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The Churches in Derbyshire:
OR PROVISION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP
IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

G. A.
Derbyshire
845



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and for the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse organisation, and it is difficult to define what it is. The public sector is often defined as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. This includes the government, local authorities, and public corporations. The public sector is also often defined as the part of the economy that provides public services. This includes the health service, the education system, and the social security system.

The public sector is a major employer in the UK, and it has a significant impact on the economy. The public sector is a major source of government revenue, and it is also a major source of government expenditure. The public sector is also a major source of public services, and it is a major source of public goods.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and data mining techniques to gather insights into customer behavior and market trends.

3. The third part focuses on the implementation of data-driven strategies. It provides a detailed overview of how the organization uses the collected data to inform its decision-making processes and optimize its performance across different departments.

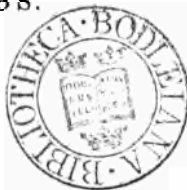
4. The fourth part discusses the challenges and risks associated with data management. It highlights the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest technological advancements in data science.

5. The fifth part concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the value of a data-driven approach and offers practical advice for organizations looking to improve their data management practices.

THE
Churches in Derbyshire:
OR
PROVISION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP
IN THE
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

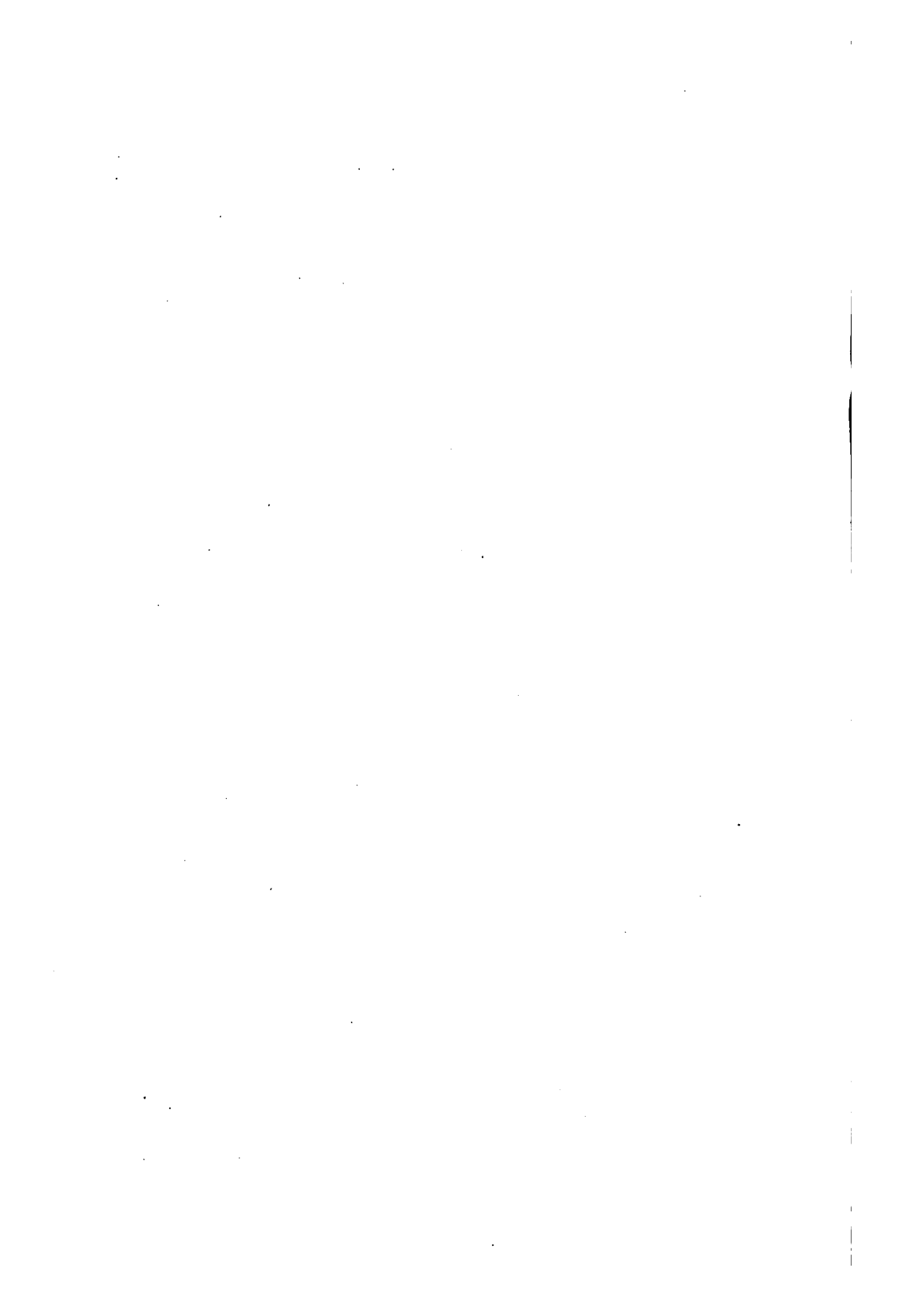
AN
ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOMMODATION
PROVIDED BY ALL RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE
DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES OF THE COUNTY.
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND
AUTHORITATIVE RETURNS.

By GOODEVE MABBS.



LONDON:
BEMROSE AND SONS, 10, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS.
1876.

*Gough Add. Derbyshire
B 45.*



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ADDENDA.

Besides the places of worship included in the returns, there are three chapels privately owned and maintained, belonging to the "Denby and Street Lane Wesleyan Church." These comprise 670 sittings in all, and are situate in the Southern Division of the County. At Riddings, in the Eastern Division, there is also a chapel with 200 sittings, styled "The Christians' Meeting House." For the most part these sittings do not affect the calculations, excepting fractionally as to the second decimals. Consequently the figures have not been modified on account of them. But the local alterations necessary are noted below. A Wesleyan Chapel at the Pottery, Belper, having been confounded with one of the above, and therefore wrongly returned as situated at the Pottery, Denby, necessitates a slight alteration. The following are the modifications referred to:—

- P. 74,—Sub-District BELPER, township Belper,—*add* "Pottery, W., 300."
 P. 49,—*for* Provided Villages 6, Free Churches 13, Free Church Sittings 3,825, Total Sittings 5,681, Excess 735,
read Provided Villages 7, Free Churches 14, Free Church Sittings 3,925, Total Sittings 5,981, Excess 1,035.
- P. 75,—Sub-District HORSLEY, township Denby,—*instead of* "Pottery, W., 300,"
read Wesleyan Church, 300; Street Lane, Wesleyan Church, 250.
- P. 50,—*for* Free Churches 1, Total 2, Free Church Sittings 300, Total 700, Deficiency 90,
read Free Churches 2, Total 3, Free Church Sittings 550, Total 950, Excess 160.
- P. 75,—Sub-District RIPLEY, township Ripley,—*Marchay, add* Wesleyan Church 120.
- P. 51,—*for* Free Churches 9, Total 12, Free Church Sittings 2,505, Total 3,905, Excess 536,
read Free Churches 10, Total 13, Free Church Sittings 2,625, Total 3,725, Excess 656.

- P. 80,—Sub-District ALFRETON, parish Alfreton,—Greenhill Lane, *add* Christians' Meeting House 200.
- P. 45,—*for* Free Churches 22, Total 28, Free Church Sittings 5,977, Total 9,152, Excess 2,305,
read Free Churches 23, Total 29, Free Church Sittings 6,177, Total 9,352, Excess 2,505.
- P. 59,—Table of Principal Surpluses,—
for Belper, Surplus Sittings 1,020, Rate per cent. 21,
read Belper, Surplus Sittings 1,320, Rate per cent. 28.
for Alfreton, Surplus Sittings 2,231, Rate per cent. 32,
read Alfreton, Surplus Sittings 2,431, Rate per cent. 35.
- P. 87,—10th line from bottom,—(*Belper*)
for 15 places of worship, *read* 16 places of worship.
- „ —9th line from bottom,—
for 10 are divided, *read* 11 are divided.
- „ —7th line from bottom,—(*Alfreton*)
for 9,152 divided among 28 places of worship,
read 9,352 divided among 29 places of worship.
- „ —5th line from bottom,—
after Plymouth Brethren, *add* one Christian Meeting House.



INTRODUCTION.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT INQUIRIES.—The Inquiries followed out in these pages, commenced with the object of promoting certain local evangelistic efforts in newly populated neighbourhoods. For that purpose statistical information was collected, relating to a limited portion of Derbyshire. But the results of the inquiries made in certain directions, so impressed the mind of the writer, as to lead to the enlargement of the field of inquiry, until it included the whole of Derbyshire. To this decision he was also partly led, by the request to prepare a paper on the whole subject, to be read to a public assembly. From that paper arose the present extended review. For upon the bases therein laid down, have been worked out the more detailed analyses and comprehensive calculations contained in the following pages.

OBJECTS PROPOSED BY THE INQUIRIES.—The objects with which these wider inquiries were entered upon, were explained as follows in all the applications for information which were issued.

“The information herein respectfully and earnestly solicited, is sought chiefly from an evangelistic point of view, for the purpose of compiling a general statistical survey of the religious accommodation provided by all bodies, throughout the county of Derby, according to local population. This inquiry is not made in the interests of any denomination whatever; but it is undertaken to ascertain what is being done, and what still remains to be done, in providing religious accommodation for the masses in Derbyshire. It is hoped that, by the publication of this information, a stimulus may be given to local evangelistic efforts; and that it may tend, at least in some directions, towards mutual co-operation and agreement in chapel extension, in place of an unwise and mischievous policy of denominational competition.”

The objects thus proposed at the outset, will be found to have been conscientiously carried out in the pages which follow. To

let the facts speak for themselves, without fear and without favour, has been the writer's aim throughout.

Speaking locally, that is, from a county point of view, it is hoped that the objects sought will be found to have been fully realized in the course of the inquiries pursued. On the one hand, means have been furnished for pretty correctly estimating every local deficiency of religious accommodation, and for ascertaining which are the most promising fields for fresh evangelistic enterprises. On the other hand, while recording each separate excess of accommodation provided, and noting the various religious bodies participating in the provision, facts will be found to tell, with cumulative force, against the folly and evil of undue denominational competition. The proportions to which, in some cases, these evils have attained, cannot but attract the attention of thoughtful readers. And it is hoped that as regards the County itself, means may be sought and found for restraining the abuse.

But whilst pursuing the inquiries which have been instituted within the limits of a single county, objects have been aimed at much more extensive in their range than the field immediately under review. It has been desired, by the example of a single county, to draw attention to the state of religious accommodation in country districts generally. It is scarcely likely that, as a whole, Derbyshire differs materially from many other counties of England, in the chief features herein referred to. Nevertheless the differences appearing between the state of religious accommodation in the diverse portions of a single county, may prove to have their counterparts in larger country districts of England possessing similar characteristics. Possibly the publication of the following statistics may induce others, by independent inquiries, to ascertain how far these conjectures are correct. But in any case the facts relating to denominational competition, brought out in the course of these pages, are but too well known to exemplify, with more or less exactness, a crying evil which impoverishes the life and power of the Churches, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Should the

facts which follow be made the means of awakening the Churches to a sense of the unsuspected magnitude of the evil referred to, and the need of fairly grappling with it, one main object of the writer will have been accomplished.

PLAN OF THE INQUIRIES PURSUED.—In following out these objects, the facts contained in the succeeding pages have been arranged in six sections, as below :—

- A.—Preliminary Review of the County of Derby and its Population.
- B.—First Inquiry :—What proportionate accommodation for Public Worship may generally be regarded as sufficient ?
- C.—Second Inquiry :—What is the existing accommodation for Public Worship in Derbyshire, and what more is required ?
- D.—Third Inquiry :—How is the existing accommodation for Public Worship in Derbyshire distributed ?
- E.—Fourth Inquiry :—By whom is the existing accommodation for Public Worship in Derbyshire supplied ?
- F.—General Remarks and Deductions.

The facts comprised in these sections have been further arranged under various sub-divisions, the headings of which will be found, for convenience of reference, in the Table of Contents.

The information supplied has been tabulated, as far as practicable, in four different forms. Thus the aim has been to represent results (*a*) in their bearing upon the Whole County ; (*b*) as affecting the respective Political Divisions of the county ; (*c*) as embodied in the Registration Sub-districts ; and (*d*) in relation to the various Parishes and Townships throughout the county. With regard to the population-areas quoted in all these cases, the lines of the census returns of 1871 have been followed as closely as possible.

In accordance with the theory of the parochial system of England, the unit in all the combinations and calculations succeeding, is the Parish, or, where separately indicated in

the Census returns, the Township, which in most cases practically stands as a Parish. Thus the results furnished under the Sub-Districts, consist of the aggregate of the results appearing in their respective parishes, or townships. But in the formation from time to time of new ecclesiastical districts, the civil boundaries of parishes and townships have frequently been disregarded, and these districts have been compounded of parts of adjoining parishes or townships. This may be partly seen in the Census returns. But it could not fairly be shown here without going fully into the matter as regards all the denominations concerned. The Divisions are made up from the Sub-Districts. Wherever necessary, deductions resulting from the overlappings of parish accommodation, have afterwards been allowed for.

Under Section D, will be found tables of all the parishes and townships in Derbyshire, showing the relation of the existing accommodation to the wants of the local populations. But as it is manifest that comparisons founded upon the figures of the Census of 1871 cannot correctly express the relationships of 1876, it has been necessary to *estimate* the present local populations, according to the average rates of progress of former years. The general county rate of increase between 1861 and 1871, which is somewhat less than the decennial average during the present century, has been adopted as the basis of the estimate. But to simplify the calculation, and to apply it throughout on the same system, exactly one half of the various local increases and decreases of the previous decade, has been added in each case to the figures of 1871, to bring them down to 1876. Taken as a whole, there can be little doubt that these estimates will answer to the facts, being within the mark, rather than beyond it. But in individual cases the estimate must of course be corrected by any existing local influences of an exceptional character, which could not herein be allowed for. And while, in most cases, they will be found to afford sufficiently correct indications to serve for all practical purposes, it must not be forgotten that, to the extent specified, they do not profess to be more than

estimates. This will be found to be distinctly expressed in the tables.

Under Section E, a list is given of all the places of worship, with their respective sittings, in each of the parishes or townships throughout the county. These latter are arranged in the same order as the parishes and townships in the tables under Section D.

SOURCES OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED.—With a view to obtain the information upon which the statements which follow are based, the writer addressed himself, in every case, to the most authoritative sources of information at command. Wherever published statistics, issued by the authority or with the sanction of any of the various religious bodies, were available, they were used in the first instance as far as applicable. The following publications were thus made use of, viz. :—(a) For most of the sittings supplied by the Established Church—“The Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar for 1875;” (b) For many of the Baptist Churches—“The Baptist Hand Book for 1875, published under the direction of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland;” and the Reports of the “Midland Baptist Union,” and “Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire Baptist Association;” (c) For summaries of the sittings supplied by the Wesleyan body—“The Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Record and Year Book for 1874;” and, for subsequent comparison of details, “Returns of Accommodation provided in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels and other Preaching Places, obtained by the Wesleyan Chapel Committee.” This last was published in 1875, when the returns were almost complete.

Most of these published statistics, however, were incomplete, either through sundry omissions, or as to details of branch churches and mission rooms. In such cases application was made to the local clergymen or ministers, or, in their absence, to some of the responsible officers of the congregations concerned. The information so sought was almost uniformly given. Out of twenty-four applications to clergymen, one was declined, being the only case of the kind throughout; while in two cases

of delay arising from absence, as well as in the foregoing instance, what was needed was obtained from the best informed persons on the spot.

From the Superintendents of all the Circuits belonging to Methodist bodies in the county, "Plans" were obtained, with the detailed information requested noted upon them. In cases of detached congregations belonging to outlying circuits, lists upon post cards were returned, filled up as desired. No failure occurred in respect to these bodies.

From Churches not connexional, such as those of the Independents, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, and from isolated congregations generally, information was sought, and readily obtained, from the resident ministers and the presiding officers. But in one case, the persistent silence of a Roman Catholic Minister, compelled the writer, after due notification of the figures proposed to be adopted, to make use of an estimate instead of a return. In one or two other cases the information was obtained at second-hand.

From these various sources, involving a correspondence covering several months, and including the writing of between three and four hundred letters, all the various items of information necessary were eventually collected. As the result, the writer is in possession of authority for every statement embodied in the following pages, as to the accommodation for public worship provided by every congregation in Derbyshire; and such authority can be produced whenever desirable.

ACCURACY AND RELIABLENESS OF THE RETURNS.—With regard to the accuracy and reliability of the returns received, the following observations may be of service. (a) Where the information is supplied by printed returns, authorized or sanctioned by any of the religious bodies concerned, the fact of their publication for general information, may be taken as *prima facie* evidence that they are regarded as trustworthy by those who know most about them. (b) In every case where information

was obtained from individuals, it was distinctly requested *for publication*, and it may therefore be assumed to have been carefully and accurately furnished. (c) In the case of the Wesleyan Methodist returns, the issue by the Conference of the "Returns of Accommodation," when these inquiries had been nearly completed, allowed an opportunity for comparing and verifying the returns received by post. The result proved the agreement of both, except in two cases, which were amended accordingly by the returns published. (d) In the case of some other Methodist bodies, accurate accounts of the accommodation provided in all the chapels, are kept by the Superintending Ministers. (e) Whilst places of worship are generally designed with sittings the total of which round numbers will accurately express, the statement of the actual sittings in broken numbers may be taken as a presumption of their individual accuracy. This applies to a number of the returns on the list. (f) The standard of computation for sittings is not uniform. As a rule, among the humbler classes of the population, less room is certainly allowed for each sitting, every way, than among those who move in higher grades of society. Hence the number of sittings does not necessarily agree with the superficial extent. In examining the returns in these pages, this difference of standard should be borne in mind, as there can be no doubt of its existence. (h) But where, through the failure of other means of obtaining information, recourse has been had to measurement, twenty inches have been allowed for each sitting.

Ascertained modifications in accommodation, arising from proposals made or acted upon since the returns were furnished, and whilst the statistics have been in course of preparation, will be found appended in foot notes in italics. But as these alterations can, manifestly, be only included to the partial extent to which they may be known, the calculations have not been modified on their account.

It will be seen that topographical accuracy, in the correct localizing of villages in parishes and townships, is of considerable importance in the results of the inquiries which follow.

The sources of such information at first available, were, (a) the local descriptions expressly furnished in the returns, by persons acquainted with the localities; and (b) the personal acquaintance of the writer with most parts of the county, aided by reference to the survey maps. But the information thus obtained having proved in some respects inaccurate, and therefore misleading as to results, (c) the whole of the facts bearing upon locality have been reviewed and verified by means of the assistance of the Superintendent Registrar of the Chesterfield District, to whom the acknowledgments of the writer are greatly due, for information specially obtained and furnished for this purpose. The accurate localizing of the villages may therefore be relied upon.

At the same time it will probably occur to all who review these pages, that such a body of figures could scarcely be collected and arranged, notwithstanding the exercise of the greatest possible care, without some inaccuracies creeping in. The writer will, therefore, feel obliged if any who may detect statements which they deem inaccurate, will communicate with him on the subject.

The best acknowledgments of the writer are due, and are herewith heartily tendered, to all those who, by their courteous co-operation, have contributed to the information contained in these pages, and rendered it possible to publish the statistics which follow in a complete form.

*Holyrood Villas, Forest Road,
Nottingham, March 1st, 1876.*

(SECTION A.)

PRELIMINARY REVIEW

OF THE

COUNTY OF DERBY AND ITS POPULATION.

ACREAGE AND EXTENT.—According to the Census Returns for 1871, Derbyshire contains 656,243 statute acres, equal to about 1,025 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles.

POPULATION.—The population of the whole county in 1871, according to the Census Returns, was 379,394, of whom 190,657 were males, and 188,737 females.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY.—The Acreage and Population are thus distributed among the three Parliamentary Divisions of the County, and the Represented Borough, or County Town :—

Divisions.	Statute Acres.	Square Miles	Persons.	Persons per acre.	Acres per Person.	Chief Characteristics of Divisions.
North Derbyshire	279,304	436·25	89,675	0·32	3·11	Moorland and Agricultural.
South Derbyshire	229,753	353·98	119,422	0·51	1·92	Agricultural & Mining.
East Derbyshire	144,187	225·29	108,916	0·75	1·32	Mining and Manufacturing.
County Town ...	2,999.	4·68	61,381	24·67	0·04	Manufacturing and Mercantile.
Whole County ...	656,243	1,025·37	379,394	0·57	1·72	

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—From the beginning of the century down to 1871, 13 per cent. has been the mean rate of increase in each intermediate period of 10 years. From 1861 to 1871

the total increase was 40,067, or at the rate of nearly 12 per cent. From 1871 to the present time there is reason to believe that the rate of progress has been more rapid. Taking it, however, at the same rate, namely at 6 per cent. for the 5 years following 1871, the population at the commencement of 1876 would be 402,153, being an increase of 22,763. But, for convenience sake, taking the increase for the 5 years following April 1871 at exactly one-half of that between 1861 and 1871, or at the rate of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the figures of 1871, it would amount to 20,038, or a total population in 1876 of 399,504. This would give an average of 0.60 persons per acre, or 1.64 acres per person. For practical purposes the population may be taken at 400,000.

PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The increase of population between 1861 and 1871, has not been uniform over the whole county. Owing to the re-arrangement of the political divisions which has taken place in the interval, the Census returns do not supply complete data for comparison. But the figures given below, extracted from the various portions of the Population Tables comprising the Census of Derbyshire for the years 1861 and 1871 respectively, and arranged as nearly in accordance with the political divisions of the county as the grouping of the parishes and townships in Registration Sub-Districts will allow, will show the proportionate increase and decrease which have taken place therein.

Divisions.	Statute Acres.	Population.		Results of Comparison.		
		1861	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
North Derbyshire	281,111	88,646	87,947	.....	699	0.78
South Derbyshire	227,367	109,834	120,208	10,374	.....	9.44
East Derbyshire	145,510	89,814	108,876	19,062	.....	21.22
County Town	3,324	51,049	62,333	11,284	.....	22.10
Whole County	657,312	339,343	379,364	40,021	.....	11.79

The highest collective rate of increase, however, in any large

portion of the county, is that which has taken place over the area of which Chesterfield forms the centre, and surrounding it at a radius of from 5 to 8 miles. This includes 99,668 acres, or more than two-thirds of the entire Eastern Division; and it comprises 6 contiguous Registration Sub-Districts, forming the Superintendent Registration District of Chesterfield and the Sub-District of Blackwell. In 1861 the population of this area was 67,759, and in 1871 it was 85,427, showing an increase of 17,668, or at the rate of 26.06 for the 6 Sub-Districts, in none of which is it below 22 per cent. The County Divisions quoted hereafter, are coincident with those given in the table above. The figures for the County Town refer to the *Registration District* of Derby, and slightly exceed those of the Represented Borough.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.—The variations of population summarised above, are distributed among the Registration Sub-Districts as shown below. Sub-Districts with an asterisk following their names, are partly situated in a neighbouring county, but show only those figures which refer to Derbyshire.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Statute Acres.	Population 1861.	Population 1871.	Increase.	Decrease
Glossop	38,759	21,200	20,673	.....	527
Hayfield*	7,396	8,736	8,935	199	.....
Chapel-en-le-Frith.....	61,981	9,878	9,550	.....	328
Buxton	5,741	4,142	6,229	2,087	.....
Tideswell	30,767	9,016	8,278	.....	738
Bakewell	66,916	12,547	10,726	.....	1,821
Matlock	14,895	9,815	10,608	793	.....
Hartington	29,671	1,652	1,600	.....	52
Brassington	14,707	4,470	4,316	.....	154
Calton*	5,980	1,118	1,096	.....	22
Wirksworth	14,348	6,072	5,936	.....	136
Total	281,111	88,646	87,947	.....	699

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Sub-Districts.	Acres.	Population 1861.	Population 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ashborne	11,442	4,876	4,945	69	.....
Mayfield*	2,976	1,211	1,313	102	.....
Brailsford	15,362	3,168	2,962	.....	206
Uttoxeter*	2,242	467	389	.....	78
Sudbury*	14,573	2,496	2,300	.....	196
Tutbury*	16,368	3,299	3,258	.....	41
Belper	3,078	9,509	8,527	.....	982
Duffield	19,955	6,466	6,327	.. ...	139
Horsley	10,560	5,930	6,089	159	.....
Spondon	16,873	7,238	7,484	246	.....
Ripley (<i>part</i>)	9,465	10,944	12,849	1,905	.....
Greasley*	9,160	4,103	4,728	625	.....
Ilkeston*		13,146	15,230	2,084	.....
Stapleford*	10,964	5,422	7,453	2,031	.....
Repton	24,478	6,484	6,625	141	.....
Shardlow	13,049	4,454	4,866	412	.....
Melbourne*	12,133	3,801	3,869	68	.....
Burton*	1,150	880	1,478	598	.....
Gresley	18,843	9,039	12,599	3,560	.....
Ashby*	880	78	63	.....	15
Hartshorn*	8,000	4,010	3,937	.....	73
Measham*	2,380	2,145	2,210	65	.....
Whitwick*	890	396	413	17	.....
Tamworth*	2,546	272	294	22	.....
Total	227,367	109,834	120,208	10,374	.....

EASTERN DIVISION.

Sub-Districts.	Acres.	Population 1861.	Population 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Upper Hallam*	5,083	1,006	1,096	90	.....
Norton	5,110	2,440	2,878	438	.....
Beighton*	3,070	1,284	1,555	271	.....
Dronfield	15,580	5,689	7,001	1,312	.....
Eckington	14,938	13,948	17,068	3,120	.....
Carburton*	12,930	3,830	4,900	1,070	.....
Chesterfield	27,966	28,983	37,265	8,282	.....
Bolsover	11,247	2,402	2,563	161	.....
Pleasley*	13,474	2,133	2,221	88	.....
Ashover	21,334	10,757	13,469	2,712	.....
Ripley (<i>part</i>)	3,308	1,241	1,330	89	.....
Alfreton	4,550	11,543	11,806	257	.....
Blackwell	6,920	4,552	5,724	1,172	.....
Total	145,510	89,814	108,876	19,062	.....

DERBY.

Sub-Districts.	Acres.	Population 1861.	Population 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
St. Alkmund.....	3,324	17,817	18,910	1,093	.....
St. Peter		33,232	43,423	10,191	.....
Total	3,324	51,049	62,333	11,284	.....

CAUSES OF FLUCTUATIONS IN THE POPULATION.—In connection with the foregoing tables, several facts are worthy of note. (1) With two or three insignificant exceptions, the tide of population is steadily ebbing from the agricultural districts. Such decrease is especially marked in that portion of the county lying West of the Manchester and Derby, and Derby and Burton lines of railway, from Chapel-en-le-Frith in the North, to the junction of the rivers Dove and Trent in the South West, near Burton-upon-Trent. (2) In the Northern division of the County, with the three exceptions noted below, the decrease has further been rendered almost uniform over the entire area, by the decline of the mining industry in the Peak district, consequent upon the gradual exhaustion of the lead mines. The three exceptions are, the Sub-districts of Buxton and Matlock, increasingly resorted to by visitors, and that of Hayfield, where a large portion of the adult male population and one-third of the females are engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics. (3) Every Sub-district in which the population has increased, is situated upon, or is contiguous to, a line of railway. (4) There has been a progressive accretion of the population in and around Derby, and in the chief industrial and mining centres. The latter, as shown by the tables, has been especially manifest in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, which is the largest mining centre in the county, and in portions of the Erewash Valley. In the Chesterfield Superintendent Registration District, out of 20,965 adult males, 9,977, or nearly one half, were returned in 1871 as "Persons

working and dealing in minerals;" being nearly five times the number of those engaged in mechanical occupations in the same district, and twice as many as the highest number of persons of the same class returned for any other Registration district in the county. Indeed, the number of persons so employed in the Chesterfield district, is not far from one-half of all those in the county, who in 1871 numbered collectively 23,850.

PRINCIPAL SUB-DISTRICTS SHOWING MATERIAL INCREASE.—In the thirteen Sub-Districts following, with an increase of upwards of 1,000 each, the amount and rate of augmentation are subjoined. Those marked with * are partly situated in a neighbouring county, but show only the figures referring to Derbyshire.

Sub-Districts.	Increase.	Rates per cent.	Sub-Districts.	Increase.	Rates per cent.
St. Alkmund (Derby)	1,093	6·13	Carburton*	1,070	27·93
Ilkeston*	2,084	14·93	Chesterfield	8,282	28·57
Ripley	1,994	16·36	St. Peter (Derby)	10,191	30·66
Eckington	3,130	22·36	Stapleford*	2,081	37·45
Dronfield	1,812	23·06	Gresley	3,560	39·38
Ashover	2,712	25·21	Buxton	2,087	50·38
Blackwell	1,172	25·74			

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.—The population of the three Municipal Boroughs, together with the comparative increase of two of them, is shown below. Glossop was incorporated in 1866. Its area, which is considerable, and that of Chesterfield, have not been separately returned. The Borough of Chesterfield consists of a single township. That of Glossop includes one whole township and parts of six others. The Municipal Borough of Derby includes four parishes and part of a fifth. The Represented

Borough of Derby includes two townships besides the above, and, in 1871, contained 61,881 inhabitants.

Municipal Boroughs.	Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	Population, 1871.	Increase.	Rates per cent.
Chesterfield .. .. .	.....	9,886	11,427	1,591	16·17
Glossop .. .. .	.....	.....	17,046	.....	.....
Derby	1,796	48,091	49,810	6,719	15·59

PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS IN COUNTY TOWN.—The following table shows the comparative increase and decrease in the Parishes and Townships comprised within the Superintendent Registration District of Derby.

Parishes or Townships.	Population.		Results of Comparison.		
	1861.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rates per cent.
All Saints, <i>Parish</i>	4,049	3,934	.....	115	2·88
St. Michael, <i>Civil Parish</i>	961	980	19	.....	1·97
St. Peter, <i>Civil Parish</i>	13,450	14,145	695	.....	5·16
St. Alkmund, <i>Civil Parish</i>	12,375	13,518	1,142	.....	9·22
Little Chester, <i>Township</i>	431	478	47	.....	10·90
St. Werburgh, <i>Parish</i>	13,222	18,185	4,963	.....	37·53
Litchurch, <i>Township</i>	6,560	11,098	4,538	.....	69·10
County Town	51,049	66,338	11,284	.....	11·79

TOWNS AND LOCAL BOARD DISTRICTS.—The following table shows the population in 1871 of the various Towns and Local Board Districts, other than the municipal boroughs. Where materials are available for that purpose, a comparison is also given with the figures of 1861. But in places consisting of

parts of parishes or townships, the data for comparison are wanting. The figures on the left hand in brackets refer to 1876. The last five on the list have been formed since 1871.

Towns and Local Board Districts.	Population.		Results of Comparison.		
	1861.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rates per cent.
TOWNS.					
Staveley, <i>part of township</i>		2,441	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne, <i>part of parish</i>		2,502	.....	.....	.....
Wirksworth, <i>part of township</i>		3,338	.....	.....	.....
Clay Cross, <i>part of township</i>		4,802	.....	.....	.....
Belper, <i>township</i>	9,509	8,527	..	982	10.32
LOCAL BOARD DISTRICTS.					
(1,020) Fairfield, <i>part of township</i>		1,134	.....	.....	.....
(2,454) Dronfield, <i>part of parish</i>		2,475	.....	.....	.....
Alfreton, <i>part of parish</i>		3,680	.....	.....	.....
(4,000) Buxton, <i>parts of 3 townships</i>		3,717	.....	.....	.....
(7,000) Ripley, <i>part of township</i>		5,639	.....	.....	.....
Bakewell, <i>township</i>	2,704	2,283	.....	421	15.56
(819) Baslow & Bubnell, <i>township</i>	903	811	.....	92	10.18
Heage, <i>township</i>	2,286	2,195	.....	91	3.98
(1,200) Bonsall, <i>parish</i>	1,290	1,246	.....	44	3.41
(3,211) Ashborne, <i>township</i>	2,120	2,083	.....	37	1.74
(1,520) North Darley, <i>township</i>	1,574	1,557	.....	17	1.08
South Darley, <i>township</i>	582	605	23	.....	3.95
Alvaston and Boulton, 2 <i>townships</i>	782	851	69	.....	8.82
(11,000) Ilkeston, <i>parish</i>	8,374	9,662	1,288	.....	15.38
(4,988) Heanor, <i>township</i>	4,084	4,888	804	.....	19.68
(3,850) Matlock-Bank, <i>part of parish</i>		3,834	} 968	.....	22.76
(1,700) Matlock-Bath & Scarthin Nick, <i>part of parish</i>	4,252	1,886			
(11,087) Litchurch, <i>township</i>	6,560	11,093	4,533	.....	69.10
(7,043) Brampton and Walton.					
(5,140) Clay Lane.					
(4,590) Newbold and Dunston.					
(5,578) Whittington.					
(2,700) Swadincote.					

CIVIL PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.—In the following list, the description “Civil Parishes or Townships” is applied to places in which a poor rate is separately levied. The ancient parishes now

divided, are indicated by italics, their total populations, or so much of them as may be situated in Derbyshire, being given in brackets. The townships, hamlets, &c., are arranged under the names of the ancient parishes of which they form parts.

Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.	Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.
Alfreton	11,806	Barton Blount	66
Allestree	593	Beauchief Abbey	78
Appleby, <i>part</i>	492	Beighton	1,555
<i>Ashborne</i> , (5,810)		Blackwell	542
Ashborne	2,083	<i>Bolsover</i> (1,819)	
Clifton and Compton	981	Bolsover	1,721
Eaton and Alsop-le-Dale	64	Glapwell	98
Hulland	224	Bonsall	1,246
Hulland Ward	421	Boundary	78
Hulland Ward Intakes	27	Boylestone	284
Newton Grange	89	<i>Bradbourne</i> (1,185)	
Offcote and Underwood	554	Aldwark	82
Sturston	722	Atlow	124
Yeldersley	195	Ballidon	99
<i>Ashover</i> , (3,182)		Bradbourne	157
Ashover	2,167	Brassington	705
Dethick and Lea	965	Lea Hall	18
Aston-upon-Trent	580	Bradley	281
Ault Hucknall	639	Brailsford	742
<i>Bakewell</i> (10,489)		Brampton	5,982
Ashford	718	Breadsall	559
Bakewell	2,288	<i>Burton-upon-Trent</i> , <i>part</i> (1,478)	
Baslow and Bubnell	811	Winahill	1,478
Beeley	856	Calke	63
Blackwell	45	Carsington	280
Brushfield	30	<i>Castleton</i> (1,030)	
Buxton	2,581	Castleton	678
Calver	499	Edale	352
Chelmorton	232	Chaddesden	485
Curbar	319	Chapel-en-le-Frith	3,718
Flagg	183	Chatsworth	50
Froggatt	120	Chellaston	582
Haddon, Over	183	<i>Chesterfield</i> (23,193)	
Harthill or Hartle	71	Brimington	2,408
Hassop	105	Calow	561
Longstone, Great, with Holme	515	Chesterfield	11,427
Longstone, Little	134	Hasland	2,672
Monyash	406	Newbold and Dunston	4,590
Rowland	67	Tapton	220
Rowley Great	252	Temple Normanton	209
Sheldon	182	Walton	1,111
Taddington and Priest- cliff	397	Church Broughton	602
Wardlow, <i>part</i>	55	<i>Church Gresley</i> (6,243)	
Barlborough	1,452	Castle Gresley	486
<i>Barrow-upon Trent</i> (502)		Church Gresley	8,297
Arleston and Sinfin	58	Drakelow	88
Barrow-upon-Trent	259	Linton	480
Twyford and Stenson	185	Oakthorpe and Donis- thorpe, <i>part</i>	549

Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.	Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.
<i>Church Gresley—continued</i>		Elmton.....	501
Swadlincote.....	1,843	Elvaston.....	494
<i>Clifton Campville, part (129)</i>		<i>Etwall (765)</i>	
Chilcote.....	129	Bearwardcote.....	33
Clown.....	1,002	Burnaston.....	163
Codnor Park.....	1,039	Etwall.....	569
<i>Crich (3,832)</i>		<i>Eyam (1,670)</i>	
Crich.....	2,705	Eyam.....	1,130
Tansley.....	610	Foolow.....	256
Wessington.....	517	Woodland Eyam.....	284
<i>Croxall, part (262)</i>		Fenny Bentley.....	288
Catton.....	97	<i>Foremark (178)</i>	
Croxall, part.....	165	Foremark.....	54
Cubley.....	325	Ingleby.....	124
Dalbury.....	241	<i>Glossop (30,718)</i>	
Dale Abbey.....	394	Beard, Thornsett, Oller-	
<i>Darley (2,162)</i>		sett, and Whittle.....	5,028
Darley.....	1,557	Charlesworth.....	1,185
Wensley and Snitterton.....	605	Chinley, Bugsworth, and	
Denby.....	1,362	Brownside.....	1,105
DERBY.		Chisworth.....	480
All Saints.....	3,984	Chunal.....	109
<i>St. Alkmund (14,779)</i>		Dinting.....	890
Little Chester.....	478	Glossop Dale.....	5,948
Little Eaton.....	783	Hadfield.....	2,698
St. Alkmund.....	13,518	Hayfield.....	2,460
<i>St. Michael (1,616)</i>		Ludworth.....	1,735
Alvaston.....	686	Mellor.....	1,447
St. Michael.....	980	Padfield.....	1,687
<i>St. Peter (25,453)</i>		Simmondley.....	446
Boulton.....	215	Whitfield.....	5,615
Litchurch.....	11,093	Haddon, Nether.....	9
St. Peter.....	14,145	Hallam, West.....	560
St. Werburgh.....	18,185	Hargate Manor.....	17
Derby Hills.....	35	<i>Hartington (2,966)</i>	
Doveridge.....	691	Middle Quarter.....	330
<i>Dronfield (7,138)</i>		Nether Quarter.....	443
Barlow, Little.....	64	Town Quarter.....	498
Coalston.....	689	Upper Quarter.....	1,695
Dore.....	660	Hartshorn.....	1,632
Dronfield.....	3,253	<i>Hathersage (2,397)</i>	
Holmsfield.....	510	Bamford.....	439
Totley.....	436	Derwent.....	165
Unstone.....	1,526	Hathersage.....	1,021
<i>Duffield (15,537)</i>		Outseats.....	251
Belper.....	8,527	Stony Middleton.....	521
Duffield.....	2,500	<i>Heanor (9,257)</i>	
Hazlewood.....	405	Codnor.....	3,689
Heage.....	2,195	Heanor.....	4,858
Holbrook.....	954	Shipley.....	680
Shottle and Postern.....	427	Heath.....	340
Turnditch.....	296	Hognaston.....	278
Windley.....	233	<i>Hops (5,807)</i>	
Eckington.....	7,808	Abney.....	79
<i>Edensor (523)</i>		Aston.....	90
Edensor.....	268	Bradwell.....	1,141
Pilsley.....	260	Brough and Shatton.....	93
Edlaston.....	197	Fairfield.....	2,003
Egginton.....	303	Fernilee.....	901

Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.	Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.
<i>Hope—continued</i>		<i>Morton (837)</i>	
Grindlow	53	Brackenfield	308
Hazlebadge	48	Morton	584
Highlow	41	<i>Muggington (601)</i>	
Hope	859	Mercaston	111
Hope Woodlands	234	Muggington	228
Hucklow, Great	217	Ravensdale Park	60
Hucklow, Little	205	Weston Underwood	202
Nether Padley	28	Newton Solney	452
Offerton	23	Norbury	389
Stoke	42	Normanton	638
Thornhill	140	Normanton, South	1,812
Wardlow, <i>part</i>	117	Norton	2,800
<i>Horsley (2,380)</i>		Ockbrook	1,683
Horsley	885	Osmaston, <i>near Ashborne</i>	308
Horsley Woodhouse	825	Osmaston, <i>near Derby</i>	162
Kilbourne	1,170	Packington, <i>part</i>	248
Ikeston	9,662	Parwich	457
Kedleston	110	Peak Forest	562
Killamarsh	1,884	<i>Pentrich (7,949)</i>	
<i>Kirk Hullam (576)</i>		Pentrich	810
Kirk Hallam	102	Ripley	7,139
Mapperley	474	Pinxton	1,973
<i>Kirk Ireton (714)</i>		Pleasley	700
Ireton Wood	152	Quarndon	551
Kirk Ireton	562	Radbourne	218
Kirk Langley	639	Ravensstone, <i>part</i>	165
Kniveton	907	<i>Repton (2,248)</i>	
Langwith, Upper	195	Brethby	346
<i>Longford (1,016)</i>		Repton	1,902
Alkmonton	92	Rosliston	447
Hollington	261	Sandiacre	1,178
Hungry Bentley	81	<i>Sawley (4,348)</i>	
Longford	425	Long Eaton	3,204
Rodsley	157	Sawley with Wilsthorpe	1,144
<i>Lullington (820)</i>		Scarcliff	589
Coton-in-the-Elms	384	Scropton, <i>part</i>	413
Lullington	236	Shardlow	883
<i>Mackworth (510)</i>		Shirland	2,780
Mackworth	273	<i>Shirley (526)</i>	
Markeaton	237	Shirley	281
Mappleton	187	Stydd	27
Marston-Montgomery	367	Yeaveley	218
<i>Marston-upon-Dove (1,259)</i>		Sinfin Moor	20
Hatton	494	Smisby	315
Hilton	694	Snelston	322
Hoon	43	Somersall Herbert	116
Marston-upon-Dove	88	<i>Spondon (2,806)</i>	
Matlock	5,220	Spondon	1,665
<i>Measham (1,763)</i>		Stanley	641
Donisthorpe, <i>part</i>	45	Stanton-by-Bridge	172
Measham	1,718	Stanton-by-Dale	684
Melbourne	2,781	<i>Stapenhill (5,314)</i>	
<i>Mickleover (2,398)</i>		Cauldwell	143
Findern	409	Stanton and Newhall	3,204
Littleover	676	Stapenhill	1,967
Mickleover	1,313	<i>Staveley (8,335)</i>	
<i>Morley (919)</i>		Barlow, Great	959
Morley	226	Staveley	7,876
Smalley	698		

Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.	Civil Parishes or Townships.	Population in 1871.
<i>Stretton-en-le-Field</i> (369)		Wingerworth	385
Oakthorpe, <i>part</i>	269	<i>Wingfield, North</i> (9,385)	
Stretton-en-le-Field	100	Clay Lane	5,140
Sudbury	517	Pilsley	1,076
<i>Sutton-on-the-Hill</i> (562)		Stretton	588
Ash	54	Tupton	1,062
Osliston and Thurvaston	395	Wingfield, North	1,155
Sutton-on-the-Hill	118	Woodthorpe	364
Sutton with Duckmanton	502	Wingfield, South	1,380
Swarkeston	250	<i>Wirksworth</i> (6,754)	
Thorpe	208	Alderwasley	348
Tibshelf	1,397	Ashleyhay	216
Ticknall	886	Biggin	119
<i>Tideswell</i> (3,442)		Callow	97
Litton	762	Cromford	1,674
Tideswell	1,905	Hopton	113
Wheston	61	Ible	57
Wormhill	714	Ildridgehay and Alton	225
Tissington	395	Ivonbook Grange	31
Trusley	104	Middleton by Wirksworth	871
Walton-upon-Trent	427	Wirksworth	3,608
Weston-upon-Trent	294	<i>Youlgreave</i> (3,380)	
Whittington	5,578	Birchover	69
Whitwell	1,945	Elton	519
Willesley	63	Gratton	27
Willington	458	Middleton and Smerril	200
<i>Wilns</i> (2,005)		Stanton	693
Breaston	720	Winster	814
Draycott & Church Wilne	1,028	Youlgreave	1,058
Hopwell	28		
Risley	229		

(SECTION B.)

FIRST INQUIRY.

WHAT PROPORTIONATE ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP MAY GENERALLY BE CONSIDERED AS SUFFICIENT?

OFFICIAL STANDARD.—In 1851, by means of the Census then being taken, Mr. Horace Mann was officially instructed to inquire into the provision made for public worship. In his Report to the Registrar General thereon, Mr. Mann has laid down certain data, which are usually accepted as safe and accurate standards of comparison in estimating the sufficiency or otherwise of religious accommodation. These data are summarised below.

PERSONS ABLE TO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ONE TIME.—It is calculated that only about 58 per cent. of the population are able to attend religious services *at one time*. Hence the sittings provided in any locality need not exceed that proportion, and ought not to fall short of it. The following are the deductions made on account of persons justifiably absent from public worship at any one service :—

1. Children, through immaturity and Sunday school engagements, about $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
2. Invalids and Aged Persons, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
3. Persons in charge of houses, Nurses, Medical Men, &c., about $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
4. Persons employed on public conveyances, &c., about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Total, 42 per cent., leaving 58 per cent. of the population to be provided for at one time.

PERSONS ABLE TO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT DIFFERENT TIMES ON THE SAME DAY.—It is calculated that *in alternation* 70

per cent. of the population can attend service once on the Sunday. It follows from this that, in places of worship containing sittings for 58 per cent. of the people, the number of services held must be an element in the calculation of sufficiency. If only one service be held per day, 12 per cent. of the people otherwise able to attend, will be deprived of the opportunity of doing so. Moreover, the necessary provision for those who desire to attend two religious services in the day, and the desirableness of removing excuses for non-attendance on the part of others, have been considered to be sufficient reasons why the provision made at both of two services should not be less than for 58 per cent. of the local population.

SUITABILITY OF PROVISION TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.—The religious accommodation provided must be suitable to the wants of the people for whom it is intended. If it be of a character such as they would repudiate, it cannot be regarded as practically efficient. Broadly, all such religious provision as the people to be reached by it regard as suitable, should be taken into account to the extent of their ascertained requirements, but not beyond. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the truth is possessed by any one Christian body to the exclusion of the rest. To regard that denomination to which we may happen to belong, as alone capable of making suitable provision for the religious needs of the people, would be narrowness and bigotry itself. Nevertheless, questions will occasionally arise, as to whether the religious accommodation provided in certain cases can be accepted as suitable, or whether it ought not to be supplemented. These, however, are cases which must be dealt with according to their individual merits as they arise, upon Christian rather than upon denominational grounds, subject to the widest possible exercise of Christian charity.

CONVENIENCE OF ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED.—The accommodation provided for 58 per cent. of the people, must also be within convenient reach, if it is to be taken into account as efficient.

Not infrequently, there is a surplus of sittings in rural districts, while in neighbouring towns there is a corresponding or a greater deficiency. But as the surplus on the one hand in no way provides for the deficiency on the other, it must be altogether rejected from the calculation. Thus in the census of 1851, while it was shown that the total number of sittings was sufficient for nearly 57 per cent. of the population, the proportion for the *rural* districts and small towns was at the rate of 73 per cent., and for the *urban* parts only 37 per cent. By the rejection of this surplus provision, the effective sittings were reduced to accommodation for 48 per cent. Allowance for the least number of sittings withdrawn from public use at that time, through the non-opening of places of worship during any second portion of the day, would have reduced the total provision at the first service to accommodation for about 38 per cent. But the fact that such partial withdrawal of sittings applied principally to rural districts, where they were already in excess, gives a mean somewhere between 38 and 48 per cent. for the year 1851. At that time the proportion of accommodation varied between 128.6 per cent. in the best supplied district, and 17.6 per cent. in the most destitute. Beside the general question of distribution, the efficiency of accommodation in regard to ventilation, temperature, and other matters affecting health, ought not wholly to be lost sight of.

These data concerning the sufficiency of religious accommodation, will form the standards of comparison in estimating the state of the religious provision in the County of Derby.

(SECTION C.)

SECOND INQUIRY.

WHAT IS THE EXISTING ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP IN DERBYSHIRE, AND WHAT MORE IS REQUIRED?

LOCALITIES PROVIDED.—Inclusive of the several parishes and townships in the County Town, 462 distinct localities are provided with religious accommodation. The number of Civil Parishes, Townships, and "Places" in the County amounts to 332.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—In 1851 there were 776 places of worship in Derbyshire, or one for every 381 persons. At the close of 1875 there are 1,017, or one for every 373 persons. Of these, 845 are permanent buildings for worship, and 172 are school rooms, temporary rooms, and cottages. Some of these latter are regularly used for worship; some will be replaced by permanent buildings; and a few of the cottages must be regarded merely as experiments.

ACTUAL SITTINGS.—In 1851 there were 195,195 sittings, providing for 65·9 per cent. of the population, and furnishing a net excess of 23,476. That is, the gross total of sittings exceeded by that sum the whole standard requirements of the county-population recorded. At the beginning of 1876 there are upwards of 249,705 sittings, making a gross provision for 62·4 per cent. of the people, and showing a net excess of about 18,000. The present provision, though rather more economically arranged, is proportionately less than in 1851. Of the existing sittings 234,312 are permanent, and 15,393 are in temporary buildings, as above.

PROSPECTIVE SITTINGS.—In addition to the existing sittings 7,150 others are in course of being supplied, namely, 5,485 permanent, and 1,665 in temporary rooms. When these have

been completely furnished, the total number of sittings will be 256,855, viz., permanent 239,797, and temporary 17,058. The net excess over the whole county will be 24,855, and the gross provision would be for 64·2 per cent. of the population, if assumed to be evenly distributed over the county-area in proportion to the wants of the population. Still this will be less than the proportion of 25 years ago.

Gross Excess.—The gross excess of sittings throughout the County, (combining the local excesses of each parish and township) amounts to the very high figure of 58,829. This amount, however, must be reduced by about 8,500 sittings, which will be particularised hereafter, on account of certain parish accommodation suitably providing for deficiencies of contiguous districts in adjoining parishes. There will then still remain upwards of 50,000 useless sittings, representing, according to the average given above, nearly 200 separate places of worship, the cost and much of the working machinery of which, is almost entirely wasted.

Gross Deficiency.—By the side of this great excess, and calculated upon the same basis, there exists, in various parts of the county, a gross deficiency of sittings which, when the proposed additional sittings shall have been supplied, will amount to at least 33,609. This total will, however, be subject to similar deductions to those referred to above, and will then represent a deficiency of upwards of 25,000 sittings. This number might have been exactly twice covered by the 50,000 wasted sittings. By excluding these from the calculation, the total net efficient accommodation is reduced to provision for only 51·6 per cent. of the population, or 6·4 per cent. below the standard requirements.

(SECTION D.)

THIRD INQUIRY.

HOW IS THE EXISTING ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP
IN DERBYSHIRE DISTRIBUTED?

DISTRIBUTION IN POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—The places of Worship and Sittings referred to above, together with the local excesses and deficiencies of accommodation, are thus distributed over the political divisions of the county :—

Divisions.	Places of Worship.			Sittings Required.	Present Sittings.			Prospective Sittings.	Gross Excess.	Gross Deficiency.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		Perma- nent.	Tempor- ary.	Total.			
N. Derbyshire	261	55	316	50,806	66,990	4,319	71,309	1,180	27,145	5,462
S. Derbyshire	325	53	378	72,729	81,447	4,594	86,041	1,643	23,447	8,492
E. Derbyshire	210	56	266	68,676	56,292	5,510	61,802	4,277	7,596	10,193
County Town	49	8	57	39,425	29,583	970	30,553	50	641	9,462
Whole County	845	172	1017	231,636	234,312	15,393	249,705	7,150	53,829	33,609

As was to have been expected, the greatest excesses of sittings are found in the agricultural portions of the county, from which the population is ebbing, in the Northern and Southern divisions—especially in the former. Whilst in the urban and mining districts of the County-town and the Eastern Division—particularly in the latter—where the population is rapidly growing, the greatest deficiencies are realized.

PROPORTIONATE PROVISION IN COUNTY DIVISIONS.—The net provision per cent. on the population in the various Divisions of the County is given below.

Divisions.	Provision per cent.			Chief Characteristics of Divisions.
	Permanent	Temporary	Total.	
North Derbyshire	77·81	4·92	82·74	Moorland and Agricultural.
South Derbyshire	66·16	3·69	69·86	Agricultural and Mining.
East Derbyshire...	49·74	5·24	54·99	Mining and Manufacturing.
County Town	49·51	1·42	44·94	Manufacturing and Mercantile.
Whole County	59·94	4·26	64·20	

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOMMODATION AMONG REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.—The accommodation summarised above, is distributed among the Registration Sub-Districts as shown in the four tables following. As in former tables, Sub-Districts partly situate in other counties are marked with an asterisk, and show only the figures relating to Derbyshire. The tables afford the means of estimating both the growth and comparative density of the populations. Each table includes two series of calculations. The first series is a comparison of the figures of the Census for 1871 with the actual sittings now furnished, and those in course of being supplied; and, for further information and subsequent economy of space, these are subdivided between the Established Church and the Free Churches. The second series of calculations is a comparison of existing and prospective accommodation, with the *estimated populations for 1876*. These estimates are computed on the lines indicated on pp. 4 and 10, in accordance with the data of previous years, and are therefore certainly within the limits of general facts. But from the necessity of the case they can only be *estimates*, and they may, accordingly, be more or less subject to variations from the operation of local influences.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Registration sub-districts.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Computation for 1874.						
			Total	88 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Actual	Contemplated	Balance.	Total	Population.	88 per cent.	Deficiency.	Sittings.			
Glossop	21,200	38,769	20,878	11,990	11	6	29	35	3,684	11,556	15,190	1000	1,000	2,769	6,969	20,410	11,898	2,796	7,188
Hayfield* ..	8,786	7,896	8,985	5,182	18	4	20	24	2,000	5,884	7,334	...	...	...	2,152	9,084	5,240	...	2,094
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	9,878	61,931	9,550	5,539	28	10	35	45	2,806	8,877	6,683	180	180	685	1,959	9,386	5,443	542	1,961
Buxton	4,142	5,741	6,229	3,613	9	4	18	17	2,860	3,118	5,478	...	...	893	2,266	7,272	4,217	808	3,069
Tideswell ..	9,016	30,767	8,278	4,801	14	8	25	33	2,796	3,449	6,245	...	...	618	2,062	7,909	4,587	580	2,288
Bakewell ...	12,547	56,916	10,726	6,221	25	17	41	58	4,812	5,168	9,960	...	...	293	4,052	9,816	5,698	214	4,501
Matlock	9,815	14,895	10,608	6,153	16	11	28	39	3,969	5,308	9,272	...	...	158	3,277	11,004	6,382	162	3,052
Harrington	1,652	29,671	1,600	928	7	4	5	9	694	446	1,140	...	...	180	842	1,574	918	189	861
Brassington	4,470	14,707	4,816	2,503	8	6	16	22	1,627	1,964	3,491	...	...	218	1,201	4,239	2,456	218	1,261
Calton*	1,118	5,980	1,096	636	5	4	4	8	582	296	878	...	...	10	252	1,085	639	10	257
Wirksworth	6,072	14,348	5,986	3,443	14	4	22	26	1,682	4,086	5,618	...	...	9	2,184	5,868	3,408	8	2,318
Total	88,846	281,111	87,947	51,009	150	78	238	316	26,762	44,547	71,308	1189	1,180	5,218	26,698	87,698	60,806	5,462	27,145

EASTERN DIVISION.

Registration sub-districts	Populat. on 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Computation for 1876.							
			Total.	88 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.	Population.		Deficiency.	Sittings.	Excess.		
									Estab'd Churcn.	Free Churches.	Estab'd Ch.	Free Churches.		Total.	Deficiency.				Excess.	Total.	88 per cent.
Upper Hal- lam*	1,006	5,088	1,096	636	2	2	2	4	480	284	714	...	...	59	187	1,141	662	71	128
Norton	2,440	5,110	2,878	1,669	4	2	6	8	400	590	990	...	200	200	479	...	3,097	1,796	606	...
Beighton* ..	1,284	3,070	1,555	902	2	2	4	6	422	364	786	...	120	4	1,690	980	74	...
Dronfield ...	5,689	15,580	7,001	4,061	11	4	15	19	2,025	2,660	4,685	...	640	229	1,493	7,657	4,441	494	1,378	
Eckington	13,949	14,988	17,068	9,899	16	9	28	32	3,975	4,766	8,141	...	1,210	1,154	606	18,628	10,804	1,553	100	
Carburton*	3,880	12,980	4,900	2,842	5	4	7	11	1,800	755	2,055	...	...	787	...	5,435	3,152	1,097	...
Chesterfield	28,988	27,966	37,265	21,614	30	22	52	74	7,499	11,998	19,437	49	1,140	3,127	2,132	41,406	24,015	4,295	899	
Bolsover ...	2,402	11,247	2,568	1,486	4	5	8	8	1,280	570	1,850	...	...	...	364	2,643	1,593	...	317
Pleasley* ...	2,138	13,474	2,221	1,288	10	7	8	15	1,161	745	1,926	...	...	57	695	2,265	1,314	56	688
Ashover.....	10,757	21,334	13,469	7,812	19	9	28	37	2,965	4,548	7,508	...	...	1,094	790	14,825	8,598	1,683	593
Ripley (part)	1,241	3,808	1,330	771	8	1	4	5	550	752	1,302	...	...	...	531	1,374	796	...	505
Alfreton.....	11,549	4,560	11,806	6,847	9	6	22	28	3,175	5,977	9,152	...	...	...	2,305	11,984	6,921	...	2,231
Blackwell ...	4,552	6,920	5,724	3,320	7	6	13	19	1,680	1,576	3,256	...	925	84	945	6,310	3,860	261	782	
Total	89,814	145,510	108,876	63,148	122	79	187	266	26,332	35,470	61,802	42	4,235	4,277	7070	118,407	68,676	10,198	7,596	

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Registration sub-districts.	Population 1961	Statute Acres.	Population 1971.		Provided Villages	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Computation for 1974						
			Total.	88 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual		Contemplated.		Balance.	Population.		Dedendency.	Sittings.		
									Method Church.	Free Churches.	Method Ch.	Free Churches.		Total.	Total.			88 per cent.	
Glossop	21,200	38,759	20,673	11,990	11	6	29	35	8,684	11,556	15,190	1,000	1,000	2,759	6,959	20,410	11,888	2,768	7,198
Hayfield* ..	8,786	7,896	8,935	5,182	13	4	20	24	2,000	5,884	7,334	...	...	...	2,152	9,084	5,240	...	2,094
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	9,878	61,931	9,550	5,539	28	10	35	45	2,806	8,877	6,683	180	180	685	1,959	9,386	5,443	542	1,961
Buxton	4,142	5,741	6,229	3,613	9	4	13	17	2,860	3,118	5,478	...	...	993	2,258	7,272	4,217	808	2,069
Tideswell ..	9,016	30,767	8,278	4,801	14	8	25	33	2,796	3,449	6,245	...	...	618	2,062	7,909	4,587	580	2,288
Bakewell ...	12,547	56,916	10,726	6,221	25	17	41	58	4,812	5,168	9,980	...	...	293	4,052	9,816	5,698	214	4,501
Matlock	9,815	14,895	10,608	6,153	16	11	28	39	3,969	5,308	9,272	...	...	158	3,277	11,004	6,382	162	3,052
Hartington	1,652	23,671	1,600	928	7	4	5	9	694	446	1,140	...	...	180	342	1,574	913	189	861
Brassington	4,470	14,707	4,816	2,503	8	6	16	22	1,527	1,964	3,491	...	...	213	1,201	4,239	2,458	218	1,251
Calton*	1,118	5,980	1,096	636	5	4	4	8	592	296	878	...	...	10	252	1,085	629	10	257
Wirksworth	6,072	14,948	5,936	3,443	14	4	22	26	1,522	4,036	5,618	...	...	9	2,184	5,868	3,403	8	2,218
Total	88,646	281,111	87,947	51,009	150	78	288	316	26,792	44,547	71,309	1,180	1,180	5,218	26,698	87,598	50,806	5,462	27,145

EASTERN DIVISION.

Registration sub-districts	Population on 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Computation for 1876.						
			Total	88 per cent.		Established Church	Free Churches	Total	Actual		Contemplated.		Balance.	Total	88 per cent.	Sittings.	Excess.		
									Retard. Church.	Free Churches	Build. Ch.	Free Churches						Total	Deficiency.	Excess.
Upper Hal- lam*	1,006	5,083	1,096	636	2	2	4	480	234	714	...	...	59	137	1,141	662	71	123	
Norton	2,440	5,110	2,878	1,669	4	6	8	400	590	990	...	200	200	479	...	8,097	1,796	606	...
Beighton* ...	1,284	3,070	1,555	902	2	4	6	422	364	786	...	120	120	...	4	1,680	980	74	...
Dronfield ...	5,689	15,580	7,001	4,061	11	15	19	2,025	2,660	4,685	...	640	640	229	1,493	7,657	4,441	494	1,378
Eckington	13,948	14,988	17,068	9,899	16	9	23	3,375	4,766	8,141	...	1,210	1,154	606	...	18,628	10,804	1,553	100
Carburton*	3,880	12,980	4,900	2,842	5	4	7	1,800	755	2,055	...	...	...	787	...	5,435	3,152	1,087	...
Chesterfield	28,983	27,966	37,265	21,614	30	22	74	7,499	11,988	19,437	43	1140	1,182	3,127	2,132	41,406	24,015	4,295	899
Bolsover ...	2,402	11,247	2,563	1,486	4	3	8	1,280	570	1,850	...	...	...	...	364	2,643	1,533	...	317
Pleasley* ...	2,133	13,474	2,221	1,288	7	8	15	1,181	745	1,926	...	...	57	695	2,285	1,314	56	668	
Ashover.....	10,757	21,334	13,469	7,812	19	9	37	2,965	4,543	7,508	...	...	1,094	790	14,825	8,598	1,683	593	
Ripley (part)	1,241	3,308	1,330	771	3	4	5	580	752	1,302	...	...	...	581	1,374	796	...	505	
Alfreton.....	11,549	4,550	11,306	6,847	9	6	28	3,175	6,377	9,152	...	...	...	2,305	11,934	6,921	...	2,281	
Blackwell ...	4,552	6,920	5,724	3,320	7	6	13	1,680	1,576	3,256	...	925	925	84	945	6,310	3,660	261	732
Total	89,814	145,510	108,876	63,148	122	79	187	26,882	35,470	61,802	43	4285	4,277	7070	10,001	118,407	68,676	10,193	7,596

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Registration sub-districts.	Population 1861.		Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages		Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Computation for 1874.					
	Total.	58 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.		Total.	58 per cent.	Pendancy.	Sittings.	Total.	58 per cent.	Pendancy.	Sittings.
							Established Church.	Free Churches.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.								
Ashborne ...	4,876	11,442	4,946	2,868	8	7	9	16	2,582	1,875	4,457	...	...	868	2,442	4,979	2,888	861	2,450
Mayfield* ...	1,211	2,976	1,813	762	2	2	1	3	402	35	437	...	...	337	12	1,964	791	362	8
Brailsford ...	3,168	15,362	2,962	1,718	11	7	9	16	1,510	977	2,487	...	...	258	1,027	2,859	1,658	273	1,102
Uttoxeter* ...	467	2,242	889	225	2	1	1	2	400	90	490	...	...	...	265	950	203	...	287
Sudbury* ...	2,496	14,573	2,900	1,334	7	6	7	13	1,585	609	2,194	...	110	...	970	2,202	1,277	...	1,027	
Tutbury* ...	3,299	16,368	3,258	1,890	9	6	7	13	1,617	885	2,452	...	...	463	1,025	3,288	1,878	468	1,042
Belper	9,509	3,078	8,527	4,946	6	2	13	15	2,056	3,625	5,681	...	...	...	785	8,096	4,661	...	1,020
Duffield	6,466	19,955	6,927	3,670	15	10	19	29	3,171	2,995	6,106	...	...	249	2,685	6,258	3,629	238	2,715
Horsley	5,980	10,560	6,089	3,532	13	6	15	21	1,792	2,319	4,111	...	93	390	1,062	6,168	3,577	458	1,085	
Spondon ...	7,288	16,573	7,484	4,340	11	12	16	28	3,384	2,795	6,119	...	...	81	1,860	7,607	4,412	81	1,788
Ripley (part) ...	10,944	9,465	12,849	7,453	13	8	27	35	2,232	5,578	7,810	...	50	689	996	13,801	8,004	1,112	967	
Greasley* ...	4,108	9,160	4,728	2,742	2	1	5	6	500	1,690	2,190	...	700	602	750	5,040	2,923	673	640	
Ilkeston* ...	13,146	15,230	8,833	4,323	11	9	24	33	2,871	7,072	9,943	...	400	394	1,904	16,272	9,438	731	1,636	
Stapleford* ...	5,422	10,964	7,453	4,323	7	7	16	23	2,097	3,230	5,387	...	...	...	1,064	8,468	4,911	...	476
Repton	6,484	24,478	6,625	3,843	18	13	15	28	3,186	1,652	4,838	...	...	381	1,376	6,695	3,883	458	1,413

Shardlow ...	4,454	13,049	4,866	2,822	12	9	13	22	2,505	1,455	3,960	...	10	1,148	5,072	2,941	...	1,019		
Melbourne*	3,801	12,183	3,869	2,244	6	5	9	14	1,880	1,759	3,139	...	82	927	3,903	2,264	33	908		
Burton*	880	1,150	1,478	857	1	1	3	4	550	325	875	...	...	18	1,777	1,030	155	...
Gresley	9,039	18,843	12,599	7,307	16	12	19	31	3,227	4,033	7,260	...	290	1,148	14,379	8,340	1,899	1,109		
Ashby*	78	880	63	37	1	1	...	1	200	...	200	...	...	163	56	32	...	167
Hartshorn*	4,010	8,000	3,937	2,283	8	6	10	16	1,987	1,513	3,500	...	...	867	3,900	2,262	393	1,681
Measham*	2,145	2,380	2,210	1,281	2	1	5	6	613	1,280	1,893	171	783	2,342	1,300	147	740	
Whitwick*	396	890	413	240	2	1	1	2	247	90	337	54	151	421	244	53	146	
Tamworth*	272	2,546	294	171	1	1	...	1	175	...	175	...	...	75	305	177	75	78
Total	109,834	227,367	120,308	69,720	184	134	244	378	40,289	45,772	86,041	...	1043	1,643	6,454	24,418	125,395	72,729	8,492	23,447

COUNTY TOWN.

Registration sub-districts.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages		Places of Worship.		Sittings.			Computation for 1874.								
			Total	88 per cent.	Established Church	Free Churches	Total.	Established Ch.	Free Churches	Contemplated.	Balance.	Total.	88 per cent.	Total.	Deficiency.	Excess.				
St. Alkmund	17,817	3,324	18,910	10,968	3	8	13	21	4,680	6,027	10,657	...	...	91	608	19,456	11,284	1,268	641	
St. Peter ...	33,292		43,423	25,185	3	12	24	36	7,291	12,605	19,896	...	50	50	5,239	...	48,518	28,140	8,198	...
Total	51,049	3,324	62,333	36,153	6	20	37	57	11,971	18,632	30,553	...	50	50	6,158	608	67,975	39,425	9,462	641

In the Northern Division, the greatest numerical excess of sittings is in the Glossop Sub-district, where, for about 12,000 persons capable of attending worship at one time, there is a gross excess of about 7,000 sittings, and a net excess of more than 4,000. Tideswell has a gross excess of about half the number required, and a net excess of more than one-third. Brassington exceeds this. Hayfield has a net excess of about 2,000 in providing for about 5,000. In Wirksworth Sub-district the net surplus is nearly two-thirds. Bakewell provides about 10,000 sittings for 5,700 who require their use, being nearly twice as many as are really required. Buxton has a gross surplus of nearly one-half, and a net surplus of two-sevenths. Matlock has a similar gross excess, with a net surplus of more than four-ninths. In the two last named Sub-districts, however, provision has to be made in the summer season for a large number of persons beyond the regular inhabitants. If for these an allowance of 2,000 be made, yet the gross accommodation over the whole division will be 72,500 sittings for about 53,000 persons able to occupy them. The net surplus will be about 19,500, or nearly two-fifths more sittings than are needed.

In the Southern Division, there is a gross surplus of nearly 23,500 sittings, or nearly one-third, and a net surplus of about 15,000, or nearly one-fifth more than the number required. But the local excesses are smaller in proportion than in the Northern Division. Ilkeston has a net excess of about one-tenth, Horsley of one-sixth; Belper of two-ninths; Repton of one-fourth; Spondon, Tutbury, and Shardlow of one-third; Brailsford, Hartshorn, and Measham of about half; Ashbourne of four-sevenths; and Sudbury of five-sixths. The net excess at Duffield, though only about two-thirds, is the greatest numerical excess throughout the Division, amounting to nearly 2,500 sittings upon a provision required for 8,600. In some cases of fragments of Sub-districts the proportionate excess is much higher, as at Uttoxeter, where it is more than double the requirements of the locality. But were the whole of that Sub-district under review the result would probably be very different.

On the other hand, in the Sub-districts of Ripley and Greasley in the Erewash Valley, and Gresley contiguous to the Burton and Ashby railway, the deficiencies overbalance the excesses. In the latter case there is a gross deficiency of 1,900 sittings, and a net deficiency of 800. When the portion of Ripley in the Eastern Division is added to that above, the balance is again slightly reversed.

In the Eastern Division, while there is a gross surplus of about 7,600 sittings on a provision for about 68,700, there is also a gross deficiency of about 10,000. The greatest numerical excess is at Alfreton, where the gross surplus amounts to 2,200 on a provision for 6,900, or nearly one-third, with no corresponding deficiency. At Dronfield there is a gross excess of nearly 1,400, or a net excess of about 900, equal to about one-fifth. At Pleasley it is one-half; at Bolsover, one-fifth; and at Blackwell, one-seventh. On the other hand, Norton with a net deficiency of 600, and Carburton with a net deficiency of 1,100, are both one-third below their net requirements. Ashover, with a gross deficiency of nearly 1,700, and a net deficiency of about 1,100, has one-eighth less net accommodation than it should have. Chesterfield has the same proportionate deficiency, but this amounts in the gross to nearly 4,300 sittings, or to 3,400 net. It is in this Sub-district, among the rapidly growing mining population, that the greatest proportionate need for additional accommodation exists, compared with that of any district throughout the county.

But the greatest numerical deficiency to be found in any Sub-district, exists in the County Town. The total additional sittings required are nearly 9,500, and the net deficiency is about 8,800. Yet here the condensation of population brings existing provision more within the reach of those who should require it, than in more scattered districts. St. Alkmund's Sub-district has a net deficiency of about 600 on a provision for about 11,000. While St. Peter's has a net deficiency of about 8,000 on a provision for 28,000, a proportion of two-sevenths. In 1851 the net provision in Derby was for 50·1 per cent of

the population ; but now, on the estimate of population taken, which is rather less than that warranted by previous progress, the supply is sufficient for only 44·9 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOMMODATION IN PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.
 —In the following tables, constructed on nearly the same plan as those relating to Sub-districts, existing accommodation is contrasted with local requirements in every Parish and Township in the County. The letters p., and t., stand respectively for parishes and townships. The latter are portions of ancient parishes separately rated for the relief of the poor. For full list of civil parishes and townships see pp. 17—20. Other contractions are also used in the tables, as follows, viz. :—Ham., for hamlet ; Lib., for liberty ; Ldp., for lordship ; and Chap., for Chapelry.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1871.		Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1876.						
	Total.	88 per cent.			Provided Villages.	Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Deficiency.	Balance.	Population.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.	
									Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Total.					More.	Fewer.
GLOSSOP.																				
Padfield. T.	1,687	979	1	1	2	2	2	...	350	380	...	...	629	...	84	...	19	...	8	
Hadfield. T.	2,693	1,562	3	1	3	4	1,000	1,000	2,050	1,650	...	...	...	1,488	...	14	...	29	...	54
Dinting. T.	830	481	1	1	...	1	50	...	50	...	...	...	481	...	50	...	...	...	...	18
Glossop Dale. T.	5,943	3,447	1	2	10	12	1,600	5,686	7,286	720	...	...	1,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whitfield. T.	5,615	3,257	1	1	2	3	1,100	720	1,820	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Chunal. T.	109	63	1	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	110
Simmondley. T.	446	259	1	...	2	2	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	1,347	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charlesworth. T.	1,185	687	1	1	4	5	484	1,560	2,034	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chisworth. T.	430	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	47	...	27	...	...
Ludworth. T.	1,640	1,006	1	...	3	3	...	1,260	1,250	...	...	...	...	547	...	152	...	88	...	...
HAYFIELD.																				
Hayfield. T.	2,460	1,427	3	1	5	6	550	1,424	1,974	...	...	...	...	451	...	143	...	...	...	...
Mellor. T.	1,447	839	4	1	5	6	350	940	1,290	...	...	...	...	1,154	...	90	...	62	...	...
Beard Thornsett Ollersett Whittle.	4,847	5,028	6	2	10	12	1,100	2,970	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Parishes or Townships	Population 1871.		Statute Acres.	Population 1881.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1878.						
	Total	85 per cent.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Actual.			Contemplated.			Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.
					Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Estab'd Ch.	Free Churches.	Total	Deficiency.	Excess.				
BAKEWELL.																			
Calver. T.	499	289	1	1	1	1	230	230	...	...	59	...	...	59	...	84	...	...
Rowland. T.	67	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	89	...	1	...	...
Hassop. T.	105	61	1	1	1	150	150	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	...	17	...	...
Little Longstone. T. ...	134	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Great Longstone. T. ...	515	299	1	2	3	800	502	...	...	...	10	...	...	203	...	84	...	...
Froggatt. T.	120	70	1	1	1	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Curbar. T.	319	185	1	2	3	889	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	6	...	...
Baslow with Bubbell. T.	811	470	1	2	3	850	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	46	...	...
Beeley. T.	356	207	1	1	2	220	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	32	...	...
Great Rowsley. T.	252	146	1	1	2	161	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	21	...	...
Bushfield. T.	80	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Taddington. T.	397	230	1	1	2	800	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	55	...	...
Sheldon. T.	182	106	1	1	2	140	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashford. T.	718	414	1	2	3	800	399	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Bakewell. T.	2,704	1,324	1	4	5	800	2,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	...	210	...	...
Chelmorton. T.	229	232	1	1	2	*100	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	1	...	...
Flagg. T.	288	183	1	1	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	27	...	...
Monyash. T.	460	235	1	2	3	259	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	27	...	...
Over Haddon. T.	245	108	1	2	2	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	81	...	...
Hartle, T.	81	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

* 200 Additional Sittings have since been supplied by the Established Church at Chelmorton.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.		Statute Area.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Estimate for 1874.					
	Total.			Free Churches.	Established Church.		Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.		
	Total.	58 per cent.						Worsh'd Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Worsh'd Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.					Deficiency.	Excess.
<i>(Continued.)</i>																			
Pilsley. T.	820	447		260	151	1	1	1	2	120	179	199	...	...	48	...	30	...	17
Chatsworth. P.	53			50	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Edensor. T.	272	4,882		268	155	1	1	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	48	...	2	...	1
Nether Haddon. P.	103	*		9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5
Hattington, (Mid. Cr.)	826			330	191	1	1	1	2	200	66	266	...	...	75	...	2	...	1
Middleton & Smerril. T.	244			200	116	1	1	2	2	250	250	250	...	...	134	...	32	...	13
Youlgreave. T.	1,230			1,058	614	2	1	7	8	500	943	1,443	...	...	829	...	86	...	51
Stanton. T.	716			693	402	8	1	4	5	263	360	623	...	...	221	...	11	...	6
MATLOCK.																			
Birchover. T.	51			69	40	1	1	2	3	120	180	300	...	...	260	...	9	...	5
Grattan. T.	85			27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4
Elton. T.	491			519	301	1	1	3	4	250	308	558	...	...	257	...	14	...	8
Winstar. T.	971			814	472	1	1	3	4	589	490	1,079	...	...	607	...	78	...	45
North Darley. T.	1,574			{ 1,557	903	2	1	2	3	600	214	814	...	...	89	...	8	...	5
South Darley. T.	582			{ 605	351	2	1	1	2	200	145	345	...	...	...	...	11	...	6
Tansley. T.	623			610	354	1	1	3	4	340	445	785	...	...	431	...	6	...	4
Matlock, with Matlock Bstl. P.	4,252			5,220	3,028	6	3	11	14	1,350	2,586	3,936	...	...	908	...	484	...	280
Aldwark. T.	65			82	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	8
Ivornbrook Grange. T.	82			{ 31	18	1	1	1	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cromford. T.	1,140			{ 1,074	623	1	1	8	4	450	935	1,385	...	...	762	...	38	...	19

* See Hattington, Town Quarter, p. 40.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.					Estimate for 1876.				
			Total.	88 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Lower.
									Established Church.	Free Churches.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.	Dedicated.					Excess.
HARTINGTON.	495		498	289	1	1	2	290	110	400	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hartington, Town Qtr. T.	24,160	*	448	257	2	2	2	...	150	150	...	...	107	...	22	...	12
Hartington, Necker Qtr. T.	399		64	37	1	1	1	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Easton and Alsop. T. ...	76		39	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
Newton Grainge. T. ...	51		457	265	2	2	3	270	186	456	...	...	...	...	32	...	18
Parwich. P.	521	3,247	99	57	1	1	1	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	7	...	5
Ballidon. T.	110		705	409	1	1	4	204	370	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRASSINGTON.	718		157	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brassington. T.	144		280	133	1	1	2	180	20	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradbourne. T.	269	1,118	278	161	1	2	3	115	90	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrington. P.	295	1,984	1,946	723	2	4	5	805	606	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hognaston. P.	1,290	2,464	57	33	1	1	1	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonsall. P.	69		871	505	1	1	4	418	648	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ible. T.	964		118	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton-by-Wirksworth. T.	116		97	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopton. T.	91		562	326	1	1	3	250	130	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callow. T.	515		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirk Ireton. T.	515		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including Hartington, Upper Quarter, p. 86, and Hartington, Middle Quarter, p. 89. ** Including Ireton Wood, p. 41.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Rateable Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1876.			
			Total.	58 per cent.		Metropolitan Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.
									Metropolitan Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Metropolitan Church.	Free Churches.	Total.				
CALITON.																		
Tissington. P.	408	2,316	895	229	2	1	2	3	182	140	322	...	...	...	98	...	4	2
Lea Hall. T.	21	450	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Thorpe. P.	204	1,400	208	121	1	1	1	1	140	...	140	...	...	...	19	2	...	1
Fenny Bentley. P.	305	1,086	288	167	1	1	1	2	140	136	266	...	...	...	99	...	8	5
Mapleton. P.	185	778	187	108	1	1	1	2	120	80	150	...	...	...	42	1	...	1
WIRKSWORTE.																		
Dethick and Lea. T.	985	2,110	965	560	3	1	4	5	160	680	1,040	...	...	...	480	15	...	8
Wirksworth. T.	3,717	...	3,608	2,090	5	1	11	12	900	2,872	3,272	...	...	...	1,182	...	57	...
Alderwasley. T.	972	...	848	202	1	1	...	1	800	...	300	...	...	...	96	...	12	7
Ashleyhay. T.	282	...	216	125	2	...	2	2	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Idridgehay & Alton. T.	283	...	225	130	1	1	1	2	232	50	282	...	...	...	152	...	4	2
Shottle and Postern. T.	427	3,741	427	246	1	...	3	3	...	520	520	...	...	...	272	...	...	...
Ireton Wood. T.	166	*	152	88	1	...	1	1	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

* Included with Kirk Ireton, p. 40.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1881.		Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1876.		
	Total.			58 per cent.			Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.
	Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Parish Church.	Free Churches.				Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Parish Church.	Free Churches.	Parish Church.	Free Churches.			
UPPER HALLAM.																		
Dore, T.	610	8,271	660	383	1	1	2	400	120	520	...	...	...	137	25	14	...
Todley, T.	896	1,812	436	253	1	1	2	80	114	194	...	...	...	59	20	12	...
NORTON.																		
Beauchief Abbey, P.	122	780	78	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	22	...
Norton, P.	2,318	4,880	2,800	1,624	4	2	8	400	590	990	200	200	494	241	241	140	...	
BEIGHTON.																		
Beighton, P.	1,284	3,070	1,555	902	2	2	6	422	864	786	120	120	...	4	135	78	...	
DRONFIELD.																		
Holmsfield, T.	529	...	510	296	1	1	1	280	...	280	...	...	16	...	9	...	6
Dronfield, T.	2,998	...	3,253	1,887	2	1	7	1,600	1,610	3,210	100	100	1,423	127	...	78	...	
Coal Aston, T.	547	...	639	400	1	1	3	100	870	470	...	...	70	71	41	...	...
Unstone, T.	879	...	1,526	885	4	...	4	...	400	400	390	390	95	328	187	...	...
Little Barlow, T.	54	...	64	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5	8	...	...
Great Barlow, T.	682	3,760	959	556	3	1	4	45	280	325	150	150	81	138	80	...	...
ECKINGTON.																		
Killmarsh, P.	1,053	1,646	1,684	1,093	1	1	4	170	210	380	360	360	853	...	415	241	...	
Eckington, P.	6,064	6,610	7,808	4,528	8	4	11	2,069	2,865	4,434	700	700	...	606	872	506	...	
Staveley, T.	6,881	6,682	7,376	4,278	7	4	9	1,138	2,191	3,327	150	150	801	272	272	158	...	

* 300 Additional Sittings are now in course of being supplied by the Established Church.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Area.	Population 1871.		Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1874.								
			Total.	per cent.	Provided Villages.	Ratified Church.		Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Balance.		Population.		Sittings Required.			
						Ratified Church.	Free Churches.		Ratified Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Ratified Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.	Denotancy.	Knoxes.	Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.		
CARBURTON.																						
Barborough. P.	1,170	8,220	1,452	84.2	1	1	1	2	400	150	550	...	...	232	...	...	141	...	82	...		
Whitwell. P.	1,487	4,880	1,945	1,128	1	1	2	3	500	225	725	...	...	408	...	...	229	...	133	...		
Clowne. P.	704	1,860	1,002	581	1	1	3	4	270	280	550	...	...	81	...	...	149	...	86	...		
Elmton. P.	469	2,970	501	280	2	1	1	2	130	100	230	...	...	60	...	...	16	...	9	...		
CHESTERFIELD.																						
Whittington. P.	2,864	2,640	5,578	3,235	3	3	9	12	1,200	2,540	3,740	...	...	...	...	...	505	1,357	...	787	...	
Newbold & Dunston. T.	3,283		4,590	2,662	3	3	5	8	686	452	1,138	...	400	1,124	...	...	653	...	379	...		
Brimington. T.	1,908		2,403	1,394	3	1	5	6	572	1,050	1,622	...	210	...	...	...	438	237	...	172	...	
Tapton. T.	257		220	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	10	...
Chesterfield. T.	9,886		11,427	6,628	1	5	8	13	2,870	3,931	6,591	...	530	...	...	...	493	795	...	461	...	
Walton. T.	1,082		1,111	644	2	2	...	2	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...	
Calow. T.	575		561	325	2	1	2	3	195	800	495	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Hasland. T.	1,999		2,673	1,550	2	2	2	4	452	275	727	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	386	...	195	...
Temple Norton. T.	180		209	121	1	1	1	2	70	40	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	22	...
Brampton. P.	4,927		5,932	3,441	6	2	12	14	864	2,040	2,894	...	...	647	...	...	...	...	503	...	291	...
Wingsworth. P.	433		385	223	2	1	1	2	200	150	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	24	...
Tupton. T.	1,004		1,063	616	2	...	4	4	...	670	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	29	...
North Wingfield. T. ...	785		1,115	647	3	1	3	4	450	500	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	165	...

* 264 Temporary additional sittings are now contemplated by the Established Church at Chesterfield.

Parishes or Townships	Population 1881.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1876.					
			Total	86 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Actual			Contemplated.			Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.
									Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Estab'd Ch.	Free Churches.	Total	Deficiency.	Excess.				
BOLSOVER.																				
Sutton & Duckmanton. P.	507	4,286	502	291	1	2	2	2	2	350	380	2	2	2	2	59	2	1	1	
Bolsover. T.	1,526	5,840	1,721	998	2	2	3	5	1,250	680	570	1,250	1,250	252	97	252	97	56	8	
Heath. P.	369	1,611	340	197	1	1	1	1	260	260	260	260	260	68	14	68	14	8	8	
PLEASLEY.																				
Scarliffe. P.	548	3,674	589	343	2	2	2	4	350	350	100	450	450	107	20	107	20	11	11	
Upper Langwith. P.	183	1,600	195	113	2	1	2	3	80	80	80	160	160	47	6	47	6	3	3	
Glapwell. T.	108	720	98	57	2	2	2	2	375	375	375	375	375	57	2	57	2	1	1	
Ault Hucknall. P.	686	3,730	689	370	2	2	2	2	375	375	375	375	375	5	28	5	28	13	13	
Pleasley. P.	613	3,750	700	406	4	2	4	6	876	876	565	941	941	585	43	585	43	25	25	
ASHOVER.																				
Ashover. T.	2,951	9,180	2,167	1,256	7	1	8	9	600	853	1,453	1,453	1,453	197	92	197	92	58	58	
Woodtherpe. T.	302	364	364	211	1	1	1	1	211	211	211	211	211	211	31	211	31	18	18	
Clay Lane. T.	4,096	5,140	5,140	2,981	2	2	8	10	680	1,850	2,500	2,500	2,500	481	308	481	308	308	308	
Stretton. T.	524	588	588	341	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	241	32	241	32	18	18	
Plasley. T.	628	1,076	1,076	624	1	1	3	4	850	425	775	775	775	151	224	151	224	180	180	
Morton. T.	594	310	310	310	1	1	1	1	150	150	150	150	150	160	30	160	30	17	17	
Braakenfield. T.	317	808	808	176	2	1	2	3	220	160	380	380	380	204	7	204	7	4	4	
Shirland. P.	1,426	2,942	2,780	1,612	8	2	4	6	787	950	1,737	1,737	1,737	125	677	125	677	388	388	
Wessington. T.	519	958	517	300	2	1	2	3	208	205	413	413	413	118	1	118	1	1	1	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1876			
			Total.	56 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Increase.	Population.	Sittings Acquired.	
									Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.			Deficiency.	Balance.	More.	Less.
ASHBORNE.																		
Kniveton, P.	315	2,240	307	178	1	1	2	150	114	264	..	..	..	86	..	4	..	2
Ailow, T.	129	1,483	124	72	1	..	1	120	..	120	..	..	..	48	..	2	..	1
Bradley, P.	253	2,374	231	134	1	..	1	170	..	170	..	..	..	96	..	11	..	6
Ashborne T.	2,120	..	2,083	1,208	1	5	6	1,350	1,491	2,841	..	..	..	1,633	..	18	..	10
Sturston, T.	674	..	722	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	..	24	..	14
Hulland, T.	189	2,781	224	130	1	2	3	300	180	480	..	..	..	350	..	17	..	9
Offcote & Underwood Lids.	506	..	554	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..	24	..	14
Yeldersley, T.	194	..	195	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..
Edlaston, P.	207	1,360	197	114	2	1	2	132	90	222	..	..	..	108	..	5	..	3
Ornaston, P.	289	1,254	308	179	1	..	1	380	..	360	..	..	..	181	..	9	..	5
MAYFIELD.																		
Clifton & Compton, T.	894	1,016	981	569	1	..	1	232	..	232	..	..	..	337	..	43	..	25
Snelston, P.	317	1,960	332	193	1	1	2	170	35	205	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	4

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1871.		Population 1871.	State Area.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.				Estimate for 1876.							
	Total.	68 per cent.			Provided Villages.	Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.			
									Estate'd Church.	Free Churches.	Estate'd Ch.	Free Churches.				Deficiency.	Excess.	More.	Fewer.
BRAILS福德.																			
Biggin, T.	119	69	1	595	1	1	2	280	30	310	...	...	...	241	...	4	...
Holland Ward, T.	421	244	1	1,871	1	1	1	...	80	80	...	...	...	164	...	26	...
Holland Ward Intakes, T.	27	16	1	...	1	1	1	40	...	40	...	...	...	24	...	8	...
Mercaston, T.	111	64	1	1,120	1	1	1	...	100	100	...	...	...	86	...	12	...
Brailsford, P.	742	430	1	4,286	1	2	3	235	811	546	...	...	...	116	...	15	...
Rodsley, T.	157	91	1	...	1	1	1	...	152	152	...	...	...	61	...	20	...
Hollington, T.	261	151	1	...	1	1	1	...	120	120	...	...	...	91	...	17	...
Hungry Bentley, Lib.	81	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
Alkmonon, T.	92	53	1	...	1	1	1	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Longford, T.	425	247	1	...	1	1	1	486	...	486	...	...	...	239	...	37	...
Stydd, T.	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	...
Yeaveley, T.	218	127	1	...	1	1	2	110	100	210	...	...	...	83	...	22	...
Shirley, T.	281	163	1	...	1	1	2	224	84	308	...	...	...	145	...	10	...
UTTONGETER.																			
Norbury, P.	389	225	2	2,242	2	1	2	400	90	490	...	...	...	265	...	89	...

Parishes or Townships	Population 1861.	State Aves.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.					Estimate for 1876.				
			Total	86 per cent.		Re-established Church.	Free Churches.	Total	Actual.		Contemplated.			Increase.	Population.	Sittings Required.		
									Re-established Church.	Free Churches.	Re-established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.			Deficiency.	Excess.	More.	Less.
SUDBURY.																		
Marston-Montgomery. P.	405	2,471	867	213	1	1	1	2	170	87	257	...	...	...	44	...	11
Somersall Herbert. P.	116	697	116	67	2	1	2	3	110	88	198	...	...	...	181	...	...
Doveridge. P.	797	4,278	691	401	1	1	1	2	860	128	478	...	...	...	77	...	28
Cabley. P.	888	2,254	825	188	1	1	1	2	184	90	224	...	110	110	146	...	29	
Boylestone. P.	268	1,270	284	165	1	1	2	3	195	216	411	...	...	...	246	...	8
Sudbury. P.	587	3,603	517	300	1	1	...	1	626	...	626	...	...	...	826	...	85
TUTTBURY.																		
Oniston and Thurvas-ton. T.	860	2,542	895	229	1	...	1	1	...	128	128	101	...	22
Sutton-on-the-Hill. T.	149	66	118	66	1	1	1	2	232	100	332	...	...	...	266	...	18
Baron Blount. P.	78	1,150	66	38	1	1	...	1	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	3
Church Broughton. P.	651	2,272	602	349	1	1	1	2	800	100	400	...	...	...	51	...	24
Foston. T.	389	3,940	197	79	51
Scropton. T.	284	...	276	160	1	1	1	2	800	100	400	...	...	...	240	...	6
Hafton. T.	846	...	484	252	1	...	1	1	...	130	130	122	...	44
Hoon. T.	48	...	43	25	2	25
Hilton. T.	719	4,775	694	403	1	...	2	2	...	227	227	126
Marston-upon-Dove. T.	108	...	88	51	1	1	1	1	875	...	375	12
Hazgate Manor. P.	7	...	17	10	7
Eginton. P.	865	2,289	398	228	1	1	860	...	350	122	19

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1874.					
			Total.	58 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Balance.		Increase.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.	
									Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.	Deficiency.	Excess.			More.	Less.
HORSLEY.																				
Holbrook, T.	956	868	954	553	3	1	3	4	412	440	852	...	...	...	299	...	1	...	...
Denby, P.	1,388	2,395	1,362	790	2	1	2	2	400	800	700	...	...	...	90	...	12	7	...
Kilbourne, T.	951	1,170	679	479	1	...	2	2	400	400	400	...	...	...	279	...	109	63	...
Horsley Woodhouse, T.	832	825	825	479	1	...	3	3	458	458	458	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	2
Horsley, T.	467	885	885	223	1	1	2	2	350	80	430	...	...	...	207	...	41	...	24
Spalley, T.	721	1,523	693	402	2	1	2	3	250	420	670	...	...	...	268	...	14	...	8
Monley, T.	280	8,513	236	131	2	1	2	3	160	114	274	...	...	...	143	...	2	...	1
Mapperley, T.	465	972	474	275	1	1	1	2	220	107	327	...	93	...	145	19	...	11	...	
SPONDON.																				
Little Eaton, T.	775	490	788	454	1	1	2	3	850	280	580	...	...	...	126	4	...	2	...
Breadsall, P.	592	2,410	559	324	1	1	1	2	800	98	398	...	...	...	74	...	16	...	9
Chaddesden, P.	465	2,080	485	281	1	1	1	2	230	80	310	...	...	...	29	10	...	6	...
Spondon, T.	1,523	2,880	1,665	966	1	1	2	3	750	805	1,055	...	...	...	89	71	...	41	...
Stanley, P.	584	1,470	641	372	2	2	3	5	*220	864	594	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	31
Oakbrook, P.	1,506	1,780	1,633	947	2	2	4	6	700	852	1,552	...	...	...	605	63	...	37	...
West Hallam, P.	559	1,323	560	325	1	1	...	1	260	...	260	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Kirk Hallam, T.	101	727	102	59	1	1	...	1	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopwell, Ham.	27	3,813	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Draycott and Church Wine, Lobs.	1,156	1,028	596	596	1	2	3	5	484	806	1,290	...	...	...	694	...	64	...	37

* The Established Church at Stanley is closed for alterations and enlargements. But the Sittings returned in the "Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar" for 1874, are 70 less than the returns of the previous year.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1871.		Statute Area.	Population 1871.			Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1874.		
	Total.	as per cent.		Provided Villages.	Kathedral Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.		Population.		Sittings Required.		
				Kathedral Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Estab'd Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Increase.	Decrease.	More.	Fewer.
SHARDLOW.																		
Littleover. T.	604	392	1,463	1	2	3	320	810	630	...	...	...	238	96	...	...	21	...
Ormaston. P.	152	94	1,254	1	1	1	...	...	120	...	...	...	26	5	...	...	9	...
Alvaston. T.	558	369	870	1	2	3	374	195	569	...	...	...	200	99	...	...	22	...
Normanton. P.	437	370	1,862	2	3	4	301	350	651	...	...	...	281	100	...	...	53	...
Boulton. T.	224	215	1,240	1	1	1	230	...	230	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	4	...
Elvaston. P.	499	286	2,760	3	2	3	260	152	412	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	2	...
Shardlow. P.	945	512	1,580	1	1	2	380	122	502	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	81	...
Chellaston. P.	484	338	810	1	2	3	200	230	430	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	23	...
Aston-upon-Trent. P.	551	336	1,710	1	1	2	320	96	416	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	8	...
MELBOURNE.																		
Sinfin Moor. P.	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...
Arleston and Sinfin. T.	54	34	4,040	1	1	1	...	40	40	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...
Barrow-upon-Trent. T.	260	259	943	1	2	3	200	250	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swarkestone. P.	307	250	1,445	1	1	1	200	...	200	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	16
Weston-upon-Trent. P.	321	284	1,320	1	2	3	150	120	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stanton-by-Bridge. P.	185	172	1,770	1	1	1	200	...	200	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	3
Melbourne. P.	2,621	2,781	3,290	1	4	5	680	1,849	1,979	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	46	...
Derby Hills. <i>Lib.</i>	37	20	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.		Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.						Estimate for 1874.					
	Statute Acres.		Total.	% per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Actual.			Contemplated.			Balance.		Population.	Sittings Required.		
									Established Church.	Free Churches.	Total.	Established Ch.	Free Churches.	Total.	Deficiency.	Excess.		Increas.	Decreas.	More.	Less.
BURTON.	880	1,150	1,478	857	1	1	3	4	560	825	875	...	...	...	18	299	...	178	...
Winshill. T.																				
GRESLEY.	1,111	1,420	1,967	1,141	2	2	8	5	700	465	1,165	...	...	...	24	428	...	248	...
Stapenhill. T.																				
Stanton. T.	2,419		3,204	1,858	8	2	4	6	684	1,060	1,714	250	250	...	106	395	...	229	...	
Cauldwell. T.	183		148	83	1	1	...	1	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...
Swadlincote. T.	1,076		1,848	779	1	1	3	4	410	1,680	1,740	...	...	...	961	188	...	77	...
Castle Gresley. T.	286		486	282	1	...	2	2	...	384	394	...	...	...	52	135	...	72	...
Church Gresley. T. ...	2,108		3,297	1,912	1	2	2	4	442	418	860	...	...	1,052	...	594	...	844	...
Drakelow. T.	85		88	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Linton. T.	365		480	278	2	...	3	3	...	216	216	40	40	22	...	57	...	83	...	
Walton-upon-Trent. P.	430		427	248	1	1	...	1	940	...	240	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
Roe-liston. P.	882		447	259	1	1	1	2	250	140	390	181	32	...	18	...
Catton. T.	76		97	56	1	...	1	1	...	70	70	14	10	...	6	...
Coton-in-the-Elms. T.	368		384	223	1	1	...	1	247	...	247	24	15	...	9	...
Lullington. T.	272		286	137	1	1	...	1	216	...	216	...	...	...	79	...	...	18	...

* Including part of Croxall, p. 56.

Parishes or Townships	Population 1881	Statute Acres	Population 1871		Provided Villages	Places of Worship			Sittings				Estimate for 1876							
			Total	88 per cent		Established Church	Free Churches	Total	Actual		Contemplated		Balance	Increase	Population	Sittings Required				
									Established Church	Free Churches	Free Churches	Total				Deficiency	Excess	Increase	Decrease	More	Fewer
ASHBY.																				
Calke, P.	78	880	63	37	1	1	1	1	200	..	200	..	..	..	168	..	7	..	..	4
HARTSHORN.																				
Ticknall, P.	1,088	1,867	886	514	1	1	2	3	700	600	1,300	..	..	..	786	..	91	..	..	53
Hartshorn, P.	1,541	2,510	1,632	947	1	1	2	3	400	180	580	..	..	367	..	45	..	..	..	26
Smisby, P.	804	990	815	183	1	1	1	2	180	80	260	..	..	..	77	5	..	..	..	3
Willesley, P.	45	910	63	36	1	1	..	1	57	..	57	..	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	5
Oakthorpe, Ham.	654	715	594	344	1	..	3	3	..	468	468	..	..	..	124	..	80	..	..	17
Stretton-en-le-Field, T.	108	1,008	100	58	1	1	..	1	150	..	150	..	..	..	92	..	4	..	..	2
Boundary, P.	52	..	78	45	1	..	1	1	..	80	80	..	..	..	35	18	..	..	..	7
Donisthorpe, Ham. (pt.)	288	..	269	156	1	1	1	2	500	105	605	..	..	..	449	15	..	..	..	9
MEASHAM.																				
Measham, T.	1,569	..	1,718	996	1	1	4	5	613	1,166	1,779	..	..	..	788	74	..	..	..	43
Appleby, P. (pt.)	576	880	492	285	1	..	1	1	..	114	114	..	..	171	..	48	..	..	..	24
WHITWICK.																				
Packington, P. (pt.) ...	282	840	248	144	1	..	1	1	..	90	90	..	..	54	..	2	..	..	..	6
Ravenstone, P. (pt.) ...	144	550	165	96	1	1	..	1	247	..	247	..	..	..	151	10	..	..	..	..

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.		Sittings.				Estimate for 1876.					
			Total.	58 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.	
								Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Free Churches.	Total.					Deficiency.	Excess.	More.	Less.
TAMWORTH.																	
Croxall. P. (pt.)	148	1,221	165	96	1	1	1	175	175	...	...	...	79	11	...	6	...
Chilcote. T.	129	1,825	129	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY TOWN.

Parishes or Townships.	Population 1861.	Statute Acres.	Population 1871.		Provided Villages.	Places of Worship.		Sittings.				Estimate for 1876.					
			Total.	58 per cent.		Established Church.	Free Churches.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Balance.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sittings Required.	
								Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Free Churches.	Total.					Deficiency.	Excess.	More.	Less.
ST. ALKMUND.																	
St. Alkmund. Civ. P. 12,976	18,518	7,941	17	17	1	17	3,290	4,087	7,317	...	...	...	624	571	...	931	...
Little Chester. T.	431	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	28	...	13	...
All Saints. P.	4,049	2,282	1	3	1	2	950	1,940	2,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	...
St. Michael. Civ. P. ...	961	566	1	1	1	1	450	...	450	...	...	...	118	9	...	5	...
ST. PETER.																	
St. Peter. Civ. P.	18,450	8,204	1	12	1	9	1,200	5,510	6,710	...	...	...	1,494	947	...	201	...
Litchurch. T.	6,500	11,093	1	5	1	4	2,200	1,050	3,250	50	50	50	3,134	2,208	...	1,814	...
St. Werburgh. P.	18,222	10,547	1	15	1	10	3,891	6,045	9,936	...	...	...	611	2,481	...	1,489	...

COMPARISON OF ACCOMMODATION IN PARISHES, &c.—The results of a comparison of the various parishes and townships is given below.

Civil Parishes and Townships.	Number.
With Surplus Accommodation	206
With Sufficient Accommodation	5
With Deficient Accommodation	73
With No Accommodation	48
Total.....	232

These figures, however, are subject to certain practical modifications, resulting from the overlapping of the accommodation in neighbouring parishes. Of the 48 parishes with no accommodation 20 may be considered to be sufficiently provided for by other contiguous parishes, reducing the number of those unprovided to 28. In the same way the parishes with deficient accommodation must be reduced by 11, leaving their number 62. By these means the number of parishes with sufficient accommodation is raised *practically* to 86. The number of those possessing surplus accommodation remains, however, much the same as before. These modifications are further referred to under the respective headings to which they belong.

PARISHES, &c., WITH SURPLUS ACCOMMODATION.—The following is a classified summary of the 206 parishes, &c., having surplus accommodation, showing the proportion of excess to the total standard requirements in each case.

Parishes and Townships with Excess.	No.	Parishes and Townships with Excess.	No.
1 per cent. and under 50 per cent	88	300 per cent. and under 400 per cent.	2
50 " " 100 "	61	400 " " 500 "	1
100 " " 150 "	32	500 " " 600 "	2
150 " " 200 "	12	600 " " 700 "	2
200 " " 300 "	10	700 " " 800 "	1

With 5 exceptions, the excesses noted above which amount individually to 500 sittings and upwards, are none of them more than 150 per cent. above the local standard requirements. The exceptions are 2 parishes ranging between 150 and 160 per cent.; 2, between 180 and 190 per cent.; and 1, amounting to 252 per cent. In all other cases of a surplus of more than 150 per cent., the local populations for which provision has to be made are comparatively insignificant, ranging from 20 to 200. In such cases a small numerical surplus of sittings, is apt to assume a proportion in inverse ratio to its real importance.

The following is a fuller comparative analysis of the parishes, &c., in which the proportionate excess ranges between 1 and 150 per cent.

Proportionate Excess.		Number of Parishes.	Proportionate Excess.		Number of Parishes.
1 per cent. and under 10 per cent.			15	80 per cent. and under 90 per cent.			5
10	20	16	90	100	8
20	30	19	100	110	11
30	40	18	110	120	6
40	50	15	120	130	6
50	60	19	130	140	4
60	70	13	140	150	7
70	80	14		Total	176

PARISHES WITH A SURPLUS OF 500 SITTINGS AND UPWARDS.—The following table shows the principal numerical excesses in the county, together with the approximate requirements in each case. These latter are founded upon the estimated populations for 1876; and allowances must therefore be made in connection with them, for any local circumstances known to exist in

particular instances, calculated to accelerate or retard the average increase or decrease of the population.

Parishes or Townships.	Approxi- mate Require- ments.	Surplus Sittings.	Rates Per Cent.	Parishes or Townships.	Approxi- mate Require- ments.	Surplus Sittings.	Rates Per Cent.
Eckington.....	5,034	606	12	Bradwell	615	681	110
Belper	4,661	1,020	21	Glossop Dale	3,501	3,893	114
All Saints, <i>Derby</i>	2,249	641	28	Duffield	1,410	1,634	115
Alfreton.....	6,921	2,281	32	Pleasley.....	481	510	118
Heanor	3,068	1,637	53	Middleton-by-			
Crich	1,533	892	55	Wirksworth	478	533	122
Tideswell	1,061	609	57	Cromford	604	781	129
Ockbrook	984	568	59	Draycott	559	781	180
Wirksworth	2,057	1,215	59	Ashborne	1,198	1,643	187
South Wingfield ..	796	506	63	Winster	427	607	152
Dronfield	1,960	1,350	68	Yongreve	563	880	156
Measham	1,019	740	71	Ticknall	451	839	182
Bakewell	1,212	836	71	Blackwell	821	594	185
Swadlincote.....	856	884	103	Charlesworth	577	1,457	252

There is little doubt that the rates of increase in the population in some of these parishes have been much more rapid than the average upon which calculations are founded. Eckington and Dronfield are notable instances of this, and allowances must be made accordingly. In the case of Charlesworth, some 500 sittings must be allowed for as covering deficiencies in neighbouring parishes. Besides the above parishes, &c., Matlock has an excess of 908 sittings on a winter provision to be made for about 3,808, or 18 per cent.; and Buxton has an excess of 2,069 sittings on a winter provision for about 1,557, or 124 per cent. But as these sittings may all be required for the use of visitors during a part of the year, they must not be considered as surplus accommodation, and they have accordingly been deducted from the gross excess.

PARISHES, &c., WITH SUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION.—The Parishes,

&c., in which the requirements and the provision are equal, amount nominally to 5. But through the contiguity of surplus accommodation in neighbouring parishes, they may be taken practically at about 36.

PARISHES, &c., WITH DEFICIENT ACCOMMODATION.—Of the 332 parishes, &c., in Derbyshire, 73 have deficient accommodation. But of these, 11, with a collective deficiency of about 3,370 sittings, may be considered as provided for by contiguous parishes. These sittings have accordingly been deducted from the gross excess over the County.

The following is a comparative analysis of the 62 parishes, &c., showing a positive deficiency.

Proportionate Deficiencies			Number of Parishes.	Proportionate Deficiencies.			Number of Parishes
1 per cent. & under 10 per cent.			12	50 per cent. & under 60 per cent.			5
10	”	20	14	60	”	70	3
20	”	30	10	70	”	80	1
30	”	40	4	80	”	90	1
40	”	50	11	110	”	120	1

PARISHES SHOWING PRINCIPAL DEFICIENCIES.—The following table shows the principal numerical deficiencies in the County, together with the approximate requirements in each case. These latter being estimated upon the populations for 1876, allowances similar to those referred to in the table of principal excesses, must be made for local circumstances.

Parishes or Townships.	Approximate make Requir- ements.	Defi- ciencies.	Rates Per Cent.	Parishes or Townships.	Approximate make Requir- ements.	Defi- ciencies.	Per Cent.
Ilkeston.....	5,977	839	5	Norton	1,764	664	37
St. Alkmund, <i>Derby</i>	8,172	855	14	Hartshorn.....	978	398	40
Long Eaton	2,287	846	15	Hartington, <i>Upper</i> <i>Quarter</i>	1,129	483	42
St. Werburgh, <i>Derby</i>	11,986	2,050	17	Whitwell	1,261	536	42
St. Peter, <i>Derby</i> ...	8,405	1,695	20	Killamarsh	1,334	594	44
Staveley	4,436	959	21	Kilborne	742	342	46
Clay Lane.....	3,284	784	23	Litchurch, <i>Derby</i>	7,748	4,448	57
Ripley	4,690	1,085	23	Hasland	1,745	1,018	58
Newbold & Whit- tington	7,063	1,785	25	Church Gresley ...	2,256	1,396	61
Unstone	1,017	282	26	Walton	652	502	77
Brampton.....	3,732	838	30	Fernilee.....	562	462	82

In this table the parishes of Whittington and Newbold are taken together, because their position requires it, their main populations being separated only by the public road. In a similar way Brampton and Walton may be taken together, though without so much necessity. In that case, with conjoint requirements for 4,884 persons, there would be a deficiency of 1,290 sittings, or at the rate of 29 per cent. Numerically, after the Derby parishes, Newbold and Whittington have the largest deficiency of sittings.

PARISHES, &c., WITH NO ACCOMMODATION.—There are 48 civil Parishes or Townships with no accommodation within their limits. The total population of these 48 parishes is 9,800, or about 160 persons to each; and their average requirements are 98 sittings. But of these 48, about 20 must be regarded as provided for by contiguous parishes, leaving 28 unsupplied, with requirements for 2,340 persons, or about 91 per parish. The 2,116 sittings in the other 20 parishes, covered by neighbouring excesses, have been deducted from the gross County excess.

(SECTION E.)

FOURTH INQUIRY.

BY WHOM IS THE EXISTING ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP IN DERBYSHIRE SUPPLIED?

NATIONAL AND VOLUNTARY PROVISION.—According to the ecclesiastical system of England, provision should be made by the State, through the medium of the Established Church, for the religious wants of every parish and township throughout the country. Whatever accommodation is provided by all other voluntary religious bodies is not recognized by our ecclesiastical authorities, and, at best, is regarded by them as merely *supplemental*. Hence, in pursuing the inquiry above, the first comparison naturally lies between the Established Church and all the other voluntary religious bodies combined, under the designation of the Free Churches. After that, the comparison will lie between the various religious denominations participating in the provision made.

ESTABLISHED CHURCHES AND VOLUNTARY CHAPELS.—Of the 1,017 places of worship in Derbyshire, 811 are provided by the Established Church, and 706 are supplied by the Free Churches. In other words, the Established Church provides 80·58 per cent., and the Free Churches supply 69·42 per cent. Of the 811 buildings belonging to the Established Church, 61, or rather less than one-fifth, are school rooms or temporary rooms; while of the 706 supplied by the Free Churches, 111, or less than one-sixth, are of the temporary class. But in average capacity, as

might have been expected, the advantage is on the side of the Established Church. These facts are tabulated as follows :—

Established and Free Churches.	Buildings used for Public Worship.			
	Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	Average Sittings.
Established Church	61	250	311	339
Free Churches	111	595	706	214
Totals	172	845	1,017	252

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—These places of worship are thus distributed over the County Divisions :—

Divisions.	Established Church.			Free Churches.		
	Temporary.	Permanent.	Totals.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Totals.
North Derbyshire	12	66	78	43	195	261
South Derbyshire	18	116	134	35	209	244
East Derbyshire	25	54	79	81	156	187
County Town	6	14	20	2	35	37
Whole County.....	61	250	311	111	595	706

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the proportion of Established Church buildings to Chapels is highest in the Southern Division and the County town, where it exceeds one-half. In East Derbyshire it is less than one-half; and in North Derbyshire, where the population is most widely scattered, it is less than one-third.

SITTINGS IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND FREE CHURCH BUILD-

mes.—Of the 256,855 sittings in the county, actual and prospective, the Established Church provides 105,326, or just 41 per cent., and the Free Churches supply 151,529, or just 59 per cent. Of the 7,150 sittings in course of supply, included in the above, 42 belong to the Established Church, and 7,108 to the Free Churches. Some other sittings, proposed since these inquiries were undertaken, will be found referred to in foot notes. The sittings are relatively distributed over the County Divisions as shown below.

Divisions.	Actual.		Contemplated.		Totals.	
	Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.	Estab'd Church.	Free Churches.
North Derbyshire	†26,762	44,547	...	1,180	26,762	45,727
South Derbyshire	40,269	45,772	...	1,643	40,269	47,415
East Derbyshire	26,332	35,470	‡42	4,235	26,374	39,705
County Town	11,921	18,632	...	50	11,921	30,603
Whole County	†105,284	144,421	‡42	7,108	105,326	151,529

PER-CENTAGES OF ESTABLISHED AND FREE CHURCH SITTINGS.—The following table shows the proportion per cent. of sittings to the population, and the proportion per cent. of the total accommodation provided respectively by the Established Church and the Free Churches.

† 200 additional sittings have since been provided by the Established Church in North Derbyshire.

‡ 564 additional sittings are now contemplated by the Established Church in East Derbyshire.

Divisions.	Proportion to Population.		Proportion of Accommodation.	
	Established Church.	Free Churches.	Established Church.	Free Churches.
North Derbyshire	30·54	52·19	36·91	63·09
South Derbyshire	32·08	37·97	45·92	54·08
East Derbyshire	21·48	29·96	39·91	60·09
County Town	17·50	27·43	38·95	61·05
Whole County	26·33	37·4	41·00	59·00

PARISHES WHOLLY PROVIDED BY ESTABLISHED OR FREE CHURCHES.—In 47 parishes, &c., all the provision is made by the Established Church. Together, they contain a population of 15,635, and they furnish 10,129 sittings. On the other hand, in 47 parishes, &c., the accommodation is supplied entirely by the Free Churches. These have a population of 18,695, and furnish 10,327 sittings.

Reference to the tables on pages 28—31 will show the relative position of the Established Church and the Free Churches in the various Registration Sub-districts. Whilst the tables on pages 35—56 will give similar information with respect to every parish and township. These facts have been inserted in the tables referred to, instead of under this section, to save room.

PROVISION BY THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES.—Not less interesting than the comparison between the Established and Free Churches, is that between all the religious bodies participating in the provision made, apart from their external circumstances or leading characteristics.

COMPARATIVE DENOMINATIONAL PROVISION.—The following table gives a view of the relative position of the various religious

bodies throughout the County, arranged in the order of the number of their total sittings.

Religious Denominations.	Places of Worship.			Sittings.			Proportions to Population.	Proportions of total accommoda- tion.
	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Totals.	Actual.	Prospe- ctive.	Totals.		
Moravian .....	...	1	1	250	...	250	0·06	0·09
Presbyterian .....	...	1	1	420	...	420	0·10	0·16
New Jerusalem .....	...	2	2	440	...	440	0·11	0·17
Plymouth Brethren .....	...	3	3	470	...	470	0·11	0·18
Gospel Hall .....	...	1	1	720	...	720	0·18	0·28
Free Church of England ...	...	2	2	800	...	800	0·20	0·31
Hallelujah Band .....	...	1	1	1,400	...	1,400	0·35	0·54
Society of Friends .....	...	9	9	1,410	...	1,410	0·35	0·54
Unitarian	8*	8	16	1,720	...	1,720	0·43	0·66
Methodist New Connexion	1	8	9	2,040	...	2,040	0·51	0·79
Wesleyan Reform Union ...	8	20	28	2,866	...	2,866	0·71	1·11
Roman Catholic	1	14	15	4,640	580	5,170	1·29	2·01
Baptist	5	36	41	12,595	400	12,995	3·22	5·05
Independent	17	44	61	18,194	120	18,314	4·57	7·13
United Methodist Free Ch.	11	102	113	25,908	1,230	27,138	6·77	10·56
Primitive Methodist	47	158	205	33,050	2,500	35,550	8·88	13·84
Wesleyan Methodist	25	198	223	37,588	2,328	39,916	9·97	15·54
Established Church	60	250	310	105,284	42	105,326	26·33	41·00
Whole County	172	845	1,017	249,705	7,150	256,855	64·20	100·00

The rates per cent. given above for the whole County and for each religious body, are the gross rates, including all sittings. It must not be forgotten that the *effective* provision by all bodies is only 51·6 per cent. The 8 Unitarian places of worship in the "temporary" column, marked with an asterisk, are placed there because they are either closed altogether, or are in only temporary use. Their sittings have not been reckoned at all in this table. Most of the "Unitarian" places of worship were originally simply Presbyterian.

COMPARATIVE DENOMINATIONAL PROVISION IN COUNTY DIVISIONS.—
The following table sets forth comparatively, in all the County Divisions, the places of worship, sittings, and rates per cent. for population and total accommodation, of all the religious bodies.

Of the 8 Unitarian places of worship in the Northern division marked with an asterisk, 4 are closed or used very occasionally, and the same remark applies to 4 out of the 6 in the Southern division. The Established Church furnishes the greatest number of sittings of any body in all the divisions. The Wesleyan body stands next in North, South, and County Town. But in the Eastern division both the Primitive Methodist and the United Methodist Free Church bodies stand before the Wesleyan.

DENOMINATIONAL PROVISION IN PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.—In the series of tables which follow, the question “By Whom is the Existing Religious Accommodation in Derbyshire Supplied?” is answered for every parish and township in the County. In it the sittings and denomination, *as they have been returned*, are given for every known place of worship in Derbyshire. They form a complement to the tables on pages 35—56.



LIST
OF THE
SEPARATE PLACES OF WORSHIP,
WITH THEIR SITTINGS,
IN THE PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, AND VILLAGES INCLUDED IN THE
PRECEDING TABLES.

The names of the Denominations referred to in this List are thus abbreviated :—

<p>E.C. Established Church of Eng- land.</p> <p>I. Independent.</p> <p>B. Baptist.</p> <p>U. Unitarian.</p> <p>P. Presbyterian.</p> <p>Q. Quaker.</p> <p>M. Moravian.</p> <p>Br. Plymouth Brethren.</p> <p>F.C. Free Church of England.</p>		<p>W. Wesleyan.</p> <p>U.M. United Methodist Free Church.</p> <p>P.M. Primitive Methodist.</p> <p>W.R. Wesleyan Reform Union.</p> <p>M.N. Methodist New Connexion.</p> <p>H. Hallelujah Band.</p> <p>G. Gospel Hall.</p> <p>J. New Jerusalem Church.</p> <p>R. Roman Catholic.</p>
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Rooms known to be only temporarily used for public worship, are noted in italics. Other Mission Rooms and School Rooms so used, are distinguished, where known, by the sign * following the number of sittings. Places of Worship not at present in use, are noted without the number of their sittings. Where additional sittings have been stated to be in course of provision, they are noted after the actual sittings, but preceded by the sign x. As in the preceding tables, the parishes and townships are grouped according to the Registration Sub-Districts.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GLOSSOP.

- Padfield—W., 200; I., 150*.
 Hadfield—E.C., 400*; W., 400×1,000; U.M.,——. Waterside, P.M.,
 850. Brookfield, I., 400.
 Dinting—E.C., 50*.
 Glossop Dale—E.C., 1,300 and 300; I., 760 and 450; U., 250; W., 540,
 and 1,250, and 80; U.M., 500; P.M., 840; W.R., 516; R., 500.
 Whitfield—E.C., 1,100; W., 320; U.M., 400.
 Chunal—W., 50.
 Simmondley—I., 250; P.M., 50.
 Charlesworth—E.C., 484; I., 800; B., 250; W., 250; P.M., 250.
 Chisworth—.....
 Ludworth—..... Marple Bridge, I., 500; U.M., 400; R., 350.

HAYFIELD.

- Hayfield—E.C., 550; W., 310; U.M., 400; P.M., 264. Little Hayfield,
 P.M., 200. Birch Vale, U.M., 250.
 Mellor—E.C., 350; U.M., 800; P.M., 260. Brookbottom, P.M., 260.
 Holly Wood, P.M., 40. Longhurst Lane, P.M., 80.
 Beard, Thornsett, Ollersett, and Whittle—..... New Mills, E. C. 1,000;
 I., 500; W., 550; U.M., 500; P.M., 250; R., 400. Thornsett, I., 200;
 P.M., 200. Strines, E.C., 100*. Piece, W., 20. Low Leighton, Q.,
 150. Rowarth, U.M., 200.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

- Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside—Chinley, I., 300; W., 276. Clough
 Head, W., 18. Bugsworth, E.C., 80*; I., 150; W., 170; P.M., 170.
 Four Lane Ends, W., 80.
 Chapel-en-le-Frith—E.C., 700; Q., 30; P.M., 350. Dove Holes, E.C., 100;
 P.M., 120×180. Combs, W., 100. Sparrowpit, W., 150. Whitehough,
 P.M., 200. Wasb, Q., 100.
 Fernilee—W., 100.
 Peak Forest—E.C., 240; W., 140.
 Wormhill—E.C., 195. Higher Bibington, W., 120. Great Rocks, P.M., 40.
 Upper End, P.M., 100. Millers Dale, W., 50; P.M., 40.
 Hope Woodlands—W., 110. Ashopton, W., 92.
 Edale—E.C., 350; W., 124; P.M.,——.
 Hope—E.C., 400; W., 145.
 Castleton—E.C., 300; W., 197; P.M., 80.
 Brough and Shatton—.....
 Aston—P.M., 20.
 Thornhill—W., 120; P.M., 100.
 Bamford—E.C., 800; W., 90; P.M., 30.
 Derwent—E.C., 141. Derwent Dale, W., 25. Harpur Hill, W., 70.

BUXTON.

- Buxton—E.C., 1,700; I., 480; U., 150; F.C., 800; W., 410; P.M., 306;
 R., 250. King Sterndale, E.C., 180.
 Fairfield—E.C., 200; W., 216. Devonshire Park, W., 650. Hogshaw,
P.M., 40.
 Hartington, Upper Quarter—E.C., 330; W., 156. Brand Top, *W.*, 80.
 Ladmanlaw, *P.M.*, 40. Thirkelow, *P.M.*, 40.

TIDESWELL.

- Blackwell—*P.M.*, 50.
 Wardlow—E.C., 100*; *W.*, 30; *P.M.*, 40.
 Litton—E.C., 220; W., 106. Cressbrook, E.C., 40*; U., —; *P.M.*, 70.
 Tideswell—E.C., 1,000; I., 250; W., 200; *P.M.*, 220; R., —
 Whetston—.....
 Groat Hucklow—U., 150; W., 190.
 Grindlow—W.R., 110.
 Little Hucklow—*P.M.*, 90.
 Hazlebadge—.....
 Bradwell—E.C., 237; U., 100; W., 519; *P.M.*, 450.
 Ofarnton—.....
 Abney—W., 50.
 Highlow—.....
 Nether Padley—.....
 Stoke—.....
 Woodland Eyam—.....
 Eyam—E.C., 399; W.R., 120.
 Foolow—W. 104; W.R., 130.
 Outseats—.....
 Hathersage—E.C., 450; W. 210; R., 150.
 Stony Middleton—E.C., 350; U., —; W.R., 110.

BAKEWELL.

- Calver—*P.M.*, 230.
 Rowland—.....
 Hassop—R.C., 150.
 Little Longstone—.....
 Great Longstone—E.C., 300; I., 100; W., 102.
 Froggatt—W.R., 60.
 Curbar—E.C., 339; I., 200; W.R., 80.
 Baslow with Bubnell—E.C., 350; W., 162; W.R., 120.
 Beeley—E.C., 220; W., 94.
 Great Rowaley—E.C., 161; *W.R.*, 40.
 Brushfield—.....
 Taddington—E.C., 800; W., 108.
 Sheldon—E.C., 140; *P.M.*, 80.
 Ashford—E.C., 800; U., —; W., 99.
 Bakewell—E.C., 800; I., 400; Q., 300; W., 365; W.R., 200.

Chelmorton—†E.C., 100; P.M., 130.
 Flagg—E.C., 100; U.,—; P.M., 100.
 Monyash—E.C., 259; Q., 80; P.M., 120.
 Over Haddon—P.M., 50; W.R., 100.
 Hartle—.....
 Hartington, Middle Quarter—E.C., 200; W., 66.
 Middleton and Smerril—I, 150; P.M., 100.
 Youlgreave—E.C., 500; I., 100; W., 203; U.M., 200; P.M., 250; W.R.,
 160. Alport, P.M., 80; W.R.,—
 Stanton—E.C., 263; P.M., 100; W.R., 150. Stanton Lees, W.R., 70.
 Pillough, W.R., 40.
 Nether Haddon—.....
 Edensor—E.C., 360.
 Chatsworth—.....
 Pilsley—E.C., 120*; W., 79.

MATLOCK.

Birchover—E.C., 120; P.M., 100; W.R., 80.
 Gratton—.....
 Elton—E.C., 250; W., 88; P.M., 90; W.R., 130.
 Winster—E.C., 539; W., 130; P.M., 300; W.R., 60.
 North Darley—E.C., 600; W., 114. Hackney, P.M., 100.
 South Darley—E.C., 200. Wensley, 145.
 Tansley—E.C., 340; W., 245; U.M., 150 and 50.
 Matlock with Matlock Bath—E.C., 500; I., 500; Q., 100; W., 204; U.M.,
 500 and 260; P.M., 250. Matlock Bath, E.C., 650; I., 224; W., 208.
 Scarthin, E.C., 200. Starkholmes, P.M., 180. Northwood, P.M., 60.
 Oakerside, U.M., 100.
 Aldwark—.....
 Ivonbrook Grange—E.C., 70*.
 Cromford—E.C., 450; W., 400; U.M., 300; P.M., 235.

HARTINGTON.

Hartington, Town Quarter—E.C., 200; W., 110.
 Hartington, Nether Quarter—..... Biggin, P.M., 80. Heathcote,
 P.M., 70.
 Eaton and Alsop-en-le-Dale—..... Alsop, E.C., 70.
 Newton Grange—.....
 Parwich—E.C., 270; W., 126.
 Ballidon—E.C., 64.

BRASSINGTON.

Brassington—E.C., 204; I., 150; P.M., 100; W.R., 120.
 Bradbourne—.....
 Carsington—E.C., 180; P.M., 20.
 Hognaston—E.C., 115; I., —; P.M., 90.

Bonsall—E.C., 365; B., 150; U.M., 200; P.M., 156. Bonsall Dale, U.M., 100.

Ible—P.M., 100.

Middleton by Wirksworth—E.C., 413; I., 150; W., 293; P.M., 200.

Hopton—.....

Callow—.....

Kirk Ireton—E.C., 250; W., 30; P.M., 100.

CALTON.

Tissington—E.C., 182; P.M., 70. Woodeaves, W., 70.

Lea Hall—.....

Thorpe—E.C., 140.

Fenny Bentley—E.C., 140; W., 126.

Mappleton—E.C., 120; I., 30.

WIRKSWORTH.

Dethick and Lea—Dethick, E.C., 150. Lea, U.M., 150; W., 200. Holloway, U.M., 400; P.M., 140.

Wirksworth—E.C., 900; I., 380; B., 305; W., 307; U.M., 800; P.M., 460; W.R., 80. Longway Bank, W., 40. Bole Hill, P.M., 250; W., 120. Gorsey Bank, P.M., 120. Miller's Green, P.M., 80.

Alderwasley—E.C., 300.

Ashleyhay—P.M., 70; Bent, W., 50.

Idridgehay and Alton—E.C., 232; P.M., 50.

Shottle and Postern—B., 100; W., 220; P.M., 200.

Ireton Wood—P.M., 84.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ASHBORNE.

Kniveton—E.C., 150; P.M., 114.

Atlow—E.C., 120.

Bradley—E.C., 170.

Ashborne—E.C., 1,350; I., 300; F.C., 500; W., 371; P.M., 200; R., 120.

Sturston—.....

Hulland—E.C., 300; W., 80; P.M., 100.

Offcote and Underwood—.....

Yeldersley—.....

Edlaston—E.C., 132. Wyaston, W., 90.

Osmaston—E.C., 360.

MAYFIELD.

Clifton and Compton—E.C., 232.

Snelston—E.C., 170; W., 35.

BRAILSFORD.

Biggin—E.C., 280; P.M., 30.

Hulland Ward—P.M., 80.

Hulland Ward Intakes—E.C., 40*.

Mercaston—P.M., 100.

Brailsford—E.C., 235; W., 201; P.M., 110.

Rodsley—W., 152.

Hollington—P.M., 120.

Hungry Bentley—.....

Alkmonton—E.C., 135.

Longford—E.C., 486.

Stydd—.....

Yeaveley—E.C., 110; I., 100.

Shirley—E.C., 224; W., 84.

UTTOXETER.

Norbury—E.C., 400; W., 90.

SUDBURY.

Marston-Montgomery—E.C., 170; W. 87.

Somersall-Herbert—E.C., 110; W., 40. Somersall Hill, W., 48.

Doveridge—E.C., 850; W., 128.

Cubley—E.C., 134; W., 90 × 110.

Boylestone—E.C., 195; W., 96; P.M., 120.

Sudbury—E.C., 626.

TUTBURY.

Osleston—W., 128.

Sutton-on-the-Hill—E.C., 232; P.M., 100.

Barton-Blount—E.C., 60.

Church Broughton—E.C., 300; P.M., 100.

Foston—.....

Scropton—E.C., 300; W., 100.

Hatton—W., 130.

Hoon—.....

Hilton—W., 225; P.M., 52.

Marston-upon-Dove—E.C., 375.

Hargate Manor—.....

Egginton—E.C., 350.

BELPER.

Belper—E.C., 1,456; I., 650; B., 850; U., 340; W., 615; U.M., 500;

P.M., 450. Bridge Hill, E.C., 600. Over Lane, U.M., 120. Lane End.

W., 80; P.M., 40. Cow Hill, W., 40; U.M., 120; P.M., 120. Open-

wood Gate, U.M., 200.

DUFFIELD.

Turnditch—E.C., 100; P.M., 100. Green Bank, I., 80.

Windley—B., 150.

Hazlewood—E.C., 298; W., 80.

Duffield—E.C., 578; B., 300; U., —; W., 175; U.M., 400. Milford,

E.C., 516; B., 150; W., 295; U.M., 300; P.M., 270. Farnah Green,

P.M., 60.

Ravensdale Park—.....

Mugginton—E.C., 300.

Weston Underwood—W., 40.
 Kedleston—E.C., 160.
 Quarndon—E.C., 225; W., 116.
 Allestree—E.C., 348; W., 120; P.M., 157.
 Kirk Langley—E.C., 361; P.M., 60. Langley Common, P.M., 82.
 Mackworth—E.C., 300.
 Markeaton—.....

HORSLEY.

Holbrook—E.C., 412; P.M., 40. Holbrook Moor, U.M., 250. Coxbench,
 I., 150.
 Denby—E.C., 400. Pottery, W., 300.
 Kilbourne—B., 200; W., 200.
 Horsley Woodhouse—W., 200; U.M., 90; P.M., 168.
 Horsley—E.C., 350; U.M., 80.
 Smalley—E.C., 250; B., 300. Smalley Common, U.M., 120.
 Morley—E.C., 160. Morley Moor, W., 64; U.M., 50.
 Mapperley—E.C., 220; W., 107 × 98.

SPONDON.

Little Eaton—E.C., 350; I., 150; U.M., 80.
 Breadsall—E.C., 300; W., 98.
 Chaddesden—E.C., 230; W., 80.
 Spndon—E.C., 750; W., 205; P.M., 100.
 Stanley—E.C., 150; W., 100. Stanley Common, E.C., 70; W., 114;
 P.M., 140.
 Ockbrook—E.C., 500; M., 250; P.M., 100. Borrowwash, E.C., 200; W,
 332; P.M., 180.
 West Hallam—E.C., 260.
 Kirk Hallam—E.C., 90.
 Hopwell—.....
 Draycott and Church Wilne—E.C., 384 and 150*; W., 356; M.N., 250;
 P.M., 200.

RIPLEY.

Crich—E.C., 372; B., 350; W., 199; U.M., 150; P.M., 200. Crich Carr,
 U.M., 350; P.M., 100. Wheatcroft, E.C. 100; U.M., 100. Fritchley,
 I., 300 × 50; P.M., 154.
 Heage—E.C., 360; W., 100; U.M., 200; P.M., 200. Nether Heage, P.M.,
 100. Buckland Hollow, E.C., 100*. Ambergate, W., 60; U.M., 100.
 Pentrich—E.C., 200; I., 60; U.M., 150. Waingroves, U.M., 200.
 Ripley—E.C., 600 and 400; I., 130; B., 420; U., —; W., 575; U.M., 500
 and 250; P.M., 450. Marchay, P.M., 110. Butterley, E.C., 100*;
 U.M., 50.

GREASLEY.

Codnor Park —.....
 Codnor—E.C., 500; W., 250; U.M., 800; P.M., 250 × 700. Loscoe, B.,
 350; W., 40.

ILKESTON.

Heanor—E.C., 943, and 250, and 90*; I., 350; B., 250, and 100×400; Q., 150; Br., 200; W., 520; U.M., 250. Aldercar, E.C., 100*. Langley, E.C., 80*; W., 322; P.M., 200. Langley Mill, B., 300; U.M., 40. West Hill, P.M., 160.

Shipley—.....

Ilkeston—E.C., 648, and 100*; I., 360; B., 400; U., 200; W., 350; U.M., 600; P.M., 800; R., 300. Ilkeston Common, U.M., 450. Cotmanhay, E.C., 600; U.M., 350; P.M., 260. Hallam Field, E.C., 60*. Kensington, I., 120. New England, W., 40.

STAPLEFORD.

Dale Abbey—E.C., 120; W., 119; P.M., 50.

Stanton-by-Dale—E.C., 280; W., 169.

Sandiacre—E.C., 240; W., 225; U.M., 250; P.M., 167.

Risley—E.C., 140.

Long Eaton—E.C., 587; I., 150; B., 150; W., 304; U.M., 300; P.M., 450.

Sawley with Wilsthorpe—E.C., 500; B., 300; W., 96; P.M., 110.

Breaston—E.C., 230; P.M., 200; M.N., 250.

REPTON.

Radbourne—E.C., 200.

Mickleover—E.C., 350; W., 100; P.M., 70.

Findern—E.C., 212; U., —; W., 96.

Trusley—E.C., 75. Long Lane, E.C., 220; W., 94.

Dalbury—E.C., 122. Dalbury Lees, P.M., 75.

Ash—.....

Bearwardcote—.....

Etwell—E.C., 330; W., 95.

Burnaston—P.M., 150.

Willington—E.C., 270; B., 120; W., 120.

Twyford—E.C., 161. Stenson, W., 102.

Newton-Solney—E.C., 216.

Repton—E.C., 700; I., 350; W., 190.

Bretby—E.C., 190.

Ingleby—W., 40.

Foremark—E.C., 150.

SHARDLOW.

Littleover—E.C., 320; B., 100; P.M., 210.

Osmaston—E.C., 120.

Alvaston—E.C., 374; U., —; W., 195.

Normanton—E.C., 301; I., 250; P.M., 100. New Normanton, P.M., —.

Boulton—E.C., 230.

Elvaston—E.C., 260. Ambaston, W., 72. Thulston, W., 80.

Shardlow—E.C., 380; W., 122.

Chellaston—E.C., 200; B., 150; W., 80.

Aston-upon-Trent—E.C., 320; W., 96.

MELBOURNE.

- Sinfin Moor—.....
 Arleston and Sinfin—*W.*, 40.
 Barrow-upon-Trent—*E.C.*, 200; *I.*, 200; *W.*, 50.
 Swarkestone—*E.C.*, 200.
 Weston-upon-Trent—*E.C.*, 150; *W.*, 80; *P.M.*, 40.
 Stanton-by-Bridge—*E.C.*, 200.
 Melbourne—*E.C.*, 630; *I.*, 800; *B.*, 450; *J.*, 200; *W.*, 899.
 Derby Hills—.....

BURTON.

- Winhill—*E.C.*, 550; *W.*, 65; *U.M.*, 120; *P.M.*, 140.

GRESLEY.

- Stapenhill—*E.C.*, 460; *W.*, 145; *U.M.*, 180; *P.M.*, 140. Freehold, *E.C.*, 240*.
 Stanton—*U.M.*, 120 × 80. Oversett, *E.C.*, 154. Newhall, *E.C.*, 500; *W.*, 260; *U.M.*, 500; *P.M.*, 180 × 170.
 Cauldwell—*E.C.*, 68.
 Swadlincote—*E.C.*, 410; *B.*, 180; *W.*, 900; *U.M.*, 250.
 Castle Gresley—*W.*, 70; *P.M.*, 264.
 Church Gresley—*E.C.*, 242, and 200*; *I.*, 80; *P.M.*, 888.
 Drakelow—.....
 Linton—*W.*, 100; *P.M.*, 56. Linton Heath, *P.M.*, 60 × 40.
 Walton-upon-Trent—*E.C.*, 240.
 Rosliston—*E.C.*, 250; *U.M.*, 140.
 Catton—*W.*, 70.
 Coton-in-the-Elms—*E.C.*, 247.
 Lullington—*E.C.*, 216.

ASHBY.

- Calke—*E.C.*, 200.

HARTSHORN.

- Ticknall—*E.C.*, 700; *B.*, 200; *W.*, 400.
 Hartshorn—*E.C.*, 400; *B.*, 80; *W.*, 100.
 Smisby—*E.C.*, 180; *W.*, 80.
 Willesley—*E.C.*, 57.
 Oakthorpe—*W.*, 318; *P.M.*, 110; *W.R.*, 40.
 Stretton-en-le-Field—*E.C.*, 150.
 Boundary—*I.*, 80.
 Donisthorpe—*E.C.*, 500; *P.M.*, 105.

MEASHAM.

- Measham—*E.C.*, 618; *B.*, 500; *W.*, 316; *P.M.*, 10; *W.R.*, 200.
 Appleby—*W.*, 114.

WHITWICK.

- Packington—*W.*, 90.
 Ravenstone—*E.C.*, 247.

TAMWORTH.

Croxall—E.C., 175.
Chilcote—.....

EASTERN DIVISION.

UPPER HALLAM.

Dore—E.C., 400; P.M., 120.
Totley—E.C., 80*; W., 114.

NORTON.

Beauchief Abbey—.....
Norton—†E.C., 400; U.M., 100 *and* 40. Greenhill, W., 150; U.M., 150.
Woodseats, E.C., —; U.M., 100 × 200. Bradway, U.M., 50.

BEIGHTON.

Beighton—E.C., 342; W., 64; U.M., 160; P.M., 40 × 120. Hackenthorpe, E.C., 80*; U.M., 100.

DRONFIELD.

Holmesfield—E.C., 280.
Dronfield—E.C., 1,600; I., 600; B., 300; W., 150; U.M., 300; P.M., 160.
Woodhouse, W., 100 × 100.
Coalaston—E.C., 100*; U.M., 150; P.M., 220.
Unstone—New Unstone, P.M., 70 × 130. Unstone Green, P.M., 40 × 110. Crow Lane, W., 140. Apperknowle, P.M., 150 × 150.
Little Barlow—.....
Great Barlow—E.C., 45; U.M., 150. Barlow Common, P.M., 50 × 150.
Pratt Hall, U.M., 80.

ECKINGTON.

Killamarsh—E.C., 170; I., 90 × 70; U.M., 50 × 200; P.M., 70 × 90.
Eckington—E.C., 1,069; W., 250 × 350; U.M., 150 × 350. Mossbrough, E.C., 200; W., 255; P.M., 210. Marsh Lane, U.M., 250.
Renishaw, E.C., 150; U.M., 300. Troway, U.M., 100. Ridgeway, E.C., 650; W., 150. Spink Hill, R., 450 and 200. Halfway Houses, P.M., 50.
Staveley—E.C., 786; W., 340; U.M., 270; P.M., 300. Barrow Hill, E.C., —; U.M., 350; P.M., 220 × 150. Woodthorpe, E.C., 150. Handley, E.C., 200; W., 166. Marsden Moor, P.M., 250. Inkersall, W. 35. Seymour, P.M., 260.

CARBURTON.

Barlborough—E.C., 400; U.M., 150.
Whitwell—E.C., 500; W., 105; U.M., 120.
Clowne—E.C., 270; U.M., 150.
Elmton—E.C., 130. Cresswell, U.M., 100.

† 300 *additional sittings are in course of provision.*

CHESTERFIELD.

Whittington—E.C., 600; W., 120; P.M., 250. Whittington Moor, E.C., 400; W., 250; U.M., 320; P.M., 550. New Whittington, E.C., 200; B., 250; W., 200; U.M., 250; P.M., 350.

Newbold-cum-Dunston—E.C., 320; W., 112; P.M., 30 × 120. Stone-gravels, E.C., 166; P.M., 150; Sheepbridge, E.C., 200*; U.M., 100 × 100; P.M., 60 × 180.

Brimington—E.C., 572; W., 250; U.M., 250; P.M., 350. Brimington Common, P.M., 160 × 100. New Brimington, P.M., 40 × 110.

Tapton—.....

Chesterfield—†E.C., 1,500, and 900, and 100*, and 120*, and 50*; I., 700; B., 350; U., 180; Q., 300; W., 591; U.M., 850; P.M., 580; R., 370 × 530.

Walton—E.C., 100*, and 50*.

Calow—E.C., 195 × 42; I., 200. Calow Green, P.M., 100.

Hasland—E.C., 382; P.M., 250. Grassmoor, E.C., 70*; P.M., 25.

Temple Normanton—E.C., 70; P.M., 40.

Brampton—E.C., 524; I., 300; W., 92; U.M., 100; P.M., 500 and 250.

Old Brampton, E.C., 830. Hollins, U.M., 100. Cutthorpe, P.M., 140. Wadshelf, W., 76; P.M., 100. Holymoorside, I., 200; W., 92; P.M., 90.

Wingerworth—E.C., 200. Pondstead, U.M., 150.

Tupton—M.N., 150. New Tupton, U.M., 150; P.M., 170; M.N., 200.

North Wingfield—E.C., 450; I., 150. Epthorne Lane, P.M., 150. Ling's Row, P.M., 200.

BOLSOVER.

Sutton-cum-Duckmanton—E.C., 230 and 120*.

Bolsover—E.C., 530; I., 200; W., 120; P.M., 250. Whaley, E.C., 150. Heath, E.C., 250.

PLEASLEY.

Scarcliffe—E.C., 300; P.M., 80. Palterton, E.C., 50*; P.M., 20.

Upper Langwith—E.C., 80; P.M., 40. Langwith Works, P.M., 40.

Glapwell—.....

Ault Hucknall—E.C., 275. Hardstoft, E.C., 100.

Pleasley—E.C., 176; W., 190. Shirebrook, E.C., 200; P.M., 95. Pleasley Vale, U.M., 200*. Stoney Houghton, P.M., 80.

ASHOVER.

Ashover—E.C., 600; W., 179; U.M., 200. Alton, P.M., 70. Mill Town, P.M., 130. Upper Town, W., 74. Stone Edge, U.M., 100. Little Moor, P.M., 70. Slack, P.M., 30.

Woodthorpe—.....

Clay Lane—E.C., 500 and 150*; B., 200; W., 150; U.M., 150; P.M., 300; M.N., 500; R., 200. Danesmoor, P.M., 150; M.N., 200.

† 264 Additional Sitings are now proposed.

Stretton—..... Handley, M.N., 100.
 Pilsley—E.C., 350; W., 230; P.M., 45; M.N., 150.
 Morton—E.C., 150.
 Brackenfield—E.C., 220; W., 50. Woolley, P.M., 110.
 Shirland—E.C., 627; U.M., 150. Higham, U.M., 200. Stonebroom, E.C.,
 160*; U.M., 300; P.M., 300.
 Wessington—E.C., 208; P.M., 125. Amber Row, P.M., 80.

RIPLEY (part).

South Wingfield—E.C., 550; W., 112; U.M., 250. Moorwood Moor, P.M.,
 90. Birches Lane, B., 300.

ALFRETON.

Alfreton—E.C., 575; I., 300; W., 400; U.M., 250; P.M., 200. Birchwood,
 U.M., 400. Ironville, E.C., 800; W., 50; U.M., 300; P.M., 50. Green-
 hill Lane, Br., 150; P.M., 120. Riddings, E.C., 800 and 400; I., 400;
 B., 430; W., 387; U.M., 500. Golden Valley, E.C., 150*; B., 40;
 P.M., 100. Somercotes, U.M., 200; P.M., 300. Swanwick, E.C., 450;
 B., 500; U.M., 200; P.M., 450. Lea Brooks, U.M., 250.

BLACKWELL.

Tibshelf—E.C., 250 and 500*; W., 248; U.M., 40.
 Blackwell—E.C., 200; W., 60 × 625. Blackwell Works, P.M., 30.
 South Normanton—E.C., 350 and 200*; I., 100; W., 138; U.M., 200;
 P.M., 180.
 Pinxton—E.C., 180; U.M., 200; P.M., 120. Pinxton Wharf, U.M., 200 ×
 300. Pye Bridge, W., 30; U.M., 30.

COUNTY TOWN.**St. ALKMUND.**

St. Alkmund—E.C., 1,250, and 600, and 650, and 250*, and 80*, and 400;
 I., 350; B., 250; Q., 200; W., 1,366, and 60, and 60; U.M., 451;
 P.M., 1,000, and —, and —; R., 700.
 Little Chester—.....
 All Saints'—E.C., 950; B., 1,220; G., 720.
 St. Michael—E.C. 450.

St. PETER.

St. Peter—E.C., 300, ann 900, and—*; I., 800; B., 900; P., 420; W.,
 900 and 640; P.M., 950 and 160; M.N., 500; J., 240.
 Litchurch—E.C., 900, and 900, and 200*, and 200*; I., 120; B., 250;
 W., 250 × 60, and 230; P.M., 200.
 St. Werburgh—E.C., 941, and 750, and 830, and 1,250, and 120*; I., 1,300
 and 600; B., 550 and 400; U., 350; Br., 120; W., 275; U.M., 700;
 P.M., 350; H., 1,400.

(SECTION F.)

GENERAL REMARKS AND DEDUCTIONS.

It has been the aim in the preceding pages so to set forth the facts that, to thoughtful people, they shall speak for themselves. Nevertheless, by way of summing up, it may be well to add a few words of comment on two or three of the leading results brought out by the comparisons instituted.

1.

FALLING OFF IN PROPORTIONATE RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION.— During the last quarter of a century, there has been a falling off in the proportionate religious provision. Numerically, the accommodation is much greater than in 1851: but it has not kept pace with the increase in population. There has been an increase of 241 places of worship; but whereas in 1851 there was one place of worship for every 381 persons, now there is one for every 378 persons. There has also been an increase of 54,514 sittings. But while in 1851 the gross provision was equal to accommodation for 65.9 per cent. of the population, in 1876 it suffices for only 62.4 per cent. Moreover, 7,150 sittings are in course of being supplied, and may now be considered for the most part to have been already supplied. Yet still the gross provision is sufficient for only 64.2 per cent. of the population, or 1.7 per cent. less than it was 25 years ago.

In the County Town this disparity is still more evident. Although there has been an increase of about 26 places of worship, and 10,215 sittings, the per centage of the population provided for is considerably less than it was in 1851. The accommodation then was for 50.1 per cent.; now it is equal to 44.94 per cent., or 5.7 per cent. less than it was 25 years ago. Then the deficiency was 3,215 sittings: now it amounts to 9,462.

When it is borne in mind that the effective accommodation throughout the county is sufficient for only 51·6 per cent. of the population, including all bodies, and that it thus falls short of the standard by 6·4 per cent., this falling off in the supply is a matter of great importance. With this fact before them, can it be said that all the Churches concerned are doing their duty?

2

COMPARATIVE POSITION AND PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.—The facts comprised in the tables under section E, give a general idea of the relationships in which the several bodies stand towards the religious wants of the population, and of their respective shares in the gross accommodation provided. But the materials also exist for a comparison with the figures furnished by the census of 1851, by which the relative progress of the leading religious bodies can be ascertained. These figures apply to the whole County and to the County Town, and show some variations between the two.

Taking first the figures referring to the County Town, we find the following results. (a) The Roman Catholics, with 700 in place of 500 sittings, provide for 1·02 of the population instead of 1·23 as in 1851. (b) The Baptists, with an increase of 320 sittings on 3,250, provide only for 5·23 per cent. instead of 8·0 per cent. (c) The Independents, with an increase of 1,582 sittings on 1,588, now provide for 4·64 per cent. instead of 3·91 per cent. in 1851. (d) The Primitive Methodists, with an increase of 1,468 sittings upon 1,192, provide for 3·90 per cent. in place of 2·93 per cent. (e) The other three bodies which in the returns of 1851 were included among the "Wesleyan Methodists," *viz.*, the "Original Connexion," the "New Connexion," and the United Methodist Free Churches which had not then seceded, with a combined increase of 2,753 sittings on 2,729, together provide for 8·04 per cent. instead of 6·71 per cent. (f) All the sittings of the Free Churches in the County Town taken together, show an increase of 18,829 upon 11,774 to which they amounted in 1851; but their per centage of accommodation

relatively to the increased population, is reduced from 28·1 to 27·4, or 0·7 per cent.

On the other hand the Established Church, standing numerically far ahead of any of the other religious bodies, has very considerably retrograded in her relative position. In 1851, with 8,564 sittings, she made provision for 22·0 per cent. of the population. In 1876 with an increase of 8,857 sittings, she provides only for 17·50 per cent. In other words she has fallen behind her position relatively to the population of 25 years ago, by 4·50 per cent. This, considering her great numerical preponderance as a denomination, is no slight retrogression. Of the total accommodation in the County Town in 1851, the Free Churches supplied 56·1 per cent., and the Established Church provided 43·9 per cent. At present the Free Churches supply 61·1 per cent., and the Established Church provides 38·9 per cent. Relatively to the total accommodation provided, the Free Churches have gained and the Established Church has lost exactly 5 per cent.

Comparing the respective positions of the various denominations throughout the *Whole County*, at the two periods referred to we find the following results. (a) The Roman Catholics, with 15 Chapels and 5,170 sittings, where in 1851 they had 8 Chapels and 2,454 sittings, provide for 1·2 per cent. instead of for 0·8 per cent. of the population. (b) The Baptists, with 41 Chapels and 12,995 sittings, instead of 39 Chapels and 11,477 sittings, provide for 3·2 per cent. instead of for 3·9 per cent. (c) The Independents, with 61 places of worship and 18,314 sittings, in place of 45 places of worship and 13,307 sittings, provide for 4·5 per cent of the population, or the same proportion as in 1851. (d) The "Wesleyan Methodists," as designated in 1851, including the "Original Connexion," the "New Connexion," the Primitive Methodists, and the present United Methodist Free Churches, with 550 places of worship and 104,644 sittings, in place of 404 places of worship and 72,085 sittings, provide for 26·1 per cent. instead of 24·4 per cent. (e) All the accommodation of the Free Churches throughout the County taken together,

amounts to 706 places of worship and 151,529 sittings, in place of 526 places of worship and 105,481 sittings, providing accommodation for 87·4 per cent. instead of 35·6 per cent., being an increase of 1·8 per cent. upon 1851.

But the Established Church stands in a position throughout the County differing materially from that of any other leading religious body. With 310 places of worship and 105,326 sittings, instead of 250 places of worship and 89,715 sittings, she makes provision for 26·3 per cent. of the population, where in 1851 she provided for 30·3 per cent., showing relatively a clear loss of 4 per cent. Whereas, the only loss appearing in the case of a Free Church body, is in that of a denomination less than one-eighth as numerous as the Established Church, and it amounts to but 0·7 per cent. Of the total accommodation throughout the County in 1851, the Free Churches supplied 54 per cent., and the Established Church provided 46 per cent. At present the Free Churches supply 59 per cent., and the Established Church provides 41 per cent. So that throughout the County, as in the case of the County Town, relatively to the total accommodation provided, the Free Churches have gained and the Established Church has lost exactly 5 per cent. These facts allocate the falling off in the gross County provision, commented upon under the previous heading.

8

DENOMINATIONAL COMPETITION.—The improved relative position of the Free Churches is a matter for gratulation in so far as it is due to their real progress. To the extent to which it may be due to a proportionate falling off on the part of the Established Church, it does not involve actual progress on the part of the Free Church bodies. For these Churches to have held their own in the scale of provision, in the face of an increase of the population amounting to upwards of 35 per cent. in 25 years, doubtless implies the habitual exercise of no little aggressive power. This, however, being what is really necessary for self-preservation, credit should only be really allowed for the 1·8 per

cent. which marks the progress made in meeting the proportionate requirements of the population.

Even from this proportionate numerical advance, serious deductions must be made, on account of over provision arising from *denominational competition*. Whilst, among rapidly growing populations, there is room for all who desire it to extend their operations and carry on Evangelistic work, this is not the case everywhere. In many localities undue denominational rivalry has been attended, and must long continue to be followed, by most disastrous results to the strength and intensity of Church life in the bodies concerned.

Of course it is not desired to imply that *all* existing religious accommodation is to be assumed as efficient *pro rata* within the limits which it covers, and that to that extent it necessarily absolves other bodies from obligation. Doubtless, some religious bodies hold, and earnestly seek to propagate, that which other bodies regard as pernicious error. In such cases principle must compel to honest and open antagonism. We are bound to grapple with that which is contrary to what we may regard as the great and leading principles of the Gospel. Still it does not follow that there is to be room in our fold for the flocks of those with whom we may be at issue. The question first to be asked is,—Does the provision made by the denomination with which we may be openly at issue, meet the avowed and recognized preferences of those for whom it is provided? If it does, then it would be simply wasting our resources and weakening our strength to make a *second* provision for them within our own places of worship, without good evidence of the probability of their changing their convictions and accepting our teaching. To afford an opportunity of hearing and accepting the truth which we see in the Word of God, to those whom we believe to be deluded respecting the *essentials* of the Gospel or of Church life, may be for us a grave duty. But surely it is possible for this duty to be exercised without exposing ourselves to the alternative of half empty places of worship and depressed Church life.

There are, moreover, clearly some cases of denominational rivalry that cannot be excused on the grounds of conviction and duty. If the truth must be told, Church bodies which are perfectly agreed upon the essential truths of the Gospel and the elemental points in Church life, are sometimes found in a state of passive or active antagonism. What justifiable reason can there be for unnecessary division of power and waste of resources, simply upon the ground of diversities in the forms of Church government or usage? The Church's commission is to carry the *Gospel*, not *Church government*, to the people. And surely this ought to be done by those bodies which are in substantial agreement, with the least possible appearance of division necessary. To hold and to exercise the freedom of individual opinion in our modes of worshipping the Common Father, is doubtless a common right. But is it not often the case that that right is exalted into a *duty* when it might rather be held in reserve as a *luxury*? No man, simply because he has been brought up in a particular denomination, has the right to weaken the power of Church life in his neighbourhood, only that he may selfishly indulge in religious luxuries, or write down one more place of worship on the list of the denomination to which he belongs. Yet it is to be feared that this is a common occurrence, if we are to judge from the state of religious accommodation in many localities cited. Where this un-Christian tendency exists, places of worship are multiplied, resources are wasted, chapels are half empty, interest is divided, animosity is fostered, and the ministry of the Gospel is very inadequately sustained.

If we take, for example, a few of the parishes showing a high numerical surplus, as shown in the table on page 59, the evils of undue denominational rivalry will be apparent in the results. In the table in question there are 9 parishes, &c., each of which has a surplus of upwards of 1,000 sittings. In 5 of these the sittings exceed the total number of persons resident in the parish, and in the case of Charlesworth the sittings are twice as many as the inhabitants. In 3 of these cases the excess is due in

part rather to the size than to the number of the places of worship. Naturally, many of the old parish Churches, having been built to meet the whole religious wants of their parishes, now prove much too large for their congregations. But, to a less extent, this disproportion is also shared in by more modern denominational buildings. Thus Charlesworth, with a population of about 1,000, has 2,084 sittings in 5 places of worship belonging to as many denominations, *viz.*, Established Church, Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. Dronfield, with a population of about 3,880, has 3,310 sittings in 7 places of worship, of the denominations mentioned above together with the United Methodist Free Church. Ashbourne with about 2,065 inhabitants, has 2,841 sittings in six places of worship, belonging respectively to the Established Church, Free Church of England, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Again, Glossop Dale, with requirements amounting to about 3,893, has 7,286 sittings in 12 places of worship, 2 of which belong to the Established Church, 2 to the Independents, 1 to the Unitarians, 1 to the Roman Catholics, and 8 to four different Methodist bodies. In this case both the size and the number of the buildings contribute towards the excessive provision. But in the remaining 5 cases the unnecessary multiplication of places of worship alone, may be taken as the cause of the surplus. Thus Belper, with requirements for about 4,661 sittings, has 5,681, in 15 places of worship, of which 2 are Established Church, 2 Congregational (*i.e.*, 1 Independent, and 1 Baptist), 1 Unitarian, and 10 are divided among 8 Methodist bodies. Alfreton, with sittings required for about 6,921, has 9,152, divided among 28 places of worship, of which 6 are Established Church, 5 are Congregational (*i.e.*, 2 Independent, and 3 Baptist), one is Plymouth Brethren, and 16 are divided among 8 Sections of Methodists. Wirksworth, with requirements amounting to about 2,057, has 3,272 sittings in 12 places of worship, of which one belongs to the Established Church, 2 are Congregational as above, and 8 are divided among 4 Methodist

bodies. Heanor, with requirements for about 2,602, has 4,705 sittings in 17 places of worship, of which there are 5 Established Church, 1 Independent, 3 Baptist, 1 Quaker, 1 Plymouth Brethren, and 6 belonging to three Methodist bodies. And Duffield, with requirements for about 1,410 sittings, has 3,044 in 11 places of worship, of which there are 2 Established Church, 2 Baptist, 1 Unitarian (closed), 2 Wesleyan, 2 United Methodist, and 2 Primitive Methodist.

Is it any wonder under circumstances such as these, if Churches which are expected to be largely or wholly self-supporting, are frequently found in a depressed and languishing state? The spirit of the Gospel, the dictates of common sense, and the lowest considerations of policy, are alike set at naught by such inconsiderate and anti-Christian procedure.

But how is this denominational over competition to be avoided?

As regards the past, much of the mischief done cannot easily be undone. Still no impossibilities stand in the way. If the leaders of the various bodies concerned were resolved to do their best to remedy the evil, could they not easily bring pressure to bear upon many of the governing bodies of the Churches, with a view to come to some possible common understanding? By all means let redundant places of worship be closed or devoted to school purposes, until such time as there may be a reasonable hope of their being used without detriment to the general interests of the kingdom of Christ. Further, why should not weak and struggling congregations be transferred to those bodies respectively which, under the circumstances, may be best able to take them in hand? There are cases in which quasi-Independent places might be worked much better upon the Methodist system, at least until the Independent body makes more use of local preachers. There are cases where Independent and Baptist bodies might coalesce to form a Union Church, without the sacrifice of principle, and with great mutual advantage. There are cases in which the transfer of Methodist places to Independents would be an advan-

tage to all concerned. And, from the facts noticed above, it must be self-evident to most people, that there can neither be reason nor advantage in subdividing the Methodist interest among two, three, or four bodies, existing side by side, perhaps in weariness and utter weakness, when, by combination and transfer, they might be in an altogether different state. If these measures were taken, what a number of workers might be set free to labour where they are really wanted !

Then with reference to the future the way is clear. First of all, let no Chapel extension be undertaken without previously taking into account the wants of the population, the probability of increase or decrease, and the amount and suitability of the provision already made. Also let those who are asked to contribute to new undertakings, refuse to do so until satisfactory evidence on these points is laid before them. The exercise of common prudence and foresight would be sufficient to compass these ends. But, further, what difficulty stands in the way of mutual conference and concord in Chapel building schemes ? If such a course be really desired, there need be nothing to prevent the various religious bodies from consulting together upon those new evangelistic enterprises which would interest all and might influence many. In the Foreign Mission field, the allocation of different districts to different bodies is in most cases resorted to as a matter of course. Why should not the same thing be done in the Mission field at home ? Perhaps we cannot expect such a course to be promoted by local interests, which are generally more or less selfish and shortsighted. But if the leaders of religious bodies, especially where they are connexionally governed, will only use their influence in the matter, there is little fear that their efforts will not be reciprocated by other denominations. For amongst the churches generally there is evidently a growing conviction that the interests of our common Christianity are infinitely higher than the interests of mere denominationalism.

4.

OPENINGS REMAINING FOR EVANGELISTIC WORK.—In the facts that there are 50,000 wasted sittings throughout the County, and that many parishes are over supplied, it must not by any means be forgotten that there are also 25,000 more sittings required to bring up existing accommodation to the recognized standard. In the tables on page 69 it has been shown in what districts of the County these deficiencies are chiefly to be found.

The County Town requires upwards of 9,000 of these sittings, and the Eastern Division requires more than 10,000. These are the portions of the County where the population is growing with the greatest rapidity. Indeed there is no doubt that in the mining districts of Derbyshire, the growth of population during the last four or five years has been considerably above the average rate. But especially in the neighbourhood around Chesterfield is the deficiency of accommodation felt. Whilst, as shown by the tables, much is being done to remedy this local deficiency, much more remains to be done. During the preparation of these tables, upwards of 4,000 new sittings have been in course of supply. But the deficiency of 10,000 mentioned above is in addition to those, which have now, probably, been for the most part provided. These needy districts in the Eastern Division lie very much together, and cannot be said to be provided for to any appreciable extent by overlapping accommodation. Unlike a certain parish in the North of the County, where, with a surplus of about 1,500 sittings another Chapel with seats for 1,000 people has been returned as being about to be built, there is the certainty that there would be ample room for fresh undertakings in these localities mentioned. Will not the Churches rouse themselves more fully to meet the opportunities thus offered for their missionary efforts? And shall not the work be undertaken in the fullest spirit of co-operation and Christian Unity? Above all, will not the Churches, by mutual co-operation and consolidation, liberate many of their earnest workers from the over-crowded and unproductive spheres

referred to above, in order that they may have efficient means at their command for earnest evangelistic work, in those rapidly growing districts of Derbyshire which invite their assistance and require their aid?





