cum, to bee taken wandering and misordering themselves, contrarie to the effect and meaning of thir presentes, fall be apprehended, and upon their apprehension be brocht befor the Provest and Baillies within the burgh, and in everie parochin in landwart, befor him that fall be constitute Justice by the Kingis commission, or be the Lords of Regalitie within the samin to this effect: and be them, to be committed in waird, in the commoun prifon, stokkes or irons, within their jurisdiction, there to be keiped, unlatten to libertie, or upon bande or sovertie, quhill they be put to the knowledge of ane Assise, quhilk fall be done within sex dayes thereafter. And gif they happen to be convicted, to bee adjudged to be scourged and burnt throw the eare with ane hote iron: the proceffe quhairof shall be registrate in the court buikes. Except sum honest and resposal man will, of his charitie, be contented then presentlie to act himselfe before the Judge, to take and keip the offender in his service, for ane haill zeir nixt following, under the paine of twentie pounds, to the use of the pure of the toun or parochin. And to bring the offendour to the head court of the jurisdiction at the zeires end, or then gude prufe of his death, and clerke taking for the faide acte twelve pennies onely: and gif the offender depart and leave the service within the zeir, against his will that receivis him in service; then, being apprehended, he fall of new be presented to the Judge, and, be his command, scourged and burnt throw the eare, as is foresaid. Quhilk punifchment, being anis received, he fall not suffer againe the like for the space of three-scoir dayes thereafter: bot gif at the end of the saidis lx dayes, he bee founden to bee fallen again upon his idle and vagabound trade of life; then, being apprehended of new, he fall be adjudged, and suffer the paines of death as a thief.

Vagabounds
and idle beg-
gars suld be
punished.

Of him quha
flies fra his
master's ser-
vice,

“ And, that it may be knowen, qwhat maner of perfones ar meant to be idle and strang begares and vagabounds, and worthy of the punifchment before specified, it is declared, That all idle perfones, ganging about in ony countrie of this realme, using subtil, craftie, and unlauchful playes, as juglarie, fast-and-lous, and sik uthers: the idle peopil calling themselves *Egyptians*, or any uther, that feinzies them to have knowledge or charming, prophecie, or uther abused sciences, quhairby they perswade the peopil that they can tell their weirdes¹, deathes and fortunes, and sik uther phantastical imaginations: and al perfones being haill and starke² in bodie, and abill to woorke, alledging them to have bene herried³ or burnt in sum far part of the realme, or alledging them to be banished for slauchter, and uthers wicked deides; and uthers nouthur havand land nor maisters, nor using ony lauchful merchandice, craft or occupation, quhairby they may win their livings, and can give na reckoning how they lauchfullie get their livings: and all minstrelles, fangsters, and tale-tellers, not avowed in speciall service, be sum of the Lords of

Quha suld be
esteemed vaga-
bonds and
idle beggars.

¹ *Weird* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon “wird;” i. e. *fatum*, or *destiny*; and is used in this sense in *Holinshed*. The *Fates* are called by Chaucer the *Wierdes*; and by Gavin Douglas, in his *Virgil*, the *Weird Sisters*. See Mr. Steevens's Note in *Macbeth*, A. I. S. 3.

² Strong.

³ Plundered: from *berian*, Anglo Saxon; and *bere*; an army. It is singular, that in many languages, *soldier* and *robber*, or *plunderer*, are synonymous. *Brigands*, *Katbrins*, &c. formerly signified *soldiers*.

"Parliament, or great burrowes, or be the head burrowes and cities for their commoun
 "minstrelles: all commoun labourers, being personnes abill in bodie, living idle, and flee-
 "ing labour: all counterfaieters of licences to beg, or using the same, knawing them to be
 "counterfaieted: all vagabound schollers of the Universities of Sainr Andrews, Glasgow
 "and Abirdene, not licenced be the Rector and Deane of Facultie of the Universitie, to
 "aske almes: all schip-men and mariners, alledging themselves to be schip-broken, without
 "they have sufficient testimonialles, fall be taken, adjudged, esteemed and punished as strang

Of them quha
 mainteines or
 receipts vaga-
 bounds.

"beggarres, and vagaboundes. And gif any person or persones, after the said first of
 "Januar nixt-to-cum, gives money, harberie or ludgeing, settis houses, or shawis ony uther
 "reliefe to ony vagabound or strang begger, marked or to be marked, wanting an licence
 "of the Provest and Baillies within burgh, or of the Judge within that parochin: the samin
 "being dewlie provin at the court, they fall pay sik unlaw to the use of the pure of the pa-
 "rochin, as be the Judge at the court fall be modified, swa the same exceed not five pounds.

Of them quha
 stayes the exe-
 cution of this
 Act.

"And alswa, gif any person or persones disturbis or lettis the execution of this Act ony
 "maner of wayes, or makis impediment against the Judges, and ordinarie officers, or uthers
 "persones, travelling for the dew execution heirof, they fall incur the same paine quhilk
 "the vagabound suld have incurred, in case he had bene convict. Providing alwayes,

Of soldiers and
 schip-broken
 men.

"That schip-men and fouldiours, landing in this realme, have licence of the Provest or
 "Baillie of the towne, or Judge in the parochin, quhair they war schipp-broken, or first
 "entred in the realme, fall, and may passe, according to the effect of their licences, to the

Searchers of
 vagabounds.

"rowmes quhair they intend to remayne. And that the licences onelie serve, in the jurif-
 "diction of the giver; sa that gif the person travelling hame have farther journey, he
 "procure the like licences of the Judges of the nixt parochin or town, throw quhilk he
 "mon passe, and sa fra parochin to parochin, quhill he be at his resting-place. And that
 "there be certaine persones, ane or maa nominate, in everie burgh and parochin, be the
 "officers and Judge thereof, for searching, receiving, and convoying of the vagaboundes
 "to the commoun prision, irones or stokkes, upon the commoun charges of the parochin.
 "Quhilkis persones sa erected, fall be halden to do their dewtie diligentlie, as the saidis
 "Judges will answere thereupon. And seeing charitie wald, that the pure, aged, and im-
 "potent persones, suld be als necessarilie provided, as the vagaboundes and strang beggars
 "repressed, and that the aged, impotent, and pure people, suld have ludgeing and abiding
 "places, throughout the realme, to settle themselves intil.

Reparation of
 hospitalles, for
 aged and im-
 potent per-
 sones.

"It is therefore thocht expedient, statute and ordained, That the Lorde Chancellor, ac-
 "cording to the direction of findrie lovabil Actes of Parliament, heirtofair maid, fall call for
 "the erections of all hospitalles to be produced befoir him, and inquire and consider the
 "present estaite theirof, reducing them, sa far as is possible, to the first institution, as may
 "best serve for the helpe and relief of the saidis aged, impotent, and pure peopil. And

Inquisition
 suld be taken
 of aged, pure,
 and impotent
 persones.

"als that the Provests and Baillies of ilk burgh and towne, and the Justice constitute be
 "the King's commission in every parochin to landwart, fall, betwixt and the first day of
 "Januar nixt-to-cum, take inquisition of all aged pure, impotent, and decayed persones,
 "borne within that parochin, or quhilkes war dwelling, and had their maist commoun re-
 "sorte in the saide parochin, the last seven zeires by-past, quhilkes of necessitie mon live bee

"almes:

“almes : and upon the said inquifition, fall make ane register buike, containing their names,
 “and fur-names, to remaine with the Provefts and Baillies within burgh, and with the Jus-
 “tice in everie parochin to land-wart : and, to the effect that the number of the pure people
 “of everie parochin maye be knawin, statutis and ordainis, that all pure peopil, within All pure peo-
pil fuld returne
to their paro-
chin.
 “fourtie dayes after the proclamation of this present Act at the mercat croce of Edinburgh,
 “repayre to the parochin, quhair they were borne, or had their maift commoun reforte or
 “refidence, that laft seven zeires by-paft, and there fettil themselves, under the paine, to be And of their
fuffentation.
 “punished as vagaboundes, and contravenars of this present proclamation : And the faide
 “space of fourtie dayes being by-paft ; that then, the Proveft and Baillies within borrowes
 “and the Judge constitute be the Kingis commiffion in ilk parochin to land-wart, make a
 “catalogue of the names of the faidis pure people, inquire the men and wemen, quhair
 “they were borne, quhider they ar maryed, or un-maryed, quhen and by quhom they war
 “maryed, and quhat bairnes they have, and quhair their bairnes wer baptized, and to quhat
 “forme and trade of life they addrefse themselves, and their faidis bairnes : gif they be dif-
 “eased or haill, and abill in bodie, and quhat they get commounly on the daye be their
 “begging : and fik as neceffarilie mon be fufteined be almes, to fee quhat they may be
 “maid content, of their awin consentis, to accept daylie to live unbeggand, and to provide
 “quhair their remaining fall be, be themselves, or in hous with others, with advife of the
 “parochiners, quhair the faidis pure peopil may be beft ludged and abyde. And thereupon,
 “according to the number, to confider quhat their neidful fuffentation will extende to everie
 “oulk : and then, be the gude difcretions of the faidis Provefts, Baillies and Judges, in the
 “parochinis to land-wart, and fik as they fall cail to them to that effect, to taxe and ftent
 “the haill inhabitants within the parochin, according to the eftimation of their fubftance,
 “without exception of perfones, to fik oulkie charge and contribution, as fall be thoct
 “expedient and fufficient to fufteine the faidis pure peopil, and the names of the inhabi-
 “tants ftented, togidder with their taxation, to bee likewise regiftrate : and that at their Collectors for
almes.
 “difcretion, they appoynt overseers and collectours in everie burgh, toun and parochie, for
 “the haill zeir, for collecting and receiving of the said oulkie portion, quhilkes fall receive
 “the fame, and deliver fa-meikle theirow to the faidis pure peopil, and in fik maner as the
 “faidis Provefts and Baillies within burgh, and Judges in the parochin to land-warte,
 “*refpective*, fall ordaine and command ; and that overseers of the faidis pure peopil, be Overseers.
 “appointed be their difcretions, to continue alfo for a zeir. And at the end of the zeir,
 “that the taxation and ftent-roll be alwayes maid of new, for the alteration that may be The Stent-roll.
 “throw death, or be increas or diminution of mennes gudes and fubftance. And that the
 “Provefts and Baillies in burrowes or tounes, and the faidis Judges in the parochinnes to Testimonialles
to be given to
the pure.
 “land-wart, fall give an testimonial to fik pure folk as they finde not borne in their awin
 “parochin, or making refidence therein the laft seven zeires, fending or directing them to
 “the nixt parochin ; and fa fra parochin to parochin, quhill they be at the place quhair
 “they were borne, or had their maift commoun refort and refidence during the laft seven
 “zeires preceeding ; there to be put in certaine abiding places, and fufteined upon the
 “commoun almes, and oulkie contribution, as is befoir ordained ; except leprous peopil,
 “and bed-fast peopil, quhilks may not be transported. Providing that it be leiful to the
 “pure.

“ pure peopil, sa directed, to their awin abiding places, with testimonialles to ask almes
 “ in their passage, sa as they passe the direct way, not resting twa nichtes togidder in ony
 “ an place, without occasion of seckenesse or storme impeede them.

Of the pure
refusand to re-
turne to their
awin parochin.
“ And gif ony of the pure peopil refuse to passe and abide in the places appoynted, or
 “ after the appoyntment be found begging, then to be punished by scourging, imprisonment,
 “ and burning throw the eare, as vagaboundes and strang beggars: and for the second
 “ fault, to be punished as thieves, as is befor appoynted. And gif the persones chosen col-

Collectours.
“ lectoures, refuse the office, or, having accepted the same, beis found negligent therein, or
 “ refusis to make their compts everie half-zeir, anis, at the least, to the Provests and Bail-
 “ lies in burrowes, to the saidis Judges in land-wart, and to deliver the super-plus of that
 “ quhilk restis in thair handes, at the end of the zeir, or half-zeir, to sik as fall be chosen
 “ collectours of new; then ilk-ane of the collectours so offending fall incur the paine of

Of them quha
refusis to con-
tribute to the
help of the
pure.
“ twentie punds, to the use of the pure of that parochin, and imprisonment of their per-
 “ sones during the Kingis will: for quhilkis paines, the saide Provests, Baillies, and Judges,
 “ fall poynd and distrenzie: and gif ony persones being abill to further this charitable woorke,
 “ will obstinately refuse to contribute to the reliefe of the pure, or discourage uthers from sa
 “ charitabil ane deede; the obstinate or wilful person or persones, being called befor the
 “ saidis Provests and Baillies within burgh, or Judges in the parochins to land-wart, and
 “ convict thereof be ane Assise, or sufficient testimonie of twa honest and famous witneses
 “ his nichtbours, upon the supplication of the saidis Provests, Baillies and Judges, to the
 “ King's Majestie, and his privie-councel; the obstinate and wilful person or persones fall
 “ be commanded to waird in sik pairt as his Hienes and his councel fall appoynt, and
 “ there remayne quhill he be content with the ordour of his said paroch, and performe the
 “ same in deede. And gif the aged and impotent persones, not being sa diseased, lamed, or
 “ impotent, bot that they may woorke in sum maner of wark, fall bee, be the overseers in any
 “ burgh or parochin, appoynted to wark, and zit refusis the same; then first the refuser to
 “ be scourged, and put in the stokkes; and for the second fault, to be punished as vaga-
 “ bounds, as said is. And gif any beggers bairne, being above the age of five zeirs,
 “ and within fourteene, male or female, fall be liked of, be ony subject of the realme of
 “ honest estait; the said person fall have the bairne, be ordoure and direction of the saids
 “ Provests and Baillies within burgh, or Judge in every parochin to land-wart. Gif he be
 “ a man-child, to the age of xxiv zeires, and gif sche be a woman-child, to the age of
 “ xvij zeires, and gif they depart, or be taken or intised from their maister or maistresse
 “ service, the maister or maistresse to have the like action and remedie as for their hired
 “ servand or prentises, asweil against the bairne as against the taker and intiser thereof.

Of the pure
refusand to
woorke.
“ And gif the aged and impotent persones, not being sa diseased, lamed, or
 “ impotent, bot that they may woorke in sum maner of wark, fall bee, be the overseers in any
 “ burgh or parochin, appoynted to wark, and zit refusis the same; then first the refuser to
 “ be scourged, and put in the stokkes; and for the second fault, to be punished as vaga-
 “ bounds, as said is. And gif any beggers bairne, being above the age of five zeirs,
 “ and within fourteene, male or female, fall be liked of, be ony subject of the realme of
 “ honest estait; the said person fall have the bairne, be ordoure and direction of the saids
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 “ xvij zeires, and gif they depart, or be taken or intised from their maister or maistresse
 “ service, the maister or maistresse to have the like action and remedie as for their hired
 “ servand or prentises, asweil against the bairne as against the taker and intiser thereof.

Of beggeris
bairnes.
“ and within fourteene, male or female, fall be liked of, be ony subject of the realme of
 “ honest estait; the said person fall have the bairne, be ordoure and direction of the saids
 “ Provests and Baillies within burgh, or Judge in every parochin to land-wart. Gif he be
 “ a man-child, to the age of xxiv zeires, and gif sche be a woman-child, to the age of
 “ xvij zeires, and gif they depart, or be taken or intised from their maister or maistresse
 “ service, the maister or maistresse to have the like action and remedie as for their hired
 “ servand or prentises, asweil against the bairne as against the taker and intiser thereof.

Collection of
victualles, meat
and drink.
“ And quhair collecting of money may not be had, and that it is over great ane burding
 “ to the collectours to gadder victualles, meat and drink, or uther things for reliefe of the
 “ pure in sum parochines; that the Provest and Baillies in burrowes, and the saidis Judges
 “ in the parochines to land-wart, be advise of certaine of the maist honest parochiners,
 “ give licence under their hand-writs to sik and sa many of the saidis pure people, or sik
 “ uthers of them as they fall think gude, to aske and gadder the charitable almes of the
 “ parochiners at their awin houses. Sa as alwayes it bee speedely appoynted and agried,

“ how

“how the pure of that parochin fall be susteined within the same, and not be chargeable
 “to uthers, nor troublefome to strangers. And seeing be reason of this present Act and
 “Ordour, the commoun prisiones, irones and stokkes, of everie head burgh of the schire,
 “and uther townes, ar like to be filled with ane greater number of prisoners nor of befor
 “hes bene accustomat, in sa far as the saidis vagaboundes, and uthers offendours, ar to be
 “committed to the commoun prision of the schire or towne quhair they were taken, the
 “same prisions being in sik townes, quhair there is great number of pure peopil, mair nor
 “they ar weill abill to susteine and relieve; and sa the prisoners are like to perish in de-
 “fault of sustenance: Therefoir, the expenses of the prisoner fall be payed by a pairt of Expenses of
prisoners.
 “the commoun contributions, and oukly almes of the parochin quhair he or she was ap-
 “prehended, allowand to ilk persone daily ane punde of ait breade, and water to drink. For
 “payment quhair of, the presenter of him to prision fall give sovertie, or make present pay- Execution of
this Act.
 “ment. And that the schireffes, stewardest, and baillies of regalities, and their baillies over
 “all the realme, and their deputes, see this present Act put to dewe execution in all poyntes,
 “within their jurisdictions *respectivè*, as they will answere to God, and our Soveraine Lord
 “thereupon. And quhat-ever doubt or ambiguitie fall happen to arise upon the present Interpretation
of this Act.
 “Act, or ony pairt thereof; Our Soveraine Lord, with advise of his saidis three Estaites,
 “committis the interpretation, explanation, suppliement, and full execution thereof, to his
 “Majestie, with advise of his Privie Council.”

In 1597, the Acts of Parliament against “strang and idle beggers, vagabounds, and
 “Ægyptians,” were confirmed, with this addition; “that starke beggers, and their bairnes,”
 should “be employed in commoun warkes¹.” The omission of religious duties, (which,
 we have seen, was punished in England by penalties which were appropriated to the use of
 the Poor,) was likewise made subservient to charity in Scotland. In 1597 an Act was
 passed, obliging all persons, worth a certain sum in lands or goods, to have a Bible and
 Psalm-book in the vulgar tongue in their houses, under the penalty of 10l. Scots, to be paid,
 “one-third to the informer, and the other two-thirds to the help and reliefe of the pure
 “of the parochin².”

In 1609, a very severe law was passed against persons calling themselves Egyptians, which
 directed, that vagabonds, forners, and common thieves, commonly called Egyptians, should
 be banished the realm; and that, if any of them should afterwards be found within the
 kingdom, it should be lawful “for all his Majestie’s good subjects, or ony ane of them,
 “to cause take, apprehend, imprison, and execute to death the saids Egyptians, either men
 “or women, as common, notorious, and condemned thieves, by ane Assise onely to be
 “tried, that they are called, knawn, reput and halden Egiptians³.

Under the year 1617, we meet with the following Act, in which the King rather ad-
 vises, than enjoins, his subjects to take the children of poor persons into their service:—

¹ Jac. VI. Parl. xv. c. 272. Scottish Acts, i. 741.

² See likewise an Act (passed in 1695,) against Blasphemy; Scottish Acts, iii. 418: and several other Acts against profaneness, &c.

³ Jac. VI. Parl. xx. c. 13. Scottish Acts, i. 850.

“ Forasmuch as there hath been divers worthy laws and statutes made by his Majesty, and
 “ his Highness predecessors, for restraining of idle and masterful beggers; and notwithstanding
 “ thereof, the number of the saids beggers hath daily increased more and more :
 “ and his Majesty and Estates, considering that the cause of the multiplying of the saids
 “ beggers, hath, and doth, proceed from this ground, That no order hath been taken, in
 “ by-gone time, with the poor children and orphans, born of poor indigent parents, who
 “ being tolerated or neglected, at their first entry to begging, doth contract such a cus-
 “ tome and habite, that hardly they can be drawn thereafter to any other calling : whereas,
 “ if the saids children were in their tender years put to work, and employed and trained up
 “ in any commendable labour, they might thereafter not onely relieve the country of their
 “ charges, but also prove profitable to the common-wealth; which might be easily per-
 “ formed, if the saids poor children were taken off the hands of their parents, by some of
 “ his Majesties well-affected subjects in particular, or by any of the incorporations or burghs
 “ within this his Majesties kingdom in common, and employed in some calling or vocation
 “ that might tend to the good of the realme : Therefore, his Majesty, with advice and con-
 “ sent of the Estates, doth, in most earnest manner, recommend to all his Highness loving
 “ subjects, requesting them, as they tender the good and honour of the realme, to receive
 “ within their houses and family, and to take upon their care, intertainment and education.
 “ some of the saids poor and indigent children, one or moe, every person according to his
 “ power and faculty : likeas, his Majesty, with advice foresaid, for the further security of
 “ his Highness subjects, finds and declares, that it shall be lawful to his Highness subjects
 “ to take the saids poor children in their power, houses, and family, to be educate and
 “ brought up by them, either in their houses, or to be put by them to such crafts, callings,
 “ and vocations, either within the country, or without the same, as they please : which
 “ children so received, shall be obliged and bound as servants to the receivers, in man-
 “ ner, and during the time, after specified. It is alwayes declared, that the condition of the
 “ saids children, which shall be so received by his Majesty’s lieges, and the manner of their
 “ delivery to them, shall be as followeth : That is to say, That they be such who shall be
 “ found and tryed to be poor and indigent, and to have no meanes for their entertainment,
 “ and that by the declaration of the Provest and Bailties, and by the Session of the Kirk
 “ within burgh, or by either of them ; and the Sessions of the Kirks in land-ward, where
 “ the saids poor children remaines, or are found to be for the time : And if the saids poor
 “ children be in the age of fourteen yeares, they shall be delivered to his Highness subjects,
 “ by the magistrates within burgh ; or by the session of the kirk and parochin where they
 “ remaine, with consent of their parents, if they have any, known within the parochin for
 “ the time : otherwise they shall be delivered by the saids Magistrates and Session of the
 “ Kirk alone, or either of them, as said is. And if they be past the age of fourteen yeares,
 “ that their own consent shall be taken thereto, by the advice of the saids Magistrates and
 “ Session of Kirk, or either of them, as said is, who at the delivery of the saids poor
 “ children to his Highness subjects, shall give a testimoniall, under their, or their clerks,
 “ hand writs, of the estate, quality, and condition foresaid, of the said poor children, and
 “ of their delivery to their masters : Which testimoniall of the saids Provests, Bailties, and
 “ Session

“ Session of the Kirks, bearing the said tryall and delivery, his Heighness, with advice
 “ and consent of his Estates foresaids, findes and declares, shall be a sufficient warrand
 “ to the receivers, for brooking the benefit of this present statute: And to the effect his
 “ Heighness subjects may be moved thereto, by the expectation of the commodity and ad-
 “ vantage which they may reap by the labours and service of the saids poor children; His
 “ Majesty, with advice of the saids Estates, statutes and ordeins, that the saids poor children,
 “ received by any of his Highness subjects, upon the testimonial of Provest, Baillies, or
 “ Session of Kirks, in manner above specified, shall be bound and astricted to their saids
 “ masters, their heirs and assignayes, in all kind of service which shall be ingoyned to them,
 “ untill they pass the age of thirty yeares compleat; and that they shall be under discipline
 “ to their saids masters, and foresaids, and subject to the corrections and chastisements, ac-
 “ cording to the merits of their offences, in all manner and sort of punishment, the life and
 “ torture excepted. Likeas, it is declared, that whatsoever the saids servants gaines, or
 “ wins by their travels during the said space, shall appertain properly to the saids masters
 “ and their foresaids; and if it shall happen the saids servants to absent themselves from
 “ their saids masters service, without their licence, then, and in that case, they shall be
 “ obliged to refund to their saids masters the whole damage and intresse sustained by
 “ them through their absence, upon the declaration of the saids masters, without any further
 “ probation, by and attour the bodily punishment to be laid upon them at their returning,
 “ by the discretion of their saids masters: and if it shall happen them to be received by any
 “ other persons, the saids receptors shall be obliged to restore them again to their said
 “ masters, within twelve houres after they be required to that effect, personally, or at their
 “ dwelling places, in presence of a notar and two witnesses; and if they failyie, they shall
 “ pay after every requisition, *ten shillings* daily, ay and whill they be restored, and that with-
 “ out prejudice to the saids masters, to call and pursue for delivery of their saids servants,
 “ before the ordinary Judge, as accords of the law, and for the damage and skaith sustained
 “ by them, through the want of their saids servants, during the space of their absence, after
 “ the said requisition ¹.”

The sixteenth Act in the third Session of the first Parliament of King Charles the Se-
 cond, held in the year 1663, after reciting the former Acts concerning beggars and vaga-
 bonds, remarks, “ that the chief cause whereby the foresaids Acts have proven in-effective,
 “ and that vagabonds and idle persons do yet so much abound, hath been, that there were
 “ few or no common works then erected in the kingdom, who might take and imploy the
 “ saids idle persons in their service; and that now, by his Majesties princely care, common
 “ works for manufacturies of diverse sorts are setting up in this kingdom.” It therefore
 ratifies all former Acts, with this addition; “ that it shall be leifum to all persons or socie-
 “ ties, who have or shall set up any manufactories within this kingdom, to seize upon and
 “ apprehend the persons of any vagabonds, who shall be found begging, and who, being
 “ masterless and out of service, have not wherewith to maintain themselves by their own
 “ means and work, and to imploy them for their service as they shall see fit, the same be-

¹ Jac. VI. Parl. xxviii. c. 10. Scottish Acts, i. 926.

“ ing done with the advice of the respective magistrates of the place where they shall be seized
 “ upon ; and ordains the paroches where such vagabonds or idle persons, as shall be found
 “ begging, were born ; or in case the place of their nativity be not known, the paroches where
 “ they have any residence, haunt, or most resort, for the space of three years immediately pre-
 “ ceeding their being so apprehended, who thereby are relieved of the burden of them, to make
 “ payment to the persons or societies that shall happen to imploy them, two shillings *Scots*
 “ money *per diem* for the first year after they be apprehended, and one shilling *Scots per diem*
 “ for the next three years thereafter ; the one-half thereof to be payed by the heretors of the se-
 “ veral paroches *respectivè*, and the other half thereof to be payed by the possessors and inhabit-
 “ ants dwelling upon the ground of each heretor *respectivè* : Likeas, his Majesty, with advice
 “ and consent foresaid, ordains the heretors of each paroch, or as many of them as shall happen
 “ to meet, upon public intimation, made at the paroch-kirk upon any Sabbath at the dissolv-
 “ ing of the church from the first sermon, by any of the heretors of the paroch, or by the
 “ employers of the Poor, to make up a stent-roll for the maintenance of the Poor in their
 “ paroch, who shall be employed, as said is, at the rate aforesaid, the one-half thereof to be
 “ payed by the heretors, either conform to the old extent of their lands within the paroch,
 “ or conform to the valuation by which they last payed assessment ; or otherways, as the
 “ major part of the heretors so meeting, shall agree, liferenters and wod-setters always be-
 “ ing lyable, during their rights as heretors ; and the other half thereof to be laid upon the
 “ tennents and possessors, according to their means and substance. And in case the saids
 “ heretors, being required by any person or society, employing the Poor as said is, shall
 “ failzie to make up and deliver a stent-roll in manner foresaid, with power to the persons,
 “ society, or others intrusted by them, to charge the heretors of each paroch for the sum of
 “ two shillings *Scots per diem* ; for each one of their Poor, whereof they shall be relieved in
 “ manner foresaid, conform to the old extent or valuation foresaid, at the option of the per-
 “ son or society employing, or those intrusted by them ; which stent-roll shall continue and
 “ stand for one year after the making up thereof, either by the heretors, or in case of failzie,
 “ by the persons or societies employing the Poor, as said is, and shall then be renewed
 “ from year to year, during the years above-written. Providing also, that the heretors, in
 “ case they failzie to make a stent-roll as said is, and be charged to conform to the old ex-
 “ tent or valuation of their lands, that they shall have relief of the tennents and possessors
 “ of their lands, for the one-half of what they shall be distressed for. And his Majesty, with
 “ consent foresaid, ordains letters of horning to be directed hereupon, at the instance of the
 “ persons or societies employers of the Poor, or persons intrusted by them, against the he-
 “ retors and others for payment of the said daily allowance for the Poor, or against the re-
 “ ceptors of them, being so employed, for 10 shillings *Scots* money, *per diem*, upon fifteen
 “ dayes onely ; providing always, that after examination of the case, the Lords of the Privy
 “ Council shall find cause for directing such letters ; and ordains all Shirreffs, Stewarts,
 “ Bailies of regality, principality, Magistrates of burroughs, or Justices of Peace and their
 “ constables, to be assisting in the apprehending of the saids vagabonds, or in the bringing of
 “ them back to their service after they shall be employed ; and strictly prohibites and discharges
 “ all persons whatsoever, to oppose or hinder the taking or bringing back of them in manner
 “ foresaid

“ foreſaid *reſpectivè*, under the pain of deſorcement. Likeas, it is hereby declared, that the
 “ Poor ſo employed ſhall continue in the ſervice of the employers, and under their direction
 “ and correction, in manner foreſaid, not only during the ſpace of the maintenance to be
 “ payed for them by their paroches in manner above-written, but alſo for the ſpace of ſeven
 “ years thereafter for meat and cloaths only¹.”

The 18th Act of the third Seſſion of the ſecond Parliament of Charles the Second, held in 1672, ſtatutes, that vagabonds, beggars, and idle perſons are daily increaſing, “ who, if
 “ they were ſet to work and bred to trades and callings, the people might not only be di-
 “ burdened of them, but they might in a ſhort time, and upon far leſs expence, become
 “ uſeful and profitable for the whole kingdom. And with-all conſidering that the effect of
 “ all theſe good laws hath been fruſtrat, becauſe there hath been no place provided wherein
 “ ſuch poor people might be ſet to work, nor perſons appointed to have the charge and
 “ oversight of them.” Upon this plauſible reaſoning, it directs the magiſtrates of every bo-
 rough “ to provide correction-houſes for receiving and entertaining of the beggars, vaga-
 “ bounds, and idle perſons within their burghs, and ſuch as ſhall be ſent to them out of
 “ the ſhires;” and to appoint maſters and overſeers for ſetting the Poor ſent thither to work,
 under the penalty of 500 marks², to be paid quarterly till ſuch houſes were provided. It
 likewise directs, that the contributions and allowances, appointed by the Act of 1663, for
 maintaining the Poor, “ ſhall be applyed for the uſe of the ſaids correction-houſes, whereby
 “ they ſhall have two ſhillings *Scots* for ilk poor perſon, *per diem*, that ſhall be ſent to them,
 “ and entertained and bred by them, for the firſt year; and twelve pennies *Scots*, *per diem*,
 “ for the ſpace of three years thereafter, during which they ſhall entertain and educat them,
 “ together with the profit ariſing from the labour and work of the ſaids poor perſons for
 “ ſeven years thereafter: which contributions are to be payed by the paroches relieved
 “ of the ſaid Poor, in manner contained in the ſaid Act. And to the effect it may be
 “ known, what poor perſons are to be ſent to the ſaids correction-houſes, and who are to be
 “ kepted and entertained by the contributions at the paroch-kirks for the Poor: the mi-
 “ niſters of ilk paroch, with ſome of the elders, and in caſe of vacancy of the kirks, three
 “ or moe of the elders are hereby ordered to take up an exact liſt of all the poor perſons
 “ within their paroches, by name and ſur-name, condeſcending upon their age and condi-
 “ tion, if they be able or unable to work by reaſon of age, infirmity or diſeaſe, and where
 “ they were born, and in what paroches they have moſt haunted during the laſt three years
 “ preceeding the up-taking of theſe liſts; intimation being alwayes made to the whole he-
 “ retors of the paroch to be preſent and to ſee the liſts right taken up; and that the here-
 “ tors who, and the poſſeſſors of their land, are to bear the burden of the maintenance of
 “ the poor perſons of each paroch, or any of them who ſhall meet with the ſaids miniſters
 “ and elders, ſhall condeſcend upon ſuch as through age and infirmity are not able to work,
 “ and appoint them places wherein to abide, that they may be ſupplied by the contributions
 “ at the paroch-kirk; and if the ſame be not ſufficient to entertain them, that they give
 “ them a badge or ticket to aſk almes at the dwelling-houſes of the inhabitants of their

¹ Scottiſh Acts, Edinb. 1683. Vol. ii. p. 334.

² *Scotch* money. The Scotch coins are in value only one-twelfth of the Engliſh coins of the ſame name.

“ own paroch only, without the bounds whereof they are not to beg; and that they do
 “ not at all resort to kirks, mercats, or any other places where there are meetings at mar-
 “ riages, baptisms, burials, or upon any other public occasion. And likewise, that such of
 “ the saids poor persons as are of age and capacity to work, be first offered to the heretors
 “ or inhabitants of each paroch, that if they will accept any of them to become their ap-
 “ prentices or servants, they may receive them upon their oblidge to entertain and set
 “ to work the saids poor persons, and relieve the paroch of them; for which cause, they
 “ shall have the benefit of their work untill they attain the age of 30 years, conform to the
 “ tenth Act of the twenty-two Parliament of King James the Sixth; and that the rest of
 “ the saids poor persons be sent to the correction-houses, for whose entertainment the saids
 “ heretors shall cause collect the contributions, and appoint a quarter’s allowance to be sent
 “ along with them, with cloaths upon them, to cover their nakedness; and the said allow-
 “ ance to be paid quarterly thereafter, by way of advance. With power also to the saids
 “ Commissioners of Excise in each shire, quarterly to take an accompt of the diligence of
 “ these of each paroch in performing of the premises; and in case of their neglect, to ap-
 “ point other persons to make the saids lists, and collectors to up-lift the saids allowances,
 “ and to bring them to correction-houses. And in case any heretors shall find within their
 “ bounds any other vagabounds, beggars, or idle persons, not being in service, not having
 “ any visible way or stock to entertain themselves, who were not born, nor did haunt for-
 “ merly within their bounds; they are hereby impowered to seize upon such persons, and to
 “ send them to the correction-houses, and to charge the magistrats or masters of the saids
 “ houses to receive them, without advance of any allowance; with power notwithstanding
 “ to the saids magistrats or masters, to charge the heretors of the paroches where these idle
 “ persons were born, or have the most haunted the last three years, for the allowance of
 “ such of them as are not bred to work; and as to such of them as can work, the masters
 “ shall have the benefit of their work for their meat. And his Majesty, with advice fore-
 “ said, doth impower and require the masters of correction-houses, to put and hold the saids
 “ poor people to work, as they shall see them most capable and fit; and in case of their
 “ disobedience, to use all manner of severity and correction, by wheeping and otherwayes,
 “ (excepting torture,) and to detain them within the said correction-house and close thereof,
 “ with this provision, that in case any of the saids poor persons being received, shall be suf-
 “ fered to escape to burthen the countrey of-new, that the magistrats shall be charged to
 “ recover and receive them again, without any allowance thereafter, during the space of four
 “ years, under the pain of forty pounds *Scots* for each person so escaping; with power also
 “ to them to receive disobedient servants, and to put them to work, and to correct them
 “ according to their demerits¹.”

In 1695 was passed, “ An Act anent the Poor,” ratifying, approving, and reviving all Acts of Parliament, and Acts and Proclamations of Council, for maintaining the Poor, and repressing of beggars; and ordaining them to be put to vigorous execution in all points².

¹ Car. II. Parl. ii. c. 18.

Scottish Acts, ii. 496.

² W. & M. Parl. i. Sess. v. c. 43. Scottish Acts, iii. 456.

The last Statute, which in Scotland was enacted on this subject, bears date September 1st, 1698; and it ratifies and approves all former Acts of Parliament, and Proclamations of Council, for repressing of beggars, and maintaining and employing the Poor¹.

It is justly remarked², that the Statutes on this subject are extremely contradictory with respect to the persons appointed to make up the Poor's Roll. By the Act of 1579, this duty is entrusted to the "Provost and Bailies within burgh," and the "Judge constitute be the "King's commission in paroches to land-wart." By the Act of 1663, this power is vested in the heritors of each parish. By the Act of 1672, the ministers and elders of each parish are to make up the list. By the Proclamation of 1692, this power is vested in the heritors, ministers, and elders of each parish; and by that of 1693, in the magistrates of royal burghs, and the heritors of vacant (country) parishes; but in both instances the minister and elders are excluded.

Respecting the persons who are to pay, and the mode of apportioning the sums which they are to contribute, the Act of 1579 directs, that "the haill inhabitants of the parochin shall be "taxed and stented according to the estimation of their substance, without exception of "persons." The Act of 1663 directs, that one half shall be paid by the heritors, and the other half by the tenants and possessors, according to their means and substance. By the Proclamation of 1692, the heritors are ordered to pay one-half, and the house-holders of the parish the other; and by that of 1693, the magistrates in royal burghs are allowed to stent themselves, conformably to such orders and customs used and wont in laying on stents, annuities, or other public burdens, in the respective burghs, as may be most effectual to reach all the inhabitants; and the inheritors of several vacant (country) parishes to stent themselves for the maintenance of the respective Poor.

A still greater diversity takes place in the applications of the sums so stented. By the Act of 1579, it would seem, that the Impotent Poor are the persons solely entitled to a compulsory maintenance; and that no part of it can be applied towards the relief of the Industrious Poor, who are capable of working. On the contrary, the Act of 1663 directs, that the whole of the money raised shall be applied to the support of those only who are able to work. This seems likewise to have been the intention of the Legislature in 1672: an Act passed in that year, directs, that the Poor who are unable to work shall be relieved by weekly collections at the kirk-doors; and that the stented assessments shall be applied to the support of such of the Poor as are able to work, and sent to the correction-houses.

The Author of the article "Poor," in the Scotch Encyclopedia, adds to the above remarks, that the statutes are not less contradictory with respect to the persons who are required to carry them into execution. "It is," (he says,) "at different times the Chancellor; Magistrates; "Commissioners of Excise; Sheriffs; Justices of the Peace; Ministers and Elders; Heritors alone; Commissioners nominated by Presbyteries, and appointed by the King; the "Lords of the Privy Council; in short, no two laws can be found that do not vary from "each other in this respect one way or other."

¹ W. & M. Parl. i. Sess. vii. c. 21. Scottish Acts, iii. 551.

² By the Author of the article "Poor," in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

“The same variations, (he remarks,) take place with regard to the building of correction-houses, confinement and punishment of vagrants, application of their work, awarding their services, and those of children. In short, there is not one particular in which these laws do not vary from, and contradict, each other; so that, let any person try to act in virtue of any one of them, it is impossible for him to avoid going in direct opposition to the enactments of some other law, which is of equal force with that he has chosen for his guide. In these circumstances, it is so far from being surprising that these Acts have been suffered to remain in perpetual desuetude, that it would have been truly wonderful if this had not been the case. They have, however, been permitted to remain on the Statute-book, as a disgrace to the times when they were formed, and as a stumbling-block to those that were to follow. That not one of them is now in force, was lately proved by a learned and public-spirited Gentleman, to whom his country is on that and many other accounts deeply indebted. Refusing to pay the Poor’s tax, with which he was assessed by the overseers of the parish in which he happened to reside, he stood an action in the Court of Session, and prevailed, upon the broad ground, *that there is no law in FORCE, in Scotland, by which an INVOLUNTARY Poor’s Rate can be established in any parish.*”

It will, therefore, not appear surprising, that the expedients adopted in this country for the relief of the Poor should be extremely various. The principal fund, however, from which parochial charity is administered, arises from collections made at the church-doors; and from donations given at Sacrament-time¹: in some parishes the Poor are also assisted from the rent of a part of the church, called “the Poor’s Aile²”; or from the rent of galleries, or pews³; in others, from fees paid at marriages, baptisms, &c.⁴; from dues for mortcloths⁵, or from fees for a hearse, which has been purchased on their account by the kirk-session, and let for hire⁶; from compositions for bastards, and small fines imposed for immoralities⁷: In most parishes there is likewise a small fund of “mortified money,” the interest of which is appropriated to the relief of the Poor.

The mode, in which the collections at the church-door are made, is as follows: Those who can afford it, leave an offering in a basin, which is placed at the church-door, and is under the immediate care of an elder, who delivers it to the session after the service is over. The money is then reckoned up, entered in their book, and deposited in a box kept for that purpose, which has generally a small slit at top through which the benevolent can drop their contributions: there are usually two keys to it; one of which is kept by the kirk-treasurer, and the other by the minister⁸.

Those parishes in which Poor’s Rates are paid, they are neither uniform nor permanent, nor made in conformity to any established law of the country. The usual mode, however, of proceeding when an assessment is proposed, is thus described by Dr. Thomas Somerville,

¹ See various parts of the Statistical Account of Scotland, collected by Sir John Sinclair.

² Statist. Acc. of Scotland, viii. 321.

³ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, xi. 476, and iv. 241.

⁴ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, xviii. 113.

⁵ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, ii. 241, &c.

⁶ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, iv. 287.

⁷ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, viii. 356.

⁸ See the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Article “Poor.”

in the Statistical Account of the Parish of Jedburgh.—“The minister intimates from the pulpit, that on such a day a meeting of the heritors and elders is to be held, for the purpose of making a provision for the Poor for the ensuing quarter. These meetings generally take place near the terms of Candlemas, Whitfunday, Lammas, and Martinmas. Upon the day of meeting the heritors elect a *Preses*; after which the minutes of the former *Sederunt*, and the roll of the Poor, are read by the clerk. Forming a calculation from the number already standing upon the roll, and the applications made to them, the heritors assess themselves in a certain sum, to be collected from them severally, according to the proportion of their valued rents. The proprietor pays one-half of the assessment and the tenant the other. Though the tenants are not mentioned in the summons, yet such of them as choose to attend are made welcome, and their advice and information listened to by the meeting. The sum assessed is raised by the heritors and kirk-session together, in such proportions as seem adequate to the necessities of the Poor. Such persons as are reduced to the necessity of applying to the heritors for charity, from any accidental and transient cause, such as disease or misfortune, receive what is called an *interim supply*, i. e. a certain sum for that quarter only: the aged and infirm, and such as are likely to continue under the same necessity of depending upon public charity, are taken upon the Poor's Roll at a certain weekly allowance. The persons taken upon the roll are obliged to subscribe a bond or deed of conveyance¹, making over and bequeathing all their effects to the heritors; and though the heritors seldom exact their effects, yet the subscription of the bond serves as a check to prevent persons, who may be possessed of concealed property, from alienating the public charity. The sum assessed is levied by a collector appointed by the heritors, and distributed by him to persons admitted upon the roll, according to the proportions allotted to them².

“A kirk-session, by which the greater part of the Poor in Scotland is relieved, is somewhat similar to an English vestry; i. e. when regularly constituted, it must always consist of the minister, elders³, session-clerk, and kirk-treasurer. None of these ever receive any salary, except the treasurer, and the session-clerk, who is usually the schoolmaster of the parish, and has a small salary allowed for minuting the transactions. The kirk-trea-

¹ In speaking of this measure, the Author of the Statistical Account of the parish of Kincardine, says, “The object of this assignment was not only to prevent any from pretending poverty, but also to put it in the power of the managers to regulate the funeral expences of such of the Poor as died. People of that rank have their pride and their prejudices, as well as their superiors, and it was wisely determined to make use of these on that occasion, and to affix such a degree of discredit upon those maintained from the Poor's Rate, as to prevent, as much as possible, the establishment of it's operating as an encouragement of idleness, or a want of economy. The wisdom of this management has appeared in its effects. The averfion of the Poor to a funeral, from which any part of the usual expence has been retrenched, has prevented several persons from claiming to be put upon the roll. The desire of what is called a decent funeral, i. e. one to which all the inhabitants of the district are invited, and at which every part of the usual entertainment is given, is one of the strongest in that rank of people. The expence of it amounts nearly to 2*l*. This sum, therefore, every person in mean circumstances is anxious to lay up, and he will not spare it,” (i. e. part with it,) unless reduced to the greatest extremity.” Statist. Acc. of Scotland, vi. 487.

² Statist. Acc. of Scotland, i. 12.

³ “The *elders* are a number of persons, who, for their wisdom, piety and knowledge, are elected from the body of the people in every parish; and continue for life, *se bene gerentibus*, to assist the parish minister in suppressing immoralities, and regulating the affairs of the parish.” Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1776. Part. ii. Appendix, 375.

“ furer is for the most part one of the elders ; and he is an important member of this court.
 “ Without his intervention, no distribution of the Poor’s funds is deemed legal ; nor can any
 “ payments be made, receipts granted, or money transferred, but by him ; the minister and
 “ session being personally liable to make good all money that may otherwise be given away,
 “ should it ever afterwards be challenged by any heritor in the parish.

“ No money can be legally issued from the Poor’s funds, even by the treasurer and session,
 “ unless legal proof can be brought that public intimation has been given from the pulpit,
 “ immediately after divine service, and before the congregation has dispersed, that a distri-
 “ bution of Poor’s money is to be made by the session, at such a time and place, specifying
 “ the same, and inviting all who have interest in the case to attend if they shall incline.
 “ This intimation must be made a full fortnight before the time of distribution ; and as
 “ every heritor, (owner of landed property,) in the parish, has a right to vote in the distribu-
 “ tion of the Poor’s funds, they may all, if they so incline, attend and exercise that right :
 “ but if none of them should attend, which is often the case, the session has then a right
 “ to proceed ; and whatever they shall thus do, is deemed strictly legal, and is liable to no
 “ challenge. But should they proceed without having given this previous intimation, they
 “ may, if the heritors should afterwards challenge it, be made to repay out of their own
 “ pockets every shilling they shall have so issued. It sometimes happens that young minis-
 “ ters, through heedlessness in this respect, expose themselves and families to considerable
 “ trouble and loss, which by attention might be easily avoided. In the same way, should a
 “ minister and session, without the intervention of a treasurer regularly constituted, lend,
 “ upon bond or otherwise, any of the Poor’s funds, and should the person so borrowing
 “ afterwards fail, these lenders are personally liable to make good the whole, and any heri-
 “ tor in the parish who chooses it can compel him to do so².” The members of the session
 are also liable to pay all losses, and to account for all sums, that it can be proved they re-
 ceived if they do not keep regular accounts ; or if their books are not revised and approved
 by the Presbytery ; (an assembly, which consists of all the pastors belonging to a certain
 district, and an elder from each parish, who is commissioned by his brethren to represent, in
 conjunction with the minister, the parish session.)—The Presbytery are the legal auditors of
 the Poor’s accounts in every parish within its bounds : in cases of difficulty, they may ap-
 ply to the Provincial Synod, which consists of ministers and elders delegated from each
 Presbytery.

“ The expence of maintaining the Poor in Scotland is certainly very inconsiderable in com-
 parison with what is expended in maintaining an equal number of Poor in the sister king-
 dom. With the exception of small salaries, of 1l. or 2l. which, in some parts of the country
 are allowed to the session-clerk and the treasurer, the whole business of collecting, superin-
 tending and distributing charity to the indigent, is managed by the elders without a farthing

¹ The Deacons, whose proper office is to take care of the Poor, may attend every session, and offer their
 advice on all questions which come before it ; but cannot vote with the ministers and elders, except upon ques-
 tions relating to the distribution of alms.

² See the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Article “ Poor.”

of expence¹: which (it is justly observed,) is “an instance of frugality in an extensive and “public management not paralleled in Europe, and exhibiting at once, in these days of “venality, a striking and singular example of public spirit and christian charity.” This useful body of men, however, it is said, is on the decline as to number in the Western parts of Scotland. Few people choose to accept an office, which not only has not the smallest emolument annexed to it, but, as far as it is connected with the management of the Poor, is a troublesome and thankless business².

“The plan of supporting the Poor by weekly collections at the church-doors, under the “management of the minister and elders of every parish, has produced such salutary effects “that it deserves the highest commendation. No set of men are better acquainted with the “situation and character of the Poor than they. They therefore can judge exactly both “what supplies they may need, and how they may be given them with most advantage.” The author of the Statistical Account of Paisley, who thus expresses his approbation of the Scotch plan of relieving the Poor, justly reprobates the mode which has of late years been adopted, in many parishes, of supporting them by a discretionary tax upon the inhabitants, under the management of overseers. It may, perhaps, be objected, that the system of assisting the indigent by contributions collected from the pious at the church-doors, might accord very well with the primæval simplicity of the first ages of the church; but that, in the changes which have taken place in the circumstances of society, it must necessarily prove extremely inadequate to answer the pressing and multifarious calls of poverty, which are the never-failing concomitants of a crowded population and fluctuating manufactures. That this, however, is far from being the case, is evident from the very easy manner in which the town above-mentioned supports its Poor. Paisley is wholly a manufacturing town; and, from the change of fashion, which has taken place since the year 1784, has experienced a considerable declension in its chief branch of industry, the fabrication of silk-gauzes: a declension, which, in England, would have loaded the Poor’s Rates for many years with an increased burthen. The town of Paisley, however, proceeded on the old plan of maintaining its Poor by collections at the church-doors, and, it is said, has exhibited a proof of the excellency of that method. Although its population, in 1791, amounted to 13,800 in-

¹ That no poor persons may be neglected, the session, in many parishes, meets weekly all the year round: sometimes they meet twice, or even thrice a week, in Winter, in order to administer relief in the extraordinary cases of distress, which occur in that period of the year.

² Statist. Acc. of Scotland, ii. 161. “Though the management is entirely a labour of love, and a great “labour too, often attended with much obloquy, and seldom or never rewarded even by the grateful acknow- “ledgement of the heritors; yet, as it involves the interest of the Poor, it is regarded by every elder as a “sacred deposit. With diligence and discretion they consider the case of the needy. By associating with every “class of the people, they become acquainted with the real wants and dispositions of the widow, the orphan, “and the fatherless, the feeble, the aged and infirm, and speedily administer relief.” The Author of the Sta- “tistical Account of the parish of Kilsyth adds, that “upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling, at least, is entrusted to “the Elders of the Church of Scotland; and by them distributed with a degree of fidelity and public spirit “which reflects the highest honour upon their office.” Statist. Acc. of Scotland, xviii. 255.—There is no doubt but that this is generally the case: it should, however, be remarked, that the Ministers are the persons who have transmitted all the accounts and observations to be found in the Statistical Accounts relative to the Poor.

habitants¹; the number of occasional and regular Poor, during that and the preceding year, was only 240, besides 13 children sent to nurse, and 25 sent to school; and the whole annual expence of maintaining them was only £ 501. 12s. 1½d.² Indeed it seems a very general remark, that, in those parishes in which an assessment is laid upon the heritors and their tenants, in order to supply the deficiency of the parochial funds, the Poor are much less scrupulous in applying for parish support, less importunate in their demands, and more thankful for relief, than in those parishes where they are supplied from the parish fund, under the controul and superintendence of the minister and elders. In the parish of Car-laverock, which possesses a considerable fund of "mortified money" for the relief of it's Poor, it would seem from the account of the incumbent that a fourth part of the sum thus appropriated might be sufficient for all the purposes of real and useful charity. "And indeed," he adds, "an attentive observer will reckon it a matter of doubt, whether the greatness of the parish funds be productive of most good or evil. The Moralist has some cause to complain, that it dries up the sources of private charity, and renders the poor people less willing to assist their old and needy relations. These they sometimes seem disposed to abandon to the care of the session, who cannot, by the small allowance they bestow, make up to them the want of that tender assiduity, which proves the cordial of age and poverty, and which natural affection alone can administer.

"The farmer with still greater reason complains, that the idea of a plentiful fund established for their support, fills the parish, in spite of every effort to prevent it, with the idle, infirm, and indolent; and renders it difficult for him to obtain day-labourers. In fine, the Poor themselves are far from being contented with their respective proportions of the funds, which are notwithstanding distributed with great impartiality. They are accustomed to lean too much to them, and to depend too little upon their own exertions: nay, it is said, that a querulous habit is acquired, and even infirmity feigned, in order to excite compassion, and to obtain a more liberal share of charity. In the opposite scale of good," (McMorine, the author of this Report, remarks,) "these effects of the funds are to be thrown: first, the support of convenient schools; second, that no distress arising from poverty occurs, which obtains not a prompt relief, without any expence to the inhabitants of the parish. But though none of the Poor of Carlaverock are under the necessity of begging from house to house, the parish is, as much as any other in this quarter, pestered with vagrants, and as liberal to them."

The following judicious observations on the solution of this important question, "How ought the Poor to be supplied?" merit much attention and regard. "From these facts," he says, "it may be inferred, that distress and poverty multiply in proportion to those funds that are created to relieve them." 'Where the carcase is, there the eagles will be gathered together.' That the measures of charity ought to remain invisible, till the moment when it is necessary they should be distributed.

¹ See the Statist. Acc. of Scotland, vii, 66. 91. I only reckon the inhabitants of the town of Paisley: the population of the suburbs, which are in an adjoining parish, in 1791, amounted to 6103 persons more.

² Exclusive of the expence of an hospital, which contains about 60 children, from 4 to 12 years old; and about 50 aged and infirm persons.

“ That, in the country parishes of Scotland, in general, small, occasional, voluntary collections are sufficient.

“ That the Legislature has no occasion to interfere to augment that stream, which is already copious enough, though not always derived from its proper source, or confined to its proper channel.

“ In fine, that the establishment of a Poor’s Rate would be, not only unnecessary, but hurtful ; as it would tend to oppress the land-holder, without bringing relief to the Poor¹.”

It is singular, that some instances have occurred in Scotland, of a Poor’s Rate, which had been established some time, being given up, without occasioning much complaint or hardship to the Poor. This, however, has taken place in several parishes², and is an unequivocal proof, that the ancient method of providing for the Poor by voluntary collections at the church-door, has in those places been considered as the best.

In the Highlands, where the parishes are sometimes 30 miles long, the number of their Poor, compared with their population, is unusually great, and the funds for their support exceedingly inconsiderable ; still very few real objects of charity are ever necessitated to beg their bread. They are generally provided for by their relations, or by those whom they have served, or under whom they have lived as cottars. In a country, however, where little trade is carried on, and where the people live frugally, very few are reduced by accident, or by mismanagement, to a state of absolute indigence : when this happens to any respectable individual through misfortune, his whole Clan esteem themselves called upon to give their assistance towards setting him up again ; whereas in those parishes, where Rates are established, it is not unusual for those who have been accustomed to pay them, to think they have a right to throw their old servants and poor relations upon the parish, as soon as they become unable to support themselves³.

Upon the whole, the mode of living, and the opinions that at present prevail in Scotland, warrant the conclusion, that Houses of Correction are much more wanted than Poor’s Rates, or Poor-houses. Without some such means of coercion, the severest laws against idle vagabonds would be of little use ; and if none but real objects of charity were allowed to seek alms, the voluntary contributions of the humane would be fully adequate to their comfortable support. This they are in general found to be at present, notwithstanding that at least three-fourths of the mendicants in Scotland are lazy vagrants, (many of them from the Highlands, and, in the South, from Ireland,) whom the dread or the discipline of a Bridewell would soon drive to support themselves by their own industry. Sometimes, (though very rarely,) when a notorious impostor of this kind ventures into a town, if he renders himself obnoxious to any person of spirit there, he is taken up by order of a magistrate, examined, sentenced to be whipped through the streets, and drummed out of the town.

¹ Statist. Acc. of Scotland, vi. 29.

² Statist. Acc. of Scotland, vi. 486, and xvii. 40.

³ The Reverend Mr. Thomas Robertson, in his account of his parish of Selkirk, thinks it should be provided by law, “ That all who are in circumstances, and who, by law, would succeed to the property of any one, were they rich, shall be obliged to maintain them when poor ;” as, he says, “ the public, as it is only the last heir, ought to be only the last resort of those who have none else to support them.” Statist. Acc. of Scotland, ii. 445.

This, to persons who have lost every sense of shame, is but a very slight punishment; and only serves to turn them abroad upon the country, where they live by abusing, with tales of feigned distress, the humanity of such as are stronger than themselves, and extorting, by threats, whatever they have a mind to, from those whom they think they can master.

It is the more to be regretted, that such abuses are permitted to pass with impunity, as they fall almost entirely upon the poorest and most industrious part of the community, these being the most credulous and liable to imposition. Indeed it is on this class of people, who are the least able to bear it, that the great burden of supporting the Poor of all descriptions lies. Many causes co-operate towards this. The Gentry are seldom regular in their attendance upon divine service, and of course contribute very little to the weekly, and still less to the sacramental collections: while the poorer sort are in general strictly attentive to all the duties of religion, strongly impressed with that encouraging and venerable maxim, that "He that giveth to the Poor lendeth to the Lord;" and always ready to contribute, with cheerfulness, their mite towards the support of such as may stand in need of it; often consoling themselves, when they are conscious of having stretched beyond their present circumstances, with the reflection that

"They'll get a blessing wi' the leave¹,

"And never mis't."

BURNS, 3d ed. p. 200.

The lazy and profligate beggar seldom ventures near the houses of the Great, as he is sure of being more sharply looked after there, and is afraid of detection and chastisement. The humble and modest supplicant, on the other hand, though he may not often have to complain, that

"A pamper'd menial drove him from the door,

"To seek for shelter in an humbler shade,"

yet finds much less pleasure in the enjoyment of the alms which are thrown to him, (perhaps at second hand,) with the careless fastidiousness of affected superiority, than in the humble pittance which is bestowed with the cordial warmth of social sympathy and unsophisticated nature.

From the above view of the state of beggars, and of the manner in which they are at present subsisted, in Scotland, it is hardly possible not to wish, (what indeed justice seems to require,) that a House of Correction might be erected and supported, in every shire or county at least, at the exclusive expence of the men of property. Thus such lazy vagabonds as at present take advantage of the laxness of the laws, the negligence of magistrates, and the credulity of the ignorant, to commit their depredations upon the public, would be rendered useful to the community and to themselves, and the charity of the humane would be secured from every claim but that of real distress.

Nor perhaps would a person, who is intimately acquainted with the present state of society and domestic economy in humble life in Scotland, upon weighing all circumstances,

¹ The rest.

with to see either Poor's Rates or Work-houses ¹ established in it. It is true that, upon such an establishment, the squalid and unsightly appearance of poverty and infirmity would no longer offend the eye of squeamish delicacy, and that affected sensibility, which is shocked at the sight of misery, from which, however, it often turns away without relieving it: but the social virtues, among those whose virtue is almost their only portion, would suffer much. Thousands, who are now kindly and comfortably supported at home by the charity of their relations and neighbours, would then find the endearing ties of gratitude and natural affection broken at once; the honest peasant and his family would miss the *benedictions* of "the long-remember'd beggar" who had been their guest; they would feel themselves deprived in a great measure of that most pleasing satisfaction which results from relieving a fellow-creature; and, if compelled to give towards a Poor's Rate but one-fourth part of what they had formerly bestowed in voluntary alms, they would feel it an intolerable burden, and look with impatience and invidious discontent both on the causes and the objects of such a *tax*.

An Englishman, who knows nothing more of the Poor in Scotland, than that they are very numerous, that no regular provision is made for them, and that they are obliged to beg from house to house, will naturally conclude that their condition is most deplorable: but it is by no means so; and, every thing considered, they live as comfortably to themselves as, and much less expensively to the community than, those of England, notwithstanding the immense and grievous sums that are every year laid out for the support of the latter. The rigid restrictions of a work-house, from which death only can set them free, must needs render the lives of its inmates extremely irksome; and where a number of people, peevish through age, bodily infirmity, and misfortune, are crowded together, and the virtuous are obliged to be witnesses of the misconduct of the vicious, the enjoyments of society cannot have much to endear them. On the contrary, the beggar who goes from house to house, enjoys the comfortable reflection that he is free; if he meets with a repulse in one place, he finds a welcome in another; and the sympathetic and familiar tenderness with which he is often treated affords him a consolation which is not to be looked for in a work-house. Poor neighbours and relations have presents sent to their houses, particularly upon occasions of relaxation and festivity: cripples are carried on barrows, and the blind and infirm are led from house to house by the peasants, with the most soothing attention; and their wants relieved with the most anxious solicitude ².

Nor

¹ Perhaps it might be advisable to appropriate a part of the House of Correction, as a Work-house, *in terrorem*, for such as should be reduced to want and infirmity by their own disorderly conduct and dissoluteness; as such people, generally growing Poor without growing virtuous, if allowed to wander about, become, by being dishonest and abusive, a very great nuisance.

² These gratifications of benevolence are well described by Mr. Rogers:

" Ah, then, what honest triumph flush'd my breast!
 " This truth once known—To blest is to be blest!
 " We led the bending beggar on his way;
 " (Bare were his feet, his tresses silver-gray)
 " Sooth'd the keen pangs his aged spirit felt,
 " And on his tale with mute attention dwelt.

Nor should it be forgotten, that, independent of every other consideration, many find, in the entertaining garrulity of these itinerants, an ample recompence for the pittance they bestow, and the attentions they administer; and that the putting a stop to vagrancy would deprive them of a cheap and harmless amusement, the passion for which, (though common in some degree to the same class of people every where,) has long formed a distinguishing trait in the general character of the labouring classes in Scotland.

In many parts of Scotland, particularly in the Lowlands, one-half, at least, of the peasantry have never been above twenty miles from home; many of them live to the age of four-score without ever sleeping in any bed but their own; and in many a cottage, the *peat ingle*, (like the sacred fires of Vesta,) has immemorially continued burning from generation to generation. To persons, whose sphere of information is so confined, who have a strong natural curiosity, and few means of gratifying it, every report, that comes from beyond the circle of their own acquaintance, is news. The social cordiality of the evening fire-side requires conversation; and the simplicity of the untutored imagination is easily interested. Every story, whether true or false, is listened to with the most enthusiastic avidity. The beggar, particularly if chearful and chatty, (which old people, when kindly used, generally are,) by the time he has made his second or third round, has secured himself a welcome reception at the end of every stage. His annual visit is looked for with impatience by the whole family, particularly by the younger part of it; the legendary tale is often talked of, and the expected repetitions of narrative senility are anticipated with rapture. The enjoyments and obligations of all parties are mutual, and such as the lover of nature, simplicity, and humanity, would be sorry to see prohibited ¹.

"As in his scrip we dropt our little store,
 "And wept to think that little was no more,
 "He breath'd his prayer, 'Long may such goodness live!'
 " 'Twas all he gave, 'twas all he had to give."

Pleasures of Memory, Part I. l. 123.

¹ Mr. Ross has taken care not to let his "Beggar" forget this professional accomplishment:

"When at the fire I'm set a wee,
 "Then I'll begin to sing,
 "And do my best to gar them gauff
 "All round about the ring:
 "I'll pick up all the *merry tales*
 "That I hear any where,
 "And all the news of town and land;
 "And—O I'll tell them clear!

* * * * *

"When I of any weddings hear,
 "I'll cast me to be there,
 "And pray my hearty bennison
 "Unto the winsome pair:
 "Then I will wallop out a dance,
 "Or tell some merry tale,
 "Till some good fellow in my dish
 "Turn o'er the stoup and ale."

The Beggar's Song.

The

The following account of the number of regular Poor on the parish-roll, or of the whole number of Parish Poor whenever it was specified, together with the population of such parishes whose number of Poor was mentioned, was extracted from the Statistical Account of Scotland. It affords some idea of the comparative lightness of parochial burthens in different parts of the kingdom: but is not to be considered as a list of all the paupers in each parish; as there are numbers of wandering beggars ¹ in Scotland, who gain a livelihood by wandering

¹ In some parts of Scotland, beggars are licensed by the magistrates; and restricted to beg on particular days of the week; of which Saturday is usually one. This was the case probably all over England, in the corporate towns, two hundred years ago. The following is a transcript of a paper, (apparently of the age of Elizabeth,) in the British Museum, relative to the persons appointed to live by alms in Chester.

Saynt Giles Warde.

Thomas Smythe is Alderman.

Thomas Tomlinson,
Lawrans Jaslyn,
Henry Finchett, } Constables.

Pore People.

Johane Ppter, oulde and blinde
Mary Redwaie, having two children
Henry Otlic, a wif and a childe
Danolde Cotty, his wif aged
Jenet Smythe, having a childe
Ffinlowe Philipp, a wif, ij childern, } To live by almes these on Tuedaie and Ffridaie.

Saint Johnes Warde.

John Smythe is Alderman.

Willm Hurste,
Willm Shingleton,
Robarte Wright,
John Harrison, } Constables.

Pore People.

Richarde Johneson
Agnes Brombrowe
Elizabeth Curryn
Jane Riele
Widowe Carpenter
Johane Ellom
Johane Tailor
Danolde, the Bishop's man,
His wif sick with iij children.
Willm . . . , havinge iij children
The wif of Robert Jenison } To leve by almes there on Tuedaies and Ffridaies.

Estgate Warde.

Thomas Aldersey is Alderman.

Hughe Gillam,
Willm Ffletcher,
John Bingley, } Constables.

Pore People.

Nicolas Mathew, or his wife
Willm Pendleton wif
Ales Crie
Ellen Alen, widdowe
M'garett Kellowe, blinde
Katherin Hardewaine
Agnes Webster, } To live by almes there on Tuifdaies and Ffridaies.

Saint Offewaldes Warde.

Willm Sneide is Alderman.

Rauf Tailior
Robert Yorke } Constables.

Pore People.

X'pian Cloggas, iij children
Agnes Mau inge
Ellen Laurans
Kell Come and his wif } To leve by almes there on Tuedaie and Ffridaie.

Sainct

wandering from town to town ; and who are probably not included in the account of any parish.

Sainct Martens Warde.

John Walley is Alderman.

Gruff. ap Willm,
John Gitton,

} Constables.

Pore People.

Elizabeth Yonge
X'pian Tailior
Margaret Patrick
Cicilie Lingham
Agnes Gruffith
Rowland Hame

} To lyve by almes there on Tuefdaies and
Ffridaies.

Sainct Maries Warde.

Rauf Goodman is Alderman.

John Anion,
Thomas Miln',
Ric. Dobie,

} Constables.

Pore Peple.

Ellen Warwicke
Joies Hollande
Johane Laurens
Mawde Brofter, ij children
Hughe Ric'son
Henrie Tailiors wif, j childe
James Quailles wif, iij children
Margarett Afheton, widowe,

} To live by almes there Tuefdaics and
Ffridaies.

Sainct Brides Warde.

John Webster, Alderman.

John Tailo',
Richerd M'she,

} Constables.

Poore People.

Bennet ap Robert, a lame wenche
Randall Junaries wife
Jamez Blake, a wif and ij children
John Macknell, a wif and ij children
Johan Ffleytcher a wedo.

} To lyve there by almes on Tucsday and
Ffridaies.

The Beaf M'ket Ward
and Sainct Towllas. }

Willm Aldersay, Alderman.

Jankin Appowell,
Robert Hancock,
Robert Modesley,
Richard Orford,

} Constables.

Poore People.

Roffe Bonnell, iij children
Agnes Syvar, ij children
Thomas Hount, wife, iij children
Alice Towey, ij children
Katheryne Moore, widow,

} To lyve by almes there on Tucsday and
Ffridaies.

OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND.

CCCV

Statement of the Number of Poor in different Parishes in Scotland, extracted from Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account.

Vol. 1.

Popula- No. of
tion. Poor.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Jedburgh | about 3000 | 92 |
| Holywood | 736 | 15 |
| Portpatrick | 996 | 12 |
| Kirkmichael | 950 | 5 |
| Sproufton | about 1000 | 18 |
| Lauder | 2000 | 30 |
| Air | about 4100 | 40 |
| Coylton | 667 | 12 |
| Edrom | 1336 | 12 |
| Linton | 928 | 12 |
| Tinwald | 850 | 20 |
| Croftmichael | 772 | 8 |
| Parton | 409 | 6 |
| Covington | 484 | 9 |
| Muiravonside | 1065 | 20 |
| Cramond | 1112 | 57 |
| Dalmeny | 907 | 25 |
| Sorbie | 1069 | 13 |
| Kiltearn | 1616 | 100 |
| Rothefay | 4032 | 70 |
| Houftoun and Killallan | 1034 | 20 |
| Biggar | 937 | 12 |
| Dunfyre | 360 | 8 |
| Yester | 800 | 32 |
| Bathgate | 2309 | 48 |
| Kettle | 1759 | 14 |
| Arngask | 554 | 7 |
| Dunnichen | 872 | 12 |
| Panbride | 1460 | 10 |
| Lunan | 291 | 6 |
| Auchterderran | 1200 | 22 |
| Oathlaw | 430 | 2 |
| Gamrie | nearly 3000 | 60 |
| Gask | 486 | 6 |
| Meikle | 1148 | 6 |

Vol. 2.

| | | |
|-------------|------|-----|
| Torthorwald | 660 | 6 |
| Dornock | 738 | 18 |
| Kirkmahoe | 1200 | 20 |
| Lochrutton | 528 | 8 |
| Kirkcolm | 945 | 16 |
| Stonykirk | 1365 | 15 |
| Colmonell | 1100 | 24 |
| Galfien | 1577 | 23 |
| Kilmarnock | 6776 | 80 |
| Machlin | 1800 | 30 |
| Eagletham | 1000 | 7 |
| Newabbey | 649 | 12 |
| Nielston | 2330 | 34 |
| Hamilton | 5017 | 115 |
| Blantyre | 1040 | 5 |

Vol. I.

Popula- No. of
tion. Poor.

| | | |
|-----------------|------|----|
| Stonchouse | 1060 | 13 |
| Libberton | 750 | 12 |
| Newton upon Ayr | 1689 | 18 |
| Moffat | 1600 | 10 |
| Galashiels | 914 | 14 |
| Cockpen | 1123 | 11 |
| Crailing | 672 | 14 |
| Whittingham | 655 | 5 |
| Ecclesmachan | 215 | 2 |
| Dalserf | 1100 | 12 |
| Danoon | 1683 | 40 |
| Wilton | 905 | 35 |
| Monimeal | 1101 | 12 |
| Cults | 534 | 12 |
| Collessie | 949 | 10 |
| Selkirk | 1700 | 42 |
| Blair-Athol | 3120 | 75 |
| Careston | 260 | 5 |
| Kinnell | 830 | 8 |
| Craig | 1314 | 12 |
| Kirkden | 727 | 10 |
| Keith-Hall | 838 | 18 |
| Kilmuir | 2065 | 60 |
| Rofskeen | 1700 | 70 |

Vol. 3.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|
| Dingwall | 1379 | 58 |
| Kingussie and Inch | 1983 | 50 |
| Fordice | 3425 | 97 |
| Anstruther Wester | 370 | 5 |
| Gairloch | 2200 | 84 |
| Marnoch | 1960 | 7 |
| Ellon | 2308 | 40 |
| Linton | 383 | 14 |
| Glammiss | 2040 | 20 |
| Dyce | 352 | 5 |
| Inch | 1450 | 18 |
| Dunscore | 1033 | 10 |
| Lochgoil head & Kilmorich | 1012 | 25 |
| Dirleton | 1200 | 40 |
| Coull | 465 | 10 |
| Ashkirk | 539 | 10 |
| Fernell | 620 | 12 |
| Beath | 450 | 12 |
| Dairfie | 540 | 5 |
| Bracadale | 2250 | 170 |
| Skirling | 234 | 9 |
| Burris | 651 | 40 |
| Maxton | 326 | 8 |
| Inverkeilor | 1747 | 20 |
| Logie | 1500 | 33 |
| Stitchell and Hume | 1000 | 8 |
| Forgandenny | 978 | 5 |

Popula- No. of
tion. Poor.

| | | |
|---------------|------|-----|
| Hobkirk | 700 | 25 |
| Drumoak | 708 | 20 |
| Lefswalt | 1194 | 13 |
| Polmont | 1400 | 17 |
| Southend | 1300 | 24 |
| Manor | 229 | 3 |
| Tain | 2100 | 130 |
| Newtyle | 594 | 5 |
| East Kilbride | 2359 | 17 |
| Arroquhar | 379 | 9 |
| Bonhill | 2310 | 35 |
| Dores | 1365 | 60 |
| Airth | 2350 | 30 |
| Tongue | 1439 | 50 |
| Inchinnan | 306 | 4 |
| Farr | 2600 | 54 |
| Garvock | 460 | 8 |
| Cleish | 653 | 5 |
| Rogart | 2000 | 50 |
| St. Madois | 300 | 2 |
| Durness | 1182 | 35 |
| Straiton | 934 | 19 |

Vol. 4.

| | | |
|--------------|------|----|
| Lethnot | 505 | 8 |
| Dumbarton | 2003 | 70 |
| Tullynefsle | 396 | 4 |
| Auchterarder | 1670 | 13 |
| Drumblade | 886 | 12 |
| Skene | 1233 | 24 |
| Aberlour | 920 | 30 |
| Roseneath | 394 | 13 |
| Drainey | 1040 | 50 |
| Arderfier | 1298 | 50 |
| Tealing | 802 | 4 |
| Kirk-hill | 1570 | 50 |
| Duirinish | 3000 | 63 |
| Kirkinner | 1152 | 17 |
| Ardclach | 1186 | 35 |
| Udney | 1137 | 22 |
| Cushnie | 430 | 10 |
| Rynd | 495 | 8 |
| Abbots-Hall | 2136 | 6 |
| Hutton | 920 | 9 |
| Kilspindie | 718 | 11 |
| Strickathrow | 672 | 10 |
| Johnston | 565 | 18 |
| Barrie | 796 | 11 |
| Earlstoun | 1351 | 30 |
| Kells | 869 | 12 |
| Kilmalcolm | 951 | 27 |
| Fearn | 1600 | 45 |
| Knockandow | 1500 | 20 |

Dalrymple

| | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Dalrymple | 380 | 7 | Foveran | 1243 | 40 | Fodderty | 1730 | 50 |
| Duthil & Rothiemurchus | 1110 | 23 | Culter | 326 | 7 | Strichen | 1400 | 30 |
| Methlick | 1035 | 40 | Maryculter | 630 | 35 | Lefinahagoe | 2810 | 45 |
| Kilmadan | 351 | 20 | Daviot | 900 | not known. | Crois and Burnefs | 1389 | 52 |
| Monikie | 1278 | 15 | Balquhitter | 1300 | 30 | Yarrow | 1230 | 57 |
| Calder | 1062 | 40 | Kirmichael | 956 | 20 | Bower | 1592 | 35 |
| Deskford | 752 | 32 | Riccartoun | 1300 | 15 | Kirkwall and St. Ola | 2550 | 60 |
| Pittenweem | 1157 | 60 | Montquhitter | 1470 | 30 | Reay | 2298 | 50 |
| Dunfe | 3324 | 90 | Tyrie | 864 | 15 | Aithfing and Sanfing | 1285 | 10 |
| Strathmiglo | 980 | 8 | Dull | 4676 | 40 | Dundonald | 1317 | 18 |
| Row | 1000 | 8 | Humbie | 676 | 15 | | Vol. 8. | |
| Logic Buchan | 538 | 6 | Ardochattan & Muckcairn | 2400 | 45 | Dornoch | 2541 | 100 |
| Glenholm | 300 | 4 | Kilmuir Easter | 1975 | 100 | Eckford | 952 | 24 |
| Falkland | 2198 | 37 | Kinneff | 1100 | 15 | Kilmartin | 1537 | 32 |
| Banchory Davinick | 1700 | 30 | Leochel | 571 | 12 | Auchtertoul | 334 | 6 |
| Durifdeer | 1031 | 30 | Kinnaird | 404 | 4 | Carluke | 1730 | 30 |
| Torphichen | 1069 | 10 | Kintail | 1000 | 15 | Dundee | 23500 | 360 |
| Loggie Easter | 1125 | 70 | Kilchrenan and Dalavich | 1124 | 20 | Cromdale | 3000 | 40 |
| Errol | 2685 | 36 | Nenthorn | 400 | 6 | Tough | 560 | 7 |
| Fordoun | 2258 | 30 | Little Dunkeld | 2705 | 40 | Stirling | 3951 | 62 |
| Kinglassie | 1200 | 40 | Lumphanan | 621 | 6 | Kelton | 1600 | 12 |
| Crawford | 1490 | 16 | Glenilla | 1018 | 9 | Applegarth | 741 | 12 |
| Kirkpatrick-Juxta | 617 | 12 | Tarbat | 1370 | 110 | Guthrie | 571 | 2 |
| Kirkpatrick-Irongray | 762 | 18 | Sanquhar | 2600 | 35 | Glenorchy and Inishail | 1669 | 60 |
| Largo | 1913 | 25 | New Machar | 1030 | 12 | Criech | 1730 | 50 |
| Towie | 550 | 15 | Kincardine | 2068 | 3 | Duffus | 1500 | 60 |
| Strachur and Stralachlan | 1061 | 20 | Haddington | 3915 | 130 | Torryburn | 1600 | 50 |
| | Vol. 5. | | Lamington | 417 | 9 | Ferry-Port-on-craig | 875 | 16 |
| Montrose | 6194 | 168 | Edinburgh | 84886 | Not known. | Logie | 425 | 3 |
| Moulin | 1749 | 16 | | Vol. 7. | | Cadder | 1767 | 15 |
| Logierait | 2200 | 40 | Stevenfon | 2425 | 52 | Muthil | 2948 | 50 |
| Gordon | 912 | 24 | Minnigaff | 1420 | 25 | Hawick | 2928 | 110 |
| Pitfligo | 1300 | 28 | Paisley | 13800 | 278 | Drymen | 1607 | 38 |
| Scoonie | 1675 | 16 | Abbey of Ditto | 10792 | 100 | Monivaird and Strowan | 1025 | 6 |
| Dumfries | 5600 | 150 | New Kilpatrick | 1700 | 19 | Kilbride in Arran | 2545 | 12 |
| Menmuir | 900 | 10 | Walston | 427 | 1 | Moonzie | 171 | 4 |
| Portmook | 1105 | 10 | Stow | 1400 | 30 | Alloa | 4802 | 147 |
| Laurence-Kirk | 1200 | 12 | Port of Monteith | 1765 | 40 | | Vol. 9. | |
| Urquhart & Loggie Wester | 2001 | 200 | Glasford | 783 | 7 | Rutherglen | 1860 | 26 |
| Inveraray | 1832 | 40 | Drummezier | 270 | 5 | Buchanan | 1111 | 40 |
| Tarves | 1690 | 40 | Broughton | 264 | 8 | Golfpy | 1700 | 100 |
| Currie | 1300 | 29 | Contin | 2500 | 10 | Logie and Pert | 999 | 25 |
| Cathcart | 697 | 10 | Nigg | 1090 | 2 | Melrose | 2446 | 148 |
| Craigie | 700 | 12 | Balmacellann | 495 | 5 | Inverkip | 1280 | 34 |
| Ceres | 2320 | 20 | Lochmaben | 3000 | 30 | Birfe | 1253 | 50 |
| Symington | 610 | 6 | Urray | 1860 | 62 | Kingoldrum | 600 | 5 |
| Holme | 702 | 12 | Ratho | 825 | 40 | Abernyte | 345 | 4 |
| Keith | 3057 | 30 | East Monkland | 3560 | 50 | Birnie | 402 | 18 |
| Cruden | 2028 | 70 | Lundie and Foulis | 648 | 5 | Kilmory | 3259 | 40 |
| Ochiltree | 1150 | 20 | Maufwald | 628 | 6 | New Deer | 2800 | 60 |
| Spott | 619 | 13 | Ballingry | 220 | 7 | Kinnettles | 621 | 7 |
| Port-Glasgow | 4036 | 140 | Gladsmuir | 1380 | 21 | Clunie | 1037 | 8 |
| Greenock | 15000 | not known. | Dunblane | 2750 | 34 | Cranston | 839 | 19 |
| | Vol. 6. | | Inverury | 372 | 14 | Kilconquhar | 2013 | 26 |
| Frazerburgh | 2200 | 86 | Arbroath | 4676 | 120 | Muckart | 526 | 6 |
| Rathen | 1730 | 40 | St. Quivox | 1450 | 20 | Tongland | 520 | 9 |
| Newhills | 1153 | 18 | Cabrach | 700 | 12 | St. Monance | 832 | 5 |
| Leilie | 1212 | 33 | Banchory-Tarnan | 1340 | 80 | Stewartown | 3819 | 26 |
| | | | Glasf | 970 | 40 | Avendale | 3343 | 60 |
| | | | | | | Kirknewton | | |

OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND.

cccvii

| | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Kirknewton | 812 | 12 | Abernethy | 1415 | 18 | Barray | 1604 | 40 |
| Drysdale | 1600 | 20 | Glenbervie | 1307 | 6 | Anweth | 495 | 10 |
| Kyvie | 2194 | 24 | Keig | 475 | 10 | Garwald and Baro | 730 | 12 |
| Caputh | 2045 | 12 | Carnock | 970 | 15 | Carmichael | 781 | 12 |
| Graitney | 1810 | 24 | Chapel of Garioch | 986 | 30 | Alvie | 1011 | 25 |
| Grange | 1572 | 35 | Westerkirk | 655 | 19 | Channel-kirk | 600 | 12 |
| Crieff | 2640 | 69 | Newton | 1135 | 14 | Rathven | 3524 | 30 |
| Inverness | 10527 | 222 | Roberton | 629 | 32 | Dunfermline | 9550 | 45 |
| Vol. 10. | | | Croy | 1552 | 70 | Monifieth | 1218 | 12 |
| Wick | 5000 | 150 | Callander | 2100 | 30 | St. Mart. & Cambus-Mich. | 1000 | 8 |
| Dailly | 1607 | 40 | Vol. 12. | | | Kiltarlity | 2495 | 45 |
| Kilcalmonell and Kilberry | 2448 | 33 | Dalkeith | 4566 | 58 | Lochcarron | 1068 | 30 |
| Kirkliston | 1504 | 55 | Southdean | 714 | 22 | Glenthrathen, or Lintrathen | 900 | 7 |
| Tranent | 2732 | 40 | Keir | 520 | 6 | Langholm | 2582 | 35 |
| Edzell | 963 | 12 | Dalry | 2000 | 12 | Echt | 963 | 20 |
| Aberfoyl | 790 | 24 | Barony of Glasgow | 18451 | 185 | Borthwick | 858 | 18 |
| Culrofs | 1442 | 67 | Weem | 1364 | 12 | Balmaghie | 862 | 5 |
| Morton | 908 | 10 | Cullen | 1214 | 80 | Glaffary | 2568 | 36 |
| Athelstaneford | 927 | 15 | St. Vigeans | 3336 | 30 | Vol. 14. | | |
| Kirkurd | 288 | 6 | Birriemuir | 4358 | 19 | Fenwick | 1281 | 4 |
| Botriphnie | 620 | 10 | Kemnay | 611 | 30 | Slamannan | 1010 | 12 |
| Leffudden and St. Boswells | 500 | 3 | Glenmuick, Tulloch, and | | | Kirkmichael & Cullicudden | 1234 | 70 |
| Newbattle | 1295 | 20 | Glengairn | 2117 | 93 | Dalton | 615 | 1 |
| Cluny | 885 | 14 | Kinghorn | 1768 | 80 | Abdie | 494 | 10 |
| Salton | 830 | 20 | Cromarty | 2184 | 110 | Kilninian | 3281 | 90 |
| Morven | 1764 | 50 | Kilmuir Wester & Suddy | 1805 | 35 | Kilbrandon & Kilchattan | 3060 | 50 |
| Lafvade | 3000 | 50 | Forgue | 1778 | 24 | Kilfinnichen & Kilviceuen | 3002 | 60 |
| Ancrum | 1146 | 24 | Ruthven | 220 | 4 | Kinfauns | 628 | 10 |
| Saline | 950 | 13 | Auchterles | 1200 | 16 | Kilfinan | 1417 | 29 |
| Kilninver and Kilmilford | 1178 | 29 | Girvan | 1725 | 36 | Govan | 8318 | 21 |
| Carnwath | 3000 | 30 | Northmaven | 1786 | 18 | Birfay and Harray | 3013 | 15 |
| Harris | 2536 | 75 | Traquair | 446 | 10 | Crathay and Braemar | 2251 | 70 |
| Tiry | 3457 | 50 | Nairn | 2400 | 150 | Midcalder | 1251 | 19 |
| Pennycuik | 1721 | 21 | Monktown and Prestwick | 717 | 12 | Speymouth | 1347 | 40 |
| Kirkconnel | 1000 | 20 | West Kilbride | 698 | 7 | Canoby | 1725 | 68 |
| Kirkoswald | 1335 | 21 | Kirkmichael | 1276 | 32 | Primrose | 329 | 12 |
| Campbelton | 8700 | 100 | Saddle and Skipness | 1341 | 12 | Corstorphine | 1037 | 20 |
| Cortachy and Clova | 1020 | 7 | Dysart | 4862 | 51 | Wigton | 1350 | 40 |
| Kelfo | 4324 | 92 | Aberdour | 1306 | 30 | Greenlaw | 1210 | 41 |
| Methven | 1786 | 21 | Fetteresso | 3370 | 36 | Linlithgow | 3211 | 90 |
| Vol. 11. | | | Wamphray | 487 | 20 | Langton | 435 | 9 |
| Kirkcudbright | 2295 | 42 | Elkdalemuir | 619 | 19 | Refcobie | 934 | 10 |
| Borgue | 771 | 14 | Vol. 13. | | | Clackmannan | 2528 | 41 |
| Rerrick | 1050 | 10 | Inverbervie, or Bervie | 1200 | 12 | Vol. 15. | | |
| Urr | 1354 | 9 | Nigg | 1133 | 28 | Lanark | 4751 | 45 |
| Ecclesgreig, or St. Cyrus | 1763 | 47 | Carnbee | 1041 | 8 | Shotts | 2041 | 28 |
| Gartley | 1800 | 23 | Inveraven | 2244 | 67 | Lochwinnoch | 2613 | 20 |
| Kilwinning | 2360 | 36 | Dalry | 1100 | 20 | Urquhart | 1050 | 20 |
| Comrie | 3000 | 12 | Kennethmont | 830 | 18 | Oyne | 630 | 9 |
| Airly | 865 | 9 | Kintore | 862 | 20 | Rayne | 1173 | 20 |
| Dunnotar | 1962 | 71 | Strathmartin | 340 | 12 | Kirkbeane | 660 | 12 |
| Eccles | 1780 | 30 | Kennoway | 1500 | 6 | St. Fergus | 1240 | 30 |
| Girthon | 1730 | 10 | Meldrum | 1490 | 30 | Mordington | 335 | 2 |
| Oxnam | 690 | 24 | Strathdon | 1524 | 40 | Tillicoultry | 909 | 7 |
| Rosemarkie | 1262 | 60 | St. Andrew & St. Leonards | 4335 | 47 | Benholm | 1557 | 30 |
| Fintry | 543 | 10 | Cockburnspath | 883 | 6 | Dalgety | 869 | 12 |
| St. Mungo | 640 | 8 | Clofeburn | 1490 | 25 | Longside | 1792 | 30 |
| King Edward | 1577 | 29 | Kirkpatrick-Fleming | 1542 | 30 | Campsie | 2517 | 25 |
| Lochalih | 1234 | 35 | North Uist | 3218 | 50 | Glencrofs | 385 | 2 |

| | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. | | Popula- tion. | No. of Poor. |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Alford | 663 | 17 | Vol. 17. | | | Largs | 1025 | 20 |
| Kirkmichael | 2200 | 14 | Coupar of Angus | 2076 | 24 | Lethendy | 367 | 3 |
| Avoch | 1380 | 40 | Kettins | 1100 | 14 | Auchtergaven | 1784 | 8 |
| Vol. 16. | | | Latheron | 4006 | 80 | Mochrum | 1400 | 10 |
| Inveresk | 5392 | 110 | Prestonpans | 2028 | 42 | Tibbermuir | 1280 | 12 |
| Forgan | 875 | 4 | Cavers | 1300 | 40 | Vol. 18. | | |
| Killearn | 973 | 15 | Polwarth | 288 | 12 | Kirkcaldy | 2673 | 80 |
| Newburn | 456 | 7 | Cupar of Fife | 3702 | 20 | Gargunnoch | 830 | 16 |
| Portree | 1980 | 61 | Blairgourie | 1651 | 24 | Alva | 612 | 6 |
| Strath | 1579 | 15 | Cardross | 2194 | 12 | Dunlin and Aberdalgie | 523 | 7 |
| Bowden | 860 | 20 | Lufs | 917 | 10 | Carmunnoch | 570 | 8 |
| Westray | 1629 | 60 | Small Isles | 1339 | 39 | West-Calder | 1289 | 15 |
| Glenelg | 2746 | 31 | Bothkennar | 600 | 7 | East-wood | 2642 | 24 |
| Whitehorn | 1890 | 34 | Whitburn | 1322 | 10 | Kilsyth | 2450 | 15 |
| Bothwell | 2707 | 25 | Walls and Flota | 991 | 20 | Kippen | 1777 | 22 |
| Rafford | 1072 | 40 | Killearnan | 1147 | 35 | Dudingston | 910 | 13 |
| Peterculter | 1002 | 30 | Killin | 2360 | 80 | St. Ninians | 7079 | 101 |
| Sandwick & Stromness | 2012 | 50 | Arbuthnot | 1041 | 20 | Borrowstownness | 3178 | 36 |
| Deer | 3267 | 76 | Turreff | 2029 | 30 | Foifaway and Tullebole | 1505 | 24 |
| Morbattle | 789 | 16 | Mortlach | 1918 | 60 | Trinity Gask | 795 | 4 |
| Wemyss | 3025 | 39 | Forres | 2987 | 125 | Kinnoul | 1465 | 18 |
| Sleat | 1788 | 25 | Kenmore | 3463 | 40 | Strathblane | 620 | 7 |
| Peterhead | 4100 | 80 | Queensferry | 505 | 16 | Marykirk | 1491 | 25 |

Appendix, No. XI.

Mr. PITT's Speech; and Heads of his Bill for the Relief of the Poor;

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 12 February 1796.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Whitbread, and seconded by Mr. Honeywood, for the second reading of the Bill for regulating the Wages of Labourers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, not observing that gentlemen were prepared to deliver their sentiments on the present bill, could not give a silent vote upon a question of so much importance, and at the same time of so much delicacy. In the interval which had taken place since the first reading of the bill, he had paid considerable attention to the subject, and endeavoured to collect information from the best sources to which he had access. The evil was certainly of such a nature as to render it of importance to find out a proper remedy; but the nature of the remedy involved discussions of such a delicate and intricate nature, that none should be adopted without being maturely weighed. The present situation of the Labouring Poor in this country, was certainly not such as could be wished, upon any principle, either of humanity or policy. That class had of late been exposed to hardships which they all concurred in lamenting, and were equally actuated by a desire to remove. He would not argue how far the comparison of the state of the labourer, relieved as it has been by a display of beneficence never surpassed at any period, with the state of this class of the community in former times, was just, though he was convinced that the representations were exaggerated. At any rate the comparisons were not accurate, because they did not embrace a comprehensive view of the relative situations. He gave Mr. Whitbread ample

credit for his good intentions in bringing the present bill into Parliament, though he was afraid that its provisions were such as it would be impolitic, upon the whole, to adopt; and though they were adopted, he believed that they would be found to be inadequate to the purposes which they proposed.—The authority of a very eminent calculator, Dr. Price, had been adduced to shew the great advance that had taken place on every article of subsistence, compared with the slow increase of the wages of labour. But the statement of Dr. Price was erroneous, as he compared the earnings of the labourer, at the period when the comparison is instituted, with the price of provisions, and the earnings of the labourer at the present day, with the price of the same articles, without adverting to the change of circumstances, and to the difference of provisions. Corn, which was then almost the only food of the labourer, was now supplied by cheaper substitutions; and it was unfair to conclude, that the wages of labour were so far from keeping pace with the price of provisions, because they could no longer purchase the same quantity of an article, for which the labourer had no longer the same demand. The simple question now to be considered was, whether the remedy for the evil, which was admitted in a certain extent to exist, was to be obtained by giving to the Justices the power to regulate the price of labour, and by endeavouring to establish by authority, what would be much better accomplished by the unassisted operation of principles? It was unnecessary to argue the general expediency of any legislative interference, as the principles had been perfectly recognized by the honourable gentleman himself. The most celebrated writers upon political economy, and the experience of those states where arts had flourished the most, bore ample testimony of their truth. They had only to inquire, therefore, whether the present case was strong enough for the exception, and whether the means proposed were suited to the object intended? The honourable gentleman imagined that he had on his side of the question the support of experience in this country, and appealed to certain laws upon the statute-book in confirmation of his proposition. He did not find himself called upon to defend the principle of these statutes, but they were certainly introduced for purposes widely different from the object of the present bill. They were enacted to guard the industry of the country from being checked by a general combination among labourers; and the bill now under consideration was introduced solely for the purpose of remedying the inconveniences which labourers sustain from the disproportion existing between the price of labour and the price of living. He had the satisfaction to hear the honourable gentleman acknowledge, that if the price of labour could be made to find its own level, it would be much more desirable than to assess it by arbitrary statute, which, in the execution, was liable to abuse on the one hand, and inefficacy on the other. If the remedy succeeded according to the most sanguine expectations, it only established what would have been better effected by principle; and if it failed on the one hand it might produce the severe oppression, and on the other encourage the most profligate idleness and extravagance. Was it not better for the House then to consider the operation of general principles, and rely upon the effects of their unconfined exercise? Was it not wiser to reflect what remedy might be adopted, at once more general in its principles, and more comprehensive in its object, less exceptionable in its example, and less dangerous in its application? They should look to the instances where interference had shackled industry, and where the best intentions have often produced the most pernicious effects. It was indeed the most absurd bigotry, in asserting the general principle, to exclude the exception; but

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trade, industry, and barter, would always find their own level, and be impeded by regulations which violated their natural operation, and deranged their proper effect. This being granted, then he appealed to the judgment of the House, whether it was better to refer the matter entirely to the discretion of a magistrate, or to endeavour to find out the causes of the evil, and, by removing the causes, to apply a remedy more justifiable in its principle, more easy in the execution, more effectual in its operations, in fine, more consonant to every maxim of sound and rational policy. The evil, in his opinion, originated, in a great measure, in the abuses which had crept into the Poor Laws of this country, and the complicated mode of executing them. The Poor Laws of this country, however wise in their original institution, had contributed to fetter the circulation of labour, and to substitute a system of abuses, in room of the evils which they humanely meant to redress, and, by engrafting upon a defective plan defective remedies, produced nothing but confusion and disorder. The Laws of Settlements prevented the workman from going to that market where he could dispose of his industry to the greatest advantage; and the capitalist, from employing the person who was qualified to procure him the best returns for his advances. These laws had at once increased the burdens of the Poor, and taken from the collective resources of the State, to supply wants which their operation had occasioned, and to alleviate a poverty which they tended to perpetuate. Such were the institutions which misguided benevolence had introduced, and with such warnings to deter, it would be wise to distrust a similar mode of conduct, and to endeavour to discover remedies of a different nature. The country had not yet experienced the full benefit of the laws that had already been passed, to correct the errors which he had explained. From the attention he had bestowed upon the subject, and from the inquiries he had been able to make of others, he was disposed to think we had not gone yet far enough, and to entertain an opinion that many advantages might be derived, and much of the evil now complained of removed, by an extension of those reformatations in the Poor Laws which had been begun. The encouragement of Friendly Societies would contribute to alleviate that immense charge with which the Public was loaded in the support of the Poor, and provide by savings of industry for the comfort of distress. Now the parish-officer could not remove the workman, merely because he apprehended he might be burdensome; but it was necessary that he should be actually chargeable. But, from the pressure of a temporary distress, might the industrious mechanic be transported from the place where his exertions could be useful to himself and his family, to a quarter where he would become a burden without the capacity of being even able to provide for himself. To remedy such a great striking grievance, the Laws of Settlement ought to undergo a radical amendment.—He conceived, that, to promote the free circulation of labour, to remove the obstacles by which industry is prohibited from availing itself of its resources, would go far to remedy the evils, and diminish the necessity of applying for relief to the Poor's Rates. In the course of a few years, this freedom, from the vexatious restraint which the laws imposed, would supersede the object of their institutions. The advantages would be widely diffused, the wealth of the nation would be increased, the poor man rendered not only more comfortable but more virtuous, and the weight of Poor's Rates, with which the landed interest is loaded, greatly diminished. He should wish, therefore, that an opportunity were given of restoring the original purity of the Poor Laws, and of removing those corruptions by which they had

been

been obscured. He was convinced that the evils which they had occasioned did not arise out of their original constitution, but coincided with the opinion of Blackstone, that, in proportion as the wise regulations that were established in the long and glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth, have been superseded by subsequent enactments, the utility of the institution has been impaired, and the benevolence of the plan rendered fruitless.

While he thus had expressed those sentiments which the discussion naturally prompted, it might not perhaps be improper, on such an occasion, to lay before the House the ideas floating in his mind, though not digested with sufficient accuracy, nor arranged with a proper degree of clearness. Neither what the honourable gentleman proposed, nor what he himself had suggested, were remedies adequate to the evil it was intended to remove. Supposing, however, the two modes of remedying the evil were on a par in effect, the preference in principle was clearly due to that which was least arbitrary in its nature; but it was not difficult to perceive that the remedy proposed by the honourable gentleman would either be completely ineffectual, or such as far to over-reach its mark. As there was a difference in the numbers which compose the families of the labouring Poor, it must necessarily require more to support a small family. Now, by the regulations proposed, either the man with a small family would have too much wages, or the man with a large family, who had done most service to his country, would have too little. So that were the minimum fixed upon the standard of a large family, it might operate as an encouragement to idleness on one part of the community; and if it were fixed on the standard of a small family, those would not enjoy the benefit of it, for whose relief it was intended. What measure then could be found to supply the defect? Let us, said he, make relief, in cases where there are a number of children, a matter of right, and an honour instead of a ground for opprobrium and contempt. This will make a large family a blessing, and not a curse; and this will draw a proper line of distinction between those who are able to provide for themselves by their labour, and those who, after having enriched their country with a number of children, have a claim upon its assistance for their support. All this, however, he would confess, was not enough, if they did not engraft upon it resolutions to discourage relief where it was not wanted. If such means could be practised as that of supplying the necessities of those who required assistance, by giving it in labour, or affording employment, which is the principle of the act of Queen Elizabeth, the most important advantages would be gained. They would thus benefit those to whom they afforded relief, not only by the assistance bestowed, but by giving habits of industry and frugality, and, in furnishing a temporary bounty, enable them to make permanent provision for themselves. By giving effect to the operation of Friendly Societies, individuals would be rescued from becoming a burden upon the Public; and, if necessary, be enabled to subsist upon a fund which their own industry contributed to raise. These great points of granting relief according to the number of children, preventing removals at the caprice of the parish-officer, and making them subscribe to Friendly Societies, would tend in a very great degree to remove every complaint to which the present partial remedy could be applied.—Experience had already shewn how much could be done by the industry of children, and the advantages of early employing them in such branches of manufactures as they are capable to execute. The extension of Schools of Industry was also an object of material importance. If any one would take the trouble to compute the amount of all the earnings of the children who are already educated in this manner,

manner, he would be surprised, when he came to consider the weight which their support by their own labours took off the country, and the addition which, by the fruits of their toil, and the habits to which they were formed, was made to it's internal opulence. The suggestion of these schools was originally drawn from Lord Hale and Mr. Locke; and upon such authority he had no difficulty in recommending the plan to the encouragement of the Legislature. Much might be effected by a plan of this nature, susceptible of constant improvement. Such a plan would convert the relief granted to the Poor into an encouragement to industry, instead of being, as it is by the present Poor Laws, a premium to idleness, and a school for sloth. There were also a number of subordinate circumstances, to which it was necessary to attend. The law which prohibits giving relief where any visible property remains should be abolished. That degrading condition should be withdrawn. No temporary occasion should force a British subject to part with the last shilling of his little capital, and compel him to descend to a state of wretchedness from which he could never recover, merely that he might be entitled to a casual supply. Such little sums might be advanced as might put the persons who received them in the way of acquiring what might place them in a situation to make permanent provision for themselves. These were the general ideas which had occurred to him upon the subject; if they should be approved of by any gentleman in the House, they might perhaps appear at a future time in a more accurate shape than he could pretend to give them. He could not, however, let this opportunity slip without throwing them out. He was aware that they would require to be very maturely considered. He was aware also of a fundamental difficulty, that of insuring the diligent execution of any law that should be enacted. This could only be done by presenting, to those who should be intrusted with the execution, motives to emulation, and by a frequent inspection of their conduct as to diligence and fidelity. Were he to suggest an outline, it would be this. To provide some new mode of inspection by parishes, or by hundreds—to report to the Magistrates at the Petty Sessions, with a liberty of appeal from them to the General Quarter Sessions, where the Justice should be empowered to take cognizance of the conduct of the different commissioners, and to remedy whatever defects should be found to exist. That an annual report should be made to Parliament; and that Parliament should impose upon itself the duty of tracing the effect of it's system from year to year, till it should be fully matured. That there should be a standing order of the House for this purpose, and, in a word, that there should be an Annual Budget opened, containing the details of the whole system of Poor Laws, by which the Legislature would shew, that they had a constant and a watchful eye upon the interests of the poorest and most neglected part of the community. Mr. Pitt concluded an excellent speech with acknowledging, that he was not vain enough to think that he had brought forward any new idea; adding, however, that those which he had suggested, were collected from the best sources of information, from a careful examination of the subject, and an extensive survey of the opinions of others. He would only say, that it was a subject of the utmost importance, and that he would do every thing in his power to bring forward or promote such measures as would conduce to the interest of the country.

Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived without a division ¹.

¹ Debrett's Parl. Reg. xlv. 22.

HEADS OF A BILL

FOR THE

BETTER SUPPORT

AND

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

*Prepared according to the Plan opened by Mr. PITT, to the House of Commons,
in the present Session of Parliament, 1796.*

I. **T**HAT, within the time, and in the manner hereinafter limited and prescribed, there shall be established, in or for every parish in that part of Great Britain called England, a school or schools of industry, for instructing children, or poor persons, in work; and employing any or all poor persons, as well grown-up persons as children, who shall want relief in the same parish, and who cannot conveniently work at home, either from the nature of the work to be done, or other circumstances; and also for such other purposes as shall be directed under the provisions of this Act: And that, for the more effectual regulation of such schools of industry, and for the poor persons so employed, there shall, within the time, and in the manner hereinafter limited and prescribed, be appointed for every parish or any set of parishes to be united by virtue of this Act, one person to be Warden of the Poor; which persons so appointed shall have the management of all poor persons of such united parishes: And that one of them shall be appointed to the care and management of the school or schools of industry in the said united parishes, and of the Poor receiving employment in or from the same, who shall be called the Manager of the School of Industry: And that for every single parish there shall also be appointed one Warden, who shall be the manager of the school of industry of the said parish; and who, together with the Overseers of the Poor of the same parish, shall execute the office given by this Act to persons appointed to the management of the Poor; or, where no Warden of the Poor shall be appointed in any single parish under the provisions of this Act, then the said Overseers shall execute the said office; and, in such case, one of them shall be appointed to be manager of the school of industry of the said parish. And that, for the more effectual superintendence of the said schools of industry, and of the said Poor, and for the controul of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor, there shall, in every district of any county in which petty sessions shall be held under this Act, be appointed so many persons resident in such district, and qualified as hereinafter mentioned, who, together with the Justices of the Peace in the said district, shall be visitors of all the schools of industry within the same district; and also, that in every county, or division of a county, at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace, there shall be elected, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, one or more discreet person or persons resident in such county or division, to be Guardians of the Poor, to whose review and examination the management and state of the Poor, from time to time, under the regulations of this Act, and the manner of executing this Act, by the respective parishes in the said county or division, shall be committed, subject to the superintendence of Parliament, as hereinafter is more particularly expressed and provided.

II. The parishioners of every parish to agree, within a limited time, to unite with some other parish, or, in default, to be compelled, separately, to establish a school of industry.

III. Provision for parishes lying in different districts, and agreeing to unite.

IV. Provision where one parish shall consent to unite with another not consenting.

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V. This

Schools of Industry to be established.

Wardens of the Poor to be appointed to the management of the Poor in united parishes.

One of the body to be manager of the school.

In single parishes Wardens and Overseers to have the management, and

Warden to be manager of the school.

Where no Warden is appointed, Overseers to execute the office of Wardens.

Visitors of the district.

Guardians of the Poor.

V. This Act not to extend to incorporated districts, under former Acts of Parliament, where a school of industry shall form part of the establishment, or where such school shall be established in pursuance of this Act.

VI. No contract to remain valid in such incorporated districts for the employment of the Poor, contrary to this Act.

VII. Former houses of industry and work-houses to be under the superintendence of the visitors and guardian of the Poor appointed by virtue of this Act.

VIII. Schools of industry to be established in every parish, or in two or more parishes to be united, for the instruction and employment of the Poor.

IX. Provided no contract be made for employing, except as is allowed by the Act.

X. Justices, at the next Michaelmas quarter sessions, to divide the county into districts, and appoint two Justices to act in each district to hold the first and subsequent petty sessions. Justices in the district to hold petty sessions from time to time, till the ensuing Epiphany sessions. Quarter sessions to appoint one Justice to act in two or more districts in certain cases. Power to any subsequent quarter sessions to alter the districts appointed.

XI. The Trustees at next Michaelmas quarter sessions to issue precepts to the High Constables, and to direct them to deliver to the Overseers of the Poor the orders of Justices for the regulation of the conduct of parishioners in adopting the provisions of this Act.

XII. Meetings of parishioners, how to be called, for the purposes of this Act.

XIII. Parishioners to hold meetings to settle the conditions of establishing schools of industry. In what manner agreements of union are to be entered into.

Optional in parishes to maintain the Poor wholly in the school, or to feed them during the hours of work, or to employ them there, or at their homes; and according to such establishment to take the whole or part of the benefit of their earnings, with power to grant rewards in certain cases.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That any parish, or any parishes to be united, agreeing to establish a school or schools of industry, for the lodging, feeding, maintaining, and employing the Poor thereof respectively, and causing to be executed an agreement according to the form No. in the Schedule hereunto annexed, or to that or the like effect, shall be intitled unto the whole benefit arising from the labour of such Poor who shall be so lodged, fed, maintained, and employed, except such rewards or other incitement to good behaviour and industry as shall be established by any rule, order, or regulation, to be made in pursuance of this Act, and which shall be directed therefore to be paid or distributed to the Poor so lodged, fed, maintained, and employed; and that any parish or parishes to be united agreeing to feed and employ such Poor in such school or schools of industry; but not to lodge, or otherwise to maintain them, and causing to be executed an agreement according to the form No. in the Schedule hereunto annexed, or to that or the like effect, shall be intitled to a proportion of the benefit of the labour of the Poor who shall be so fed and employed, according to certain rates to be established by any rules, orders, or regulations, to be made as aforesaid, allowing to such Poor the remainder of their earnings, over and above such rewards as aforesaid; and that any parish or parishes to be united not agreeing to feed or to lodge and maintain the Poor in such school or schools of industry (and which shall be wholly optional in the parishioners of every such parish or parishes to be united as aforesaid, to agree or not to agree so to do, in manner aforesaid, subject to the approbation of the Justices, as hereinafter is mentioned, and causing to be executed an agreement according to the form No. in the Schedule hereunto annexed, or to that or the like effect, shall, in such case, provide a sufficient stock of materials, to be furnished to the Poor, to be worked, either in such school or schools of industry, or at the homes and habitations of the Poor, as shall be thought proper and shall have been settled in and by such last-mentioned agreement, and shall be at liberty either to consent or agree to pay reasonable wages for such work, according to certain rates to be established for that purpose by such rules, orders, or regulations, to be made as aforesaid; or to allow the Poor to sell the goods, when worked, for the best prices they can get for the same, accounting for the original cost of the materials so furnished to the person or persons from whom they received the same; and which cost shall, in all cases, be ascertained at the time of the delivery thereof to be worked as aforesaid.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if, from the circumstances of any parish or parishes to be united, it shall be deemed more expedient to adopt all, or more than one,

one, of the modes before mentioned, with power to apply the same discretionally to the different poor persons in such parish or parishes to be united, as the cases, which may require such different modes to be applied, shall arise, it shall be lawful for them so to do; and to cause to be executed an agreement, according to the form No. in the schedule herunto annexed, or that, or the like effect.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That every such agreement, so to be executed, shall specify the situation of the school or schools of industry to be established in pursuance thereof; the particular trade or employment intended to be carried on in such school or schools of industry; and the number and situation of, and salaries (if any) proposed to be allowed to, such officers or persons to whom the conduct or management of such school or schools of industry shall be committed; and shall contain a recommendation to the Justices of the Peace, to whom the same shall be returned, of three fit and proper persons to be Wardens of the Poor, in every of the parishes to be united by virtue of this Act. And in case a Warden shall be to be appointed for any single parish, township, or place, then also, in every such case, there shall be three or two persons, as the case shall require, recommended, in like manner, in and by every such agreement; and the same, or a duplicate thereof, shall be delivered to the Justices assembled at the first petty sessions within the district in which such school or schools of industry shall be situate; and the Overseers of every such parish, within the district, shall attend such first petty sessions, with the agreement or agreements so entered into, and shall produce to the Justices, there assembled, the aforesaid lists of inhabitants, and accounts of the Rates made for relief of the Poor, within their respective parishes, for the ten years preceding, and commencing as aforesaid. And the Justices there assembled, at such first petty sessions, or at any adjournment thereof, shall diligently inspect the lists and accounts so presented; and may examine the Overseers, or any of them, on oath, or solemn affirmation, as the case may require, touching all or any matters or things relating to the state and number of the Poor in their respective parishes: and if the said Justices, there assembled at such first petty sessions, or at any adjournment thereof, shall, upon a full enquiry and examination of the circumstances aforesaid, approve the terms and conditions expressed in the agreements which shall be presented to them, and shall deem the same fit and proper to be carried into effect, then the said Justices shall forthwith make order for the establishment of a school or schools of industry, in the place or places mentioned in the agreement or agreements so presented to them, and according to the terms and conditions therein contained; and shall also direct that an estimate shall be forthwith made of the expences necessary for building, purchasing, or hiring, and of fitting up, and furnishing, as the case may require, such house or houses, wherein the school or schools of industry are proposed to be so established; and also for providing, in the first instance, a sufficient stock of such materials as may be necessary, and of such kinds as are intended to be worked therein, and the implements necessary to work the same; which estimate shall be prepared, and delivered to the said Justices, at some adjourned meeting, to be fixed by them for receiving the same; and the said Justices (unless they shall then give, or shall then have given, their consent that the amount of such expences shall be borrowed on the credit of the Rates, as hereinafter is mentioned) shall order a Rate or Rates to be forthwith made, in such manner as Rates may by law be made for the Relief of the Poor, sufficient to defray and bear all such expences as shall appear, upon such estimate, to be necessary for the building, purchasing, or hiring, and fitting up, and furnishing, such house or houses as aforesaid, and of providing, in the first instance, such stock of materials and implements, as aforesaid, to be levied in such manner as Rates for the relief of the Poor have been usually made in such parishes respectively; which Rate or Rates shall be paid and payable, by instalments, at such periods of time, and in such portions, as the said Justice shall, in and by such orders, direct; and if the Rate or Rates so made shall prove insufficient to defray all the expences so to be incurred, then, from time to time, the said Justices shall order further Rates to be made in like manner.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That, if the Justices assembled at any petty sessions, Justices not so to be appointed, shall object to any agreement made for the establishment of any such school

agreement to state their objections in writing, to be referred to the consideration of the parishioners. If no agreement be made to which the Justices shall assent before a limited day, Justices may alter or amend the agreement as they think proper, subject to an appeal.

Appeal to the quarter sessions.

The agreements of parishes to be binding as to the parishes agreed to be united therewith.

A proportion of the first expences to be paid by the owners of estates.

Power to purchase or hire land to build upon for erecting schools of industry.

school or schools of industry, in any parish or parishes to be united in any particular or particulars; or shall deem it expedient that any parish, agreeing singly to establish any school of industry, or to unite with any parish or parishes in particular, should be united with any other, or different adjoining parish or parishes; the said Justices shall state their objections, in writing, to the Overseers then present of the parish or parishes entering into the agreement so objected to; and shall, by adjournment, or without, fix another sessions, to be held for the further consideration thereof, on a day not later than fourteen days from the said first petty sessions; and the said Overseers shall, in like manner as aforesaid, call another meeting, or other meetings, of the said Parishioners, or of the Committees, elected to act for the said Parishioners, where any Committee shall be so elected (and so from time to time as often as shall be required), to deliberate upon the objections so stated. And in case no agreement shall be entered into, for such parish or parishes to be united, before the day of adjournment of, or holding, the said petty sessions, unto which the Justices there assembled shall, in their discretion, think proper to give their assent, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to alter the agreement of the said parishioners, as they shall think fit; which agreement, so altered, shall be binding and conclusive on the parish, or parishes to be united, as aforesaid, unless the same shall be appealed against at the general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held after the ensuing Epiphany, for the county where the cause of complaint shall arise.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That any agreement entered into by two or more parishes agreeing to unite for the purposes of this Act, so far as the same relates to the uniting any adjoining parishes, shall be binding and conclusive; but that it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to unite any other adjoining parishes therewith. And that any particular mode, agreed to be adopted for the employment of the Poor of the said respective parishes, in the school or schools of industry to be established, whether the same shall extend to the lodging, feeding, maintaining, and employing, such Poor wholly in such school or schools of industry, or to be feeding and employing them, or employing them only, or to all, or any, of the modes herein before specified, shall, in every such particular, be liable to any alteration to be made by the said Justices, although the consent of the several parishes, respectively entering into the said agreement or agreements, shall not have been obtained thereto.

XIX. All agreements entered into, and orders of Justices made thereupon, to be filed at the sessions, with an index of the names of parishes.

XX. Subscriptions or benefactions may be given towards the expences of establishing a school.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices hereby authorized to make such Rates in the first instance, and they are hereby required in every case where the expence to be defrayed by any one parish by a Rate as aforesaid shall amount unto the sum of 100*l.* to order and direct of the expences to be raised for the establishment of such schools, and for fitting up and furnishing the same, and for providing, in the first instance, a sufficient stock of materials and implements for setting the Poor to work, to be levied by taxation of the owners and proprietors of all estates, which are liable to be assessed for the relief of the Poor in such parishes respectively, to be paid on demand by the occupiers thereof respectively; and the tenants and occupiers of any such estates paying the same, shall be allowed out of their rents the money so paid, and the landlords, their bailiffs and receivers, are hereby required to allow the same accordingly.

XXII. Power to borrow the money on the security of the Rates.

XXIII. Any debt remaining, the Rates not to exceed the average of ten years, to be computed from Easter 1784.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any parish or parishes united as aforesaid, for the time being, shall, and they are hereby authorized by and with the consent and by the direction of the persons assessed, and paying to the relief of the Poor within their respective parishes, who shall be present

at a meeting to be called for the purpose of taking the same into consideration, or such major part as aforesaid of the persons then present, to hire for any term of years, not less than fifty years, or to purchase for ever, either upon the consideration of a sum or sums of money to be in hand paid, or under certain ground or chief rents to be payable thereout, any land not exceeding such quantity as the visitors of the district in rotation shall deem sufficient for the purpose, with or without the buildings that may be thereon, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate within one of the united parishes, or the said single parish, as the case may be, in the names of any two of the said persons respectively, and they hereby respectively enabled to take a conveyance demise or assignment thereof, in the names and under the style of the Guardians of the Poor, and others appointed to the management of the Poor of

in the county of

for

the time being, and to them and their successors, for any term of years, not less than fifty years, or for ever, and from time to time, with the like consent, to pull down, alter, repair, and furnish any buildings that may be standing on the same, for the better receiving, maintaining, and employing the Poor of the said respective parishes, or to erect and build thereon one or more house or houses for the like purposes, upon such plan as shall be approved of by such majority of the persons assessed, and paying to the relief of the Poor therein as aforesaid; and to provide furniture for the same, and all other materials and things whatsoever for putting this Act in execution; and the said persons appointed to the management of the Poor, for the time being, shall, by and out of the monies to be raised for the support of the said school or schools of industry, and for the relief of the Poor employed therein, or otherwise under the authority and by virtue of this Act, pay and satisfy the purchase money or rent for the same, and all necessary charges relating thereunto, and to the support, maintenance, and employment of the said Poor therein, or under the authority of this Act; and also all monies which shall be justly due to the artificers, workmen, and others employed in and about erecting, altering, repairing, or furnishing the said house or houses, and in and about all other matters and things concerning the same.

XXV. Such lands, houses, &c. not to be subject to higher taxes than at the time of the purchase.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That if any parish shall neglect or refuse to enter into any such agreement for the establishment of any school or schools of industry therein, or to unite with some other adjoining parish or parishes for that purpose, and to present such agreement executed to the Justices assembled at the first petty sessions, to be held within the district, according to the directions of this Act, the Justices of such district shall cause the Overseers of such parish to be duly summoned before them; and unless such Overseers shall shew sufficient cause for such neglect to the satisfaction of the said Justices, and shall produce to the said Justices, at a day to be fixed, such day not to be later than seven days before the first day of holding the general quarter sessions to be held after the ensuing Epiphany, an agreement duly executed for the establishment of a school or schools of industry in or for such parish, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, on examination of the said Overseers, and any other parishioners or inhabitants of such parish, and on due consideration of the number, state, and condition of the Poor of the parish, and other circumstances attending the same, and according to the best information they can obtain, to make order for the establishment of a school or schools of industry, either by building, purchasing, or hiring a house or houses for that purpose in such parish, or for uniting the same with some other adjoining parish or parishes as shall be adjudged proper, giving direction therein, according to the provisions of this Act, in what manner the Poor shall be employed therein; and also, for the making a sufficient Rate or Rates to defray the expences of so building, purchasing, or hiring such house or houses, and of fitting up and furnishing the same; and for purchasing, in the first instance, a sufficient stock to set the Poor on work therein, in such manner and form as the said Justices are empowered to make any order upon, or in pursuance of the agreement or agreements of any parish or parishes in pursuance of this Act; which orders respectively shall be binding on such parish so neglecting or refusing, unless the same shall be appealed against at the general quarter sessions of the Appeal, peace,

Justices may
make order for
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acquire.

peace, to be holden after the ensuing Epiphany, for the county, riding, or division where the cause of complaint shall arise.

XXVII. Incapacitated persons enabled to convey lands for the purposes of this Act.

XXVIII. Money paid for such lands to be laid out in other lands, to be settled to the same uses.

Certain portion of wastes and commons may be inclosed for the use and benefit of schools of industry.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the persons appointed to the management of the Poor, in any parish or united parishes, or any two of them, to contract with the Lord or Lady of the Manor, with the consent of the major part in number and value of the persons having an interest in any wastes, commons, or uncultivated lands in such parish, for the inclosure of such part of the said wastes, commons, or uncultivated lands, as such persons respectively, with the approbation of the visitors of the district, in rotation, may deem necessary, for the better accommodation of, or supply of wholesome food to, the Poor at such schools of industry as aforesaid, or for the purpose of building upon, or occupying, cultivating, or improving the same, for the use and benefit of such schools, and the poor persons within the parish where the same shall be, or the parishes united therewith.

XXX. Wardens or Overseers of the Poor may contract for the building or repairing schools of industry.

XXXI. Twenty-one days notice to be given of any special meeting to be held for making contracts.

Employment and Regulation of the Poor in the Schools of Industry.

Who shall have the management of the Poor received or employed in the schools of industry.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That whenever any school or schools of industry shall be established in any set of united parishes, or in any single parish, under or by virtue of any order of Justices, made in pursuance of this Act, the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such united parishes, or single parish, for the time being, shall have, and they are hereby vested with the care and management of the Poor of and belonging to such parishes respectively, whether grown-up persons or children, and with the power to provide for their instruction and employment; and such poor persons may be employed either in such school or schools of industry, or at the respective homes and habitations of such Poor as shall be deemed expedient, and as shall have been agreed upon or fixed in the manner herein provided: and the manager of the school of industry, or his assistant, appointed under the authority of this Act, shall and may, and is hereby empowered from time to time, with the consent of two Justices of the Peace in the district, to take order for setting to work, and for maintaining the said Poor in the manner herein directed; and all such Poor who shall be employed in the manner declared, or authorized by this Act, shall do, execute, and perform, according to the best of his or her ability, such lawful and reasonable work, labour, business, and employ, as the said manager of the school of industry, or his assistant, by the orders of the persons appointed to the management of the said Poor, at any monthly meeting held by virtue of this Act, shall think fit to be done by them respectively; subject to the controul, order, and direction of the visitors of the district, in rotation, as herein is mentioned.

Persons having the management of the Poor, to be compelled to provide a sufficient stock of materials.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, shall, from time to time, provide, by all lawful ways and means in their power, a proper stock of hemp, flax, silk, cotton, wool, iron, leather, or other materials, and also proper tools and implements for the employment of the Poor; and it shall be lawful for the said parish or united parishes, and for the Poor thereof, and the person or persons appointed to the management of the said Poor, respectively, to carry on all or any trades, mysteries, or occupations whatever, within any school or schools of industry established by virtue of this Act, and the buildings thereunto belonging, or at the homes or habitations of the poor persons of such respective parishes; any law, usage, or

custom

custom to the contrary notwithstanding: And that all persons whatever, who shall be lawfully settled in any parish where he, she, or they shall reside, or in any parish united therewith; and also all other persons residing in any such parish, under the authority of the Act, who shall be willing to be employed in any trade, mystery, occupation, or employment, carried on in the school or schools of industry there, shall for themselves respectively, and such of their respective families who are able and willing to work, be entitled to be employed in such school or schools of industry, and to be instructed in any such trade, mystery, occupation, or employment there carried on, as shall be suited to his, her, or their strength or ability, at such wages or recompence as shall be settled and established to be paid or made for the work done or performed by him, her, or them, in such school or schools of industry, according to the directions of this Act.

XXXIV. No person having any authority over, or employment concerning the Poor, to have any beneficial interest in any contract made for the supply of the Poor with necessaries. Penalty on officers of the Poor being concerned in contracts relating to the Poor.

XXXV. Justices empowered, from time to time, to call for an account of materials provided for the employment of the Poor, and to order a sufficient stock, with a penalty for neglect to provide the same in pursuance of the order.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That no poor person, who shall refuse employment offered to him or her, under the authority of this Act, and which he or she is able to do and perform, or to receive instructions for the doing or performing any such work, or who shall not, on request made, according to the directions of this Act, permit or suffer all or any of his or her family, who are able to work, and cannot otherwise support themselves, to be employed under the authority of this Act, shall be entitled to ask, demand, or receive any relief from the Overseers of the Poor, or any person or persons to be appointed by virtue of this Act, to the management of the Poor in any parish, or united parishes whatever, except as herein after is provided.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That any father entitled to the benefit of this Act, and having more than two children under the respective ages of five years, and part of his family, unable to maintain themselves; and any widow being so entitled, and having more than one such child, and part of her family, shall have such allowances from the parish or united parishes where he or she shall reside, in respect of all such children of such father beyond the number of two, and in respect of all such children of such widow beyond the number of one, to such amount as the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such parish or united parishes, with the consent of the visitors of the district in rotation, or any two of them, shall deem sufficient for the maintenance of such child or children under all circumstances, or as two Justices of the Peace in the district on appeal from the allowances made by the consent of the said visitors shall order and direct; and that such allowances so made shall continue, in respect of such child or children above the number of two and one respectively, until such child or children, in respect of whom such allowances are made, can and shall maintain themselves by their labour; and that all and every the child or children of any such father or widow, being respectively of the age of five years or upwards, in respect of whom any such allowance as aforesaid shall be paid, shall, upon request made, in pursuance of this Act, be sent into the school or schools of industry established in or for any parish or united parishes, and shall be received into such school or schools of industry, to be instructed and employed in such business as shall be suited to the age and strength of such child or children, and not dangerous or prejudicial to the health of such child or children, unless the parent or parents of him, her, or them, will undertake diligently to instruct and employ, and shall diligently instruct and employ such child or children at their own homes, in such business as the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such parish or united parishes, or the manager of the said school or schools of industry, shall from time to time direct; and which such persons respectively are hereby authorized to direct to be done in conformity to the provisions of this Act; and that such allowances so directed shall continue to be paid until such respective children can maintain themselves by their labour; and that the earnings of every such child, to whom any such allowance shall

Poor persons refusing to be employed in any school of industry, not to be entitled to relief.

Children to be instructed. Fathers having more than two, and widows more than one child, unable to maintain it, entitled to maintenance and employment for supernumerary children.

be

be directed to be paid, except such part thereof as is hereinafter directed to be allowed to the parent or parents of any child or children who shall be industrious, and conform to the rules established by or in pursuance of this Act, shall, during the continuance of the same, go in aid of the fund for the support of the said school or schools of industry; and that any child or children, whose parent or parents is or are not able to maintain them, and in respect of whom no such allowance shall be paid or payable, by virtue of this Act, may be received into such school of industry, to be there instructed and employed in such work or employment as shall be suited to such child or children as before directed, or in such other place, and under such instruction, as shall be agreed upon in the manner before directed, and under such terms and conditions, or at such rate or wages, as shall in pursuance of this Act be settled to be paid and performed in consideration of the work done by such child or children; and the earnings of such last-mentioned child or children, except such part thereof as shall be allowed as aforesaid, shall go in aid of the fund for the support of such school or schools of industry.

Rewards to be distributed to the Poor employed in the schools in certain cases.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the visitors of the district, hereby authorised to hold quarterly or special meetings, at any such quarterly or special meeting, from time to time, by and out of the profits arising from the labour of the Poor, to distribute or direct distribution to be made of such pecuniary or other rewards as shall be established by any rule, order, or regulation to this Act annexed, or which shall be made by virtue of this Act for that purpose, to and amongst such poor persons whose skill and industry shall appear to such visitors so authorised as aforesaid, or any three or more of them respectively, at any such quarterly or special meeting assembled, to merit the same, and according to the quantity and quality of their works; and also to direct such weekly allowances to be made to the parent or parents of any child or children not able to maintain themselves, who shall be employed in any such schools, or otherwise, under the authority of this Act, out of the earnings of such child or children, so as not to exceed one quarter part thereof; and which allowances shall be over and above any rate or wages agreed to be paid to such child or children for the work done by him, her, or them, and over and above any allowance made to the parent of any child or children, by reason of his or her having any such child or children above the numbers of two and one respectively.

XXXIX. Poor persons embezzling the goods of a parish to be punished.

Poor children employed in the schools of industry may be bound apprentices, or hired as menial servants at the expence of the parish.

XL. And be it further enacted, That all poor children, who shall at any time have received employment under or by virtue of this Act, and shall obtain a certificate of his or her good behaviour during the time of such employment, from the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, with the consent of two of the visitors of the district in rotation, and confirmed by the Guardian of the Poor for the county or division, shall be entitled to be put out as apprentices or hired servants, by the person or persons appointed to the management of the said Poor, with such rewards as hereinafter-mentioned, by writing under their hands according to the form No.

and No. in the Schedule herunto annexed, or to that or the like effect; and that every male child of the age of fourteen years, and every female child of the age of twelve years, or at an earlier age, if it shall be thought fit, may be bound apprentice to any reputable person in Great Britain, to be taught any art, trade, mystery, or occupation, or any handicraft business or manufacture which they are respectively fit for, for any term not exceeding seven years, and so that the term of such apprenticeship shall not endure beyond the age of twenty-one years for male children, and of nineteen years for female children; and in any employment of husbandry, for such time, not less than three years for such child or children respectively, and as the major part of the persons hereby authorised to bind such apprentices shall think most suited to the circumstances of such respective child or children, or until such child or children respectively shall attain the ages, if a male, of twenty-one years, or, being a female, of nineteen years; or such persons respectively may, if they shall think the strength or capacity of any male child or children suited thereto, cause him or them to be employed and bound as apprentices in the sea service for the time and in manner aforesaid, and according to the laws in force for binding poor apprentices to the sea service.

service; and that every writing, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be binding as an indenture between the master, mistress, and apprentice; and the guardian of the Poor for the county or division confirming the same, and his successors; and shall in all respects have the same effect, and operate as an indenture, for apprenticing poor-children, whose parents are not able to provide for them, made and executed in conformity to any of the laws now in force relating thereto; and shall be enforced, in like manner, by the guardian of the Poor for the county or division for the time being, according to the directions of this Act herein given with relation to any property belonging to any parish in such county or division. And all and every child or children, of the respective ages before mentioned, or at an earlier age if it shall be thought fit, may be hired to any reputable householder or husbandman in Great Britain, by such persons as aforesaid, with such allowance of the visitors as before is mentioned, to be domestic or menial servants, in husbandry, housewifery, or otherwise, for any term not less than one year; or until such child or children shall respectively attain their ages, if male, of twenty-one years, or, if a female, of nineteen years; or until marriage; at such competent rate of wages as shall be in that behalf agreed upon: and at the end, or other expiration of such living, may be taken into employment, in the said school or schools of industry, or otherwise, under the authority of this Act; or may be again hired for such term as aforesaid, and so from time to time until they shall respectively arrive at such ages as aforesaid. And that, upon every such binding or hiring, as aforesaid, the persons joining in such contracts, on the behalf of such poor apprentices or servants, shall take care that they shall be sufficiently clothed and maintained, according to their respective wants and condition; and that the wages (if any) to be paid to them, shall be paid to, or laid out for the use and benefit of, such child or children: and the said person having authority to join in making such contracts, may, with such consent as aforesaid, pay out of the funds provided for the relief of the Poor, by virtue of this Act, or any the laws now in force, such reasonable fee or consideration, for the binding out such poor apprentices, as they shall deem necessary; and may also provide such poor child or children, so bound out as apprentices, or hired as servants, with such suitable cloathing as shall be necessary, at the expence of the parish or united parishes; and as a reward for the good behaviour of such child or children during their said employment in such school or schools of industry, or other places aforesaid, in which they shall have been employed before the commencement of such apprenticeship or hiring, as aforesaid: and that such fee or consideration so paid or contracted for, or such suitable cloathing so provided, shall not be charged or chargeable with any stamp-duty whatever.

XLI. Indentures of apprenticeship the signing by the governor of the poor being verified before a trustee of the evidence may be given in evidence without further proof.

XLII. No assignment of indentures to be valid, without consent of visitor and guardian.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the parent or parents of any poor child or children, with the consent of the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, in the parish in which such child or children shall have been employed, under the authority of this Act, at any time before such child or children shall have attained, if male, the age of fourteen years, or, if female, the age of twelve years, or afterwards if they shall continue to be so employed, to hire out his, her, or their child or children, notwithstanding such employment in such school or schools of industry, at such reasonable wages as shall be adequate to the labour of such child or children, during the time of hay and corn harvest, for any space of time not exceeding six running weeks in each year; or to take such child or children to be at home with him, her, or them, to be employed by him, her, or them, during the said harvest, for such time as aforesaid: And also for any of the said Poor, employed in such school or schools of industry, above such ages respectively, at any time of the year, to hire out themselves, with such consent as aforesaid, either to the surveyor or surveyors of the highways within the parishes to which they shall respectively belong, or to any reputable person or persons in such parishes respectively willing to employ such Poor, for such sum and sums of money, and for such time and times, as the said person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such parish or united parishes, and the person or persons hiring such Poor, shall agree and settle; and the poor children, and other Poor, so

Poor persons employed in the schools may hire themselves out at harvest, or other times of the year, in certain cases.

hired out, shall do and perform the work and labour stipulated and agreed to be done, to the best of their power, or, in default thereof, shall be subject and liable to such penalties and punishments, as any persons, hiring themselves to any particular work, are liable to, for not doing, or deserting the same; and after such work shall be completed and finished, shall without delay return, with their working implements and apparel, wherewith he, she, or they went out to work, if the same shall have been furnished at the expence of any parish or united parishes, (allowance being made for reasonable use or wear thereof,) to the said school or schools of industry; or, in default thereof, shall and may be apprehended by warrant under the hand and seal of any one Justice of the Peace in the district, in any county whatever, (such warrant being duly endorsed for execution, if executed in any other county than where the same was originally granted,) and conveyed back to the said school of industry, to be employed as aforesaid. And on every such person being so apprehended on such default, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in the district, to order such reasonable punishment to be inflicted on the person so apprehended as he shall think fit, either by directing him or her to be put in any place of correction provided in such school or schools of industry, there to do task-work, or by a distinction in dress, or by any other reasonable punishment which may be inflicted on persons misbehaving in any such school or schools of industry, by virtue of this Act.

* XLIV. Penalty, not exceeding 10 l. not less than 2 l. on persons taking in pawn the goods of a parish, &c.

Books to be kept in the school of industry, of the age, sex, and name of persons employed therein, of which certificates are to be given to any person requiring it.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That the name, sex, and age of every person admitted into any such school of industry, to be instructed or employed therein, or at any other place under the authority of this Act, and the names and place of residence of the parents or parent of the persons so admitted or employed, and the time of their entrance and continuance therein, shall be set down, under proper titles, in books to be provided and kept at such school of industry; and that a certificate thereof shall upon demand be granted to any person requiring the same, for any the purposes of this Act, or to entitle any person to the benefit of this Act, under the hands of two or more of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of the said parish or united parishes. And that such books shall, at all seasonable times, be open to the inspection of any visitor of the district, or any other person requiring the same, and having the permission of any visitor of the district in rotation, in writing, for that purpose; and copies thereof, or any part thereof, under the hands of two of the persons appointed to the management of the said Poor, shall be received as evidence in any court, or before any person or persons whatever.

In what cases contracts may be made for maintaining the Poor.

XLVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, or of any workhouse or house of industry, or other house used for the employment of the Poor, established under the authority of any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or under the authority of the said Act of the twenty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, to make any contract with any other person or persons, not having or exercising any employment or authority relating to the Poor of such parish or united parishes as aforesaid, to provide cloathing, or materials for cloathing, or any food, or other necessaries, for the Poor employed in any school or schools of industry, house of industry, workhouse, or other house aforesaid; or to furnish materials for setting the Poor to work, at certain prices, to be fixed and paid in money, at the periods to be limited for that purpose; so that such contract shall be reduced into writing, and shall express the particular kinds and qualities of such cloathing, food, or other necessaries, and of such materials as aforesaid, and the prices in money of the same respectively, and shall be allowed by any two or more Justices of the Peace in the district where such school of industry shall be; and so that the same cloathing, food, necessaries, and materials, respectively, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, subject to the strict examination and controul, at all times, of the visitors and guardians of the Poor, to be appointed in pursuance of this Act, and also of the Justices of the Peace in the said district; any two of which Justices, on proof before them of any abuse, may annul such contract.

XLVII.

XLVII. Rules and orders, contained in the Schedule, to be observed in the school of industry; to be fixed up in schools.

Regulation and Management of the Poor in general.

XLVIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time appointed for the commencement of this Act, in all and every set of parishes united by virtue of this Act, and in every parish singly carrying this Act into execution, there shall be established a fund, to be called the Parochial Fund, for sick and superannuated Subscribers, for the purpose of raising from time to time, by subscriptions, or by voluntary contributions and benefactions, and by the rates raised for the relief of the Poor, to be applied in the manner hereafter mentioned, a sufficient stock for the relief and maintenance of all and every the subscribers thereto, in sickness, infirmity, and old age, and for the relief of the reliëts and children of deceased subscribers. And that every such Parochial Fund shall be managed, regulated, and governed by and according to the rules, orders, and regulations set forth and marked B^a in the Schedule hereunto annexed; or by such rules, orders, and regulations, as shall from time to time be made for the better government and management of the same, in pursuance and under the authority of this Act, and under and subject to the fines imposed by virtue of this Act, or by such rules, orders, and regulations, made by virtue of this Act, as aforesaid. And that every person residing in any parish, whether such person shall be lawfully settled in such parish, or in any parish united therewith, or shall not have a lawful settlement therein, or in any such parishes, shall be entitled to become a subscriber to the Parochial Fund established in or for such parish or united parishes, on the terms and conditions specified in the said rules and regulations marked B, and according to the tables thereunto annexed; and that every person not having such settlement shall, by virtue of his or her subscription, be deemed to reside there, under the authority of this Act; and having conformed to the said rules and regulations, according to the intent and meaning thereof, and of this Act, shall have and receive, and be entitled to have and receive, the like benefits and weekly allowances therein specified, in the manner and at the times therein mentioned, without abatement or deduction, as if such person had his or her lawful settlement there.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, That the sums to be subscribed by the persons belonging to any such Parochial Fund, and all voluntary contributions and benefactions of others thereto, shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the time being, from time to time to be elected and appointed by the persons having the management of the Poor in such united parishes or single parish, with the consent of the visitors of the district, at any quarterly meeting to be held by virtue of this Act; and who shall give such security to the guardian of the Poor for the time being as the said visitors of the district shall think necessary; and who shall enter the said money received by him in a book or books, to be provided and kept by such treasurer; and shall so enter the same in the presence of the respective persons making such payments, if required, in such manner as shall from time to time be directed by any rule, order, or regulation, made by virtue of, or in pursuance of this Act. And all payments to be made to subscribers to any Parochial Fund, and which they may be entitled unto by virtue of the rules hereby established, or directed to be established, shall be paid from time to time out of the stock in the hands of such treasurer, arising from such subscriptions, or from such contributions and benefactions as aforesaid; and that part of all such payments so made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the said stock of the said Parochial Fund, and the residue of such payments so made shall be charged upon, and reimbursed, and paid,

For the establishment of parochial and superannuated funds for the sick and aged.

Monies contributed to be paid to the treasurer, and all payments to sick and aged members to be made in the first instance out of the funds, and a part thereof to be reimbursed, and all deficiencies to be made good out of the Poor's Rate.

according to the directions of this Act, out of any monies in the hands of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of the same united parishes or single parish, or in the hands of any treasurer by them appointed, or of any overseer of the Poor of any of the said respective parishes, or in the hands of any of them; and which shall have been or shall be raised by rates made for the relief of the Poor of the same parishes respectively. And if any deficiency shall arise in the stock of any such Parochial Fund, after such residue of the said payments so made shall have been reimbursed to the said Parochial Fund, according to the directions before-mentioned, such deficiency shall from time to time be also made good, supplied, and paid, out of the Rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the Poor of the same parishes respectively, in the manner before directed, in respect of the said residue of such payments; and the said Rates raised or to be raised from time to time for the relief of the Poor of any such parish or united parishes, shall be a security for all such payments as afore-said.

L. Treasurer to account for the monies received and paid at the quarterly or special meetings.

LI. Treasurer entrusted with the funds, and embezzling the same, to be punished as offenders embezzling Parochial Funds. And for the purposes of this Act, those funds to be considered as parochial, and may be sued for as such by the guardian of the Poor.

LII. Justices may hear complaints against the treasurer, &c. and make discretionary orders.

LIII. And be it further enacted, That all powers, authorities, rules, methods, provisions, and restrictions, and all other matters and things contained in an Act made and passed in the 33d year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies," so far as the same relate to the examinations of persons residing in any parish or place under the authority of the said Act, or to the adjudication of the places of their lawful settlement, or to their acquiring settlements in the places where they shall so reside, shall be extended to all and every the subscribers to any of the Parochial Funds established by virtue of this Act, and shall be applied, practised, and put in execution, in all cases relating to the subscribers to such Parochial Funds, as fully and effectually as if the same had been particularly repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

LIV. And be it further enacted, That if any poor person residing in any parish under the authority of this Act, and not being able to earn the full rate or wages usually given in such parish, or the parish or parishes united therewith, shall, with the previous consent of the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any such parish or united parishes, contract and agree to work at any inferior rate or wages, which wages shall not be sufficient for the maintenance and support of such poor person singly, or in conjunction with his or her family, it shall and may be lawful for such officers of the Poor, with the approbation of one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace in the district, to make up such deficiency as may be necessary for the support of such poor person, and his or her family, (regard being had to the earnings of such family,) out of the Rates made for the relief of the Poor, without compelling such poor person to be employed in any school of industry, or in any other manner, under the authority of this Act.

LV. And be it further enacted, That every poor person residing in any parish under the authority of this Act, who is able and willing to be employed in any service or work, at the rates and prices usually paid in the parish where such poor person shall reside, or in any parish united therewith, may, when out of employ, from time to time apply for employment from the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of the said parish or united parishes. And it shall and may be lawful for the said persons, or any of them respectively, to direct that the said poor person shall be employed by some inhabitant of the said parish, or any parish united therewith, having work or employment for such poor person, in such service or work as such poor person is able and willing to be engaged in, at a reasonable and customary recompence, according to his or her strength and ability; and if any such inhabitant, having work or employment for such poor person, which he or she is able and willing to be engaged in, shall, without a

reasonable

Clauses of Friendly Society Act, in relation to removals or settlements of Poor, to be extended to subscribers to Parochial Funds.

Allowances to be made to industrious Poor, not able to support themselves and families by their labour.

Poor persons entitled to the benefit of the Act to have work found for them, either by living with some inhabitant, or by the schools of industry.

reasonable excuse, to the satisfaction of the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, refuse to employ such poor person in such employment as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace in the district may, upon complaint thereof made to him by order of any of the persons so appointed, summon the said inhabitant to appear before him, and examine into the matter of the said complaint; and, if the said Justice shall think proper, may order and direct that the said poor person shall be employed by such inhabitant, and receive from him or her such sum of money, for such reasonable space of time, as to such Justice shall seem meet, in recompence for the labour of such poor person in such employment during that time. And if no inhabitant shall forthwith employ such poor person, the said person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, shall cause such poor person to be employed in the school of industry, or at the house or habitation of such poor person, in such employment as shall be carried on under the authority of this Act; and such poor person shall be entitled to the usual rate of wages, for the work done by him or her in such school of industry, or otherwise, in such employment as last aforesaid. And if any such poor person, after application for employment as aforesaid, shall refuse to be employed in the manner before directed, or shall desert his or her work or employment, complaint shall be made thereof by any inhabitant into whose employ such poor person shall have been received, or by any of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor, if such poor person shall have been employed by them respectively, or any of them, to some Justice of the Peace in the district, who shall enquire into the same on oath or solemn affirmation, and on conviction in due course of law shall punish such offender, by committing him or her to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, nor less than one calendar month.

LVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no inhabitant shall be compelled to employ or make any recompence for the labour of any poor person wanting employment as aforesaid, unless such poor person shall prove, to the satisfaction of such Justice of the Peace, that the want of employment hath not been occasioned by idleness, misbehaviour, or any wilful default, in or by deserting his or her former employment.

LVII. And be it further enacted, That if the wages which shall be paid or payable to any poor person residing as aforesaid, for his or her labour in any school of industry, or in any employment carried on by virtue of this Act, by any parish or united parishes, shall be insufficient for the support and maintenance of such poor person and his or her family, (regard being always had to the earnings of such family, or of such part thereof who shall be able to work,) it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such parish or united parishes, in case the person wanting relief shall be a person entitled to the benefit of this Act, with the approbation and by the order of any Justice of the Peace in the district, to grant such relief, either in money, cloaths, victuals, or other necessaries, to such poor person, or his or her family, as in the judgment of such Justice shall, over and above the earnings of such poor person and his or her family, be necessary for their support and maintenance, and according to the circumstances of each case.

LVIII. All poor persons settled or residing in any parish under the authority of the Act for establishing Friendly Societies, or this Act, to be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

LIX. No poor person entitled to the benefit shall be removed on account of temporary sickness, or number of children.

LX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the special cause of ordering and directing relief to any poor person entitled to the benefit of this Act, be assigned and written on each order for relief granted by such Justice or Justices as aforesaid; and that no order be so made, but on the application of one of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such parish or united parishes where such poor person shall reside, or on the oath of the party or parties to be relieved, or of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, of the cause and occasion of granting such relief. Provided also, that no order so given shall remain in force for any longer time than the cause assigned and written therein shall continue;

None to be compelled to employ any person who is not industrious.

If the earnings of any poor person employed under the authority of the Act be insufficient for his support, he shall be entitled to relief.

Order of Justices granting such relief.

tinue; and that it shall be lawful for any two such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby required, on sufficient proof being made to them on oath, that the cause of such order being made has determined, to rescind and vacate such order.

Such order to continue for a limited time, but may be renewed.

LXI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no order granted for or on account of temporary disability or sickness, do remain in force for any longer term than one calendar month from the date thereof; but that it shall and may be lawful for any two or more such Justices of the Peace to renew such order, or make any further order for the same or like purpose, and so on from time to time as the occasion shall require; such Justices having first summoned the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, on whom such order is to be made, to shew cause why such relief should not be continued.

Proportion of relief granted to persons not settled in the parish, in certain cases to be charged on the parish of settlement.

LXII. And be it further enacted, That if any relief shall, under the authority of this Act, in any of the cases herein specified, be given to any person or persons not having lawful settlements in the parish or united parishes, or one of them giving such relief, but residing there under the authority of this Act, the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, shall carefully file the orders of Justices for granting such relief, and shall keep a separate and distinct account of the monies paid in pursuance of such orders, and render an account thereof at the several monthly and quarterly meetings to be held for such parish or united parishes, separately and distinctly from all other monies paid on any other account whatsoever; and the treasurer of the Parochial Fund, to which any such person shall be a subscriber, shall also, at the request of the person or persons aforesaid, attend such quarterly meetings, and shall render an account of the monies so received and paid, and the balance (if any) of the monies received over and above the monies so paid; and if the charges and expences which any such parish shall be put to, in granting relief to any such person, as aforesaid, shall exceed such balance, or if there shall be no such subscription or balance, then, upon oath thereof made before any Justice of the Peace in the district, it shall be lawful to and for such Justice to order and direct part of such charges and expences, or such excess thereof, as aforesaid, to be paid by the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of the parish where the lawful settlement of such person shall have been adjudged, and so from time to time as often as the charges and expences aforesaid, or such excess thereof as aforesaid, to be charged upon such last mentioned parish, shall amount unto the sum of 5 l. or any greater sum. And if the person or persons appointed to the management of the Poor of such last-mentioned parish, to whom such order shall be directed, or any or either of them, shall refuse or neglect to pay their proportion of the said charges and expences, within ten days after demand thereof, and shall not within the same time give notice of appeal, as is hereinafter mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in the district, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the money mentioned in such order, and charged on such last-mentioned parish, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so making default in payment thereof, in any county in Great Britain; (but if without the jurisdiction of the Justice granting such warrant, then to be indorsed for execution, according to the laws now in force.) Provided always, that if the sum so charged shall amount to 20 l. or upwards, the party or parties aggrieved by such order may appeal against the same to the general or quarter sessions of the peace, to be held next after the expiration of ten days after making such order, giving eight days notice of the same, in such manner as they may do against orders of removal by any law now in force; and the said court may, on hearing the merits, alter or abate the sum so charged on such last-mentioned parish, and amend such order, and insert such sum therein, as in the judgment of the said court ought to have been charged; which order, confirmed, altered, or amended, shall be carried into execution by the Justice of the Peace in the district, in the same manner as the original order is hereby directed to be executed.

LXIII. No sums paid to children employed in the schools to be included in the above charge.

LXIV.

LXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no person or persons, whose lawful settlements shall not be in the parish, or in one of the parishes united by virtue of this Act, in which he, she, or they shall reside, shall be entitled to any relief from such parish or united parishes, except in the cases and in the manner herein before specified, other than by employment in the school or schools of industry, or in such other manner as by this Act is directed, and by such wages or recompence as he, she, or they shall acquire, by his, her, or their labour in such employment.

No relief to persons not having settlements there, except by employment, in cases not specified.

LXV. Persons residing five years, entitled to the benefit of the Act, acquire a settlement thereby.

LXVI. Persons residing five years in any of the united parishes, to acquire a settlement in such parishes collectively.

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That whenever any poor person entitled to the benefit of this Act, shall want relief for himself or herself, or his or her family, and such person shall be possessed or can obtain possession of land, or is entitled unto common of pasture sufficient to maintain a cow or other animal yielding profit, whereby such poor person by care and industry might, in addition to their other earnings, acquire a competence to maintain himself or herself, and his or her family, without further parochial relief, it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace in the district, on the recommendation of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor in such parish or united parishes aforesaid, and of two of the visitors of the district in rotation, certifying that such person is of good character, and that in their opinion an advance in money for the purpose mentioned in the said certificate (and which purpose shall be set forth in the certificate of such persons appointed to the management of the said Poor) might tend to increase the income of such person, and thereby ultimately tend to diminish the parochial burthens; and which certificate shall be in the form No. in the Schedule hereunto annexed. And which Justices are hereby authorized and empowered, on receipt of such certificate, and on due consideration, to order and direct the payment of such money in advance, as in the judgment of such Justices will be necessary for the purchase of such cow or other animal, or to direct security to be given for the rent of such land; and which money, so to be allowed, shall not exceed what shall be necessary to increase the income of such person, by the profits to arise therefrom, to the amount to which such person would be entitled to relief for himself or herself, or for his or her family.

Advances may be made in certain cases to the persons entitled to relief.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be excluded from parochial relief, or the benefit of this Act, in any particular before-mentioned, on account of any real estate hereinafter mentioned, or on account of any visible property not exceeding the value of £. in the whole, and of the description hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, if such property shall consist of a tenement or cottage, with the appurtenances, whether such person shall hold the same or any part thereof in his or her own right, or in the right of his wife, and whether severally, or as joint tenant, or as tenant in common, or shall occupy any tenement or cottage, with the appurtenances, belonging to his or her lawful child or children, or the issue of such child or children, being respectively part of his or her family, and whether as guardian or otherwise, of whatever value the said tenement or cottage, with the appurtenances, may be: and also if such property shall consist of tools or implements of trade, or household furniture, wearing apparel, or other necessaries, suitable to the condition of such poor person, and not exceeding in value in the whole the sum of £. but that every person in the situation and condition before mentioned, and not able, from other circumstances, to maintain himself or herself, or his or her family, shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, as fully and effectually as if such person was not possessed of such property as aforesaid.

Property of certain descriptions not to exclude from relief.

LXIX. Idle and disorderly persons to be sent to the place of correction established in the parish, or to the house of correction in the county.

LXX. Rates are to be collected by the overseer, and paid to the treasurer from time to time.

LXXI.

Justices at sessions may order warehouses to be provided for supply of materials to the several schools of industry in the county. And also workhouses, with skilful workmen to prepare the materials for setting the Poor to work thereon. Or may contract with proper tradesmen for that purpose, and also for manufacturing the work of the Poor into articles of cloathing fit for their use.

LXXI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, to be holden after the Epiphany 1797, or at any subsequent general or quarter sessions, or at any adjournment thereof, if in their discretion and judgment they shall think fit, to make order for the building, purchasing, or hiring of such and so many houses, conveniently situated, within the county and jurisdiction of the said respective Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of warehouses for the safe deposit of a stock of flax, hemp, cotton, silk, wool, iron, leather, or such other materials which may be necessary to be purchased or collected, for the supply of the several schools of industry, or of the Poor employed in or by the respective parishes within the same county, and of such nature or quality as, in the judgment of the said Justices, shall be most fitted to the skill and ability of the Poor in such county; and also to appoint a warehouse-keeper or warehouse-keepers to superintend the same, and deliver out of such warehouses, from time to time, any of such articles, for the use and employment of the Poor, as the same are required; and to keep an account of the receipts and disbursements made in respect thereof, in such manner as by the said Justices shall from time to time be directed: and also to make like order, if they shall think fit, for the purchasing, building, or hiring of such and so many houses, for the purpose of workhouses, as may be necessary, for combing, sorting, dressing, or otherwise preparing the raw materials, and making the same fit for setting the Poor to work thereon, according to their respective capacities; and to appoint proper and skilful workmen and servants to perform the same work, at a rate or wages to be from time to time fixed by the persons appointed to the management of the Poor in the said schools of industry, and allowed by the said Justices. And that when the said articles shall have been so worked by the Poor, according to their respective capacities, then that such workmen and servants shall receive the same again from the respective parishes working the same, at such rate or wages to be paid to such parishes for their work and labour of their Poor, as the Justices of the Peace so assembled shall have settled, in order that the same, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be woven, made, or manufactured into such sorts and kinds of goods and wearing apparel, as shall be suited to the condition of the Poor of the respective parishes aforesaid; and so that the same may be sold to them, or for their use, at the most reasonable prices, and which shall from time to time be settled by the said Justices assembled at the quarter sessions of the peace for the county where such Justices shall act; and the remainder of such articles may be manufactured to the best advantage, or may be sold for the best prices that can be gotten for the same; or that when the said articles shall be so worked by the Poor, according to their respective capacities, the same may be sold by the respective parishes setting such Poor to work, or by the poor persons themselves, according to the nature of the provisions for the establishment of such schools of industry, as shall have been agreed upon by the respective parishes, according to the regulations and directions before-mentioned. Or it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, assembled at any such general or quarter sessions, to contract with any person or persons, not being concerned in or about the management or employment of the Poor as aforesaid, for setting up any warehouse or warehouses, in such manner and at such place or places within the said county, as the said Justices shall think proper; and for providing and supplying the like materials for setting the Poor to work, at such rates and prices as shall be settled by the said Justices; and for manufacturing the same, when worked by the Poor, into the like sorts and kinds of goods or wearing apparel for their use as aforesaid; and for allowing to such contractor or contractors such premium, allowance, reward, or stipend, as to the said Justices shall seem expedient or necessary: all which expences, wages, premiums, allowances, rewards, or stipends, which shall become due and payable, in consequence of any such order or orders of the Justices at such sessions as aforesaid, shall be paid from time to time out of the monies raised or to be raised by the Rate called the County Rate, and by virtue of the orders of the Justices at such general sessions.

No goods to be delivered out of such warehouses to any

LXXII. And be it further enacted, That no goods or articles intended to be manufactured by the Poor of any parish or parishes, shall be delivered by any warehouseman or servant appointed by order of the Justices, or by any contractor or contractors as aforesaid, or his or their

their servant or servants, or by any other person or persons whatever, to any officer or person employed about the Poor in any parish, or to any other person or persons, whereby to charge such parish or parishes with the same, without an authority in writing, signed by two of the persons appointed to the management of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, specifying the kind and quantity of the goods or articles to be supplied. Nor shall the same be received by any person so having the management of, or in any way employed about the Poor, as aforesaid, unless a bill of parcels, containing the kind, quantity, and prices of the goods or articles so delivered, and signed by the warehouseman, shall accompany such delivery. And if any person or persons shall offend herein, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 40*s.* over and above the value of the goods or articles delivered or received contrary to this Act, as aforesaid, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant of one Justice of the Peace of the county, in such manner as herein is directed.

LXXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Justices aforesaid from time to time so assembled, shall settle and ascertain the price and prices, at which any materials intended to be purchased at any warehouse, or workhouses established by the said Justices, or any materials intended to be purchased from any contractor or contractors, for the use or employment of the Poor of any parish, shall be respectively sold, and shall cause the same to be published from time to time in manner before directed. And if any warehouseman or contractor aforesaid, his, her, or their servant or servants, shall refuse to sell to or for the use of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, any materials aforesaid at the price settled by the said Justices, or shall so sell the same at a greater price than the price so settled, or shall affix to any of the said materials of an inferior quality the price so settled for articles of a better quality, and shall so sell or offer so to sell the same at such price, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 50*l.* nor less than 10*l.* to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant of one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the county where the offence shall be committed, in the manner herein directed.

LXXIV. Contracts for supplying the Poor from the county warehouses with materials for working to be in writing; and where such warehouses shall be established, or contract entered into, the several parishes shall purchase the materials worked by the Poor there, and not elsewhere.

LXXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the visitors of the district, with the assent of the Justices of the Peace at their general quarter sessions of the peace assembled, and they are hereby authorised and required, from time to time, upon application being made to them for that purpose, to alter, regulate, and appoint the rate of wages and allowances to be paid or made to the Poor employed in such school or schools of industry, or at their own homes, in any trade or manufacture, in pursuance of this Act; and which rate of wages and allowances shall be regulated and ascertained by the piece, according to the quality thereof, and not by time or hours of work, and shall be in money only. And the said Justices shall and may, within the space of fourteen days next after the making of every such order, cause the same to be printed, published, and made known, in such manner as to them shall seem meet, at the expence of the county where such publication shall be made. And all persons whatever supplying, or contracting to supply, any school or schools of industry with materials for setting the Poor to work, under the direction of this Act, shall pay for the work so done in money, according to the rate established by the consent of the Justices, so to be published as aforesaid; and they are hereby required strictly to observe the orders of the said Justices, as well in making any such contract, as in performing the same. And the Justices of the Peace for the county where any cause of complaint shall have arisen, by reason of any abatement or deduction in the rate of wages so allowed being made or insisted upon, and they, or any two or more of them, upon complaint being exhibited to them, shall have full power and authority to rescind or make void any contract entered into contrary to the provisions of this Act, or to enforce any contract made in pursuance of this Act. And every person or persons offending herein, by payment of lesser wages than the wages allowed by the Justices, and being thereof convicted before any two Justices of the Peace in the

parish, but by the order of the wardens, or others having the superintendence of the Poor.

Price of materials sold or delivered from the county warehouses to be settled by the trustees.

Wages of the Poor to be settled by the piece, and in money.

district where the offence was committed, either by confession of the party, or by the oath or affirmation of one credible witness, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of 50*l.* nor less than 10*l.* to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant of such Justices, as other penalties may be levied by this Act.

Appointment and Functions of District and Parish Officers.

Justices to nominate visitors from the residents within the district having the requisite qualification, who shall have the superintendence of all schools of industry within that district.
Qualification of visitors.

Visitors in rotation.

LXXVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in each district to be appointed as aforesaid, and they are hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, after the Epiphany sessions to be held in the year 1797, (and also from time to time whenever there shall be occasion to make new appointments, at the first quarterly meeting to be held after the 10th day of October in every year) to meet together in their respective districts, to consider of proper persons resident therein, and qualified, as herein-after mentioned, to be nominated and constituted, together with the said Justices of the Peace in the same district, to the office of visitors of the several schools of industry established or to be established by virtue of this Act in such districts respectively, and to elect such and so many of the said persons as they the said Justices shall deem proper and necessary to be elected into the office of visitor. And that all and every person and persons inhabiting in any of the said respective parishes, within the said respective districts, and being rated and assessed to the relief of the Poor thereto respectively belonging, and seised, or possessed, or entitled, in his, her, or their own right, or in the right of their wives, of, or to any freehold, copyhold, or customary estate, for life or lives, or any greater estate therein, or for a term of years determinable on one or more life or lives, of the value of 30*l.* per annum, or occupying messuages, lands, or tenements, within the said districts respectively, of, and rated and assessed at, the value of 50*l.* per annum, or upwards, shall be eligible to such office of visitor. And three or more of the said persons so to be constituted visitors, one whereof shall be a Justice of the Peace, shall serve the office of visitors in rotation, in such order and for such time as shall be from time to time agreed upon between them, any two of whom being in rotation shall be capable to act in any matter or thing not hereby directed to be done at any quarterly or special meeting to be held by virtue of this Act, nor otherwise directed by this Act. And the said persons, so to be appointed visitors, shall have the visitation and superintendence of all schools of industry established within the district for which they shall be appointed, according to the powers vested in them by this Act; subject nevertheless to the controul of the guardian of the Poor, and of the Justices at their general or quarter sessions, as herein-after is particularly directed. And such visitors in rotation, and also at any such quarterly or special meetings, shall have authority to settle any dispute that may have arisen between the persons appointed to the management of the Poor, or to the government of such schools, and the Poor employed therein, or between the overseers of the Poor and any other person or persons, touching the accounts or expences of such schools, or the said Poor; or any doubt that may have arisen concerning the admission into, or employment of any person or persons in, or dismissal of any such person or persons from, any such school or otherwise, under the authority of this Act; and such visitors respectively being present at any quarterly or special meeting, shall be auditors and examiners of all accounts in any manner relating to such parishes respectively, and shall, by every prudent means in their power, enforce the rules, orders, regulations, directions, and provisions, ordained and established by or under this Act, for the better accommodation and relief of the Poor, the promotion of habits of industry, and the prevention of all unnecessary expences and burthens on the said parishes. And every person appointed by or under such visitors is hereby required to observe and obey the directions which he shall from time to time receive from them, touching any of the matters aforesaid. And the said persons so from time to time to be nominated visitors, and assenting unto such nomination, shall hold their first

general

general meeting after any such nomination, at such place within the district, and at such time not later than fourteen days from the day of their nomination, as the Justices of the Peace in the district, at the time of such nomination, shall appoint; and the said notices are hereby directed, after every such nomination of visitors, to appoint a first meeting of the visitors so nominated to be held accordingly; at which meetings the said persons, who shall have been so nominated visitors, and assenting thereunto, are required to attend, in order to qualify themselves for the said office as herein is mentioned. And every such person so nominated shall, if required so to do by any Justice of the Peace there present, produce in writing a statement of his qualification, setting forth of what it consists, and where situate; and shall verify the same on his oath or solemn affirmation before the said Justice of the Peace, before such person shall presume to act in the said office of visitor.

LXXVII. Visitors to accept the office within ten days.

LXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in the district, or any two of them, from time to time, out of the persons to be recommended to them by the parishioners of any parish united with any other parish or parishes within such district, as herein-before is mentioned, to appoint for such parish, for the first time of appointment, only one of the persons so recommended. And for the visitors of the district, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, out of the persons to be from time to time recommended by the parishioners assembled at any meeting to be held in pursuance of this Act, or the major part of them so assembled, to appoint for the said parish one of the persons so recommended to them, or the person who before filled the said office, to be, and be called, warden of the Poor of the said parish, who shall be of respectability in fortune and character, and who shall not be a visitor within the said district, nor a churchwarden or overseer of any parish within the said district, nor eligible or admissible to the office of overseer of the Poor of any such parish during the time he shall execute the office of warden, and who shall be liable to continue in the office of warden for such time not exceeding the space of four years from the time of his appointment as herein-after is mentioned. And every person so for the first time and from time to time appointed for any parish united with any other parish or parishes, shall be a warden for the said united parishes; and they respectively shall be wardens of all the said united parishes in equal degree, and any two of them shall be competent to do any act, matter, or thing, which by this Act may or can be done by the wardens of such united parishes. And every warden appointed for any such parish, shall, in and throughout the said united parishes, have, and he is hereby invested with, all the powers and authorities given to overseers of the Poor of the same parishes, and every or any of them, by any Act or Acts of Parliament whatever; and shall to all intents and purposes (except with regard to the making and collecting of rates, and accounting for the same according to the laws now in force) be an overseer of the Poor for the same united parishes, and every of them, and shall be liable to such forfeitures and penalties for neglect of duty as overseers are made liable to by any Act or Acts of Parliament; and all notices or applications directed by any Act or Acts of Parliament to be made to the churchwardens or overseers of the Poor, may be made to such wardens, or one of them; and if made to such churchwardens or overseers, shall by them be delivered over to such wardens, or one of them, under pain that every churchwarden or overseer receiving any notice or application made under any Act of Parliament, and neglecting to deliver over the same to the wardens of the Poor, or one of them, within a reasonable time, shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to be levied, on conviction, by warrant of one Justice of the Peace in the district, by distress and sale, in such manner as other penalties may be levied by distress and sale by virtue of this Act. And that in default of any recommendation of proper persons to execute the said office of warden in manner aforesaid, the said Justices of the Peace shall, for the first time, and the said visitors shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, appoint a warden for each of such united parishes so making default, by electing the person who before filled such office, or such other proper person resident within such district, and near the place where such school of industry is, or is intended to be established, as they in their judgment and discretion shall approve.

Visitors to elect a warden for each parish united: any two to be a quorum and to have the power of overseers in all the matters except the making rates, &c.

LXXIX. On the application of the major part of the parishioners in single parishes, a warden may be appointed.

LXXX. Where a warden is appointed, overseers not to intermeddle in the management of the Poor.

LXXXI. Where no warden is appointed, the overseers may act.

A warden may be appointed to the immediate management of the schools of industry, and of the Poor in united parishes, with a salary; or an assistant may be appointed subject to removal for misbehaviour.

LXXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any three of the visitors of the district, and they are hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be after the appointment of persons to the management of the Poor of any parishes united by virtue of this Act, to elect any one of the said persons, who shall be duly qualified to execute the office, to have the immediate care and management of the school or schools of industry established in their respective parishes, and the care and employment of the poor persons employed in any such school or schools of industry, or receiving work therefrom, under the controul of the rest of the persons so appointed at their monthly meetings, as is herein directed, and subject to such rules, orders, directions, and regulations, as shall be made and in force for the better management of such school or schools. And such person so elected shall be the manager of the school or schools of industry, and shall be allowed such salary or wages for his trouble as three of the visitors, with the consent of two or more Justices in the district, shall agree to allow. Or it shall and may be lawful for the said visitors to appoint any other person of skill and character to be assistant-warden, if an assistant-warden shall have been recommended to be appointed in and by the agreement or recommendation of the parishioners as aforesaid, with a salary or wages to be allowed as aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the major part of the persons so appointed, with the consent and approbation of the visitors of the district in rotation, or for two or more Justices of the Peace of the district, on appeal from the sentence of the said visitors, to remove the person so elected or appointed manager of the said school or schools of industry, or assistant, as aforesaid, upon complaint and sufficient proof of misbehaviour or incapacity in the execution of his office, from the care and management of the said school or schools of industry, and from the care and employment of the said Poor, and to appoint another person in his stead: but that such sentence by the said visitors shall not put any such person from, or vacate the office of warden of the Poor, unless the same shall be for gross misbehaviour or peculation in his office, and shall be confirmed on appeal by two of the Justices of the Peace in the district.

LXXXIII. In single parishes the warden to be the manager of the schools, with the like power to appoint an assistant warden, or an assistant overseer where there is no warden.

LXXXIV. Treasurer may be elected for any parish or united parishes, with a salary, who shall account monthly.

LXXXV. Power of two or more Justices of the district to appoint successors in offices which become vacant by death, resignation, or removal.

LXXXVI. Duration of visitors in office to be during good behaviour; of wardens, for four years; and all other officers, for one year; and all elections to be at Michaelmas.

LXXXVII. Servants necessary in the schools of industry to be appointed on the recommendation of the wardens or overseers by the visitor.

Functions of District and Parish Officers continued.

LXXXVIII. Wardens to hold meetings to put the Act in execution in united parishes, and appoint meetings.

LXXXIX. Visitors in rotation to appoint quarterly meetings.

XC. Monthly meetings to be held by the wardens, or warden and overseers, in single parishes.

XCI. Quarterly meetings of visitor and wardens or overseers.

XCII.

XCII. Business to be transacted at the monthly meetings. Accounts to be settled, subject to review.

XCIII. Business of quarterly meetings, to review the accounts of the monthly meetings.

XCIV. Special meetings of visitors may be called for the like purposes.

XCV. All persons to defray their own expences at such meetings.

XCVI. Penalty not less than 2l. nor more than 5l. for non-attendance at the monthly meetings.

XCVII. Bye-laws may be made at any quarterly meeting.

XCVIII. Bye-laws to be confirmed by Justices.

XCIX. Property in the schools of industry to be vested in the guardian, &c. of the Poor, who may bring actions.

C. No action to abate by the death of the guardian.

CI. Inhabitants and Poor may be witnesses in matters that concern the execution of this Act.

Appointment and Functions of the Guardian of the Poor.

CII. One or more guardians of the Poor to be elected in each county. Justices of the Peace, at the Epiphany-sessions 1797, to determine on the expediency of having one or more guardians in each county; and to appoint the number, and divide the county into proper divisions.

CIII. Proviso for recording the number of parishes, &c. in each division over which a guardian is to preside.

CIV. Justices may, at the expiration of the office of guardian of the Poor, or other vacancy, order more than one to be elected for any county, and then divide the county as directed under clause.

CV. Justices to fix the day and place, and order notice of first election.

CVI. Form of election by ballot.

CVII. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be a candidate for, or elected to serve the office of a guardian of the Poor, in any county, or for any division of a county, unless at the time of such election he shall be duly qualified to be an elector of a guardian of the Poor in the same county, according to the provisions of this Act before-mentioned, or unless such person shall be in the commission of the peace for the same county, or he be the heir apparent of a person seised of such estates as aforesaid, in lands and tenements within the same county, of the clear value of 300 l. per annum; every such qualification in lands or tenements to be determined by the oath or solemn affirmation of such candidate, before the scrutators herein before mentioned, if any doubt shall arise touching the same, or the same is required by any other candidate for such office, or by any qualified elector present at such election. And such candidate shall, if so required as aforesaid, at the time of such election, deliver to the said scrutators, upon oath or solemn affirmation, an account in writing under his hand of such his qualification, and in what parish or parishes, place or places, the same is situated.

CVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if at any such election no person duly qualified, as aforesaid, shall offer himself as a candidate for the said office of guardian of the Poor, it shall and may be lawful for the electors of any such county to elect and choose into the office of guardian of the Poor, any person resident in such county, and having or being the heir apparent of any person having an estate of the value herein-before respectively required in any other county in that part of Great Britain called England.

CIX. The guardian's oath.

CX. And be it further enacted, That the office of a guardian to the Poor, to which any person shall be elected for the first election under this Act, in the year 1797, shall determine

on guardian.

on the feast-day of St. Michael in the year 1800; and that, for all persons subsequently elected into such office after the feast-day of St. Michael in any year, the same shall continue for any term not exceeding four years as herein mentioned, and shall determine on the feast-day of St. Michael in the fourth year of such guardian executing his said office, except in the cases herein-after provided. And that any such guardian of the Poor may, at the expiration of his office, again become a candidate for the office of a guardian of the Poor, and be again, and so from time to time, elected into the same.

CXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy happening in the office of guardian of the Poor in any county, at any other period of the year than so that the subsequent election for the office will be proclaimed at, and will fall and happen after the general quarter sessions to be held after the feast-day of St. Michael in any year, or at any period of the year, if two or more guardians shall have been elected for such county, the guardian of the Poor, elected to supply the vacancy for such county or division, shall only continue in office for such time as his predecessor in such office would have continued under this Act, if no such vacancy had happened.

Pay of
guardians.

CXII. And be it further enacted, That every guardian of the Poor, elected under and by virtue of this Act, shall be allowed, for his pains and trouble in executing such office, a certain allowance at and after the rate of 40s. a year, for each and every parish or place separately supporting its own Poor, within the county, or division of any county, for which such guardian of the Poor shall have been elected as aforesaid; together with 1s. a mile for travelling charges, for all journies made by such guardian in the execution of the duties of his office, as herein-after directed; (the proportion of such yearly allowance, in case of vacancy happening in the course of a year, and the amount of such travelling charges, to be settled by the Justices of the Peace respectively acting in and for each county, or the major part of them, assembled at any general or quarter sessions of the peace holden in and for such county;) such allowance and travelling charges, so settled as above-mentioned, to be paid to such guardian of the Poor, out of the rate collected or to be collected in such county, commonly called the County Rate.

CXIII. Guardian to be removed by Justices for misconduct.

Duty of guardian
To visit each
parish within
calendar
months.

CXIV. And be it further enacted, That every guardian of the Poor, elected and chosen under and by virtue of this Act, shall, within calendar months after such his election, and he is hereby required to visit and accurately inspect every school of industry, house of industry, workhouse, poorhouse, or other house, in any way used for the instruction, employment, management, lodging, maintenance, or support of the Poor, within any parish in the jurisdiction of the said guardian, whether erected or established by virtue of this or any former Act or Acts of Parliament in this Act mentioned; and shall also again visit and accurately inspect the same once at least in every succeeding year of his continuing in such office of guardian of the Poor.

Duty of guardian
at each
visitation.

CXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such guardian of the Poor shall, and he is hereby required, at every such visitation and inspection, particularly to enquire into and ascertain, in every parish within his county or division, the number of poor persons supporting themselves by their labour, and the number of those receiving relief, together with the sex, age, and description of each person, the amount and variation of the poor rates in each parish, together with the application of such rates respectively, under its several heads, distinguishing and shewing more particularly the sums expended in purchasing and furnishing materials and implements for, and setting the Poor to work, with the particulars thereof, under the authority of this or any of the said former Acts of Parliament; together with the number of Poor employed, their ages and descriptions, the nature and value of the work done by them respectively, and the produce thereof, together with the manner of disposing of the same; and the number of Poor employed at their own habitations, or in any school or house of industry, workhouse, or other houses used for the employment, maintenance, lodging, or supporting of the Poor; with the mode of employment of each person, the number of Poor receiving relief, or other pecuniary allowances, or to whom money has been advanced under the provisions of this Act for their better support,

port, with the sums of money so advanced; the state of the schools of industry, and houses of industry, workhouses, or other houses used as above-mentioned; with the number of persons, with their ages and descriptions, lodged, maintained, employed, or instructed therein; the number of deaths within the year; and also all law expences, and all such matters as are comprised in the Schedule annexed to this Act, marked No. ; and generally all such other matters and things as shall be from time to time required of them by the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the county in which such guardian shall act, either at the general quarter sessions held in and for such county, or at any petty sessions held under and by virtue of this Act for any district within the same.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, That every such guardian of the Poor shall, from time to time, at the petty sessions of the peace next after every such visitation and inspection of any such parish or united parishes, held under and by virtue of this Act, in and for any district of any county, within which such parish or united parishes shall be situate, or as soon after as conveniently may be, report and deliver in to the Justices of the Peace, assembled at any such petty sessions of the peace, an account, according to the form No. Guardian to report and deliver a schedule of particulars to Justices at petty sessions.

in the Schedule annexed to this Act, of all the particulars relating to such parish or united parishes, and schools of industry, house of industry, workhouses, and other houses in any way used therein, in the employment, lodging, maintaining, supporting, or instructing the Poor, together with such observations and remarks thereon, and plans and methods of reforms or improvement relating to the Poor, or managing, employing, instructing, lodging, or supporting of the Poor, within such parish or united parishes, as to such guardian of the Poor shall seem requisite and expedient to be carried into effect.

CXVII. And for the better enabling the guardians of the Poor, elected under this Act, to perform the duties of their offices, and obtain a full and accurate knowledge of all the particulars above mentioned, be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every guardian of the Poor, elected under this Act, from time to time, as often as he shall think necessary, to transmit to any overseer of the Poor, or any person appointed to the management of the Poor, or to the management of any school of industry established under this Act, or of any house of industry, workhouse, or other house established by any former Act of Parliament, and used in any way for the Poor of any parish within his county or division, any question or questions he may think necessary upon the subject of any of the foregoing particulars, or any other matters or things relating to the Poor, and to direct and require them, or any or either of them, to make out a just, true, and particular answer, in writing, to such question or questions, to the best of their, or any of their or his knowledge and information; and to send or deliver the same, signed, and on oath or affirmation, (if required,) to be taken as herein-after is mentioned, to such guardian: and every such overseer, or person appointed as aforesaid, is hereby required to transmit or deliver just and particular answers to all such questions as shall be proposed, as above-mentioned. And also, whenever any doubts or difficulties have arisen in the execution of this Act, or in the management of the Poor of any parish or united parishes, which any person appointed to the management of the Poor thereon shall be desirous to have explained to him, such person shall, and he is hereby required, to state such doubts and difficulties to the said guardian of the Poor, and to propound to him such questions as shall appear to such person to be necessary for the explanation thereof and the information thereupon, and to sign the same; and to verify, if required so to do by such guardian, such answers upon oath or affirmation, either before the said guardian of the Poor, (and which oath or affirmation the said guardian of the Poor is hereby empowered to administer,) or before any Justice of the Peace in the district in which such parish or united parishes shall be situate. And such guardian of the Poor is hereby authorized and empowered, when and as often as he shall think it expedient, to visit and inspect, as herein-before is directed, any parish or united parishes within his county or division, or any school or house of industry, or other house used for the Poor as aforesaid, and to cause to appear before him any overseer of the Poor, or person appointed to the management of the Poor, or to the management of any school or house of industry, workhouse, poorhouse, or other house used as aforesaid, and to examine such overseer, or person so appointed, upon Guardian authorized to demand answer in writing from parish officers, to inspect books and papers, and examine parish officer on oath.
oath.

oath or affirmation, (which oath or affirmation the said guardian is hereby empowered to administer), as to all matters and things relating to any of the foregoing particulars, or any other matters or things relating to the said Poor; and every such overseer, or person so appointed as aforesaid, is hereby required, upon reasonable notice given to them respectively, to appear before such guardian at such visitation and inspection, and to answer all such questions before such guardian, on oath or affirmation, if required. And such guardian is also hereby further authorized, at any such visitation and inspection, to call for, inspect, and examine, all or any books, papers, and accounts of rates, payments, and receipts, or in any way relating to the levying, receiving, or paying of any money in the management of the Poor, or of any school of industry, house of industry, workhouse, or other house used for the Poor as aforesaid; and to cause such books, papers, and accounts, to be verified on oath or affirmation as aforesaid. And every such overseer, and other person appointed as aforesaid, as having any such books, papers, or accounts, in his custody or possession, is hereby required to produce the same to such guardian at such visitation, and to permit such guardian to examine and inspect, and make extracts or take copies of all or any part thereof, if he shall think fit; and is hereby further required to verify such parts of any such books, papers, or accounts, as come within his knowledge, upon oath or affirmation, if required by such guardian so to do (which oath or affirmation such guardian is hereby authorized to administer). And such guardian is hereby further required to draw up in writing any particulars arising out of such answers, examinations, and inspection of books, papers, and accounts, that he may think necessary and expedient, and to report and send or deliver the same, together with the Schedule herein-before described and required, to the Justices of the Peace assembled at the next petty sessions of the peace, holden in and for the district within which such parish or united parishes, or any house of industry, workhouse, or other house used for the Poor, under any of the said former Acts of Parliament, shall be situated.

Penalty on making default.

CXVIII. And be it further enacted, That every such overseer of the Poor, or person appointed as last above-mentioned, making default in any of the matters herein-before required, shall, for every such neglect and default, forfeit a sum not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 4*s.* at the discretion of any two Justices in the district, before whom complaint shall be made by any such guardian of the Poor of the same, to be levied on his goods and chattels, by distress and sale, by warrant of the said Justices, as herein is mentioned. And that if any such overseer of the Poor, or person appointed as aforesaid, (examined by any such guardian of the Poor, or required to give an answer in writing to any question proposed, as herein-before directed, by such guardian, in cases where no oath or affirmation shall be administered) shall knowingly and wilfully conceal any matter or matters enquired after by such guardian, or shall knowingly and wilfully make a false or imperfect return or answer to questions put by such guardian, either in writing or otherwise, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of 50*l.* to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, as herein is directed. Provided always, that nothing in this and the next preceding clause shall be held to relate to the visitors of the Poor appointed under and by virtue of this Act.

Penalty on wilfully giving false answers.

Guardian to report to petty sessions, and propose alterations and improvements; and Justices to hear, and make orders thereon.

CXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every guardian of the Poor elected under this Act, and he is hereby required, in every case where it shall appear to such guardian, upon any visitation or inspection made, as aforesaid, of any parish or united parishes, or of any house of industry, workhouse, or other house used for the Poor, within his county or division, or upon any answers made and returned, as before directed, to such guardian, that all proper and practicable means have not been taken for carrying into execution the purposes of this Act, either in setting the Poor to work, or furnishing them in any way with means of employment, and maintaining themselves without relief, as far as circumstances will admit, or as to any other of the particulars herein-before mentioned, such guardian of the Poor may think capable of improvement, or proper for alteration, to represent and certify the same in writing under his hand to the Justices of the Peace in the district within which such parish or united parishes, or house of industry, workhouse, or other house aforesaid, is situate, assembled at the next petty sessions of the

peace,

peace, which shall be holden within the district next after such visitation and inspection, or next after he shall have been able to draw up and make a report in writing of such complaint, and shall have given such notice thereof as herein-after is required. And such guardian is hereby authorized and required, in such certificate, to represent to the said Justices, so assembled as aforesaid, what mode or modes of employment or instruction of the Poor are in his opinion more applicable, and better suited to the situation and local and other circumstances of such parish or united parishes, or house of industry, work-house, or other such house, and what improvements and alterations may with advantage be made in any part of the management of the Poor within the same; and shall represent and certify what advances of money (if any) he thinks such alterations and improvements may require, and what increase of Rates, (if any,) in such parish or united parishes, will be required for carrying the same into execution and effect.

Provided always, That, in every such case, such Guardian of the Poor shall leave with the Overseer of the Poor, or person or persons appointed in such parish, or united parishes, to the management of the Poor, and of the House of Industry, Work-house, or other Poor-house therein, a copy of such certificate and representation, so drawn up in writing, to be laid before the Justices of the Peace to be assembled as aforesaid, fourteen days before the same shall be delivered to the Justices at such petty sessions aforesaid; and the person or officer to whom such copy of such certificate shall have been delivered, fourteen days before such petty sessions of the peace, is hereby required, within seven days after the receipt of such certificate, to shew the same, or to deliver or send a copy thereof to each visitor of the Poor then acting in rotation, under, and by virtue of, this Act, in and for the district where such parish or united parishes shall be situate. And if such overseer, or other person or persons appointed as aforesaid, as the case may be, to whom such certificate has been delivered in due time, or some other proper officer of such parish or united parishes in his behalf, or one of the visitors to whom such certificate shall have been shewn, and to whom a copy thereof shall have been sent or delivered as aforesaid, shall not attend at such petty sessions of the peace, and shew good and sufficient cause why the alterations and regulations proposed by such Guardian of the Poor, in such certificate, should not be carried into effect; the Justices of the Peace assembled at such petty sessions of the peace, are hereby authorized and required, on due consideration, to make order for the carrying such alterations and improvements into effect; and for the making a sufficient Rate or Rates, (if necessary,) for defraying the expences of carrying the same into execution and effect; together with such other orders which they upon due consideration on such certificate may deem expedient and necessary. And if the said Justices of the Peace, upon hearing of such overseer, or such other person or persons, or visitors, shall be satisfied that such alterations and measures cannot, or ought not to be adopted, then the said Justices are authorized and empowered to make such order therein as to them may seem expedient and proper, recording such order and the reasons for making the same, and why the regulations proposed by such Guardian of the Poor cannot be carried fully into effect. And every order made in consequence of such certificate having been so delivered to such petty sessions, shall be binding on such parish or united parishes, and on every overseer and person appointed to the management of the Poor, within such parish or united parishes, or house or houses of industry, work-houses, or other poor-house therein, unless such order shall be appealed against by such Guardian of the Poor, or two at least of the Visitors, acting in rotation for the district within which such parish or united parishes shall be comprised, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the county, within which such district or parish, or united parishes, shall be situated, or at the Sessions next but one after such order shall have been made as aforesaid for the same county. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the Justices aforesaid to make any alterations in any house of industry, incorporated by, or under, any former Act.

CXX. And be it further enacted, That at every petty sessions of the peace, or as soon after as conveniently may be, copies shall be made out in writing, of all orders whatsoever, in any way relating to this Act, or any of the regulations contained therein; together with all schedules, reports, representations, and certificates, made by any Guardian of the Poor

Such order of Justices final, unless appealed from by guardians, or two out of the three visitors in rotation.

Copies to be made at Petty Sessions, of all orders, &c. and returned to General Qr. Sess.

to such Petty Sessions of the Peace; and the same shall from time to time, as soon as made out, be transmitted to the Justices at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in and for the county within which such Petty Sessions has been held; together with an abstract, under different heads, of all the articles contained in the copies and papers so transmitted, arranged in the manner described in the form No. in the Schedule to this Act. All which returns so made from time to time, together with all other matters and things relating to this Act, shall be, as soon as may be, entered into a book or books to be kept by each Clerk of the Peace for each county; for the keeping of which book or books, and the trouble and expence occasioned thereby, or any other of the transactions and things required of Clerks of the Peace, in and by this Act, the Justices of the Peace assembled at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, are authorised and required to make such pecuniary allowance as to them shall seem proper and reasonable.

Returns to be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Guardians of the Poor to transmit copies of all things done under this Act to the Privy Council.

CXXI. And be it further enacted, That every Guardian of the Poor elected under this Act, shall from time to time, and once at least in each year, transmit to one of the Principal Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, copies of all schedules, representations, certificates, answers, and reports made by or to him from time to time, to any petty sessions of the peace within his county or division, and all orders made thereon, with copies of all papers and matters relating to the execution of this Act, together with a general abstract of all the articles contained in such schedule, reports, representations, certificates, answers, orders, and papers, made out and arranged in the form to this Act annexed.

General abstract to be made of such returns, and laid before Parliament once a year.

CXXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a general abstract shall once in each year be made out, under the direction of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, in order that the same may be inspected by Parliament; and that the same shall, within one month after January in each year, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if Parliament shall not be then sitting, within twenty days after the first day of the then next Sessions of Parliament, be laid before the two Houses of Parliament.

CXXIII. Guardian disabled from sitting or voting in Parliament.

Guardian not to influence votes.

CXXIV. And be it further enacted, That no person holding, enjoying, or executing the office of Guardian of the Poor under this Act, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, endeavour to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for his choice of any person to be a Knight of the Shire, Commissioner, Citizen, Burgess, or Baron, for any County, Shire, Stewartry, City, Borough, Cinque Port, or Place in Great Britain; and every person offending therein shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds, one moiety thereof to the informer, the other moiety thereof to the use of the Poor of the parish or place where such offence shall be committed, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, as herein is directed: and every person convicted of any such offence, shall forfeit his said office of Guardian of the Poor, and shall thereby become disabled and incapable of ever taking, holding, or executing any office, or place of trust, honour, or profit whatever under his Majesty, his heirs or successors.

General Clauses.

CXXV. Recovery and application of penalties to the use of the Poor.

CXXVI. Form of information and conviction.

CXXVII. Not to be quashed for want of form.

CXXVIII. Appeal.

CXXIX. Limitation of action. General issue. Treble costs.

CXXX. Provisions respecting counties, to extend to ridings and divisions of counties; and provisions respecting parishes, to extend to townships and places, separately supporting their own Poor.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. XII.

*Expences and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in various Parts of
ENGLAND, collected in January and February 1796.*

BEDFORDSHIRE.—CLOPSHILL.

Expences and Earnings of Five Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 2. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 3. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 4. 7 Persons. 1795. | No. 5. 8 Persons. 1795. |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal | 0 4 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 7 6 | 0 9 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Yeast and salt | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 ³ ₄ | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 ³ ₄ |
| Thread and worsted | 0 0 1 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 3 |
| Bacon, or other meat | 0 0 9 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 9 |
| Tea, sugar and butter | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 10 ¹ ₂ | 0 1 0 | 0 0 10 |
| Soap | 0 0 1 ¹ ₂ | 0 0 2 ¹ ₂ | 0 0 5 | 0 0 2 ¹ ₂ | 0 0 2 ¹ ₂ |
| Candles | 0 0 4 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 |
| Cheese | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 2 ¹ ₂ |
| Beer | 0 0 3 ¹ ₂ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 7 |
| Potatoes | 0 1 3 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 3 |
| Total of the Week | 0 7 11 | 0 12 4 ¹ ₄ | 0 11 8 ¹ ₂ | 0 13 10 ¹ ₂ | 0 11 8 ³ ₄ |
| Amount per Annum | 20 11 8 | 32 2 5 | 30 8 10 | 36 1 6 | 30 9 11 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | |
| The men, at a medium | 0 7 6 | 0 8 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 9 0 | 0 8 0 |
| The women | 0 1 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| The children | 0 0 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 3 9 |
| Total of the Week | 0 9 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 11 9 |
| Amount per Annum | 23 8 0 | 27 6 0 | 33 16 0 | 37 14 0 | 30 11 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- pences per annum, add | | | | | |
| Rent | 1 15 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Wood | 1 10 0 | 0 13 0 | 1 12 6 | 0 15 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Cloaths | 1 11 6 | 1 11 6 | 2 2 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Sickness | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 25 13 2 | 36 1 11 | 35 18 4 | 41 3 6 | 32 16 11 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 23 8 0 | 27 6 0 | 33 16 0 | 37 14 0 | 30 11 0 |
| Deficiency | 2 5 2 | 8 15 11 | 2 2 4 | 3 9 6 | 2 5 11 |
| Exceedings | | The Harvest earnings not included: they go a great way towards making up the deficiency. | | | |

No. 1. Eldest child 3 years; the youngest at the breast. No. 2. One girl 10, second 8, two others under 5. This family has a large garden, and keeps a pig. The parish allows them 1s. a-week. No. 3. The eldest girl 13, another girl 10, and two boys under 5. The labourer is allowed by his master, barley at 3s. the bushel. No. 4. Three girls, 13, 10, and 5; and two boys, 11, and under 5. The eldest boy earns 2s. a-week by driving the plough. The woman and girls make lace. No. 5. Six children; the eldest 12 years of age; the youngest an infant. This family receives 1s. 3d. a-week from the parish. There are several, badly contrived, Friendly Societies, in this neighbourhood.

January, 1796.

CUMBERLAND.

A MANUFACTURING PARISH NEAR CARLISLE.

Expences and Earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. | | No. 2. 6 Persons. | | No. 3. 7 Persons. | | No. 4. 8 Persons. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | 1792. | 1794. | 1793. | 1795. | 1795. | 1795. | 1795. | 1795. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal | 0 3 4 | 0 3 6 | 0 4 1 | 0 4 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 6 |
| Heating the oven - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 0 1½ | 0 0 1½ | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 |
| Bacon or pork - | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Tea, sugar and butter - | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 |
| Soap - | 0 0 2¼ | 0 0 2¼ | 0 0 2¼ | 0 0 2¼ | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 |
| Candles - | 0 0 1¼ | 0 0 1¼ | 0 0 0½ | 0 0 0½ | 0 0 3 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Cheese - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Small beer - | 0 0 3¾ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 1 2 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Milk - | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 10½ | 0 0 10½ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 11 | 0 0 11 | 0 0 11 |
| Potatoes - | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 0 1½ | 0 0 1½ | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 6 9½ | 0 7 2½ | 0 7 0¼ | 0 7 5½ | 0 10 2 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 |
| Total per Annum - | 17 12 1 | 18 14 10 | 18 5 1 | 19 7 10 | 26 8 8 | 27 6 0 | 27 6 0 | 27 6 0 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | |
| The man, at a medium | 0 7 6 | 0 8 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 8 9 | 0 8 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 8 6 |
| Woman - | 0 1 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 |
| Children - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 8 10 | 0 9 4 | 0 9 0 | 0 9 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 10 4 | 0 10 4 | 0 10 4 |
| Amount per Annum - | 22 19 4 | 24 5 4 | 23 8 0 | 24 14 0 | 30 11 0 | 26 17 4 | 26 17 4 | 26 17 4 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | | | |
| pences per annum, add | | | | | | | | |
| Rent - | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 1 7 0 | 1 7 0 | 3 6 0 | 1 19 6 | 1 19 6 | 1 19 6 |
| Fuel, coals, wood and peat | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 14 4 | 1 14 4 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Cloaths - | 2 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 1 16 0 | 2 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Births, burials, sickness - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 24 2 1 | 25 14 10 | 23 3 5 | 24 9 2 | 35 19 8 | 36 0 6 | 36 0 6 | 36 0 6 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 22 19 4 | 24 5 4 | 23 8 0 | 24 14 0 | 30 11 0 | 26 17 4 | 26 17 4 | 26 17 4 |
| Deficiency - | 1 2 9 | 1 9 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5 8 8 | 9 3 2 | 9 3 2 | 9 3 2 |
| Exceedings - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 4 7 | 0 4 10 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |

No. 1. A decent family : they are reckoned to live well, and, notwithstanding their deficiency, to manage economically. This man is 35, the woman 30, the children under 7. No. 2. Man 35, wife the same; four small children : this family is frequently in great distress; though they are, apparently, in good circumstances. No allowance has been made for sickness or burials. No. 3. Man and wife about 35, eldest child 11, three very young. Often in debt; and sometimes without bread. No. 4. Man 40, woman 38, eldest child 14, second 12 and lame, third 10, fourth 7, and two very young.

February, 1796.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—BUCKDEN.

Expences and Earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. | | | No. 2. 6 Persons. | | | No. 3. 3 Persons. | | | No. 4. 8 Persons. | | |
|--|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| | 1792. | | | 1795—6. | | | 1795. | | | 1795. | | |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal - | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bacon, or other meat - | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea, sugar, and butter - | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Soap and blue - | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Candles - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cheese - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beer - | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milk - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total per Week - | 0 | 6 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 6 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 5 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 5 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total per Annum - | 16 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 10 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The man - | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| The woman - | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| The children - | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Earnings per Week | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Total Expences per Annum | 22 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 8 |
| To the above amount of Ex- pences, add Rent - | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Fuel - | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Shoes - | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Other cloaths and furniture | 2 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Births, burials, sickness - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 25 | 13 | 11 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 22 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 8 |
| Deficiency - | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceedings - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 8 |

This parish allows barley at 3s. the Winchester bushel to all the above families: even with this indulgence No. 2. and No. 4. live almost entirely upon barley and water and a few potatoes. No. 1. Man and wife under 40, boy 16, and a child in arms. This man, as well as No. 2, is a shepherd, and consequently his wages are lower than those of other labourers. They make up their deficiencies by keeping two pigs and cultivating a little garden. They are getting a little in debt. No. 2. Man and wife under middle age, girl of 17, boy 9, girl 6, girl 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, a boy at service, who costs more than he earns. This family, notwithstanding their scanty fare, is getting into debt very fast. During the last year they received 1s. a-week from the parish; but never received a farthing before. No. 3. This family, *relatively* speaking, is very comfortable: the child is in arms. They live in the cottage of an uncle, and pay only half the rent. They do not exceed their income; but are very bare in cloaths. No. 4. Children; a girl 16, another 10, boy 4, twins 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old. This family is getting into debt; and, when the parish withdraws their allowance for grain, will experience great difficulties, unless their wages should be advanced. All these families are frugal, sober, and industrious. During the last five or six years, labourers in this country have been getting more and more in debt: last Winter they were extremely distressed. Some families have not bought cloaths the last three years. A small shop-keeper in Buckden says, that of stuff for cloaths, he sold none last year. Those who have lived by running in debt, begin now to find their credit fail, and shop-keepers are both unable and unwilling to trust them; and find great difficulty in settling with their correspondents in the manufacturing towns. One rider, lately, went to a town, in this neighbourhood, where he expected 1400l. and only received 400l. Another went to another, expecting 400l. and did not get 60l.

January, 1796.

EXPENCES AND EARNINGS

HERTFORDSHIRE.—HINKSWORTH.

Expences and Earnings of Six Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 2. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 3. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 4. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 5. 7 Persons. 1795. | No. 6. 8 Persons. 1795. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal - | 0 6 9 | 0 8 1 | 0 9 4 | 0 10 5 | 0 11 6 | 0 12 7 |
| Heating the oven - | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 6 |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 0 3 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 5 |
| Bacon, or pork - | 0 1 8 | 0 2 6 | 0 3 4 | 0 3 4 | 0 3 9 | 0 0 4 $\frac{x}{2}$ |
| Tea, sugar and butter - | 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soap - | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cheese - | 0 0 3 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 9 | 0 1 0 |
| Candles - | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 4 |
| Small beer - | 0 0 3 | 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Milk - | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 6 |
| Potatoes - | 0 0 6 | 0 0 9 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 6 | 0 2 0 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 0 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 6 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 11 11 | 0 15 7 | 0 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Amount per Annum - | 30 19 8 | 40 10 4 | 48 4 2 | 52 2 2 | 56 1 3 | 67 10 11 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | |
| The man, at a medium - | 0 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 4 | 0 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| The woman - | 0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 9 | 0 2 3 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| The children - | 0 0 0 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 7 | 0 4 8 | 0 0 6 | 0 5 0 |
| Net profit of a cow - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 10 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 12 4 | 0 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 15 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 18 3 |
| Amount per Annum - | 23 11 3 | 32 1 4 | 32 16 6 | 40 0 7 | 29 16 11 | 47 9 0 |
| To the amount of Expences per annum, add Rent - | 1 15 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 5 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Cloaths - | 4 12 10 | 5 15 10 | 6 15 10 | 6 5 10 | 7 5 10 | 8 12 10 |
| Fuel, coals, wood, &c. - | 3 15 3 | 3 15 3 | 3 15 3 | 3 15 3 | 3 15 3 | 4 6 0 |
| Births and burials - | 1 3 6 | 1 3 6 | 1 3 6 | 1 3 6 | 1 3 6 | 1 3 6 |
| Total Expences per annum | 42 6 3 | 53 4 11 | 59 18 9 | 65 6 9 | 69 10 10 | 88 18 3 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 23 11 3 | 32 1 4 | 32 16 6 | 40 0 7 | 29 15 10 | 47 9 0 |
| Deficiency - | 18 15 0 | 21 3 7 | 27 2 3 | 25 6 2 | 39 15 0 | 41 9 3 |
| Exceedings - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |

No. 1. Man 40, woman 32, one girl 4, another 2. This man is frequently out of work, and, when that is the case, he goes his *rounds*, that is, each farmer employs him so many days, according to the size of his farm, and pays him 7s. a-week. His wife earns about 1s. 3d. a-week, by spinning and teaching day-scholars. No. 2. Man, for a constancy, gets 8s. a-week; wife and children, from 3s. to 4s. 6d. a-week: one child 15 years of age; the other 12. A considerable part of the earnings of this family are derived from gleaning in harvest, and from weeding. Spinning now produces little, and is very unprofitable labour. No. 3. The children are, one boy 14; and three girls, 10, 5, and 3 years of age. This family lives in an almshouse, rent-free: they earned a good deal, by being employed ten weeks in the hay country last summer.

The eldest son is regularly employed by a farmer. No. 4. Man 54, wife 50, boy 16, girls 14, 11, and 5 years of age. The boy has constant work, either as carter or plough-boy. No. 5. Man 35, woman 32; four boys, 11, 7, 5, and 2; and a girl 14 years old. This family buy their bread. The eldest girl tends the little ones, and therefore cannot earn much. No. 6. Man 47, wife 35; three boys, 13, 10, and 2; and three girls, 15, 7, and 4. The man rents a house with land enough to keep a cow. This man worked twelve weeks last year, *by the great*, at 11 or 12s. a-week. The rest of the year he was employed at 7s. a-week. His two elder boys work with him, and earn about 4s. a-week. The woman cannot do much at spinning; the price of which is now very low. For spinning a pound of wool at 16d., only 9d. is paid; and for a pound at 15d., only 8d. Labourers wives seldom spin more than a pound a-week in Winter. There is also skilling wool of a coarse kind, used by young spinners, for which they receive about 6d. or 6½d. the pound. The rent of cottages is from 30s. to 40s. a-year.

The Prices of Provisions in this Parish are now (1796) as follows:

Wheat, the Winchester bushel, 12s. 6d. at Hitchin. Barley, 4s. 10d. Rye, 8s. Potatoes, in the retail shops, sell at 2s. the bushel. Pork, which is chiefly used here, is at 10d. the lb. Butcher's meat, 6d. the lb.

Coals are dear: they are brought from Biggleswade, and sell for 1s. 5d. the bushel.

Of the great expence of cloaths among labouring families, we may form some estimate from No. 6, having expended last year £ 3. in shoes. The following is the expenditure for cloaths in No. 1, as nearly as can be estimated, for one year.

| MAN. | One Year's Expences. | WOMAN. | One Year's Expences. |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| A stout coat, which lasts 2 years, costs 13s. | - - - 0 6 6 | A common stuff gown | - - - 0 6 6 |
| Waistcoat, ditto, 6s. 6d. | - - - 0 3 3 | Petticoat | - - - 0 4 6 |
| Breeches, once a year | - - - 0 3 9 | Two shifts, 3s. 8d. each, if made at home will cost | - - - 0 6 0 |
| Two pair of stockings, 1s. 10d. the pair | 0 3 8 | Two pair of shoes, at 3s. 9d. | - 0 7 6 |
| Two shirts, at 4s. 6d. each, if made at home will cost about | - - - 0 7 0 | Coarse apron, 1s. Check ditto, 2s. | 0 3 2 |
| A pair of shoes | - - - 0 7 0 | 2 pair of stockings, 3s. if knit at home | 0 2 6 |
| Mending them at different times | - 0 4 0 | Hat, (once in two years,) 1s. 8d. | - 0 0 10 |
| A hat, which lasts 3 years, 2s. 6d. | - 0 0 10 | Pair of stays, (once in 6 years,) 6s. | - 0 1 0 |
| | | Coloured neck-handkerchief | - 0 1 0 |
| | | Two common caps | - 0 1 8 |
| | | Cheapest cloak, 2 years, 4s. 6d. | - 0 2 3 |
| | £. 1 16 0 | | £. 1 16 11 |

The two children's cloathing cost, each, 10s. Total for the family, £ 4. 12s. 11d.

It is computed a labouring woman has a child once every two and a-half, or every three years. The lowest expence attending the birth of a child is 3l. One-third of this, therefore, may be reckoned as the annual expence. The expence of a child's funeral is 10s. Of an adult's, about 1l. Three shillings and sixpence is reckoned as the probable annual expence of each family. Many families pay 2l. and some as much as 3l. or 4l. a-year, for medicines, and surgical assistance.

The prices for threshing now are as follows: A load of wheat, (5 bushels,) 1s. 8d. It used to be 1s. 3d. A quarter of barley (8 bushels,) 1s. 10d. It used to be 1s. 4d. If a man slaves hard, he may possibly earn 11s. or 12s. a-week; but this cannot be done for a constancy. Taking wheat and barley together, the rise may be stated at 3s. the week, supposing a man to thresh seven load of each, a-week, or six quarters and a-half of barley; but taking the threshing season through, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, 10s. may be reckoned good weekly earnings.

Labourers' families in general bake their own bread. Many poor families are said to subsist entirely on bread and tea. Meat, when it can be procured, is usually pork on a Sunday: it is now 10d. the lb. The common allowance, when it can be got, is ¼ lb. to the man, and the same to his family, each day: or 2s. 11d. the week.

In No. 1, the allowance of tea, (which should, perhaps, be more, as the children use much,) is charged 1 oz. a-week, 2d. Sugar ½ lb. 5d. Butter ½ lb. 5½d. Total, 1s. 0½d. Cheese ½ lb. 3d. The man gets his beer at work: the woman drinks one pint of small beer a-day, which, at ¾d. the quart, is 3d. a-week. One candle a night 3½d. a-week: they use, of potatoes, one peck a-week.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

KEGWORTH.

WALTON IN THE WOLDS.

Expences and Earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 8 Persons. 1795. | | | No. 2. 4 Persons. 1792. | | | No. 3. 4 Persons. 1792. | | | No. 4. 8 Persons. 1795. | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|----|------------------|-------------------------------|----|------------------|-------------------------------|----|------------------|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread, flour, and oat-meal | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Yeast and salt - - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon, or other meat | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tea, sugar, and butter | 0 | 0 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Soap - - - - | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Candles - - - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cheese - - - - | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Beer - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Milk - - - - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Potatoes - - - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Thread and worsted | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total per Week - - | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 8 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 11 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total per Annum - - | 37 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 9 | 22 | 14 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The man - - - | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| The woman - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The children - - - | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total Earnings per Week | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 12 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Total Earnings per Annum | 40 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 17 | 6 | 33 | 7 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pences, add Rent - - | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Fuel - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Cloaths - - - - | 8 | 5 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 17 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Births, burials, sicknesses - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 50 | 14 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 16 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 | 7 | 7 | 38 | 10 | 0 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 40 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 17 | 6 | 33 | 9 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| Deficiency - - - - | 10 | 8 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Exceedings - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

No. 1. Man 36, woman 36; daughters, 1, 6, 12, and 13; sons, 7 and 11. Work was very scarce in the beginning of 1795. No. 2. Man 41, woman 31, daughter 11, son 8, in 1792. No. 3. Two daughters, 8 and 6 years of age. No. 4. Three sons of 11, 9, and 1; three daughters, of 9, 5, and 3 years of age. The parish of Walton is inclosed: common wages are from 9s. to 12s. a week: wages in harvest, 7s. per week and maintenance, with 10s. over. No Friendly Society in the parish.

February, 1796.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

EAST PARTS OF LINDSEY.

ISLE OF AXHOLME.

*Expences and Earnings of Two Families of
Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and
by the Year.*

*Expences and Earnings of Two Families of
Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and
by the Year.*

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. | | | No. 2. 8 Persons. | | | No. 3. 4 Persons. | | | No. 4. 6 Persons. | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|
| | 1792. | | | 1794. | | | 1793. | | | 1795. | | |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal - | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5½ | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Heating the oven - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bacon or Pork - | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tea, sugar and butter - | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Soap - | 0 | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Candles - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Cheese - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Small beer - | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Milk - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Potatoes - | 0 | 0 | 6¼ | 0 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 5½ | 0 | 15 | 11½ | 0 | 6 | 10¼ |
| Total per Annum - | 20 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 41 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 5 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The man, at a medium - | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Woman - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Children - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Amount per Annum - | 27 | 6 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pences per annum, add | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Fuel, coals, wood and peat - | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cloaths - | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Births, burials, sickness - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 27 | 16 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 51 | 16 | 4 | 23 | 16 | 5 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 27 | 6 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| Deficiency - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| Exceedings - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

No. 1. Man 30, woman 25, one child 4, the other 6. At the end of 1795, they were free from debt; and have never received assistance from the parish.

No. 2. Man 40, woman 32; children from 2 to 8: man does not get constant employment; but being steady and careful, he receives, in various articles—rent, coals, keep of a cow, food for a pig, flax for his wife, &c.—about 9l. a-year from his parish.

No. 3. Man 26, woman 24; children 1 and 3.

No. 4. Man 33, woman 31; children 8, 6, 3, and half a-year old.

January, 1796.

NORFOLK.—DISS.

Expences and Earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. | | | No. 2. 6 Persons. | | | No. 3. 7 Persons. | | | No. 4. 8 Persons. | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|----|
| | 1792. | | | 1793. | | | 1795. | | | 1795. | | |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal - | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7½ | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Bacon, or other meat - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tea, sugar, and butter - | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 5¾ | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | 0 | 1 | 4¾ |
| Soap - | 0 | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| Candles - | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Cheese - | 0 | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Beer - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Milk - | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Potatoes - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| Total per Week - | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1½ | 0 | 7 | 10½ | 0 | 13 | 2¼ |
| Total per Annum - | 11 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 34 | 5 | 9 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The man - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| The woman - | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| The children - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total Earnings per Week | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Total Earnings per Annum | 23 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pences, add Rent - | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Fuel - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Cloaths - | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 4 |
| Births, burials, sickness - | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 18 | 13 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 9 | 6 | 36 | 11 | 4 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 23 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 |
| Deficiency - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 1 |
| Exceedings - | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

No. 1. Man 33, woman 30; eldest child 3, youngest 1: man industrious; woman frugal: they use neither meat, sugar, nor beer. It now costs this family 1s. 2d. a-week more for barley, than it did in 1794 for wheaten meal. No. 2. Man 38, woman 34; children, 10, 7, 5, and 2 years. Man works often by the piece: gets a good deal of firing in the course of his employment. Keeps a breeding sow; the profits of which help a little towards family expences. The parish allows this family 2s. a-week. They appear to be growing very poor. No. 3. Man 40, woman 28; he is a moderate workman: the woman, though healthy, not very diligent or attentive to her children. The ages of the children are 9, 7, 5, 3 and 1. This family is allowed 2s. a-week from the parish. No. 4. Man 42, woman 33; children 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1. He is a good workman. The parish allows this family 3s. a-week. The 1st, 3d and 4th families now live on barley bread: the 2d family on rye and wheat. The difference between the use of barley and wheat, to the two last families, is nearly 2s. per week. They did not adopt the use of barley during the scarcity of last year, which accounts in some degree for the great deficiency of those two large families. One Friendly Society in this parish—badly managed. Constant employment in the winter.

January, 1796.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NORTHAMPTON.

Expences and Earnings of Five Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. | | | No. 2. 6 Persons. | | | No. 3. 3 Persons. | | | No. 4. 4 Persons. | | | No. 5. 7 Persons. | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| | 1792. | | | 1793. | | | 1794. | | | 1795. | | | 1795. | | |
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Heating the oven - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeast and falt - - - | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bacon or pork - - - | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Tea, sugar and butter - | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Soap - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Candles - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Cheese - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Small beer - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Milk - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Potatoes - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Thread and worsted - - | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total of the Week - - | 0 | 8 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 9 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 12 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 11 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 8 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total per Annum - - | 22 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 33 | 14 | 11 | 29 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 4 | 2 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The man, at a medium | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Woman - - - - - | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Children - - - - - | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total of the Week - - | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Amount per Annum - - | 27 | 19 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pences per annum, add | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent - - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Fuel, coals, wood and peat | 2 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Cloaths - - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Births, burials, sickness - | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expences per annum | 30 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 41 | 7 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 27 | 19 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 0 |
| Deficiency - - - - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceedings - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

No. 1. Man 60, woman 50; one daughter 12, and one son 9 years of age. No. 2. Man 45, woman 40; one daughter 14, and one son 12 years of age: and two young children. No. 3. Man 53, woman 50, daughter 15; who, though sickly, gets 3s. a-week by lace-making. This family receive a load of faggots every Christmas from the proprietor of their village, besides their share of sacrament-money; and sometimes a part of a parochial distribution of coals. Since the advance in the price of grain the parish has also sold flour at a reduced price to this man and other labourers. They mix 8 bushels of wheat with 20 of barley and 8 of rye: this costs them 2s. 6d. the stone; and as they retail it at 2s. the 6d. loss is put into the Poor's-rate. No. 4. Man 40, wife 42; two sons, of 13 and 10 years of age. No. 5. Man 49, woman 44; eldest girl 14, youngest child 2. The parish pays for births, burials, and lyings-in, to No. 3, 4, and 5; and, when sick, they are relieved at the County Infirmary. Most cottages in this county have small gardens, which supply them with potatoes.

February, 1796.

OXFORDSHIRE.

NUNEHAM.

ELSFIELD.

** Expences and Earnings of Three Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.*

Expences and Earnings of Three Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 2. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 3. 8 Persons. 1795. | No. 4. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 5. 5 Persons. 1795. | No. 6. 8 Persons. 1795. |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bread, flour, or oat-meal - | 0 4 8 | 0 7 0 | 0 9 4 | 0 6 6 | 0 8 0 | 0 14 0 |
| Heating the oven - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Yeast and salt - | 0 0 3½ | 0 0 3 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Bacon or pork - | 0 1 6 | 0 1 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 0 |
| Tea, sugar and butter - | 0 2 0 | 0 0 11½ | 0 1 8½ | 0 1 0 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 0 |
| Soap - | 0 0 2½ | 0 0 2 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Candles - | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 9½ | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 |
| Cheese - | 0 0 7½ | 0 0 2½ | 0 0 10 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Small beer - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 0 |
| Milk - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Potatoes - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 4 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 0 2 | 0 0 1½ | 0 0 4 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 9 10½ | 0 10 1½ | 0 16 11 | 0 10 8 | 0 11 6 | 0 16 8 |
| Total per Annum - | 25 13 6 | 26 6 6 | 33 19 8 | 27 14 8 | 29 18 0 | 43 6 8 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | |
| The man - | 0 8 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 |
| The woman - | 0 3 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 0 |
| The children - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 0 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 11 0 | 0 11 6 | 0 19 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 13 0 |
| Extra Earnings in Harvest - | 1 18 0 | 1 18 0 | 1 18 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Amount per Annum - | 30 10 0 | 31 16 0 | 51 6 0 | 31 4 0 | 27 6 0 | 33 16 0 |
| To the amount of Expences per annum, add - | 25 13 6 | 26 6 6 | 33 19 8 | 27 14 8 | 29 18 0 | 43 6 8 |
| Rent - | 1 9 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 17 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Fuel - | 1 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Cloaths - | 5 0 0 | 3 10 0 | 12 2 0 | 1 6 0 | 1 16 0 | 3 3 10 |
| Births, burials, sickness, &c. - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Total Expences per annum - | 33 12 6 | 32 6 6 | 50 3 8 | 29 15 8 | 33 4 0 | 46 10 6 |
| Total Earnings per annum - | 30 10 0 | 31 16 0 | 51 6 0 | 31 4 0 | 27 6 0 | 33 16 0 |
| Deficiency - | 3 2 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5 18 0 | 12 14 6 |
| Exceedings - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 2 4 | 1 8 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |

No. 1. A decent family; the children too young to work. No. 2. A negligent idle family; the children very young. No. 3. An industrious cleanly family; three of the children able to work. No. 4. Man aged 37, woman 34, daughter 14, son 8. The daughter sickly and expensive. This family often assists two children they have at service with shoes. No. 5. Man 34, woman 33, eldest child 8, youngest 2. Man a thepherd. Woman spins. Their bread is 3-fourths barley, 1-fourth wheat. They often assist two children, who are out at service. They are considered as very frugal. No. 6. Man 40, wife 46; eldest child 13; not good managers, but sober and industrious.

January, 1796.

SUFFOLK.

HUNDREDS OF COLNEIS AND CARLFORD.

Expences and Earnings of Six Families of Agricultural Labourers, by the Week, and by the Year.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 4 Persons. 1792. | No. 2. 4 Persons. 1794. | No. 3. 8 Persons. 1796. | No. 4. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 5. 7 Persons. 1795. | No. 6. 8 Persons. 1796. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Flour - - - - | 0 3 0 | 0 3 9 | 0 14 8½ | 0 9 9 | 0 11 4½ | 0 15 10½ |
| Yeast - - - - | Given. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Bacon - - - - | 0 1 8 | 0 1 10½ | none. | 1lb. bacon 8 | no meat. | no meat. |
| Tea and sugar - - | 0 1 11 | 0 1 11 | 0 1 10 | no sugar 2 3 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 3 |
| Soap - - - - | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3½ | 0 0 8 | 0 0 7½ | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 |
| Candles - - - - | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5 | 0 0 5½ | 0 0 5½ | 0 0 5 |
| Cheese - - - - | 0 0 11¾ | 0 1 0½ | 0 1 3 | 0 1 6½ | 0 1 6 | 1s. 10d. cheese 1 0 |
| Small beer - - - | 0 0 10¼ | 0 0 10¼ | 0 0 10¼ | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Milk, seldom to be got - | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 2 |
| Potatoes - - - - | a few grown | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | 0 0 0 |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2½ | 0 0 3½ | 0 0 2½ | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 9 4 | 0 10 5¼ | 1 0 1½ | 0 16 7¼ | 0 17 6 | 1 1 7 |
| Total per Annum - | 24 5 4 | 27 3 10 | 52 6 6 | 43 3 0 | 45 10 0 | 56 2 4 |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | |
| The man, at a medium - | 0 8 6 | 0 8 8¾ | 0 11 6 | 0 9 5½ | 0 11 6 | 0 12 0 |
| The woman - - - - | 0 2 0 | 0 1 6 | 1lb. of fine work 1 1 | 0 1 3 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| The children - - - - | both young | 0 1 0 | 0 4 7 | 0 2 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Total of the Week - | 0 10 6 | 0 11 2¾ | 0 17 2 | 0 12 8½ | 0 14 6 | 0 16 0 |
| Amount per Annum - | 27 6 0 | 29 3 11 | 44 12 8 | 33 0 10 | 37 14 0 | 41 0 0 |
| To the above amount of Ex- | | | | | | |
| pences, add Rent - | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | pd. by parish | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 if ever paid. |
| Fuel - - - - | 1 10 0 | 1 11 6 | 0 16 0 | half a chald. 18 0 | 0 18 0 | 0 16 0 |
| Cloaths - - - - | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 10 6 | shoes 10 6 | shoes 10 6 | shoes 10 6 |
| Births, sickness, &c. - | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | pd. by parish | pd. by parish | pd. by parish | pd. by parish |
| Total Expences per annum | 30 10 4 | 33 10 4 | 53 13 0 | 47 1 6 | 49 8 6 | 59 18 10 |
| Total Earnings per annum | 27 6 0 | 29 3 11 | 44 12 8 | 33 0 10 | 37 14 0 | 41 0 0 |
| Deficiency - - - - | 3 4 4 | 4 6 5 | 9 0 4 | 13 0 4 | 11 14 6 | 18 18 10 |
| Exceedings - - - - | made up by a good harvest. | Ditto. | harv. parish priv. charity of masters, &c. | made up by harvest and parish. | Ditto. | Ditto. |

No. 1. Man 40, woman 39; children from 2 to 6: woman spins. No. 2. Man 38, woman 35: children from 5 to 11. Two boys earn 2d. a-day in field work: the others and the woman spin. No. 3. Man 42, woman 36; children from 2 to 13. Three at field work, bean and pease-fetting, at 2d a-day each. Woman spins fine work: the younger children at the wheel earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the week. No. 4. Man 30, woman 27; children from 2 to 10. Woman spins, 2d. a-day. One child earns 2d. a-day in field work; another 1½d. No. 5. Man 32, woman 26; children from 2 to 11. Two children earn each 2d. a-day. One earns from 2d. to 3d. in spinning. No. 6. Man 40, woman 33; children from 1 to 12. Children, by field-work and spinning, earn about 4s. a-week. Woman, having a young child, cannot earn more than 2s. a month; and even this is very uncertain.

March, 1796.

EXPENCES AND EARNINGS, &c.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

STOGURSEY.

SIGGLESTHORNE.

*Expences and Earnings of Four Families of Agricultural Labourers,
by the Week, and by the Year.*

Ditto of One Family.

| Expences by the Week. | No. 1. 7 Persons. 1795. | No. 2. 6 Persons. 1795. | No. 3. 5 Persons. 1795. | No. 4. 4 Persons. 1795. | No. 5. 5 Persons. 1795. | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Wheat - - - - | 0 3 0 | 0 1 2 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| Bread - - - - | 0 0 8 | 0 1 10 | 0 2 10 | 0 1 10 | 0 4 9 | |
| Barley - - - - | 0 1 10 ¹ / ₂ | 0 2 1 | 0 2 5 | 0 2 6 | 0 0 0 | |
| Yeast and salt - - | 0 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Bacon, or meat - - | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 0 | they had only 1 lb. last year, at 8s. 10. |
| Tea, sugar, and butter - | 0 0 11 | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | treacle 1 1 ¹ / ₂ | only 1 lb. of butter last year, at 9s. |
| Soap - - - - | 0 0 6 | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 3 | 0 0 2 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Candles - - - - | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 6 | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 6 | 0 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Cheese - - - - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 0 | none. | except one, which cost 2s. 6d. |
| Beer - - - - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | none. | |
| Milk - - - - | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 0 | 0 0 3 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Potatoes - - - - | 0 1 9 | 0 1 9 | 0 1 9 | 0 1 2 | 0 1 0 | |
| Pease - - - - | 0 1 0 | 0 0 7 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| Thread and worsted - | 0 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 0 0 5 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 0 | The wife spins flax, &c. for household use. |
| Total per Week - - | 0 13 1 | 0 10 11 | 0 11 2 ¹ / ₂ | 0 8 7 | 0 8 1 ¹ / ₂ | |
| Total per Annum - - | 34 0 4 | 28 7 8 | 29 2 10 | 22 6 4 | 27 18 0 | |
| Earnings per Week. | | | | | | |
| The man - - - - | 0 8 0 | 0 7 8 | 0 7 8 | 0 8 0 | 15 4 0 | yrly. earnings. |
| The woman - - - - | 0 0 10 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 6 | 0 1 10 | 2 13 2 | do. } besides spinning and sewing. |
| The children - - - - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 2 6 | do. } |
| In harvest, by task-work, or extra labour, by raising potatoes | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | | |
| Total per Week - - | 0 8 10 | 0 8 5 | 0 8 2 | 0 9 10 | | |
| Total per Annum - - | 22 19 4 | 21 17 8 | 21 4 8 | 25 11 4 | 17 19 8 | |
| To the above amount of Expences per annum, add | | | | | | |
| House-rent - - - - | 1 18 0 | 2 4 8 | 1 17 6 | 2 5 6 | pd. by parish | |
| Wood - - - - | 0 17 0 | 1 2 2 | 0 13 6 | 0 5 0 | 1 1 0 | They get whins from the common, including flax wool, and weaving. |
| Cloaths - - - - | 2 2 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 10 0 | 8 13 0 | The last cost last year 11. 10s. |
| Shoes - - - - | 1 11 6 | 2 2 0 | 2 2 0 | 1 11 6 | 0 0 0 | |
| Sickness - - - - | 0 7 6 | 1 11 6 | 1 11 6 | 1 11 6 | 0 0 0 | |
| Births and burials - - | 0 19 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| Schooling - - - - | 0 1 6 | 0 8 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| Total Expenses per annum | 24 19 4 | 36 15 4 | 36 16 4 | 28 14 10 | 30 12 0 | |
| Total Earnings per annum | 32 19 4 | 23 17 8 | 23 4 8 | 27 11 4 | 17 19 0 | |
| Deficiency - - - - | 16 17 6 | 12 17 8 | 13 11 8 | 1 3 6 | 12 13 0 | |
| Exceeding - - - - | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | |

No. 1. Man and woman between 30 and 40; five children, from 1 to 8. No. 2. Man 40, woman 30; four children, from 9 to 1. No. 3. Man and woman, from 40 to 30; children, from 1 to 7. No. 4. Man and woman, from 40 to 38; two children, from 2 to 5. In this parish, when wheat was at a reasonable rate, the largest families consumed a bushel a week. In general, labourers raise potatoes enough for their common consumption; but, of late, their stock has been exhausted. Cloaths in general are very bad.

No. 5. Man 48, wife 50; children, 10, 8, and 6. Man's wages very variable; from 5s. to 9s. exclusive of meat from his employer. He works at ditching and other agricultural labour. The woman works at washing, hay-making, todding, (or turning the fods when pared and burnt,) scaling, (i. e. breaking and spreading,) manure, weeding corn, &c.; but is chiefly employed at home in spinning and other family work. The children are at a charity school; where the eldest girl last year earned 2s. 6d.

January, 1796.

Appendix, No. XIII.

*Price of Provisions in the Hundreds of COLNEIS and CARLFORD,
in the County of Suffolk.*

| | In the first quarter of 1792. | In the first quarter of 1793. | In the first quarter of 1794. | In the first quarter of 1795. | In the first quarter of 1796. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Second flour, the sack - | 1 11 0 | 1 14 6 | 1 15 6 | 2 8 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Third flour, ditto - | 1 9 0 | 1 13 0 | 1 13 6 | 2 6 0 | 3 18 0 |
| Malt, the comb, (4 bushels) | 1 1 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 3 0 | 1 2 6 | 1 3 6 |
| Hops, the cwt. - | 4 12 0 | 12 0 0 | 5 5 0 | 6 15 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Beef, ditto - | 1 11 0 | 1 13 6 | 1 15 6 | 1 17 0 | 2 6 0 |
| Mutton, the lb. - | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Suffolk cheefe, the cwt. - | 1 0 0 | 0 17 0 | 0 19 0 | 0 17 6 | 1 2 0 |
| Derby cheefe, ditto - | 2 6 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 7 0 | 2 8 0 |
| Soap, ditto - | 2 16 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 16 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Candle, the doz. lbs. - | 0 7 2 | 0 7 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 9 3 |
| Coals, the chaldron - | 1 3 0 | 1 9 6 | 1 9 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Suff. Butter, the firkin, from | 1 16 0 | to | | 2 4 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Potatoes, the sack - | 0 2 6 | 0 4 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 |

Appendix, No. XIV.

A TABLE, exhibiting the Increase of the Poor's Rates since 1786; the Amount of Parochial Expenditure; the Population; and the Number of Houses paying, and exempted from, the Window Tax, in several Parts of England and Wales.

THE following Table was drawn up from the Parochial Reports contained in this Work, chiefly for the purpose of shewing, that every Estimate of the Population of England and Wales, as far as it may be founded on the Returns of the Surveyors of the House and Window Duties, must be extremely fallacious; and that there is a much more considerable proportion of houses excused for poverty, in the kingdom, than is usually imagined.

In England and Wales.

In 1690, according to Gregory King¹, there were 710,000 Dwellings of the Poor,
and 590,000 Solvent Houses.

1,300,000 Total Number of Houses.

¹ Chalmers's Estimate, 2d edit. 174.

Dr. Price offers the following Statement, from the Books of the Surveyors of the House and Window Duties, of the number of Chargeable and Exempted Houses, in 1777¹.

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 701,473 | Charged and chargeable, |
| 251,261 | Excused for poverty ; |
| <hr/> | |
| 952,730 | Total Number of Houses. |

From which he infers, that the Population of England and Wales has declined very considerably since the Revolution.

Mr. Chalmers, however, reasonably concludes, that since the 590,000 chargeable houses in 1690 were accompanied with 710,000 dwellings of the Poor, 721,000, the number of chargeable houses in 1781 must consequently have been accompanied with 865,000 dwellings of the Poor²; and, supposing the number of chargeable houses not to have diminished since 1781, it would appear, from the following accounts of Assessed and Exempted Houses, (which was made out from the best evidence which could be obtained,) that his Estimate is near, or, perhaps, rather *below*, the truth.

Of 90 instances of places, in which the number of Assessed and Exempted Houses is particularized, and which, in the following Table, have an asterisk (*) prefixed to them ;

| | | | Charged Houses. | | Exempted Houses. |
|----------|----|---------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| The 1st. | 15 | contain | 2543 | _____ | 2646 |
| 2d. | 15 | _____ | 2234 | _____ | 2476 |
| 3d. | 15 | _____ | 1792 | _____ | 1671 |
| 4th. | 15 | _____ | 5153 | _____ | 5649 |
| 5th. | 15 | _____ | 7140 | _____ | 9234 |
| 6th. | 15 | _____ | 5602 | _____ | 10329 |
| Total | 90 | _____ | 24464 | _____ | 32005 |

According to this proportion, the number of Exempted Houses in England and Wales, will amount to _____ 943,247

Which added to _____ 721,000 Chargeable Houses,

Form a total of _____ 1,664,247

This number multiplied by $5\frac{2}{3}$, Mr. Howlett's proportion of persons to a house, gives a population of _____ 8,986,933

And multiplied by 5, Dr. Price's proportion, _____ 8,321,235

It will be obvious to the Reader, that, in many instances, in which I have not been able to obtain the number of Exempted Houses, (as in Manchester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Kendal, Bradford, &c.) it is much greater than that of Assessed Houses.

¹ Obs. on Rev. Payments, 5th edit. ii. 299.

² Chalmers's Estimate, 195.

| Name of Parish. | Medium Poor's Rate for 3 yrs. ending in 1785 from ret.to Parl. | Year, ending in | Poor's Rate. | Parochial Expenditure. | Houses paying Wind. tax | Houses Exempted | Year | Popula- tion. |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| * Dunstable - - - | 327 5 10 | 1795 | 298 12 7 | 277 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 115 | 78 | — | abt. 1000 |
| Houghton Regis - - | 238 3 8 | 1795 | 373 8 9 | 423 10 4 | 47 | — | — | — |
| * Humberstoe - - - | — | 1795 | 111 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 219 | — | 170 |
| Leighton Buzzard - - | 561 11 4 | 1795 | 629 4 3 | 640 7 5 | 198 | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's, Reading - | 1125 4 11 | 1795 | 1226 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1012 19 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 240 | — | — | — |
| St. Mary's, Wallingford | 300 4 3 | 1795 | 142 16 6 | 132 4 2 | 112 | — | — | — |
| * New Windfor - - - | 1035 12 6 | 1795 | 1052 0 0 | — | about 470 | about 65 | — | abt. 3000 |
| * Buckingham - - - | 1057 16 6 | 1795 | 1410 0 0 | 1557 0 0 | 230 | about 180 | — | abt. 2000 |
| * Maids Morton - - - | 127 16 0 | 1795 | 160 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 154 9 4 | 19 | 43 | — | about 310 |
| Stony Stratford - - - | 235 3 5 | 1795 | 230 15 3 | 263 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 | — | — | — |
| * Winflow - - - - - | 601 13 7 | 1795 | 795 14 3 | 801 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 | about 110 | — | 1100 |
| * Chester, (9 parishes) | 2018 11 11 | 1795 | 2681 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2672 15 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1346 | abt. 2000 | — | ab. 17,000 |
| * High Walton - - - | 54 4 6 | 1795 | 42 7 6 | 33 3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 | 7 | — | 110 |
| * Mickley Trafford - - | 55 1 10 | 1795 | 68 5 9 | 83 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 16 | — | about 200 |
| Gwennap - - - - - | 580 14 2 | 1795 | 704 8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — | — | — | abt. 4000 |
| Kenwyn - - - - - | 684 7 9 | 1795 | 628 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | abt. 3000 |
| * Ainstable - - - - - | 41 1 3 | 1795 | about | 65 18 0 | 50 | 48 | — | 434 |
| Bromfield - - - - - | 41 5 0 | 1793 | 60 0 0 | — | — | — | — | abov. 1400 |
| Caldbeck - - - - - | 121 16 0 | 1794 | 208 16 0 | 196 5 0 | — | — | — | 1780 |
| * Cattle Carrock - - - | 16 12 1 | 1793 | 20 10 6 | — | 31 | 11 | — | 232 |
| * Croglin - - - - - | 18 13 10 | 1791 | — | 2 11 8 | 26 | 15 | — | 163 |
| * Cumrew - - - - - | 11 16 1 | 1795 | about | 14 0 0 | 27 | 7 | — | 146 |
| * Cumwhitton - - - - | 36 1 3 | 1795 | nearly | 35 0 0 | 50 | 341 | — | 486 |
| * Gilerux - - - - - | 26 15 7 | 1794 | 46 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 24 | 12 | — | 207 |
| * Harrington - - - - | 83 14 11 | 1794 | 153 2 8 | 145 10 2 | 101 | 163 | — | 1412 |
| * Hefket - - - - - | 192 10 0 | 1794 | 229 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 160 | 70 | — | 1150 |
| * Kirkofwald - - - - | 106 18 10 | 1794 | about | 140 0 0 | 97 | 98 | — | 937 |
| * Sebergham - - - - - | 108 16 0 | 1794 | 82 8 8 | — | 80 | 148 | — | — |
| * Warwick - - - - - | — | 1794 | 48 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 35 | 1794 | 347 |
| * Wetheral - - - - - | 161 11 6 | 1794 | — | — | 172 | 129 | 1794 | 1413 |
| Workington - - - - - | 387 1 10 | 1795 | — | — | — | — | — | abov. 6000 |
| * Chesterfield - - - - | 474 5 1 | 1795 | — | 680 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1791 370 | 496 | 1791 | 3987 |
| * St. Alkmund, Derby - | 409 7 1 | 1795 | — | — | 181 | 63 | — | — |
| * All Saints, Derby - - | 628 19 8 | 1794 | — | 898 5 10 | 300 | 232 | 1789 | 2675 |
| * St. Michael's, Derby - | 124 3 1 | 1794 | — | 238 10 4 | 65 | 63 | 1794 | 640 |
| * St. Peter, Derby - - | 347 1 7 | 1789 | 731 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 673 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 209 | 126 | — | — |
| * St. Werburgh, Derby - | 343 7 8 | 1795 | — | 462 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 228 | 170 | 1789 | 1935 |
| * Wirksworth - - - - | 621 8 3 | 1795 | — | 794 13 2 | 152 | 455 | — | 2800 |
| * Clyft St. George - - - | 68 12 4 | 1795 | 132 0 0 | 93 17 5 | 18 | 28 | — | 150 |
| * South Tawton - - - - | 567 0 10 | 1795 | 800 0 0 | nearly | 73 | about 200 | — | 2500 |
| Tiverton - - - - - | 2414 12 1 | 1790 | 3204 2 3 | — | — | — | — | 7096 |
| * Blandford - - - - - | 659 18 3 | 1795 | 945 13 4 | 1020 18 8 | about 204 | 30 | 1773 | 2091 |
| * Durweston - - - - - | 82 17 9 | 1795 | 147 5 10 | 131 6 0 | 10 | 50 | — | nearly 300 |
| * St. Margaret, Durham | 606 13 9 | 1795 | — | — | about 200 | 100 | — | 1500 |
| * Holy Island - - - - - | 102 13 11 | 1795 | — | — | 62 | 39 | — | 691 |
| Monkwearmouth (township) | 113 12 7 | 1794 | 152 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | } 274 | — | } | { above 5000 |
| Monkwearmouth Shore | 450 14 5 | 1794 | 686 5 0 | — | | — | | |
| South Shields - - - - | 654 2 6 | 1795 | 1085 18 0 | — | 550 | — | — | ab. 15,000 |
| * Stanhope - - - - - | 416 3 6 | 1796 | 826 16 10 | — | 520 | — | — | 3600 |
| Sunderland - - - - - | 1298 8 7 | 1795 | 4700 0 0 | — | — | — | 1794 | ab. 13,000 |
| * Tanfield - - - - - | 425 9 8 | 1795 | 584 10 0 | — | 130 | 270 | — | abt. 2000 |
| All Saints, Colchester - | 169 10 11 | 1795 | 140 12 6 | 136 10 6 | 58 | — | — | — |
| * St. Mary Magd. Colchester | 76 9 11 | 1795 | 60 18 0 | 50 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 30 | — | 250 |
| * St. James, Colchester - | 471 6 2 | 1795 | 439 13 0 | 538 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 | about 100 | — | — |
| * Rodmarton - - - - - | 102 14 4 | 1794 | 612 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 110 15 7 | 9 | 47 | 1794 | 309 |

¹ The number of houses and population relate to these years, unless otherwise specified.

² Of which one is uninhabited.

³ Of which five are uninhabited.

⁴ No. of families.

⁵ Houses and population in Monkwearmouth parish, which consists of these and three other townships.

RISE IN POOR'S RATE SINCE 1786;

| Name of Parish. | Medium Poor's Rate for 3 yrs. ending in 1785 | Year, ending in | Poor's Rate. | Parochial Expenditure. | Houses paying Wind. tax | Houses Exempted | Year | Popula- tion. |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| * Stapleton - - - | 212 8 3 | 1795 | — | 480 3 4 | 84 | 170 | — | 1377 |
| Gosport - - - | 1134 4 8 | 1794 | 1650 0 0 | nearly. | — | — | — | — |
| Hawkey - - - | 149 5 11 | 1795 | 325 13 8 | — | — | — | — | about 259 |
| Newton Valence - - | 174 13 2 | 1795 | 355 4 2 | — | — | — | — | 223 |
| Petersfield - - - | 438 15 11 | 1795 | 384 10 0 | 403 3 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Portsea - - - | 1706 1 7 | 1794 | 2955 14 4 | 2819 4 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Southampton - - - | 2168 13 11 | 1793 | 2826 2 5 | 3040 15 0 | nearly 700 | — | — | near. 9000 |
| All Saints, Hereford - | 312 19 2 | 1795 | 505 1 8 | 603 5 5 | 160 | — | — | abt. 2000 |
| St. Nicholas, Hereford - | 142 16 11 | 1795 | 185 16 6 | 186 6 6 | 102 | — | — | — |
| St. Alban's (Abbey Church) | 435 18 5 | 1795 | 606 18 6 | 791 19 6 | 97 | — | — | — |
| Redbourn - - - | 376 19 11 | 1795 | 542 12 5 | 550 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 | — | — | — |
| Ashford - - - | 764 18 3 | 1794 | 700 0 0 | — | — | — | — | abt. 2000 |
| Chalk - - - | 128 10 0 | 1795 | 137 14 0 | 98 12 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Great Chart - - - | 381 11 8 | 1795 | about | 475 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| * Cobham - - - | 236 7 4 | 1796 | — | 330 0 0 | 40 | 50 | — | about 560 |
| Hothfield - - - | 170 4 7 | 1795 | — | 153 3 9 | about 40 | — | — | about 490 |
| Meopham - - - | 356 4 0 | 1796 | 352 2 6 | 428 11 0 | 48 | — | — | 612 |
| * Bury - - - | 656 18 9 | 1795 | 969 2 9 | 1056 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 325 | probably above 600 | 1788 | 4500 |
| Lancaster - - - | 1081 6 4 | 1795 | 1487 1 11 | 1645 13 9 | 612 | — | — | abt. 8000 |
| Liverpool - - - | 6130 10 6 | 1795 | 17442 13 1 | — | — | — | — | abt. 62279 |
| Manchester - - - | 5308 11 5 | 1795 | nearly | 20000 0 0 | 4572 | — | — | abt. 66980 |
| Preston - - - | 1194 6 5 | 1795 | 2244 13 4 | — | — | — | — | abt. 7000 |
| Warrington - - - | 1453 4 1 | 1795 | — | 1389 9 1 | — | — | 1781 | 8791 |
| Ashby De la Zouch - | 412 5 10 | 1795 | 559 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 764 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 195 | — | — | — |
| Carlton Curliou - - | 25 16 3 | 1794 | 86 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 82 14 7 | — | — | — | about 40 |
| * Kibworth Beauchamp - | 147 6 2 | 1795 | 210 11 8 | 205 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | 50 | — | — |
| * Kibworth Harcourt - | 120 1 9 | 1795 | 169 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 41 | 40 | — | — |
| * Smeaton Welterby - | 160 16 11 | 1795 | 281 12 4 | 277 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 | 45 | — | — |
| * St. Martin's, Leicester | 933 16 11 | 1794 | 1109 14 6 | 1301 3 11 | 520 | about 50 | — | 2825 |
| * Alford - - - | 220 3 6 | 1790 | 228 18 0 | — | 48 | 90 | — | — |
| * Cockerington - - - | 82 15 10 | 1791 | — | 70 13 6 | 22 | 10 | — | — |
| Louth - - - | 446 17 4 | 1795 | — | 510 2 0 | 392 | — | — | abt. 4000 |
| * Spillsby - - - | 205 9 11 | 1795 | — | 244 15 11 | 121 | about 50 | 1792 | 850 |
| Swineshead - - - | 284 18 6 | 1794 | — | 321 9 7 | 166 | — | — | 1550 |
| Tattershall - - - | 155 9 5 | 1795 | 177 8 6 | — | 50 | — | — | — |
| Willoughby - - - | 237 10 7 | — | — | 241 3 1 | 41 | — | 1788 | 378 |
| * Ealing - - - | 1430 3 2 | 1795 | 3335 6 0 | 2986 16 7 | 355 | 379 | — | abt. 4500 |
| Hampton - - - | 415 14 1 | 1796 | 486 5 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| * St. Martin's in the Fields | 9780 3 3 | 1796 | 12282 5 0 | 13429 13 1 | 1360 | abt. 1800 | — | — |
| Abergavenny - - - | 477 2 1 | 1793 | 367 10 0 | — | 302 | — | — | abt. 2500 |
| * Monmouth - - - | 376 13 1 | 1792 | 381 18 1 | — | 351 | about 70 | — | — |
| Downham - - - | 293 13 2 | 1795 | — | 276 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Norwich - - - | 13647 4 8 | 1794 | 21216 6 7 | 29706 16 8 | 2200 | — | — | abt. 40000 |
| Yarmouth - - - | 3954 16 9 | 1794 | 3428 14 0 | 4078 14 0 | 750 | — | — | abt. 15000 |
| * Brixworth - - - | 212 19 6 | 1791 | 391 1 1 | 350 18 1 | 36 | about 114 | — | 800 |
| * Kettering - - - | 1311 4 5 | 1795 | 2102 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | about 350 | about 250 | — | — |
| * All Saints, Northampton | 1334 17 9 | 1794 | 21767 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1859 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 408 | 384 | 1746 | 3843 |
| St. Sepulchre's, do. - | 324 1 7 | 1746 | — | — | — | — | — | 1065 |
| St. Giles's, do. - - | 372 17 8 | 1794 | 526 7 3 | 566 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — |
| St. Peter's, do. - - | 50 17 0 | 1746 | — | — | — | — | — | 228 |
| * Rode - - - | 122 10 5 | 1795 | 123 17 3 | 119 10 6 | 21 | 54 | — | about 370 |
| * Yardly Gobon - - - | 168 0 2 | 1795 | 216 0 0 | 217 3 11 | 24 | 79 | — | about 500 |
| North Shields - - - | 698 17 6 | 1796 | 1200 0 0 | nearly. | 740 | — | — | abt. 10000 |
| * Newark - - - | 676 16 10 | 1794 | — | 1321 4 1 | 605 | 500 | — | abt. 7000 |
| * St. Mary's, Nottingham | 1971 18 1 | 1794 | 3683 9 4 | 5892 4 7 | 1200 | 1822 | 1779 | 12637 |

* Including about 200 uninhabited houses.

* Total Receipts.

| Name of Parish. | Medium Poor's Rate for 3 yrs. ending in 1785. | | | Year, ending in | Poor's Rate. | | | Parochial Expenditure. | | | Houses paying Wind. tax | Houses Exempted | Year | Popula- tion. |
|------------------------------|---|----|----|-----------------------|--------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | | | |
| St. Peter's, Nottingham | 694 | 12 | 7 | 1779 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2445 |
| St. Nicholas, do. | 673 | 0 | 4 | 1779 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2502 |
| * Overingham | 44 | 11 | 4 | 1795 | — | — | — | 36 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 19 | — | 240 |
| Worktop | 357 | 6 | 7 | 1794 | 318 | 8 | 9½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| * Banbury | 840 | 4 | 10 | 1795 | 1151 | 12 | 0 | 1304 | 9 | 8½ | 228 | about 228 | — | — |
| * Deddington | 795 | 7 | 3 | 1795 | — | — | — | 1343 | 16 | 7½ | 102 | nearly 300 | — | — |
| * Oxford (united parishes) | 2307 | 19 | 3 | 1794 | — | — | — | 3963 | 14 | 0½ | 1200 | about 600 | — | — |
| Empingham | 120 | 16 | 0 | 1794 | 232 | 16 | 10½ | 282 | 5 | 9½ | — | — | 1795 | 705 |
| * North Luffenham | 70 | 6 | 7 | 1794 | 94 | 11 | 10 | 81 | 14 | 7 | 23 | 47 | 1795 | 310 |
| * Bishop's Castle, Borough | 153 | 15 | 10 | 1795 | 161 | 7 | 0 | 148 | 1 | 2 | 128 | about 35 | 1795 | 1100 |
| * Bishop's Castle, Hamlet | 107 | 18 | 0 | 1795 | 126 | 4 | 8 | 128 | 10 | 9 | 28 | 15 | 1795 | 250 |
| Frome | 2461 | 15 | 3 | 1795 | 3125 | 14 | 9 | 3286 | 18 | 4 | — | — | 1785 | 8105 |
| * Minehead | 320 | 0 | 1 | 1794 | — | — | — | 353 | 4 | 0 | 110 | about 170 | — | abt. 1220 |
| Walcot | 1582 | 6 | 3 | 1791 | 2872 | 19 | 0 | 2672 | 19 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| St. Michael, Litchfield | 195 | 10 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 282 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| * St. Mary, do. | 510 | 19 | 1 | 1794 | 663 | 7 | 7 | 654 | 12 | 9 | 408 | above 300 | 1781 | abt. 3555 |
| St. Chad's, do. | 169 | 13 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wolverhampton | 1769 | 8 | 7 | 1794 | 1564 | 3 | 7 | 2323 | 12 | 6½ | — | — | — | 20000 |
| * Epfom | 766 | 16 | 0 | 1794 | 762 | 8 | 0 | 550 | 0 | 0½ | 238 | 89 | — | 1671 |
| * Elther | 458 | 1 | 3 | 1795 | 444 | 15 | 9 | 444 | 15 | 4 | 96 | about 30 | — | — |
| * Farnham | 1295 | 0 | 2 | 1794 | 1812 | 9 | 9 | 1820 | 2 | 5 | about 340 | 250 | — | abt. 3000 |
| * Reigate, Foreign & Borough | 1178 | 14 | 0 | 1793 | — | — | — | 1087 | 0 | 0 | 1796 | 206 | about 194 | abt. 2000 |
| * Walton upon Thames | 592 | 0 | 11 | 1795 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 158 | 122 | — | — |
| Burwash | 634 | 18 | 9 | 1795 | 900 | 0 | 0 | nearly. | — | — | — | — | — | 1100 |
| * Chailey | 505 | 17 | 2 | 1796 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57 | 58 | — | about 500 |
| Peasmarsh | 393 | 1 | 9 | 1793 | — | — | — | 454 | 9 | 0 | — | — | — | about 850 |
| Winchelsea | 275 | 18 | 11 | 1793 | — | — | — | 350 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | about 550 |
| Alcester | 541 | 16 | 6 | 1796 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | abt. 1000 |
| * Birmingham | 11956 | 11 | 2 | 1796 | 21258 | 15 | 3 | 24050 | 14 | 1½ | abt. 4000 | abov. 7000 | — | abt. 65000 |
| Kendal township | 1039 | 4 | 1 | 1795 | 1625 | 2 | 6½ | 1751 | 14 | 4½ | 430 | — | 1793 | 7154 |
| Kirkby Lonsdale | 160 | 7 | 11 | 1794 | — | — | — | 228 | 17 | 11 | 135 | — | 1789 | 1081 |
| * Underbarrow | 102 | 14 | 7 | 1794 | 145 | 7 | 0 | — | — | — | 46 | 28 | — | 274 |
| Bradford | 2904 | 5 | 7 | 1795 | 2063 | 17 | 10 | — | — | — | 350 | — | — | 20000 |
| * Seend | 491 | 5 | 5 | 1796 | 622 | 1 | 0 | — | — | — | 63 | 220 | — | about 650 |
| * Trowbridge | 1430 | 13 | 3 | 1795 | 1213 | 8 | 1½ | 1222 | 8 | 3 | about 204 | about 450 | — | 7000 |
| All Saints, Evesham | 252 | 5 | 5 | 1795 | — | — | — | 374 | 14 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| * Inkborough | 552 | 1 | 2 | 1796 | — | — | — | 420 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 150 | 1770 | 889 |
| Bradford | 691 | 17 | 3 | 1794 | — | — | — | 700 | 0 | 0 | — | 470 | — | 5000 |
| * Burton | 254 | 18 | 8 | 1794 | — | — | — | 182 | 8 | 10½ | 51 | about 50 | — | — |
| Ecclesfield | 676 | 0 | 10 | 1794 | — | — | — | 945 | 8 | 2 | 328 | — | — | — |
| * Great Driffield | 95 | 15 | 8 | 1795 | — | — | — | 99 | 19 | 4½ | 160 | 50 | 1796 | abov. 1600 |
| Halifax | 1039 | 15 | 11 | 1794 | 1658 | 8 | 0 | 1586 | 5 | 1 | 550 | — | — | abt. 1700 |
| * Kingston upon Hull | 1872 | 0 | 0 | 1796 | 5616 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 1792 | 22286 |
| Leeds | 2169 | 10 | 8 | 1794 | 4696 | 0 | 5 | 7056 | 19 | 6 | 1836 | 4855 | — | abt. 31500 |
| Settle | 254 | 13 | 8 | 1795 | — | — | — | 179 | 9 | 11 | 99 | — | — | 4214 |
| * Sheffield | 2864 | 15 | 7 | 1795 | — | — | — | 6472 | 1 | 2 | 2365 | 3635 | — | 35000 |
| Skipton | 380 | 12 | 9 | 1795 | 547 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 121 | — | 1794 | 2096 |
| * Southowram | 507 | 16 | 3 | 1794 | — | — | — | 562 | 17 | 2 | 133 | 430 | — | — |
| * Pocklington | 117 | 14 | 6 | 1795 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | 36 | — | abt. 1500 |
| * Stokesley | 270 | 7 | 7 | 1796 | — | — | — | 510 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 164 | — | — |
| * Thornton | incl ^d . in Burton. | — | — | 1794 | — | — | — | 115 | 16 | 7½ | 42 | 45 | — | — |
| * Llanferris | 63 | 4 | 2 | 1795 | 92 | 10 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 5 | 46 | 30 | — | about 390 |
| Wrexham | 1546 | 5 | 5 | 1795 | 1323 | 11 | 2 | 1461 | 13 | 8 | 646 | — | — | — |
| * Narbeth | 164 | 4 | 0 | 1795 | 148 | 12 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 0 | 96 | 104 | — | about 800 |
| * Knighton | 249 | 0 | 11 | 1795 | 207 | 12 | 0 | 202 | 12 | 5 | 108 | about 30 | — | — |
| * Presteign | 185 | 8 | 2 | 1795 | 250 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 118 | about 40 | — | — |

¹ Allowance to Contractor, who farms the Parish Poor.

² Number of families.

³ Number of families.

⁴ Number of families.

Appendix, No. XV.

A T A B L E,

I. SHEWING what quantity of *Meat* is sufficient to feed any number of people in a Work-house, allowing two pounds to be a meal for three persons. II. Shewing what quantity of *Rice* and *Milk* is sufficient for any number of people, allowing each person one statute pint of milk, and two ounces of rice for a meal. III. Shewing what quantity of *Pork* and *Pease* is sufficient for any number of people, allowing each person two ounces of meat, and a pint of pease, when boiled. IV. Shewing what quantity of *Suet* and *Flour* is sufficient to make puddings, allowing each person a pound when boiled. V. Shewing what quantity of *Cheese* or *Butter* is sufficient for one meal, allowing each person three ounces of cheese, or one of butter. VI. Shewing what quantity of *Bread* is sufficient for the whole week, allowing each person, with four flesh dinners, and with eight spoon-meat breakfasts and suppers, four ounces at a meal, and five times a-week to eat with cheese or butter, allowing six ounces at a meal; in all, 4lb. 14 oz. to each person. VII. Shewing how much *Beer* is sufficient for a whole week, allowing each person a pint each dinner, and the like with five bread and cheese suppers; in all, twelve pints a-week each person.

| No. of Per- sons. | I. Flesh. | | II. Milk/ Rice. | | III. Pork. Pease. | | IV. Flour. Suet. | | V. Cheese. Butter. | | VI. Bread. | | VII. Beer. | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| | lb. | oz. | Pints | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | Pint. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | lb. oz. | Gallons | |
| 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 1 | 4 14 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 0 15 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 2 | 9 12 | 3 | | |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 1 | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 | 14 10 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 4 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 14 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 4 | 19 8 | 6 | | |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 | 0 15 | 0 5 | 24 6 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 2 | 2 13 | 0 12 | 1 2 | 0 6 | 29 4 | 9 | | |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 14 | 1 5 | 0 7 | 34 2 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 3 12 | 1 0 | 1 8 | 0 8 | 39 0 | 12 | | |
| 9 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 3 | 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 | 1 11 | 0 9 | 43 14 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 10 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 11 | 1 4 | 1 14 | 0 10 | 48 12 | 15 | | |
| 11 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 | 2 1 | 0 11 | 53 10 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 12 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 4 | 5 10 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 0 12 | 58 8 | 18 | | |
| Gall. Pint | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 0 | 1 0 | 11 4 | 3 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 | 36 | | |
| 36 | 24 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 | 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 | | |
| 48 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 0 | 22 8 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 234 | 72 | | |
| 60 | 40 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 28 2 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | | |
| 72 | 48 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 0 | 33 12 | 9 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 351 | 108 | | |
| 84 | 56 | 0 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 2 | 39 6 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 409 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 | | |
| 96 | 64 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 0 | 45 0 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 468 | 144 | | |
| 108 | 72 | 0 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 2 | 50 10 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 526 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 | | |
| 120 | 80 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 0 | 56 4 | 15 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 585 | 180 | | |
| 132 | 88 | 0 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 2 | 61 14 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 643 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 196 | | |
| Peck. Qts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | 96 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 3 0 | 67 8 | 18 | 27 | 9 | 702 | 216 | | |
| 156 | 104 | 0 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 2 | 73 2 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 760 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 234 | | |
| 168 | 112 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 3 4 | 78 12 | 21 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 819 | 252 | | |
| 180 | 120 | 0 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 6 | 84 6 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 877 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 270 | | |
| 192 | 128 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 4 0 | 90 0 | 24 | 36 | 12 | 939 | 288 | | |
| 204 | 136 | 0 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 2 | 95 10 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 994 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 306 | | |
| 216 | 144 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 4 4 | 101 4 | 27 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1053 | 324 | | |
| 228 | 152 | 0 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 6 | 106 14 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 342 | | |
| 240 | 160 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 5 0 | 112 8 | 30 | 45 | 15 | 1170 | 360 | | |
| 252 | 168 | 0 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 2 | 118 2 | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1228 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 378 | | |
| 264 | 176 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 5 4 | 123 12 | 33 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1287 | 396 | | |
| 276 | 184 | 0 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 6 | 129 6 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1345 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 414 | | |
| 288 | 192 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 6 0 | 135 0 | 36 | 54 | 18 | 1404 | 432 | | |
| 300 | 200 | 0 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 2 | 140 10 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1462 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 450 | | |
| 312 | 208 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 6 4 | 146 4 | 39 | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1521 | 468 | | |
| 324 | 216 | 0 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 151 14 | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1579 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 486 | | |
| 336 | 224 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 7 0 | 157 8 | 42 | 63 | 21 | 1638 | 504 | | |
| 348 | 232 | 0 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 2 | 163 2 | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1696 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 522 | | |
| 360 | 240 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 7 4 | 168 12 | 45 | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1755 | 540 | | |
| 372 | 248 | 0 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 6 | 174 6 | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1813 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 558 | | |
| 384 | 256 | 0 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 8 0 | 180 0 | 48 | 71 | 24 | 1872 | 576 | | |
| 396 | 264 | 0 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 2 | 185 10 | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1930 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 594 | | |
| 400 | 266 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 8 3 | 187 8 | 50 | 75 | 25 | 1950 | 600 | | |

TABLES for registering various Particulars respecting Parish Children, according to Statute 7 Geo. 3. c. 19.

Account of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children, with the Parish of (according to an Act of Parliament of the Seventh of his Majesty King George the Third) of the Infant Parish Poor received by the said Hospital.

[illegible]

S C H E D U L E B.

Annual Register of the Parish Poor Children, until they are apprenticed out, from the
to the 31st Day of December , of the Parish of , (where there is a Work-house or Parish House,)
according to the Acts of Parliament of the Second and Seventh of his Majesty King George the Third.

Day of

| Name of the Child. | If a Found-ling, mark F. If a Bastard, B. If a Casual, C. If the same Child is taken in a Second time, mark the Second Entry of the Name. | Age real or reputed at the time when received. Years Mon. Days | If born in the Work-house, when admitted. | If not born in the Work-house, when admitted. | If money received with any Child, (Such sum not to be transferred from Year to Year.) | When died in the Work-house. | When sent from the Work-house, and by whom nursed till sent. | What work children past fix years of the employment in. If can read or write, say his or her pray p. If both - r. p. | When sent to the Hospital for exposted and deserted young children. | If discharged from the Parish, to whom delivered, and where living. If removed or passed, to what place. | Nurse's Name, to whom delivered to be nursed. If a Wet Nurse, mark W. If a Dry Nurse, mark D. If a Nurse dies or is changed, write the Name of the new Nurse under the former. If nursed by the mother, mark M. | Place where the Nurse lives, in what Place, or near what Sign, so as to be found. | Price of nursing each Week. | Reward of Nurses. | If died at Nurse, when. | If past 6 Yrs. of age, and brought to the Work-house, mark W. If discharged, mention to whom, and where living; if apprenticed, mention folio of the Register of Apprentices. |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Y. M. D. | | | £. s. d. | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | |

SCHEDULE C.

Annual Register of the Parish Poor Children, until apprenticed out, from the _____ Day of _____, to the 31st Day of _____, (where there is not a Work-house or Parish-house,) according to the Acts of Parliament of the Second and Seventh of his Majesty King George the Third.

| Name of the Child. If a Foundling, mark - F. If a Bastard, B. If a Casual, C. If the same or reputed Child is taken in a Second Time, mark the Second Entry of the Name - 2 If a Third Time, - 3 &c. | Age, real or reputed. Years, Months, Days, D. If born, B. | When received under the care of the Parish. Y. M. D. | If money be received with any child, what sum. (Such sum is not to be transferred from Year to Year.) | Name and Place of Abode of the Person by whom the Child is received on the Parish account, till sent into the County. | Where sent if received of past six Yrs. of age, and in what Work-house employed. | When sent to the Hospital for exposed and deserted young Children. If removed or passed, to what place. If discharged from the Parish, to whom delivered, and where living. | Nurse's Name to whom delivered to be nursed. If a wet Nurse, mark - W. If a dry Nurse, - D. If the Nurse dies, or is changed, write the name of the new Nurse under the former. If nursed by the Mother, mark - M. | Place where the Nurse lives, in what Street, or near what Sign, so as to be found. | Price of Nursing each Week. | Reward to Nurses for their Care. | If died at Nurse, when. | If discharged from the Parish, mention to whom and where living. If apprenticed out, or placed out to Service, mention Folio in the Apprentice Register. |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Y. M. D. | £. s. d. | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | |

S C H E D U L E D.

An Abstract of the Annual Registers of Parish Poor of the Bills of Mortality, from the Birth until Apprenticed out.

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| Died under the Care of Nurfs in the Work-house or Parish-house. | | |
| Nurfs by Nurfs in the Work-house or Parish-house. | | |
| Died under the Care of the Mother in the Work-house or Parish-house. | | |
| Nurfs by the Mother in the Work-house or Parish-house. | | |
| Money. | Reward paid to Nurfs as Children, an encouragement to take all possible care of the children. | £. s. d. |
| | Sum received with Children. | £. s. d. |
| Number with whom Money was received. | | |
| Of whom were | Legitimate. | |
| | Casualties. | |
| Of whom were under these Ages. | Illegitimate. | |
| | Foundlings. | |
| Total born and received. | Above four Years. | |
| | Four Years. | |
| | Three Years. | |
| | Two Years. | |
| | Eighteen Months. | |
| | Twelve Months. | |
| | Nine Months. | |
| | Six Months. | |
| | Three Months. | |
| | | |
| Received into the Work-house, or Parish-house. | | |
| Born in the Work-house, or Parish-house. | | |
| Number transferred from the preceding Year. | | |
| The Names of Parishes, and where situated. | | |
| N. B. Where there is a Work-house, it is | | |

SCHEDULE D. continued.

An Abstract of the Annual Registers of the Parish Poor of the Bills of Mortality, from the Birth until Apprenticed out.

| Of whom died under these Ages, nursed by Mothers and Nurseries. | Remain alive in the Work-house or Parish-house. | Removed, passed, and discharged, to their Friends, Fathers, or Mothers; were nursed within five Miles of London, marked L. | Of whom were under these Ages. | Died in the Country under these Ages. | Total died in the Country. | Remain alive in the Country. | Apprenticed out, or put to Service. | Born under the Care of the Parish, but not in the Work-house, or Parish-house. |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Above four Years. | | | | Six Years. | | | | |
| Four Years. | | | | Two Years. | | | | |
| Three Years. | | | | Eighteen Months. | | | | |
| Two Years. | | | | Twelve Months. | | | | |
| Eighteen Months. | | | | Six Months. | | | | |
| Twelve Months. | | | | Six Years. | | | | |
| Nine Months. | | | | Two Years. | | | | |
| Six Months. | | | | Six Months. | | | | |
| Three Months. | | | | | | | | |

Appendix, No. XVII.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of BROAD CLOTHS, MILLED at the several FULLING-MILLS in the WEST-RIDING of the COUNTY of YORK, from the 24th of June 1725, (the Commencement of the Act,) to the 12th of March 1726, and thence Annually, distinguishing each Year; and of the NARROW CLOTHS, from the 1st of August 1737, (the Commencement of the Act,) to the 20th of January 1738, and thence Annually, distinguishing each Year; likewise the NUMBER of YARDS in LENGTH, made in each Year, from Easter Sessions 1763.

| Years. | Broad. | Narrows. | Years. | Broad. | | Narrows. | |
|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Pieces. | Yards. | Pieces. | Yards. |
| 1726 | 26671 | | 1769 | 92522 | 2771667 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 87762 | 2144019 |
| 1727 | 28990 | | 1770 | 93075 | 2717105 | 85376 | 2255625 |
| 1728 | 25223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1771 | 92782 | 2966224 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89920 | 2235625 |
| 1729 | 29643 | | 1772 | 112370 | 3223913 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95539 | 2377517 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1730 | 31579 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1773 | 120245 | 3635612 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 89874 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2305235 |
| 1731 | 35563 | | 1774 | 87201 | 2587364 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88323 | 2133583 |
| 1732 | 35548 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1775 | 95878 | 2841213 | 90794 | 2441007 |
| 1733 | 34620 | | 1776 | 99733 | 2975389 | 99586 | 2488140 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1734 | 31123 | | 1777 | 107750 | 3153891 | 95786 | 2601583 |
| 1735 | 31744 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1778 | 132506 | 3795990 | 101629 | 2746712 |
| 1736 | 38899 | | 1779 | 110942 | 3427150 | 93143 | 2659659 |
| 1737 | 42256 | | 1780 | 94625 | 2802671 | 87309 | 2571324 |
| 1738 | 42404 | 14495 | 1781 | 102018 | 3099127 | 98721 | 2671397 |
| 1739 | 43086 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58848 | 1782 | 112470 | 4458405 | 96743 | 2598751 |
| 1740 | 41441 | 58620 | 1783 | 131092 | 4563376 | 108641 | 3292002 |
| 1741 | 46364 | 61196 | 1784 | 138023 | 4094335 | 115500 | 3356648 |
| 1742 | 44954 | 62804 | 1785 | 157275 | 4844855 | 116036 | 3409178 |
| 1743 | 45178 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63545 | 1786 | 158792 | 4934975 | 123025 | 3536889 |
| 1744 | 54627 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63065 | 1787 | 155748 | 4850832 | 128740 | 4058157 |
| 1745 | 50453 | 63423 | 1788 | 139406 | 4244322 | 132143 | 4208303 |
| 1746 | 56637 | 68775 | 1789 | 154134 | 4716460 | 145495 | 4429573 |
| 1747 | 62480 | 68374 | 1790 | 172588 | 5151677 | 140407 | 4582122 |
| 1748 | 60765 | 68080 | 1791 | 187569 | 5815079 | 154373 | 4797594 |
| 1749 | 60705 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68889 | 1792 | 214851 | 6760728 | 190468 | 5531698 |
| 1750 | 60447 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 78115 | 1793 | 190332 | 6054946 | 150666 | 4783722 |
| 1751 | 60964 | 74022 | 1794 | 190988 | 6067208 | 130403 | 4634258 |
| 1752 | 60724 | 72442 | 1795 | 250993 | 7759907 | 155087 | 5172511 |
| 1753 | 55358 | 71618 | 1796 | | | | |
| 1754 | 56070 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72394 | 1797 | | | | |
| 1755 | 57125 | 76295 | 1798 | | | | |
| 1756 | 33590 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79318 | 1799 | | | | |
| 1757 | 55777 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77097 | 1800 | | | | |
| 1758 | 60396 | 66396 | 1801 | | | | |
| 1759 | 51877 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65513 | 1802 | | | | |
| 1760 | 49362 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69573 | 1803 | | | | |
| 1761 | 48944 | 75468 | 1804 | | | | |
| 1762 | 48621 | 72946 | 1805 | | | | |
| 1763 | 48038 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 72096 | 1806 | | | | |
| 1764 | 54916 | 79458 | 1807 | | | | |
| 1765 | 54660 | 77419 | 1808 | | | | |
| 1766 | 72575 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 78893 | 1809 | | | | |
| 1767 | 102428 | 78819 | 1810 | | | | |
| 1768 | 90036 | 74480 | | | | | |

Expences of the West Riding of the County of York, from the Treasurer's Accounts, distinguishing each Year ending at Pontefract Sessions, reduced to the following Heads.

| Yrs. | Surveying and Repairing Bridges. | Conveyance of Vagrants. | Conveyance of the King's Bag- gage. | Prosecution of Felons. | York Castle. | House of Correction. | Marshalsea and King's Bench Prisons. | Gratuities. |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1748 | 420 3 0 ¹ / ₂ | 669 16 9 | 67 5 5 ¹ / ₂ | 7 1 6 | 103 16 10 ¹ / ₂ | 95 19 4 | — | 29 0 0 |
| 1749 | 898 10 1 | 984 6 6 | 48 15 3 | 92 5 0 | 59 17 11 ¹ / ₂ | 100 15 11 | — | 13 6 0 |
| 1750 | 491 8 5 | 959 2 4 | 23 17 6 | 40 1 7 | 166 17 1 ¹ / ₂ | 92 9 0 | 3 3 4 | 15 0 0 |
| 1751 | 505 17 0 ¹ / ₂ | 441 1 4 ¹ / ₂ | 16 6 6 | 60 8 8 ¹ / ₂ | 87 5 6 | 93 9 9 | 4 3 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 1752 | 582 10 4 | 337 14 6 ¹ / ₂ | 22 16 0 | 58 0 6 | 144 7 2 ¹ / ₄ | 92 19 7 | — | 20 0 0 |
| 1753 | 94 12 3 | 459 18 5 | 29 4 9 | 73 16 3 | 93 15 4 ¹ / ₂ | 153 6 3 | — | 31 0 0 |
| 1754 | 94 ¹ / ₂ 5 5 | 504 3 11 ¹ / ₄ | 30 8 3 | 149 8 8 | 107 7 6 ¹ / ₄ | 99 0 0 | — | 22 0 0 |
| 1755 | 487 15 2 | 451 1 1 | 33 2 3 | 102 12 7 | 166 7 7 ¹ / ₄ | 98 5 1 | 0 16 10 | 38 0 0 |
| 1756 | 564 16 5 | 681 0 5 | 56 9 0 | 169 2 5 | 195 15 3 ³ / ₄ | 93 13 1 | 1 14 4 | — |
| 1757 | 640 7 10 | 614 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 7 13 6 | 101 8 5 ³ / ₄ | 155 0 6 ¹ / ₂ | 95 16 4 | — | 17 0 0 |
| 1758 | 1007 0 0 | 856 2 10 ¹ / ₂ | 18 10 6 | 171 18 1 ¹ / ₄ | 108 13 7 ¹ / ₄ | 111 15 0 | 5 7 9 | 55 10 0 |
| 1759 | 635 12 6 | 794 4 7 | 16 15 0 | 157 6 0 ¹ / ₂ | 171 10 5 ¹ / ₂ | 110 14 9 | — | 20 0 0 |
| 1760 | 2092 13 10 | 615 2 3 | 42 1 9 | 143 1 2 | 149 10 4 ¹ / ₄ | 106 18 7 | — | 20 0 0 |
| 1761 | 1151 15 11 | 672 4 1 | 110 12 0 | 74 9 4 | 132 11 6 ¹ / ₄ | 91 8 9 | 1 14 4 | 20 0 0 |
| 1762 | 561 4 10 | 610 6 5 ¹ / ₂ | 22 6 9 | 48 11 2 ³ / ₄ | 104 15 9 ¹ / ₄ | 89 3 1 | 3 9 4 | — |
| 1763 | 1041 1 6 | 770 12 11 ¹ / ₄ | 22 5 0 | 41 12 1 | 149 5 11 | 96 19 9 | — | 25 0 0 |
| 1764 | 858 16 7 | 623 13 11 ¹ / ₂ | 39 4 3 | 70 2 8 ¹ / ₂ | 105 5 10 ¹ / ₄ | 94 18 9 ¹ / ₂ | 3 15 6 | 7 0 0 |
| 1765 | 1543 15 10 | 643 3 5 ¹ / ₂ | 20 0 3 | 145 6 6 ¹ / ₂ | 97 4 0 | 87 13 2 | — | 10 0 0 |
| 1766 | 2608 12 0 ¹ / ₂ | 486 2 11 ¹ / ₂ | 23 7 6 | 326 4 4 | 234 13 1 ¹ / ₂ | 98 8 0 | 3 8 10 | 40 0 0 |
| 1767 | 2580 6 11 | 598 5 9 | 44 18 3 | 241 3 11 | 126 8 5 ³ / ₄ | 554 11 3 | — | — |
| 1768 | 1703 7 10 | 421 12 9 | 40 3 3 | 199 6 2 ¹ / ₂ | 79 6 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1473 3 5 | 3 8 10 | 5 0 0 |
| 1769 | 3453 19 0 | 436 8 2 | 39 17 0 | 355 5 0 ¹ / ₂ | 262 12 7 ¹ / ₂ | 994 17 9 | — | 53 0 0 |
| 1770 | 3435 3 0 | 410 14 9 | 31 18 6 | 290 14 3 | 137 8 5 ³ / ₄ | 324 4 9 | — | 35 0 0 |
| 1771 | 3556 16 11 | 398 7 8 | 61 19 9 | 240 7 4 | 185 15 9 ¹ / ₂ | 255 9 4 | — | 62 10 0 |
| 1772 | 3084 18 1 | 518 1 4 | 78 0 6 | 275 3 6 | 162 15 4 ¹ / ₂ | 218 11 0 | — | 30 0 0 |
| 1773 | 3990 8 0 ¹ / ₂ | 488 0 3 | 38 0 3 | 356 11 3 ¹ / ₂ | 1026 16 6 ¹ / ₂ | 299 2 11 ³ / ₄ | — | — |
| 1774 | 4486 12 6 | 583 0 5 ¹ / ₂ | 57 8 9 | 401 18 1 | 1166 8 8 ¹ / ₂ | 218 14 10 ¹ / ₂ | 15 4 8 | 25 0 0 |
| 1775 | 4543 8 1 | 609 3 0 ¹ / ₂ | 22 2 9 | 500 3 0 | 250 4 7 ¹ / ₂ | 166 12 9 | — | 25 0 0 |
| 1776 | 4881 12 6 ¹ / ₂ | 604 7 11 | 35 13 0 | 717 3 1 | 231 14 11 ¹ / ₄ | 345 18 7 ¹ / ₂ | 5 4 8 | 30 0 0 |
| 1777 | 4094 4 2 ¹ / ₂ | 560 4 7 | 33 12 6 | 424 2 6 ³ / ₄ | 1472 9 3 ¹ / ₂ | 437 17 3 | — | 10 0 0 |
| 1778 | 4940 11 3 ¹ / ₂ | 418 8 1 ¹ / ₂ | 45 11 0 | 570 15 2 ¹ / ₂ | 403 16 10 | 372 17 7 ¹ / ₂ | — | 105 0 0 |
| 1779 | 7856 18 9 | 592 9 6 | 97 1 4 ¹ / ₂ | 663 10 9 ¹ / ₄ | 234 2 5 ¹ / ₄ | 211 10 0 | — | 45 0 0 |
| 1780 | 3359 10 10 | 800 9 0 ³ / ₄ | 119 18 6 | 329 19 0 | 204 2 10 ¹ / ₂ | 268 18 0 | — | 25 0 0 |
| 1781 | 804 0 0 | 415 2 5 | 91 9 3 | 143 6 5 | 352 9 2 ¹ / ₂ | 128 18 1 | — | 30 10 0 |
| 1782 | 2910 11 1 | 729 0 11 | 194 12 9 | 382 3 8 | 477 13 3 ¹ / ₂ | 304 11 1 | — | 134 5 0 |
| 1783 | 1676 8 1 ¹ / ₂ | 921 9 7 ¹ / ₂ | 210 10 4 | 539 0 4 ¹ / ₂ | 554 5 5 ¹ / ₂ | 369 1 2 | — | 25 0 0 |
| 1784 | 2897 1 5 ¹ / ₂ | 1477 18 5 ¹ / ₂ | 157 13 8 | 935 8 9 | 264 5 2 ¹ / ₂ | 406 2 6 | 9 4 2 ¹ / ₂ | 290 0 6 |
| 1785 | 4295 16 8 | 1123 7 5 ¹ / ₂ | 46 11 6 | 853 8 10 | 317 18 0 ³ / ₄ | 422 13 8 | — | 311 16 11 ¹ / ₄ |
| 1786 | 3283 12 10 | 876 18 8 ¹ / ₂ | 26 9 0 | 889 6 9 ¹ / ₂ | 515 19 0 ¹ / ₄ | 435 5 8 | — | 65 0 0 |
| 1787 | 2468 2 3 | 668 8 3 | 25 6 1 | 1360 5 6 ¹ / ₂ | 620 6 2 ¹ / ₄ | 911 0 5 | — | 298 1 1 ³ / ₄ |
| 1788 | 1951 15 10 | 687 6 10 ¹ / ₂ | 35 4 6 | 1529 16 11 ¹ / ₂ | 654 12 9 | 2027 17 0 ¹ / ₂ | — | 448 5 9 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1789 | 2086 4 0 | 766 14 5 ¹ / ₂ | 24 9 6 | 1068 3 11 ¹ / ₂ | 571 19 10 ¹ / ₄ | 2596 6 10 ¹ / ₂ | — | 260 4 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 1790 | 2395 15 4 | 799 14 3 ¹ / ₂ | 40 17 0 | 1634 9 11 | 758 1 11 | 1428 13 2 | — | 660 10 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1791 | 2189 10 1 | 816 17 2 ¹ / ₂ | 14 4 0 | 1232 12 11 ¹ / ₂ | 755 2 7 | 893 18 1 ¹ / ₂ | — | 1164 18 0 |
| 1792 | 2278 19 4 | 694 10 7 | 26 2 9 | 837 6 8 | 718 13 11 ³ / ₄ | 881 8 8 ¹ / ₂ | — | 426 4 0 |
| 1793 | 2419 15 8 | 509 10 9 | 53 2 4 | 862 3 1 ¹ / ₂ | 598 11 8 | 1258 1 0 ¹ / ₄ | — | 179 8 0 |
| 1794 | 2340 19 2 | 646 8 7 ¹ / ₂ | 52 12 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1284 17 7 | 1206 5 7 | 1155 7 1 ¹ / ₂ | — | 332 16 8 |
| 1795 | 1580 13 7 | 685 13 3 ¹ / ₂ | 307 2 1 | 1917 12 0 ¹ / ₂ | 450 2 9 | 821 12 5 | — | 492 5 5 ¹ / ₂ |

Expences of the West Riding, &c. Continued.

| Yrs. | Clerk of the Peace. | Law Buſineſs, Advertisements, &c. | Chief Conſtables. | Returns of Prices of Corn | Inquiſitions of Coroners. | Militiamen's Families, Cloaths, &c. | Preceding Years' Balances. | Tolls, &c. of Ferrybridge & Caſtleford Bridges. |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1748 | 87 11 4 | 68 13 6 | 43 11 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1749 | 90 18 0 | 82 18 11 | 73 8 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1750 | 78 10 3 | 88 2 10 | 96 12 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1751 | 88 19 9 | 92 2 10 | 75 19 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1752 | 72 3 3 | 22 4 0 | 77 16 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1753 | 90 4 6 | 64 10 6 | 87 6 0 | — | 79 9 6 | — | — | — |
| 1754 | 81 17 6 | 16 3 0 | 77 16 4 | — | 174 11 6 | — | — | — |
| 1755 | 74 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 9 0 | 78 2 10 | — | 150 16 3 | — | — | — |
| 1756 | 83 4 5 | 14 6 6 | 74 8 0 | — | 188 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — |
| 1757 | 73 9 10 | 41 11 2 | 81 7 10 | — | 142 3 7 | — | — | — |
| 1758 | 58 10 0 | 68 2 10 | 70 13 0 | — | 163 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — |
| 1759 | 79 15 0 | 38 10 10 | 98 18 8 | — | 149 12 8 | — | — | — |
| 1760 | 90 11 9 | 24 8 11 | 128 10 5 | — | 176 10 9 | 838 12 10 | — | — |
| 1761 | 104 11 6 | 32 7 8 | 201 18 2 | — | 192 12 2 | 3050 9 10 | — | — |
| 1762 | 89 12 3 | 5 5 0 | 126 17 5 | — | 185 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1463 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| 1763 | 77 4 0 | — | 110 17 6 | — | 181 9 4 | 1040 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| 1764 | 74 7 0 | 0 15 9 | 102 13 5 | — | 191 10 3 | 24 10 2 | — | — |
| 1765 | 76 15 6 | 7 2 0 | 97 5 5 | — | 185 18 9 | 11 17 6 | — | — |
| 1766 | 128 17 0 | 14 11 9 | 156 16 8 | — | 201 6 10 | — | — | — |
| 1767 | 135 16 9 | 21 11 9 | 162 15 9 | — | 142 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 4 0 | — | — |
| 1768 | 133 12 3 | 4 11 0 | 149 0 9 | — | 210 6 4 | 1 0 0 | — | — |
| 1769 | 125 13 3 | 34 6 11 | 200 11 0 | — | 243 4 0 | — | — | — |
| 1770 | 134 3 1 | 15 11 0 | 167 3 11 | — | 182 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — |
| 1771 | 142 9 3 | 28 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 177 19 7 | — | 226 13 6 | — | — | — |
| 1772 | 145 0 0 | 4 13 4 | 174 19 4 | — | 210 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — |
| 1773 | 141 18 9 | 32 8 3 | 197 8 0 | 23 14 0 | 231 18 6 | — | — | — |
| 1774 | 176 5 1 | 224 14 3 | 251 0 8 | 14 6 0 | 239 10 10 | — | 18 5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — |
| 1775 | 160 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 17 9 8 | 259 3 5 | 50 2 0 | 242 18 6 | — | 390 10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — |
| 1776 | 173 5 0 | 101 19 8 | 266 4 2 | 15 10 0 | 285 6 3 | — | 239 5 4 | — |
| 1777 | 257 12 6 | 46 18 6 | 259 11 4 | 31 2 0 | 226 8 9 | — | — | — |
| 1778 | 171 10 3 | 45 17 5 | 252 12 2 | 41 16 0 | 299 13 10 | 1 16 0 | — | — |
| 1779 | 238 10 7 | 117 6 2 | 446 13 2 | 60 2 0 | 269 17 6 | 1639 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 247 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — |
| 1780 | 195 0 2 | 227 18 4 | 329 13 4 | 34 12 0 | 311 18 0 | 1164 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 11 7 | — |
| 1781 | 30 13 7 | — | 80 1 0 | 27 6 0 | 147 8 0 | 114 11 6 | — | — |
| 1782 | 165 4 5 | 107 18 10 | 236 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 10 0 | 354 17 0 | 310 18 3 | — | — |
| 1783 | 163 4 6 | 118 15 7 | 246 19 5 | 32 10 0 | 350 11 6 | 350 7 1 | — | 11 14 6 |
| 1784 | 192 13 0 | 101 11 6 | 303 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 18 0 | 344 0 9 | 134 19 10 | — | 7 0 10 |
| 1785 | 216 6 8 | 76 2 8 | 67 4 0 | 30 8 0 | 330 3 6 | — | 44 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 0 10 |
| 1786 | 198 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 236 19 11 | 67 4 0 | 31 8 0 | 316 10 0 | — | 68 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 0 10 |
| 1787 | 173 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 129 11 8 | 67 4 0 | 27 2 0 | 341 9 6 | — | — | 7 0 10 |
| 1788 | 198 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 256 6 10 | 67 4 0 | 28 8 0 | 422 18 6 | — | — | 99 17 10 |
| 1789 | 202 18 5 | 386 3 4 | 113 16 0 | 32 10 0 | 295 16 3 | — | 1052 9 3 | 7 0 10 |
| 1790 | 264 15 4 | 576 9 0 | 73 4 0 | 32 0 0 | 437 3 0 | — | 593 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 0 10 |
| 1791 | 308 16 5 | 401 15 2 | 122 3 0 | 33 10 0 | 400 9 6 | — | 203 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 0 10 |
| 1792 | 370 7 0 | 179 7 4 | 147 4 0 | 0 16 0 | 489 9 9 | — | — | 7 0 10 |
| 1793 | 367 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 296 11 11 | 147 4 0 | 7 4 0 | 466 4 9 | 478 9 8 | — | 7 0 10 |
| 1794 | 363 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 401 17 4 | 147 4 0 | 8 18 0 | 426 15 1 | 1094 16 11 | — | 7 0 10 |
| 1795 | 460 14 9 | 205 13 8 | 147 4 0 | 3 14 0 | 513 17 9 | 995 2 4 | 978 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 0 10 |

Expences of the West Riding, &c. Continued.

| Casual Poor. | Treasurer. | Casual Expences. | | Total Expenditure. | Vrs. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------|
| — | 34 10 0 | 165 2 3 | Orders about distempered Cattle. | 1784 1 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1748 |
| — | 34 17 6 | 192 5 10 | Do. Do. | 2672 4 11 ¹ / ₂ | 1749 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 790 19 7 | Do. Do. | 2880 14 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1750 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 474 12 6 | Do. Do. | 1989 16 5 ¹ / ₂ | 1751 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 384 12 3 | Do. Do. | 1849 13 11 ¹ / ₂ | 1752 |
| — | 34 15 6 | 366 5 4 | Do. Do. | 2527 19 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1753 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 413 5 4 | Do. Do. | 2653 2 11 ¹ / ₂ | 1754 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 265 9 6 | Do. Do. | 2130 2 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1755 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 222 1 9 | Do. Do. | 2379 11 2 | 1756 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 74 4 5 | Do. Do. | 2078 14 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1757 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 2134 9 1 | 1758 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 2307 10 6 | 1759 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 4462 12 7 ¹ / ₄ | 1760 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 5871 5 3 ¹ / ₄ | 1761 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 3345 9 4 ¹ / ₂ | 1762 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 3590 18 4 | 1763 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 3231 4 2 ³ / ₄ | 1764 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 2960 12 5 | 1765 |
| — | 34 10 0 | 150 14 10 ¹ / ₂ | Register-Office. | 4597 13 11 | 1766 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 4644 6 10 ¹ / ₄ | 1767 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 4458 8 8 | 1768 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 6234 4 9 | 1769 |
| — | 34 10 0 | — | | 5199 6 2 ¹ / ₄ | 1770 |
| — | 36 0 0 | — | | 5372 14 4 | 1771 |
| — | 36 0 0 | — | | 4971 18 7 | 1772 |
| — | 36 0 0 | — | | 5832 6 10 | 1773 |
| — | 36 0 0 | 28 0 0 | Light Gold. | 7947 10 10 ¹ / ₄ | 1774 |
| — | 36 0 0 | — | | 7223 2 9 ³ / ₄ | 1775 |
| — | 36 0 0 | — | | 7569 5 2 ¹ / ₄ | 1776 |
| — | 36 0 0 | 243 1 9 | Register-Office. | 8200 14 8 ³ / ₄ | 1777 |
| — | 36 0 0 | 314 17 0 | Viz. 157l. 7s. 6d. for Bradford Court-Hall, and 157l. | 7863 13 2 ³ / ₄ | 1778 |
| — | 37 16 0 | 950 0 0 | Repository. [9s. 6d. Returns of State of Poor. | 13707 3 7 | 1779 |
| — | 37 16 0 | 225 10 8 | Do. 219l. 15s. 2d. Register Office 5l. 15s. 6d. | 7733 13 3 | 1780 |
| 41 12 4 | 18 15 3 | 12 1 2 | Viz. 4l. 1s. 2d. to the Piece Hall in Bradford, and 8l. to | 2438 4 2 ¹ / ₄ | 1781 |
| 73 5 1 | 41 6 6 | — | Mr. Noble, for writing out the late Treasurer's Ac- | 6458 18 3 ³ / ₄ | 1782 |
| 176 15 11 | 42 4 0 | — | counts. | 5788 17 7 | 1783 |
| 75 17 2 | 39 18 0 | — | | 7713 15 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1784 |
| 36 13 1 | 38 14 8 | 13 19 10 | Interest allowed to the Treasurer. | 8257 4 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1785 |
| 26 16 3 | 37 16 0 | — | | 7015 2 6 ¹ / ₂ | 1786 |
| 15 10 0 | 150 0 0 | 250 14 6 | Returns of Donations, &c. | 7494 1 6 ¹ / ₄ | 1787 |
| 31 10 2 | 160 0 0 | 3 1 6 | Do. Do. | 8603 2 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1788 |
| 100 8 11 ¹ / ₂ | 160 0 0 | — | | 9725 6 0 ¹ / ₂ | 1789 |
| 51 16 3 | 160 0 0 | — | | 9913 10 6 ³ / ₄ | 1790 |
| 117 1 8 ³ / ₄ | 160 0 0 | — | | 8822 8 11 | 1791 |
| 23 15 2 | 160 0 0 | — | Calverts 10l. Mawhood 70l. Clerk Indictments 100l. | 7421 6 0 ³ / ₄ | 1792 |
| 80 4 7 | 160 0 0 | — | Do. 10l. Do. 70l. Do. 10l. | 8062 1 1 ¹ / ₂ | 1793 |
| 94 11 5 | 160 0 0 | — | Do. 10l. Do. 70l. — | 9804 6 6 | 1794 |
| 56 4 0 ¹ / ₂ | 160 0 0 | — | Do. 10l. Do. 52l. 10s. Navy 358l. 6s. 8d. | 10544 4 8 ¹ / ₂ | 1795 |

Appendix, No. XVIII.

A Catalogue of Publications in the English Language on Subjects relative to the Poor.

- 1 **A** Supplication of the Poore Commons, 1546 ; whereunto is added, the Supplication of Beggars ¹, compiled by Symon Fyshe, 12mo. — — — 1524
- 2 The Order of the Hospitals of K. Henry the VIIth and K. Edward the VIth, viz. St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell, St. Thomas's, by the Maior, Comminaltie, and Citizens of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the sayd Hospitalls. 8vo. — — — 1557
- 3 An Information (and Petition against the Oppressours of the Pore Commons of this Realme, composed and imprinted for them that have to do in this Parliamente, &c. 8vo. — — — 1567
- 4 Orders taken and enacted for Orphans and their Portions. 8vo. — London, 1580
- 5 A compendious or brieft Examination of certayne ordinary Complaints of divers of our Countrymen, in these our dayes ; which, although they are in some part unjust and frivolous, yet are they all by way of Dialogues thoroughly debated and discussed by W. S. gentleman, 4to. — — London, 1581
- 6 Order appointed to be executed in the Cittie of London for setting Rogues and Idle Persons to worke, and for Releef of the Poore. — — London, 1587
- 7 Certaine Articles concerning the Statute lately made for the Reliefe of the Poor ; to be executed in London by the Churchwardens and Overseers of every Parish, according to the Effect of the same Statute. 4to. — London, 1599
- 8 The Effect of the Act of Parliament made (for Reliefe of the Poore) in the 43d yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, abbreviated and collected for easier execution, especiallie of so much thereof as concerneth the Church-wardens and Overseers. 8vo. — — London, 1602
- 9 Eirenarchia, or the Office of Justices of the Peace, by William Lambard. London, 1610
- 10 The Commons Complaint, wherein is contained two special Grievances. The first, the general Destruction and Waste of Woods in this Kingdom, with a Remedy for the same. Also how to plant Wood according to the Nature of every Soile, without Losse of Ground, and how thereby many more and better Cattell may be yearely bred, with the Charge and Profit that yearely may arise

¹ The second of these Tracts may be found in the Harleian Miscellany, ii. 517. It was printed from a very old copy in folio, containing six pages, with a wooden cut in the title, representing King Henry the Eighth on his throne, and a Committee of Beggars presenting their Petition, in the year 1538. The title, which is very long, begins thus : " The very Beggars' Petition against Popery."

- thereby. The second Grievance is, the extreame Dearth of Viſuals. Four Remedies for the ſame. 1ſt. By a generall planting of Fruit Trees, with the Charge and Proſite. 2d. By an extraordinary Breeding of Fowle and Pullen in Places convenient, by a Plot herein ſet downe for the Purpoſe, with the Charge and Proſite. 3d. By a generall deſtroying of all Kinde of Vermine, with a neere Eſtimation what is yearly devoured and deſtroyed by them, and how the moſt of them in ſhort time may be deſtroyed with a ſmall Charge. 4th. Proving the abundance of Corne that is yearly devoured and deſtroyed by the infinite Number of Pigeons kept and maintained in this Kingdome.—By Arthur Standiſh. 4to. — — — — London, 1611
- 11 England's Way to win Wealth, and to employ Ships and Mariners: or, A plain Deſcription what great Profit it will bring unto the Commonwealth of England, by the erecting, building, and adventuring of Buſſes to Sea a fiſhing: with a true Relation of the ineſtimable Wealth that is yearly taken out of his Maſteſty's Seas by the Hollanders, by their great Numbers of Buſſes, Pinks, and Line-boats: and alſo a Diſcourſe of the Sea-coaſt Towns of England; and the moſt fit and commodious Places and Harbours that we have for Buſſes; and of the ſmall Number of our Fiſhermen; and alſo the true Valuation and whole Charge of building and furniſhing to Sea Buſſes and Pinks after the Holland manner. By Tobias Gentleman, Fiſherman and Mariner. 4to. — — — — London, 1614
- 12 Greivous Grones for the Poore, done by a Wellwiſher, who wiſheth that the Poore of England might be ſo provided for as none ſhould neede to go a beggin within this Realme, by M. S. 4to. — — — — London, 1622
- 13 Orders and Directions, &c. how and by whom the Laws and Statutes tending to the Relief of the Poor, &c. are executed throughout the Kingdom. London, 1630
- 14 Orders and Directions, together with a Commiſſion for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and more perfect Information of his Maſteſtie, how and by whom the Lawes and Statutes tending to the Reliefe of the Poore, the well-ordering and training up of Youth in Trades, and the Reformation of Diſorders and diſordered Perſons, are executed the Kingdom; which his Royall Maſteſtie hath commanded to be publiſhed and enquired of by the Bodie of his Privie Councell, whom he hath made Principall Commiſſioners for this Purpoſe. 4to. — — — — London, 1630
- 15 Reſolutions of the Judges of Aſſizes reſpecting Poor Apprentices. 4to. — — — — 1633
- 16 Judges of Aſſizes Reſolutions 1633, concerning Statute Law for Pariſhes. 4to. — — — — London, 1639
- 17 Petition of the Poor of London to the Commons, Jan. 31, 1641. 4to. London, 1641
- 18 The Judges Reſolutions concerning Statute Law for Pariſhes. 4to. — — — — 1641
- 19 The Herring-Buſſe Trade, by N. Bourn. 4to. — — — — 1641
- 20 A Remonſtrance to Parliament touching the Poor of the Kingdom. 4to. — — — — 1642

¹ In the Harleian Miſcellany, iii. 378.

- 21 An Ordinance ² concerning the supplying the Poor with Wood and Fuel.
4to. 2d Oct. — — — — — 1643
- 22 An Ordinance for a Collection for Relief of the Poor of Abingdon. 18th June, 1646
- 23 The Parliament's Reformation for employing all Sorts of Poor People. Aug. 6, 1646
- 24 Stanleue's Remedy, or the Way how to reform Wandering Beggars, Theeves, Highway Robbers, and Pick-pockets. London, printed for the Good of the Poore, 4to. 1646
- 25 An Order respecting Beggars and Vagabonds. 4to. May 5. — — — 1646
- 26 An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the constant Reliefe and Imployment of the Poore, and the Punishment of Vagrants and other disorderly Persons in the City of London and Liberties thereof; with the Names of the President, Treasurer, and Assistants of the New Corporation hereby constituted for the same purpose. 4to. — — — London, 1647
- 27 An Ordinance for the constant Reliefe and Imployment of the Poore, and the Punishment of Vagrants and other disorderly Persons in the Citie of London. 4to. Dec. 17. — — — — — 1647
- 28 The humble Petition of divers Inhabitants of the City of London in behalf of the Poore. 4to. 10th March. — — — — — 1648
- 29 Serjeant Thorpe, Justice of Assize for the Northern Circuit, his Charge, as it was delivered to the Grand Jury at York Assizes, the 20th of March 1648; clearly epitomising the Statutes belonging to this Nation, which concern, (and, as a golden rule, ought to regulate,) the severall Estates and Conditions of Men; and being duly observed, do really promote the Peace and Plenty of this Commonwealth ². 4to. — — — — — London, 1649
- 30 Provision for the Poor by a Fishing Trade. 4to. April 10. — — — 1649
- 31 A Declaration from the Poor oppressed People of England, directed to all that call themselves, or are called, Lords of Manors throu' this Nation, that have begun to cut, or that through fear and covetousness do intend to cut down the Woods and Trees that grow upon the Commons and Waste Land. 4to. — — — — — London, 1649
- 32 The Poore Man's Advocate, or England's Samaritan pouring Oyle and Wyne into the Wounds of the Nation, by making present Provision for the Souldier and the Poor, by reconciling all Parties, by paying all Arrears to the Parliament Army, all publique Debts, and all the late Kings, Queens, and Princes Debts due before this Session; by Peter Chamberlen. 4to. — — — London, 1649
- 33 A cleare and evident Way for enriching the Nations of England and Ireland, and for setting very great numbers of Poore on Work, by J. D. 4to. London, 1650
- 34 Votes for setting the Poor on Work. April 27. — — — 1652
- 35 The Key of Wealth, or a New Way of improving Trade. (N. B. Articles 14 and 15 are concerning the Poor.) 4to. — — — 1653
- 36 The Cause of the Poor pleaded, by Samuel Richardson. 4to. — — — 1653

¹ There were several ordinances about this period for the relief of poor and maimed soldiers and their families.

² In the Harleian Miscellany, ii. 1.

- 37 Proposals in behalfe of the Poore of this Nation, with some brief Considerations propounded to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. 4to. 1653
- 38 Enclosure of the Wastes and Common Grounds of England, by Adam Moore, Gent. 4to. — — — — — London, 1653
- 39 The Poor's Advocate, in eight Parts, by R. Young. — — — — — 1654
- 40 The Relief of the Poore, and Advancement of Learning proposed, by Humphrey Barrow, a Member of the Armie. 4to. — — — — — London, 1656
- 41 Layman's Lawyer enlarged, &c. by Thomas Foster. — — — — — London, 1658
- 42 A Way propounded to make the Poor in these and other Nations happy, by bringing together a fit, futable, and well qualified People into one Household-Government, or Little Commonwealth, wherein every one may keep his Propriety, and be employed in some Work or other as he shall be fit, without being oppressed; being the Way not only to rid these and other Nations from idle, evil, and disorderly Persons, but also from all such as have sought and found out many Inventions to live upon the Labours of others: whereunto is annexed an Invitation to this Society or Little Commonwealth, by Peter Cornelisson Von Zurik-Zee. 4to. — — — — — London, 1659
- 43 An Invitation to the afore-mentioned Society, or Little Commonwealth, shewing the Excellency of the true Christian Love, and the Folly of all those who consider not to what end the Lord of Heaven and Earth created him. No name. 4to. — — — — — London, 1659
- 44 The Outcries of the Poor, oppressed and imprisoned; or, A safe Way to free the Poor of the Nation from Begging, by William Pryor. 4to. — — — — — 1659
- 45 An Appeal to Parliament concerning the Poor, that there may not be a Beggar in England, by T. L. Small 4to. — — — — — London, 1660
- 46 The Law of Charitable Uses, wherein the Statute of 43 Eliz. chap. 4, is set forth and explained, by John Herne. — — — — — 1660
- 47 Experimented Proposals how the King may have Money to pay and maintain his Fleets with Ease to his People; London may be rebuilt, and all Proprietors satisfied; Money to be lent at six per cent. on Pawns; and the Fishing Trade set up, which alone is able and sure to enrich us all: and all this without altering, straining, or thwarting any of our Laws or Customs now in use. By Sir Edward Forde. 4to. — — — — — London¹, 1666
- 48 Concerning the Relief and Employment of the Poor (in a new Discourse of Trade, &c.) by Sir Josiah Child. — — — — — London, 1668
- 49 The Royal Fishing revived; wherein is demonstrated, from what causes the Dutch have upon the matter ingrossed the Fishing-Trade in his Majesty's Seas, wherein the Principles of all the Trades they drive in the World are chiefly founded; as also from what Causes the English have lost the Fishing-Trade, to the endangering of the small Remainder of the Trades they yet enjoy; toge-

¹ In the Harleian Miscellany, iv. 186.

- ther with Expedients by which the Fishing-Trade may be redeemed by the English, and Proposals for carrying on so great a Work. Humbly offered to the consideration of the King and Parliament. — — *London*, 1670
- 50 A Method of Government for County Work-houses, by R. Haines. *London*, 1670
- 51 The Grand Concern of England explained in several Proposals offered to the consideration of the Parliament, &c.² — — *London*, 1673
- 52 How to revive the Golden Age; with the true Causes of the Want of good Trading and Money in these Kingdoms; and how yet to remedy them, and to make these Kingdoms exceed all others in Riches and Power. Humbly presented to the consideration of the Parliament, by John Hodges, Esq. (a single sheet) about — — — — — 1673
- 53 The true and only Causes of the Want of Money in these Kingdoms, and the Remedies mentioned in these general Assertions, in order to more particular Demonstrations how these Kingdoms may yet be made the richest and most powerful Kingdoms in the World: (a single sheet) by J. H. (probably John Hodges.) — — — — — 1673
- 54 Good News for the Poor, or an Expedient humbly offered for supplying the Want, and bringing down the Price, of Coles. — — — — — 1674
- 55 The Prevention of Poverty, or a Discourse of the Causes of the Decay of Trade, Fall of Lands, and Want of Money throughout the Nation; with certain Expedients for remedying the same, and bringing this Kingdom to an eminent Degree of Riches and Prosperity, by saving many hundred thousand pounds yearly, raising a full Trade and constant Employment for all sorts of People, and increasing his Majesty's Revenue by a Method noway burthensome, but advantageous to the Subject. By R. H. 4to. — — — *London*, 1674
- 56 England's Improvement by Sea and Land, to outdo the Dutch without Fishing, to pay Debts without Money, and to set at Work all the Poor in England, with the Growth of our own Lands, &c. By Andrew Yarranton. 4to. *London*, 1677
- 57 Proposals for building in every County a Working-Alms-house or Hospital, as the best Expedient to perfect the Trade and Manufactory of Linnen Cloth; whereby, 1st. All Poor People and their Children from five or six years old may be employed and maintained, as also all Beggars, Vagrants, &c. restrained and for ever prevented, and so all the Parishes eased of that intolerable Burden. 2nd. Many hundred thousand Pounds kept at home which now every year goes out of the Kingdom, for Linnen, whereby our Wealth becomes a Prey to other Nations. 3d. Much Land improved in every County, to great Advantage of Landlord and Tenant. Humbly offered to the consideration of the Great Wisdom of the whole Nation now assembled in Parliament, by R. H. (R. Haines.) *Lond.*³ 1677
- 58 A Postscript to the above, no date.

¹ In the Harleian Miscellany, iii. 392.² In the Harleian Miscellany, viii. 524.³ In the Harleian Miscellany, iv. 464.

- 59 Reasons for a Limited Exportation of Wool. — — — London, 1677
- 60 Some Proposals for the employing of the Poor, especially in and about the City of London, by Thomas Firmin. — — — London, 1678
- 61 Provision for the Poor, or Reasons for the erecting of a Working-Hospital in every County, as the most necessary and onely effectual Expedient to promote the Linen Manufactory, with comfortable Maintenance for all Poor and Distressed People in Citie and Country; by which all Beggars, Vagrants, &c. throughout the Nation, may be speedily restrained and for ever prevented: in pursuance to certain Proposals to the King and Parliament, by R. Haines. London, 1678
- 62 Bread for the Poor, or Observations upon certain Proposals lately offered to the King's Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, with some additional Considerations tending to Inriching of the Nation and Encrease of most necessary Manufactories amongst us; whereby all Poor People (women and children from five years old) may be comfortably employed to get their own Livings; Beggars and Vagrants restrained; the Parish Charges for the Poor lightened; and consequently our Lands improved, Rents raised, and yet both Farmers and Tradesmen encouraged, and many hundred thousand pounds a year kept at home which now goes out of the kingdom for French and other Commodities, by Philo Anglicus. 4to. — — — — 1678
- 63 A Method of Government for such Working Alms-houses as may be erected in every County for bringing all Idle Hands to Industry, as the best known Expedient for restoring and advancing the Woollen Manufactory. Humbly offered to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, by R. Haines. 4to. — — — — London, 1678
- 64 A Model of Government for the Good of the Poor and the Wealth of the Nation, with such a Method and Inspection, that Frauds, Corruption in Officers, Abuses to the Poor, Ill Administration of Materials &c. therein may be prevented; the Stock raised and preserved; all Poor People and their Children for ever comfortably provided for; all Idle Hands employed; all oppressed Parishes eased; all Beggars and Vagrants for the future restrained; Poor Prisoners for Debt relieved, and Malefactors reclaimed; to their own Comforts, God's Glory, and the Kingdom's Wealth and Honour. Humbly offered to the consideration of the Great Wisdom of the Nation, viz. His Most Excellent Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, by R. Haines. 4to. London, 1678
- 65 A Breviat of some Proposals prepared to be offered to the Great Wisdom of the Nation, the King's Most Excellent Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for the speedy restoring the Woollen Manufactory, by a Method practised in other Nations, already perused and approved by those known Promoters of England's Weal and Safety, the most illustrious Prince Rupert and the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftsbury, and since heard and encouraged by divers Members of the House of Commons, who, upon perusal, were pleased to declare that the same would be of great Advantage to the Nation: desiring the

Author to give his Attendance when they are at leisure; and in the mean time to publish this brief Account thereof, for general Information. By R. Haines. 4to. — — — — — 1679

- 66 England's Weal and Prosperity proposed, or Reasons for erecting Publick Work-Houses in every County, for the speedy promoting of Industry and the Woollen Manufactory; shewing how the Wealth of the Nation may be encreased many hundred thousand pounds per annum: and also that many thousand persons may be so reformed, to their own and the whole Kingdom's present and future Wealth and Glory, that there may no more be a Beggar bred up in the Nation. Humbly offered to the consideration of the Great Wisdom of the Nation, and presented to the Honourable House of Commons, by R. Haines. 4to. — — — — — London, 1680
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- 75 Proposals for the better Maintaining and Employing the Poor of the City of

¹ See Sir Charles Whitworth's Edition, vol. i. p. 3.

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- 76 Proposals for the better Maintaining and Employing the Poor of the City of Bristol; humbly offered to the consideration of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the same City. (Half a Sheet.) *Bristol*, 1696
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- 84 Arguments proving that the Poor of England cannot be employed on the Wool Manufacture, but to a National Loss, and the Ruine of the Cloathing Trade; and the vulgar Error of building Work-houses, Hospitals, and raising Money in all Towns and Corporations for that purpose, plainly detected and confuted; and shewing in what the Poor may be profitably employed for their own and the Public Good, by Philanglus. 4to. — — — *London*, 1701
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88 A Second Edition of the First Part of the preceeding Article; having the same Title, and printed the same year. — — — — — 1706

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98 Particular Answers to the most material Objections made to a Proposal humbly presented to his Majesty for Relieving, Reforming, and Employing all the Poor of Great Britain, by Lawrence Braddon. 8vo. — — — — — 1722

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104 Proposals made in the year 1720, to the Parishioners of Stroud near Rochester in Kent, for building a Work-house there; with an Account of the good Success thereof, and likewise of several Work-houses in Essex, &c. Published to encourage.

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¹ These have no dates: but I place them under the year 1727, as Mr. Moreton published other Tracts about that period. No. 107 went through several Editions.

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London, 1783
- 198 A Scholium, concerning the Bill for establishing certain remote Life Annuities in Parishes, which passed the House of Commons in the Spring of the Year 1773; printed in the Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities, &c. By Francis Maseres, Esq. F. R. S. Curfitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. — — — — — *London*, 1783
- 199 An Account of the good Effects of a Friendly Society at Devizes, by John Anstie of Devizes. (Bath Papers, &c. vol. iii. art. 50.) — — — — — 1783
- 200 On the Advantage of Friendly Societies among Handicraftsmen and Labourers, by a Member. (Bath Papers, &c. vol. iii. art. 50.) — — — — — 1783
- 201 A Letter from the Dean of Gloucester (J. Tucker,) on Mr. Pew's Pamphlet, intitled, "Twenty Minutes Observation, &c." (Bath Papers, vol. vi.) — — — — — 1783
- 202 Hints relative to the Management of the Poor, by the Rev. Philip le Brocq, M. A. — — — — — *London*, 1784
- 203 Songs to be sung at the Concert for the Benefit of the Scotch Society at Norwich, &c.; to which is added, the State of the Society. 8vo. — *Norwich*, 1784
- 204 Some Hints in regard to the better Management of the Poor, in a Letter to a Noble Lord. — — — — — *London*, 1784
- 205 The Heads of a Plan for the raising the Money for maintaining Paupers, by a new Method. — — — — — *London*, 1784
- 206 A Plan of Police, exhibiting the Causes of the present Increase of the Poor, &c. with Objections to the Plan stated and answered by Thomas Gilbert, Esq. 8vo. — — — — — *London*, 1786
- 207 Considerations on the late Increase of the Poor-Rate, and on Mr. Gilbert's Plan for the Relief and Support of the Poor, in a Letter to him from an old Country Justice. — — — — — *Norwich*, 1786
- 208 Decisions in the Court of King's Bench upon Settlement Cases, by Sir James Burrow, Knt. 4to. — — — — — *London*, 1786
- 209 Reports of Cases relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, &c. by Thomas Caldecot, Esq. 4to. — — — — — *London*, 1786
- 210 A Plan for rendering the Poor independent on Public Contribution; founded on a Basis of the Friendly Societies commonly called Clubs, by the Rev. John Acland. 8vo. — — — — — *Exeter*, 1786
- 211 A Dissertation on the Poor Laws, by Joseph Townsend. 8vo. — *London*, 1786
- 212 A Plan of Police, exhibiting the Causes of the present Increase of the Poor, and proposing a Mode for their future more economical and effectual Relief and Support, by Thomas Gilbert, Esq. 8vo. — — — — — *London*, 1786
- 213 A general Plan of Parochial and Provincial Police, &c. by William Man Godschall, Esq. 8vo. — — — — — *London*, 1787
- 214 A principal Cause of the Miseries of the Poor, and of the great Expence to the Public, shewn, &c. addressed to Thomas Gilbert, Esq. — — — — — *London*, 1787
- 215 Some Reflections on the Poores' Rates, and some Tables taken from the Abstracts

- tracts of the Returns of the Overseers of the Poor, made to the House of Commons in 1776. — — — London, 1787
- 216 A Specimen of Books for Accounts of Parish-Poor¹. — — — London, 1787
- 217 Considerations on the Bills for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, intended to be offered to Parliament this Session, by T. Gilbert, Esq. London, 1787
- 218 Head for a Bill for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for the Improvement of the Police of this Country; with a Supplement: submitted to the Consideration of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, by Thomas Gilbert, Esq. — — — London, 1787
- 219 The true Alarm, or an Essay shewing the pernicious Influence of Houses of Industry. — — — 1787
- 220 Hints respecting the Poor, &c. by the Rev. T. Haweis, LL.B. — London, 1788
- 221 A Letter to the Patrons, Trustees, &c. of the Charity Schools. — London, 1788
- 222 Sketches of the History of Man, in four volumes. — — — Edinb. 1788
- 223 Observations preliminary to a proposed Amendment of the Poor Laws, addressed to the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, by William Young, Esq. 1788
- 224 The Insufficiency of the Causes to which the Increase of our Poor and of the Poor's Rates have been commonly ascribed; the true one stated; with an Enquiry into the Mortality of Country Houses of Industry, and a slight general View of Mr. Acland's Plan for rendering the Poor independent. By the Rev. J. Howlett. — — — London, 1788
- 225 A Defence of the Statute passed in the forty-third year of Elizabeth, concerning the Employment and Relief of the Poor, with Proposals for enforcing it. Bury St. Edmund's, 1788
- 226 Curfory Remarks on Mr. Gilbert's last Bill, &c. by H. Bate Dudley, 8vo. London, 1788
- 227 Instructions for cutting out Apparel for the Poor. — — — London, 1789
- 228 The First Report of the Philanthropic Society, 8vo. — — — London, 1789
- 229 The Second Report and Address of the Philanthropic Society, 8vo. — London, 1789
- 230 The Practical Means of effectually exonerating the Public Burthens, &c. by George Edwards, Esq. — — — London, 1790
- 231 Essays and Reflections on various Subjects of Politics and Science, by Robert Young. 8vo. — — — London, 1790
- 232 An Address to the Public from the Philanthropic Society. 8vo. — London, 1790
- 233 A Plea for the Poor; or, Remarks on the Price of Provisions, &c.; the Peasant's Labour; the Bounties allowed on the Exportation of Corn, especially Wheat; with Proposals for their Emendation. By Robert Applegarth. 8vo. London, 1790
- 234 Some Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, by J. Wood. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1791
- 235 An Account, &c. of the Society for the Promotion of Industry in the Southern Districts of the Parts of Lindsey, in the County of Lincoln, &c. The third edition. To this edition is also added, a Report of the Board of Trade,

¹ In a Collection of Pamphlets concerning the Poor, published in 1787.

- to the Lords Justices, respecting the Relief and Employment of the Poor, drawn up in the year 1697, by Mr. John Locke, &c. with Notes by the Editor. 3d edition. 8vo. ——— *Louth*, probably in 1791
- 236 Letter from Mr. Pew respecting his Pamphlet (Twenty Minutes Observation.) (Bath Papers, vol. vi. art. 24.) ——— 1791
- 237 Remarks on Mr. Pew's Pamphlet (Twenty Minutes Observation, &c.) and collateral Subjects, by W. M. (Secretary of the Bath and West of England Society.) (Bath Papers, vol. vi. art. 24.) ——— 1792
- 238 On the Utility of those Clubs called by the Name of Friendly Societies in Country Parishes, by J. B. (Bath Papers, &c. vol. ii. art. 16.) ——— 1792
- 239 On the best Method of providing for the Poor, with preliminary and subsequent Remarks, by the Secretary of the Society, W. M. (Bath Papers, vol. vi. art. 24.) 1792
- 240 A Plan for the better Maintenance and Regulation of the Parochial Poor, by Thomas Hall, Esq. (Bath Papers, vol. vi. art. 25.) ——— 1792
- 241 The Duty of the Overseers of the Poor, to be delivered to them at their Appointment, being first signed and sealed by the Justices in their Petty Sessions appointed to be held in Easter Week, or within one Month after Easter, in every District; on a similar Plan with the Duty of Constables. By a County Magistrate. ——— *London*, 1792
- 242 An Account of the Proceedings of the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation of the Hundred of Loddon and Clavering, in the County of Norfolk, in the year 1791, to enquire into the Expenditure of the House of Industry at Heckingham, by the Committee. 8vo. ——— *Norwich*, 1793
- 243 A Plan for the general Prevention of Poverty, by Mr. R. Pew. (Bath Papers, vol. vii. art. 15.) ——— 1793
- 244 Remarks on Mr. Pew's Observations on the Poor Laws, by Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. (Bath Papers, vol. vii. art. 9.) ——— 1793
- 245 The Complaints of the Poor People of England, by George Dyer, 8vo. *London*, 1793
- 246 The History of the Poor, in two volumes, by Thomas Ruggles, Esq. 8vo. *London*, 1793
- 247 An Essay on the best Means of providing Employment for the People, &c. by Samuel Crumpe, M.D. M. R. I. A. 8vo. ——— *London*, 1793
- 248 Decisions of the Court of King's Bench upon the Laws relating to the Poor, originally published by Edmund Bott, Esq. considerably enlarged by Francis Const, Esq. in two volumes. 8vo. ——— *London*, 1793
- 249 Observations on the Act for the Relief and Encouragement of Friendly Societies, by a Gentleman who framed the Bill. 8vo. ——— *London*, 1794
- 250 Hints respecting the Distresses of the Poor. 8vo. ——— *London*, 1795
- 251 A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence, by G. Dyer. *London*, 1795
- 252 Useful Suggestions, favourable to the Comfort of the Labouring People and decent Housekeepers. 8vo. ——— *London*, 1795
- 253 Address to the Landholders of the Kingdom; with Plans of Cottages for the Habitation of Labourers in the Country, calculated to save the Expence of the Builder,

- Builder, as much as is possible, without injuring the Health or Comfort of the Inhabitants thereof, by Thomas Davis, Esq. (Bath Papers, vol. vii. art. 14.) 1795
- 253 The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated and considered, &c.; with an Appendix, containing a Collection of Accounts, shewing the Earnings and Expences of Labouring Families in different Parts of the Kingdom; by David Davies. 4to. ————— London, 1795
- 254 Account of the Institutions at Hamburgh, for the Employment and Support of the Poor, since the year 1788, by Voght. 8vo. ————— Edinb. 1795
- 255 Some Information respecting Indian Corn. 8vo. ————— London, 1795
- 256 An Address to the Public, on the Propriety of establishing Schools for Spinning, or other Work, and appointing Teachers in each Parish, with a View to the better Relief and Employment of the Poor; consisting principally of Extracts from a Pamphlet, published some time since by the Rev. Mr. Bouyer. To which are added, the First Proceedings of the Committee of Industry, appointed by a General Meeting of several Parishes within the Hundreds of Ongar and Harlow, and the Half Hundred of Waltham, in the County of Essex. 8vo. ————— London, 1795
- 257 Thoughts on the most effectual Mode of relieving the Poor, during the present Scarcity. 8vo. ————— London, 1795
- 258 Hints for the Relief of the Poor, by suggesting how they may procure a cheap and comfortable Subsistence in Times of Scarcity. 8vo. ————— London, 1795
- 259 Considerations on the Scarcity and high Price of Bread-Corn and Bread at the Market; suggesting the Remedies, in a Series of Letters; first printed in the Cambridge Chronicle, and supposed to be written by Governor Pownall. 8vo. ————— London, 1795
- 260 A Proposal for a perpetual Equalization of the Pay of the Labouring Poor. 4to. ————— London, 1795
- 261 Observations on the present State of the Poor, and Measures proposed for it's Improvement. By the Rev. Edward Wilson, Canon of Windsor, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks. 8vo. Reading, 1795
- 262 Considerations on the Subject of Poor-houses and Work-houses, their pernicious Tendency, and their Obstruction to the proposed Plan for the Amendment of the Poor Laws; in a Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Sir W. Young, Bart. 8vo. ————— London, 1796
- 263 An Enumeration of the Principal Vegetables and Vegetable Productions that may be substituted, either in part or wholly, in place of Wheat and other Bread-Corn in Times of Scarcity; with short Notices respecting the best Modes of preparing them for Use; by the Author of "Some Information on the Use of Indian Corn." ————— London, 1796
- 264 A brief Statement of Facts; wherein several Instances of unparalleled Inhumanity, Oppression, Cruelty, and Neglect, in the Treatment of the Poor in the Parish of Damerham South, in the County of Wilts, are considered and exposed, by Philip Henvill, Curate. 8vo. ————— London, 1796

- 265 Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical, by Benjamin Count of Ramford. 8vo. ———— London, 1796
- 266 A Disclosure of Parochial Abuse, Artifice and Peculation in the Town of Manchester, which have been the Means of burthening the Inhabitants with the present enormous Parish Rates, with other existing Impositions of Office ; in a Variety of Facts exhibiting the cruel and inhuman Conduct of the Hiring Officers of the Town towards the Poor. To which is added, a Book of County Rates, shewing the exact Proportion of every Hundred in this County, and of every Township in the Hundred of Salford. *Manchester*, 1796
- 267 A Dissertation on the Poor Laws, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend. — London, 1796
- 268 The Causes of Poverty, and the Present State of the Poor, considered ; together with the Proposed Means for their effectual Relief, by John Vancouver. 8vo. London, 1796
- 269 The Prevention of Poverty, by Beneficial Clubs ; with Preliminary Observations upon Houses of Industry and the Poor Laws ; by Edward Jones. 8vo. London, 1796
- 270 Remarks on the Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor, now depending in the House of Commons, by W. Belsham. 4to. — London, 1797

Works without a Date.

- 1 How to advance the Trade of the Nation, and employ the Poor ; humbly offered to the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, assembled in Parliament ; by William Goffe. A single sheet.
- 2 Reasons humbly offered to this Honorable House, why a Bill pretended to give further Powers to the Corporation for setting the Poor of the City of London and Liberties thereof to work, should not pass into a Law. (Half a Sheet.)
- 3 Observations upon a Paper, intituled, Reasons humbly offered, &c. (the preceeding article.) (Half a Sheet).
- 4 Reasons for passing the Bill for relieving and employing the Poor of this Kingdom, humbly offered by J. C. (probably John Cole.) Half a Sheet.
- 5 To the Honourable the House of Commons, a Proposal for the setting the Poor to work, (if, &c. we shall soon have Pharaoh's lean Cows eat up the fat Ones.) Half a Sheet.
- 6 An Humble Proposal to the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses in Parliament assembled, for employing and maintaining the Poor of this Kingdom, by erecting Fisheries, and improving Manufactories, by John Cole. Half a Sheet.
- 7 Suggestions for erecting Jail Work-houses for Convicted Felons, and Hospitals for the Poor, and other Indigent Debtors, in every County ; humbly submitted to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament, and printed by the Direction of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Half a Sheet.
- 8 A Breviat of the Act for the Employment of the Poor, and Improvement of Fishery.
- 9 A Memorial concerning the erecting, in the City of London, or the Suburbs thereof, an Orphanotrophy, or Hospital for the Reception of Poor cast-off Children.
- 10 Annals of Agriculture.
- 11 The Complaints of the Poor People of England.
- 12 Plan to amend and enforce the Acts of 22 Geo. III. for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for substituting new Resources for their support ; which may gradually reduce the Poor's Rates, and in time render that Burthen easier to the Public, by Thomas Gilbert, Esq.

Appendix, No. XIX.

THE following Paper was distributed in Cumberland, about four years ago: and as it appears to me to contain some hints not undeserving the attention of those, who think that County Banks might be established with advantage to the Labouring Classes of the community, I venture to insert it without apology. All I have been able to learn of it's fate is, that it was knocked on the head, and came to nothing, from it's having entertained the romantic hope, that an useful measure would be warmly supported, although it were unconnected with Party.

If my Work were of another nature, I think it would not be impossible to shew, that County Banks, founded and regulated in some such manner as is here proposed, (though I do not agree with every one of the Author's suggestions,) might be made productive of the greatest convenience and advantage to all parts of the kingdom, and even become great and valuable objects of national finance.

“ To the Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland.

“ FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN !

“ OF all attachments, says an Ancient, distinguished for his eloquence, none is dearer than that which every well-formed and well-tutored mind feels for his country. We love our parents, our children, our relatives, and our friends: but all these affections are comprehended in the love of our country. Properly speaking, every man's country is that of which he is a subject; but that is more emphatically, though in another sense, his country, where his property lies, and where he resides. As a citizen of the world, a man belongs to the world at large; as a subject of Great Britain, he is a Briton; but as an inhabitant of this county, he is a *Cumberland man*. There are claims on him from each of these relations; but the last is paramount to all the rest. Every reason that makes it the duty of every man to prefer his native country to every other, applies with equal force to his giving such preference to the particular district of that country where his own lot is cast. And this predilection for a part is not at all incompatible with the sincerest regard for the whole: it is indeed, but seldom in the power of individuals to do good to the community at large, otherwise than by promoting the interest of some particular portions of it. Few men are called on, or have it in their power, to be Ministers of State, or Members of Parliament: but every man has abilities and opportunities to serve his country in it's most essential interests, by improvements in agriculture and commerce, and all the peaceful arts of life. It may moreover be observed, that these interests have always been promoted more by the slow, but sure, combined efforts

of private men, than by the most distinguished exertions of legislative Statesmen, and professed Patriots.

“These positions are so obviously true and trite, that there is perhaps some danger of their being stigmatized under the contemptuous epithet of truisms; for it too often fares with plain truths, as it does with the best blessings of life;—they are undervalued, only because they are common. If there be any thing in this address, on which the author of it presumes to value himself, it is, that it is plain, and lies level to every capacity: and it is on that circumstance, chiefly, his hopes are founded, that his remarks will not be deemed wholly insignificant. They prove, or are intended to prove, that it is not more every man’s duty and interest to do some good in his generation, than it is in his power; by being contented to be of some use in his own particular neighbourhood. In this limited, and perhaps humble, sphere, the most private man may shew his public spirit, and, in the best sense of the word, be a patriot. Thus too he may do much good to his country at large; and, with the means so amply in his power, it requires serious consideration, how far any man can deserve to be called a good man, who, through indolence, or false shame, forbears thus to better himself by being of some service to his country.

“Whatever else may be said of the present age, it certainly does not deserve to be called an age of irresolution and inaction. Mankind seem every where to be arousing themselves from their long sleep of ignorance and inefficiency; and, in various ways, striving to better their condition. Even the soft sons of Asia no longer dose away life in voluptuous indulgence: an institution has not long since been formed in Calcutta, which may again give those remote regions that pre-eminence in the acquirements of art, which they indisputably enjoy in the bounties of nature; and which, in early ages, they possessed beyond any other parts of the globe. The States of America owe their rapid advancement, not to any peculiar excellence in their governments, (in which, it were easy to shew, there are fundamental and incurable defects, which, one day or other, must work their own overthrow,) but to an active spirit of improvement, which, diffusing itself through all ranks, has called them into companies and societies for the promotion of commerce and agriculture, and arts and sciences. There is hardly a country, or kingdom, in Europe, in which there are not institutions for the same good purpose. And I am proud to add, that, in this respect also, as well as in every thing else which gives dignity and consequence to mankind, our own kingdom takes the lead. It is in the county of Cumberland, only, that nothing of the kind has ever yet taken place.

“The world has long been so complaisant to us, as to allow, that no people whatever display more good-will to our fellow-creatures, or more useful talents, than the natives of this county. But we deserve this character, (if we deserve it at all, as I hope we do,) only when we are transplanted, and placed beyond the vortex of our own mountain air: whilst, like mushrooms, we continue to grow where we first sprung, a people cannot be named less enterprising, and less alive to a spirit of improvement. As a fair specimen of the rest, it may be mentioned, that, with state of peculiar excellence, and quarries almost every where at our doors, the houses in general in our villages are still thatched, and built of mud or clay: and also that, with the best materials, we have the worst roads. In short, with hardly

an exception of some remote counties in Wales, it may be too truly objected to us, that we are at least a century behind every other county in the kingdom.

“ Whence this manifest and acknowledged inferiority : whence, contrary to the general course of things, are we thus unclever and unprofitable only at home ? The answer may mortify us : but it is not to be denied, nor needs it be concealed, that, owing to some untoward causes, which it might be invidious to detail, we continue to jog on here at home, little, if at all, wiser than, and, it is to be feared, hardly so good as, our *rude forefathers*. I am not disposed to admit, that this peculiar unimproving spirit is owing to any natural sterility of parts ; to the supposed ungenial influence of clime ; or even to mere supineness. It is too clearly to be accounted for, from the want of adequate motives to arouse and stimulate us to action. Our climate, no doubt, is not a little against us : but this disadvantage is nothing to those greater and more numerous disadvantages arising from our having never yet found a kind hand to lead us on, as mankind are elsewhere led, to improvements, by encouragements adapted to our peculiar circumstances. In some way or other we continue to grow, if merely not to die may be called growing ; but, like stunted trees, for want of pruning and culture, (to continue the metaphor,) we are ill-thriven, cankered, and blighted. Hitherto, we have been contented with one single remedy---transplantation. Our neighbours of Scotland are hardly more given to emigration, than we are. Yet surely it is wretched policy in us, as a body and community, to suffer so many of our *rural youths* to flock in such crowds to London and elsewhere, under the delusion of preferment ; whilst a full third perhaps of the land of our county lies uncultivated ; and a very large portion of the little labour that is done among us, either as artificers or in the field, is performed by aliens.

“ Sir William Temple long ago observed, that where nature has been most exuberant in her bounties, there human industry is most apt to be remiss. Hence Spain, which naturally has the finest climate and most fertile soil of any kingdom in Europe, is yet at this moment, with all her silver and gold, one of the poorest : whilst Holland, which nature seems hardly to have intended ever to be inhabited by any thing but frogs and fishes, is, for its size, the richest spot of earth---if earth it may be called---on the globe. I am persuaded, a county cannot be named, more abounding in natural advantages, than Cumberland ; nor, (as one might add, were it not that such a remark might seem to be sarcastic and satirical, rather than declaratory of a plain matter of fact,) more deficient in all those advantages, which are the result of human ingenuity and human industry.

“ It is true, we do every year pay to a County Rate : but if one were asked, what we have to shew for the sums thus collected ? I should be at a loss to mention any thing, but a few mean bridges, and a still meaner county jail. I cannot at present recollect a single public work of any kind among us, set on foot by voluntary contribution. We have no poor-houses, nor work-houses ; no county infirmary, nor hospital ; no agricultural societies ; no canals ; no public libraries ; no institutions to promote arts and sciences : no, nor even a great trading company, on any large and liberal scale, to promote either fisheries or manufactures. And yet our coasts swarm with fish ; even more than the opposite coasts of Scotland ; where, notwithstanding, owing to some unaccountable fatality, they catch ten for our one. From

the

the yet unparalleled cheapness of living among us, our county should seem to be peculiarly well adapted to manufactures: but, where are they? We have never yet explored, to a sufficient extent or accuracy, the bowels of the earth, which are known to abound with one production of more real value, perhaps, than all the mines of Potosi; and which also, there is good reason to believe, contain various ores, well worth the searching for. In such a search, the disadvantage of our climate, so often pleaded as an apology for our backwardness in agricultural improvements, cannot be urged: and it is more than probable, that, in many places of Cumberland, which it were easy to point out, what lies beneath the surface may be of more value than the soil, and all the produce, of which it is capable. We seem entirely to have lost the making of salt; which once made something like a shew of enterprise and business along our coasts: nor have we any longer any considerable glass-houses, or iron-works; though, from the plenty of fuel, our county might be thought peculiarly favourable to all those works which require large fires. The increased population of Carlisle and its vicinity, where alone some spirited and patriotic individuals have lately introduced some thriving manufactories, shews what might be done, were such a spirit to become general. It is still more manifest in Glamorganshire, where, fifty years ago, the land, naturally fertile, was hardly of any value; and the people, few in number, and wretchedly poor. Owing to iron-works, first introduced among them by some natives of this county, lands now let as high there, as any where else: and the people are become numerous, industrious, rich, and happy.

“It would be easy to add to these observations: indeed, on such a topic, the only difficulty is, to restrain one’s self within those bounds of brevity so proper in an Address of this nature. What has already been suggested, and remains to be added, is not dictatorially obtruded on you, my countrymen; but, with all becoming deference, submitted to your candid consideration, by one of yourselves. It was thought proper to make some such preliminary remarks, not to inform, but to remind you, of existing circumstances: in the hope that thereby you might be prepared to receive, at least with indulgence, a Proposal for a COUNTY ASSOCIATION, OR SOCIETY; of perhaps somewhat a novel nature: but which our exigence seems loudly to call for; and which, it is humbly trusted, though uncommon, will not, when fully considered, be found inapplicable to our circumstances.

The utility of such Societies may be inferred from the encouragement they have met with in almost every corner of the kingdom, except our own, where they are most wanted. The moral of the well-known fable of the Bundle of Twigs is most aptly exemplified, by the feebleness and inefficiency of the exertions of solitary individuals, contrasted with the accumulated force and strength they derive by being formed into companies and societies. Of the truth of this observation, Liverpool and Glasgow are striking instances: they have made large strides towards a monopoly of the trade of the kingdom, almost solely through the operation of this single principle. A late very reputable individual, of this place, furnishes me with another instance, that comes more home to ourselves, to evince the truth of my position. By the advertisement for the disposal of his effects, it appeared, that there was hardly any concern in which Mr. Spedding (than whom a more useful or more worthy man cannot

cannot be named,) had not some share : thus forwarding the general good, at the same time, and by the same means, that he himself became opulent and respectable.

" I am not so self-sufficient as to fancy that I am equal to the framing of a proper plan for such a Society : my end in this address will be answered, and my ambition abundantly gratified, if I can only be so fortunate as to excite the attention of my countrymen to an object of such real and great importance to them. I willingly leave it to abler heads to complete, and bring to perfection, plans, which the mediocrity of my talents enables me only to give the outlines of.

" That I may not, however, incur the reproach of urging others to do much, whilst I myself do nothing, I will take the liberty of sketching something like the skeleton of a Plan, on which I conceive such a Society as I have in view ought to be formed ; some hints as to the leading object of its future attention ; and the means by which, I am sanguine enough to hope, it may be supported.

" To be eminently useful to a county circumstanced as this is, the range and sphere of action of such a Society should be more extensive and more diversified than is usual in such Societies. It will not answer our purpose to follow the model or pattern of any similar Society, however respectable : neither those of Bath, or Manchester, nor even that which seems to be an improvement on them all, one lately formed in North America, are wholly suitable to us. Something we may adopt from them all ; and hardly any thing can be adopted, which we do not want : but the Cumberland Society, to render it adequate to our exigences, must patronize and promote, not arts and sciences only, but all that is usually comprehended under the term *æconomical*. It must set on foot and encourage agriculture, commerce, learning, industry, frugality ; and, in short, every thing by which a people may be rendered good and happy. On each of these points, a few hints shall be subjoined ; not merely to shew how much there is to be done, and how much good would result from its being done ; but to convince my readers, that the attempt, though confessedly arduous, is by no means impracticable.

" Agriculture, for obvious reasons, always has claimed, and ought to claim, the first attention of such a Society. Now, effectually to promote great improvements in that way, it seems to me, that the usual methods will be found insufficient. It is every where difficult to wean farmers from old notions and practices : but it would be particularly difficult in this county. From the hazard unavoidably attending all new experiments, it can hardly be expected, that Cumberland farmers, who are not usually men of much property, should easily come into them ; or, if they did, do justice to them. To obviate this and other similar objections,—and at the same time to give the spirit of improvement in agriculture that fair play, to which it is entitled, but has no where yet completely enjoyed,—it is proposed, That the Society should, as soon as convenient, purchase at least three competent farms, in different and distant parts of the county ; with all the possible varieties of soil, situation, and climate. There should, for instance, be a farm contiguous to the sea ; one in mountainous and waste land ; and one among bogs and morasses : all under the direction of the Society, and their committees. The professed object of this part of the Plan is experiment ; which, the great Lord Verulam has well observed, is the only basis of all real improvements in

Practical Philosophy. Experiments on every circumstance that can possibly occur in farming, may, in such a way, and perhaps only in such a way, have a chance to have full justice done to them. But, it is not necessary that the course of experiments expected to take place in such a school, should be confined entirely to husbandry: they may, with propriety and advantage, be extended to all the subjects of Natural Philosophy; and, in particular, to chemical analyses and processes, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what is the food of plants; to meteorological observations and deductions; to veterinary investigations; and whatever else may be subservient to rural œconomy. Nor is it necessary, in conducting such a scheme, that there should be all goings-out, and no comings-in: one leading object of such a Society being to find out, how expences may be lessened, and profits increased.

“ This Society should also, in some degree, be a trading company; so far at least as their interference and patronage should be found necessary to promote the trade of the county: and it should seem to be necessary, wherever large capitals are necessary. In particular, they should set on foot and promote Fisheries, in all their various branches and departments. They, and perhaps they alone, should engage in mining and metallurgy; in salt-works and glass-works; and, more especially, in iron-works. I think it is capable of proof, that it is not impracticable, nor even very difficult, to render this county the Birmingham or Sheffield of the North: whereas, at present, we neither make, nor manufacture, iron enough for our own consumption.

“ Above all, and that on which all the rest may seem materially to depend, let the whole county, or at least a large portion of its landed property, be staked, to form, on a large scale, *one grand Loan-Office* for the county. It would lead me beyond my present purpose to go into the detail of this important part of our Plan. Suffice it to observe, that it is demonstrable, that the scheme is not more necessary and beneficial, than it is feasible and practicable: it is not the speculative project of a mere theorist; but a scheme which long ago was carried into execution in Pennsylvania, to the infinite advantage of that country: and it is, in truth, the great root, on which all that is good or great in the government of the Thirteen States now actually turns: for what is the whole system of their finances but a *Loan-Office*? That we want a circulating currency, and that a Bank is the natural, or, at least, the only attainable remedy for such a want, is proved by the numberless Country Banks, that are every day setting up, not only among ourselves, but every where else. What the exact plan of such a Bank should be, it is fit that I leave to others to determine; but I must observe, that it is necessary and proper it should be under the sole direction and controul of the County Society, and wholly subservient to their views, which, indeed, cannot well be carried into effect without some such expedient. And let no man alarm himself or others by ill-understood and ill-founded references to Mr. Law's grand scheme in France, the South Sea bubble here at home, or the Ayr Bank in Scotland: common sense only, and common honesty, are all that are wanted to guard against the possibility of any such dangers. If there even were some risk, (but there really is none,) it would be far overbalanced by the prospect of many and great certain advantages. It would be the saving of many a good estate, to know at once where, without the intervention of attornies, or unfeeling usurers, to apply to borrow money, on real security, at three and a half, or perhaps three per cent.

and

and furnish also many an adventurous spirit with the sources, on easy and honourable terms, to carry well-devised and lucrative projects into effect. And to the Society, it would be a copious fund and revenue, acquired at no risk, to enable them also to accomplish all their other beneficial purposes.

“Legislators hope to ensure obedience to their edicts, by the united influence of hope and fear; by inflicting punishments, as well as by bestowing rewards. It is by the instrumentality of the latter alone, that this Society can hope for the attainment of its ends: means, perhaps, less efficacious, but certainly more pleasing and more honourable. Our rewards must, indeed, in general, be honorary: and hence it becomes the more necessary to proportion them well to the various exigencies that may be supposed to arise.

“Let stated rewards then, honorary or pecuniary, as circumstances may require, be allotted to the person in the county, who, at the least expence, and on the smallest quantity of ground, raises the greatest quantity of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, turnips, hemp, flax, hops, vetches, saintfoin, clover, lucern, or natural grass, of a good sort: who improves the old grasses, or introduces new; who invents any new, or improves any old, implement of husbandry; who breeds and raises the most and best horses and cattle, in proportion to the lands he holds; who, in any respect, improves the breed of sheep, and meliorates the quality of wool; who discovers any new manure, or substitute for manure; who distinguishes himself by any valuable improvement in horticulture, and the produce of the orchard; (in both which respects, our county, through some unaccountable want of taste, as well as of prudence, is at present lamentably deficient;) who, on land absolutely unfit for cultivation, shall plant the greatest number of forest trees; who shall be the means of having the largest quantity of our present wretched roads amended; who shall reclaim the largest portion of waste lands; and, at the least expence, drain the most boggy and marsh ground; and prevent floods, by straightening and widening the channels of rivers, becks, and water-courses, or by embankments; or, in any other way, shall greatly contribute to any other useful improvement, public or private.

“Peculiar and well-adapted rewards may also, with propriety, be allotted to the man, be he who he will, who shall discover, even on the lands of private persons, any new and valuable mines, or veins of coal, provided only they may be worked with advantage to the Public; or who shall suggest any means for the easier and better working of mines, collieries, and quarries; or any way by which any fisheries may be improved; or, in any respect, improve on the present system of ship or boat-building; or find out any better modes of working and navigating vessels; or facilitate and render navigation more sure, by any new and interesting information respecting sand-banks, rocks, land-marks, or light-houses; who opens new and gainful avenues to commerce; introduces and improves manufacturers and manufactories; or, finally, prevails on ingenious foreigners to settle among us.

“It has already been owned, that though we cannot, like the censors of Rome, mulct and punish the undeserving, otherwise than by discountenancing them; yet we may, with the most perfect propriety, discourage unworthiness, by being careful to encourage worth.

“Let then proper premiums be given to those farmers of land, who, by good management, have improved their farms; to meritorious servants, who have lived the greatest number of

years in their places, and have been industrious, faithful, and saving : to journeymen mechanics, who have been steady in their business, ingenious, and sober : to poor persons, who, without any misconduct, have, towards the close of life, become unable to maintain themselves and their families in comfort, after having led a life of labour, without having received any parochial aids, and without having ever been beggars : to any man, who, neither having, nor having ever had, ten pounds a year, unearned by his own exertions, has reared and put out to honest trades and employments five children : and on the principle of the Roman *Jus trium Liberorum*, some favourable notice should be taken of all those honest people, who have a large number of children, with little provision for them.

“ Those particularly useful members of the community, meritorious *schoolmasters*, are no where so well paid as they ought to be ; but in this county, there is reason to believe, their services are particularly ill requited : it would then highly become such a Society to increase their numbers, and their respectability, by well-devised additional emoluments.

“ It would too be of infinite use, and therefore highly proper, for such a Society to patronize, to adopt, and maintain youths of singularly promising parts, whose parents are too poor to give them a suitable education ; or, at least, to contribute something towards maintaining and educating them. Some kind and honourable notice might also, with great propriety, be taken of curates, or officiating ministers, of fair characters, who have large families, with but small salaries : of dissenting teachers, who are known to be good men, and dissenters merely from motives of conscience, whose incomes, owing entirely to the scanty circumstances of their respective congregations, are incompetent to a decent maintenance of themselves and families : of any person, of a good life, who shall, apparently on real conviction, relinquish the communion of dissenters of any denomination, and return to the bosom of the Established Church : of the people of any chapelry or parish, who shall, among themselves, in any way, raise a sum adequate to their circumstances, to rebuild, repair, enlarge, or beautify a decayed and insufficient church or chapel : and, perhaps, above all, of literary men, and literary compositions of merit, whether classical, scientific, or theological ; or even works of taste only. It would be particularly necessary and proper for such a Society to contribute largely to the circulation of useful publications, or extracts of useful publications, by enabling the authors or publishers to sell them at low prices. This expedient, it is too well known, is practised, to a great extent, by some Popular Societies of very questionable principles : and hence the prodigious circulation of *Paine's* pamphlets, and other seditious and mischievous publications.—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

“ There are other meritorious men, and meritorious services, of great moment to society, whom therefore it imports society not to overlook ; but to whom it will not be easy to allot suitable public rewards. Who would not wish to honour and shew all possible regard to those valuable members of the community, whose lot it too often is to be vilified by indiscriminate and vulgar slander, conscientious attorneys and lawyers ; of whom it could be certified, that they had accommodated many differences, by persuading the contending parties to submit the points in dispute to arbitration ? Who would not rejoice to see no less honourable attention shown to a benevolent and learned physician, surgeon, or apothecary, who has performed any well-attested and extraordinary cure ; or, by any means, rendered the art of healing.

healing more simple, more easy, and more certain ; or who, not being a quack, shall give proof of his having attended and benefited the most patients, with the least profit to himself ? Above all, who would not be delighted to have an opportunity of distinguishing, by some adequate testimony of the public approbation, that first and greatest of all human characters, a learned, laborious, and exemplary parish priest ; who has constantly resided, and continues to reside, among his flock ; who, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in his parish, has the most church-going people, the fewest separatists, fewest frequenters of ale-houses, and fewest litigious and quarrelsome persons ; and, in short, the fewest idle, useless, or disorderly people ?

“ Fain would I yet add to this still imperfect list of meritorious members of the community, those of our respectable Representatives in Parliament, who shall give us any satisfactory assurances, that, in any instance, they have been both willing and able to render any particular service to this county : diligent, active, and upright magistrates : men in office, who, though faithful and firm, are also mild and unassuming : and, finally, the nobility, gentry, and commonalty of our county, who, by residing much among us, not only set us an useful example of liberal and decorous manners, but, by their influence, give their respective neighbourhoods a weight and respectability, which is of no ordinary value. But such characters are beyond our reach : for what added honours could any Society confer on men already so ennobled ?

“ Prolix, and perhaps romantic, as this enumeration of objects likely to deserve the attention of such an institution may be deemed, many more might be added. If means could be found, some reward should be bestowed on the person, who, in any way, such as no conjecture can previously specify, has rendered some essential services to his neighbourhood or community, by something analogous to the Roman civic crown : something too to the man, who, by extraordinary vigilance and spirit, shall detect, and pursue to conviction, vagabonds, swindlers, cheats, or thieves : who shall hit upon any rational and practicable expedient, constantly to provide employment for the Labouring Part of the community, on adequate wages ; and, by preventing idleness and wastefulness, thus eventually reduce the Poor Rates. Liberal relief too should be extended to such persons as one would be sorry to see laid on the parish, who, through misfortunes alone, are reduced, from easy circumstances, to straits and difficulties : and the same to old soldiers and seamen, who, after having spent the flower of their age in the service of their country, are, amidst infirmities and in old age, without pensions, and destitute and necessitous.—Some liberal and effectual assistance should also be given to unsuccessful merchants : to impoverished farmers and mechanics : to superannuated clergymen and schoolmasters : to decayed gentlemen : and permit me to add, as last, though not least in merit, (though, possibly, I may be suspected of having a near interest in the addition,) to disappointed and ruined projectors.

“ But, it is now high time to take into consideration the means, by which it may seem possible to carry all these great purposes into effect. The obvious and usual resource, in all such cases, is a voluntary subscription. I am not so visionary as to fancy, that any expedient can be devised to render a subscription wholly unnecessary : but, I am confident, that if the scheme of the Loan-Office be well digested, and well conducted, it will, not only itself,

be of the greatest benefit to our county, but also render any subscriptions necessary only at the commencement of the Society. Men more conversant with such subjects than I can pretend to be, may suggest and form still better plans: I can think of none better than the model of the Loan-Office in Pennsylvania, and of the Bank of England; which, by the natural efficiency of this single principle, is become the richest company that either is, or ever was, in the world. And whilst the company has thus enriched itself, it has at the same time, and by the same means, enriched the nation. The same principle—the principle I mean of drawing an interest from an ideal capital only, and on the strength of their own credit, is, I suppose, the basis of all private banks. Now, what the Bank of England is to the kingdom at large, the Cumberland Loan-Office may be to the county of Cumberland. Let our men of property become the members of it; and let it be founded on, and supported by, the broad bottom of a large proportion of all the landed property in the county. Little skill is requisite to form it on such a plan, as that, with but common care in the conducting of it, the property, thus pledged, needs not be exposed to any alarming risk. I propose, that no person, not possessed of a competent quantity of landed property in the county, shall have any concern in it, either as a lender, or a borrower: that notes shall be issued on real security, and at a very low interest: that the persons to be immediately employed in the conducting of the Office, shall have handsome salaries; they, at the same time, giving sufficient security for their care and fidelity: that their accounts shall be audited at least thrice, if not four times, every year: and, lastly, that when all the expences incident to the Office are defrayed, the surplussage of profit shall be applied to the carrying into effect the other objects of the Association, as well as any other measure that may hereafter be suggested for the benefit of the county. All these ideas, however, as well as every other suggestion respecting this or any other part of the plan, are, with great deference, submitted, my countrymen, to your own consideration and correction.

“It will be obvious to you, that men only of some property can with propriety become members of this Association. If then, my countrymen, this Address is so fortunate as to engage your attention, to give it efficiency, the first step will be, to have a meeting of the men of property of the county, either at Whitehaven, Cockermouth, or Carlisle; to take into consideration the various matters here suggested, and such as may be suggested from other quarters. At such a meeting, after the appointment of a Chairman, the point first to be discussed and resolved, is the propriety of such an Association---on terms to be settled by the associators. But as no such Society can be formed, to any purpose, without some funds, permit me to propose, that every person, on becoming a member, shall immediately deposit some specific sum; which, if I might presume to dictate, should not be less nor more than one per cent. on the rent-roll of the subscriber's landed estate in the county. As this scheme is avowedly formed on the idea, that those persons whom Providence has blessed with the means, will be happy in an opportunity of doing that good, by combining their strength, to which the means of no mere individual are adequate, it may perhaps be thought proper not to ask a subscription of any person worth less than one hundred pounds a year; nor to receive it unless it be by their own particular desire. A list of the subscribers, with the sums subscribed, will be published of course; together with the other proceedings of the meeting.

“If,

“If, however, apprehensions should be entertained, that the excusing all those whose estates are less than 100*l.* a year---of whom there are many in this county---would greatly cripple the subscription; it may, perhaps, be practicable to remedy it by the substitution of a parochial subscription. There are, I believe, in the county, somewhere about an hundred parishes: now, if every parish could be prevailed upon voluntarily to tax itself with only one pound for every hundred pounds of its landed revenue, to be levied, in exact proportion, of the land-holders only, a considerable sum would be raised. And surely it is neither extravagant nor romantic to hope that so easy a contribution, for so good a purpose, would not be begrudged.

“On the supposition, that, at this first meeting, any great measure should be resolved on, and particularly the experimental farms, a considerable sum will indeed be wanted. To obtain this, an expedient might be proposed; were I not discouraged by the apprehension of its subjecting me to the imputation of pointing, perhaps invidiously, at some individuals. So unworthy a surmise I beg leave most pointedly to disavow: my suggestions may be unpopular, or otherwise exceptionable; but they proceed from no unworthy motives.

“There is a moral, as well as a rational, fitness and propriety in that clause, which, I believe, always finds a place in a lease, viz. that the fodder, or (in our Cumberland phrase,) *the vestures*, are to be spent on the ground that produces them. It is to my present purpose to advert only to the moral of this clause; and to deduce from it this not unreasonable inference,—that the country which gives any man bread, has, in return, the fairest claim to his regards and good offices. Every man therefore actually is, and should feel himself, under peculiar obligations to promote the interests of that country in which his estate lies.

“Now it happens, that, in Cumberland, as it possibly may be the case in some other counties, the principal land-holders do not reside in Cumberland. I studiously decline any calculation as to the proportion of our soil which is possessed by those who very rarely set a foot on it: the enquiry does not immediately press on us. But, I venture to foretell, that, if ever the amount of it is ascertained and stated, it will astonish us all. With all my anxiety not to give offence, it is not easy to restrain one’s-self from asking, where, on any of the great estates in our county, any stately mansions have lately been erected, or any other capital improvement made,---excepting perhaps an augmentation of the rent-roll? There was indeed once, among us, a man, whose merits in this way were so transcendent, as almost to atone for the defects of a kingdom: but---Dr. Graham is no more; he was our Peter the Great: and one might almost be forgiven for wishing, that not Netherby only, but the whole county, had been his estate.

“This has not been here noticed, to furnish me with a pretence for recommending a tax on absentees, as has so often been idly talked of in Ireland; and still less with the odious view of rendering such land-holders unpopular. I may be permitted to wish, however, that the case were otherwise; but as remedies sometimes turn out to be worse than the diseases they were meant to cure, no evils that can possibly result from such an inequality of property, are to be compared to those which might be expected from an agrarian law. And yet that is the only corrective, which the policy of mankind has ever been able to devise for the prevention of those unavoidable disorders, incident only to thriving states; like some

diseases in the natural body, they arise in the body politic, from a kind of plethora, or from a redundancy of health.

“From various motives, none of them deserving blame, men may live in other counties, whilst yet their largest revenues are derived from this; but though the idea may never have struck them before in the same point of view, I am willing to flatter myself that many respectable peers and commoners, so circumstanced, may now see that it is neither unfit nor unreasonable for them on this occasion to consent to a kind of a double tax; which will promote their particular interest, by benefiting the Public. *Valeat quantum valere potest*. Assuming then (as the occasion seems to require that I should,) the tone of a dictator, I propose, that every land-holder in this county, of whatever rank, station, or income, not resident in the county, shall become a subscriber to, and a member of, the Cumberland Association for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, arts, sciences, literature, better police and good manners in Cumberland: and, on admission, deposit not less than two guineas for every hundred a-year he is worth in the county. I should blush to think it possible, that either this, or my former stipulation respecting the sums to be subscribed, should be thought unreasonable.

“According to the plan here laid down, every Gentleman of 100l. a-year, on becoming a subscriber, will become a member of the Society; every parish also, adopting the measure here recommended, will be entitled to be considered as a member. But as the incompetency of so large a body to transact business must be evident, the next step proper to be taken by the general meeting, it is presumed, will be, to choose a committee or committees out of the whole; to consist of not less than 50, nor more than 100. Every subscriber, even the lowest, to have one vote in the election of every one member of the committee; and the highest subscriber not to have more than five or ten votes. A parish is to be regarded as an individual, and its right of voting to be ascertained from its subscriptions. Out of this committee, or out of the general body, as may be found most convenient, select committees of fewer numbers must be formed; one, in particular, of great and peculiar talents and abilities, to frame and conduct the Loan-Office: one for commerce, manufactures, &c.—one for agriculture, &c.—and one for learning, police, manners, &c. all of which however must be subordinate and subject to the controul of the general committee; as they, in their turn, are, and must be still, under the controul of their constituents, a majority of the whole body of subscribers. The committees thus elected to continue such for—not less than three, nor more than seven years; with powers to fill up any incidental vacancies, by a majority of voices among themselves; and one-third of their body to be a *quorum*. On the termination of the first period, a new committee or committees to be again elected by a majority of subscribers; any old member of the committee being again eligible. The committees must always be open ones; into which any member, though not of the committee, shall have a right to be admitted; and to speak and propose any thing which he may deem to be for the interest of the Society, or the County; but not to have a vote. The general committee should have at least four meetings in the year, alternately at Carlisle, Cocker-mouth, and Whitehaven; or any other place appointed by themselves. In them too must be vested the power of appointing all the agents or officers, whom the future circumstances

of

of the Society may render necessary : but it is left to the meeting to determine, whether they themselves shall not first name a treasurer and secretary. It seems also most properly to belong to the general meeting, to appoint their own auditors ; who must be members, and consist of not fewer than seven, nor more than eleven. At the close of every year, a fair statement of all receipts and expenditures shall be drawn up and printed ; and, together with an account of all the transactions of the Society, transmitted to every member.

“ Subordinate and subservient to this grand committee, it may possibly be found expedient to have a committee in each of the wards of the county ; whose office it shall be to collect, digest, and methodize every information that may seem likely to promote the general welfare, and transmit it to the grand committee ; and from time to time suggest new ideas and new plans for the further extension and improvement of the Society, and the benefit of the County.

“ This Address has unavoidably run out already to an immoderate length ; else, as I feel that I cannot dismiss it with a frigid unconcern as to its success, I should have solicited your indulgence a little longer, whilst I barely hint at some of the many additional motives, which, I have persuaded myself, should influence you to countenance the scheme now submitted to your consideration.

“ We must differ from all the rest of the world, if the patronizing and carrying into effect some such public-spirited scheme as has here been suggested, would not excite among us a spirit of improvement, highly beneficial to us, both as Individuals, and as a Public. I am sanguine enough to believe, that the moment this or some similar plan is adopted, the little property which I have in the county will be advanced in value at least five per cent. It is some recommendation of the measure, that it will often bring together the most considerable people of the county, and thus make men of worth well known to men of worth. Whereas, at present, one who lives in the neighbourhood of Gillsland is probably much better acquainted with people in Bond-street or Cheap-side, than he is with his countrymen living near Ravenglass ; & *vice versa*. It would excite honourable competitions, and at the same time discourage all mean and unworthy rivalships. It would in particular discountenance and put to shame that dæmon, the scourge and the curse of our county, the Spirit of Party ; it being one of the leading principles of the proposed Association, that it shall *be open to all parties, but influenced by none*. Yellows and blues, ministerialists and anti-ministerialists, men of all professions, all parties, all stations, and all religions, are invited, solicited, and entreated, unanimously and cordially to concur in this. Whoever or whatever else we may any of us be, it can thwart no man's private views, and must meet the wishes of every good man, to promote the credit and the welfare of the county of Cumberland.

“ It has already been hinted, that one part of the plan will undoubtedly be, to register and record every thing of moment that occurs in the county. I expect that the Society will, along with a statement of their annual accounts, every year lay before the Public a fair report of all their experiments, the unsuccessful as well as those that succeed ; abstracts of all useful projects ; communications of discoveries ; ingenious essays in prose and verse ; antiquarian researches, for which our county affords a spacious field ; disquisitions in natural history ; and suggestions useful to commerce ; all drawn up in some such manner as the

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Manchester papers, or the transactions of many Philosophical Societies that might be named. Much interesting and valuable knowledge will be thus collected and disseminated: and these archives, moreover, will soon become a valuable repository and rich storehouse of materials for our future historians. At present, through mere desuetude, our powers seem to be palsied and benumbed: these will hereafter be awakened and put into action; and a spirit of enquiry and investigation set on foot; and an honourable emulation, which is the fair parent of all useful exertions.

“ Let it not, my countrymen, be a disrecommendation of this Address, that it is anonymous. Means were not wanting, had they been thought proper, to have procured it friends and advocates. It would be mere affectation to insinuate, that I am wholly without a name: whenever it shall appear, that the avowal of it will, in any degree, contribute to the furtherance of my plan, it shall no longer be withheld. I am influenced by no improper nor unworthy motives to wish, for the present, to remain unnoticed and unknown. I seem to myself to pay you a better compliment, by leaving my suggestions to stand, or fall, as those to whom they are offered shall think they deserve. It would please me more to have them wholly rejected, than adopted only through the interference of influence or interest. Preferring none, I call upon you all to step forth, as I have done; and, with honest confidence, to rely on your own judgments, and determine for yourselves, how far such an Association is necessary and practicable. You will give me credit for having given the subject some consideration: and, having convinced myself that it will be the making of our county, I must have been deficient in common philanthropy not to have taken some pains to convince you. All I ask of you in return is—to do as I have done; carefully to consider the subject, and to act as you think your interest and your duty require you: all I deprecate is inattention and neglect. If, after such consideration, my suggestions shall be deemed either unimportant or impracticable, I own it will mortify me: but I shall bear my disappointment without a murmur, if, instead of mine, a better plan, and better means of bringing it to bear, be suggested,—I care not by whom.

“ I request you, my countrymen, to bear in mind, that, warned by the homely but significant proverb, that what is every body's business is no-body's, I have thus first seemed to take a lead among you, only that at length something might be done. That there are in my suggestions many things objectionable,—some perhaps improper, and still more impracticable, is no more than might naturally be expected. First sketches are seldom perfect. This Address has been written, and is now circulated among you, not with any vain hope that you will approve and accept every position it contains, nor even any single position in it; this excepted, that some such institution, as is here proposed, is much wanted, and would do much good. This syllabus of the various points, to which your attention is solicited, may, in the mean while, be of some use in leading your minds gradually and leisurely to weigh and consider the several objects it recommends. It may serve as a kind of platform, whereon to form and erect some better considered and better digested system, which, I trust, will be brought forward and adopted at the proposed meeting. For, permit me again to remind you, that I solicit and press you to attend such meeting, not to vote for an Association either formed or conducted exactly in the way I have here described; but to vote for such a

Society

Society as the collected wisdom of the County shall there determine to be best adapted to the circumstances of the County.

"That I am much in earnest in this Address, you will infer not only from the pains it has cost me to set down in it, in some form, the very diversified matter of which it is composed; but also from the trouble I take to print and distribute it among you. I have instructed the respectable printer (to whom our County is already under no ordinary obligation for a very creditable and useful newspaper,) to send a copy of it to every person of any note in the County; and in particular, to every officiating clergyman. And I do humbly request you all, my countrymen, to give the scheme all the furtherance which you shall think in your consciences it deserves. I hope I am not unreasonable in expecting, that many, if not all of you, into whose hands this Address may fall, will favour me with your remarks on it; pointing out the articles in it, which you think exceptionable; and suggesting any thing by which it may be improved, and it's success ensured. All such communications shall be duly attended to; and, unless the writers make a request to the contrary, they shall be laid before the general meeting. I will also, if desired, answer all such objections as I think answerable; and, if necessary, farther explain and illustrate any particular topics, to the utmost of my power. Please to direct to X. Y. Ware's Office, Whitehaven; or Jollie's, Carlisle—to be left there, unopened, till called for.

"The time and place for our convention, I propose to leave to the appointment of four Gentlemen of distinction among us, resident in the county; and whom, however sunk in general estimation the title may now be, I mean to honour, when I call them *County Gentlemen*. Disdaining to flatter, or to seem to flatter, any man, I content myself with observing, that Mr. Senhouse of Nether-hall, one of the county members; Mr. Curwen, one of the members for Carlisle; Sir John Brisco of Crofton, and Sir James Graham of Netherby, are entitled to our esteem and gratitude, as on many other better accounts, so not a little merely from their living among us. To each of these Gentlemen, along with this general letter, a particular one will be addressed; requesting them to convene us, as soon as may be, after the recess of parliament. I seem to myself now to have done my part: and willingly leave it to the above-named respectable Gentlemen to bring it forward, and complete what I have begun.

"We are told by Suetonius, that Augustus said of Rome,—*Urbem quam lateritiam inveni, marmoream relicturus sum*. It was a boast not unworthy of an Emperor! O that I might but live to see this my native county, now deformed by bare and barren moors, and disgraced by an unsightly and unprofitable husbandry, and, in various other respects, lying neglected and forlorn, restored to that rank and consequence among her sister counties, for which the bounteous Author of Nature has so eminently qualified her; I should then, with St. Simeon, *depart in peace*; and close the scene, in the valedictory words of another Emperor, *Sat vixi mihi, sat gloria!*

"I have the honour to remain, with the sincerest and most cordial attachment and respect, my countrymen,

"Your devoted and obedient humble servant,

"WHITEHAVEN, Dec. 1792."

"A CUMBERLAND MAN."

Appendix, No. XX.

T A B L E,

Shewing the Weekly Allowances during Incapacities of Labour produced by Sickness or Old Age, and the corresponding Weekly Contributions necessary to entitle Persons to those Allowances.

WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS.

| Ages at Admission. | | Class I. | Class II. | Class III. | Class IV. | Class V. | Class VI. | Class VII. | Class VIII. | Class IX. | Class X. | Class XI. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Weekly Contributions till 65. | Under 21 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 11 | 1 0 |
| | 21 & 22 | 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 | 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 23 & 24 | 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 | 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 25 & 26 | 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 | 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 27 & 28 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 1 | 1 3 | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 |
| | 29 & 30 | 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 31 | 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 | 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 |
| | 32 | 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 9 | 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 3 | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 33 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 0 |
| | 34 | 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 35 | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 9 | 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 36 | 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 7 | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 37 | 0 5 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 6 |
| | 38 | 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 39 | 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 11 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 | 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 9 |
| | 40 | 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 | 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 41 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 0 |
| | 42 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 2 | 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 3 |
| | 43 | 0 7 | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 | 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 11 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 6 |
| | 44 | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 3 | 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 6 | 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 9 |
| | 45 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| | 46 | 0 9 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 3 | 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 0 | 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 9 | 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 6 |
| | 47 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 2 1 | 2 6 | 2 11 | 3 4 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 2 | 4 7 | 5 0 |
| | 48 | 0 11 | 1 4 | 1 10 | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 9 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 8 | 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 7 | 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 6 |
| | 49 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 6 | 6 0 |
| | 50 | 1 1 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 5 | 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 |

WEEKLY ALLOWANCES.

| | Clafs. | 1ft Instance. | | 2d Instance. | | After 65. | | After 70. | | |
|--|--------|----------------|----|--------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|----|----|
| | | Bed-lying pay. | | Walking Pay. | | | | | | |
| Instances of Weekly Allow- ances during Sicknefs. | I. | £. | s. | £. | s. | Weekly Allowance during Old Age. | £. | s. | £. | s. |
| | II. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | III. | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| | IV. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| | V. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| | VI. | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| | VII. | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| | VIII. | 0 | 16 | 0 | 8 | | 0 | 8 | 0 | 16 |
| | IX. | 0 | 18 | 0 | 9 | | 0 | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| | X. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| | XI. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 | | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| | 1 | 4 | 0 | 12 | | 0 | 12 | 1 | 4 | |

* From Dr. Price's Observations on Revers. Payments, ii. 418.

T A B L E ¹,

Shewing the Fines, or Composition Money, payable at Admission by Contributors in the First Class, who have commenced their Contributions at Ages above 21; and who may prefer the Payment of a Fine, to an Increase of Weekly Contribution, on account of the Excess of their Ages above 21, as specified in the preceding Table.

N. B. The sums in the following Table are also the sums payable, at removals, to contributors of the first class ², who, at admission, paid fines in lieu of an increase of weekly contribution.

| Age at Admission or Removal. | Weekly Contri- bution 2d. | Age at Admission or Removal. | Weekly Contri- bution 2d. | Age at Admission or Removal. | Weekly Contri- bution 2d. | Age at Admission or Removal. | Weekly Contri- bution 2d. | Age at Admission or Removal. | Weekly Contri- bution 2d. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Sums payable. | | Sums payable. | | Sums payable. | | Sums payable. | | Sums payable. |
| Year. | £. s. | Year. | £. s. | Year. | £. s. | Year. | £. s. | Year. | £. s. |
| In 22d | 0 9 | In 31st | 4 5 | In 40th | 9 17 | In 49th | 19 16 | In 58th | 35 10 |
| 23d | 0 18 | 32d | 4 16 | 41st | 10 7 | 50th | 21 0 | 59th | 38 6 |
| 24th | 1 6 | 33d | 5 12 | 42d | 11 0 | 51st | 22 5 | 60th | 42 0 |
| 25th | 1 15 | 34th | 6 6 | 43d | 11 16 | 52d | 23 14 | 61st | 46 0 |
| 26th | 2 3 | 35th | 7 0 | 44th | 12 12 | 53d | 25 6 | 62d | 50 0 |
| 27th | 2 12 | 36th | 7 12 | 45th | 13 14 | 54th | 26 18 | 63d | 54 0 |
| 28th | 3 0 | 37th | 8 4 | 46th | 15 0 | 55th | 28 13 | 64th | 58 0 |
| 29th | 3 8 | 38th | 8 16 | 47th | 16 10 | 56th | 30 16 | 65th | 62 0 |
| 30th | 3 16 | 39th | 9 7 | 48th | 18 0 | 57th | 31 1 | | |

¹ Price's Rev. Paym. ii. 420.

² The sums payable to contributors of other classes are in proportion to their respective weekly payments: when the first class is entitled to 9s., the second is to 13s. 6d.; the third to 18s.; the fourth to 1s. 2s. 6d.; and so on.

Appendix, No. XXI.

SINCE the preceding part of this Work was printed, Mr. Pitt's Bill has been amended by the Committee of the House of Commons. I have therefore here noticed the Parts in which it substantially differs from the Heads, &c. inserted in Appendix, No. XI.

§ 1. Same as the first 14 lines of § xxxvii. of Mr. Pitt's Bill, (in App. No. xi.) to the word "amount;" omitting the words "under the respective ages of five years;" and adding the word "weekly" before "allowance;" and the following words after "amount,"—"not less than one shilling for each such child, as shall be directed in conformity to the provisions of this Act; and that such allowances so made shall continue, in respect of such child or children above the number of two and one, respectively, until such child or children, in respect of whom such allowances are made, can and shall maintain themselves by their labour, if such child or children shall so long remain part of their father's and mother's family."

§ 2. Same as § liv. omitting, "the previous consent of the managers of the Poor;" and adding after "earnings of such family," (line 10.)—"and to the allowance, (if any,) then payable to him, her, or them, from any parochial fund which may be established by virtue of this Act in such parish;" and at the end—"provided always, that the parish so advancing any money to any persons not having any lawful settlement therein, shall be reimbursed the same, in the manner, and in the cases, specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed."

§ 3. If it shall appear that any person entitled to the benefit of the Act would be enabled, by the advance of money for purchasing a cow, or other animal yielding profit, to maintain his family without further parochial relief, payment of such money may be ordered out of the Rates, in manner prescribed by the Act.

§ 4. Same as § lxviii. except being more concise: the blank filled up with £30.

§ 5. Same as § lix.

§ 6. Persons residing in an united parish, and acquiring a settlement under this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the united parishes.

§ 7. Persons not settled in an united parish, to be relieved only in manner prescribed by the Act.

§ 8. Same as § xlvi. substituting the words "by certain allowances, increasing in proportion to the periods for or in respect of which they shall have subscribed," for the words "and for the relief of the reliques and children of deceased subscribers;" and inserting after the words "parochial fund," (line 9,) "shall be established by order of two Justices, according to the Schedule annexed."

§ 9. Members of Friendly Societies established under 33 G. 3. c. 54. may subscribe to the Parochial Fund at reduced rates, according to the Schedule annexed, for the purpose of
entitling

entitling themselves to such of the permanent benefits of the said funds, as are to be given to aged and infirm subscribers, according to the periods for or in respect of which they shall have subscribed, and not in cases of temporary sickness or infirmity.

§ 10. Justices, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1797, are to divide their county into so many districts as they think proper; and to appoint two Justices of the county to act in each district; and to hold the Petty Sessions there required by the Act. No other Justice to act under this Act in the district. Where two such Justices cannot be appointed, a Justice may be appointed to act for two or more districts. Any subsequent Quarter Sessions may alter the limits of the districts.

§ 11. Members of both Houses of Parliament, and Privy Counsellors, residing in the county; persons named in the commission of the peace for the county; commissioners of the land-tax; persons in holy orders, having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and resident rectors, vicars, and curates, to be Visitors of the Poor: and the Justices of the district to meet as soon as conveniently may be after the 10th July 1797, to appoint proper persons to act as Visitors with the above persons: persons paying to the Poor's Rate, and having a freehold, copyhold, or customary estate for life or lives, or for a term of years determinable on lives, within the district, of the value of £50. or occupying lands rated at £150. eligible to the office of Visitor. Three or more, (one of whom to be a Justice in the district,) to serve the office of Visitor in rotation, and for such time as they shall settle between them. Any two may act. Visitors to qualify within 14 days of their appointment; and, if required by Justices, to produce their qualification, and verify it on oath.

§ 12. When the Justices at Quarter Sessions think the number of Visitors within any district is sufficient to execute the office, they may make the order contained in the Schedule of the Act.

§ 13. Upon notice of such order, it shall be lawful for parishioners paying Poor's Rate, at a public meeting held for the purpose, or the major part there assembled, (such majority being rated in a greater sum than the minority,) to consent to unite themselves with any other parish or parishes in the establishment of a school or schools of industry; and in case a parish shall not enter into such agreement, it shall be bound to maintain a school of industry, according to the directions of the Act, till it unites with some other parish.

§ 14. Overseers of the Poor, or persons appointed to the management of the Poor, after the receipt of the above order, shall hire, purchase, or build a school or schools in the manner prescribed by the Act.

§ 15. For the regulation of the schools, instructing and employing children, and other persons who cannot work at home, a Warden of the Poor shall be appointed for each parish united: the Wardens so appointed to have the management of the Poor in the united parishes; one of them to have the care of the schools of industry, and Poor employed by them, in the united parishes. In every parish not united, a Warden is to manage the Schools; and, together with the Overseers of the Poor, to have the management of the Poor. If no Warden is appointed, the Overseers are to execute the office; and one of them to manage the schools.

§ 16. Same as § xxxii. omitting all the words after "reasonable work," and inserting the words "as shall be required of him, or her, conformably to the rules of this Act, and subject to the controul herein provided."

§ 17. Same as § xxxiii.—§ 18. Same as § xxxv. omitting the penalty for neglect.

§ 19. Same as § lvii. omitting the words “either in money, cloaths, victuals, or other necessaries.”

§ 20. Same as § xxxvii. omitting the first 14 lines to the word “labour.”

§ 21. Same as § xxxvi. omitting the seven last words.

§ 22. Same as § lv. omitting the part between “respectively to” (line 6,) and “shall” (line 21 :) and, instead of the penalties in the seven last lines, inserting after “employment,” (line 27,) “shall be subject to such pains and penalties as persons hiring themselves in particular work are liable to, for not doing, or deserting, the same.”

§ 23. Every child employed under the Act, who shall obtain a certificate of good behaviour according to the form annexed, shall be entitled to be put out apprentice, or hired servant, with the advantages therein specified.

§ 24. Same as § xliii. to the word “industry,” omitting words between “children,” (line 2,) and “Act,” (line 4,) and adding, instead of the remainder of the clause, the following words, “or, in default thereof, shall be subject and liable to such penalties and punishments as persons hiring themselves to any particular work are liable to, for not doing, or deserting, the same; or for purloining the goods of the said parish, or united parishes.”

§ 25. Visitors of the district, with the assent of any two Justices of the district, may alter and regulate the wages paid to the Poor at home or in the schools. Wages to be regulated by the piece, and paid in money, both by the schools, and by the persons contracting for supplying the Poor in the schools with work. Upon complaint of an abatement of wages, any two Justices of the district may rescind such contract, and fine the offender in not less than £10. nor more than £50. The rate of wages, when settled, to be published within 14 days.

§ 26. Same as § lxxi. omitting the words from “by,” &c. (line 21,) to “industry,” (line 22,) inclusive. In line 35, instead of “according to,” read “if:” and in line 37, after “mentioned,” add “shall allow of the same.”

§ 27. Same as § xx.—§ 28. Same as § xxii.

§ 29. Same as § xxiv. inserting, instead of the words between “authorized,” (line 3,) and “present,” (line 6,) the words “by such consent and direction;” and instead of the words “as the visitors of the district in rotation shall,” (line 9,) inserting the words “as shall be deemed:” and instead of the words between “united parishes,” (line 11,) and “for ever,” (line 18,) inserting the words “and that such conveyance, demise, or assignment thereof, may be made, as is therein also specified.”

§ 30. Same as § xxv.—§ 31, 32, 33, 34. Same as § xxvii. xxviii. xxix. xxx.

§ 35. Whenever Visitors of the district offer to execute the office of the Guardian of the Poor of the district by rotation, according to the rules prescribed in the Schedule of the Act, the Justices may appoint three or more such Visitors to be Guardian of the district for one year. Two Visitors may do any act belonging to the office of Guardian.

§ 36. When the Visitors within their respective districts shall not have accepted, or cannot effectually execute the office of such Guardian, or where no Visitors shall act as Guardian

in any district or districts, the Justices at Quarter Sessions may order one or more Guardians of the Poor for the county, according to the Schedule annexed; or divide the county into as many divisions as they think proper, and to order one Guardian to be elected for each division.

§ 37. Justices at subsequent Quarter Sessions may appoint Visitors to execute the office of Guardian in a *district*; or alter the number of Guardians, or the extent and arrangement of any of the *divisions*, at the next election, on any vacancy; or if none should happen, at the next general election of Guardians.

§ 38. Same as cvi.—§ 39. No person to act as Guardian in any county or district, unless qualified to be an elector of a Guardian; or having a clear estate in the county, of £100. a year; or being the heir apparent of a person having a clear estate therein, of £200. a year.

§ 40, 41. Same as § cviii. cix.—§ 42, 43. Same as § cxxi. cxxii.—§ 44, 45, 46. Same as § xcix. c. ci.

§ 47. Officiating clergymen may inspect the schools, and visit the sick and infirm Poor in their parish; and make complaints to the Visitors of the district in rotation, who may make such order as they think meet, or refer the cause of complaint to the Justices of the district, or any two of them, who may determine it.

§ 48. Persons concerned in the management of the Poor, embezzling, or purloining, money, goods, &c. or refusing to obey the lawful orders of persons in authority, shall, on being convicted thereof before two Justices of the district, be discharged, and rendered incapable of holding any office under this Act; and fined not less than £5. nor more than £50. and also the full value of any money or goods purloined, &c.

§ 49. Persons having the management of the Poor in incorporated district, may establish schools of industry according to this Act.—§ 50. Work-houses under 9 Geo. 1. may be converted into schools of industry.

§ 51. Justices of the county to settle a table of fees to be taken by their clerks, according to 26 Geo. 2. c. 14. the provisions of which are to extend to the fees directed to be taken under this Act.

§ 52, 53, 54. Same as § v. vi. vii.—§ 55. Same as § ix.—§ 56. Same as § xlv.

§ 57. Same as § xxxiv. : penalty £50.

§ 58. All laws respecting the Poor to remain in force, except as they are herein expressly altered.

§ 59. Ridings of Yorkshire, and divisions of Lincolnshire, and cities, towns, and boroughs, which are counties of themselves, to be considered separate counties, and their magistrates to have all the powers given by this Act to Justices of counties. Every city, borough, town, cinque port, or liberty, not being a county of itself, but having magistrates exercising the functions of Justices within their respective jurisdictions, to be deemed a separate district of their county; and their magistrates to have the power of Justices of a district. Directions of this Act, respecting parishes, or united parishes, to apply to townships or places separately supporting their own Poor.

§ 60, 61, 62. Same as § cxxv. cxxvi. cxxvii.—§ 63. Eight days' notice of intention to appeal to the Quarter Sessions, to be given to the Managers of the Poor. Recognizance before Justices

tices to prosecute appeal. Determination of Quarter Sessions final. If 14 days have not elapsed, after the cause of complaint has arisen, Court may adjourn to next Quarter Sessions.

§ 64. Persons swearing falsely, before persons authorized under this Act to administer an oath, to be subjected to the penalties of perjury.

§ 65. Receipts and instruments under the Act, (except instruments passing an interest in lands, &c.) exempted from the stamp duty.—§ 66. No objection to be made to the Schedules prescribed by the Act for want of form.—§ 67. To commence on 10th July 1797.—

§ 68. Limitation of actions. General issue. Treble costs.

THE END.

I N D E X.

The Roman Numerals i. and ii. refer to the Volume; and the Arabic Figures, which follow, to the Page. App. signifies Appendix; and the Numerals which follow, with No. prefixed, signify the Number, and with p. prefixed, the Page, of the Appendix.—The Reader will observe, that the Paging is continued from the Second to the Third Volume; and that any Reference to a Page beyond ii. 692, is to be sought for in the Third Volume. The Appendix immediately precedes this Index.

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