

tithe was commuted in 1842, the impropriate for £100, and the vicarial for £56; of the tithe of lead ore, two-thirds are paid to the Bishop, and one-third to the vicar. The church is a large stone cemented edifice, with a low tower and peal of eight bells of superior tone; about 25 years ago, it was thoroughly repaired at a cost of £500, when a beautiful arch, separating the nave and chancel, was discovered and brought to view;—in the chancel is a handsome painting of the “Adoration of the Magi,” by Vandyke, which was given by Capt. Hamilton. In 1853, a handsome stained glass window was placed in the chancel, by subscription to the memory of the late Rev. C. C. Bates, who was vicar of this parish for 35 years. There is also a library in one of the vesteries containing upwards of 2,000 volumes. The Rev. F. Farran, who was vicar here 38 years, and died 3rd Oct., 1817, bequeathed a number of books for the use of the parishioners, to which have been added a considerable number of volumes by Capt. Hamilton and Miss H. Farran; they consist of historical, theological, and biographical works, and here is a copy of Cranmer’s great Bible, printed in 1539, and a copy of the Breeches Bible, so called from its translation of Gen. iii. chap. 7. v., printed in 1609, and with it are bound the Psalms in metre, by Sternhold and Hopkins. In the church is a monument to Charles Potts, Esq., who died in 1725; one to Micah Hall, who died in 1804, and one to John Mawe, Esq., of London, mineralogist, he died 26th Oct., 1829, in his 63rd year, and was interred in the parish church of St Mary-le-Strand.

Here are several good Inns,—the principal of which is, The Castle, commercial and posting hotel, which is well fitted up with every convenience, and affords excellent accommodation for visitors; Mr. Peter Kirk, proprietor. Here are three manufactories of spar ornaments, with museums, in which the most beautiful tables, vases, and obelisks, &c., are to be found with some of the greatest natural curiosities in the county, among which are splendid incrustations, called the Lions of the Peak—A chain and padlock cut out of black marble, without a joint except the lock; a large marble table composed of about 200 specimens of various descriptions; with a variety of potrefactions and antiques. The lovers of geology will here find Mr. Hall, successor to the late Mr. E. Hall, who was for about 70 years a practical geologist. At this establishment may be seen geological specimens and maps, one of which has been published and denominated the “Midland Coal Field of England,” extending from the north of Leeds to Coventry, and from Nottinghamshire to Lancashire and Cheshire. The late Mr. E. Hall read a paper before the British Association for the advancement of science, at the Cambridge meeting in 1845, on the geology of Derbyshire, which elicited the plaudits of the association; especially of Professor Sedgwick, who was a pupil of Mr. Hall’s in the early part of his geological researches. The late Mr. John Mawe of the Strand, London, who published various treatises on mineralogy and geology, for many years spent about two months every autumn at Castleton, where he acquired that thorough knowledge of the district which rendered his publications and his museum very attractive. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel erected in 1805, and the Primitive Methodists one erected in 1833. Here is an Endowed school, which is now taught on the National plan, and Sunday Schools are attached to the places of worship. Here are two lodges of Odd Fellows, and several Benefit societies. Feast, first Sunday in September. The village of Castleton is closely hemmed in on three sides by lofty and precipitous hills which consist of huge masses of mountain limestone thinly covered with verdure, through which the grey rock frequently protrudes. Close upon the village, is the steep eminence on which the castle is situated, which, in the Domesday survey is described as, “*Terra Casteli, W. Peverel, in Pecke fers.*” This estate belonged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Gundeberne and Hundine. The expression in the survey seems to import that this castle, which gives name to the parish, was built by Wm. Peverel to whom William the Conqueror had given the manor amongst other estates. The

castle afterwards acquired the name of Pec or Peke, or Peak Castle. It was forfeited with the manor, by Wm. Peverel, the younger. King Henry II. gave them to his son John, afterwards king. During the absence of King Richard, this castle, pursuant to an agreement of Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, and John, the Earl of Mortyne, was placed in the hands of Hugh Nonant, Bishop of Coventry. Hugh Neville was appointed governor, of this castle in 1204. In 1815, it was in the hands of the rebellious barons; William Earl of Derby took it by assault, and was made governor by the king. In 1374, it was granted with the honour and forest of Peak, by Edward III., to John of Gaunt, and became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was constable of Peak Castle. In the reign of Henry VII., the castle was held under the Duchy by Robert Eyre, Esq., of Padley; in the reign of Henry VIII., successively by Robert Thornhill and Wm. Gallins; in the reign of Edward VI., by Godfrey Somersall; and in that of Elizabeth, successively by John Eyre, Esq., and Godfrey Foljambe, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of Constable of the Castle, and is lessee of the honour or manor and forest of Peak, of which Castleton was formerly considered a member. Courts are now held for Castleton as a distinct manor, extending over many of the townships of the Peak.

There was formerly an hospital of royal foundation, for certain paupers, and a chaplain, endowed with lands valued in 1377, at £3, and four bushels of oatmeal: it was situated about half way between Castleton and Hope. The castle was a small structure situated on a bold eminence 260 feet high, and was inaccessible on account of precipices on every side, except the north, and even here the approach was necessarily made by traversers, to obviate the steepness of the ascent. It appears to have originally consisted of a plain wall, enclosing an area of moderate dimensions, with two small towers on the north side, and a keep near the south-west corner, being a square tower measuring 39 feet outside, and 19 feet by 21 within; the walls and a portion of this keep are still remaining. Mr. King, who has minutely described this castle, in his "Archæologia," imagines that it was erected during the Saxon Heptarchy, but others suppose that it was built by Wm. Peverel. It is said a splendid Tournament was held here in the time of the first of the Peverels, on the following occasion:—"William, half-brother of Pain Peverel, Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters, one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father, and, by her declaration, was resolved to marry none but a Knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure a number of visitors, invited all the young men - who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's Place, in the Peak, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms, declaring at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington. Guarinedo Meez, a descendant of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitz Warrine, vanquished his opponents,—a son of the King of Scotland, and a Baron Burgoyne, and obtained the prize for which he fought." It is difficult to imagine how this was at any time possible, for the very limited dimensions of the site, the few remains of outbuildings, the peculiarity of its situation and the difficulty of access to it, all concur to induce the supposition, that it was merely a strong military position to flee to in ease of danger, and never the established residence of a feudal baron.

From the Castle Hill is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. To the west appears *Mam Tor*: to the north, *Losehill*; and to the west, *Winhill*; names derived, as tradition reports, from the event of a battle fought by two contending parties who had been posted on those hills. At the foot of Winhill is seen the village of Hope, forming a pleasing feature in the expansive scenery. This rocky precipice forms the roof of *Peak's Hole*, which stands foremost among the wonders, of Derby-

shire. A narrow path by the side of a clear stream leads from the Castle Inn to this celebrated place. A high bank on the right intercepts the view of this singular orifice, until the traveller is near enough upon it to be fully aware of its dimensions and feel the power of its grandeur; it then bursts upon him, and fills his mind with sensations of awe and terror. The entrance into Peak's Hole is formed by a depressed arch 116 feet wide, 43 feet high, and in the receding depth 90 feet. Within this gulph a number of band and twine spinners are employed, which has a singular effect. Proceeding 180 feet, you are shewn stalactites, which the guide calls petrified water; 60 feet beyond this, there is a tremendous piece of detached rock, called the *Round of Beef*. Here lights are supplied, and after proceeding 160 feet, down a gentle declivity to the interior apartments of this tremendous hollow, the light of day, which has been gradually softening, wholly disappears, and the further passage is explored by the light of candles. The way now becomes low and confined, and must be passed in a stooping posture, when a spacious opening, called the *Bell House*, again permits the standing upright, beyond which, at the distance of 80 feet, the cavern seems to be entirely closed in every part; but upon a near approach, a low passage under the rock is discovered; this opening is just large enough to admit a boat, and the passenger must lie down in it while the guide ferries him over a distance of about 54 feet under the rock. Beyond the water, a spacious vacuity, 200 feet in length, 180 in breadth, and in some parts 120 in height, opens in the bosom of the rock but, from the want of light, neither the distant sides nor the roof of it can be seen. In the passage at the extremity of this vast cavern, the stream which flows along it spreads into what is called the *second water*. This can generally be passed on foot. Near the termination of this passage is an aperture, distinguished by the name of *Roger Rain's House*, from the circumstance that water is incessantly falling in large drops through the crevices of the roof. Beyond this opens a spacious cavern, called the *Chancel*, where the visitor may be accommodated with music, which issuing from a quarter where no object can be seen, every thing around being still and peaceful, is calculated to awaken attention, and powerfully impress the imagination with solemn ideas. At the conclusion of the strain, the performers appear ranged in the hollow of the rock, about 60 feet above the station of the spectator. The place being illuminated with a number of candles, bears a resemblance to a singing gallery in a church or chapel, from which the cavern has its name. From the chancel, on proceeding 100 feet, is a fissure called the *Devil's Cellar*, from which is a descent by 22 steps, a distance of 50 feet; then proceeding 90 feet further, you arrive at the *Half-way House*, as the guide calls it; here is a stream of fine clear water, and in preceding to the end of the cavern, this small rivulet is crossed five times. Passing along the water side 330 feet, the *Four Natural Arches* are arrived at. Here the beholder cannot fail to be struck with the beauty and correctness of these arches, having the appearance of a gateway to an ancient monastery or abbey. After proceeding 90 feet, you come to a vast concavity in the rock, resembling a bell in shape, and denominated the *Great Tom of Lincoln*. The distance from this part to the termination of the cavern is 120 feet. The rock was some time ago blasted 50 feet further, in the expectation of discovering other caverns, but none were found, and the water is only a few inches from the rock. Its extreme length is 1,200 feet, and its depth from the surface of the mountain about 600 feet. It ranges entirely in limestone strata, which are full of marine exuvia, and occasionally exhibits an intermixture of chert. The stream that flows through the cavern buries itself at Perry Foot, about three miles west from Castleton, on the Buxton road; it afterwards passes through Speedwell mine, and reissues into day at the great entrance into Peak's Hole.

Speedwell Mine, one mile west from Castleton, on the Buxton road. The entrance into this extraordinary place is close by the road side, at the opening into the Winnetts. The subterranean excavation that communicates with the immense cavern beyond, was the work of a company of adventurers. The lead veins in this part of Derbyshire are known to run from east to west; it was therefore, imagined that a drift cut from

north to south would intersect them and a field containing abundance of ore. The enterprise was a bold one, but unfortunately for the parties concerned, it failed. Mr. H. Moore, whose *Excursions in the Peak* contains much valuable information, says, "Three sets of workmen were engaged in this undertaking, five to each set, by which means the work was carried on night and day for eleven years. Each man used one pound of gunpowder per day, (for the whole excavation was effected by blasting.) The quantity used amounted to 51,645 pounds. The sum expended in this undertaking amounted to £14,000 about 62 years ago. The principal proprietor, a Mr. Oakden of Staffordshire, was ruined by the undertaking." 106 steps carried down a rocky passage leads to the inmost recess of Speedwell mine. On arriving at the bottom of this long descent, the visitor is carried in a boat along a channel hewn in the heart of the rock, for 700 yards, when he enters a void, vast and dark, called the Devil's Hall. Leaving the boat, a platform, erected above the level of the canal, is ascended; standing on the verge of a tremendous gulph of unfathomable depth,—above an immense cavern, whose lofty recess no light has yet been able to penetrate—a sensation of awe takes possession of the mind. After proceeding to the depth of 90 feet, commences a pool of waters, not unaptly termed the *Bottomless Pit*, whose compass may in some measure be conceived by its having swallowed upwards of 40,000 tons of rubbish, occasioned by the blasting of the rock, without any apparent diminution in its depth. The superfluous waters of the canal fall through a water-gate into this profound cauldron, with the noise of a mighty rushing torrent. The effect of a Bengal light, discharged in this cavity, which is said to be nearly 200 yards below the surface, is extremely magnificent and striking. Beyond this fissure, the canal has been driven to a great extent, but in this part little occurs to entitle it to observation. This mine is sometimes called *Navigation Mine*, from the waters having been collected so as to float a boat for conveying the ore, and otherwise rendering the work less laborious. From this subterraneous place of retreat, the visitor is conducted back—when he will not fail to welcome the light of day.

The Winnetts or Winyates, a deep winding narrow chasm, about 1 mile in length, and which till about 40 years ago was the only direct communication between Castleton and Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith. A tolerable good carriage road passed through this ravine, but the steepness of the ascent rendered it inconvenient to travel upon, in consequence a new road was made along the base of *Tray Cliff* and forward by *Mam Tor*, which has increased the distance from the top of the Winnetts to Castleton nearly a mile and a half. The magnificent views of the country which this circuitous line of road affords, may perhaps more than compensate the tourist for the additional distance. The scenery of the Winnetts is wild and dreary, but yet interesting; a more romantic and diversified district is scarcely to be met with throughout this extraordinary region. A narrow ravine amidst perpendicular rocks of limestone, projecting abruptly in different shapes, seems to preclude the access of man. Many of these rocks are above 1,000 feet in height, and as they contract the rugged sides of the chasm, a continual stream of air rushes amongst them sweeping violently against the cavernous rents with which they are indented. From the ceaseless current of air that passes through it, the ravine has received its name, pronounced by the inhabitants of the Peak, Winyates. When the tempests arise, the noise of the wind in the chasm becomes loud and awful, and is heard at a great distance, while the sky is frequently blue and serene. In this valley of precipitous rocks the comparatively verdant spot on which the village of Castleton is situated, terminating the most fearful of the declivities of the Winnetts, assumes a rural, and even a pastoral character, being skirted with wandering sheep, which, in a region where grass is nowhere plentiful, are sometimes found grazing on the green moss that here and there enlivens the limestone rocks among the Winnetts themselves.

Cavedale.—At the foot of Castle Hill, and close to the Tideswell road, is Cavedale into which you enter through a rocky portal, scarcely six feet wide. This place is considerably on the ascent, and from the singularity of the rocks on each side, and the richness of the

soil by decomposition, is productive of many novelties in botany, particularly a great variety of lichens. In proceeding up, several veins are observable, from which lead ore has been obtained. From this point the castle, seated on the extreme verge of a narrow ridge of rock, rises high above you, and here forms a landscape which, for picturesque wildness, has not its equal in any other part of this mountainous district; and yet, where the two sides of the dell closely approach each other, a pleasing view of the tower and the church is admitted through the rocky vista. Proceeding still further up the glen, another contracted pass, similar to the first entrance, admits you into a somewhat more open valley, where the regular basaltic column of toadstone, mentioned by Mr. Mawe, in his *Minerology of Derbyshire*, is situated. Here are several springs of excellent water, which find their way to Peak Cavern, and cause the continual dropping noticed at Roger Rain's house. At one of these mountains, known by the name of *Holland Twine*, some splendid stalactites have been found. The visitor may, instead of returning the way he came, proceed a little higher up the dale, and turning to the right, a footpath down the mountain before you leads into the part of Castleton known by the name of Goosehill, where stands Goosehill Hall, the residence of the Rev. H. F. Bacon, the vicar of Castleton.

Mam Tor, Mother Mountain, or Shivering Mountain, is perceived at some distance on the left, towering above the other mountains, and having an elevation of full 1,200 feet above the level of the valley. *Mam Tor* is an ancient British name, and the *Shivering Mountain*, a title it has received in modern times, from the circumstance of its being composed of shale and micaceous grit in alternate strata. The former is continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falls in large quantities down the face of the precipice to the valley below, which is to a considerable extent covered with its ruins. The lines of an ancient encampment, which occupied its summit, are still in excellent preservation, with the exception of a number of yards, which have been destroyed by the mouldering of the shale. This has also caused large quantities of the grit to fall, the noise of which, in its descent, is sometimes so loud as to be heard at Castleton, though about a mile and a half distant. This mountain forms the summit of *Tray Cliff* and the new road from Castleton to Buxton passes its base.

The Fluor Spar Mine.—To the right of Mam Tor, about 140 yards from the road is the entrance to this mine, so famous for its production of that mineral, noted by chemists and geologists of the greatest celebrity as unparalleled by anything of the kind yet known to the world. The entrance is an arched descent of 123 steps, to the depth of 60 yards, and in several places sparry incrustations cover the roof. Having arrived at the bottom, proceeding about 300 feet, on a perfectly safe and easy road, is the grand chrysalized cavern which is shown to great advantage by the light of 28 candles in a chandelier suspended from the roof. The height of which is about 80 feet. This splendid and magnificent cavern, for beauty and size, exceeds; anything of the kind in England; the variegated colours and beautiful crystallizations which it displays can scarcely be imagined, and when seen, fill the mind of the spectator with wonder and astonishment. Here are also specimens of the *Encrinites* and other fossil remains, which, for beauty and perfection are not to be equalled in the Peak. Proceeding a few steps from this cavern, you come to a small cavity, where the guide shews the visitor that wonderful production, the *Fluor Spar*, as it is imbedded in limestone rock, provincially called *Blue John*, which had for a length of time been looked upon as unworthy of attention; its qualities have at length began to be fully appreciated, and its known rarity has enhanced its value. It is to be found in the splendid palaces of the nobility, manufactured into exquisite vases, obelisks. &c. In this cavity are some beautiful stalactites suspended from the roof, which greatly resemble the pipes of an organ, hence the place has been called the *Organ*. Returning from this cavity, and proceeding along the grand crystallized cavern about 60 feet, to the large cavern called the *Dining-Room*, by an easy declivity of 330 feet, through a range of caverns in a serpentine direction, the sides of which are covered with marine substances. Along this passage, and in the *Dining-Room*, nature is seen in its most awful and terrific

forms. Proceeding 120 feet, over huge masses of limestone, the visitor is ready to conclude that his cavernous expedition is at an end; he is then conducted through a small aperture in the rock, and proceeding about 60 feet enters the *Variiegated Cavern*, which is seen to great advantage by a Bengal light, with which the guide is always provided. This cavern, for the rich variety of its crystallizations, singular variegations, and great height, will amply repay the curious by a visit. Below appears a terrific gulph. Visitors are seldom conducted beyond this cavern, although it has been explored much further; and should the intrepid stranger be desirous, the guide will conduct him on a difficult passage to the distance of 450 feet, where there is a cavern which surpasses all the others in extent.

Odin Mine.—At the foot of Tray Cliff, which forms the western boundary of this dale, extending 3 miles W. by N. from Castleton, is the ancient lead mine called *Odin*, after the chiefs Saxon deity. The road into this mine is a level, worked horizontally for more than a mile. The lead ore produced here yields more than three ounces of silver to the ton; but it differs much in various parts of the workings. This mine also produces fine calcareous crystallizations, blend, barytes, crystallized flour, manganese, sulphate of iron, &c. Robt. How Ashton, and Co., are the owners.

The Bradwell Cavern, to which Mr. Micah Hall is guide, with *Eldon Hole*, in Peak Forest, *Chee Tor*, and the *Ebbing and Flowing Well*, usually shewn from Castleton, will be fully noticed in their respective places.

CHARITIES.—*James Whittingham*, of Manchester, by will, 1792, after various legacies to be paid, directed £100 to be paid on trust, to be placed in good security, to apply the interest for the instruction of 12 boys and girls, and also £100 towards the paying for a place of worship for the Methodists. Of this nothing has been received. George Heap, took possession, about 1811, of the real and personal estate, the latter having been sworn under £300. We are informed some of the legacies have not been paid to the different branches of the testator's family, and nothing in respect of charitable uses.

Edward Bennett, by will, 1720, gave the rents of his farm at Castleton as follows,—viz., 40s. a year to be distributed amongst the needful poor of the hamlet of Castleton, and the remainder of the rent to bring up and maintain three poor children with schooling till the age of 14 years. The premises consist of a close called the Furlong, and three parcels of land, altogether 3A. 2R. 13P., let for £8 6s. per annum, of which £2 is paid to the churchwarden and overseer shortly before Christmas, and by them distributed to the poor. The residue is paid to a schoolmaster.

Richard Bagshaw, in 1749, devised the house and garden in Castleton, then used as a schoolhouse, also certain lands in Edale, being of the yearly value of £6, to his sons, Richard, William, and John Bagshaw, their heirs, on trust, to pay the rents and profits to a schoolmaster, for teaching 12 poor children of Castleton to read and write. The school premises consist of a dwelling-house and a small garden, with a building for a school room, and apartments as above. The residue of the lands mentioned consists of 65 acres of old enclosure in Edale, let for £16 per annum, from which the tenant receives an allowance of £2 a year for lime. The land is stated to be of indifferent quality and in a bad situation.

Potts' Gift.—Two small houses in Castleton are supposed to have been given by a person named Potts, towards the support of the school. The master is appointed by Sir William Bagshawe, and receives the several rents. No children have been appointed to be taught free in respect of the gift of Edward Bennett; 12 are taught free for Bagshaw's gift; and for Pott's three. Besides these, the master usually has a few for whom he makes no charge. The whole are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts.

Alice Staveley, in 1781, gave to the poor of Castleton £5, to be put into the hands of the overseers of the poor, who should pay the full interest thereof to such poor as had no weekly pay.

Mark Staveley, in 1785, gave to the overseers the sum of £5, to be placed at interest, and given as the above.

Thomas Dakin, in 1706, gave £5 to the poor; in the hands of the overseers. These several sums have been many years ago carried to the account of the township; and the sum of 15s. is paid yearly out of poor rates as the interest, which, with the other charities above-named, is distributed on St. Thomas's day amongst poor persons not receiving relief, in sums varying from 2s. to 5s.

Robert Howe, in 1818, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Castleton £40 on trust, to be placed on good security; the interest to the ringers, and to the poor annually. This sum was, by the legacy duty, reduced to £36, now in the hands of Robert How Ashton, Esq., at five per cent, of which 18s. is paid to the overseer, which is distributed on St. Thomas's day.

Champion Bray, of Hope, who died in 1825, gave by his will £100, secured upon the turnpike from Sheffield to Chapel-en-le-Frith, the interest to be distributed as follows:—viz., to each of the townships of Castleton and Hope, the interest of £40; and to the township of Edale, £20.

Samuel Needham, of Rushop Edge, by deed enrolled, charged a close called South Edge, in Chinley and in Kemshill, in Peak Forest, with the payment of the following sums annually:—to the poor of Peak Forest, £6; of Castleton, £6; of Chapel-en-le-Frith, £2; and for playing of harpsichord in Peak Forest Church, £14; but we have not found the deed. The owner of the premises lays out £6 in the purchase of linen, which is distributed on the 16th of February, amongst poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's Charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—£5 10s. is received by the vicar and disposed of in the purchase of flannel, which he distributes about Christmas to the poor of this township.

EDALE is an extensive township and chapelry, in a beautiful dale $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Castleton, 6 miles N.E. by N. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, consists of the scattered houses and hamlets of Nether Booth, Oller Brook, Grinds Brook, Barber Booth, and Upper Booth, and contains 7080 acres of land, with 55 acres of roads and waste, 28 acres of river course, and had in 1851, 94 houses and 466 inhabitants, of whom 229 were males and 237 females; rateable value £2420. Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor, and owner of 1400 acres; Lord Scarsdale, F. B. Champion, Esq., Rev. John Champion, Rev. Hy. Clark, Robt. Creswell, Esq., Mr. Lorenzo Christie, and Mr. John Shirt are also owners. The Chapel, dedicated to Holy Trinity, is situate at Grinds Brook. The *living*, a perpetual curacy of the value of £126, endowed with £8 per annum, has been augmented with £200 benefactions, and £400 Queen Anne's bounty; patronage vested in the freeholders of Edale, Rev. George Henry Spurrier, B.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1841, from which the Rev. Wm. Bagshawe, as lessee for the impropriate receives £50, and the vicar of Castleton, £28 10s.; here is a small parsonage house. The Chapel, originally erected in 1633, and rebuilt in 1812, is a plain substantial structure, and has a day and Sunday school inconnection with it. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel. In a pleasant part of the dale, Lorenzo Christie has a manufactory for doubling cotton, worked by steam and water power of 27 horses. Rev. Wm. Bagshawe, the *Apostle of the Peak*, ejected from the vicarage of Glossop, established a dissenting meeting here. The river Edale rises from Edale rocks and the south side of Kinder Scout, with other branches from the east side of it, and passing Hope, has its confluence with the river Noe, which runs from Castleton; after which at Mytham Bridge, 2 miles S., they unite with the Derwent.

CHARITIES.—*Rev. Robert Turie*, in 1720, gave to the inhabitants of Edale, a rent charge of 40s. yearly, issuing out of his farm at Jack End, in the parish of Hope; therewith to have six of the poorest children of Edale taught to read English, nominated by the minister of Edale, and subject to the said rent charge; he gave the said farm and lands to the corporation of Queen Anne's bounty, for the use of the minister or curate of Edale. This rent charge is paid to the schoolmaster by the incumbent.

John Ashton devised certain lands which he directed should be for ever held by the persons therein described, at the rent of £17 per annum, to the intent that his trustees should yearly, amongst other things, pay to the schoolmaster of Edale, the yearly sum of £1, for the teaching of English or grammar to such poor child or children as the curate of Edale should think fit; and having disposed of £14 per annum, out of the said rents, he directed that the residue, after the payment of all expenses, should be laid out in English bibles, prayer-books, or church catechisms, to be disposed of amongst the poorest inhabitants of the places before mentioned. The yearly sum of £4 is paid over to the incumbent, who pays £1 to the schoolmaster; and occasionally books are sent to distribute amongst the poor.

Joseph Tym, who died 5th April, 1768, gave by his will to the schoolmaster of Edale, the interest of £50 for teaching four poor children; and likewise to the poor inhabitants of Edale, the interest of £50 towards clothing poor women and children in linsey, every St. Thomas's day. The interest £4, is equally distributed as above.

Joseph Champion in 1784, gave to the minister and chapelwardens of Edale, £70 upon trust, to place the same out on real or personal security, and yearly for ever to pay one half the interest to the schoolmaster, and lay the other out in the purchase of so many penny loaves as such interest should weekly amount to; to be distributed on Sunday morning after divine service, to poor people attending, except prevented by old age or infirmity. The above sum is lent on mortgage of an estate at Little Hucklow, at 5 per cent, interest, and applied as above.

Elizabeth Bowden by indenture 1819, granted to Charles Cecil Bates and others, and their heirs, a messuage and two cottages at Whitmore-le-Booth, in Edale, and various lands, containing by estimation 6A., and other rights belonging to the said premises, and a plot of land containing $3\frac{1}{4}$ perches in the village of Grinds Brook, upon trust, to permit the said Elizabeth Bowden, and her heirs, to erect a school house on part of the said premises, for teaching poor boys and girls reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a residence for the master under the control of the said trustees; the master to reside in Edale, and be a member of the Church of England; that they should pay to the master a moiety of the clear rents, for instructing as many poor boys and girls as the trustees should calculate right at the ordinary price of teaching; and that the said trustees should pay the remaining moiety half-yearly, to the widow unmarried, (if any,) of the curate of Edale; if there is no such widow. the rents to accumulate for 21 years, the trustees to lay the same out in the public funds, the interest to be appropriated for the widows, and the original moiety paid to the schoolmaster and she ordered the trustees to make out an account of the said charity, to be affixed on the outer door of the chapel of Edale, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist. The premises with the exception of the school and a cottage, let for £2, for which no rent has lately been paid, are let for £14 per annum; seven poor children are taught free, and there remained at our investigation, a balance of £28 6s. 3d. due to the widows' fund; £53 0s. 9d. having been expended from that fund in repairs of the farm buildings.

Nicholas Green, in 1700, left all his lands and tenements in Whitmore-le-Booth, in Edale, the yearly profits thereof to be equally divided between the poor of Edale and of Peak Forest, to be distributed among them every St. Thomas's day. The property is called Bowden Fields, containing 5A. without any buildings thereon, and is now let for £5 per annum; the trustees distribute their part at the chapel in Edale, to poor persons, and the other moiety is sent for distribution to Peak Forest.

Ellen How, in 1702, gave the sum of 40s. per annum, charged upon a parcel of land called Little Cow Hay, in Crowden-le-Booth, in Edale, one moiety thereof to be paid to the preaching minister of Edale, and the other to the poor of Edale, every St. Thomas's day. The owner of Little Cow Hay, pays the 40s. and one moiety is distributed to the poor as above.

Thomas Cresswell, in 1705, gave the sums of 10s. yearly, to the preaching minister of Edale, and 10s. yearly to the poor of Edale, to be paid on St. Thomas's day.

Thomas Hall, by will, gave a rent charge of 20s. issuing out of a piece of land called John Tylmorn; this is paid by the owner, and, is distributed on Good Friday and St. Thomas's day.

Robert Pursglove, in 1700, gave the sum of £20 to Nicholas Cresswell and two others, the interest to be distributed by them to the poor of Edale, on St. Thomas's day.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's Charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—The yearly sum of £5 10s. is received by the incumbent of Edale, which is laid out in flannel or coarse cloth, and distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

Champion Bray's Charity.—(See *Castleton*).

CASTLETON.

Post Office, at Mr. E. F. Taylor's; letters arrive from Bakewell by mail gig, at 9 a.m.; and are despatched at 4 p.m.

Ashton Robert How, Esq., lead merchant
and smelter
Bacon Rev. Hugh Ford, M.A., *Vicarage*
Eyre Samuel, Peak guide
Hall Mr. John, *Castleton Lodge*
Hall Joseph, solicitor, and steward to the
High Peak court
Hall Robert, Peak cavern guide
Hall Thoms, mineral agent, *Goose Hill*
How John Hall, deputy bar master
How Jonathan, bar master
How Robert, cooper
How Sarah, lodgings
Jackson Betty, lodgings
Nall Henry, parish clerk, and collector of
poor rates, taxes, &c.

Academies.

Armstrong Mary and
Sarah
Endowed, Wm. Shall-
cross, and Mary
Waugh

Blacksmiths.

Boardman David
Dane Arnold

Butchers.

Dakin Thomas
Frost Matthew
Watson Benjamin

Farmers.

Ashton Isaac, *Mam
Tor*
Beverley Joseph, *New
Hall*
Beverley Thomas
Butler Job, (& cattle
dealer)
Dakin Ruth
Dakin Thomas
Eyre Ellis

Froggatt John, *Onley
Grange*
Hall French
Hall James
How Robert
Kirk Thomas
Longden Jonathan
Marrison James
Marrison John
Marrison Samuel, (&
cattle dir.)
Platts James
Royle Isaac
Royle Samuel
Shallcross Robert
Slack Wm., *Dunskirk*

Grocers.

*Mkd. * are Drapers
also.*
Eyre James
* Eyre Thomas
Hall Elizabeth, (dra-
per only)
How Jonathan
Kirk Thomas

Pearson Benjamin, gent.
Winterbottom John, surgeon

Inns and Taverns.

Bull's Head, Commercial Inn, Ruth Dakin
Butcher's Arms, Benjamin Watson
Castle, Commercial and Posting Hotel,
Peter Kirk
Cheshire Cheese, Janice Marrison
George Inn, James Hall
Nag's Head, Samuel Royle
Ship, John Marrison

Taylor Edwin Foster,
(and British wine
dealer)
Waterhouse Joshua

**Museums, & Spar
Ornament Mfrs.**

Hall Micah
How Edmund
How Mary
Needham Allen
Tym Micah & John

Shoemakers.

Barber Joseph
Barber William
Fletcher Francis
How William
Kirk John
Slack Ellis

Tailors.

Chapman Richard
Eyre James

Tallow Chandlrs.

Marrison William
Ramsden John

Twine Mfrs.

Barber Edward
Dakin James
Dakin Marriott
Marrison Abraham
Whittingham George
Whittingham John

**Wheelwrights and
Carpenters.**

Ashton Joseph
Ashton Thomas
Heathcote Henry

Omnibuses

Thos. Kirk's, to Shef-
field, Tues., Thurs.,
& Sat, at 6 morn.
The Lucy Long, to
Sheffield, Sunday &
Mon., at 4.45 p.m.

**Carriers to
Sheffield.**

James Marrison, Tues.
& Sat.
James Platts, Sat.

EDALE TOWNSHIP.

Ashton Samuel, wheelwright, Field Head
 Belfitt Wm., vic., Chapel House, *Grind's
 Brook*
 Bottomley John, schoolmaster, *Grind's
 Brook*
 Bradbury Thos., blacksmith
 Champion Francis Beresford, Esq., *Nether
 Booth*
 Champion Rev. John, *Grind's Low*
 Christie Lorenzo, cotton doubler
 Cooper Isaac, vict., Nag's head, *Grind's
 Brook*

Cooper Richard, shopkeeper, *Grind's Brook*
 Furness Thomas, shoemaker
 Lowe John, shopkeeper & shoemaker
 Marshall Isaac, wheelwright, Oller Brook
 Marshall Thomas, shoemaker
 Pursglove Mr. Thomas
 Rowbottom Nathaniel, weelwnight & joiner,
Grind's Brook
 Simpson James & Moses, masons
 Spurrier Rev. George Henry, B.A., incum-
 bent, *Grind's Brook*
 Wigley John, butcher

Farmers.

Barnes Joseph
 Burdekin Thomas
 Carrington Robert
 Carrington William
 Cooper Isaac, *Grind's
 Brook*
 Elliott Eliza Clough
 Eyre George
 Eyre Peter

Froggatt John
 Furniss Samuel
 Gregory Peter, (and
 blacksmith)
 Hadfield Samuel
 Hadfield William
 Howe James
 Howe William
 Kinder John
 Lowe Thomas

Lowe Thomas, *Nether
 Booth*
 Platts Joseph
 Proctor Joseph
 Rowbottom Nathaniel,
Grind's Brook
 Shirt John
 Sidebottom Charles
 Taylor George
 Taylor Joseph
 Tym L.

Tym William, *Nether
 Booth*
 Wigley Sarah and
 Thomas

**Carriers to
 Sheffield.**

Wm. Belfitt & Richard
 Cooper, *Grind's
 Brook*, Thur. night

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, is an extensive parish and ancient market town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and embosomed in the mountains which bound the extremity of the county, 6 miles N. from Buxton, 10 miles S. from Glossop, 15 miles N.W. from Bakewell, 14 miles S.E. from Stockport, 22 miles W.S.W. from Sheffield, and 167 miles N.N.W. from London. The parish comprises 9,800 acres of land, principally arable and pasture land, and in 1851 had 711 houses, and 3,214 inhabitants, of whom 1677 were males, and 1,537 females; rateable value £9,526 2s. 2d. It contains the townships of *Bowden Edge*, *Bradshaw Edge*, and *Combs Edge*, the whole of which are occasionally called *Bowden Chapel*, and are separate townships for the highways; but for every other purpose are united. It has no township of its own name, the town being principally in Bradshaw Edge. The Duke of Devonshire is lessee of the manor under the crown, and the principal owners are John Slack, Esq., Thomas Slacke, Esq., M.D., H. M. Greaves, Esq., P. Arkwright, Esq., W. B. Greaves, Esq., Guy Gisborne, Esq., Adam Fox, Esq., J. S. Partington, Esq., Joseph Marriott, Esq., H. Bowles, Esq., A. B. Jackson, Esq., Edward Buckley, Esq., Samuel Webster, Esq., Mr. John Marchington, Mr. Thomas Bennett, Samuel Needham, Esq., Miss Jane Wood, Mrs. Jane Kirk, Richard Broom, Esq., besides several other small freeholders. Here is 74A. 3R, 5P. of glebe. Tithes have all been commuted; the incumbent's portion being £14 6s. 8d. per annum. The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas-a-Becket, is a perpetual curacy, certified at £16 16s., now £150 in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; it has been augmented with £400 benefactions; £400 Queen Anne's bounty; and £300 Parliamentary grant. The freeholders and resident householders are patrons, and the Rev. George Hall, B.A., incumbent. The Church is a neat stone edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, in which are 6 bells. The tower with the south front, were re-built by the parishioners early in the last century; it was also repewed by the parishioners in 1828, at a cost of £500, and in 1856 a good clock was presented by J. Slack, Esq., which were placed in the tower with two dials, at the expense of the parishioners, the whole amounting to a cost of £200. The parsonage house is a handsome stone residence, erected in 1849, a little W. of the church. A chapel was originally built here by the inhabitants, and consecrated by

Bishop Savensby, between the years 1224 and 1238. By a record of the year 1317, it was then deemed a parish church. In the year 1719, Thomas Bagshaw, Esq., gave lands then let for £20 per annum, (now £62,) to the minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The market which was held on Thursday, is now obsolete; but here are ten fairs, viz.—Thursday before February 14th; March 3rd and 22th; Thursday before Easter; April 30th, Holy Thursday, and the third Thursday after, for cattle; July 7th for Wool; Thursday after October 11th, and Thursday before November 23rd for cattle. The Feast, Sunday after July 7th. A Savings' bank was established 19th November, 1840, and is held at the New Town Hall, and the deposits amounted 20th November, 1855, to £23,645 6s. 2d., belonging to 682 depositors, of whom 481 did not exceed £20, 40 did not exceed £50, 75 not exceeding £100, 4 not exceeding £150, and 14 above £150; with 18 Friendly societies, and 8 charitable societies. During the year, £6,146 14s. had been deposited. *Actuary*,—Rev. E. Glossop.

The Town Hall, in Market street, is a large handsome stone building, erected in 1851 at a cost of upwards of £2000, the cost being defrayed by Thomas Slacke, Esq., M.D.

The County Court is held at the Town Hall, and the district comprises the following places, viz.—Aston, Bamford, Buxton, Bugsworth, Chinley, Castleton, Derwent, Disley, Edale, Fairfield, Fernilee, Hartington Upper Quarter, Hope, Hope Woodlands, Ketlesholme, New Mills, Peak Forest, Texal, Thornhill, Whaley and Wormhill; J. T. Cantrell, Esq., *Judge*; P. Hubbersty, Esq., (of Wirksworth,) and Wm. Bennett, Esq., *registrars*; Mr. William Marsh, *high bailiff*; and Mr. William Crossland, *assistant bailiff*.

Petty Sessions are held at the Town Hall, every month, but the magistrates meet weekly for the transaction of business. The division for magistracy business comprises the whole of the Chapel-en-le-Frith union, and also Bradwell, Hayfield, Beard, Ollerset, Whitle and Thornsett. The resident magistrates are John White, Esq., Thomas Slacke, Esq., John Slack, Esq., and H. M. Greaves. Esq.; Messrs. Bennett & Cheek, *clerks*.

A Court Leet is held annually in October before Joseph Hall, Esq., of Castleton, at the King's Arms and Royal Oak Inns, alternately.

A Lock-up Prison, was erected at the cost of £550, in 1845, defrayed from the county rate. It contains four cells, and has a residence for the superintendent, Mr. Elijah Beacroft.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at Chapel Town End, erected 1831, is a good substantial building, will seat about 400. In 1853, a Sunday School was erected by the Wesleyans, at a cost of £558, which will accommodate about 450. The Primitive Methodist (Bethel) Chapel, erected in 1852, at a cost of £700, is a handsome stone building and will seat about 400. The Presbyterians formerly had a chapel here.

A Subscription Library was established in 1843, and is held at Mr. Wm. Carrington's. *National Schools*, for boys, girls, and infants, is a handsome stone building, erected by subscription in 1839, at the cost of £1200, to which the Rev. W. Bagshawe, M.A., was a liberal contributor. In 1853, the boys school was enlarged at a cost of £100, defrayed by subscription, about 230 children attend. The *Mechanics' Institution* established 1853, is held at the Town Hall. The Library contains 200 volumes, Mr. Peter Bramwell, *secretary*, and Mr. W. Lingard, *librarian*. In the Market place is an ancient stone cross, which is ascended by a flight of four steps. The town is supplied with gas from Messrs. Bennetts' cotton factory. The Excise Office is held at the King's Arms Hotel. Here are several Lodges of Ancient Foresters and Odd Fellows.

William Bagshaw, an eminent nonconformist divine, known by the name of the Apostle of the Peak, resided at Ford, in this parish; he published a work called the "*De Spiritualibus Pecci*," being notices concerning the work of God, and some of those who have been workers together with God, in the hundred of the High Peak, 1702. The Rev. John Ashe, a dissenting minister of some note, nephew of William Bagshaw, and born at Matcalf, in this parish, published an account of his uncle, with his funeral sermon, 1704.

The life and character of John Ashe was also published by the Rev. James Clegg, minister of the Presbyterian chapel, in 1736. On the extinction of the elder branch, the descendants of William Bagshaw above mentioned, became the representatives of the Bagshaw of Abney.

In the parish register, is an entry which records the preservation of one Phœnix, a girl about 13 years of age, a parish apprentice with William Ward, of Peak Forest, who on March 13th, 1716, went from George Boden's house, Laneside, towards her master's house; sat down on Peaslow, between two rutts, and staid there till the Monday following, when she was found alive about one o'clock, by William Jackson, of Sparrow Pitt, and William Longden, of Peak Forest, and after a slender refreshment of warm milk, was carried to her master's house; she eat no meat during the six days, two of which, the 15th and 16th, were the most severe for snowing and driving, in the memory of man.

At Barmoor, about 2 miles E. is an ebbing and flowing well, and on a hill 2 miles S. are the vestiges of Roman encampment, near which human remains have been found; from this place is a road to Brough.

BOWDEN EDGE township extends from Chapel-en-le-Frith, about 3 miles N. and E., and contains 232 houses, and 977 inhabitants, of whom 534 were males, and 443 females. *Bowden Hall*, long the seat of the family of Bowden, who had large possessions in this and the neighbouring counties, was taken down some years ago. In 1844, John Slack, Esq., erected the present mansion on the site of the old hall, which is a handsome structure in the Tudor style, from designs by Richard Lane, Esq., of Manchester. It is delightfully situated on a bold acclivity, one mile E. from the church. The thriving plantations in the adjoining grounds adds greatly to the picturesque beauties of the scene. It commands a fine view of the vales of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Bugsworth, both of which present lovely but dissimilar features, and are divided by Eccles Pike, a conical hill of considerable elevation; the huge forms of the Chinley hills are seen in the distance, stretching their naked backs to the northern sky, and the bleak head of Coomb's Moss, upon which still rests the remains of a Romish camp, from the horizon to the south and south east. This estate passed from the Bowdens, of whom George, who died in 1680, appears to have been the last male heir, to the Degge family, of whom Sir Simon Degge, who died about 1765, was the last male heir; afterwards it was the property of Robert Hibberson, and is now the seat and property of John Slack, Esq.

Slack Hall, three and a quarter miles E. from the church, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1836, in a commanding elevation, the property and seat of Thomas Slacke, Esq., M.D.

Ford Hall, an ancient mansion, two miles north from the church, the seat and property of Henry H. Greaves, Esq.; it was long the residence of the Bagshaw family. The Rev. William Bagshaw, the Apostle of the Peak, resided here, and also Samuel Bagshaw, Esq., who died in 1804.

Sparrow Pit, a small village on the Castleton road, 2½ miles east from Chapel-en-le Frith, partly on Peak Forest.

BRADSHAW EDGE constablewick forms a principal part of the town of Chapel-en-le Frith, and extends 3 miles west to the extremity of the county, and near to *Whaley Bridge* contains 399 houses, and 1,891 inhabitants, of whom 966 were males, and 925 females. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolshire Railway Co. have extensive stone quarries in this township. *Bradshaw Hal*, 1 mile west, formerly the property and seat of the ancient family of Bradshaw, of whom President Bradshaw was a branch. All the Derbyshire Bradshaws have descended from this place. George Bradshaw, the last of the elder branch, died in 1735; his sister and heiress married Galliard. The co-heiresses of Galliard married Smith and Bowles, and this estate became the property of Humphrey Bowles, Esq. It is now a farmhouse, in the occupation of John and George Lomas.

Cromwell House, a neat mansion, the seat of George Henry Hopkins, Esq.

Eccles House, 2 miles N.W. from the town, is the seat and property of Davenport Goodman, Esq.

Horwich House, 3 miles W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, a large handsome mansion, the seat of John Welch, Esq.

Ollerenshaw Hall, 2 miles W., is at present unoccupied.

WHITEHOUGH, a small village, 1½ miles N.W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, built in 1840, near this place, and at *Whitehall* is the extensive paper manufactory of Messrs. Joseph Hughes & Sons, who reside in a handsome stone mansion here, the property of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. Davenport Goodman, Esq., Joseph Barnes, and George Hollinshead, are the owners.

New Hyde Mill, near the east extremity of the town, is an extensive cotton factory, having a steam engine of 30 horses power, the property of Misses Alice, Nancy, and Sarah Ann Bennett.

Stodhart Lodge, ½ mile W. from the town, is the picturesque residence and property of John Bennett, Esq.

COOMES EDGE township extends 3 miles S.W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, contains 80 houses, and 346 inhabitants, of whom 177 were males, and 169 females. Mr. Thomas Walton, of Tunstead, in this township, has in his possession a human skull supposed to be the head of a female, a Roman catholic. It has been at Mr. W.'s residence upwards of 200 years.

Bank Hall, a handsome stone residence, in the Italian style of architecture, 1½ miles S. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, is the seat and property of Mrs. Hannah Webster. In 1781, Samuel Frith, Esq., the owners was sheriff of the county.

Cadster Hill, a paint and colour manufactory, 2 miles W., having a steam engine of 16 horses power, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Robe,

The Ridge, 1 mile S. from the town, formerly the seat of a branch of the Bagshaw family, passed in marriage with the daughter of the last male heir, to Fitzherbert, and by sale to the father of the Rev. Thos. Gisborne, of Yoxall, now the property of Guy Gisborne, Esq., and residence of Mr. James Lomas.

Rye Flat, a neat house, the residence of Anthony Bellott Jackson, Esq.

A Reservoir, which covers 80 acres of land, for supplying the Peak Forest Canal, is in this division.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH POOR LAW UNION consists of 17 parishes and townships, all in this county, and has 23 guardians, who meet every Monday fortnight at the Board-room, at 11 o'clock. The Union is divided into two registration districts—viz, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Buxton. The Workhouse, situated at the west end of town, is a substantial stone building, erected in 1840, at a cost of £3,500, will give accommodation to 100 paupers, the average number of in-door paupers being about 25. The district embraces an area of 106 square miles, and a population of 11,496. The annual cost of the Union is about £2,118. The places comprised in the Union are—Aston, Bamford, Brough, and Shatton, Buxton, Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside, Derwent, Edale, Fairfield, Fernilee, Hartington (upper quarter), Hope, Hope Woodlands, Peak Forest, Thornhill, and Wormhill. *Chairman*, Thomas Drinkwater, Esq. *Clerk and Superintendent Registrar*, Mr. Wm. Bennett. *Master and Matron*, Thos. and Eliz. Walker. *Registrars of Births and Deaths*, Mr. Robt. Bardsley, for Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Mr. Joseph Vernon, for Buxton district. *Registrar of Marriages*, Mr. Wm. Middleton, *Chinley*, for the whole Union. *Surgeons*, Mr. Geo. Henry Hopkins, Chapel-en-le Frith; Mr. W. P. Shipton, Buxton; and Mr. John Winterbottom, Castleton. *Relieving Officer*, Mr. Robt. Bardsley, for the whole Union.

CHARITIES.—*Mary Dixon*, by will, 1696, devised to Henry Kirk and three others and their heirs, a messuage with lands thereto, at Horderon, in Chapal-en-le-Frith parish, (which were devised to her by her late husband, Edward Hudson, subject to the payment of a rent charge of 20s., to be distributed on St. Thomas's day,) upon trust, that they should apply the clear rents of the said premises, the above-mentioned rent charge being first deducted, viz., 20s. thereof amongst the poorest inhabitants of the said parish on St. Thomas's day, and the residue of the said rents to the use of a schoolmaster, to instruct the children of said parish, as well pieties and incipients as grammarians, and those that should have attained to further proficiency in learning. The property is called Lee Field, and consists of a small house with outbuildings, and 17A. 1R. 20P. of arable and pasture land, besides five or six acres described as brow, wood, or clough land, and unproductive.

Robert Kirk, by will, gave Hazle Croft, the rent thereof, in case his niece, Mary Jackson, should die without issue, to be paid yearly to the schoolmaster who should teach in the school built in Cromwell Croft, on condition that he should teach three of the poorest children yearly. Mary Jackson died 29th November, 1763. The Hazle Croft contains about three-quarters of an acre, and is let for £2 10s. per annum. The school was formerly kept in a building erected by subscription, on a plot of land for which a small rent was paid, but the estate has been sold. The present master keeps the school in his own house; and in respect of the above donations, 19 children are taught reading and writing free, and are then removed, though it appears Mrs. Dixon contemplated establishing a grammar school.

John Marchington, by will, 1630, gave 20s. yearly to be paid to the parson and churchwardens of this parish, on Friday, three weeks after Ascension day, for ever, towards the education of five poor children of the parish, the same issuing forth of a messuage in Chapel-en-le-Frith. This messuage, formerly called Bradley House, on the south-west corner of the churchyard, is divided into two tenements, and is the property of George Chapel, who has since 1818, refused to pay the rent charge, on the ground that, by the deed of sale to Clarissa Ibberson, his wife, in 1809, the premises were conveyed free of incumbrance. Upon inspecting the title deeds, it appears that the charge is not noticed in that of 1809; but in all previous deeds it is expressly mentioned, and from 1809 to 1818, the payment was regularly made; and we consider that George Chapel is liable to make good the arrears now due, and pay the rent charge in future.

Mary Bagshaw, wife of William Bagshaw, of Ford, by will, 1749, directed that her trustees should pay into the hands of her husband the sum of £100, which she directed to be laid out in the purchase of lands to him and his heirs, upon trust, that the rents should be applied for the teaching of eight poor children to read, belonging to the parish.

John Frith, who died in 1782, had given the sum of £20 to the Bowden head school, now in the hands of Robert Needham, who pays 16s. yearly as the interest. The above two sums, amounting to £5, are paid to the Bowden head school, erected by subscription, about 1776, for the residence of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The house, with a garden adjoining, is occupied by a schoolmistress, rent free, who instructs for the above payment 14 children appointed from the neighbouring parts of the parish, to read, and the girls knitting and sewing.

William Walker, in 1625, bequeathed £40 to the poor of this parish, which was laid out in the purchase of 2A. 3R. of land, called Lesser Lane, now let for £4 per annum, and is under the management of the churchwardens and overseers, who distribute the money on St. Thomas's day, with the five following charities.

George Bowden, in 1663, left to the poor, in land, £2 per annum, which is paid as a rent charge out of a pasture field at Upper End, in the township of Wormhill, parish of Hope.

Francis Bradshaw, in 1635, left to the poor, in land, 10s per annum, which is paid as a rent charge out of Bradshaw Hall estate.

Edward Dain; in 1699, left to the poor, in land, 10s. per annum, which is paid as a rent charge from a piece of land called Broad Lee, in this parish, which was purchased by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the curacy of Baslow.

John Vernon, who died in 1730, left 10s. a year to the poor of this parish, charged upon his estate at White Hills. The owner pays the money, which is distributed as above.

Francis Gee, by will, dated 1st October, 1670, gave to his wife Elizabeth, and her heirs, his land and housing at Roeside, in this parish, they paying thereout yearly for ever, 20s. to Thomas Gee, and two others, in trust, for charitable uses, to be disposed of on or before the 21st December, yearly.

Francis Gaskell, by will, 1718, bequeathed to the minister and poor of this parish £100, the use thereof to be paid as follows,—viz. 20s., yearly to an orthodox minister at Chapel-en-le-Frith; 40s. yearly to the poor of Bradshaw Edge; 20s. yearly to the poor of Coombe's Edge; and 20s. yearly to the poor of Bowden Edge. By an indenture dated 1722, it appears £20 was paid by Arnold Kirk and Ralph Gee, and others, trustees of the above charity, towards a house about to be erected by subscription for the minister; in consideration thereof, Thomas Shuttleworth conveyed to the said trustees a piece of land, on part whereof the said house was built for the minister, and it was provided the said house should stand a security for ever for the said legacy. The residue of the legacy, about £80, the interest thereof, is distributed on St. Thomas's day.

Thomas Barber, by will, in 1687, gave to the poor of this parish land vested in Albany Wallis, producing £2 per annum, which is paid as a rent charge out of an estate called Clough, in this parish, and the sum carried to a fund for providing woollen cloth for the poor, distributed on St. Thomas's day.

Francis Moseley, by will, 1704, gave to the use of the poor of this parish the residue of a sum of £600, and of all other his personal estate, after his debts, legacies and funeral expenses were paid, to be laid out at the discretion of his executors, German Buxton and James Carrington, and the survivor of them and his heirs, either at interest or in land, the annual produce thereof to be applied in buying convenient clothes for the oldest and more decrepid people, either male or female, within the parish. We have not been able to learn what was the amount of the residue, as applicable to the poor; however, it appears £50 and £20 were appropriated to this purpose by his executors, of which the £20 was laid out in a rent charge of 18s. issuing out of certain lands called Broken Banks, distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day. The £50 was laid out with £100, a legacy left by Mr. Mosely for the incumbent of the parish, and by indenture, 1818, three closes called Whickeside, were conveyed for £150 to trustees. The premises consist of nearly 30A. of land called Rushup Edge, let for £28 10s. yearly. Two-thirds of the rent are paid to the incumbent, and the remaining third, £9 10s. is received by the parish officers, and carried to the fund for providing the poor with woollen cloth.

Parish Land.—One acre and a half of land was enclosed from the waste by the parishioners about the year 1806; it is now let for £6 per annum, which is carried to the fund for providing woollen cloth and linsey for the poor, distributed on St. Thomas's day.

William Barber, by will, 1666, directed that one-third of his personal estate should go to his executors—viz. his wife and John Heywood; and he gave them power to dispose of the same for pious or charitable uses for this parish. It appears £82 were received as the one-third part of this bequest, which was, for several years, given to a Dissenting minister, as it was said, contrary to the donor's will. By an award, 1728, made by John Hall and four others, churchwardens and overseers, the arbiters stated that they considered the intention of the donor was, that the third part of his said goods was intended by him for the use of a Church minister that should serve this cure of the parish church, and to the use of the poor of the parish, and awarded that the parson of the parish, and his successors, should receive yearly, on St. Thomas's day, the sum of

£1 5s., one-third of the £4 2s. received as interest, and the sum of £2 17s., the residue thereof to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish; and they further awarded that the minister of the said parish should yearly, on St. Thomas's day, read prayers, and preach a sermon in commemoration of the donor's death. Of the sum of £82, a part appears to have been lost about 1786, reducing it to £67, afterwards secured on mortgage, which, in 1825, was paid off. Of the yearly sum, £3, the minister still receives £1 5s., and the residue is laid out in woollen cloth and linsey, and distributed on St. Thomas's day.

Samuel Wood, by will 1763, gave to the Rev. John Byron and Edw. Bennet, £200, upon trust, that they and their executors should place the same out on the best security; and should lay out one-fourth part of the interest thereof in wheaten bread, and distribute the same on each Sunday of the year by equal proportions, in the parish church of Chapel-en-le-Frith, amongst poor widows and poor fatherless children not receiving weekly pay; and that they should lay out one-fourth in wheaten bread, to be distributed in the Protestant Dissenting chapel, called Chinley Chapel, as above, and one other fourth to the minister of Chinley chapel, for permitting six poor widows to sit on the north side of the chapel, seat-free; and that they should lay out the remaining one-fourth part in woollen cloth, and distribute the same for ever, to poor belonging to the hamlet of Bowden Edge. The £200 was secured by the trustees on the tolls of the turnpike road from Nottingham to Newhaven. The interest has been paid irregularly; in some years nothing has been received, and in others, sums of £8, £9, £10, or £12, on account; but it is understood that the amount of one year's interest at five per cent, will be in future paid, and will be distributed agreeable to the donor's will.

Thomas Hibbert, who died in 1676, gave £60, the interest thereof, being £3, to be applied annually for the purpose of binding a poor child a parish apprentice, and to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the townships of Fernilee, Taxall, Coombs Edge, and Whaley, in rotation; and he charged "the said annual rent charge of £3," upon his estate at Folds, in the township of Fernilee. The tenant of the estate pays the sum of £3 to the overseers of this township every fourth year, and is applied with other charities for placing out apprentices.

Henry Kirk, by will, 1703, gave to his nephews Thomas Kirk and Henry Kirk, all his personal estate, and devised to them and their heirs, his capital messuage at Eaves in this parish, with the land and closes thereto belonging, upon condition, that in respect thereof, they should pay the sum of £100 on trust, for the placing forth two of the poorest male children of the parish, yearly, apprentices in husbandry, or other manual occupations. The owner of the estate called Eaves, pays £5 per annum to the overseers when required, for the purposes of the apprentices' fund.

John Frith, by his will, 1775, gave to Peter Steel, and two others, the sum of £125 upon trust, that they or their survivor of them should apply one half of the clear interest in putting out one of the poorest boys belonging to the parish, an apprentice, and the remaining part thereof, in woollen cloth, to be yearly for ever given to the poor of the parish, on St. Thomas's day. One moiety of the interest is applied in clothing for the poor; and the other moiety has been paid when called for. From £2 10s. to £5 has been paid as premiums with the boys.

Mary Frost, by a codicil to her will, 1755, bequeathed to four persons £200 upon trust that they should place the same out on the best security, and apply one moiety of the interest in binding one or more boys apprentices, of the poorest inhabitants of the hamlet of Sheldon, and the other moiety for binding one or more boys of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish.

In the Parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated that the sum of £100 given by Mary Frost to this parish, was then vested in Samuel Frith, Esq.; and on a tablet in the church, it is stated that the sum of £100 was laid out on a mortgage of land at Water-

fall, in the parish of Alstonefield, Staffordshire. We have applied to Mr. Firth, but can obtain no information whatever on the subject, or discover any evidence of payment in respect of this charity.

John Badiley Radcliffe, by will, 1784, reciting that he was entitled to the sum of £847, on bond, which was promised to be paid on the 24th June, then next; directed that the sum of £350 part thereof, should be paid to his father Thomas Radcliffe and another, their executors in trust, to place the same out at interest on land security, and apply the sum of £10 13s. 4d. part of the interest, for the benefit of the poor of Peak Forest, the poor of the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the poor of Great Hamlet, Phoside and Kinder, and the poor of Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset, in the parish of Glossop; and which he left as a satisfaction for his part of the charity mentioned to be charged on the property given to him by the will of Sarah Bower, deceased, and he directed that the remainder of the interest should be for the benefit of the poor of Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset The charity of Sarah Bower was void by the statute of 9th George II.

The sum of £350 is secured on certain houses in the township of New Mills, and in Whittle, in the parish of Glossop, and was secured by indentures dated 24th and 25th May, 1823, at 4½ per cent. On St. Thomas's day the receiver of these sums goes to Peak Forest, and from thence to Chapel-en-le-Frith, and to the chapelry of Hayfield, which comprises Great Hamlet, Phoside and Kinder, at each place meets the overseers, and according to their recommendations, at each place distributes the above named sum of £2 13s. 4d. On the 2nd Wednesday in January he goes to New Mills, and distributes the residue of the interest in that township, which comprises Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset.

Elizabeth Scholes, by will, 1734, directed that a sum of £52 should be by her executors put out, and the interest paid to the churchwardens of Chapel-en-le-Frith for the time being, and laid out in buying twelve loaves, weekly, to be distributed every Sunday immediately after Morning service in the Church, to poor housekeepers or poor children. The yearly sum of 50s. is transmitted to the churchwardens, who provide therewith six twopenny loaves on fifty Sundays in the course of the year.

Needham's Charity—(See *Castleton*.)—£2 to which this parish is entitled, is laid out in the purchase of linen cloth. This is sent to the incumbent and distributed about the 14th of February, amongst the poor.

Rev. Francis Gishorne's charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—£5 10s. received in respect of this charity is laid out by the minister in the purchase of flannel or woollen cloth, and distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day.

Dorothy Suite, as stated on a tablet in the Church, died 1670, and left £20, the interest to be given to charitable and pious uses. We have not been able to obtain any information respecting this gift.

Rev. Wm. Bagshaw left £20 per annum, for the benefit of the National school, which is paid by the incumbent. He also left £40 per annum to the Chapel-en-le-Frith Auxiliary Bible society, to be paid by the treasurer.

Post Office at Wm. Carrington's, letters arrive from Stockport by mail, (gig) at 8.30 a.m., and despatched at 6 p.m.; Money Orders granted and paid from 9 am. till 5.30 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m.

*Those Marked * are in Bradshaw Edge. † Bowden Edge. ‡ Coombs Edge Township.*

* Adshead Mr. Thomas
 * Allcard Mr. William
 † Bagshaw Robert, gent
 * Barber Wm., prof. of music, Market pl
 * Bardsley Robert, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths
 Barner Mr. Joseph, *Daisy bank*

† Barnes Thos., Esq., *Warmbrook*
 * Barnett John, lime dealer
 * Beacroft Elijah, sup. constable, *Lock up*
 * Bennett Alice, Nancy, and Sarah Ann, cotton spinners and manufacturers, New Hyde mills; William Wrigley, manager
 * Bennett Jno., surgeon; h. *Stodart Lodge*

† Bennett Samuel, bookkeeper
 * Boothman Thomas & Co., lime burners,
Bugsworth Lime works
 * Carrington Edw. brickmaker, Market pl
 * Carrington Martha, straw bonnet maker
 * Chapman John, hairdresser
 * Crighton Robt. Wilkie, M.D., Market pl
 * De Jongh John, Esq., *The Hardern*
 * Dakin Edward, agent, Lime works
 * Ferns John, cooper, Victoria street
 * Fletcher Francis, carter
 † Fletcher Francis, agent, *Hinteline place*
 * Fountain Wm., inland revenue officer
 † Fox Adam, Esq., *Martin Side*
 † Fox Mrs. Sarah, *Spire Hollin*
 * Goodman Davenport, Esq., *Eccles House*
 † Greaves Hy. Marwood, Esq., *Ford Hall*
 * Gregory Jas., supervisor, Inland revenue
 * Hall Rev. Geo., B.A., incmbt. *Parsonage*
 † Hall Roger, cattle dealer, *Rushop*
 † Handford James, timber leader
 Hopkins George Henry, surgeon; h. *Cromwell House*
 * Hughes Mr. Daniel, *Eccles House*
 † Jackson Anthony Bellott, Esq., *Rye Flatt*
 † Johnson Edward, stone merchant, Brack
 Edge; h. *Whaley Bridge*
 † Kinder Mr. Samuel, *Malcalf*
 † Kirk Henry and Thomas, ironfounders
 and merchants
 † Kirk Henry, ironfounder, &c.; h. *Reddish Green Cottage*
 † Kirk Mrs. Jane, *Eaves house*
 * Kirk Samuel, coal merchant, *Burrofield*
 † Kirk Thomas, ironfounder, &c. ; h. *Reddish Green House*
 * Lawton Eliza, milliner and dressmaker
 † Lingard Mr. Charles, *Bowden Head*
 † Lingard Mr. Wm., *Bowden head*
 * Lowe Mrs. Hannah
 † Livesey Mr. John, *Brook Houses*
 * Mc Evoy John Nisbett, bookpr., *Spark Bottom*
 * Mellor Geo., green grocer, Bank st
 * Newton Jno., timber merchant, Market pl
 † Potts Thomes, ironmonger
 Potts Wm. Thos., bookkeeper
 † Robe Charles, sulphate of barytes manufacturer, *Cadster Hill*
 * Spencer Rev. Jph., independent minister
Burrofield

Academies.

Eardley Robt., *Greggs House*
 * Green Ann, *Church Brow*
 † Marshall Robert
 * *National (Boys)* Peter
 Bramwell; (*Girls*) Mary
 King; (*Infants*) Lucy
 Shaw
 * Vernon Ann

Attornies.

* Bennett Wm., and clerk to
 magistrates, & supr. rigstr.
 † Partington Thomas Storer,
 Town Hall; h. *Blackbrook*

Bank (Savings).

Town Hall, (open on Thurs-
 days, from 10 to 1) Rev.
 E. Glossop, actuary

† Slack John, Esq., J. P., *Bowden Hall*
 † Slacke Thos., Esq., M.D., *Slacke Hall*
 * Swindell Thos., higler, *Whitehough*
 * Thomasson Mrs. Ann, *Tunstead Milton*
 † Vernon John, gent., *Hay Lee*
 * Walker Thomas and Elizabeth, master
 and matron, *Union Workhouse*
 * Walton Charles, carriers' agent
 † Webster Mrs. Hannah, *Bank Hall*
 † Webster Mr.. Samuel, *Bank Hall*
 † Welch John, Esq., *Horwich House*
 † White George & Co., barytes manufactrs.
Clough mills
 * Whitehead Wm., asst. ovrseer., *Hill Top*
 Williamson Thos., gunpowder manufacturer
Fernilee
 † Wilcox John, tarpauling, oil sheet, oil
 and pitch paper manufacturer
 * Wrigley Wm., manager, *New Hyde mills*

Inns and Taverns.

† Bee Hive, John Bailey
 * Bull's Head, James Carrington, Market pl
 * Dog, Martha Carrington, Market place
 * Gate, John Barratt
 * Grapes, Isaac Cresswell
 * Gisborne's Arms, Fras. Thomasson
 * Grey House, Wm. Bramwell, Market pl
 * Greyhound, Thos. Fallen, Market place
 * Hat and Feathers, John Jowle
 † Jolly Carter, Joseph Fox
 * King's Arms Hotel, Chas. Timms
 * New Inn, Hugh John Oldham
 † Old Park horse, Charles Walton
 * Pack Horse, John Bottoms, *Tunstead Milton*
 * Paper Mill Tavern, Mth. Hall, *Whitehough*
 * Red Cow, Win. Jackson, *Whitehough*
 * Rose & Crown, John Gee
 * Rose & Crown, Charles Taylor, *Tunstead Milton*
 Royal Oak, Thos. Timms, Market place
 † Shoulder of Mutton, Thos. Bailey
 † Spread Eagle, Rd. Middleton
 † Spread Eagle, Thos. Balderson
 * Swan with Two Necks, Henry Mellors,
 Market place
 * Thorntree, Peter Walton
 * White Hart, Jas. Brown, *Whaley Bridge*
 † Waggon & Horses, John Mellor
 * Waggon & Horses, John Lomas

Beerhouses.

† Mellor John
 † Smith Jonathan

Blacksmiths.

† Brocklehurst, George
 * Doughty Michael
 † Hallam Jno., *Sparrow Pit*
 * Holdgate Robert
 † Proctor Jonathan

† Shatwell John
* Walton Samuel

**Booksellers, Stationers
and Printers.**

* Carrington William
* Taylor Joshua (& actionr),
Market place

Boot and Shoe Makers.

* Cooper Samuel, *Tunstead
Milton*
* Ford Thomas, Bank st
* Hadfield Robert
† Jump John
* Swindells James
* Walker Zachariah
† Watts Jasper, *Sparrow Pit*
† Watts John, *Sparrow Pit*
* Wilson Thomas

Braziers and Tinnern.

* Birdsall Joseph
* Taylor William

Brewers.

Fox Mary
‡ Jackson Sml., *Brookhouses*

Butchers.

† Bailey Thomas
* Ford Joseph, Market pl
* Hollinshead John, *White-
hough*
* Hyde Joseph, Market pl
* Hyde Robert Hill
* Lomas John, Market pl

Chemists and Druggists.

* Cook Joseph
* Needham John, Market pl

**Curriers and Leather
Cutters.**

* Barrett Sml., (and tanner)
† Hall John, (and tanner)
‡ Morton Edward, (and bone
merchant) *Dove Holes*
* Shepley Thomas, (and oil
dealer) Market place

Drapers (Travelling).

† Hadfield John
* Hanson William

Earthenware Dealers.

* Booth James, Bank st
† Mellor Alice

Farmers.

‡ Atkin James
† Bagshaw John, *Hollin
Knowle*
† Bagshaw Robert

* Barnes John
* Barrett William
‡ Barton David
‡ Beard James
† Bennett Robt., *Sparrow Pit*
† Bennett Thomas, *Eaves
House*
† Bennett Wilfred, *Sparrow
Pit*
† Boyd John, *Blackbrook*
* Bramwell John
* Bramwell Peter
* Bramwell Wm., *Hill Top*
* Calderbank, John
* Carrington James
† Carrington Thos., (& corn
miller) *Rye Flatt*
† Cotterell Jas., *Sparrow Pit*
† Darwent John, *Malcalf*
‡ Dronfield Paul, *Meadows*
‡ Dronfield Paul, *Dove holes*
‡ Etechells Jno., *Spire hollin*
* Ford Charles
* Ford Jph., Market pl
* Ford John
Ford Wm.
‡ Frith George
† Frith William, (and clerk,
Hintcline plane) *Higher
Eavse*
† Goddard Joseph & George,
Blackbrook
‡ Goodwin Thos., and Wild
Thos., *Alston Lee*
* Gregory Stephen
† Hadfield Geo., *Ford*
† Hall William, *Rushop*
† Hall Wm., *Bagshaw*
‡ Hallam Francis
† Hallam Isaac, *Sittinglow*
† Hallam Thomas, *Dove holes*
† Hampson Robert, *Malcalf*
† Handford Keziah
† Heathcott Ed., (& lime brnr)
‡ Heathcott Sarah
† Hill Wm.
† Howe Wm., *Sittinglow*
* Hodgson H.
† Joule David
‡ Joule Elias
‡ Joule Thos.
† Jowle Wm., *Bagshaw*
† Kinder Chas. *Malcalf*
† Kirk Hy. & Thos.
† Kirk Rachael, *Dove holes*
‡ Lomas Eliz, *Thornely*
‡ Lomas Isaac
‡ Lomas Jas., *Ridge Hall*
† Lomas Geo., *Sittinglow*
* Lomas Geo., *Bradshaw Hall*
* Lomas Geo., *Tunstead
Milton*
Lomas John

* Lomas John, Market pl
* Lomas John, *Courses*
* Lomas John, *Cock yard*
* Lomas Jno., *Bradshaw Hall*
‡ Lomas Nicholas, *Martin side*
‡ Lomas Wm., *Tunstead*
‡ Lomas Wm., *Bridge field*
‡ Longden Thos., *Alston Lee*
† Lingard Sarah, *Bowden
head*
* Marchington John, *All-
steads*
† Mellor Samuel
† Middleton Ellis, *Rushop*
‡ Morten H., *Thornely*
‡ Morten Hy., *Hay Lee*
‡ Morten Jph., *Rye Flatt*
* Morten Joseph
† Morten Ralph, *Hay Lee*
† Needham Jph., *Sittinglow*
† Needham Samuel, *Rushop*
† Ollernshaw Edward
† Plant David
† Potts Henry, *Dove holes*
* Potter John, *Woodside*
* Righton John
† Royle John
† Shallcross Geo., *Ford*
† Spencer John
† Story Joseph
† Thornhill Joseph
* Thomasson Hy., *Tunstead
Milton*
† Timms Geo., *Lane side*
* Turner Geo.
† Vernon Fras., *Martin side*
† Walton John
† Walton Thos., *Tunstead*
* Wain Abel
† Ward James, *Hay Lee*
† Watts Isaac, *Rushop*
* Whitehead Sml., *White-
hough*
‡ Wilcockson E.
‡ Wild Thomas
† Wilson Hannah
† Yates John
† Yates Samuel

Fire & Life Office Agts.

* Norwich Union, Ptr. Bram-
well
* United Kingdom, (life) John
Needham
* Yorkshire, Wm. Carrington

**Grocers & Tea Dealers
and Corn Merchants.**
(See also Shopkeepers.)

* Birch Mary
* Brightmore John
† Collier Aaron
† Hyde Robt. Hill

Jeffries Richard
 * Needham John, Market pl
 * Righton John

Joiners & Cabinet Mkr.

* Hibbert Geo., Market pl
 * Hibbert Thos., Market pl
 * Lowe John, (& builder)
 † Mellor Francis, *Sparrow pit*
 † Mellor Frs., jun. *Sparrow pit*
 † Nall Richd., *Bowden head*
 * Whalton John

Linen and Woollen Drapers.

* Fergusson Mary
 * Hanson Thomas
 * Kay William
 * Stringfellow Isaac

Millwrights and Machinists.

* Froggatt John
 * Hibbert William & Brothers, Market pl

Nail Makers.

* Hill Thomas
 * Jeffreys Joseph
 † Potts Thomas
 † Smith John

Painters.

* Lowe Peter
 * Mellor Albert, (& plasterer), Victoria st
 * Mellor Henry, (& plasterer)
 † Shepley John

Paper Manufacturers.

* Hughes Joseph and Sons, *Whitehall mills*

Plumbers and Glaziers.

‡ Middleton Henry, *Wash*
 † Middleton Richard
 * Middleton Wm.
 † Ward Joseph

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

* Bramwell Wm., Market pl
 * Nall Wm.

Shopkeepers.

* Ashton Joseph
 * Bacon Richd., *Burrofield*
 † Bailey John
 * Crossland Wm.
 * Dumville Wm.
 * Hollinshead Geo., *Whitehough*
 * Jackson Wm., *Whitehough*
 † Joule Thomas
 † Jowle John
 * Lomas John, (& corn dealer) Market pl
 * Mellor Peter
 † Mellor Samuel
 † Middleton Richard
 * Moore Jas., *Whitehough*
 * Pollard John, (& baker)
 † Shepley John
 * Shepley Thos., Market pl
 † Smith Amelia
 * Wain Abel
 * Walton John
 † Warhurst Wm.
 * Wild Wm., *Whaley Bridge*

Slaters & Plasterers.

* Adshad John
 * Bramwell Joseph
 * Bramwell Peter
 * Green James
 * Green Thos., Market pl
 * Walton John
 * Walton Wm.

Stone Masons.

* Bacon Richard
 * Frith Edward
 * Frith John
 * Frith Joseph
 * Frith Thomas

* Frith Wm.
 * Goddard Wm., *Whitehough*
 * Hibbert John, Market pl
 * Simpson Thos., *Hill Top*

Surgeons.

* Bennett and Hopkins

Tailors and Drapers.

‡ Bailey John
 † Bramwell Joseph
 * Bramwell Miles
 * Cameron John
 * Fallon Thos., Market pl
 * Goddard James
 * Mellor George
 † Hobson Thomas
 * Jowle John, Market pl

Wheelwrights.

* Beard John
 * Heathcott Samuel
 * Lomas Robert
 * Williamson Jph., *Tunstead Milton*

Coaches

To Manchester: "The Perseverance," from King's Arms Hotel, daily, at 8.0 a.m., and the "Alma," at 5.0 p.m.

Carrier by Water.

James Walton, to Manchester.
 Chas. Walton, agent

Carriers.

Buxton; Wm. Mellor, Sat.
 Calver; J. Potter, Mon, Wed., and Fri.
 Macclesfield; G. Brocklehurst, Sat.
 * Manchester; J. Potter, Tue., Thurs., and Sat.
 * Stockport; S. Gregory, Geo. Turner, & Wm. Miller, Fri.

DARLEY, on DARLEIGH, parish contains the township of *Darley*. principally in the High Peak Hundred, and the township of *Wensley-with-Snitterton*, in Wirksworth Hundred, which together contain 7004 acres of fertile land (including plantations, &c.), with a portion of limestone and light soil, mostly occupied in dairy farms, and had in 1851, 433 houses, and 1932 inhabitants, of whom 984 were males, and 948 females; rateable value, £6,118.

DARLEY, a pleasant rural village and township, usually called *Church Town*, is three miles N.W. from Matlock, to the south-west of which is Bridge Town, on the banks of the river Derwent, which is crossed by a good stone bridge of 5 arches. The river divides the two townships and the village of Bridge Town, the western side being in Wensley and Snitterton. It contains 4,999A. 0R. 13P. of land, and in 1851 had 298

houses, 1,375 inhabitants, of whom 697 were males, and 768 females; rateable value, £3,601 4s. 8d. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, which is freehold, and the principal owners are, Jph. Whitworth Esq., Mrs. Eliz. Potter, Mrs. Mary Potter, James Dakeyne, Esq., James Milnes, Esq., R. B. Barrow, Esq., Rev. D. Vawdrey, Mrs. Mary Goodwin, and Miss E. J. Barker, besides several other small freeholders. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, valued in the King's book at at £9 13s. 1½d., now £434, formerly in the north and south medieties, which were united in 1690. Bishop of Lichfield, patron, Rev. Daniel Vawdrey, M.A., incumbent. The church is an ancient Norman cruciform structure, and as seen through the trees, has a very rural appearance. It contains nave, chancel, and transepts with a handsome pinnacled tower and five bells. In 1854, it was thoroughly restored, at a cost of £1,600, raised by subscription, when it was new pewed and had a porch and chancel added. In the north aisle stands the pulpit, a handsomely carved stone one, presented at the restoration by P. Walthall, Esq. It contains two handsome stained glass windows, one of which is a memorial to Emma V. Milnes. Several specimens of the coffin-shaped slabs, a very perfect one of later date is built in the wall of the porch, has a bugle-horn suspended from the shaft of the cross with which it is decorated; underneath the horn are some slight traces of an animal, but not sufficiently distinct to be figured. Against a window in the south transept in the church, is a recumbent figure, carved in sandstone, representing a Knight, with curly hair and beard, sword by his side, holding in his hands a heart, and having a rose at his feet; the legs are crossed in the same manner as in effigies supposed to represent Crusaders. It is supposed he is John, of Darley, who resided in this neighbourhood. Here are several antique monuments to the Rollesley and other ancient families; and a marble tablet to Thos. Garratt, of London, who gave to this church its communion plate, and was a great benefactor to the poor of Darley and Matlock. In the interior of the south side of the church is a chantry, or confessionary, which was founded in the reign of Henry I., or Stephen. An ancient stone font also stands in the south aisle. The Rectory, near the church, is a neat stone residence, rebuilt in 1850, and has 126 acres of glebe. The tithes were commuted in 1838, for £253. In the churchyard is an ancient yew tree, 33 feet in circumference, now in course of decay, supposed to be about 2,020 years of age. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each chapels here. Here is a National school, where about 150 children receive instruction, for which they pay a small trifle weekly. *Darley Dale*, a district containing several scattered houses, situated on the road from Bakewell to Matlock. *Two Dales*, or *Toad Hole*, a pleasant, secluded village, on the Chesterfield road, 1 mile S.E. from Darley. *Sydnope* forms the eastern extremity, where an extensive flax mill was erected by Jas. Dakeyne, Esq., in 1826, and is now worked by a water power of about 60 horses, and gives employment to a large portion of the population. *Farley*, *Hackney Lane*, and *Over Hackney*, 1½ miles S. consist of scattered houses. *Tinkersley* and *Little Rowsley*, extend 2½ miles to the north. *Darley Flash* forms the north-east extremity. *Stancliff*, an excellent quarry of griststone, the property of Jph. Whitworth, Esq. Four lions, weighing 5 tons 10 cwt., were sculptured from stone got at this quarry, by Wm. G. Nicholl at a cost of £600, they are placed at the two front entrances of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on an elevation of 16 feet from the level. The Hall itself was built with stone got at this quarry. The farm, occupied by Mr. John Wall, of Fallinge, has been in the occupation of their family for upwards of 600 years. *Darley Hall*, ½ mile N.E., is a neat stone residence, the seat and property of Mrs. Mary Potter. The Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock Branch of the Midland Railway passes through this parish and has a small station here, and also one at Little Rowsley. The Odd Fellows have a lodge here, held at the Square and Compass Inn. Fairs, May 13th and October 27th, were formerly held on the moors at Darley Flash, for cattle and sheep, but are now disused. Feast held the 4th Sunday in August, when subscriptions are made to augment the Charity School endowment.

CHARITIES.—DARLEY SCHOOL.—*Anthony Taylor*, as stated on a tablet in the Church, left £40 to build a school, and £60 more for teaching of poor children to read and write.

Mrs. Ann Phinney, in 1703, left £60 to the said school, for teaching poor children.

Mrs. Rebecca Bromley, it appears by a memorandum dated 11th June, 1778, gave £10, and that £5 was, with the consent of the inhabitants of Darley and Little Rowsley, paid by the churchwarden of Darley, in order that the produce of the said £15 might be applied for teaching one poor child of the above two places at the Free school of Darley. The £40 given by *Anthony Taylor* was expended in building a school adjoining the church. In 1809, the other small sums, amounting to £135 were, with £100, given for the poor of this parish, and £20 for the Sunday school, by the will of *Mr. Thos. Garratt*, and a further sum of £5, the origin of which does not appear, vested in the purchase of £260 stock, in the navy 5 per cents., in the names of the Rector of Darley, and 4 others; on the reduction of this stock from 4 to 5 per cent., the trustees became possessed of £273 new 4 per cent. stock; the dividends £10 18s. 4d. are received by the rector, who makes the following distribution,—to the schoolmaster, £6 10s. 3d.; to the poor for *Garratt's* charity, £4; and to the Sunday school, £1. This sum exceeds by 11s. 8d. the amount of the dividends. The school having been found too small, a subscription has been raised, to which an addition has been made by the National School Society, and new school buildings have been erected, consisting of two school rooms with apartments for the master and mistress. At our inquiry, these building were not completed. A sum of £500 was given by the *Rev. Benjamin Lawrence*, the late rector, as a further endowment, which was laid out on the 1st of February, 1827, in the purchase of £523 11s. 2d. new 4 per cent. stock, in the names of the said rector, and three others, and it was intended a further sum of £87 2s., arising from other donations lately given to the school, should be invested in the same stock. The National system is now introduced, and all the children of Darley, including those of *Wensley* and *Snitterton*, admitted; and the Day and Sunday schools united under the same master and mistress.

Thomas Garrett, of *Hornsey*, in the county of *Middlesex*, *Esq.*, by will dated 23rd June, 1791, gave the rector and churchwardens of Darley, and their successors, £100 on trust, to invest the same in government securities; and on *St. Thomas's* day in every year for ever, to distribute the dividends amongst 20 poor housekeepers; and he also gave to the trustees of the Sunday school at Darley, £20, to the use of that school. The distributions to the poor are confined to persons not receiving parish relief, in sums varying from 3s. to 5s.

Rev. Frances Gisborne's Charity.—(See *Bradley*.) The annual sum of £5 10s. is received by the rector, and laid out in coarse woollen and flannel, and distributed to the poor about Christmas.

WENSLEY AND SNITTERTON, form a joint township, situated in the *Wirksworth Hundred*, and together contain 2004A. 3R. 27P. of land, and in 1851 had 135 houses, and 557 inhabitants, of whom 287 were males, and 270 females; rateable value, £2586 15s. 4d. *Peter Arkwright, Esq.*, *Andrew Brittlebank, Esq.*, *John Else, Esq.*, *W. E. Nightingale, Esq.*, *Henry Southern, Esq.*, the *Misses Southern*, *Mr. Wm. Frost*, and the *Chesterfield Corporation*, are the principal owners; the former in lord of the manor. The soil is mostly on limestone. Tithe, to the amount of £75, is paid by agreement. The district abounds in lead, and several mines are worked, the principal of which are the *Bird Nest*, *Windmill*, and *Mill Close*, from which there is a level for carrying the water to the *Derwent*. About 535 load is got per annum, from which no tithe is paid, but every 25th part goes to the lessees of the *King's Field*, and 6d. per load is paid for lot and cope. *John Alsop, Esq.* is bar-master.

WENSLEY, a considerable, but irregular-built village, on a lofty eminence above the

Derwent, commanding some extensive views, 1½ miles E. by N. from Winster, and 1½ miles S.S.W. from Darley. The Methodists have a chapel, built of stone, in 1830; will seat 150. The Wesleyan Reformers have also a neat brick chapel on Oker side, erected by subscription, in 1851, at a cost of £130; will seat about 90.

SNITTERTON, said formerly to have been called Snipetown, from the quantity of snipes frequenting this part. It is a district of scattered houses on a lofty range of hills. The Hall, a handsome ancient stone mansion, with pointed gables, in a valley ¼ miles N.W. from Matlock, is the seat of Robt. Sybray, Esq., and the property of John Else, Esq. *Lea Wood*, a good farm house, near the hall; was erected in 1843, by Mr. John Garton, and is occupied by Mr. Wm. Yeoman. *Cowley Hall*, half a mile S. from Darley, is a neat and good residence, in the occupation of Mr. Clement Sarby.

At *Cross Green*, a commanding eminence, a district Church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been erected to accommodate 226 persons, of which only 12 seats are appropriated. The Rev. Benj. Lawrence, (late rector of Darley,) who died Feb. 18th, 1838, left £1,000 towards building this church, on the condition, that it was commenced within two years after his decease. The late rector soon obtained subscriptions amounting to £1,400, including £150 from the Lichfield Diocesan Church Building Society; and the first stone was laid 17th February, 1840, by Peter Walthall, Esq., and it was consecrated 19th June, 1845. It is a perpetual curacy, value, £60; the Rector of Darley, patron, the Rev. William Belcher, incumbent. It is a neat stone structure in the Norman style, with a tower, spire, and one bell, said to be a copy of a church at Troyes, in Nonnandy.

Oker Hill, a lofty eminence, said to have been a Roman station. Rents derived from it are, by Act of Parliament, applied to the poor rate. Various reasons are assigned for the name Oker; the most probable appears to be, that the Britons were driven from the lead mines in this district, with great slaughter, by the Romans, who afterwards erected a station here, called it *Occursus* or the hill of conflict, since Occuror or Oker hill. At Oker hill are two sycamore trees, said to have been planted by two brothers, conditionally that they should part for ever after these trees were planted; tradition states that this was the case and each taking a different direction, never met again.

CHARTTIES.—*Ann Phinney*, by will, gave to six poor widows, the sum of £200, to build them a house to live in; and made her nephew Henry Fanshaw, her sole executor, who, by deed, dated 28th March, 1721, purchased of Thomas Bagshaw, Esq., four cottages for £68 15s.; and two others from John Wall, for £27, to make six houses for poor widows. £14 was expended in fitting up the said six houses with garden walls, &c., so that the sum of £90 5s. remained of the said £200 to be laid out in land, in the names of trustees for the purposes aforesaid. Thomas Southeran, as surviving trustee, conveyed the above houses to five other trustees, of whom John Allsop is the survivor. This charity is in its present state, productive of very little advantage; the houses are very small and inconveniently situated, and one of them about 1796, was thrown down by the bursting of the dam of a mine; the proprietors of the mine re-built the walls and the roof of the house, but laid no floors; it is considered that if part of a balance of £42 11s. 4d. in the hands of Mr. Allsop, was applied in altering the houses, and adapting them for three poor widows, it would be more useful, and what might remain of that balance added to the sum of £90 5s., which was in 1793, lent to Thomas Gregory, on mortgage of Butt's Close, in Darley, at 5 per cent, amounting to £4 10s. 3d. Mr. Gregory not having paid the interest, the property was sold.

Godfrey Hayward, of Wensley, by indenture dated 22nd June, 1732, in compliance with the request of Sarah his deceased wife, granted to Joseph Hayne, overseer of the poor of the hamlets of Wensley and Snitterton, and his successors, a clear yearly rent-charge of 20s., to be issuing out of two messuages situate at Broad Stones, in Wensley, with a

stable and garden belonging thereto, to be distributed to poor persons. The overseer distributes the 20s. about Christmas, amongst the poor in sums of 1s. or 2s. each.

Elizabeth Turner's Charity.—(See *Bonsall*.)—Five children of this township are instructed on the foundation of this charity.

DARLEY TOWNSHIP.

Post Office at Joseph Hallows's, Church Town, letters arrive at 9.30 a.m., and are despatched 4.30 p.m.

Marked 1 reside at Church Town, ½ Darley Dale, 2 Darley Hill Side, 3 Farley, 4 Hackney, 5 Little Rowsley,

6 Northwood, 7 Tinkersley, 8 Two Dales, 9 Wheatley, and the rest where specified.

Ashton David, machinist
Barrow Rd. Bridgeman, Esq., *Sydnope Hall*
Bathurst Rev. W. H., *Darley Grove*
5 Beck Wm., station master
8 Bentley Benj., relieving officer
Boden Wm., coal merchant, *Rowsley*; h. *Darley Dale*
Bower Charles, bleacher, *Nabb House*
Bower Miss Agnes, *Rookery*
Bowman Richd. Lomax, gent., *Dale view*
Broomhead Benjamin, Esq.
Clayton Robert, painter and stone engraver, *Darley Bridge*
8 Dakeyne Mr. Baldwin
8 Dakeyne Mr. Charles
8 Dakeyne Mrs. Mary
Dakeyne James, Esq., flax spinner, *Green House*
Else John, corn miller
6 Evans Mr. Joseph
5 Gooddie George, Esq., *Derwent Cottage*
1 Gratton Ann, schoolmistress
Hallows, Joseph, regr. of births and deaths
8 Hardy Miss Mary
Holmes Wm., gamekeeper, *Sydnope*
½ Holmes Samuel, Esq., *Torr House*
Kirby Wm., farm bailiff, *Sydnope*
½ Marriott George, coal agent
Milnes Henry, Esq., *Weldons*
Potter Mrs. Mary, *Darley Hall*

8 Potter Wm., brazier, &c.
2 Preston Wm., gardener
Radford Childers Charles, Esq.
Smith Arrow, nurseryman, *Sydnope, near Matlock*
Smith James, nurseryman & florist, *Darley Dale, near Matlock*
Sorby Walter, Esq., *Fir Cliff*
1 Swift John, national schoolmaster
8 Taylor Henry, butcher
5 Tomlinson Mr. John
1 Claudrey Rev. Daniel, M.A., rector
6 Wall John, butcher
Washington Adam, Esq.
8 Waterfall Henry, machinist
8 Waterfall Wm., machinist
White Rev. Henry, curate, *Church Town*
Whitworth Joseph, Esq., *Stancliff Hall*
½ Wright Matthew, station master

Inns and Taverns.

8 Blacksmith Arms, John Cowley
Crispin Inn, Daniel Wagstaff
½ Grouse Inn, Thomas Evans.
8 Nag's Head, Elizabeth Pidcock
8 Plough, Richard Brethel,
Square & Compass, Robert Clayton, *Darley Bridge*
Station Inn, Wm. Worrall

Beerhouses.

4 Allwood George
8 Shaw George
4 Wall Henry
4 Wildgoose Richard

Blacksmiths.

Bamford Geo., *Bridge*
8 Cowley John
8 Winson Thomas

Farmers.

6 Adams Wm.
8 Bentley John
4 Bowler John

6 Bowley John
Bowring Arundel, *Morledge*
8 Derbyshire John
8 Derbyshire John, *Hall Farm*
Derbyshire John, *Moor*
4 Dunn John
Dunn John, *Flash*
2 Dunn Thomas
6 Evans John
4 Evans Roger
1 Evans Thomas
Fielding Henry, *The Abbey*

Greaves Wm.
4 Gregory Benjamin
2 Gyte Samuel
½ Haynes Francis
6 Lees Henry
Litchfield James, *Tax*
Milward James
7 Milner John
Nuttall Samuel, *The Abbey*
8 Parks Henry
4 Parks John
Rawson Thos., *Hackney Lane*, (& grit, marble, stone, and lime mcht., *Matlock*)

3 Stevens Edward
5 Tdompson John
½ Wagstaff Daniel
8 Wagstaff Daniel
Wagstaff Jsh. *Sydnope*
7 Wall Jane
Wall John, *Fallinge*
4 Wildgoose Anthony
3 Wildgoose Francis & Lawrence
Willmot John, *Birley Fields*
Willmott William, *Charlestown*
Wilson Rd., *Bumper Castle*

3 Wragg Joseph
7 Wyld & Scholes

**Joiners and
Wheelwrights.**

4 Bowler John
6 Davenport Wm.
8 Derbyshire John
1½ Gibbons Henry, (&
paper hanger.) *Hill
Side*
8 White Francis

Shoemakers.

Burnitt Thomas
Low Samuel
8 Thacker George
2 Vains John
1½ Willie John

Shopkeepers.

8 Evens Henry
8 Kinder Hannah
4 Parks Benjamin
8 Pidcock John
6 Smith Wm.
8 Stone George
1½ Wall George
4 Woodiwiss James
8 Wright Alfred
8 Young John

Stonemasons.

1½ Lawton John,
(merchant)
Roe Francis
4 Wall John

4 Wildgoose Richard
4 Wildgoose Richard

Tailors.

1 Bampton Robert, (&
parish clerk)
8 Barker Thomas
8 Travis Henry

Rlwy. Conveyance.

*Manchester, Buxton
& Matlock Branch
of the Midland
Railway Stations,
at Darley Dale and
Little Rowsley. —*
Here are 5 passen-
ger and 1 goods
trains, between Am-

bergate & Rowsley,
daily; M. Wright,
Darley Dale, and
Wm. Beck, *Little
Rowsley, station
masters.*

Omnibuses meet every
train at Little Rows-
ley station, to and
from

Carriers.

To Chesterfield.
8 Henry Parks, Sat.
8 J Smith, Wed. &
Sat.

WENSLEY AND SNITTERTON TOWNSHIP.

Those marked 1 reside at Bridge Town; 2, Cross Grren; 3, Oker Hill; 4, Snitterton; and 5 Wensley.

5 Alsop John Esq., bar master
2 Beecher Rev. Wm., incumbent
5 Brownell Mrs. Ann
4 Brout John, schoolmaster
5 Derbyshire Mrs. Caroline
Sorby Clement, Esq., *Cowley Hall*
5 Stevenson Mrs. Betty
4 Sybray Robert, Esq., *Snitterton Hall*

Farmers.

5 Allen James
Alsop Wm., *Tearsall*
3 Ashton Thomas
1 Bentley John
5 Clay Wm.
5 Coates Thomas,
Brightgate
5 Derbyshire Joseph
4 Eaton Anthony
5 Fawley Wm.
3 Greatorex Job
3 Greatorex Wm.

1 Gregory Wm.
1 Hardy John
3 Haynes Thomas
1 Holmes Anthony
3 Marsden Andrew
2 Marsden Benjamin
2 Marsden Thomas
3 Marsden Wm.
1 Milner Edward
2 Potter John
1 Roe Sampson
2 Shaw James
5 Shaw Robert
3 Stephenson Wm.

4 Sybray Mrs. Sarah
1 Vickers Ellen, dressmaker
2 Wright John, cooper

Inns and Taverns.

5 Crown Inn, Benjamin Clay
5 Red Lion, James Allen
1 Three Stags Heads, John Bentley

5 Taylor John
5 Wagstaff George
3 Waine Joseph
Watson Thomas
4 Yeomans Wm., *Lea
Wood*

Shoemakers.

5 Haynes George
5 Marsden Joseph
5 Marsden Wm.

Shopkeepers.

5 Clay Abraham

5 Harrison George
5 Vickers Jonathan
5 Ward Samuel, (&
miller)

Wheelwrights.

5 Derbyshire Wm.
2 Potter John
1 Potter Jonathan &
Charles

EDENSOR parish contains the townships of Edensor-with-Chatsworth, and the township of Pilsley, which together comprise 4829 acres of tithe-free land, and in 1851 had 138 houses and 685 inhabitants, of whom 340 were males and 345 female; rateable value £4049.

EDENSOR, a township and small beautiful village, 2½ miles E.N.E. from Bakewell is situated within Chatsworth Park, the entrance to which is through handsome gates, with ornamental lodges; on the north and south it is closely screened by lofty trees; to the east, the view opens upon the domains comprised within the park; and on the west it is sheltered by lofty hills. The roads are kept in the most complete repair, and every spare plot in the neatest order. Light iron rails are in some parts placed to prevent intrusion. The cottages are mostly newly built, in the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Swiss styles, of the