

**A TREATISE ON THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY
FOR THE POOR'S RATE; SHOWING THE
METHOD OF RATING LANDS, BUILDINGS,
TITHES, MINES, WOODS, RIVER AND CANAL
TOLLS, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY; WITH AN
ABSTRACT OF THE POOR LAWS RELATING TO
RATES AND APPEALS**

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A Treatise on the Valuation of Property for the Poor's Rate; Showing the Method of Rating Lands, Buildings, Tithes, Mines, Woods, River and Canal Tolls, and Personal Property; With an Abstract of the Poor Laws Relating to Rates and Appeals by J. S. Bayldon

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J. S. BAYLDON

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S. H. 1828

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RATES AND APPEALS.

BY J. S. BAYLDON,
AUTHOR OF "RENTS AND TILLAGE."

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PREFACE.

THE poor-rates of England have increased so much of late years, and are become such a burthensome tax on property, that the principles on which they are founded and computed are, at the present period, a matter of anxious inquiry. No work, exclusively on this subject, has hitherto appeared. Small patches on the liability of property to the poor's rate may be found in law-books; the most important of which are selected and blended with practical information in the present undertaking. The most recent decisions of cases on the poor-rates are abstracted, and it has been humbly attempted by the

Author to render this Work useful to persons concerned in the management of poor-rates, and to rate payers in general.

*Wath, near Rotherham,
Jan. 26. 1828.*

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of method depends on the specific research objectives.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the data analysis process. It starts with data cleaning, where any missing or erroneous values are identified and corrected. This is followed by data exploration, where the researcher looks for patterns and relationships within the data.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and their implications. It highlights the key insights gained from the research and offers practical recommendations for future studies. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and suggests areas for further investigation.

A TREATISE
ON
THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY
FOR
THE POOR-RATES.

ORIGIN OF POOR-RATES.

THE first act of parliament for the general relief of the poor, was passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; before that time their wants were chiefly supplied by charitable institutions, and the donations of the benevolent. Monasteries and hospitals were richly endowed for supporting the clergy and providing for the poor; and the property of persons

No law for relieving the poor before the 14th Eliz.

dying intestate was vested in such institutions for the same charitable purposes.

First occasion for the general tax.

At the commencement of the Reformation, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the monastic clergy were possessed of about one-fifth of the revenues of the kingdom, which that monarch seized and distributed amongst his courtiers and flatterers, as a reward for their servility. The poor soon felt the inconvenience of being deprived of their support, and the country, in consequence, became so much infested with beggars and indigent persons, that it was found necessary to provide for them by a general tax.

The poor supported by charity.

During the recess, betwixt the suppression of the monasteries, and the commencement of the operation of the poor laws, paupers were restrained from begging out of their own district or parish, and were provided for by voluntary contributions collected in the churches. The clergy were directed, by government, to exhort their parishioners to be liberal and bountiful. Once a-year, at the conclusion of divine