

The Registers of Glossop Parish Church (1732-1812).

(PART II.).

By REV. HENRY LAWRANCE, M.A.

(Continued from vol. xxxviii., p. 182).

THE later Registers of Glossop Parish are not as interesting as the earlier ones. They contain, however, a good deal that is worthy of note, especially regarded as a chapter in the History of the great Industrial Revolution which swept over England in the closing years of the eighteenth century. In no respect is the change more marked than in the rapid increase of population in districts such as Glossop, which afforded in its swift mountain streams the water-power which was needed for the new machinery. The Rev. Christopher Howe has entered in the Registers the population from the census returns of 1811 and 1821, which show how, in a few years, the population of Glossop-dale had increased as a consequence of the introduction of cotton-manufacture.

			1811	1821
Glossop	..	..	906	1351
Whitfield	..	..	710	984
Hadfield	..	..	479	659
Padfield	..	..	450	499
Dinting	196	152
Chunal	108	145

Simmondley	317	340
Charlesworth	846	1006
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			4012	5136
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In 1811 there were 721 houses and in 1812 833 houses and 42 building. In 1811 317 persons were returned as being engaged in agriculture, 367 in trade and 38 in other occupations. In 1821 241 were engaged in agriculture and 729 in manufacture and handicrafts. In the first half of the eighteenth century the occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agriculture, but the following are also mentioned: baker, mason, skiner, joyner, taylor, blacksmith, carrier, horsebreaker, cowper, miller, cordwainer and tanner. From 1781 onwards there is a marked change and we meet with linen-weaver, fustian-weaver, hatter, clothier, cloth-dresser and cotton-spinner, as well as such occupations as frame-work-knitter, sieve-maker, chain-maker, cutler, nailer, clog-maker and basket-maker. The manufactures were at first carried on in the homes of the operatives, but the invention of the spinning-jenny and the power-loom led to the establishment of factories in which water-power was substituted for hand labour. The advent of the factory in Glossop is shown by the mention of book-keepers and machine-makers as well as of the manufacturers themselves.

20 Apr. 1783. Lucy daughter of Joseph Hallam of Glossop, Cloth Manufacturer (son of John Hallam of Marsh Hall, Chapel-en-le-frith) and Mary daughter of Rev. Richard Hopwood of Oldham bapt.

1785. John Thornaley of Hadfield Cotton Manufacturer.

1 Dec. 1791. Joseph son of Richard Hopwood (son of Rev. Richard Hopwood of Oldham) and Sarah daughter of William Bennett of Bugsworth.

1794. John Bolton of Rowarth, Cotton Manufacturer.

9 Jan. 1797. Joseph Oldham Apprentice to John Garside of Almensheath bapt.

These apprentices were brought into the cotton districts from all over the county and housed and fed by the cotton masters in return for the long hours spent in the factory. That they commenced at a very tender age is evidenced by the death of a boy of nine in a Charlesworth coal-pit: this apprentice was the illegitimate child of a Stockport woman and was sixteen years of age at the time of his baptism.

The Registers for this period are contained in six volumes :—

II.—Baptisms and Burials 1732-1770: Marriages 1732-1744. This book also contains a copy of the terrier (see page 185).

III.—“The Register Book for the Parish Church of Glossop: Begun in the year of our Lord 1770: Christopher Alcock Vicar of Glossop: John Bray Clark.” Baptisms 1770-1781. Burials 1770-1778.

IV.—Register of Marriages 1754-1778.

V.—Register of Marriages 1778-1812.

VI.—Baptisms and Burials 1781-1800. (There is also a small book in the writing of Rev. C. Howe containing baptisms and burials 1795-1800: these were afterwards entered in the Register). This book contains a copy of the Royal Proclamation, 3rd December, 1800 (see p. 186).

VII.—Baptisms and Burials 1801-1812. “Dec. 31 1812 NB For further entries see the Registers imposed by Act of Parliament Chris. Howe.” (52 George III. c. 146).

Henceforward the Registers are little more than a record of the enormous industrial development of the parish which, from a few scattered hamlets and lonely farm-houses at the time when the Registers commence in 1620, has become a veritable hive of industry, with its nine ecclesiastical parishes and a total population of 39,887.

VICARS.

WILLIAM GODDARD (1728-1766). See *Journal*, xxxviii, 170. The following entries in the Register refer to his family :—

William son of William Goddard Vicar of Glossop born Feb. 9,
Bapt. Mar. 9, 1732.

Catherine dau. of the above William Goddard born Oct. 8, bapt.
Nov. 7, 1735.

Betty born Nov. 17, bapt. Dec. 13, 1740.

Joseph born Mar. 25, bapt. Apr. 2, 1742.

Clarissa daughter of Wm Goddard Vicar of Glossop born January
5th, bapt^d January 7th, 1751.

Elizabeth wife of Wm Goddard Vicar of Glossopp was buried
Decem^r 7th, 1758.

CHRISTOPHER ALCOCK (1766-1781).—Son of Rev. John Alcock, rector of one mediety of the rectory of Burnsall (1733-1753).

Christoph^r the son of M^r John Alcock Schoolm^r of Burnsall etc.
gent. was born y^e 26 and was baptizd pub. and Rec^d into y^e
Congregacon etc p^r M^r R. Carr Rect^r July y^e 10th (1732).¹

Educated at Sedbergh School ; admitted sizar St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 12th January, 1750-1 ; B.A. 1755 ; ordained deacon 21st September, 1755 and priest 9th September, 1756 by the Archbishop of York² ; Curate of Leathley, 1755-1763 ; Curate of Bramhope, 1763-1766 ; instituted Vicar of Glossop 4th August, 1766 and incumbent of Woodhead 30th September of the same year. He resigned the vicarage in 1791, but held the Chapelry of Woodhead till his death in 1793.

On Tuesday last married at Stockport M^r Thomas Howard Inn-keeper at Woodhead to M^{rs} Alcock, widow of the late Rev. M^r Alcock of the same place (*Manchester Mercury*, Feb. 5, 1791.

¹ Burnsall Par. Reg. : Sedbergh School Reg.

² St. John's Coll. Camb. Admissions.

³ Earwaker, East Cheshire.

THOMAS STACYE (1782-1792).—Eldest son of Rev. John Stacye of Ballfield (Parish of Handsworth¹). Educated at East Retford Grammar School; admitted pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge, 3rd June, 1776; B.A. 1780; M.A. 1783; ordained deacon 1780; priest 1781 (York); Curate of Dinnington 1780. He first signs the Glossop Register 12th February, 1782 and was not resident after 1789. He became Vicar of Worksop in 1792 and died 28th June, 1847, aged 90.²

JOHN BOWMAN (1792).—He first signs the Register 29th July of that year as Vicar of Glossop. He only appears to have held the living for a few months as Christopher Howe was Vicar 27th April, 1793. In the meantime the duty appears to have been performed by Thomas Gaskell, "Clerk"; Thomas Seddon, "Curatus pro tempore"; and William Windus, "Minister."

CHRISTOPHER HOWE (1793-1849).—Son of Robert and Sarah Howe of Threlkeld, Cumberland, where he was born 1st July, 1765. He was ordained in 1788 by the Bishop of Carlisle and was Curate of Threlkeld from 1788 to 1793. In the latter year he was presented to the Vicarage of Glossop by the Duke of Norfolk and in 1807 to the perpetual curacy of Woodhead by the Bishop of Chester. Mr. Howe re-established in the vicarage garden the school which had apparently ceased to exist, and himself acted as schoolmaster. "Parson Howe" is famous not only for his long tenure of the vicarage, but for the great growth of church-work during his incumbency. During that time no less than three new parishes sprang into existence within the Parish of Glossop, New Mills, Whitfield and Charlesworth. He died 1st September, 1849, aged 84.

The following references to his family occur in the Registers:—

¹ Hunter's *Minor. Fam. Gent.* (Harl. Society).

² Biog. Reg., Christ's Coll., Camb.

- 30 Dec. 1796. Sarah daughter of Reverend Christopher Howe
Vicar of Glossop and Sarah his wife (late Greenhow) bapt.
25 July 1798. Anne daughter of Rev. C. Howe bapt.
1801 (no date). Jane daughter of the Reverend Christopher Howe
bapt.

ALEXANDER THOMAS GRIST MANSON (1849-1856).—
Eldest son of Alexander Manson of Nottingham, doctor.
Admitted pensioner Trinity College, Cambridge,¹ 13th
December, 1833. Incorporated at Oxford (Magdalen
College) 25th October, 1838, aged 22; B.C.L. 1840;
D.C.L. 1849.² He built the present vicarage, over the
door of which are his initials. Died 21st December, 1856.
His tomb in the churchyard records also the deaths of
two daughters in their infancy.

GILBERT CHARLES JACKSON (1857-1865).—Son of Gil-
bert Jackson, doctor, of Dunhead, Wilts. Matriculated
at New College, Oxford, 31st March, 1814, aged 19. Fellow
1819-1825; B.C.L. 1822²; Curate of Godney, Somerset;
Rector of Tockenham, Wilts, 1865; died 16th September,
1870.

JOHN DICKINSON KNOWLES (1865-1888).—Educated at
Richmond School, Yorkshire, and St. Peter's College,
Cambridge. B.A. 1851; M.A. 1854; Curate of Halifax
1852-8; perpetual Curate of Rawdon 1858-1865; First
Rural Dean of Glossop; died 1888.

ADAM PYLE HAMILTON WILSON (1889-1906).—Success-
ively Curate of Barrow-in-Furness, Widnes and Glossop.
Resigned 1906; died 1916.

RONALD DUGDALE RINGROSE (1906-8).—Merton College,
Oxford, M.A.; Curate of Wantage St. John Baptist, Bath-
wick and St. Anne's, Buxton. Resigned 1908 and died
the same year.

CHARLES DUDLEY HART (1908-17).—Present vicar.

Besides the vicars, the names of other clergy frequently

¹ Admission Reg. Trinity Coll. Camb.

² Foster, Alumni Oxon.

occur. This is especially the case with the neighbouring parishes of Mottram and Woodhead: the following are mentioned:—

Mottram.—John Harrison, 1748-1762; Thomas Potts, 1762-1778; Ralph Kinder, 1778-1794; James Turner, 1794-18.

Woodhead.—John Gee, 1724-1765; Christopher Alcock, 1766-1783 (Vicar of Glossop); Joseph Broadhurst, 1783-1807; Christopher Howe, 1807-1849 (Vicar of Glossop).

The following appear to have acted as curates at Glossop:—Alexander Benjamin Greaves, 1784-7; Richard Dillon, 1787-92; Thomas Seddon, 1793; William Windus, 1793; William Hayton, 1794-6; Stephen Turner, 1802-3.

The curates of Hayfield and Mellor frequently occur and the incumbents of Edale, Hathersage, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Fairfield, Marple, Stalybridge and Pendleton are also named. Nathaniel Dodge, licenced to the curacy of Greasborough (Parish of Rotherham), 4th June, 1755, took a wedding at Glossop in 1758; he died April, 1760.

There are references to schoolmasters:—

1783 Dec. 23. Sarah daughter of John Harrison of Woodseats, Schoolmaster, buried.

1789 Apr. 3. Robert son of James Willis of Hadfield, Schoolmaster, Buried.

1795 Aug. 20. Henry Bray, Schoolmaster, buried, aged 81.¹

Nicholas Bray was Parish Clerk in 1735 and 1737 when his children were baptized. John Bray was clerk in 1754 and 1770; Henry Bray, clerk, son of Nicholas Bray was clerk in 1787, and was buried 5th December, 1806, aged 71. James, son of William Hadfield, sexton, was buried in 1743; William Higginbottom, sexton, was buried in 1758; Charles Winterbottom was sexton in 1786.

BAPTISMS.

There is a wealth of Biblical names, such as Isaiah,

See *Journal*, p. 86.

Enoch, Jeremy, Phineas, Keren-Happuck, Zippora, Zephira ; other uncommon names which occur are Christian, Charity, Patience and Jordan ; the last is still in use. A characteristic of the period is the frequent use of shortened names, which never appear in the earlier Registers—Harry, Nanny, Sally, Jenny, Becca, Kitty, Nelly, Peggy, Dolly, Betty, Molly, Nancy and Matty.

There is one mention of Godparents :—

March 2nd, 1765 born Henry son of John & Elizabeth Bray of Glossop baptized 28th Godfather Mr Jno. Goddard.

A peculiarity of the Baptism Register is the number of baptisms not entered at the time, but years afterwards on the affidavit of one of the parents. The following example will suffice :—

20th Decem^r 1752. Martha Daughter of William and Ellen Wagstaffe of Woodseats. N.B. Ellen Wagstaffe, Mother to the said Martha Wagstaffe came before me this Day Nov^r 28, 1799 and made oath to the above Baptism Witness my hand
Chris. Howe
Vicar of Glossop.

1792 2 Sep. Charlotte & Maria twin daughters of James Mitchel, Surgeon, of Glossop Bapt.

1794 27 Oct. James son of James Mitchel, Surgeon, of Glossop & Betty his wife bapt.

1772 Apr. 5. Dolly & Nancy, Daughters & twains of Joseph Wood of Glossop Baptiz^d.

MARRIAGES.

There are no entries between 1744 and 1754.

1798—Nov. 27. John Bennett Clothier of the parish of Glossop and Hannah Wood of the parish of Bradfield, a minor and with the Consent of her Mother, Ann Wood her guardian.

BURIALS.

There is a hiatus from 1778-81. The following burials are stated to have taken place in the church :—

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1789. Jun. 21. Betty wife of Jordan Bradbury.
 Sep. 30. Infant son of Thomas Waterhouse.
 Dec. 26. Infant son of James Nield.
 1790. Mar. 17. Nanny widow of James Hague of Whitfield.
 1791. Jan. 25. Joseph son of Henry Bray, Parish Clerk (Chancel).
 Dec. 28. Mary wife of John Wagstaffe (Chancel).
 1792. May 1. Infant daughter of William Hadfield.
 Sep. 25. Maria, infant daughter of James Mitchel,
 Surgeon.
 Nov. 7. Infant son of Joseph Newton.

The following occurring on slabs in the nave also received burial in the Church :—

1700. Feb. 10. John Robinson of Coumbes (Bur. Feb. 13).
 1724. John Hadfield of Charlesworth.
 1716. Sep. 2. John son of Robert Shepard (and Mary his wife
 of Pyegrove) buried Sep. 8, aged 16 : (bapt. 21 Dec. 1700).
 William son of Robert Shepard, aged 27.
 1718. July 5. Elizabeth wife of John Morton of Lees Hall.
 1719. S——— H———.
 1745. May 17. John Harrison of Chunal, Yeoman.
 1721. Feb. 26. Thomas Goodison of Glossop aged 31.
 1765. Jan. 23. Ann his wife.
 1797. Goodison aged 22.
 1791. Feb. 9. Benjamin his son aged 2.
 1795. Dec. Benjamin Goodison of Glossop aged 28.
 1791. James Goodison.
 1741. Hic jacet Corpus
 Josephi Holland
 DM in expectatione
 Supremi diei et qualis
 homo ille fuit iste
 dies indicabit qui
 Vitam cum morte
 Commutavit 1^{mo} die
 Aprilis 1741 anno
 Aetatis 59.
 1759. Oct. 18. George Hadfield of Hadfield aged 64.
 1761. Nov. 5. Martha his wife aged 65.
 1784. Mar. 13. Moses their son lived at Drogheda in Ireland
 17 years.
 (Other names on this stone are hidden).

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1756. Mar. 6. Samuel Goddard of Charlesworth aged 49.
(Other names illegible).
1759. Nov. 10. Robert Goddard aged 89.
(This inscription is cut at the base of an incised cross¹).
1756. Oct. 10. William Handforth of Chunall aged 78.
1803. Sep. 18. James Nield of Chunall aged 80.
(Buried Sep. 27 aged 78).
1801. Dec. 2. Mary his wife aged 77.
1818. Dec. 30. Daniel Nield of Dinting aged 60.
1818. Nov. 12. Samuel his son aged 20.
1815. Nov. 30. Sarah his daughter aged 13.
1789. Jan. 7. Benjamin son of John Hadfield of Cowbrook,
aged 63.
1809. Dec. 15. Betty his wife aged 63. (Buried 17 aged 65).
1785. Jan. 3. Rev. John Hadfield son of Charles and Mary
Hadfield of Lees Hall aged 28.
1802. Feb. 15. Mary their daughter aged 25. (Bur. Feb. 20).
1802. May 17. Charles son of Joseph and Mary Hadfield of
Lees Hall aged 8 months. (Bur. May 20).
1795. Charles Hadfield.
1786. Aug. 12. Mary daughter of Thomas Waterhouse aged 18.
1801. Jan. 7. Ellen wife of William Wagstaffe aged 79.
(Bur. Jan. 31, of Woodseats, widow).
1816. Apr. 21. Martha Grimshaw late of Manchester aged 65.
1787. William Wagstaffe of Woodseats.
1812. Jan. 9. John Goodison of Glossop aged 35. (Bur. Jan. 12).
1819. Oct. 15. Betty his wife aged 33.
1785. Dec. 25. Mary wife of Samuel Dearnaley of Hadfield
aged 53.
1816. Nov. 7. Samuel Dearnaley aged 85.
1814. Jan. 4. Deborah his wife aged 69.
Feb. 23. Joseph his brother aged 86.

There is also a sixteenth-century stone in the floor of the north aisle with this inscription :—

(FE)ARE GOD FOR HE
ONELY IS THE
(L)ORD OF HOSTS

From 23rd December, 1790 to 1792 the cause of death

¹ *Journal*, p. 87.

is inserted in the Register ; the following are mentioned :—

Slow Putrid Fever [this is a common cause of death in 1790-1, when there was evidently an epidemic of typhus], Apoplectic Fit, Consumption, Jaundice, Fever, Bloody Flux (Dysentery), White Swellings (tubercular disease of a joint), Dropsy, Decay of Nature or Natural Decay, A complication of disorders, Swelling of the Lungs (pneumonia), Smallpox, Decline, Diabetes, Measles.

There was an epidemic of measles in 1792, three deaths occurring in one family. A child, aged nine, was “killed by the falling in of the roof of a coal-pit”—at such an early age were the children set to work even in underground pits! One man died of “a fracture in his skull.” 1792, November 6th. John Garlick of Glossop was “killed in a stone-quarry called Glossop Lowe.”

The following burials may be noticed :—

1738. Oct. 6. Charles Wagstaffe, Goldsmith, seplult.

It is unlikely that he followed his trade in Glossop: probably, like his contemporary, Joseph Hague, he had sought his fortune in London, and found a last resting place in his native town.

1757. Aug. 22. Jane wife of Mr. Joseph Hague of London, merchant, (buried).

According to her husband's monument at Hayfield, she was the daughter of *Edmund Blagge of Macclesfield*.

1759. Jan. 14. Mrs. Bagshaw wife of the late Mr. Bagshaw, Vicar of Glossop.

1771. Mar. 30. John Platt of Mouslowe, Buried.

The date-stone from his homestead at Mouslow is now over the door of the farm at Shaw, Dinting :—

1771. May 16. Mr. Wagstaffe from London, Buried.
 1781. Mar. 8. John Hatfield of Charlesworth, tanner, eldest son of Rev. Mr. John Hatfield of Mellor, aged 54.
 1782. Dec. 13. Sarah wife of John Poulton of Rochdale a surveyor in the excise.
 1785. Jul. 6. Rev. John Hadfield of Lees Hall, aged 29.
 1786. Mar. 20. Joseph Hague of Park Hall Esquire aged 90. (Died Mar. 12).

For an account of him see Cox's *Derb. Ch.*, II., 212. He was born in Glossop about 1696 and amassed a fortune in London. He founded the endowed school at Whitfield, situated in what is now called Hague Street,¹ and spent the last years of his life at Park Hall. His monument, with bust by Bacon, was removed from Glossop Church in 1831 and is now at Hayfield.

1795. Oct. 18. John son of Mr. & Mrs. Calvert of Glossop Hall.
 1802. Mar. 10. Daniel Kitchin of Glossop, officer of excise aged 30.
 1804. Feb. 7. Joseph Shaw of Glossop, Postman, aged 44.

TERRIER (ABOUT 1740).

A Terrier of ye Tythes belonging to the Parish Church of Glossopp in the County of Derby.

The benefit consists only of Small Tythes & Easter dues the one moiety of the said Tythes & Easter dues belonging to the Impropiator & ye other Moiety to ye Vicar.

Imps. There is a poor piece of Building of about two Bays which they call ye Vicarage House.

2^{ly}. There is a garden, orchard & ffold yard, as to the Glebe there is none left.

3^{ly}. The Tythes y^t belong to the Impropiator & Vicar in kind are Easter dues, Tythe of Wooll & Lamb, Piggs, Geese & Eggs. And the Custome of gathering ye same is as ffollows.

¹ About this period the following curious names of streets occur :—Tea Street, Treacle Street.

The Easter dues are gathered at Easter in the Chancel upon Thursday, Friday & Saturday before Easter Sunday after this Manner (viz.) every man or woman that is or has been married is to pay 2^d & every one above 16 years of age that has not been married pays one penny.

Every Calving Cow pays one penny halfpenny, every Barren Cow one penny, a Plow penny, a Hay penny, a Garden penny, a penny for a ffole a penny for a Swarm & every Tradesman pays a penny for his Hand & every Housekeeper a Smoak half penny.

If there be seven Calves at a House there is a Tythe Calf due to ye Vicar & impropriator & ye Custome is to take two shillings & sixpence for it.

If there be 7 Lambs they are to have a Lamb, and if there be 14, they are but to have a Lamb, and when they take a Lamb at 7 they are to allow the Parishioner three half pence a Lamb for what there is under ten and when ye Vicar & Impropriator take a lamb at 14 then ye Parishioner allows em : three half pence a piece for all above ten. And if there be only five Lambs then half a lamb is due.

Piggs & Geese are gathered after ye same manner, but Turkeys, Ducks & Hens they pay two eggs a piece at Easter.

The Surplice dues & Mortuaries wholly belong to ye Vicar & are paid according to ye Custome of ye Parish, for a Publication one shilling for a Marriage 1^s & 6^d : if one lives out of ye Parish then the dues for marrying is double, for Churching & registering one shilling, for a Burial eleven pence, if out of ye P^h double dues. Mortuaries are paid for every Parishioner y^t dies according as his Inventory amounts so he pays as ye act directs in every respect, only Debts not excepted.

The Clerk's wages are customary & gathered by himself.

Note : the whole Benefit belonging to ye Vicar is sometimes more & sometimes less, but as near as we can bring it makes about sixty pound a year.

BY THE KING
A PROCLAMATION, 1800
G.R.

WHEREAS an address has been presented to us by your two Houses of Parliament requesting us to issue our Royal Proclamation, recommending to all such Persons as have the means

of procuring other Articles of Food the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain : We have taken the said Address into consideration and being persuaded that the Prevention of all unnecessary consumption of Corn will furnish one of the surest and most effectual means of alleviating the present Pressure of providing for the necessary demands of the year, have thus far in Pursuance of the said Address and out of our tender concern for the welfare of our People, thought fit (with the advice of our Privy Council) to issue this our Royal Proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving Subjects who have the means of procuring other Articles of Food than Corn as they tender their own immediate Interests & feel for the wants of others to practice the greatest Economy & Frugality in use of every species of grain ; And we do, for this purpose, more particularly exhort and charge all Masters of Families to reduce the Consumption of Bread, in their respective Families by at least one Third of the Quantity consumed in ordinary times—and in no case to suffer the same to exceed one Quartern Loaf for each Person in each week ; to abstain from the use of flour in pastry, and moreover, carefully to restrict the use thereof in all other Articles than Bread ; and do also, in like manner exhort and charge all Persons who keep Horses, especially Horses for pleasure as far as their respective circumstances will admit, carefully to restrict the consumption of Oats and other grain for the subsistence of the same. And we do hereby further charge and command any Minister in his respective Parish Church or Chapel, within the Kingdom of Great Britain to read or cause to be read our said Proclamation on the Lord's Day for two successive weeks after receiving the said Proclamation.

Given at our Court at St. James's the third Day of December, one thousand eight hundred, in the forty first year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Proclamation of which this is a true Copy was read agreeable to Directions after being received viz. on Sundays 4th & 11th Days of January one thousand Eight Hundred and one.

By Mr Chris. Howe

Vicar de Glossop.

[The following is a copy of the Bishop's Letter sent with the foregoing Proclamation] :—

To the Reverend Mr Howe Vicar of Glossop.

Reverend Sir

I particularly recommend to you to make use of your utmost influence with all such as are committed to your charge as well by public exhortation, as by private advice and example, to promote these objects of his Majesty's Parental Solitude for the Relieve and Welfare of his people.

I am Reverend Sir

Your affectionate Brother

J. Lichfield and Coventry,¹

Dec. 6th 1800.

N.B. Fine Flour is now selling at 5/6 the Dozen or 12 lbs. Seconds at 3/6 & 3/9 the Doz. Oat Meal at 3/9 the Peck Winches² Measure or 10 lbs. Shambles Meat and every other necessary Article of Life, bears an Equal Proportion.

Chris. Howe Vicar of Glossop.³

¹ James Cornwallis, Bishop 1781-1826.

² The Winchester measure was replaced by the Imperial measure in 1836.

³ In 1800 Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark formed a maritime confederacy against England which was broken up by the battle at Copenhagen, April 2nd, 1801. The immediate effect of the confederacy was to send up the price of all foodstuffs.