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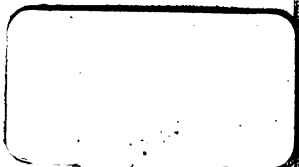
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A VIEW
OF THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
BYSHIRE;
WITH AN ACCOUNT
OF ITS MOST REMARKABLE
SITUATIONS;

ILLUSTRATED BY
A CURATE MAP AND PLATES.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.



JAMES PILKINGTON.

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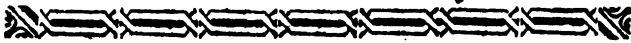
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A V I E W
OF THE PRESENT STATE OF
D E R B Y S H I R E, &c.

C H A P. I.

*A general view of the ancient and modern
state of Derbyshire.*

IF we go back to the remote ages of antiquity, we shall meet with very few records or monuments to illustrate the history of Britain previous to the appearance of the Romans in this part of the world. However from an attentive survey of Derbyshire we shall find, that the state of the county at this distant period is not involved entirely in darkness. There are still remaining some faint traces of the civil policy and religion of the most ancient inhabitants of Britain. Of these I propose to point out the most remarkable, and to describe the changes, which have taken place in each respectively, in succeeding ages.

SECTION I.

Government and civil policy of the county.

IN the wild and uncultivated parts of the Peak are still existing several Druidical remains. I shall have occasion to take notice of some ancient monuments of this kind which are supposed by the learned to be places of council and courts of justice. Here the original inhabitants of this country met to deliberate upon the great concerns of the nation, in times of war and peace. Here were likewise their seats of judgment for the trial and punishment of criminals. But, when the Romans invaded and conquered this part of Britain, a great revolution was produced in the government and civil policy of the country. They divided their new dominions into provinces, and Derbyshire was comprehended in that, which was distinguished by the name of *Britannia prima*. It also formed a part of the nation, which was called the *Coritani*, and which included likewise the five other counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, and Lincoln.

Though we cannot ascertain exactly the length of time the Romans were in possession
of

of Derbyshire, yet they have left behind them various and undoubted evidence of having abode here for a considerable period. It is an unquestionable fact, that they had a station at Little-Chester near Derby. Encampments also have been discovered in other parts of the county, which from coins found in them have been justly supposed to be Roman. I have already noticed three blocks of lead, which most probably belonged to the same people. That one of them did so, the inscription upon it proves in the most decisive manner. Coins have been also met with in various parts of the county, both in a collected and scattered state, with Roman legends upon them. But the most remarkable vestiges of this ancient and warlike nation now remaining are the roads, which may be traced, extending in different directions, throughout the county. These were very probably formed with a view of maintaining a mutual communication between the military posts, which had been established in different situations. The traces of these roads are daily becoming more imperfect, and the knowledge of them would have been almost lost, if Mr. Pegge had not undertaken, about twenty years ago, to investigate and describe the two principal ones, which appear in this county.*

B 2

The

* Perambulation of the greater and lesser Roman roads in Derbyshire.

The road, the course of which he has taken the greatest pains to ascertain, is Ikenild-street, which, he supposes, extended thro' Derbyshire from the south-west to the north-east extremity. He first endeavours to prove the existence of such a road from the best ancient authorities; and then attempts from the light, which they afford, and from his own discoveries, to ascertain the exact course of it throughout its whole extent. With what degree of success he has executed his design, I think myself not fully competent to judge: but as far as my own observations and enquiries have gone, they have led me to consider his investigation as accurate and just.

According to Mr. Pegge, the Ikenild-street or greater Roman road entered Derbyshire at Monk's bridge, about two miles from Burton, and extended in a direct line over Egginton heath to Littleover. From this village it ran in a north-east direction on the west side of the town of Derby. It was carried across Nun's-green, and down Darley flade to the station at Little-Chester. It is generally allowed, that there was once a bridge over the river Derwent at this place, and I have taken some pains to determine its precise situation. Some writers have fixed it a little way northward of the walls of the station. But it is the opinion of some
of

of the inhabitants of Little-Chester, that it was in the same line with the street, which appears to have been carried thro' the middle of it. From Little-Chester the road is very evident, in dry seasons, in the pastures on the north side of the village. It passes to the east of Breadfall priory; and on the right hand of the alms-houses on Morley moor, Mr. Pegge says, a large raised fragment of it may be clearly discerned. After running across the moor, it appears very high and conspicuous at the fence about 100 yards east of Brackley gate. The next place, where it is seen, is on the east side of the lodge in Horsley park. It afterwards crosses the road lying betwixt Nottingham and Wirksworth, about 100 yards west of Horsley Woodhouse. From hence it is carried to a house, called Cumberstone, which stands upon it. Crossing Bottle-brook and passing by the Smithy houses, it is very high and visible in the Street lane, which very probably derives its name from it. Leaving this lane it runs thro' the fields to the road, which lies betwixt Heage and Ripley, and appears directly opposite to Harthay-house. Then pointing to Cony-green house, it crosses two lanes, one leading from Pentrich mill to Pentrich town, and the other from Pentrich common to Pentrich town. It afterwards passes on the east

side of the camp on Pentrich common, and extends towards Okerthorpe. Before it reaches this place, it enters the enclosures, but returning into the village may be seen in several parts of it. From hence it runs to Kendal's, where some faint traces of it have been observed. It then crosses the road, and goes into the fields on the right hand, and on the declivity of the hill appears again on the other side of the road. From hence its course lies thro' the demesne land of Shirland hall, called the Day carrs, extending in a direct line for Higham. Mr. Pegge supposes, that from this place to Claycross it kept the turnpike Road, and that Stretton derives its name from it. From Claycross it passes to Egston, a farm belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke. From hence it is visible about 300 yards, running across some small enclosures, particularly the quaker's burying ground and a part of Tupton moor, (now enclosed) very near to the blacksmith's shop. Mr. Pegge thinks, it then points for the middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue. Beyond this place he could not discover any traces of it, but imagines, that it was carried from hence to Chesterfield, where, he seems confident, that the Romans had a station. No marks of this road to the north of Chesterfield are to be discovered in this county. But it is the general

ral opinion, that it extended on the east side of Rother, to the west of Killimarth church, and that, crossing the river at Beighton, it entered the county of York at that place.

The lesser Roman road is distinguished by several names: The Bath-way, Bathingate,* and Bathom-gate. It extends from Buxton to Brough near Hope, and is about 10 miles in length. I have already shewn, that there is good ground for believing, that the Romans made use of the water, and baths, at the former of these places; and I shall have an opportunity, when I come to examine more particularly this part of the county, of giving some reasons for supposing, that they had a station in the latter situation, which has been now mentioned. These two points being admitted, it will naturally follow, that they would establish some mode of communication between such places. In confirmation of this opinion Mr. Pegge has endeavoured to discover a road, which extends from Buxton to Brough. He seems to have investigated it with clearness and certainty. He began to trace it at the north east extremity. After leaving Brough, and passing the second water flash, commonly called the Burgwash, which is made by Bradwell

B 4

brook,

* Dugdale Bar. Vol. ii, p. 897.

brook, he discovered the road in the lane, much raised, but broken into fragments. It then enters Bull-meadow, running up on the left hand with the hedge, which stands upon it. From hence it winds into the strait lane which leads to Smalldale. At this place it turns up into the pastures, called Doctor's pasture and Bagshaw pasture: but in this part it is scarcely visible. However its course may afterwards be ascertained with ease. It proceeds in a direct line to the stone fence, which divides Bradwell moor, and Tidswell moor. From hence it keeps a course, equally strait, to the enclosures of the dam of the forest. This is the most perfect and conspicuous part of it. Here, a few yards within Hernstone lane, it enters the enclosures on the left hand, where its course in the month of June 1769, was very discernable on account of the different colour of the grass, till it enters the strait lane which goes to Fairfield. It then winds to the left hand towards this village, and having passed it, proceeds to, and is supposed to terminate at Buxton.

However there is, according to tradition, another Roman road, the extremity of which appears at the distance of a few miles from Buxton. It begins at Hurdlow-house, and extends

extends to Pike-hall. It runs nearly parallel with the turnpike road, which leads to Ashbourn. It appears highly probable, that this road was once a means of communication between the bath at Buxton, and the station or encampment, which I shall have occasion hereafter to shew the Romans had at Parwich.

Besides the evidence, which has now been given, that this county was formerly in the possession and subject to the government of the Romans, several other circumstances might be mentioned to establish the reality of the fact. But in this general view of the matter the observations, which have now been made, may be sufficient for such a purpose.

Very soon after the Romans quitted Britain, it was divided into seven kingdoms by the Saxons, and Derbyshire was one of the sixteen counties, of which that of Mercia consisted. Its inhabitants in conjunction with those of Nottinghamshire were distinguished by the name of Mercii Aquilonares; because they were situated principally on the northern side of the river Trent. There seems to have been a close connection between these two counties in the administration of their civil policy, till the time of Henry III. Before his reign they had

had the same sheriff, and the assizes for both were held at Nottingham. But at the period, which I have now mentioned, this privilege was purchased for a sum of money by the burghesses at Derby.

Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds, and is said to contain about 440 hamlets. At what period these divisions were made, perhaps it is not possible with clearness to ascertain. It appears from history, that they have not always born their present names. If we examine Domesday book, we shall find some wapentakes and hundreds, which are now entirely forgotten and unknown. But in their stead we have other general divisions of the county, which are of a more modern date. When the Norman survey was made, we meet with the Scavedale wapentac, Hamelestun wapentac, Moreleston wapentac, Walecross wapentac, and Pechelers. These distinctions have but little correspondence with the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the hundreds of High Peak, Scarsdale, Appletree,* Repinton, and Moreleston. From comparing also the parishes and hamlets contained in each respectively, there is not much agreement, even where there is a resemblance in the names. The divisions
which

* Tho' in Domesday book this be not a general division of the county, yet reference is expressly made to the wapentake of Appletree.

which appear in Domesday book, are, without doubt, of Saxon appointment. But I pretend not to assign the time or occasion of those, by which the different parts of the county are at present distinguished.

It is deserving of notice, that the south part of Derbyshire is considerably intermixed with Leicestershire. The parish of Ravenston, belonging to the former county, is entirely surrounded by the latter: And on the other hand both Netherfeal and Overfeal, parts of Leicestershire, lie within Derbyshire. Mr. Burton has endeavoured to account for this intermixed state of different counties in this manner. He thinks it probable, first, that in the Saxon times, when some sheriffs were hereditary and some officary, and had jurisdiction over the counties, some manors in other counties adjacent, either by composition or grant from the king or other persons, were made subject to another sheriff's authority or jurisdiction; and so by time were incorporated into the body of the other county, tho' they were really no part of them but belonged to that county, within whose circumference they lie. Secondly, that in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, when the seven kings made frequent encroachments upon each other, those lands, which they had usurped

usurped and obtained by force, tho' lying in another county, and under the authority of another person, they kept and incorporated into their own counties, tho' they had no just claim to them; for, he adds, that this nation was divided into counties by the Britains about the time of king Arthur, though king Alfred made great alterations in them afterwards, appears from an old treatise on the laws of this land, called the *Mirroure of Justice*, vouched by Bradshaw, attorney-general to king Edward VI. *Plowd. Com. fol. 8.*

When the Norman survey was made, all the lands and tenements upon them in Derbyshire belonged to seventeen distinct proprietors; King William, the bishop of Chester, the abby of Burton, Hugh the earl, Roger of Poictou, Henry de Ferieres, William Peverel, Walter de Aincurt, Geoffrey Alselin, Ralph the son of Hubert, Ralph de Burun, Hascuit Mufard, Gilbert de Gand, Nigel de Statford, Robert the son of William, Roger de Busli, the Thanes of the king.

The tenants, who occupied land under these different proprietors, are also sometimes noted. It would be foreign to my purpose to enlarge upon the nature of the tenures, by which they held

held their farms. I shall however, in the sequel of this volume, occasionally take notice of some of the most curious and remarkable.

We have still some remains of the civil policy of these times. The court of the duchy of Lancaster and the Peverel court may both be considered in this light. The honor of Tutbury and hundred of Appletree both belong to the duchy of Lancaster. The courts of pleas, commonly called the three weeks courts, are regularly held for the honor at Tutbury, and for the hundred at Sudbury. In these courts all debts and damages under forty shillings, viz. for goods sold, servants wages, labourers hire, agistment of cattle, rent, money lent, trespasses, assaults, and divers other matters, are recoverable.—Mr. Henry Smith, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is the steward.

The towns, villages, and places, comprised within the jurisdiction of the Honor of Tutbury, and the Hundred of Appletree.

Great Appleby.	Linton.	Booton.
Catton.	Lullington.	Aston-on-Trent.
Chilcote.	Newhall.	Barrow.
Croxall.	Stanton.	Bretby.
Edingall.	Stapenhill.	Breafon.
Drakelow.	Willesley.	Wilstrop.
Greasley.	Alvaston.	Chellaston.
		Eggin-

*Egginton.	Kniveton.	*Alkmanton.
Findern.	Mappleton.	*Barton.
Foremark.	Offcote.	*Barton Field.
Hartshorn.	Underwood.	*Hungry Bentley
Ingleby.	Parwich.	*Boylston.
Melbourne.	*Snelfon.	*Brailsford.
King's-Newton.	Tiffington.	*Cubley.
Newton Solney.	Lea.	*Ch. Broughton.
Normanton.	Allestrey.	*Dalbury.
Osmafton.	*Belper.	*Dalbury Lees.
*Sinfen.	*Heage.	*Etwall.
*Arlefton.	*Holbrooke.	*Burnafton.
Stanton.	*Breadfall.	*Foston.
Stanton by D.le.	*Chaddefden.	*Scropton.
Swarkefton.	*Duffield.	*Hollington.
Ticknall.	*Haslewood.	*Longford.
*Twyford.	*Windley.	*Norbury.
*Stenfon.	*Turnditch.	*Roston.
Weston-on-trent.	*Hulland.	*Oflafton.
*Doveridge.	*Itheridge Hay.	*Thurvafton.
*Marfton Mont.	*Kedlefton.	*Rodfley.
*Somerfall Herb.	*Mercafton.	*Shirley.
Afhborne.	*Mugginton.	*Yeovley.
*Atlow.	*Radborne.	*Sudbury.
*Bradborne.	*Shottle.	*Sutton.
Bradley.	*Poftern.	*Trufley.
Eaton.	*Spoondon.	*Afh.
Alfop.	*Stanley.	Afhford.
*Edlafton.	*Mapperley.	Great Longfon.
*Wyafton.	Weston Under-	Monyafh.
Fenney Bentley.	wood.	Baslow.

Bow-

Those marked * are within the hundred.

Bowden Chapel.	*Alderwasley.	Hognafton.
Bowden Middle- cale.	*Ashleyhay. Ballidon.	Hopton. Carfington.
Chelmorton.	Bonfall.	Kirk Ireton.
Darley.	Brassington.	Ireton-Wood.
Eyam.	Aldwarke.	Matlock.
Glossop.	Calow.	Middleton.
Hatherfage.	Ible.	Cromford.
Hope.	Dethick.	Smerrill.
Peak Forest.	Tansley.	Wensley.
Tideswell.	Lea.	Snitterton.
Wormhill.	Elton.	Wirksworth.
Youlgrave.	Hartington.	

In the Peverel court likewise actions are sometimes brought for the recovery of small debts. The principal advantage, which it possesses, is, that the proceedings in it are more expeditious and less expensive than those in the courts at Westminster. It is held at Basford near Nottingham, and John Balguy, of Swanwick, Esq; is the Steward. The following are the places, which lie within the jurisdiction of this court.

An alphabetical catalogue of the names of towns within the Honor of Peverel.

Abbey deDerley.	Ashover.	Ashborne.
Abbey de Dale.	Alsopp.	Bolsover.
Ashford.	Alderwasley.	Bradwell.
Alfreton.	AppletreeHund.	Bungwell.

Black-

Blackwell.	Etwell.	Mappleton.
Brimington.	Fairfield.	Normanton.
Barlborough.	Forest Peak.	Normanville.
Buxton.	Glapwell.	Oxcroft.
Brampton.	Nether Haddon.	Pinkfton.
Basslow.	Hope.	Peak Miners.
Bentley.	Hope Dale.	Peak Castle.
Bradley.	Hucklow Mines.	Pentridge.
Belper.	Hucklow Hamlet	Park Hall.
Bonfall.	Haverfage Man.	Pillfley.
Brassington.	Hassop.	Risley.
Bakewell.	Hathersfage.	Ripley,
Codnor.	Hasland.	Stanton.
Clatwill.	Holbrook.	Shirland.
Chatfworth.	Hopton.	Somerville.
Crich.	Heage.	Summercoat.
Calow.	Hulland.	Scarcliff.
Cookefley.	Hartington.	Spoondon.
Cromford.	Hesfelbeck.	Shatton.
Crowdecote.	Iball.	Stavely.
Coldbrooke.	Ireton.	Shackethorne.
Chaddefden.	Ilkefton.	Starwigge.
Derley in Peak.	Killimarfh.	Snitterton.
Dore.	Kedleston.	Stoke in Peak.
Dunfton.	Langley.	Sandiacre.
Denby.	Longford.	Stanton.
Dethick.	Litton.	Totley.
Duckmanton.	Lea.	Tibshelf.
Duffield.	Matlock.	Tolebury.
Efnoterwick.	Middleton.	Tideswell.
Eyam.	Marton.	Tansley.
Elton Manor.	Melbourn.	Underwood.

Waterfield.	Whitefield.	North Wingfield.
Walton.	Whittington.	Wirksworth.
Wormhill.	Wakebridge.	Weston.
Wingfield.	Whitwell.	Wensley.

Besides these courts, I have already taken notice of two other, which are held in the high Peak and wapentake of Wirksworth.* The design of them, I have shewn to be the regulation of the mineral concerns of Derbyshire. At the same time it appeared, that they are in some measure derived from the Romans, by whom the mines of this county were undoubtedly worked.

At what particular time Derbyshire was first represented in parliament, I have not been able to discover with certainty. But there is no doubt, but that it sent two knights thither, as early as the twenty-third of Edward I. I shall insert in this place a catalogue† of those, who have enjoyed this honour from so remote a period to the present day. The time also allowed by the writs of expences, in repairing to, and returning from great councils and parliaments, at the places where they were generally held, was, at Cambridge, two days; Coventry one; York two; Gloucester

C

three

* Vol. 1. Page 110.

† Prynne's Brev. Parl. vol. 4, p. 663.

three and four; Leicester one; London and Westminster four; Northampton two; Nottingham one; Sarum four and five; and Winchester four and five. The first column shews the time of representation; the second the place where the parliaments and councils were held; and the third the persons who were chosen.

P.

EDWARD I.

- 23 Westmin. Hen. de Kniveton, Giles de Meynell.
 25 London, Robert Dethick, Thomas Foljambe.
 26 York, H. de Brailisford, H. Fitz-Herbert.
 28 London, Geffry de Gresley, Rob. de Frechville.
 28 Lincoln, Ralf de Frecheville, Geffrey de Gresley.
 29 Lincoln, Ralf de Frecheville, Geffrey de Gresley.
 30 London, Thomas Folejambe, Robert de Toks.
 33 Westmin. Henry Folejambe, William Faunel.
 34 C. West. Rob. de Detheck, Giles de Meynell.
 35 Carlisle. *Ledula Amiffa.*

EDWARD II.

- 1 Northam. Ralf Frecheville, William Faunel.
 2 Westmin. Thomas Folejambe, ————
 4 London. William Faunel, Thomas Folejambe.
 5 Westmin. William Refoll, William Faunel.
 6 Westmin. Ralf de Frechevill, ————
 8 York, William Faunel, Thomas Folejambe.
 8 Westmin. Robert Staunton, John Twyford.
 9 Lincoln, John Beaufay, Robert de Staunton.
 10 C. Linc. Robert de Staunton, John Deynecourt.
 12 York, John de Twyford, Ralf de Cromwell.

12 York,

P.

- 12 York, John Deyncourt, John de Twyford.
 17 Westmin. Hugh de Meignell, Nic. de Langeford.
 18 Westmin. Ralf de Reseby, William Rosell.
 19 Westmin. William Rosell, John de Beaufey.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Westmin. Thomas de Stanton, Will. Michell.
 1 Lincoln, Will. de Samperton, Simon de Cestre.
 1 Westmin. Will. Michell, R. Ingram de Etewell.
 2 Westmin. John de Beufay, William Michel.
 2 N. Sarum. Robert de Maynhull, John Beufay.
 4 Westmin. Edm. de Appelby, John de Verdon.
 4 Winchest. Rob. de Maignel, Hugh de Maignel.
 5 Westmin. Hugh Fitz-Hugh de Meynhul, Roger
 - de Okerore.
 6 Westmin. Robert de Meignill, William Michel.
 6 Westmin. Hugh de Meignill, Rob. de Meignill.
 6 Westmin. R. de Meignill, Peter de Wakebrigg.
 7 York, Will. de Saperton, Simon de Cestre.
 7 York, R. de Meignil, Peter de Wakebrigg.
 8 Westmin. Rob. de Ingram, John de Hambury.
 8 York, Will. de Saperton, Simon de Cestre.
 9 York, Henry de Kniveton, John Cockeyn.
 10 Council at } Peter de Wakebrigg, Hugh de
 Nottingh. } Muskham.
 11 Westmin. William Michel, ——— Adam.
 11 Westmin. Giles de Meynill, Robert Franceys.
 11 Westmin. Giles de Meynill, John Cockayn.
 12 Westmin. Giles de Meynill, Robert Fraunceys.
 12 Council at } John Cokeyn, Godfrey Folejaumbe.
 Northamp. }
 12 Westmin. John Deyncourts, John de Twyford.

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- P.
 13 Westmin. John Cokynn, Thomas Adam.
 13 Westmin. John Cokayn, Roger de Chester.
 14 Westmin. Godfrey Folejambe, John Cokayn.
 14 Westmin. Robert Ingram, Robert Grefleleye.
 14 Westmin. Robert Ingram, ————.
 14 Westmin. Rob. Touks, John Beaufey.
 15 Westmin. John Cockeyn, Robert de Irland.
 17 Westmin. Thomas Adam, Robert Asheburn.
 18 Westmin. John Cokayn, John Foucher.
 20 Westmin. Giles de Meignill, Roger de Emerton.
 20 Westmin. Will de Ashewell, John de Chelaston.
 21 Westmin. Roger de Enyton, Robert de Ashburn.
 22 Westmin. John de Rochford, John de Chelaston.
 22 Westmin. Rog. de Enyton, Rob. de Ashebourn.
 24 Westmin. John Cockeyn, John Foucher.
 25 Westmin. John Cockeyn, John Foucher.
 26 Westmin. Roger de Padley, Will de Chestre.
 26 C. at West. Robert de Twyford, ————.
 27 Westmin. Robert Fraunceys, ————.
 28 Westmin. H. de Braylesford, Robert Fraunceys.
 29 Westmin. Thomas Adam, John Beck.
 31 Westmin. Robert Fraunces, Thomas Adam.
 31 Westmin. W. de Wakebrugg, Mi. de Breideston.
 31 Westmin. Robert Fraunces, Thomas Adam.
 32 Westmin. Will. de Wakeburgg, Roger Michel.
 34 Westmin. Robert Fraunceys, John Foucher.
 34 Westmin. Hen. de Braillesford, John Cockayn.
 35 Westmin. Hen. de Braillesford, John Cockayn.
 36 Westmin. John Cockayn, Robert Fraunceys.
 37 Westmin. Edmund de Apelby. ————.
 38 Westmin. Godf. Foljambe, Hen. de Braillesford.
 39 Westmin. Rob. de Twyford, Ralph de Stathom.

P.

- 42 Westmin. Robert de Twyford, John Foucher.
 43 Westmin. Godfrey Foljambe, Rob. de Twyford.
 45 Westmin. Godfrey Foljambe, John Foucher.
 45 C. Winch. Godfrey Foljambe, John Foucher.
 46 Westmin. Alured de Sulney, John Fraunceys.
 47 Westmin. William Bokepny, Ralph de Stathom.
 50 Westmin. Edm. de Appleby, Ralph de Stathom.
 51 Westmin. J. de la Pole de Hertingdon, E. Foucher

RICHARD II.

- 1 Westmin. Alured Sulwy, Robert de Twyford.
 2 Gloucest. Oliver de Bartoun, Ralf de Stathom.
 2 Westmin. Alured de Sulny, J. Curfon de Ketilston
 3 Westmin. T. de Marchynton, R. de Braillesford.
 4 Northam. Oliver de Barton, Will. de Sallowe.
 5 Westmin. T. de Twyford, T. de Marchyngton.
 5 Westmin. T. de Marchyngton, Phil. de Okire.
 6 Westmin. Tho. de Wernesley, John Curfon.
 6 Westmin. T. de Marchyngton, R. de Braillesford.
 7 Westmin. John Curfon, Ralph de Braillesford.
 7 N. Sarum, Robert Fraunceys, Will de Adderly.
 8 Westmin. Tho de Wenesly, Will de Detheckes.
 9 Westmin. Robert Fraunceyes, Will de Adderly.
 12 Cambrid. Nic. de Montgomery, Rob Fraunceys.
 13 Westmin. Thomas Wendesly, Nic Montgomery.
 14 Westmin. William Adderly, Thomas Folgeam.
 15 Westmin. Philip de Okoure, Thomas Foljambe.
 16 Winchef. John Dabridgecourt, Nic Goufill, jun.
 17 Westmin. Tho de Wendesly, John de la Pole.
 18 Westmin. John Cokayne, Peter de Melbourn.
 20 Westmin. Will Dethck, Roger de Bradeburn.
 21 Westmin. John Dabriggecourt, Will Meynill.

P.

HENRY IV.

- 1 Westmin. Walter Blount, John Curfon.
- 2 Westmin. Thomas de Grefeley, Peter del Pole.
- 4 Westmin. John Cokayne, Roger Leche.
- 5 Westmin. Nic de Longford, John Curfon.
- 6 Coventry. John Cokayn, Roger Bradburn.
- 8 Westmin. Roger Leche, Roger Bradshaw.
- 9 Gloucest. Robert de Strelley, Thomas Okere.
- 12 Westmin. Nic Mountgomery, Rob. Fraunceys.

HENRY V.

- 1 Westmin. Roger Leche, Thomas Chaworth,
- 1 Leicester. Philip Leche, Nic Mountgomery.
- 2 Westmin. Roger Leche, Thomas Grefley.
- 3 Westmin. Nic Moungomery, John de la Pole.
- 5 Westmin. Thomas de Grefley, John de Pole.
- 8 Westmin. Thomas Blount, Henry Booth.
- 8 Westmir. John de Strelley, Thomas de Okere.
- 9 Westmin. Nic Gosyll, Thomas Okcover.

HENRY VI.

- 1 Westmin. Richard Vernon, John Cockeyn.
- 2 Westmin. Henry Booth, John Curfon.
- 3 Westmin. Henry Bothe, Thomas Makeworth.
- 4 Leicester, Richard Vernon, John de la Pole.
- 6 Westmin. John Cockayn, Henry del Both.
- 8 Westmin. John Curfon, Gerard Meynell.
- 9 Westmin. John Cokayne, Thomas Makworth.
- 13 Westmin. John Curfun, Gerard Meynell.
- 15 Cambrid. Fulk Vernon, Robert Franceys.
- 20 Westmin. John Curfun, William Vernon.
- 25 Cambrid. Walter Blount, Nic Fitz Herbert.

- P.
27 Westmin. John Sacheverel, Walter Blount, Esq;
28 Westmin. William Vernon, John Sacheverel.
29 Westmin. Will Vernon, Esq; Wal. Blount, Esq;
31 Reading, Wal. Blount, Esq; Nic Fitz Herbert,
33 Westmin. Walter Blount, Esq; Rob Baily, Esq;
39 Westmin. John Greisley, Kt. Wal. Blount, Esq;

EDWARD IV.

- 7 Westmin. William Blount, William Vernon.
12 Westmin. Nic. Longford, James Blount.
17 Westmin. John Gresley, Henry Vernon.

The Writs, Returns, and Indentures, from the 17th of Edward IV. to the 33d of Henry VIII. are all lost.

HENRY VIII.

- 33 Westmin. — — —, Kt. George Vernon, Esq;

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Westmin. — — —, — — —.
6 Westmin. Tho. Cockyn, Kt. H. Bradburn, Kt.

MARY.

- 1 Westmin. John Port, Kt. Rich Blackwall, Esq;
1 Oxford, Francis Curfon, Thomas Powtrell.

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1 & 2 Westm. — — —, — — —.
2 & 3 Westm. H. Bradborn, Kt. — Vincent, Esq;
4 & 5 Westm. John Zouch, Godfr. Foljambe, Esq;

P.

ELIZABETH.

- 1 Westmin. ———, ———
 5 Westmin. W. St. Lowe, Kt. R. Wennesley, Esq;
 13 Westmin. Fran Curson, Esq; R. Wennesley, Esq;
 14 Westmin. Gil. Talbot, Esq; Hen. Cavendish, Esq;
 27 Westmin. Hen. Talbot, Esq; H. Cavendish, Esq;
 28 Westmin. Hen. Talbot, Esq; H. Cavendish, Esq;
 31 Westmin. John Zouch, Esq; H. Cavendish, Esq;
 35 Westmin. G. Manners, Esq; H. Cavendish, Esq;
 39 Westmin. ———, ———,
 43 Westmin. Fra. Leake, Esq; P. Frecheville, Esq;

JAMES I.

- 1 Westmin. John Harper, Kt. W. Knyfton, Esq;
 12 Westmin. ———, ———,
 18 Westmin. William Lord Cavendish, John Stan-
 hope, Kt.
 21 Westmin. Will. Lord Cavendish, Peter Freche-
 ville, Kt.

CHARLES I.

- 1 Westmin. William Lord. Cavendish, John Stan-
 hope, Esq;
 1 Westmin. William Lord Cavendish, John Man-
 ners, Esq;
 3 Westmin. E. Leeche, Esq; John Fretchvile, Esq;
 15 Westmin. John Manners, Esq; John Curson, Bt.
 16 Westmin. John Curson, Bart. John Cook, Kt.

CHARLES II.

- 12 Westmin. Henry Cavendish, Viscount Mansfield,
 John Ferrers, Esq;

13 West-

- P.
13 Westmin. Will. Lord Cavendish, * John Fretch-
vile, Esq;
31 Westmin. William Lord Cavendish, William
Sacheverell, Esq;
31 Westmin. William Lord Cavendish, William
Sacheverell, Esq;
32 Oxford, William Lord Cavendish, William
Sacheverell, Esq;

JAMES II.

- 1 Westmin. Robert Coke, Bt. Gilbert Clerke, Kt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

- 1 Westmin. Gilbert Clerke, Kt. Philip Gell, Bt.
2 Westmin. Gilb. Clerke, Kt. Henry Gilbert, Esq;

WILLIAM III.

- 7 Westmin. Hon. William Marquis of Hartington,
Gilbert Clerke, Kt.
10 Westmin. Hon. William Marquis of Hartington,
Thomas Coke, Esq;
12 Westmin. Rt. Hon. Will Marquis of Hartington,
Rt. Hon. John Lord Roos.
13 Westmin. John Curson, Esq; Tho. Coke, Esq;

ANNE.

- 1 Westmin. John Curson, Esq; Tho. Coke, Esq;
4 Westmin. John Curson, Esq; Tho. Coke, Esq;
7 Westmin. Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice
Chamberlain, John Curson, Esq;
9 Westmin. John Curson, Esq; Godf. Clark, Esq;
12 Westmin. John Curzon, Esq; Godf. Clark, Esq;

GEORGE

* In his place deccas'd, William Sacheverell, esq.

YEAR.

GEORGE I.

- 1714 Sir John Curzon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.
 1722 Sir John Curzon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.

GEORGE II.

- 1727 Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.
 1734 Lord Ch. Cavendish, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bart.
 1741 Marquis of Hartington, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bt.
 1747 Marquis of Hartington, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bt.
 1754 Lord George Cavendish, Sir Nath. Curzon.

GEORGE III.

- 1761 Lord G. Cavendish, Sir H. Harpur, Bart.
 1768 Lord Geo. Cavendish, Godf. B. Clarke, Esq;
 1774 Lord Geo. Cavendish, *Godf. B. Clarke, Esq;
 1780 § Lord Rich. Cavendish, Hon. Nath. Curzon.
 1783 Lord Geo. Cavendish, Ed. M. Mundy, Esq;

It has been already remarked, that the assizes for the counties of Nottingham and Derby were held at Nottingham till the reign of Henry III. From this time to the year 1566 they were held at Nottingham and Derby alternately. At the latter period an act was passed for allowing a sheriff to each county. Though from the following catalogue we may see that the office is of very early origin, yet there is no doubt but that it existed before the Norman conquest.

A

* In his place deceas'd, Hon. Nathaniel Curzon.

§ In his place deceas'd, Lord George Cavendish.

*A list of the high-sheriffs for the county, since
the year 1423.*

HENRY VI.

- 1423 Sir John Cockayne, of Ashborne, knt.
- 24 Sir T. Chaworth, of Wiverton, Nottsh.
- 25 Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon, knt.
- 26 Sir John le Zouch of Haringw. knt.
- 27 Sir Thomas Griefly of Griefly, knt.
- 28 Norm. Babington of Dethick, esq.
- 29 Sir John Cokayne of Ashborne, knt.
- 1430 John Cockfeld, esq.
- 31 Sir Hugh Willoughby of Risley, knt.
- 32 Sir Nicholas Montgomery, knt.
- 33 William Mereing, esq.
- 34 Sir Robert Markham, knt.
- 35 Sir John Cokayne of Ashborne. knt.
- 36 Thomas Darcy of Newhall, esq.
- 37 John Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
- 38 John Hicklinge, esq.
- 39 William Mereing, esq.
- 1440 John Cockfeld, esq.
- 41 Thomas Stanton, esq.
- 42 J. Walbeys, esq.
- 43 J. Pole of Radburn, esq.
- 44 Thomas Nevil, esq.
- 45 J. Stathum, esq.
- 46 Robert Strelley, esq.
- 47 Thomas Blount, esq.

- 48 Nicholas Fitzherbert of Norbury, esq.
 49 Thomas Stanton, esq.
 1450 Richard Willoughby, esq.
 51 Robert Clifton of Clifton, Notsh. esq.
 52 Robert Strelley, esq.
 53 Sir William Plumpton, knt.
 54 Sir John Griesly of Griesly, knt.
 55 John Stanhope of Shelford, Notsh. esq.
 56 William Babington, esq.
 57 John Wastneis of Hendon, esq.
 58 W. Chaworth of Wiverton, Notsh. esq.
 59 William Fitzherbert of Norbury, esq.
 1460 Robert Clifton of Clifton, Notsh. esq.
 61 Richard Willoughby, esq.
 62 Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, Notsh.

EDWARD IV.

- 63 Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, Notsh.
 64 Sir Robert Strelley, knt.
 65 Sir Philip Oker of Oakover, knt.
 66 Nicholas Fitzherbert of Norbury, esq.
 67 Nicholas Kniveton of Mercaston, esq.
 68 Sir Robert Clifton of Clifton, knt.
 69 Sir H. Perpoint of Holm Perpoint, knt.
 1470 William Blount, esq.
 71 Sir H. Perpoint of Holm Perpoint, knt.
 72 Gervas Clifton, esq.
 73 John Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
 74 Philip Oker of Oakover, esq.
 75 Sir Henry Statham of Morley, knt.

- 76 William Basset of Brailsford, esq.
- 77 Rad. Pole of Radborne, esq.
- 78 Gervas Clifton, esq.
- 79 John Babington of Dethick, esq.
- 1480 Sir Robert Markham, knt.
- 81 Robert Eyre, esq.
- 82 Car. Pilkington, esq.

RICHARD III.

- 83 Sir Jervas Clifton, knt.
- 84 John Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
- 85 Nicholas Montgomery, esq.

HENRY VII.

- 86 Sir John Byron, knt.
- 87 John Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
- 88 Gervas Clifton, esq.
- 89 John Leek of Sutton, Derbyshire, esq.
- 1490 Nich. Kniveton, sen. of Mercaston, esq.
- 91 ———
- 92 Sir Jacobus Savage.
- 93 Nicholas Byron, esq.
- 94 Nich. Kniveton, jun. of Mercaston, esq.
- 95 Bri. Stamford, esq.
- 96 Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley, knt.
- 97 Sir Rad. Shirley of Shirley, knt.
- 98 Thomas Babington of Dethick, esq.
- 99 William Bothe, esq.
- 1500 Humphry Hercy, esq.

- 01 Sir Ralph Longford, knt.
- 02 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.
- 03 William Perpoint, esq.
- 04 Sir Henry Vernum, knt.
- 05 Simon Digby, esq.
- 06 Sir William Mereing, knt.
- 07 Ditto.
- 08 Sir Edward Stanhope, knt.
- 09 Ditto.

HENRY VIII.

- 1510 Sir Br. Stapulton, knt.
- 11 William Zouch, esq.
- 12 Richard Baffet, esq.
- 13 George Chaworth, esq.
- 14 Roger Minors, esq.
- 15 Sir William Mereing, knt.
- 16 Sir John Zouch, knt.
- 17 Robert Brown, esq.
- 18 Sir Br. Stapulton, knt.
- 19 Sir John Markham, knt.
- 1520 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
- 21 Sir John Cokayne, knt.
- 22 Sir William Perpoint, knt.
- 23 John Vernon, esq.
- 24 Sir John Vernon, knt.
- 25 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
- 26 Sir John Markham, knt.
- 27 John Vernon, esq.

- 28 Sir John Byron, knt.
- 29 Nicholas Strelley, esq.
- 1530 Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt.
- 31 Sir Henry Sacheverel, knt.
- 32 William Cosfin, esq.
- 33 John Hercy, esq.
- 34 Sir Anthony Babington, knt.
- 35 ——— ———
- 36 Sir Rad. Langford, knt.
- 37 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
- 38 Sir Nicholas Strelley, knt.
- 39 Sir John Markham, knt.
- 1540 Sir William Baffet, knt.
- 41 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.
- 42 Sir Henry Sacheverel, knt.
- 43 Sir John Byron, knt.
- 44 John Hercy, esq.
- 45 John Zouch, Esq.
- 46 Sir John Markham, knt.
- 47 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.

EDWARD VI.

- 48 Francis Leek, esq.
- 49 Sir John Hercy, knt.
- 1550 Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt.
- 51 Sir Henry Sutton of Arundel, knt.
- 52 Sir John Byron, knt.
- 53 Sir Anthony Nevil, knt.

PHILIP

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1554 Sir John Port of Etwall, knt.
 55 Sir George Clifton, knt.
 56 Sir James Foljambe, knt.
 57 Sir John Chaworth, of Wiverton, knt.

ELIZABETH.

- 58 Sir William Hollis of Houghton, knt.
 59 Sir Gervas Perpoint, Knt.
 1560 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Ashborne, knt.
 61 Sir William Merry of Barton-Park, knt.
 62 Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
 63 Thomas Stanhope of Elvaston, esq.
 64 Sir Humph. Bradbourn of Hough, knt.
 65 Francis Molyneux of Taverfal, esq.
 66 Sir Thomas Gerrard of Hilderstone, knt.
 67 Godfrey Foljambe of Aldwark, esq.
 68 Francis Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
 69 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Ashborne, knt.
 1570 Ditto.
 71 Sir Peter Fretcheville of Stavely, knt.
 72 Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
 73 Sir Francis Leake of Kirk-Hallam, knt.
 74 Sir Humph. Bradbourn of Hough, knt.
 75 German Pole of Radborne, esq.
 76 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, esq.
 77 Francis Wortley of Wortley, esq.
 78 William Basset of Blore, esq.
 79 Godfrey Foljambe of Aldwark, esq.

1580 Sir

- 1580 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Ashborne, knt.
81. Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
82. John Harpur, of Calke, esq.
83 The same.
84 Francis Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
85 John Manners of Whitwell, esq.
86 Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, esq.
87 Humphry Dethick of Dethick, esq.
88 Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, esq.
89. William Bassett of Blore, esq.
1590 Francis Cokayne of Ashborne, esq.
91. John Rhodes of Barleborough, esq.
92 William Cavendish of Doveridge, esq.
93. George Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
94 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, esq.
95 Henry Sacheverell of Morley, esq.
96 John Willoughby of Risley, esq.
97 Edward Cokayne of Ashborne, esq.
98 Francis Fitzherbert of Norbury, esq.
99 The same.
1600 Sir Francis Leake of Kirk-Hallam, knt.
01 The same.
02 Sir John Fitzherbert of Tiffington, knt.
03 Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, knt.
04 Henry Willoughby of Risley, esq.
05 Sir Peter Fretcheville of Stavely, knt.
06 Sir John Harpur of Swarkestone, knt.
07 Sir Richard Harpur of Littleover, knt.
08 Henry Cavendish of Doveridge, esq.

- 09 John Curzon of Kedleston, esq.
- 1610 Thomas Burdett of Foremark, esq.
- 11 Sir George Fullwood of Middleton, knt.
- 12 Sir Henry Leigh of Egginton, knt.
- 13 Sir Thomas Rerby of Ashover, knt.
- 14 Sir William Kniveton of Norton, knt.
- 15 Henry Agard of Foston, esq.
- 16 John Bullock of Darley-Abbey, esq.
- 17 Francis Mundy of Markeaton, esq.
- 18 Sir Roger Manners of Whitewell, knt.
- 19 Godfrey Thacker of Repton, esq.
- 1620 John Milward of Broadlow-Ash, esq.
- 21 Thomas Eyre of Haffop, esq.
- 22 Jacinth Sacheverell of Morley, esq.
- 23 Henry Hunloke of Wingerworth, esq.
- 24 Sir John Fitzherbert of Tiffington, knt.

CHARLES I.

- 25 Henry Harpur of Calke, esq.
- 26 Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, knt.
- 27 Sir Edward Vernon of Sudbury, knt.
- 28 Thomas Burton of Holmsfield, esq.
- 29 Sir John Stanhope of Elvafton, knt.
- 1630 Francis Bradshaw of Bradshaw, esq.
- 31 Humphry Oakover of Oakover, esq.
- 32 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, esq.
- 33 Sir Francis Foljambe of Walton, knt.
- 34 John Gell of Hopton, esq.
- 35 John Milward of Snitterton, esq.

- 36 Sir John Harpur of Swarkestone, knt.
- 37 Sir John Curzon of Kedleston, bart.
- 38 John Shalcrofs of Shalcrofs, esq.
- 39 John Agard of Foston, esq.
- 1640 Christopher Horton of Catton, esq.
- 41 Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart.
- 42, 43, 44, civil wars ; no sheriffs.
- 45 Sir George Gresley of Drakelow, bart.
- 46 Sir Edward Coke of Longford, bart.
- 47 Michael Burton of Holmsfield, esq.
- 48 Samuel Sleigh of Ash, knt.

COMMON WEALTH.

- 49 Anthony Morewood of Alfreton, esq.
- 1650 Sir Francis Burdett of Foremark, bart.
- 51 John Stanhope of Elvaſton, esq.
- 52 Godfrey Clark of Somersſall, esq.
- 53 George Sitwell of Reniſhaw, esq.
- 54 William Leech of Shipley, esq.
- 55 J. Ferrers of Walton, esq.
- 56 James Abney of Willeſley, esq.
- 57 Walter Horton of Catton, esq.
- 58 Robert Eyre of Highlow, esq.
- 59 John Mundy of Markeaton, esq.

CHARLES II.

- 1660 John Mundy of Markeaton, esq.
- 61 Charles Agard of Foston, esq.
- 62 Sir Wm. Boothby of Broadlow-Aſh, bt.

- 63 Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, bart.
- 64 George Vernon of Sudbury, esq.
- 65 Rob. Ashton of Stoney-Middleton, esq.
- 66 Sir Samuel Sleigh of Ash, knt.
- 67 Edward Pegge of Beauchiffe, esq.
- 68 Thomas Gladwin of Tupton, esq.
- 69 Francis Burton of Dronfield, esq.
- 1670 Cornelius Clark of Norton, esq.
- 71. Adrian Mundy of Quarn, esq.
- 72 Francis Sitwell of Renishaw, esq.
- 73 Sir John Gell of Hopton, bart.
- 74 Samuel Hallows of Norton, esq.
- 75 Sir Simon Degge of Derby, knt.
- 76 Sir Gilbert Clark of Somersfall, knt.
- 77 John Morewood of Alfreton, esq.
- 78 Henry Keys of Hopwell, esq.
- 79 John Lowe of Alderwasley, esq.
- 1680 Henry Milward of Snitterton, esq.
- 81 Henry Balguy of Derwent, esq.
- 82 Godfrey Meynell of Bradley, esq.
- 83 William Allestrey of Walton, esq.
- 84 Reginald Pinder of Duffield, esq.

JAMES II.

- 85 Matthew Smith of Denby, esq.
- 86 John Shalcrofs of Shalcrofs, esq.
- 87 Sir Paul Jenkinson of Walton, bart.
- 88 John Borrow of Hulland, esq.

- 89 Robert Wilmot of Osnaaston, esq.
1690 Edward Finey of Coates-Park, esq.
91 William Eyre of Holme, esq.
92 Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston, bart.
93 James Chetham of Etwall, esq.
94 Francis Mundy of Markeaton, esq.
95 Samuel Pole of Radborne, esq.
96 John Bagshaw of Hucklow, esq.
97 Gilbert Mundy of Allestrey, esq.
98 Sir Cha. Skrimsher of Chesterfield, knt.
99 George Saville of Hilltop, esq.
1700 Robert Revell of Carnfield, esq.
01 Henry Bradshaw of Marple, esq.

A N N E.

- 02 Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart.
03 Henry Coape of Duffield, esq.
04 Sir William Gresley of Drakelow, bart.
05 Richard Bate of Foston, esq.
06 Fr. Burton of Weston-under-wood, esq.
07 Rowland Morewood of Alfreton, esq.
08 Francis Pole of Park-Hall, esq.
09 George Sacheverell of Calow, esq.
1710 John Harpur of Twyford, esq.
11 Tho. Stubbing of West-Broughton, esq.
12 Sir Streynsham Master of Codnor, knt.
13 Brook Boothby of Ashborne, esq.

GEORGE I.

- 14 Charles Hurt of Alderwasley, esq.
- 15 Robert Greensmith of Wirksworth, esq.
- 16 Stephen Offley of Norton, esq.
- 17 John Bradshaw of Brampton, esq.
- 18 Sir John Every of Egginton, bart.
- 19 Samuel Burton of Derby, esq.
- 1720 Richard Milnes of Ollercar, esq.
- 21 Richard Bagshaw of Castleton, esq.
- 22 John Bright of Chesterfield, esq.
- 23 Henry Eyre of Rowter, esq.
- 24 Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, bart.
- 25 Leonard Fosbrook of Shardlow, esq.
- 26 Wigley Statham of Wigwall, esq.

GEORGE II.

- 27 William Taylor of Walton, esq.
- 28 Richard Harpur of Littleover, esq.
- 29 John White of Risley, esq.
- 1730 Rowe Port of Ilam, esq.
- 31 Edward Mundy of Allestrey, esq.
- 32 John Fletcher of Stainsby-House, esq.
- 33 German Pole of Radborn, esq.
- 34 George Mower of Woodseats, esq.
- 35 Francis Sitwell of Renishaw, esq.
- 36 Godfrey Watkinson of Brampton, esq.
- 37 Wrightson Mundy of Osbiston, esq.
- 38 Sir Robert Burdett of Foremark, bart.
- 39 Strelley Pegge of Beauchiffe, esq.

1740. Godfrey Clark of Chilcote, esq.
41 Henry Cavendish of Doveridge, esq.
42 John Gisborne jun. of Derby, esq.
43 William Brown of Stretton, esq.
44 William Roberts of Derby, esq.
45 John Taylor of Hartshorn, esq.
46 Robert Newton of Norton, esq.
47 Tho. Richards of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, esq.
48 John Harpur of Littleover, esq.
49 Henry Every of Egginton, esq.
1750 John Rotheram of Dronfield, esq.
51 Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, bart.
52 John Lowe of Locko, esq.
53 Goodere Fletcher of Heanor, esq.
54 Richard Fitzherbert of Somersal, esq.
55 Philip Gell of Hopton, esq.
56 Nicholas Hurt of Alderwasley, esq.
57 Thomas Rivett of Derby, esq.
58 Hugo Meynell of Bradley, esq.
59 Gilbert Cheshire of Lees, esq.

GEORGE III.

- 1760 Thomas Bainbrigg of Derby, esq.
61 Samuel Shore of Norton, esq.
62 George Morewood of Alfreton, esq.
63 Thomas Holland of Ford, esq.
64 Leonard Fosbrook of Shardlow, esq.
65 Joseph Greaves of Aston, esq.
66 Edw. Sacheverell Pole of Radborne, esq.

- 67 John Twigge of Holme, esq.
 68 Samuel Crompton of Derby, esq.
 69 Brabazon Hallows of Glapwell, esq.
 1770 Peter Nightingale of Lea, esq.
 71 William Milnes of Cromford, esq.
 72 F. N. C. Mundy of Markeaton, esq.
 73 Samuel Rotheram of Dronfield, esq.
 74 Sir Henry Harpur of Caulk, Bart.
 75 Rob. Cheney, of Meynell-Langley, esq.
 76 Bache Thornhill of Stanton, esq.
 77 J. Baggaley Bradshaw of Holbrook, esq.
 78 Fra. Hurt, jun. of Alderwasley, esq.
 79 Edw. Sacheverell Sitwell of Morley, esq.
 1780 N. B. Gresley of Drakelow, esq.
 81 Samuel Frith of Bank-Hall, esq.
 82 Richard Lowe of Locco, esq.
 83 Sir Edward Every of Egginton, bart.
 84 John Radford of Smalley, esq.
 85 Herbert Greensmith of Priory, esq.
 86 Robert Dale of Ashbourn, esq.
 87 Sir Rich. Arkwright of Cromford, knt.
 88 Peter Pegge Burnell of Beauchief, esq.

The affizes are held both in spring and autumn at Derby;* but the sessions for the county in the following manner; the Epiphany and Easter at Derby, the Midsummer at Bakewell, and the Michaelmas sessions at Chesterfield.

SECT.

* In the year 1610, on account of some riots in the town, they were removed to Ashbourn.

S E C T. II.

The state of religion at different periods.

IN the high Peak there are two antient monuments, which once were most probably Druidical temples. In these places the original inhabitants of this country assembled to offer sacrifices to their deities. I shall hereafter have occasion to mention several circumstances which render such an opinion highly probable, if not certain.

I do not know, whether the Lows or Barrows, found in many parts of Derbyshire, but more especially in the high Peak ought to be considered in connection with the religious rites of this period. That they were burial places is an undoubted fact. But to what people they belonged cannot be with certainty determined. Dr. Borlase imagines, that those barrows are Roman, in which there are no coins or pavement underneath or any marks of elegance in the workmanship of urns, or Roman camp or way in the neighbourhood. He thinks the British, Saxon and Danish cannot be distinguished from each other, but supposes, that where there are no marks of fire, they are Saxon.—If I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture,

jecture, I should imagine, that the lows or barrows found in Derbyshire, are in general British. The circumstance, which has suggested this opinion, is their great resemblance to that, standing in the same line of circumference with the bank, which surrounds the Druidical temple near Newhaven. I shall hereafter endeavour to shew, that there is sufficient ground for believing, this ancient remain to be British; and admitting this to be the case, we may conclude, that the mount or barrow, which forms a part of it, is so likewise. From hence it may be then presumed, that all those lows, which in outward appearance and internal structure bear a resemblance to this, are of the same degree of antiquity. I believe, that they have not a likeness to each other in every respect. But in almost every instance, in which I have had an opportunity of examining them, they have agreed in one circumstance. They have, like that in the Druidical temple, of which I am speaking, a dimple or cavity at the top. It is from an attention to this circumstance, that I have been led to suppose, they are British remains.

However tho' there be a general resemblance of the lows of Derbyshire to each other, we meet with a few, which are somewhat different from

from the rest in their outward appearance and internal construction. What are the respects, in which they disagree, I shall not at present point out. I propose to take notice of them, when I come to survey those parts of the county, in which these laws appear.

It may be presumed, that the ancient Britons, who lived in Derbyshire, were disturbed in the exercise of their religious rites by the Romans, when they settled in this part of the kingdom. They found it impossible to reconcile the minds of the people to the government, which they were attempting to establish, whilst the Druids, their priests, possessed any influence. They therefore determined entirely to suppress their religion. Accordingly all their subjects in the conquered provinces of Britain were obliged to build temples and sacrifice after the Roman manner. In the reign of the emperor Claudian, about the year of our Lord 45, the conductors of the national worship began to feel the rigour of the Roman government, and many retired to the isle of Anglesea; but in the year sixty-one they were disturbed in this asylum. Their sacred groves were destroyed, their altars overthrown, and the Druids burnt in their own fires.

When the Romans withdrew from Britain, religious rites of another kind were introduced
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by the Saxons. I have already observed, that near Castleton is a mine which bears the name of one of their deities.* But we have no remains in Derbyshire of a religious nature, which can with certainty be ascribed to this people, while they continued to be idolaters. Perhaps some of their lows or barrows might be formed by the Saxons, before their conversion to christianity.

The christian religion was not propagated so early in Derbyshire as in some other parts of Britain. In the year 596 Augustine, by the order of Gregory the great, came with his attendants into this kingdom, and in the space of one year converted 1000 Saxons in Kent. But the gospel was not preached in the kingdom of Mercia, till king Oswius took possession of it. He built the first church at Lichfield, and in the year 657 erected a cathedral at this place. It is probable, that very soon after this time the inhabitants of this county embraced christianity. For in the year 660 there was at Repton a noble monastery of religious men and women under the government of an abbeſs. From this period to the Norman survey we are not much acquainted with the progress of the gospel. We find, however, that when domeſday book was compiled there

were

* Vol. 1, page 98.

were 45 churches in Derbyshire. But in the interval, of which I am speaking, there does not seem to have been any addition to the number of religious houses. It was during the two centuries immediately following the Norman conquest, that they were established. If those of every description be included, they will be found to amount to fourteen. Afterwards the people seem to have lost their taste for institutions of this kind.

The endowments of all the religious houses in Derbyshire, at the time of their dissolution, were found to be of considerable value. They were then calculated at 728l. 15s. 5d. which may be considered as equal to 7287l. 14s. 2d. of our present money; land being estimated now at ten times the value of what it was in the reign of Henry VIII.*

If we compare the present churches and other places of public worship with those, which appear in Domesday book, we shall see, that their number is very much increased. According to the most accurate information, which I have been able to procure, there are now in Derbyshire 187 churches and chapels belonging to the national establishment, and

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* The total annual revenue of all the religious houses in England at their dissolution has been thought by some to be 140,000l. Mr. Nasmith imagines it might amount to 200,000l. and that this sum may be considered as equal to 2,000,000l.—*Preface to Tanner's Notitia Monastica.*

applied to the town of Derby. When Domesday book was composed, the resident burgesſes were reduced from 243 to 100, and 40, who were minors. There were alſo 103 dwellings empty, which paid tax to the king. We cannot however with certainty infer from theſe facts, that population was in a declining ſtate at that time in other parts of the county. But it is probable that this was the caſe.

If we come down to the preſent century, we ſhall find the number of inhabitants in Derbyſhire very much encreaſed. It is aſſerted, that in the reign of the late king they amounted to 126,900. I do not know in what way this eſtimate was made, but I think there is ſufficient ground for ſuſpecting its accuracy. I have taken conſiderable pains to aſcertain the preſent ſtate of population, and ſee not the leaſt room to doubt, but that during the laſt twenty years there has been a conſiderable encreaſe. I am led to form this concluſion not only from an actual enumeration of the houſes, and in ſome places of the inhabitants, but likewise from the extenſive encloſures, which have lately been made, and the various branches of manufactures, which have lately been introduced into different parts of the county. The enumeration, I am ſenſible, is not equally exact in every inſtance; but I will venture to ſay, that every

every endeavour has been used to guard against error. The result of the enquiries which I have made, is, that the present number of houses in Derbyshire is 25,206, and of inhabitants 124,465.* This account was taken at different places at different times; but in none at a greater distance than seven years from each other.

It may be expected, that population is not in the same flourishing state throughout the whole county. In that part of it where the business of the lead mines is carried on, it is supposed by some, that the number of inhabitants is smaller than it was 50 years ago. But even in these situations population is now much revived; and in other places it is considerably greater than it ever was at any former period.

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Wherever

* The number was ascertained in the following manner. The inhabitants as well as houses were taken with care in about 30 parishes or hamlets, in various parts of the county, at some distance from each other. The former were then divided by the latter, and an average number of the inhabitants in the houses was obtained. By this the whole number of houses was multiplied, and it is evident, that by this means the total sum of the inhabitants would be ascertained, with tolerable accuracy.—It does not seem easy to determine exactly the number of freeholders in the county. But, I apprehend, the best method of ascertaining this point, is examining how many persons have voted at strongly contested elections. With this view, let it then be observed, that in the year 1670, when William Sacheverel, esq. and George Vernon, esq. were candidates, the number polled was for the former 2873 and for the latter 2232. In the year 1734, when every possible exertion was made in behalf of the several candidates, the number of votes was for Lord Charles Cavendish 2081, for Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. 2044, and for Henry Harpur, esq. 1795. I think, it cannot be inferred from the decrease in the number of votes at the latter period, that the county was then become less populous: However, it appears probable, that the freehold estates in Derbyshire were in a smaller number of hands than at the time of the former contested election.

Wherever I have had opportunities of procuring the necessary information, I have given a comparative view of the state of births and burials. This may throw some degree of additional light upon the present state of population. From the enquiries, which I have made in this way, it appears also highly probable, that the inhabitants of Derbyshire are continually increasing in number.

S E C T. IV.

The state of arts and manufactures.

THE manufactures, which are carried on in Derbyshire, are various and extensive. It has very few, if any, which are peculiar to itself, but it partakes of almost all those important branches, which are found in the counties, by which it is surrounded. The manufactures, which are cultivated in the greatest extent, are those of silk, cotton, wool, and iron.

The first is, I believe, nearly confined to the town of Derby, and affords employment to about 1500 hands.

Cotton is manufactured in different ways, and in various parts of the county. But the prin-

principal quantity is prepared by the machine lately invented and introduced into Derbyshire by Sir Richard Arkwright. Several have been constructed upon his model, both before and since the expiration of the patent, which he obtained for the exclusive use of his invention. The number of machines, which are now worked in this county, is 16, and the hands employed by them may be computed at 3000. A considerable quantity of cotton is likewise spun upon hand machines or wheels, in the north-west part of the county. A large number of hands is also employed in another stage of the manufacture of this article. Many looms have been a long time worked in the parish of Chapel-le-frith, for weaving cotton; and lately several have been set up by Messrs. Strutt in the town of Derby and its neighbourhood. If we calculate the present number at 200, I believe we shall not be very distant from the truth.

A considerable quantity of wool is manufactured in Derbyshire both into stockings and cloth. The business of hosiery is carried on extensively in that part of the county which borders upon Nottinghamshire, and also at Litton near Tideswell. I have endeavoured to ascertain the number of frames employed, and believe them to amount to about 1350. It

should be observed, that this calculation includes those, upon which silk and cotton, as well as wool, are wrought.

In that part of the high peak, which borders upon Yorkshire, a small quantity of wool is manufactured into cloth. The goods are, I am informed, of a fine and good quality.

Another branch of manufacture, deserving of notice, is that of iron in the north-east part of the county. A good deal of this metal in an unwrought state is used for cast goods at Chesterfield. But the principal manufacture of iron is carried on in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. Nearly 300 hands are employed by it, chiefly in making scythes and sickles. In the parish of Norton alone there are 161 workmen in the former of these branches.

Besides the different kinds of manufacture, which have now been enumerated, there are a few other, carried on in almost every part of the county. Tho' it be considerable, it is not easy to estimate the whole quantity of hemp and flax, which are spun in private houses in Derbyshire, and afterwards woven into cloth. In some nearly as much is manufactured, as is sufficient for the use of their families.

It appears from the remarks which have now been made, that Derbyshire partakes with

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Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire in the manufacture of stockings, with Yorkshire in the manufactures of iron, and woollen cloth, and with Lancashire in the manufacture of cotton. The business done in these different branches is not carried on to so great extent as in these neighbouring counties. But the manufacture of silk in it is much greater than in any of them. There are very few, if any towns in England, in which there is so large a number of machines employed as in Derby, for preparing this article for the manufactures in which it is generally used.

S E C T. V.

Articles of trade in the county.

THE various branches of manufacture which have been enumerated, may justly be considered as so many sources of trade. We have already seen, that a large quantity of cheese is likewise annually carried out of the county. Lead and iron, which are produced in Derbyshire, are also articles of considerable commerce with other places. Nor should I omit to mention, that the malt, which is made and sent into the western counties, furnishes

no small degree of employment and profit to the inhabitants of Derby, and several other towns and villages in the county.

S E C T. VI.

Customs and manners of the inhabitants.

FROM the enquiries which I have made, in my excursions into different parts of the county, I have never been able to discover any customs, which are peculiar to Derbyshire. However one prevails in the high peak, which I believe, is not common, if at all known in the south of England. If, for instance, in the liberty of peak forest any person dies, it is customary to invite every family, residing within that district, to attend the funeral, and a cake is given to every individual who comes to the house of the deceased. The custom is somewhat different in the low Peak. At Wirksworth, and its neighbourhood, it is usual amongst the lower class of people to invite their relations and acquaintance, each of whom, according to their ability, contribute towards the expence of the funeral. When invitations are sent, enquiry is generally made whether it is a free or a pay-burial.

Another

Another custom, to which the people of this county are very much attached, is that of keeping wakes.

At these times their friends are invited to their houses, and very expensive provision is made for their entertainment. It frequently happens, that the lowest class of people by their festivity contract so large debts, that they are scarcely able to discharge them before the return of another wake. Thus in consequence of their extravagance for a few days, they will become embarrassed and distressed throughout the remainder of the year.

In some villages entertainments are also provided at the public-houses; and the inhabitants, who are customers, may freely come, and eat, without any charge, excepting for the liquor which they drink.

There is a sort of institution very common in Derbyshire, which I do not know, whether I should rank amongst the customs, which prevail in the county. What I now refer to is the establishment of sick clubs or friendly societies. In many places persons in the lower stations of life form themselves into small communities, and contribute periodically for their mutual support, when by illness they are rendered incapable of following their respective

ployments. Though the object of all be the same, yet they are under somewhat different regulations.

Of the utility of these institutions none can entertain a doubt, who has considered with care their principles, and tendency: They are excellent aids to oeconomy amongst the poor, who are not always possessed of sufficient prudence and resolution to provide against sickness and misfortune. Nor are persons of property less benefited by them. The poor by establishing funds for their mutual support greatly lessen the burden of rates, which would otherwise be necessary for their maintenance. These are not merely imaginary advantages. They are found in many cases, after a trial of twenty or thirty years, uniformly to result from them.

I am not able to say what is the number of these societies in the whole county. I have met with them in every part, where I have made enquiries, not only in towns, but in small villages. They prevail throughout the high Peak, as well as in the town of Derby and its neighbourhood. It is an unquestionable fact, that in different parts of the county, there are several thousand members of these societies, and that many individuals are supported by them, who would otherwise be burdensome to the community to which they belong.

Formerly

Formerly the manners of the inhabitants of the northern and southern parts of Derbyshire were considerably different from each other. And this is still in some measure the case. It has been observed, that civilization does not take place so early in a mountainous, as in a champaign country. This may, in some degree, account for the rude manners of those, who live in the Peak of Derbyshire. But their general employments and pursuits have probably contributed in an equal degree to produce this effect. Having always been engaged in mineral concerns, and having but little intercourse with the rest of the world, they could not receive that polish, which a free and extensive commerce with neighbouring countries frequently gives. Nor could it be reasonably expected, that much refinement would arise from the regulations, by which they were directed in their general employments, more especially in prosecuting the business of the mines. The third act of stealing from the lead mines in Derbyshire was by a law of Edward I. punished in the following manner. A hand of the criminal was nailed to a table, and in that state he was left without meat or drink, having no means for freedom, but employing one hand to cut off the other. The inhabitants of a country, which could require, or even admit

of such savage and barbarous laws, must be a long time before they could arrive at any high degree of civilization and refinement. Accordingly we find, that, in the present century, they are distinguished from the inhabitants of the south of Derbyshire by the rudeness of their manners. However, there are several late circumstances and events, from which we may expect a reformation in this respect. They have now from the introduction of manufactures amongst them a more free intercourse with the world. The company who visit the baths and medicinal waters, and examine the other curiosities, with which the county abounds, must also have some influence upon the minds of those, with whom they converse. But there is no circumstance, which has an equally powerful tendency to refine their manners, as the establishment of Sunday-schools. The effect, which these institutions have already produced in some situations, is very obvious. As the children of the present generation become better acquainted with their duty, they will improve in their reverence for God and religion, in kindness towards each other, in civility to strangers, and in the practice of modesty and decency. Those, who have been much in some of the villages of the Peak, must know, that the inhabitants are greatly wanting

ing in these good qualities. I have not in any other part of England seen or heard of so many instances of rudeness, indecency, and profaneness. But in all those places, where Sunday-schools are established, a great change has been produced in these respects. From hence we may presume, that in the next generation these seminaries of knowledge and virtue will have still greater effect, and that in the course of a few years the inhabitants of the peak of Derbyshire will equal those of other countries in the practice of decorum and civility.

C H A P. II.

A particular view of the ancient and present state of towns, villages, churches, religious houses, castles, seats, families, state of population, arts, manufactures, customs, and manners.

IN the survey, which I shall now take, of Derbyshire, it was once my intention to have pointed out whatever was deserving of notice in each parish. But I shall be obliged to depart, in some degree from this plan, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the extent of them in every instance. In traversing the county, I shall follow the ecclesiastical divisions of it, into deaneries. This method is better adapted to the arrangement of the materials, which I have collected, than passing through the several hundreds, of which the county consists. I shall begin this survey in the most southern extremity, with attempting to describe those objects, which are most worthy of attention within the deanery of Repington. The most ancient as well as modern names of places, when known, will be inserted. The former will be printed in italics.

SECT.

S E C T I.

DEANERY of REPINGTON.

Crochesballe, Croxhall.

THE living is a vicarage, and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. The value in the king's books is 5l.* It formerly belonged to the priory at Repton, and the king is the patron.

Richard Curson or Curzon, (second son of Giraline de Curson or Curzon, who came over with William the conqueror) held a considerable estate in the county of Derby in the reign of Henry I. It is probable that Croxhall was part of this estate: for Thomas Curson died possessed of the manor 33d of Henry VIII. This branch of the family terminated in an heir female, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Curson, knt. who was married in the reign of James I. to Sir Edward Sackville, knt. afterwards fourth earl of Dorset, and ancestor of the present duke.

It is supposed, that cardinal Robert Curson was of this family. Having applied with great
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* As I have found it exceedingly difficult, and almost impracticable to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present real value of livings in Derbyshire, I have entirely laid aside the intention of ascertaining it in any part of the county. It is certainly a great deal larger than it is represented in the king's books: in some instances I believe it to be twenty times as much.

diligence to the study of sacred and profane learning, at the university of Oxford, he acquired a distinguished reputation in his own country. Afterwards meditating greater things, he went to Paris and Rome. At the first place he was honoured with the degree of doctor in divinity, and at the latter he was created a cardinal, by the title of St. Stephen in mount Celius. In the year 1218, when the city of Dalmatia in Egypt was taken, in the reign of John Brenn, king of Jerufalem, Cardinal Curzon accompanied Pelagius the pope's cardinal. He wrote several books, and came into England as legate in the reign of Henry III.

There are only four houses in the village of Croxhall. Besides these there are eight in the same liberty, adjoining the town of Edinghale in Leicestershire.

Catton, in the parish of Croxhall, is a small hamlet. The chapel formerly belonged to the priory of Repton, and is in the gift of the crown.

The number of houses in Catton is only four. One of them, which is large and handsome is situated on the banks of the Trent, and is the seat of Eusebius Horton, esq.

Agriculture is the sole employment of the inhabitants of the parish of Croxhall, and chapelry

pelry of Catton. Mr. Princeps of the former place is distinguished by his attention to improvements in rural economy.

Chilcote.

This parish contains fourteen houses. The hall, which is large and ancient, was one of the seats of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, esq; who represented the county of Derby in several parliaments. Having been uninhabited a considerable time, it is now in a very ruinous condition.

Appleby.

This village is situated partly in Derbyshire and partly in Leicestershire. The church stands in the latter county. The number of houses in the former is fifty-nine. The only manufacture is that of stockings; and this is but small. Agriculture is the principal support of the inhabitants.

Stretton, Stretton in the fields.

The living is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The valuation in the king's books is 9l. 10s. 5d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 9d. The patrons are ——— Mundy, esq; and others.

The

The extent of this parish is not large. The whole liberty contains about fifteen houses, and the only business carried on here is that of farming.

Mesebam, Measham.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value is £21. 7s. The church is dedicated to St. Laurence. It formerly belonged to the priory at Greasley. The patron is — Wilkes, esq; of Seal.

The number of houses within the liberty is about one hundred and twenty. The inhabitants derive considerable employment and support from the collieries in the neighbourhood. Population is said to be in a very flourishing state. — Abney, esq; has lately built a handsome house at a small distance from the village.

Donisthorp is situated partly in Derbyshire and partly in Leicestershire. The number of houses in the former county is about 18. They belong to different neighbouring parishes.

The village of Okethorpe stands in the parishes of Measham, Stretton, and Greasley. It consists of about fifty-four houses.

Willesey,

WILLESLEY, WILSLEY.

The living is a donative curacy, and its value 12l. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas, and formerly belonged to the abby at Burton. The patron is Thomas Abney, esq.

Wilsley has been, some centuries, the seat of the Abney family. They resided here as early as the reign of Henry VI. We find them in the same place likewise at a still later period. For in the year 1656, James Abney of Wilsley, esq; was high-sheriff for Derbyshire.

It is a small village, containing only seven houses.

Packington, which is a large village, is chiefly situated in Leicestershire. About thirty-two houses in it stands in Derbyshire. The church is within the former county.

RAVENSTUN, RAUNSTON.

The living is a rectory, and its value in the king's book 5l. 1s. 0^d. yearly tenths. — The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the king is patron.

This parish, as I have had occasion to observe, lies entirely within the county of Leicester. Being thus detached from Derbyshire, and situated at a considerable distance from it, I have had no opportunity of making any en-

quiries concerning the state of population, or manufactures. I have not been able to ascertain so much as the number of houses, which it contains.

LULLITUNE, LULLINGTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 48l. 15s. and the yearly tenths 9s. 2½d. The church is dedicated to All-saints, and was given by Edward II. to the priory of Gresley.

The number of houses within the liberty is about fifty. The inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture.

The hamlet of Coton is also within the parish of Lullington, and contains about sixty houses. No manufacture is carried on in this place.

WALETUNE, WALTON-ON-TRENT.

The living is a rectory. Its value is 17l. 8s. 8d. and yearly tenths 11. 14s. 3½d. There were a priest and church here at the time of the Norman survey. The present church is dedicated to St. John the baptist, and Lady Ferrers is the patron.

In the 15th year of the reign of Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster being pursued by the king, placed his foot on each side of the
bridge

bridge at Burton, to prevent his passage over the Trent. By this precaution he obliged the king to ford the river at Walton. When the earl discovered this, he drew his men out of Tutbury castle, expecting a reinforcement, but being disappointed, he fled towards the north.

The number of houses within the liberty of Walton is about sixty. A handsome one standing near the banks of the Trent, was built by a Mr. Taylor, who was a clerk to the South-sea company, but experienced a better fate than the generality of those, who embarked in so chimerical a project.

Rosliston (*Rudhuiefton*,) is a chapelry belonging to the parish of Walton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. The whole hamlet contains forty-six houses.

GREISELEY, GRESLEY.

The parish of Gresley consists of the hamlets of Church Gresley, Castle Gresley, Swadlincoat (*Smerdingescote*), Linton (*Linfune*), and Drakelow (*Drakelauue*).

A small priory of canons of the order of St. Austin was founded here by William, son of Nigel de Griesly, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. George. A patent was granted the 3d year of Edward II.

for appropriating the church of Lullington to it. In the 37th of the following reign it was endowed with tenements in Heathcote, Swardingcote, and Church Griesly; and in the third year of Henry VI. were given to this religious house certain lands in Okethorp, and Dunthorp.

At the dissolution it was endowed with a revenue of 3l. 6s. according to Dugdale, or of 39l. 13s. 8d. according to Speed. It was granted the 35th of Henry VIII. to Henry Cruche.

The hamlet of Castle Gresley derives its name from a castle, which formerly stood here. It was built by the lords of Gresley: but scarcely any traces of this ancient fortress are now visible. The irregularity of the ground on which it stood, is merely sufficient to shew the particular spot, where it was built.

The living is a donative curacy. Its clear value is 6l. and Hugo Meynell, esq; is the patron.

In the church a monument has been erected to the memory of the Alleyne family, several of whom have been interred here. A long inscription contains a genealogical account of the family from the time of Henry VIII. It appears to be descended from Sir John Alleyne, knt.

knt. who was twice Lord-mayor of London, in this king's reign, and a privy counsellor. By his will, dated third of August, 1545, he bequeathed a rich gold collar and jewel to be worn by the Lord-mayor and his successors, and also many other noble gifts to the city of London.

There is also near this monument another to the memory of Sir Thomas Griesley, who died in the year 1699.

The number of houses in Church Gresley is twenty-five; in Castle Gresley nineteen; in Swadlincoat thirty-four; in Linton thirty-nine; and in Drakelow four.

At Drakelow is the seat of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley. The original of his family has been traced back into very ancient times. It is said to be derived from Malahulcius, whose brother was an ancestor of William the conqueror. From him was descended Roger de Toeni, standard bearer of Normandy. He had two sons, Robert and Nigel, both of whom accompanied William the conqueror into England. At the general survey, which was made in the year 1079, the former was possessed of nearly 150 lordships, of which Stafford, the place of his residence, was one. From Domesday book it appears, that Drakelow belonged to Nigel de Stafford. At what time the family took

the name of Gresley, I cannot say. But this event must have happened before the year 1200. For William de Gresley then held the manor of Drakelow in capite, and paid one bow without a string, one quiver of Tutesbit, and twelve arrows, fleged or feathered, and one unfeathered.* At a very early period the family appears to have resided sometimes at Gresley, and sometimes at Drakelow. Geffery de Gresley, lord of Morton, represented the county of Derby in parliament, in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of Edward I. His son William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bakepuiz, lord of Burton, was the first of the family who received the honour of knighthood. Geffery, his son, is mentioned as lord of Castle Gresley. His heir and successor, Peter de Gresley, married Joan, daughter of Robert, lord Stafford of Egginton. Sir John Gresley, his grandson, in the thirty-third year of Edward III. gave to the priory of Gresley lands and messuages in Heathcote, Swarthington, and Church Griesley. He died without issue. His brother, Sir Nicholas Gresley, married Thomasin, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Gasteneys, lord of Colton in Staffordshire, by whom he had two sons. By this marriage great wealth was brought into the
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* Veredict. de singulis wapent. in com. Not. et Derby.—
Blount 15.

family. Sir Thomas Gresley, his elder son, had the honour of being returned knight of the shire for the county of Derby, in the second parliament of Henry IV. and the second and fifth of Henry V. In the twelfth of the same reign he was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Stafford. His son and grandson, both named Sir John Gresley, had likewise the same honour. The former was returned for Staffordshire the thirty-first and thirty-ninth of Henry VI. and the latter for Derbyshire the seventeenth of Edward IV. Thomas Gresley, their next heir and descendant, received the honour of knighthood, and was sheriff for Derbyshire in the years 1588 and 1602. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth castle, by whom he had issue, five sons. William the eldest was knighted at Lisle, and married Benedict, daughter of Henry Vernon of Haddon, esq; but died without issue. George Gresley, the second son, was installed a knight of the bath at the coronation of Anna Bullein in the year 1534. He married first Margaret, daughter of John Mulso of Findern, and then Catherine, daughter of Edward lord Dudley. By the first marriage he had a son, Sir William Gresley, lord of Castle Gresley and Colton, and was sheriff for Staffordshire in the year 1561. He mar-

ried Catherine, the daughter of Sir Edward Aston, of the county of Stafford, and by her had three sons and four daughters. Thomas, his eldest son, who resided at Drakelow, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the twenty-fifth, thirty-third, and forty-fifth years of Elizabeth, and was knighted at Workfop the twentieth of April 1603, by James I. He married Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham of Scadbury, in Kent, knt. His second son George, was created a baronet the twenty-ninth of June 1611, was one of the representatives in parliament for Newcastle in Staffordshire, in the third year of Charles I. and sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1644. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Humphry Ferrers of Tamworth castle. Thomas Gresley, their only son, who died before his father, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdet: he left several children. Thomas Gresley, his third son, succeeded his grandfather in his title and estate, and was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1662. He married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Morewood of London, and Nether-Seal, Leicestershire, and had by her eleven children. He died in the year 1699, and was buried at Church Gresley. His eldest son, Sir William Gresley, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1701. He married

Bar-

Barbara, daughter of John Walcot, esq; of Walcot, in the county of Salop, by whom he had issue, two sons and a daughter. He died in the year 1711. Sir Thomas Gresley, his eldest son, married twice, first in the year 1719, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Bowyer of Kniperley, and afterwards Gertrude, daughter and co-heiress of John Grammer of Pledwick, esq. He had two children by each wife, and died in the year 1746. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Gresley, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1750, and married Wilmot, daughter of — Hood of Leicester. He died in the year 1753, and left one daughter, who at the death of her father, became possessed of the Drakelow estate. Nigel Gresley succeeded his brother in his title and the Kniperley estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wynn, of Cheshire, by whom he had one son and nine daughters. His son is the present Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. Before the death of his father he married the daughter of his uncle Sir Thomas Gresley, and became by this means possessed of the Drakelow estates. He was high-sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1780.

STAPENHILLE, STAPENHILL.

The living is a vicarage; its clear value is 49l. 15s. and yearly tenths 10s. 7½d. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was formerly part of the endowments of the abby at Burton. The earl of Uxbridge is the patron.

The village of Stapenhill contains sixty-eight houses, but of this number forty-seven stand within the parish of Burton.

A large quantity of bricks are annually made here; but agriculture is the chief support of the inhabitants.

The hamlet of Newhall lies within the parish of Stapenhill, and contains about forty-nine houses. The inhabitants almost entirely rely upon the collieries, which are wrought at this place.

At Caldwell is a dissenting meeting. It was formerly the property of the presbyterians, but is now fallen into the hands of the baptists.

The hamlet contains only sixteen houses; one of these is the seat of Hans Winthrop Mortimer, esq. It is an elegant and convenient mansion, and is greatly improved by the pleasure grounds, with which it is surrounded.

HEORTES-

HEORTESHORNE. HARTSHORN.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 3l. 2s. 1d. and yearly tenths 6s. 2½d. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the earl of Chesterfield and Mrs. Barnes present alternately.

In the year 1783 the number of houses in the parish was 76, of families 83, and of inhabitants 406. During the last twenty years population has increased very considerably. A single stocking frame is the only sign of manufacture in the place. The principal and almost sole dependance is upon agriculture.

CALC, CALKE.

The living is a donative curacy. The church is dedicated to St. Giles, and about the middle of the twelfth century was given to the priory of Repton.

Before the year 1161, was founded at Calke a convent of regular canons of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, and received endowments from various benefactors, but chiefly from Ranulph, second earl of Chester, Matilda his widow, and their son Hugh. These endowments were a wood betwixt Sceggebroc and Aldrebroc, a piece of land in tillage betwixt Alrebroc and Sudwude, the little mill at Repindon, six ox-gangs of
land

land in Ticknall, the chapel of Smithby, one manse of land in Tamworth, the liberty of fishing with one boat at Chester, and one manse of land for the convenience of the fisherman, a portion of land extending from the well, as you descend from Repton, to the boundaries of the liberty of Milton, and the whole land of Eswin Esegar of Trengeston. The monks were to enjoy these possessions free from all secular service, and customs whatever. Besides these grants, Hugh, the third earl of Chester, gave them their court in Repindon, and as much wood as they wanted either for their buildings or for fire. He also appointed, that they should enjoy the above mentioned possessions and privileges in a free and quiet manner.*

This religious house was also endowed with the working of a quarry at Repindon near the river Trent, and with the advowson of the church of St. Wicstan at the same place, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it. The countess of Chester made these grants on this condition, that the convent at Repton, when a convenient opportunity offered, should become the head, to which Calke should be only a member.

The

* Mon. Ang. vol. iii, page 97.

The charter of Edward II. recites and confirms other privileges. It grants the canons at Calke possession of a plough-gate of land in Leke, and three acres of meadow land in the same village. It also released them from an obligation of furnishing sixty men to labour one day every year, for the privilege of pasture at Stanton.*

To all these endowments may be added the church at Leke. But afterwards they were transferred, and the canons removed to the priory at Repton. At the dissolution they were granted in the first year of Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick.

The number of houses in the liberty of Calke is thirteen. The lime-kilns, and a colliery, afford employment to several of the inhabitants.

Calke is the seat of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. It is a large and ancient house, built round a quadrangular court; but the situation is not well chosen. Standing in a low part of the country, and being surrounded with rising ground on almost every side, the prospects from it are very confined. Upon approaching the house, it would also appear to greater advantage, if it stood in a more elevated situation.

The

* Mon. Ang. vol. ii, page 282.

The most early account, which we have of this family, places it at Chesterton, in Warwickshire. Hugh, the son of Richard le Harpur, lived there in the reign of Henry I. His descendants continued to reside at this place for several generations. John le Harpur, whose grandfather was living in the sixth year of Edward II. married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Appleby of Russhall, Staffordshire, knt. From this marriage are descended the Harpurs of Russhall. The first, who was seated there, was Sir John Harpur, knt. He married Eleanor, daughter and heiress to William Grobes of Russhall, by whom he had three sons, William, Richard, and Henry. The youngest of these children was either the father or grandfather of Richard Harpur, esq; who was one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and resided at Swarkeston, in Derbyshire. He married Jane, daughter of George Findern, esq; and heiress to Thomas Findern her brother, and died 27th of January 1573. He left two sons. Richard the younger was knighted, resided at Littleover, and was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1606. Sir John Harpur of Swarkeston, the eldest son of the judge, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1605. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir George Pierpoint of Holm, Nottinghamshire, knt. and died in the
year

year 1622. He left three sons, Richard, who resided at Swarkston, John at Breadfall, and Henry at Calke. His eldest son, Sir Richard Harpur, was succeeded by Sir John Harpur, who was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1635, and died without issue.

The son of John Harpur of Breadfall, esq; then became possessed of the estate at Swarkston, and removed thither. But this branch of the family also soon became extinct. For Henry Harpur, his son, who married Frances, the daughter of Jeffery Palmer, attorney-general to Charles II. died, during the life of his father, without issue.

Henry Harpur of Calke, esq; was created a baronet in the second year of Charles I. He married Barbara, the daughter of Anthony Foant of Foston, Leicestershire, esq; by whom he had issue three sons, and six daughters. The second son, Henry Harpur, esq; who was a merchant in London, died without issue. The third son, William, who lived at Bilston, was succeeded by John Harpur of Bilston and Twiford, esq.—Sir John Harpur, the eldest son of Sir Henry the first baronet, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1640. He married Susan, the daughter of ——— West of London, esq; and died in the year 1669. He had issue five sons, and five daughters. The last Sir
John

John Harpur of Swarkeston, knt. who died in the year 1677, without issue, gave his large estate at that place to the eldest son, John. At this time the great wealth of the various branches of the family devolved to that, which was seated at Calke. Sir John Harpur, to whom I am now alluding, married Ann, second daughter of William, lord Willoughby of Parham, and by her had one son, and one daughter. Sir John Harpur, the son, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1701. He married Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, lord Crewe of Steneby, and by her had four sons, and four daughters. He died suddenly fourth of June 1741, possessed of a very amiable and excellent character. Sir Henry Harpur, his eldest son, was elected a representative in parliament for the city of Worcester in the year 1744, and for the town of Tamworth in the next session. He married lady Caroline, daughter of John, duke of Rutland, and by her had three sons, and one daughter. He died in the year 1748, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his second son, the present Sir Henry Harpur, who, in the year 1761, was elected a representative in parliament for Derbyshire, and in the year 1774 served the office of sheriff for the same county. He married lady Louisa Augusta Greville,

Greville, eldest daughter of Francis, earl Brook and Warwick, by whom he has one son, Henry Harpur.

MILEBURNE, MELBOURN.

When the Norman survey was made, there were a priest and a church here. The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 4d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the bishop of Carlisle is patron. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in the year 1516, bequeathed lands in Melbourn and Worthington to the chantry of St. Catherine in Michael's church in Melbourn for ever, to pray for his soul.

Melbourn is remarkable for a great variety of religious sects. The presbyterians, calvinists, baptists, and quakers have each a place of worship.

Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, the second son of Edward I. in the nineteenth year of his father's reign, obtained free warren in Meileburne, in Derbyshire.* Robert de Holland, in the second year of Edward II. obtained a grant from the king in fee, of the manours of Meleburne, Newton, Osmundeston, Swarkeston, Chelardeston, Normanton, and Wybeleston, in the county of Derby, with

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divers

* Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 779.

divers liberties and privileges, namely, returns of writs, pleas of Wythernam, felons goods, &c.*

Henry, earl of Derby, and brother to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, obtained a grant for a market at Melbourn in the second year of Edward III.

In this village may be still seen a small part of the ruins of an ancient castle. By whom or at what time it was built, I have not been able to discover. However there is certain evidence, that this event took place before the time of Edward III. For in the first year of his reign Thomas, earl of Lancaster died, possessed of Melbourn castle. In this ancient fortress John, duke of Bourbon, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined nineteen years in the custody of Nicholas Montgomery the younger.† He was committed by king Henry V. and released by his successor. In the last year of this prince's reign the castle was destroyed. For in 1460 it was demolished by the order of queen Margaret, wife to Henry VI. §

The whole parish of Melbourn, including the small hamlet of King's-Newton, contains two hundred and eighty-six houses, and one thousand four hundred and ten inhabitants.—

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* Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 73.

† Camden's Britannia. § Stowe's Annals, p. 413.

A considerable number of persons are supported by manufactures. Many hands are employed in combing and spinning jersey. But those, who work upon the stocking frame, are still more numerous, there being no less than eighty of these machines within the parish. The stone quarries near the town also afford employment to about thirty persons. The chief part of their business is the manufacture of scythe-stones.

In this place is a seat of lord Melbourn. The family, however, spend but little of their time here. When they are in the country, they principally reside at their elegant house, Brockett-hall, in Hertfordshire.

Lord Melbourn has also a large and ancient house at King's-Newton. It is at present occupied by Edward Abney, esq; the second son of — Abney of Meafham, esq.

TICKENALE, TICKNALL.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value is 26l. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas Becket; and was formerly part of the endowments of the priory at Repton. Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Ticknall is a large village. The whole parish contains one hundred and seventy-five dwellings. These stand chiefly in the village,

and form a street of considerable length.— During the summer season many persons are employed at the kilns for burning limestone. Formerly a very large quantity of earthen ware was manufactured at this place; but lately the business has very much declined. It is said, that, since the land in the neighbourhood has been enclosed, it has been difficult to meet with proper clay.

STANTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 6l. 12s. 8^d. and the yearly tenths 13s. 3^d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

The whole parish of Stanton is but of small extent. It contains only thirty-one houses.

FORNEUERCK, FOREMARK.

The living is a donative curacy. The church is dedicated to St. Saviour, and formerly belonged to the priory at Gresley. Sir Robert Burdett is the patron. The present church was built and endowed by Sir Francis Burdett, bart. and consecrated in the year 1662.

The whole parish, including the hamlet of Ingleby, (*Englebi*), contains only twenty-six houses.

At

At Foremark is the seat of Sir Robert Burdett. It is an elegant and modern house, and was built by its present possessor.

Sir Robert Burdett is descended from a very ancient family in Leicestershire. The first, of whom we have any account, was Hugh Burdett, who came into England with William the conqueror. William Burdett, lord of Louseby, Leicestershire, who lived in the time of Henry II. founded the priory of Aucote, near Seckington, Warwickshire, to expiate the murder of his wife, committed at his return from the holy land. Sir Robert Burdett, knt. one of his descendants, settled at Arrow, Warwickshire. He represented in parliament the county of Warwick, in the fourteenth of Edward II.; the county of Leicester in the eighteenth of the same reign, and the county of Warwick the year following; and the county of Leicester again in the first, second and fourth of Edward III. He was also sheriff for both counties in the fifth of the same reign. Sir Thomas Burdett, knt. his great grandson, served in parliament for the county of Warwick, the fifth and sixteenth of Richard II. and the second and eighth of Henry IV. and in the third of Henry V. was sheriff for Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. His son Nicholas, served Henry V. in his wars, was knighted

fifteenth of Henry VI. and was slain at Pontoise. He had only one child, Thomas Burdett, esq; who was a person of great eminence. From the seventh to the fourteenth of Edward IV. he was in the commission for conserving the peace, but incurring the displeasure of the king for his great attachment to the duke of Clarence, and an advantage being taken of some words, which he had spoken, he was tried, convicted, and beheaded for high treason. Thomas Burdett, his grand son, who died the thirty-first of Henry VIII. married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, knt. Robert, his son, represented the county of Warwick in parliament, in the first year of Edward VI. and died the year following. His grandson married Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wilson, dean of Durham, and secretary to queen Elizabeth. He died March 1603, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Burdett of Seckington and Bramcote, esq; who, on the twenty-fifth of February 1618, was created a baronet. He was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1609. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of William Frauncys, esq; who was nephew and heir of John Frauncys of Foremark, esq. By her he had issue three sons, and seven daughters. Sir Francis, his eldest son was born September 1608, was sheriff for
Der-

Derbyshire 1650, and died in the year 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Walter of Sarden, Oxon, knt. and lord chief justice of the Exchequer. He had by her four sons,* and four daughters. Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son, was born in the year 1640, and represented in parliament the county of Warwick in different sessions, during the reign of Charles II. and the city of Lichfield in the first, second and seventh of William and Mary. He married twice. By his second wife, Magdalen, daughter of Sir Thomas Aston of Aston, bart. he had a son, Robert Burdett, esq; who died eleven days before his father. However he had married, several years before his death, Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord viscount Trecy, by whom he left one son, and six daughters. The present Sir Robert Burdett, the son, was born the twenty-eighth May 1716; and was a representative for Tamworth in the last parliament of George II. He married, in November 1739, first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley of Nuttal, Nottinghamshire; by whom he had three sons, and two daughters; but by his second wife, lady Caroline; relict of Sir Henry Harpur of Calke, he had no issue. Robert Thomas Sedley, his eldest

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son,

* The second son, who resided at Knowle-Hills, had the title of baronet a few months before the birth of his grand-nephew, but died unmarried.

son, died in the fourth year of his age, and John, the third son died also, when he was twenty years of age. Francis, the second son, born April 1743, married in the year 1767, Elianor, daughter and co-heiress of William Jones of Rambury, Wilts, esq; by whom he has three sons. Elizabeth, the elder daughter, was married, in the year 1770, to Francis Noel Clarke Mundy of Markeaton, esq.

HREOPANDUN, REPINDON, REPTON.

Repton is a place of great antiquity. It is said to have been formerly a large town, and was rendered famous by being the burial-place of several Mercian kings. Ethelbald I. attempting to march into Wessex, was opposed by Cuthred with all his forces, and driven back to Sceadune, three miles from Tamworth. At this place a decisive battle was fought, and the Mercians were routed. In his retreat Ethelbald was murdered by one of his own chieftains, and was afterwards buried at Repton. This event happened in the year 750.—Here were likewise interred Merewala, another Mercian king, and Kynechardus, brother of Sigebert, who was king of the West Saxons. Burthred, after a reign of twenty years, supported by the precarious means of solicitation and bribery, was here dethroned by the Danes.

Be-

Before the year 660 there was at Repton a noble monastery of religious men and women, which, according to the ancient manner of the Saxons, was under the government of an abbeſ. But it was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. However about the year 1172, another religious houſe was erected in its ſtead by Matilda, widow to Ranulph, the ſecond earl of Cheſter. It was a priory of black canons, of the order of St. Auſtin, and dedicated to the honour of God, the bleſſed Mary, and the holy Trinity.

The endowments of this religious houſe were numerous, but not very valuable. Beſides thoſe, which were transferred from the priory at Calke, the following are moſt deſerving of notice; nine ſhillings a year from a mill at Repton; a meſſuage with its appurtenances in Wadington; the advowſon of the church of Badewetune; two ox-gangs of land in Repton; the privilege of fiſhing in the river Dee, near Cheſter, with a meſſuage at the ſame place; five ox-gangs of land in Berve (perhaps Barrow,) with all their appurtenances within and without the village; liberty of fiſhing in the river below their own houſe as far as their lands extend towards Potlaç; a ſpring called Pukewell, with a free road to it; a toft of land in Willington; an acre of land near Lethorne;
and

and one in Witelaf; an acre of land in a great meadow bordering upon one belonging to the canons; an acre below Pehald; and eight acres of land in an island betwixt Repton and Willington; an acre of land in Tonestall; an acre in Huverfern; an acre in Nitherferne; an acre in Brith; and an acre in Wynnes; the mills at Willington with all their appurtenances; two tofts of land in the same village; five acres of land with their appurtenances in the liberty of Willington; an acre in Pilardescroft together with pasture for one horse, three cows, and their calves till they are two years old; all their water with the whole fishery in the river Trent from the divisions of the water of Newton (Newton Solney,) as far as below Willington.* The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Great Baddow, and the advowson of the church of Little Baddow, in Essex; † the advowson of the church of Leke, in Nottinghamshire; ‡ free warren in Repton, Calko, Ingleby, and Tieknall, in Derbyshire, and Grandfen Me. in Huntingdonshire; § and a fourth part of the manor of Repton. ||

At the dissolution the priory of Repton was endowed with the yearly revenue of 118l. 8s. 6d.

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* All these grants are recited in and confirmed by a charter of Henry III. † Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 20, 25. ‡ 8 Edw. i. vol. i. § Cart. 25. Edw. I. w. 15. || Pat. i. Hen. V.

according to Dugdale, or 1671. 18s. 2d. according to Speed. It then consisted of fifteen religious.—Repton priors. Alured before 1200. Reginald about 1230. Ralph died 1336, and was succeeded by John Linch. Simon Sutton cl. 1346. Ralph cl. 1356. Will. de Tutbury cl. 1398. Histanus Porter cl. 1420. John Overton cl. 1437. John Wylne cl. 1439.*

In the year 1540 were four bells unfolde. Mr. Thacker was then put into possession of the fabric. At first he neglected to take the church down, but being afterwards alarmed with a report, that queen Mary would re-establish abbies, hired on a Sunday all the carpenters and masons of the neighbouring country, and in a single day pulled down a most beautiful church, saying he would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build therein again. §

About the year 1687 a human skeleton of an extraordinary size was found near the site of this church. The following circumstances respecting the discovery were collected and communicated to the royal society by Dr. Simon Degge in the year 1727.—He says, “having viewed the ruins in Repton al. Repindon on the Trent, and enquiring for antiquities, the inhabitants brought us Thomas Walker, a labourer eighty-eight years old, who gave

* Principals of religious houses, by Brown Willis.
§ Fuller's church history, book vi. page 358.

gave us the following account. About forty years since, cutting hillocks near the surface, he met with an old stone wall, when clearing further he found it to be a square enclosure of fifteen feet. It had been covered, but the top was decayed and fallen in, being only supported with wooden joysts. In this he found a stone coffin, and, with difficulty removing the cover, saw the skeleton of a human body nine feet long, and round it one hundred skeletons of the ordinary size, laid with the feet pointing to the stone coffin. The head of the great skeleton he gave to Mr. Bowes, master of the free-school. I enquired of his son, one of the present masters concerning it; but it is lost. Yet he says, he remembers the skull in his father's closet, and that he had often heard his father mention this gigantic corpse, and thinks that the skull was in proportion to a body of that stature.

The bottom of this dormitory was covered with broad flat stones, and in the wall was a door case with steps to go down to it, whose entrance was forty yards nearer the church and river. The steps and stone were much worn. 'Tis in a close on the north side of the church, and over this repository grows a sycamore tree planted by the old man, when he filled in the earth. The present owner will not suffer it to
be



Inscription on a Tombstone at Repton.

Length 8, & Breadth 3 1/2 Feet.

BCCHBH2IPSVN NABH70"SNBDEGESI VIOIVSH
 OSVPCH.A.)- I2IDVIP2V GR.H2CJM" ISISTE2EGIZOVNVI,HTVGI ,.HTVM.H.JV/CJH

the deanery of Repton. . . . 93
be opened, the lady of the manor having forbidden it.

This was attested to us by several old persons, who had seen and measured the skeleton."

Near the same situation with this burial place was discovered, in the year 1749, an ancient gravestone, with an inscription upon it, (plate I.) It was found in the ruins of an old building, which, I apprehend, was the church belonging to the old priory. It lay at the depth of two yards in the ground, and exactly over it, grew a large tree. Very soon after it was exposed to the air, the characters upon it were defaced, and, a few years ago, they were so imperfect, as not to be legible.

Not being able to read a copy of the inscription upon this gravestone, I transmitted it to a gentleman, distinguished by his knowledge of antiquities, and requested the favour of an explanation. And he was so obliging as to return the following answer.

Sir,

Being abroad, when your letter came hither, I could not well answer it till to-day. The Repton stone, of which you was pleased to send me a description and the legend, is undoubtedly a gravestone. The word *tumulatum* plainly shews it. It was in verse, as is evident from

from the Hemistick *iste tegit tumulatum*, and is undoubtedly ancient, there being a mixture of Saxon characters, but more recent than the Norman conquest, probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The verse is of the Leonine kind, for I read the first line thus,—
 RVDVLPHV M GRATVM *LAPIS* ISTE
 TVMLATVM, by substituting the three letters in italics. The rest is so very imperfect, (perhaps not so well taken as one could wish) that I can make nothing of it, tho' I can read here and there a word, as ABAT IPSVM, and AMABAT. There seems also to be the name of a saint, BADEGES, but I cannot find any such saint.

This, sir, is a very lame account, but as it is the best, that I can give, you will please to accept it favourably from your humble servant, who thanks you for a sight of the inscription.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and two priests at Repton.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value 35l. os. The church was a part of the endowments of the priory at this place, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Repton is a large village, and is situated upon the edge of the valley, through which the river Trent passes. The whole number of
 houses

houses within the liberty is one hundred and ninety-five.

At this place there is a school, which was largely endowed by Sir John Fort in the reign of queen Mary.

Milton is a small hamlet belonging to the parish of Repton, and stands at the distance of a mile from the town. It contains twenty-six houses.

Bretby is a small chapelry belonging to the parish of Repton. The chapel formerly was part of the endowments of the priory at that place. Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Formerly there was a castle at Bretby. The most early notice of it, which I have met with, is in the reign of Richard II. At that time Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk died, seized of the manor and castle of Bretby. It afterwards came by inheritance into the family of Berkeley. In the fifteenth year of Henry VII. the second duke of Norfolk, divided with Maurice, surviving brother of William, marquis of Berkeley (who died without issue) the lands, which fell to them by right of their descent from the co-heirs of Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. The manor of Bretby was part of the moiety which was allotted to the
mar-

marquis. In the thirty-ninth year of Henry VIII. Thomas Berkeley, lord Berkeley Mowbray died in possession of it. Bretby now belongs to the earl of Chesterfield. By what means it came into the family, I have not been able with certainty to discover. But I think it was probably by marriage; for Jane, granddaughter to Sir Michael Stanhope, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. married Henry lord Berkeley.

From the unevenness of the ground, the spot may yet be discerned, on which the castle stood. But the walls are entirely removed. According to tradition, the materials, of which they consisted, were made use of, when the hall was built. If this account be just, the castle must have been a long time ago demolished; for the hall itself, which was taken down a few years ago, had the appearance of a very ancient building.

Bretby-hall was situated in a pleasant park. But a considerable quantity of timber having been lately cut down, the views and walks have lost some part of their beauty. Near the site of the hall lord Chesterfield has built a good house for his steward.

NEWETUNE, NEWTON-SOLNEY.

The living is a donative curacy. The church

church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is said formerly to have belonged to the priory at Repton or Gresley. Sir ——— Every is the patron.

Newton Solney is situated in a valley near the banks of the Trent. It is not a large village; it contains about forty-seven houses.

The hamlet of Winshill, (*Wineshall*) belongs to the parish of Burton, tho' the two places are situated in different counties. It contains fifty houses, and the inhabitants entirely rely upon agriculture for their support, no manufacture being carried on in this part of Derbyshire.

S E C T. II.

DEANERY of DERBY.

WE have now traversed that part of the county, which lies within the deanery of Repton. We have seen, that it is situated on the south side of the Trent. Let us now pass this river, and take a survey of the towns and villages, which belong to the deanery of Derby. However, before we enter this district, on the north side of the Trent, it will be proper to take notice, that we have left behind

us a parish in the south-east part of the county, which belongs to the division, which we are going to examine. It is

SMITHESBY, SMISBY.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value 35*l.* The church, according to Ecton, formerly belonged to the priory of Derlegh. But I apprehend this is a mistake. For we have already seen from the charter of Hugh, earl of Chester, that it was given, towards the close of the twelfth century, to the priory of Calke.—The earl of Huntingdon is the patron.

The whole liberty contains about forty-seven houses. A few hands are employed in combing and spinning jersey, and making stockings, but the inhabitants derive their chief support from agriculture.

Let us now return northward, and proceed in our survey of the deanery of Derby, on the other side of the river Trent.

ESTUNE, ASTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 29*l.* 15*s.* and yearly tenths 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The church is dedicated to All-saints; and Mrs. Shuttleworth is the patroness.

The liberty of Aston contains about ninety-

two

two houses, and four hundred and fifty-two inhabitants. This place is the seat of Mrs. Shuttleworth. Several of her ancestors, the Holden family, have been buried in the church.

It appears from the charter of Robert Ferrers junior, earl of Derby, that two parts of the lordship, and tithe of Eston (Aston) were given to the priory of Tutbury.

The hamlets of Shardlow and Wilne lie within the parish of Aston. The former contains about fifty-four, and the latter eight houses.

At Shardlow is a large and ancient house, belonging to Leonard Fosbrooke, esq. It is now in the occupation of T. B. Parkyns, esq.

The only appearance of manufacture in the whole parish of Aston is three stocking frames. A considerable number of hands are employed by the navigation upon the Trent, and the canal, which after being carried thro' the whole length of the parish, falls into the river at a small distance from the village of Shardlow.

WESTUNE, WESTON.

At the Norman survey there were two churches and a priest here. There were also a fishery and a passage over the river at this place. We meet with other circumstances,

from which its consequence in ancient times may be inferred. In the reign of king John it was distinguished by some peculiar privileges. By a patent, which was granted in the sixteenth year of his reign, the inhabitants were exempted from all services of counties, hundreds, tythings and wapentakes; from appearance of frank pledge; from aids, and charities; from demands, gratifications, and complaints, to which villages and bailiwicks are subject.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths 1l. 3s. 7d. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and Sir Robert Wilmot is the patron.

The parish of Weston contains about seventy-three houses. The village is situated near the canal and the Trent, and the inhabitants have been much employed in the navigation upon each. But it is expected, that the population of the place will suffer from the vessels on the river being now drawn by horses instead of men.

AYLEWASTON, ELVASTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 32l. and yearly tenths 10s. 4d. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and formerly belonged to the priory of Shelford in Nottinghamshire. The earl of Harrington is the patron.

Wal-

Walter le Blount, lord Mountjoy, by his will dated July 8, 1474, appointed, that the parish church of our lady at Aylewaſton ſhould be compleated, and that a third bell called a tenour ſhould be bought, and that a convenient tomb ſhould be erected over Elene, his wife.

“ The inhabitants of Elvaſton and Ockbrook were formerly required by mutual agreement to brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own coſts and charges, betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John the baptiſt next coming. And every inhabitant of Ockbrook ſhall be at the ſeveral ales, and every huſband and his wife were to pay two-pence, every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall have and receive all the profits and advantages, coming of the ſaid ales, to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid church of Elvaſton; and the inhabitants of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John the baptiſt, at the which ales, and every one of them the inhabitants ſhall come and pay as before rehearſed, who if he be away at one ale to pay at the t'oder ale for both, or elſe to ſend his money. And the inhabitants of Ockbrook ſhall carry all manner of tymber,

being in the Dale would now felled, that the said priest church of the said towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall occupy to the uſe of the ſaid church.*

The whole pariſh, including the liberty of Elvaſton, and the hamlets of Thulſtone and Ambaſton, contains about ſeventy-eight houſes. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in agriculture.

Elvaſton is the ſeat of the earl of Harrington. The houſe and gardens are in an antique ſtile. But his lordſhip has fitted up a few apartments in the former in a modern taſte.

At this place was born Walter Blunt, who was raiſed by Edward IV. to the dignity of baron of Mountjoy. His deſcendants were eminent for their learning. But this was more eſpecially the character of Charles, baron of Mountjoy, who lived in the reign of James I. He was not only highly diſtinguiſhed by his virtue and learning; but was created earl of Devonſhire, lord deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter. How long this family reſided at Elvaſton, I have not been able to learn. But in the reign of Henry VIII. the manor belonged to the Poles of Radbourn, and towards the end of this king's reign it came into
the

* Inter. MSS. Dodſworth in Bib. Bod. vol. 158. p. 97.—This appears to be the ancient method of paying money for the repair of country churches.

the possession of the Stanhope family. Sir Michael Stanhope, knt. who, in the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. lived at Sandale castle in Yorkshire, obtained a grant of Elvaston and Ockbrook. Sir John Stanhope, his grand-son, resided at Elvaston. He was knighted, in the year 1603, at Belvoir castle, by king James I. and died in the year 1610. He married twice. His eldest son by the first wife was created earl of Chesterfield, and from Sir John, his eldest son by the second marriage, the present earl of Harrington is descended. John Stanhope, of whom I am now speaking, was knighted in the year 1607, by king James I. and afterwards had the honour of representing in several parliaments the county of Derby, and town of Leicester. He died in the year 1638. William Stanhope, his grandson, was a person of distinguished abilities, and appeared with great honour in several public characters and situations. On the accession of king George I. he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and returned to parliament for the town of Derby. In the year 1717 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain, and in the year 1718 envoy and plenipotentiary to the court of Turin. It was chiefly owing to his contrivance and courage, that, in the year 1719, one man of war of

seventy guns, and two of sixty each, newly built, with a very large quantity of timber, pitch, tar, and other naval stores, were destroyed in the port of St. Anthony. The English Squadron was assisted by a detachment headed by colonel Stanhope; who served as a volunteer in this enterprize. When the boats approached the shore, he was the first, who leaped into the water. By thus animating and encouraging the men he greatly contributed to the success of the expedition.

At the end of the war colonel Stanhope was declared a brigadier-general, and in April 1727 was appointed vice-chamberlin of the king's household, and sworn one of the most honourable privy council. On the accession of his late majesty to the throne, he was nominated ambassador and plenipotentiary to the congress at Soissons, and in September 1729 ambassador and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain. In November following he was advanced to the dignity of a British peer, by the stile and title of lord Harrington, of Harrington, in the county of Northampton. In June 1730 he was constituted principal secretary of state, in December 1735 major-general of the horse, in July 1739 lieutenant-general, and in 1740 one of the lord justices. On the twelfth of February 1742 his lordship resigned the seals into
his

his majesty's hand, and the next day was declared lord president of the council. Three days, before this event took place, he had been created a viscount and earl of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of viscount Peterfham, in the county of Surry, and earl of Harrington, in the county of Northampton. In 1743, in 1745, and 1750 he was one of the lord's justices of the kingdom. In October 1744 he was appointed, a second time, one of the principal secretaries of state, in which office he continued till November 1746, when he was declared lord lieutenant-general and governor-general of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1747 he was constituted general of his majesty's foot forces, and 1751 was succeeded by the duke of Dorset as lord lieutenant of Ireland. His lordship departed this life in December 1756. By his lady he had two sons, the youngest of whom was a captain in Honeywood's regiment of dragoons, and died abroad in 1743.

William Stanhope, second earl of Harrington, was born in Dec. 1719, and in August 1746 married lady Catherine Fitzroy, daughter of the late, and aunt to the present duke of Grafton, by whom he had issue lady Caroline, who was born in March 1747, and married in October 1765, to the honourable Kenneth M'Kenzie, now earl of Seaforth, in Ireland,
but

but died in March 1767; lady Isabella, who was born in April 1748, and married December 3, 1768, to lord viscount Mollineux, of the kingdom of Ireland; lady Henrietta, who was born in October 1750; Charles, viscount Petersham, who was born March 1753; Henry Stanhope, who was born June 1754, and now an officer in the army; and lady Anna Maria, who was born March 1760.

Charles, the third and present earl of Harrington, served some time, and was slightly wounded during the late war in America. He attended general Burgoyne in his expedition from Canada, when he attempted to form a junction with the forces under the command of Sir William Howe in Pennsylvania, but was obliged to surrender with his whole army at Saratoga, in New-England. His lordship, after his return from America raised a regiment of foot for the service of government, in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, of which he was appointed colonel. This regiment was trained some time at Derby, and then sent to the East-Indies: but lord Harrington accompanied it no further than Cork, on its way to the place of its destination.

Lord Harrington, about ten years ago, very soon after the death of his father, was married

to Miss Fleming, daughter of Sir Michael Fleming, of the county of York. By his lady he has several children.

BARUUE, BARROW.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and priest here.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 20*l.* and yearly tenths 10*s.* 7*d.* The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and J. T. Burrows; esq; is the patron.

Upon an alabaster stone, at the entrance into the chancel, is the effigy of a man in armour. In the inscription appear John Bothe, and the year of our lord MCCC LXXXII. The windows on each side of the church contain different coats of arms.

Six ox-gangs of land in the village, and without it, with all their appurtenances, formerly belonged to the priory at Repton.

The number of houses in the liberty of Barrow is forty-three, and in Sinfin and Arleston six.

At Derby races the horses run upon Sinfin-moor. They are generally fixed for the middle of August.

The chapeky of Twiford is in the parish of Barrow. It contains about fifteen houses. The chapel

chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. The house of Samuel Bristowe, esq; stands pleasantly upon the banks of the Trent.

The hamlet of Stenfon likewise belongs to the same parish. The number of houses in it is about nineteen.

The inhabitants of these villages are supported by agriculture, and the navigation upon the river Trent and the canal.

SWARKESTONE, SWARKSTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 5*l.* and yearly tenths 10*s.* The church is dedicated to St. James, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Swarkston contains about thirty-eight houses. It stands upon the banks of the Trent, and the business done upon the river affords employment to some of the inhabitants.

I have already had occasion to observe, that Swarkston is the original seat of the Harpur family in Derbyshire; and that Richard Harpur, judge of the Common Pleas, resided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

WILLINTONE, WILLINGTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value with the curacy of Repton is 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and yearly

yearly tenths 9s. 8½d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and according to Ecton, formerly belonged to the priory at Repton. The patrons are the governors of Etwall hospital.

Willington is a small parish, but is increasing in population. It contains about thirty-six houses.

MICKLE-OVER, or *GREAT-OVER*.

The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 11s. 5½d. and yearly tenths 19s. 1d. The church is dedicated to All-saints. In presenting to it lord Scarfdale has one turn, and — Wilmot two. It is said to have formerly belonged to the monastery at Burton.

Findern is connected with Micklever. The living is a donative curacy. At a short distance from the church is a place of worship, belonging to the dissenters of the presbyterian persuasion.

The chapel at Littleover is also a donative curacy, and connected with the church at Micklever.

The number of dwellings in Micklever is seventy-six, and of inhabitants three hundred and fifty-four.

Findern

Findern contains sixty-two dwellings, and two hundred and fifty-nine inhabitants.

In Littlecover the number of dwellings is fifty-three, and of inhabitants two hundred and fifty-one.

From a comparative view of the baptisms and burials during two equal periods of time, at the distance of eighty years from each other it appears, that there has lately been a considerable increase in the population of the parish.

Baptisms from 1680 to 1700, were 178

Burials for the same length of time, 130

Baptisms from 1760 to 1780, were 237

Burials for the same length of time, 153

At Littlecover the house of Bache Heathcote, esq; stands in a high and pleasant situation. The views from it, more especially to the south-east, are very distant and extensive.

Mr. Heathcote is descended from Sir Richard Harpur, the second son of judge Harpur of Swarkston. His father, Samuel Heathcote of Derby, esq; married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Harpur of Littlecover, esq; and heiress to her brother, John Harpur, esq; who was sheriff for Derbyshire 1747. Mr. Heathcote in the year 1788 married Miss Cockshut, only child of Josiah Cockshut, esq; of Radbourn.

MACK-

MACKWORTH.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 20*l.* and yearly tenths 18*s.* 3*d.* The church is dedicated to All-saints, and is said to have once belonged to the monastery at Derlegh. Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, esq; is the patron.

Mackworth, in the time of Henry VI. belonged to a family, which seemed to have derived its name from the place. One of them in the third and fourth year of the reign of that king represented the county of Derby in parliament. It is probable, that the Mackworths resided here at a still earlier period. A person of this name was in the retinue of the famous lord James Audley, who was so instrumental in obtaining the glorious victory at Poitiers, in the twentieth year of Edward III.

It is related, that this nobleman acquainted the black prince with a vow, which he had made, that he would be the first man in the battle, and requested his permission to carry it into execution. The reply of the prince was, Sir James, God give you grace to be the first knight of all others. Lord Audley then departing with his four esquires, of which number Mackworth was one, rushed forward to the foremost front of the battle, and by his extraordinary valour broke through the ranks of the French army. This

This bravery excited so much the admiration of the prince, that he settled upon him land in England to the annual value of five hundred marks. But lord Audley immediately transferred the reward to his four knights. When the prince heard what he had done, he expressed his displeasure at his conduct. But being told by this nobleman, that, without the valour and support of his knights, he could have had no claim to so distinguished a reward, he presented him with the very same sum, which he had so generously bestowed upon his fellow soldiers.*

The principal reason, why I have taken notice of this event, is, that I think it probable, that lord Audley resided at Marketon. For in the twenty-seventh year of Edward I. Touchet lord Audley held Merton.†

At Mackworth there was once a castle. The only remain of it, at present visible, is the south gate-way, which is yet nearly entire. At what time this ancient fortress was built, I have not been able to discover. But according to tradition it belonged to the Mackworth family. It was held in the fourth year of Philip and Mary under the crown, in the same manner with the honour of Tutbury, by soc-
cage

* Kimber's and Johnson's Baronetage, vol. 1, p. 153.

† Stow's Annals.

cage and fealty.* It is said in the village, that it was demolished in the civil wars betwixt Charles I. and the parliament. Some high ground in the neighbourhood is called Cannon hills, because it is reported, that the cannons were planted in this situation, when the castle was destroyed.

The scite is now the property of lord Scarfdale, who some years ago had an intention of removing the gate-way, and placing it as an ornament in the neighbourhood of his own house, but he has not yet carried his design into execution.

The number of houses in Mackworth is sixty-four. The inhabitants chiefly rely upon agriculture for their support.

MARKETON, which is a small hamlet, belonging to the parish of Mackworth, is the seat of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, esq. His ancestors have resided here more than two centuries.—John Mundy of Marketon, esq. was lord-mayor of London in the year 1522. He died the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII. possessed of Marketon, Mackworth, Allestry, and a considerable extent of land at Chester and Findern.

At the general election in the year 1780, Mr. Mundy was nominated to serve in parlia-

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* Inquis. post mortem.

ment for the county of Derby, but tho' sollicit to accept, he thought proper to decline the honour which was offered him.—He married in the year 1770, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, by whom he has two sons.

The number of houses at Marketon is twenty. Several have lately been taken down, and the inhabitants removed to Mackworth.

RADBURNE, RADBOURN.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 8l. 3s. 4d. and yearly tenths 16s. 4d. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and Sacheverel Pole, esq; is the patron. In it we meet with several monuments erected to the memory of his ancestors, but some of the inscriptions are much injured, and nearly effaced.

Radbourn has been the seat of several wealthy and respectable families. At a very early period of the English history Robert Walkelyne resided here. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Fitz Gerund, by whom he had two daughters. Hermetrude, the elder, was married to Sir William Stafford; and Margery, the younger, to Sir John Chandos, knt. who by this means became possessed of the manor of Radbourn. Their son, Sir Henry Chandos,
mar-

married Eleanor, the daughter of ————. Their issue was Sir John Chandos, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Henry Brailsford, knt. Sir Edward Chandos was their son, who by his wife Isabel, the daughter of Sir Robert Twiford, had one son, and two daughters. Sir John, the son, laid the foundations of a magnificent house, but it seems doubtful, whether it was ever compleated.* Both he and his elder sister, Elizabeth, died without issue. Eleanor, the younger daughter of Sir Edward Chandos, and heir to her brother, Sir John, was married twice. By her second husband, Sir John Lawton, she had one daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Peter de la Pole of Newborough, in the county of Stafford, esq. At this time Radbourn became the seat of the family of Pole, who have constantly possessed it since to the present day. Their immediate descendant and heir was Raufe Pole, or de la Pole. He was justice of the Common-bench, and married Joan, the daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, esq. by whom he had one son, Raufe. In the fourteenth year of Edward IV. Raufe Pole of Radbourn, esq. was retained to serve William lord Hastings.† But I cannot say, whether this person was the father or son. The latter married

* Leland's itinerary.

† Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 583.

Elizabeth, daughter, and one of the heirs of Reginald Moton of Peckleton, in the county of Leicester, esq. He died in the eighth year of Henry VII.* George Pole, kn. his son, married Joan, the daughter of John Fitzherbert of Norbury, esq; by whom he had one son. He was named German, and married Ann, the daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton, kn. He died in the sixth year of Edward VI. His son, Francis, married Catherine, the daughter of Humphrey Vernon of Stodnet, esq. German Pole, their son and heir, married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cockayne of Ashborne, kn. He served the office of Sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1575, died in the forty-second of queen Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son, Francis.

I have not been able to trace the genealogy of the family to a later period. But that, which has been now given, may be relied upon as accurate, as it is taken from an authentic pedigree. After this time the estate of the family was not inherited always in the direct line of descent. One of the family, who died without issue, settled it upon a third cousin, who lived at Lees. We find German Pole, esq; in the procession at the installation and investiture
of

* Inquis. post mortem.

of Oliver Cromwell, which was performed in Westminster-hall in the year 1657.* Samuel Pole, esq; was sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1694; and the same office was served by German Pole, esq; in the year 1733. The latter gentleman, upon the death of his only son German Pole, jun. esq; settled the whole of his estates upon his nephew, colonel Edward Sacheverel Pole, who was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1766. He died in the year 1780, and left issue one son, the present Sacheverel Pole, esq; and two daughters. Mrs. Pole, the widow of colonel Pole, is married to Dr. Darwin of Derby.

The ancient seat of the family stood near the church, and is now in ruins. The present house, which is large and handsome, was built about fifty years ago by German Pole, esq. It stands in a very high and pleasant situation, and commands many extensive and beautiful prospects into the neighbouring country.

The parish of Radbourn is a single hamlet, and contains about thirty-two houses. The inhabitants are wholly supported by agriculture.

LANGLEY, KIRK LANGLEY.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 2s. 1d. and yearly tenths

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* Prestwich's republica.

11. 4s. 2d. The Rev. Mr. Cant is the patron.

In the church are monuments to the memory of the Meynil, and Beresford families.

The parish, which is a single hamlet, contains sixty houses.

MOGINTUNE, MUGGINTON.

There were a church and priest here at the time of the Norman survey.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 12s. 8d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 3d. The church is dedicated to All-saints; and formerly paid 6s. 8d. to the priory of Tutbury. Sacheverel Folc, esq; is the patron.

The whole parish consists of the hamlets of Mugginton, Mercaston, and Weston-under-Wood; and contains about one hundred and eight houses. There is very little or no manufacture in any of these places.

MERCASTON (*Mercheneftune*), was formerly a place of greater importance, than it is at present. When Domesday book was compiled, there were a priest and a church here. Many ancient coins have likewise been found in one part of the village; and it is certain, that it was once the seat of one branch of the Kniverton family.

At

At a small distance from the village may be seen an ancient road, which most probably led to some other place of consequence in the neighbourhood.

KETLESTONE, KEDLESTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 49l. 10s. and yearly tenths 7s. 11½d. Lord Scarfdale has all the tythes paying about 30l. per annum to the rector.

The parish is of small extent. It contains about nineteen houses. One of these is the celebrated seat of lord Scarfdale.

Kedleston-house stands in a pleasant park, rather bare of wood; but this deficiency is compensated by the beauty of the trees, some of which are large and noble.

Upon entering the park, it is some time concealed by a wood of large and venerable oaks, through which the road lies. Immediately after quitting this, is seen the north front of this grand and elegant building, in extent measuring three hundred and sixty feet. It consists of a center and two pavilions, which are connected with the body of the house by means of two corridors. A flight of steps leads to a noble portico, which is formed by six lofty columns of the Corinthian order. These sup-

port the tympanum, upon which three elegant statues are fixed. Within the portico three other also are placed in the niches between the columns. The first apartment, into which you enter, is uncommonly striking. It is perhaps one of the grandest and most beautiful private rooms in England. This is

THE HALL.

It is sixty feet by thirty, within the columns; sixty-seven feet three inches by forty-two feet, within the walls; and forty feet high; twenty Corinthian columns of alabaster, twenty-five feet high, two feet six inches diameter.

Twenty sacrifices, &c. in chiaro oscuro, in pannels, behind the columns.—*Statues*. Apollo, Belvidere. Meleager, of Paulo Pichini.—*Two chimney-pieces*, statuary marble. Tablets, lord Scarfsdale's arms.

NORTH MUSIC ROOM.

Thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and twenty-two feet high; finished with stucco, an Ionic entablature, antique ceiling, compartments, and ornaments.

West end. An organ. Bacchus and Ariadne, by Guido. Temple of Flora, by Viviano. Landscape, by Vandecast. David's triumph, by Guercino.—*Chimney side*. Landscape with figures, by Horizonti. Flowers, by Baptist. Flowers and fruit, by Baptist. Port of Naples,

ples, by Gaspar Ochiali. Horses, figures, &c. by Giovanni di St. Giovanni. Milking cows, &c. by Bassan.—*East end.* Triumph of Bacchus, by Luc. Giordano. Shipping, &c. by Vandeist. Old man's head, by Rembrant. Roman Charity, by Signora Pozzi. Arm of the sea, thunder storm, &c. by Tempesta.—*Chimney piece*, statuary marble. Tablet, an epithalamium, from the Adm. Rom. in basso relievo.

WITHDRAWING ROOM,

Forty-four feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-eight feet high; hung with blue damask; antique ceiling, coved; Venetian window; and door-cases finished with Corinthian columns in alabaster.

Chimney side. Olympia and Orlando, by An. Caracci. Alexander, &c. by Paul Veronese. Fine landscape, by Cuyp. Salutation of Eliz. and Mary, by Andrea del Sarto. Landscape, by Domini Chino. Death of the virgin, by Raphael, his first manner. Magdalen, by An. Carracci. Holy family, by Guido. Festa floralia, by Zuccarelli after Vandyke. Holy family in landscape, by Polemberg. Time on the wing, by Teniers.—*South end.* Christ and the woman with the box of ointment, by Ben. Lutti. Scripture History; the woman of Samaria, and St. John in the wilderness, good
pic-

pictures; by Bernardo Strozzi, vulgo Prete Genoeſe. His very beſt maſter, by Claude Lorraine. Holy family, by Raphael. Adam and Eve, by Dom. Fetti.—*North end.* Cain and Abel, by Benedetto Lutti. An admired picture! It is painted in a ſingular manner with ſtrong lights; the figure of Cain is very ſtriking. Holy family, by Tintoret. Holy family, by Gioſeppe Chiari. Sleeping Cupid, by Guido. Holy family, by Nic. Berritoni. Virgin and child, by Parmegiano.

LIBRARY.

Thirty-fix feet by twenty-four, and twenty-two feet high; finiſhed with ſtucco, and mahogany book-caſes; Doric entablature, and Moſaic ceiling.

Chimney-ſide. Diogenes, &c. by Lucca Giordano. Adam and Eve, by Carlo Lotti. Lot and his daughters, by Carlo Lotti. Daniel interpreting to Nebuchadnezzar, by Rembrandt. This is a very celebrated picture: It is highly finiſhed, and the head is particularly excellent. Man's head, by Guercino. Man in armour, by the ſame.—*Weſt end.* Figure of Winter, by Andrea Sacchi. Old man's head, by Salvator Roſa.—*East end.* Holy family, by Nic. del Abbatti. Rinaldo and Armida, by Nic. Pouſſin. Andromeda chained to the rock, by Guido.—*Over the doors, eaſt end.* Continence of

of Scipio, by Michael Angelo Buonò Rottà.
Rape of the Sabines, by the same.

SALOON.

A circle, forty-two feet diameter; fifty-four feet six inches high, to the top of the dome; and thirty-four feet six inches, to the top of the cornice; four large niches, eleven feet diameter.

Statues. Santa Susanna, of Fiamingo. Antinous, of the Capitol. Priests of His. Flotz, of the Capitol. Venus, of Medicis. Dancing Faun. Muse Urania. Gannede, of the Villa Medici. Venus, of Medicis. Dancing Faun. Mercury. The Idol.—Two fire-places in the dado. This room is not yet finished.

ANTI-CHAMBER.

Twenty-four feet by twelve, and twenty feet high.

Landscape, by Nic. Pouffin. St. John, by Carlo Maratti.

PRINCIPAL DRESSING-ROOM.

Twenty-four feet by twenty-four, and twenty feet high; hung with blue damask.

Chimney-side. Lord and lady Scarfdale, by Hone. King Charles I. by Vandyke. Prince Rupert's daughter, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Landscape, by Guercino. Blind Beggar, &c. by Jean Stun.—*West end.* Two whole length
por-

portraits, by Sir Peter Lely. Two Landscapes, by Cimeroli.

STATE BED-CHAMBER.

Thirty feet by twenty-two, and twenty feet high; hung with blue damask.

Chimney side. Sir Nathaniel and lady Curzon, by Richardson. Two whole-length portraits, by Sir Peter Lely.—*South end.* Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely. Sir Peter Rycout, by Vandyke. Mad. d'Aubigné, by Vandyke.

WARDROBE.

Twenty-two feet by fourteen, and twenty feet high; hung with India paper.

Ruin, by Griffier. Thieves gaming, by M. Angelo. Matlock high tor, by Cosens. Vale near Matlock, by Cosens. Soldiers, &c. a copy after Salvator Rosa. Turkish port, hand unknown. Jupiter and Io, by Andrea Sacchi. Woman drawing water, by Van Goen. Prince Henry, by Cornelius Janson. History of our Saviour, &c. in thirty-six enamels, after Albert Durer. His wife and child, by Quintin Metsys. Portrait of lord Crewe. Lady Dorchester, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

DINING-ROOM.

Thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and twenty feet high; finished with stucco; painted ceiling; a nich for side-board, twelve feet diameter.

Chim-

Chimney-side. Hawks and Ducks, by Snyders. Dead Game, by Snyders. Hagar and Ishmael, by Cerri Ferri. Hagar and Ishmael, by Cerri Ferri. Two landscapes from Milton's Allegro, by Zuccarelli. Landscape, by Schiav. Andr.—*East end.* Game and dogs, by Fyfe. Herodias and St. John, by Romanelli. Merry-making, by Monf. Theodoro. Porfenna, by Zuccarelli. Landscape, by Claude Lorenze.—*West end.* Vintage, in Bas. rel. Harvest, in Bas. rel.—*Chimney-piece,* statuary marble. Terms of Bacchus and Ceres. Tablet, an ancient repast.—*Subjects in the ceiling.* Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, in the circles. Love embracing fortune, in the middle circle. The four seasons, expressed by a triumph of Venus, of Apollo, of Bacchus, and of Æolus, in the oblong squares.

GREAT STAIR-CASE.

Thirty-one feet by twenty, and forty-nine feet high; finished with paintings in chiaro oscuro, and pictures.

North end. Madonna and Christ, by Carlo Maratti.—*South end.* Paris and Helen, by Hamilton.—*East side.* Diana, Calista, &c. after Titian, by Old Stone.—*West side.* Nov. Sett. Giornata 2 da. by Morland, from Boccacio.—*Statues.* The Bacchus of Sanfovino.

The

The Apollo of the Villa Medici. Venus drawing a thorn from her foot, in the fishing room. Camillus of the Capitol.

THE FAMILY-PAVILION.

ANTI-ROOM.

A good picture of fish. Hercules and the Erymanthean boar. Two or three landscapes. Some coloured prints.—*Chimney-piece*, Peak marble.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.

Eighteen feet square, finished with fresco paintings and antique ornaments, after the baths of Dioclesian.—*Chimney-piece*, statuary marble, part gilt.

LADY SCARSDALE'S DRESSING-ROOM.

Twenty-four feet by eighteen, hung with blue paper.

Chimney-side. A landscape, by Wootton. A landscape, by Claude Lorain, his first manner. A landscape, by Gaspar Pouffin. A Turkish caravan, by Peters. A Turkish caravan, by Peters. A landscape, by Brughel. A landscape, by Berchem.—*East end*. A mahogany book-case.—*West end*. Nymphs and fauns, in landscape, by Van Uden. Merry-making, by Pandolfo. Villa Madama, by Wilson. Dead game, a drawing. Dead game, a drawing. Plants and blossoms, &c. in water colours.—*Chimney-piece*, statuary marble. An oval tablet of root of emerald.

LADY

LADY SCARSDALE'S BED-CHAMBER.

Eighteen feet square, hung with blue paper.

Chimney-side. Lord Melintown.—*East side.* Small pictures, by Morland.—*North side.* Small pictures, by Morland.—*Chimney-piece,* veined marble, Doric pilasters.

LORD SCARSDALE'S DRESSING-ROOM.

Twenty-four feet by eighteen; hung with green paper, and coloured prints upon it.

Venus and Cupids, a cartoon, by Carlo Maratti. Christ delivering the keys to St. Peter, by Old Palma. The Magdalen in this picture appears to be painted by Correggio. St. Christiana, by Carlo Dolci. Lady Scarsdale, by Hone and Hamilton. Lady Scarsdale when eighteen, from a miniature picture done at that time, by Gardner.

THE KITCHEN PAVILION.

Kitchen, forty-eight feet by twenty-four; with a gallery at one end, supported by Doric pillars.—*Laundry,* thirty-five feet by eighteen. Also bed-chambers for servants, larders, cellars, &c. &c. &c. in this pavilion, which communicates with the court that contains the brew-house, bake-house, wash-house, dairy, and other inferior offices.

PRINCIPAL ATTICS.

Crimson damask bed-chamber. A lady and child

child, by Parmegiano.—*Smaller dressing-room.*
 Cato, by Spagnolch.—*Green bed-chamber.*
 Holy family, by Cantarini.—*Dressing-room.*
 Festa Florialia, by Zuccarelli, after Vandyke.

CORRIDORS.

Family-Corridor. Hung with blue paper and prints.—*Kitchen-Corridor.* Stucco and prints; model of the Victory; and a French sloop, built by the French prisoners at Derby.—A back-stair in this Corridor leads to cisterns above, containing one hundred and twenty hogheads of water, which serve the brew-house, bake-house, laundry, housekeeper's room, steward's room, pantry, water-closets, &c. &c. &c.

Kedleston-house certainly exhibits a very striking proof of taste and ingenuity. Every thing is rich, but nothing tawdry, trifling or affected. In buildings of this kind convenience and utility are often sacrificed to elegance and grandeur. But here it is scarcely possible to say, which has been most consulted. The state rooms are not many. The rest of the house consists of excellent offices, and comfortable apartments, and the plan of the whole is easy and intelligible.

The situation of the house, and the improvements about it, also afford undoubted evidence of fine taste and exquisite contrivance. Stand-

ing

ing upon a rising ground there is from the principal front a gentle declivity of a beautiful green turf, extending several hundred yards to the edge of a fine piece of water. This, tho' naturally only a very inconsiderable stream, has been swelled by art into a broad canal, which winds with great beauty nearly two miles thro' the park. Over it an elegant bridge of three arches has been thrown, several cascades and islands are formed at various distances from each other; and in the front of the house an elegant yatch is seen riding at anchor. On the north side of the park appears a wood consisting of the finest and largest oaks growing in this part of the kingdom; and on the south an extensive plantation, which was made about the time when the house was built, is now rising up in great beauty. Thro' the whole length of it a handsome gravel walk has been carried with a great variety of windings, and in many parts of it affords beautiful prospects into the neighbouring country.

Though the seat of lord Scarfdale justly excites the admiration of all those, who visit it, it is not yet brought to that state of perfection, to which his lordship intends to carry it. He is now employed in making considerable alterations and improvements, both in the house and the grounds about it. What he has already

executed, has been attended with immense labour and expence. For besides the works, which have been noticed, he has taken down the ancient family seat, and removed a small village, and corn mill near it, to a considerable distance. The road also, which had been formerly brought near the house, has been restored to its ancient direction.

Lord Scarfdale is said to be descended from Giraline de Curfon or Curzon, who assisted William the conqueror in the reduction of England. Divers lands in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Devon were assigned him; and in the reign of Henry I. his second son Richard was possessed of a considerable estate in Derbyshire. He held four knights fees in Croxhall, Kedleston, Twyford, Stenson; and Edinghale.

The first account we have of the family being seated at Kedleston is in the time of Edward I. In the twenty-fifth of his reign Richard de Curfun died possessed of the manor of Ketleston, which was valued at twenty marks a year, and also of the advowson of the church, which was estimated at 4l. a year. Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, made him a free and full grant of the manor and advowson of the church by his charter, on condition of his rendering him homage and service.

In

In the sixth, eighteenth, and nineteenth years of Richard II. and the third of Henry IV. John Curson of Kettleston, was of the king's council. He married Elianor, the daughter of Robert Twisford. His son John represented the county of Derby in the second and sixth parliaments of Richard II. and married Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Montgomery, and the relict of Ralph Brailsford. By her he had one son, Richard, who, in the eleventh of Henry VI. was captain of Sandgate castle in France. John Curson, his son, surnamed Whitehead, was escheator of the counties of Nottingham and Derby in the twelfth and nineteenth years of Henry VI. and sheriff for the latter in the eleventh of the same reign. He also represented the county of Derby in the first and fifth parliaments of Henry IV. and the second, eighth, thirteenth, and twentieth of Henry VI. He married Joan, the daughter of Sir John Bagot of Blithfield, by whom he had one son and two daughters. Richard, the son, married Alice, the daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby of Wollaton, and died in the year 1496. His issue was two sons, and one daughter. Elizabeth, the daughter was prioress of King's mead near Derby. John Curson, the elder son, was sheriff for Derbyshire, in the years 1473, 1484 and 1487. He married

Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Eyre of Hasfop, esq; and died in the fourth year of Henry VIII. He left one son, John Curson, esq; who married Elianor, daughter of German Pole of Radbourn, esq. He died in the sixth year of Edward VI. and left two sons, and four daughters. Francis, his elder son, represented this county in the first parliament of queen Mary, and in the thirteenth of queen Elizabeth. He was also sheriff for Derbyshire in the years 1567 and 1583. He married Elianor, the daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Vernon of Stokesby, esq. John Curson, esq; his only son, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1608. He married Mellicent, daughter of Ralph Sacheverel of Stanton, and relict of Thomas Gell, esq. John Curson his son, was knighted, and afterwards, in the eleventh year of Charles I. was created a baronet. He represented the county of Derby in the fifteenth and sixteenth parliaments of this reign, and was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1637. He married Patience, the daughter of Sir Thomas Crewe of Steaw, Northamptonshire, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. John, his elder son represented the county of Derby in several parliaments, and died without issue. Nathaniel, his brother, who succeeded his father in his title and estate, was chosen one of the repre-
sen-

representatives in parliament for the town of Derby in the ninth and twelfth of queen Ann. He married the daughter of William Pen of Pen, Buckinghamshire, esq; by whom he had five sons, and four daughters. Sir John Curson, his eldest son, represented the county of Derby in the years 1714 and 1722, and died without issue. Nathaniel, the second son, who succeeded his brother in his title, was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Derby in the years 1727, 1734, 1741, and 1747. He married one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, Lancashire, by whom he had three sons. John the eldest died young. Sir Nathaniel, the second son, was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Derby in the year 1754; and, on the tenth of April, 1760, was raised by his present majesty to the dignity of a peer by the stile and title of baron Scarsdale of Kedleston, in the county of Derby. His lordship has been, during three parliaments, chairman of the house of Peers. In 1750 he married lady Caroline Collier, daughter of Charles, earl of Portmore, by whom he has five sons, Nathaniel, Charles, John, David, and Henry, and two daughters, Caroline and Juliet. The honourable Nathaniel Curson, his eldest son, was chosen one of the representatives of the

county of Derby in the years 1774 and 1780. He married in August 1777, Sophia, sister of lord viscount Wentworth of Kirkby-Mallory, Leicestershire, by whom, now deceased, he has one child.

SCROTUNE, SCRAPTON.

Scrapton is situated upon the banks of the Dove, and lies detached from the other parishes of which the deanery of Derby consists.

At the Norman conquest we find a church and priest here. Henry de Ferrariis* gave tithes of his lordship of Scrapton to the priory of Tutbury in the eleventh century.—The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and formerly belonged to the chantry of Scrapton. Its clear value is 18l. 6s. 6d. and John Broadhurst, esq; is the patron.

The whole parish, consisting of the liberties of Scrapton and Foston, contains about eighty-one houses.

NORTHWORTHIG, DEORABY, DERBY.

The town of Derby is situated in a valley. It stands upon the banks of the river Derwent, and is intersected by a small rivulet or brook.

It

* He was one of the commissioners appointed to take a general survey of England, and received Tutbury castle as a gift from the conqueror. He possessed one hundred and fourteen lordships in Derbyshire, besides several in other counties.—Dug.Bar. v. 1, p. 257.

It is highly probable, that the name of the county is derived from that of the town of Derby. But from what particular circumstance the latter has received its present name, it is very difficult, if at all possible, to determine. That, which it now bears, certainly is not the most ancient, by which it has been known. In the time of the Saxons it was called Northworthig. But, when the Danes took possession of it, they gave it the name of Deoraby.

Antiquarians have taken considerable pains to ascertain the cause of this change. Some have supposed, that the name of Derby was given to the town because it stands near the banks of the river Derwent. But the more general opinion is, that it is derived from two Saxon words, *Deor Fera*, and by, *habitation*. This conjecture is rendered probable by two circumstances. One is, that the arms of the town are a buck couchant in a park; and the other, that one of the lanes adjoining to the town is still called lodge-lane.

It is no less difficult to ascertain the time, when Derby became a place of so much consequence, as to assume the appearance and name of a town. It has been supposed, that it existed at so early a period as that, when the Romans were in possession of this part of Britain.

tain. This conjecture is founded upon its small distance from Little-Chester, where this people undoubtedly had a station. For it has been observed, that these were generally fixed in the neighbourhood of some town.

I believe, that the first direct mention, which is made of Derby in history, is early in the tenth century, tho' I think it was a place of considerable importance before that time. In the year 918 Ethelfleda, princess of the Mercians, upon its surrender took possession of the town with all its appurtenances. Upon this occasion four of her knights were slain, for whom she entertained a very distinguished and affectionate regard.* However it fell again into the hands of the Danes. For in the year 942 king Edmund invaded Mercia, and delivered five towns from the yoke of the Danes, of which number Derby was one.† But from these accounts no clear idea can be formed of the town at the two periods, to which they allude. However in Domesday book we meet with a pretty full description of it both in the reign of Edward the confessor, and at the Norman

* Anno 918, Ethelfleda, Merciorum domina, Deo adjuvante, ante Primitiarum festum in deditionem accepit urbem, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, quæ vocatur Deoraby. Ibi etiam fuerunt interfecti ejus Thani quatuor qui ei chariores fuerunt inter portas.—Chronicon Saxon. p. 106.

† Anno 942, Rex Edmundus Merciam invasit, et quinque civitates liberavit ex juga Danorum, quarum una Derby.—Chronicon Saxon. p. 114.

man conquest.—“In the time of the confessor Derby was a royal borough. It contained two hundred and forty three burgesſes. Near to it lay twelve plough-gates of taxed land, which eight teams could plough. This land was divided amongſt forty-one burgesſes, who likewise had twelve plough-gates. Of the tax, of the toll, and forfeitures, and of all customs, two parts belonged to the king, and the third to the earl.* In the ſame borough, there was in the king’s demefne one church with ſeven clerks, who held two plough-gates of free land in Cheſter. The king had likewise another church, in which ſix clerks held nine ox-lands free in Cornun and Ditton. There were then fourteen corn mills in the town.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were in Derby an hundred burgesſes, and forty, who were minors. There were an hundred and three dwellings waſte or empty, which paid tax. The number of mills was reduced to ten. There belonged to the town ſixteen acres of meadow-land, and underwood three quarentenæ in length (each containing forty perches) and two in breadth.

In the time of Edward the confessor, the borough paid upon the whole twenty-four pounds; and at the conqueſt with a mill and the vil-

* I believe Ferrers.

village of Ludecerce (Lutchurch) it paid thirty pounds.

In Derby the abbot of Burton had one mill and one manse of land with soc and soc, and two manses, of which the king had the soc, and thirteen acres of meadow-land.

Geoffry Alselin possessed one church. Ralph the son of Hubert had a church with a plough-gate. Norman of Lincol, and Edric had also, each of them, a church.

Henry de Ferrers was possessed of three old decayed houses with soc and soc. Osmar, the priest had one ox-land with soc and soc. Godwin, the priest had likewise one ox-land.

At the feast of St. Martin the burgeses paid to the king twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Burton had forty sheaves. The king was possessed of eight decayed houses with soc and soc, in the borough. The two pennies belonging to the king, and the third to the earl, which arose from the wapentake of Appletree, were in the hands of the sheriff by the testimony of the two counties.

In respect to Story the predecessor of Walter de Aincurt, it was said, that without the licence of any one he might build a church for himself, and give the tithe to whom he pleased."

On

On the south-east corner of the town stood formerly a castle. About two centuries ago there were some remains of it on a hill called Cow-castle hill. A street leading to St. Peter's church, in ancient deeds bearing the name of Castle-gate, and several enclosures now commonly called Castle-fields, are also evidences that there was a castle in this situation.

The duke of Normandy (Henry I.) granted to Ralph, earl of Chester, the town of Derby by a charter, which was signed at the Devizes. —It has been conjectured, that the fee farm rents of the town belonged to the Dutchy of Lancaster from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Henry VII. Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign granted them to the dean and chapter of Burton. At present the corporation pays 16l. as a fee farm rent to the earl of Essex.

The borough and town of Derby was anciently incorporated by king Henry I. but since that time its charter has been altered and renewed at several different periods. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry I. and II. Richard I. John, James I. and Charles I. In the time of king John the burgeses of Derby were returned into the king's exchequer as owing sixty-six marks for the confirmation of their liberties. In the sixth
of

of the same reign they were likewise returned debtors sixty marks and two palfreys for holding the town of Derby at the usual fee farm, and 10*l.* increase for all services, and having such a charter, as the burgeses of Nottingham have; and in the twelfth year of the same reign the burgeses of Derby were charged 40*l.* for the fee farm of the town.—In the succeeding reign, the king granted to the burgeses of Derby and their heirs, that no Jew should live in the town.

In the fourth year of Edward III. the burgeses were summoned to answer by what warrant they claimed to have toll, and were required to shew, why none should dye cloth within ten leagues of Derby, except in the said borough, saving the liberties of Nottingham. They were also to declare what right they had to be toll free throughout the king's dominions, to chuse a bailiff every year, and to have a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week, and another of seventeen days, viz. eight days before the festival of St. James, and on the festival and the eight succeeding days, to have a coroner, and none to be impleaded out of the borough; and to have markets on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and from Thursday eve to Friday, every week.—In answer to these requisitions, the burgeses for the privilege of toll

toll produced the charter of Edward III. dated the third of June, in the first year of his reign. In consequence of this, the king, on their paying a fine of forty marks, restored them their liberties, which he had questioned and seized, being satisfied, that they and their ancestors had, time immemorial, enjoyed them, and held the said borough, paying yearly a quit rent of 46l. 16s.

A charter of James I. dated at Westminster the seventh of March, in the ninth year of his reign, recites and confirms various privileges, which had been granted in former reigns. The particular liberties were, that the bayliffs, recorder, and town clerk, or any three of them, shall have a power to keep a court of record upon Tuesday in every second week, shall be justices of the peace for the year, and the year ensuing their election to the office of bayliffs, shall have the return of all writs and process without the interference of any foreign justice, shall have power to keep a quarterly sessions and two court-leets yearly, and six yearly fairs; shall be toll free throughout the whole kingdom, and take toll and tailage, as well throughout the dutchy of Lancaster, as elsewhere, only that they should receive but half toll of the dutchy, &c.

By

By letters patent of the king granted to the mayor and burgesſes before the year 1732, they were empowered to hold two fairs every year at Derby, one on the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, and eighteenth days of September, and the other on the feaſt of St. Paul, and the day preceding and following it, for the ſale of all manner of cattle, and of all wares and merchandizes, commonly bought and ſold at fairs.

In the year 1734 the mayor, aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesſes appointed a meeting, to be held for the diſpoſal of the latter-make cheeſe, on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of March, to which all perſons dealing in the ſaid commodity might reſort, toll free. In the year 1738 the above days were altered to the twenty-ſiſt, twenty-ſecond, and twenty-third of March.

Till the fourteenth of Charles I. the town was governed by two bayliffs. At preſent the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, fourteen common councilmen, a recorder, high ſteward, and town clerk.

The election of members in parliament is veſted in the freemen and ſworn burgesſes; and the mayor is the returning officer.

*Representatives in parliament of the town of
Derby.*

Par. EDWARD I.

23. John de la Cornere, Ranulph de Makeneye,
26. Will Broune de Derby, Nic le Loriner,
28. Nic de Loriner, Gervase de Derby,
30. Gervase de Wilnye, Adam le Rede,
33. John de la Corne, Ric Cardoyl,
34. John de Chadefdon, Gervase de Wileynes,
35. Hugh Akbon, Peter le Chapman.

EDWARD II.

1. John Chaddesdon, Gervase de Wilney,
4. Henry Alwaston, Thomas del Stafe,
5. Thomas del Sled, Henry Bindetton,
6. Geffry de Leycestre, Robert de Breydsale,
7. John Fitz John, Henry Lomb,
8. Adam le Rede, Will de Aleby,
8. Will de Aleby, Adam le Rede,
12. Simon de Chester, Richard Breddon,
12. Alex de Holond, John de Weston,
19. Henry le Carpenter, John Fitz Richard,

EDWARD III.

1. John Fitz Gilbert, Ferhnn Tutbury,
 2. Simon de Chester, John Collings,
 2. Thomas Tutaxbar, Geffry Snayth,
 2. Will Notingham, John de Weston,
 4. Simon de Notingham, John de Weston,
4. Will

4. Will Nottingham, Simon Chedel,
7. Hugh Allibon, John Gibbonson,
8. John Gibbenfon, ——— ———,
9. Nic Langford, John Fitz Thomas,
9. Simon de Chester, John Gibbenfon,
10. John Fitz William, Thomas Tuttebury,
11. William de Derby, John Hache, Robert Allibon,
11. William de Derby, Robert de Weston,
11. Simon de Chester, Robert Allibon,
11. Henry del Howe, Robert Saundre,
12. Alex Holland, John Weston,
12. John Gibbonson, John Preston,
12. Thomas Titbury, Thomas Thurmondsley,
14. Thomas de Tutbury, Thomas Derby,
14. Richard de Trowell, Peter de Querndon,
15. Simon de Nottingham, Thomas de Derby,
17. Will de Nottingham, Simon de Chester.
21. Will de Chaddefden, Thomas de Tutbury,
23. Will Gilbert, John de Chaddefden,
24. Thomas Tutbury, William de Derby,
27. William Chester, Richard Chelford,
28. Thomas Tutbury, Henry Diddound,
28. Edmund Toucher, John Beck,
29. William Ennington, William Nayle,
31. William de Chester, William Nayle,
34. Thomas Tutbury, John Gilbert,
34. Peter Prentiz, William de Rossington,
35. Peter Prentiz, William de Rossington,
36. John

Par.

36. John Trowell, John Weeke,
37. John Bradon, Robert Allibon,
38. William Chestre, John Gilbert,
39. John Berd, William Sese,
42. John de Brakkeley, William Glasfyere,
43. John Preeft, John de Brakkelly,
45. John Trowell, — — — — —,
46. William Chestre, John Gilberd,
47. William Pakeman, Roger Allibon,
50. William Groos, John de Berdee,

RICHARD II.

2. John de Heye, Richard de Trowell,
2. Henry Flamstead, Roger Allibon,
3. Richard Dell, Roger Ashe,
6. Thomas Toppeleyes, John Hay,
7. William Pakeman, John Bowyer,
7. Richard de Trowell, John Gibbon,
8. Richard Sherman, John de Stockes,
9. Richard Trowell, John Dell,
10. John Stod, John Prentis,
12. William Pakeman, Hugh Adam,
13. John del Heye, John de Stokes,
15. Richard Shereman, Thomas Docking,
18. William Groffe, John de Stoke,
20. William Groffe, Thomas Shore,

HENRY IV.

1. John Stockes, Thomas Docking,
4. Elias del Stok, Richard de Trowell,
6. John del Stokes, John Prentiz,

L

8. Thomas

Par.

8. Thomas Goldsmith, John Fairclogh,
12. John Braſier, Thomas Shore,

HENRY V.

1. Elias del Stock, ——— ———,
2. Elias del Stock, Thomas Ridgway,
3. Elias del Stock, Roger Welley,
5. Robert Ireland, Thomas Steppingstone,
7. Thomas Goldsmith, John Fairclogh,
8. Robert Smith, Richard Browne,
9. Ralph Shore, John Spicer.

HENRY VI.

1. John Stokes, John Barkere,
2. John de Both, Elias Dell,
3. John Stokes, Elias Dell,
4. Roger Wolley, Henry Crabbe,
6. Nic Meyſham, John de Stockkys,
8. John de Bathe, Elias Stokkys,
9. Thomas Stokkes, Robert Smyth,
11. John Booth, Robert Sutton,
13. John Bothe, Thomas Stokeys,
15. Thomas Stokks, Elias Tildesley,
20. Thomas Stokkys, Henry Spicer,
25. Thomas Chatley, Robert Mundy,
27. Thomas Chatterley, John Spycer,
28. Richard Chatteley, Thomas Chattely,
28. Richard Chitterley, Thomas Chitterley,
29. Thomas Aeard, Thomas Bradshawe,
31. ——— ———, ——— ———,

Par.

33. John Bird, Edward Lovet,
38. John Bird, William Hunter.

EDWARD IV.

7. Thomas Bakyngham, Thomas Allestre,
12. John Newton, Roger Wilkinfon,
17. John Bridle, sen. John Newton,

HENRY VIII.

33. Thomas Sutton, gent. William Alestre,
EDWARD VI.

1. ———, ———,

6. Robert Ragge, William Alestry,

MARY.

1. Thomas Sutton, esq; Geo. Charney, gent.

1. William Alestry, George Stringer,

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2. William Moor, Richard Beynbrygge,

2 & 3. Richard Warde, William Alestry,

4 & 5. James Thatcher, William Baynbrigge,

ELIZABETH.

1. ———, ———,

5. Will Moor, gent. Will Baynbrigge, gent.

13. Robert Stringer, Robert Baynbrigge,

14. Robert Stringer, *Trisfram Tirwhite,

27. Henry Beaumont, esq; Will Botham, esq;

28. William Botham, Robert Baynbrigge,

31. William Botham, Richard Fletcher,

35. William Botham, Robert Stringer,

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39.

* In his place Robert Baynbrigge.

39. ———, ———,
43. Peter Ewer, esq; John Baxter, esq;

JAMES I.

1. John Baxter, gent. Edmund Slighe, gent.
12. ———, ———,
18. Timothy Leving, esq; Edward Leech, esq;
21. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving, esq.

CHARLES I.

1. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving, esq;
1. Henry Crofts, knt. John Thorogood, esq;
3. Peter Mainwaring, Timothy Leving, esq;
15. Will Allestry, esq; Nath. Hallowes, ald,
16. Will Allestry, esq; Nath. Hallowes, ald.

COM. WEALTH and PROTECTOR.

Gervase Bennet, ald. John Dalton, gent.*

CHARLES II.

12. John Dalton, Roger Alestry, esq;
13. †Roger Alestry, esq; John Dalton, esq;
31. George Vernon, esq; Anchetil Gray, esq;
32. Anchetil Gray, esq; George Vernon, esq;

JAMES II.

1. John Coke, esq; William Allestry, esq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

1. Hon. Anche. Gray, esq; John Coke, esq;
2. Hon. An. Gray, esq; Rob. Wilmot, esq;

WIL-

* The representatives in parliament for the county at this time were John Gell and Tho. Saunders, esqrs.—They were also chosen members of the parliament which was began Jan. 1658, and dissolved April 22, 1659.

† In his place Anchetil Gray, esq;

Par. WILLIAM III.

- 7. Hon. Henry lord Cavendish, John Bagnold,
- 10. Hon. Henry lord Cavendish, George Vernon, esq;
- 12. Hon. Ja. Cavendish, esq; Charles Pye, bt.
- 13. John Harpur, esq; Right hon. lord James Cavendish,

ANNE.

- 1. John Harpur, esq; Thomas Stanhope, esq;
- 4. Hon. Ja. lord Cavendish, Tho. Parker, esq;
- 7. Rt. hon. James lord Cavendish, *Thomas Parker, knt.
- 9. †Richard Leving, knt. and bart. ‡John Harpur, esq;
- 12. Nath. Curzon, esq; Edward Mundy, esq;

Year. GEORGE I.

- 1714. Hon. lord James Cavendish, William Stanhope, esq;
- 1722. Hon. lord Ja. Cavendish, W. Bayly, esq;

GEORGE II.

- 1727. Rt. hon. lord James Cavendish, §Will. Stanhope, esq;
- 1734. Ld. Ja. Cavendish, ||Ch. Stanhope, esq;
- 1741. *Lord James Cavendish, John Stanhope, esq;

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1747.

* Made lord chief Justice, and in his place Richard Pye, esq.

† Made Attorney-general of Ireland, and in his place Edward Mundy, esq;

‡ Died, and in his place Nathaniel Curzon, esq.

§ Being created a peer, in his place Charles Stanhope, esq.

|| Deceased, in his place John Stanhope, esq.

* Accepting a place, in his stead William lord Visc. Duncannon.

1747. Lord Duncannon, * John Stanhope, esq;
 1754. Lord Fred. Cavendish, George Venables
 Vernon, esq;

GEORGE III.

1761. Lord Fred. Cavendish, † George Ven.
 Vernon, esq;
 1768. Lord Fred. Cavendish, § William Fitz-
 herbert, esq;
 1774. Ld. Fred. Cavendish, D. P. Coke, esq;
 1780. Lord Geo. Henry Augustus Cavendish,
 Edward Coke, esq;
 1783. Lord Geo. Henry Augustus Cavendish,
 Edward Coke, esq;

The archdeaconry of Derby was founded, before the year 1140, by the bishop of Coventry. Its value is 26l. 13s. 4d.

It has been already remarked, that in Domesday book is given an account of five churches in the town of Derby. But to what saint they were dedicated, or in what part of the town they stood, cannot be now with certainty determined. However the situation of three of them may be fixed with a considerable degree of probability.

As

* Deceased, in his place Thomas Rivett, esq.

† Being created a peer, in his place William Fitzherbert, esq.

§ Deceased, in his place Wenman Coke, esq.

As early as the reign of Henry II. there was in Derby a church dedicated to the blessed Mary, and the parish belonging to it was of very large extent.* I cannot say in what part of the town this church stood, or whether it be the same building with that which is situated upon St. Mary's bridge, and distinguished by the name of St. Mary's chapel. That there was a place of worship in this place is an unquestionable fact. Part of the walls may be seen at this time. Both the door case, and two window frames are yet visible.

Another church or chapel of equal, if not greater antiquity, once stood near to the lane called St. James's-lane. It was given by Waltheof to the Abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, London. The grant was confirmed by king Stephen in the year 1140.

At a later period, in digging up some cellars and foundations of houses in St. James's-lane, some human bones of a large size were met with; and on the north side of the lane, in the ground, where the chapel stood, was discovered a stone coffin containing a body of uncommon stature, which, upon the first motion of it, was turned to dust. The coffin was cut according to the proportion of the body, with a place for

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the

* The church of Eanor (Heanor) was subject to it.—Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 617.

the head, wide at the shoulders and narrower down to the feet.

In the reign of Henry III. there was a church in Derby dedicated to All-saints. In the succeeding reign, with the prebendaries and other appurtenances it was made a free chapel of the king, and exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction. The archdeacon of Derby was restrained from exercising ecclesiastical authority over it; and it was rendered immediately subject to the Pope.* The church of All-saints still enjoys the privilege of being exempt from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

This church was also collegiate, and had, besides the master or rector, who seems to have been the dean of Lincoln, seven prebendaries. To the college belonged two acres and a half of land lying in bridge-croft in Derby; all manner of tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes whatever within the town and fields of Quarndon; tithes of the same articles in Little Eaton; one messuage, with lands, meadows, and pastures appertaining to it; a barn with lands, meadows, and pastures, lands and hereditaments called the two small prebends, a messuage and tenement, and one close of land with the appurtenances, all situated in Little Chester; together with all
manner

* 6 Edward I. Rol. Pat. m. 17.

manner of tithes within the liberty. In the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. the revenues of the college amounted to 39l. 12s. in the whole, or 38l. 14s. clear.

There was also founded within the church of All-saints the guild of the holy Trinity. It was endowed with various messuages, tenements, cottages, gardens, meadows, and pastures in the town of Derby, which in the time of queen Mary were in the occupation and tenure of more than twenty different persons.

The parish church of All-saints, with all these endowments and appurtenances, was granted by queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, to the bailiffs and burgessees of Derby. The living is a curacy; * and its clear value is 19l. 13s. 4d.

The church has been once, if not twice, rebuilt since the time, when it is first mentioned in history. The body of that, which is now standing, was erected in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725. It was opened for public worship on the twenty-first of November 1725. But the tower is more ancient. It is said to have been built in the reign of queen Mary. Speed asserts, that it was raised at the charge of young

* The grant of queen Mary ordains, "that in the parish church of All-saints henceforward there shall be two vicarages perpetual to be instituted and endowed, which may have succession perpetual."

young men and maids, as is witnessed by the inscription upon every square of the steeple. This opinion seems to be merely conjectural. I have examined the tower, and all the letters, which I can find, are on the north and south sides, *young Men, and Maidens*. However, tho' we cannot determine with absolute certainty the time, when the tower was built, it is generally admired as a fine piece of Gothic architecture. There are very few, if any, towers of equal height and beauty in the north of England. It is about sixty yards high, and the workmanship is reckoned excellent.

The body of the present church is large and handsome. The iron skreen at the east end is very light. Within this and on the south side is a vault, in which several of the Cavendish family have been interred. The monuments, which are most deserving of notice, are erected to the memory of the earl and countess of Devonshire, and to the famous countess of Shrewsbury. On that of the latter is a large inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation.

“ To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwike of Hardwike, in the county of Derby, esq; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married, first, to Robert Barley of Barley, in the said county of Derby,

Derby, esq; afterwards to William Cavendish of Chatsworth, knt. treasurer of the chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also a privy councillor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Low, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth. Her last husband was the most noble George, earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely Henry Cavendish of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created baron Cavendish of Hardwike, and earl of Devonshire, by his late majesty king James; and Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, on account of his great merit created knight of the bath, baron Ogle by right of his mother, and viscount Mansfield, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, and earl Ogle of Ogle. She had also an equal number of daughters, namely, Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth to Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox; and Mary to Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury. This very celebrated Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwike, and Oldcotes, highly
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distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the thirteenth day of February, in the year 1607, and about the eighty-seventh year of her age, and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath."

By comparing various circumstances it seems, that a mistake has been committed in regard to her age. At her death she must have been in her ninety-first year. Her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Toby Matthew, archbishop of York, who chose for his text Prov. xxxi. 25, to the end of the chapter.

The countess of Shrewsbury was the wife of the earl, who had the custody of Mary, queen of the Scots, for seventeen years.

She founded an hospital near this church for the support of eight poor men, and four women, which has been re-built at the expence of the present duke of Devonshire.

It is said, that the earl of Northampton, who was killed in an engagement at Hopton-heath near Stafford, with Sir John Gell, was interred in the vault with the old countess of Shrewsbury.*

On the north side of the church appears a monument to the memory of Richard Croshaw, esq. He is said to be the son of a poor nailer of

* Barlow's peerage.

of this town, and to have gone to London in a suit of leather, where by his great industry and success he acquired a fortune of 10,000*l.* We learn from the inscription upon the monument, that he was master of the right worshipful company of goldsmiths, and deputy of Broadstreet Ward; that, in the great plague in 1625, neglecting his own safety, he abode in the city to provide for the relief of the poor, performed many pious and charitable acts in his life time; and by his will left above 4000*l.* to the maintenance of lectures, relief of the poor, and other pious uses. Since his death his executors have added out of his estate 900*l.* He dwelt and lyeth buried in the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, where he lived thirty-one years, and died in June 1631. Having done much good to this town, and to this his native country, his executors have erected this monument to encourage others of great estate to imitate his piety and charity.

When the church was re-built, an ancient tombstone, with an inscription, was discovered. It is to the memory of John Lawe, formerly canon of the collegiate church of All-saints, and sub-dean of the same. The date is the year of our Lord 1400.—The stone is still preserved, and is placed in the north isle of the church.

In the eighth century, according to some accounts, there was a church in Derby, dedicated to St. Alkmund. If the circumstances related concerning its dedication, are deserving of credit, it must have been erected a long time before the Norman conquest, and therefore must have been one of the churches alluded to in Domesday book. It is said, that Alkmund, son of Alured, king of Northumberland, being slain in a battle, in which he was fighting for Ethelmund, viceroy of Worcester, was for this action reputed a saint, and martyr. He was first buried at Littleshull, in Shropshire, but afterwards removed to Derby, and interred in the church, which now bears his name. He was believed to work miracles, and the northern people, before the reformation, made frequent pilgrimages to his tomb.

The living of St. Alkmund is a vicarage. Its value is 11l. 6s. 8d. and the presentation was given by queen Mary to the corporation of Derby.

In the reign of king Stephen there was a church in Derby, dedicated to St. Peter. It was given at that time to the abbey at Derley. —Within the parish church of St. Peter a chapel was founded, before the twenty-first year of Henry VIII. by Robert Lyversege of Derby, in which his priest and successors were

to celebrate divine worship, and say mass every Friday. Thirteen poor men or women were required to be present, and were to receive a silver penny every time of their attendance.— Within the same church, there was also a chantry of the blessed Mary. It was endowed with various messuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, and hereditaments, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure and occupation of ten different persons, and by her were granted to the bailiffs and burgessees of Derby.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 37l. 15s. and yearly tenths 16s. od. When Derley abbey was dissolved, the advowson was granted to the corporation of Derby. The present patron is Sir Wolstan Dixey.

In the reign of king Stephen the church of St. Werburgh was given to the abbey at Derley. In this church there was a chantry of the blessed Mary. It was endowed with various messuages, gardens, cottages, and lands, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure and occupation of ten different persons, and by her were granted to the corporation of Derby.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 39l. 11s. and yearly tenths 11s. 3^d. The king is the patron.

The

The church dedicated to St. Michael formerly belonged to Derley abbey. But when that religious house was dissolved, it was given to the bailiffs and burgeses of the town of Derby.

The living is a vicarage; and its value is 4l. 14s. 11d.

Besides these churches, there are three other places of worship in Derby. The presbyterians, independents, and methodists have each a chapel or meeting-house. In the reign of king Charles II. a licence was obtained by the protestant dissenters of the presbyterian persuasion, for celebrating divine worship in the old chapel, standing upon St. Mary's bridge. They afterwards met together for this purpose in a large room, in the market-place. Here they continued to assemble till they built their present meeting-house or chapel in Frier-gate,—Several years ago the followers of Mr. Wesley erected a place of worship in St. Michael's-lane:—And lately a meeting-house has been opened by the Independents, near the Brook-side.

Formerly there were in the town and neighbourhood of Derby, several religious houses, which were founded at different periods.

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Religious house of St. HELEN.

The religious house, of which we have the most early account, was established by Robert de Ferraries, the second earl of Derby, in the reign of kings Stephen and Henry II. He placed an abbot and canons in it, and by various endowments provided for their accommodation and support. He gave them the churches of Uttoxeter and Crich, tithes of his whole revenue arising from the town of Derby, a third part of a meadow, lying on each side of Oddebroc, betwixt Derby and Markeaton, land in Aldwerk and Osmaaston, and as much wood as they could draw with one cart from Duffield or Chaddesden. He confirmed also all the grants which had been made by the burghesses of the town. This religious house was dedicated to St. Helen or St. Mary.

It has been asserted, that it was of no long continuance, since in the succeeding reign the dean of Derby gave to the master and canons at St. Helen's all his possessions at Derby, for the erection of a church and proper habitation for themselves. But it does not appear certain, that the house at Derby was entirely deserted at this time. At least there was at this place a religious house of some kind as late as the twentieth year of Edward I. For, in the Lincoln taxation then made, the master of the

house of St. Helen at Derby is mentioned as distinct from the abbot of Derley.

Derley abbey.

It has been observed, that the dean of Derby gave to the master and canons of St. Helen his possessions at Derley for the erection of a church and a habitation for themselves. At the same time he endowed this religious house with his patrimonial estate in Derby, and the patronage of the church of St. Peter, with all its appurtenances. This grant was afterwards renewed and confirmed by the charters of the burgeses of Derby, and of king Henry II. But it constituted only a small part of the wealth of this religious house. For it afterwards received many valuable endowments from several other persons; in particular, the churches of St. Michael, St. Werburgh, and the school in Derby, and the churches of Crich, Uttoxeter, Pentridge, Ashover, Wingfield, Bolsover, and Scarcliff, together with the emoluments and privileges, of which they were respectively possessed.

Derley abbey was also endowed with many tracts of land of great extent in various parts of the county. Several entire manors were granted to it. Of this number were Rippley, Pentridge, Ulkerthorp, Crich, Lea, Dethic, Ibol,

Ibol, Tanesley, Wistanton, Oggedeston, (Hognaston) Succhethorn, Aldwerk, and Sewelledale. Lands in other places were likewise given for the support of this religious house; in particular nineteen ox-gangs in Chilwell, and five in Aneleg, (Annelly,) a moiety of Blackwell, a moiety of Kildulvescot, a moiety of Newton, eight ox-gangs in Rutinton, and four in Herdiwic, one manse in Nottingham, and two hundred acres in Burley. It was endowed too with the mill at Horfeley, two mills upon Oddebroc, near Derby, and two mills in the same town. This religious house likewise held, by various patents, tenements in Derby, Alvaston, Normanton, and Wessington;* in Crich, Haslewood, and Duffield; in Litchurch, Weston, Muginton, Normanton, Spondon, Chaddeyden, and Little-Chester;† in Thurleston, Alvaston, and Ambaston;‡ in Rippley, Waring-grene, Codnor, and Derby;§ The abbot also enjoyed several peculiar privileges. All his lands in tillage, and indeed all his other property were exempted from paying tithes. He was appointed dean of all the churches in Derbyshire, which were given to the abbey, but more especially of those situated in the town of Derby. He was empowered to hold a chapter of the secular clergy, and in

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* Pat. Edw. III.—† Pat. 44 Edw. III.—‡ Pat. Rich. II.—
§ Pat. 11 Hen. IV.

conjunction with them to judge of those things, which appertain to the office of a dean, without the interference of any person whatever, excepting the bishop. Nor should I omit to mention, that the abbot, and canons of Derley were allowed as much wood as they could draw from Chaddeſden with one cart.*

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* A ſomewhat different account of the endowments and poſſeſſions of this religious houſe has fallen into my hands. Tho' it be not equally authentic with that, which has been given, yet I think it deſerving of ſome notice. I ſhall inſert it, becauſe the nature and extent of the temporalities are more clearly and minutely ſpecified in it, than in the charters and patents, which have been alluded to, and becauſe they do not appear to be contradictory to each other.

At Derley belonged to the abbey four plough-gates of land, fix acres of meadow, and two corn mills; at Alleitry one meſſuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and eighteen-pence annual rent; at Mackworth and Markeaton three ſhillings rent, and a meadow; at Oſmaſton one meſſuage, fixty acres of land and ten acres of meadow; at Lutchurch one meſſuage, and twenty-three acres of land; at Alvaſton one meſſuage, two cottages, fix toſſs thirty acres of land, and thirteen of meadow; at Alwark five ox-gangs of land, three acres of meadow, and a rent of three ſhillings; at Wigwall one meſſuage, and eighty acres of land; at Alport three meſſuages; at Yolgrave one ox-gang of land; at Wirkſworth one meſſuage, and one ox-gang of land; at Botterley one meſſuage and five parks, forty acres of wood, and two woods called Harthay and Leh; at Rippley twenty-four meſſuages, eight cottages, forty ox-gangs of land, and Waingriffe-field; at Pentrich fourteen meſſuages, fix cottages, forty-two ox-gangs of land, fix ſhillings and eight-pence rent, at Crich two meſſuages, four cottages and five ox-gangs of land; at Horſley one corn mill, one toſt, four curtley, one croft; at Wiſanton one capital meſſuage, and eight other meſſuages, ſeventeen ox-gangs of land, and fix acres of meadow land, twenty-fix acres of wood, and ten ſhillings rent; at Glapwell two meſſuages, one cottage, eight ox-gangs of land, four acres of meadow-land, and ſeven ſhillings rent; at Ogſton rent of ten ſhillings and ſeven-pence; at Scarcliffe one capital meſſuage, two cottages, and four acres of land; at Palterton one paſture, and fifteen acres of land; at Bolſover one meſſuage, one toſt, and four acres of land; at Ulgarthorpe rent of twelve ſhillings and four-pence, and longcroſt cloſe; at Normanton one capital meſſuage, a toſt of land, a ſmall cloſe, three ox-gangs of land, fix acres of meadow land, and three ſhillings rent; at Thulſtone, Elvaſton, and Ambaſton fifteen meſſuages, twenty-four acres of land,

The total value of these endowments, when the abbey was dissolved, was 285l. 9s. 6d. or the clear value 258l. 13s. 5d. It was surrendered on the twenty-second day of October, in the year 1539, by the abbot and thirteen monks. The scite of the abbey was granted in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. to Sir William West.

In the year 1540 the tombs and whole church were sold for 20l. the cloyster for 10l. and the chapter house for 20s. At the same time 45l. 1s. 10d. were received for six bells, and the whole plate weighed one hundred and thirty-one ounces.

A part of the property belonging to Derley abbey was granted by queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, particularly the advowson of the churches of St. Peter, and St. Michael in Derby, the school, and several

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land, four acres of meadow land, and a rent of twenty shillings and ten-pence; at Spondon two messuages, forty-two acres of land, a meadow, and a rent of four shillings; at Sandiacre rent of five shillings; at Smalley rent of five shillings; at Mapperley rent of three shillings and one penny; at Locko one messuage and ten acres of land; at Stainsby rent of four shillings and eleven-pence; at Duffield and Haslewood sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and a rent of three shillings; at Burley one messuage, twenty-eight acres of land, and eight acres of meadow; at Little Chester one messuage, one cottage, an hundred acres of land, and four acres of meadow; at Newland near Derby nine granges with a garden, nine crofts, sixteen tofts, one hundred and ninety-six acres of land, and sixteen acres of meadow; at Chaddeyden two messuages, two cottages, an hundred and four acres of land, and six acres of meadow; and at Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, two tofts, and three ox-gangs of land.

messuages and parcels of land in the town and its neighbourhood.—In regard to the other endowments of this religious house, I have not been able to discover, in what manner they were disposed of.

Part of Derley abbey is yet standing. . Another building called the chapel, may be still seen. It has been converted into a dwelling-house.

Priory of Benedictine Nuns.

In the reign of Henry II. an abbot of Derley founded a small nunnery at Derby. The bishop of Coventry committed it to his care, and granted him a licence of consecrating the virgins, who were received into it. This priory, according to Speed's map of Derby, published in the year 1666, stood on the north-west side of the Nun's-green, and about half way between St. Mary's mill, and the foot road leading from the green to Kedleston.

Henry III. to obtain the prayers of the prior and convent, for the soul of his father king John, gave five pounds to be paid yearly by the bailiffs, out of the fee farm of the town of Nottingham. Henry IV. by a charter dated the tenth day of October, in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted to this religious house one messuage, and twelve acres of land with their

their appurtenances in Bistallegh and Ashop, (Alfop-in-the-dale). He likewise endowed it with twenty-seven acres of land with their appurtenances in Peak forest, and with the common right of pasture in Fairfield, in the same forest. This right was very extensive. It reached in the direction of north and south from Smalldale near the Mill-dam in Peak forest, to Alport near Youlgrave; an extent of at least ten miles. It is said, that this abbey also yearly received from divers tenants in Derby fourteen pounds and six marks in money, for three water mills upon Hoddebrook, a rivulet, which most probably was the same with that, which passes through the town of Derby. To the same abbey also belonged the manors of Normanton, Botterley, and Wyntanton. Besides these there was a place, upon which the abbey or nunnery was built, with a garden and curtilage valued at twenty-four shillings a year, and two hundred and forty acres of land. This religious house was also possessed of land in Langley and Trusley, and of several messuages and parcels of land in Aston-upon-Trent.

Black Friars.

There was likewise in Derby a priory of preaching or Dominican friars, which was

dedicated to the blessed virgin. In the reign of Edward I. was granted to them a meadow containing three roods and a half of land in Derby; and in the twelfth year of Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchasing ten acres of land, with a view of enlarging this priory. There also belonged to it in the parish of St. Werburgh nine cottages, eight acres of land, one meadow, and one croft.

The revenue of this religious house at the dissolution was estimated at 18l. 6s. 2d. or 21l. 18s. 8d. per annum. It was granted to John Hinde, in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII.

About sixty years ago the scite of the priory was purchased by the grandfather of Samuel Crompton, esq; who built the house, in which he now lives. At that time there was standing a building, which consisted of three dwellings, about the middle part of the close behind Mr. Crompton's house. I am not confident that this was the priory, though if I am not greatly mistaken, Speed gives it this name in his map of Derby.

It is conjectured, that in the situation of Mr. Crompton's garden there were a place of worship and burial ground. It is certain, that human bones have been found in the neighbourhood of the house, and that when it was
built,

built, the foundations were laid with stone, collected from the priory.

At Derby there was likewise an hospital for leprous persons, called maison de Dieu, or the house of God. It was under the government of a master, and was founded as early as the time of Henry II.

In this town there was an old hospital of royal foundation, consisting of a master (whose place was in the gift of the crown), and several leprous brethren. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, but it is doubtful whether it be not the same institution with that, which was last mentioned.

At Derby, before the year 1140, was a cell of Cluniac monks dedicated to St. James, but belonging to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, near London. It was protected as a poor hospital in the fourteenth year of Henry III. and in the next reign reckoned among the alien priories: however it continued to the general dissolution, when the king was accounted founder, and the yearly income thought to be about 10l.

If we enquire into the state of manufactures and trade in Derby, at the different periods of time, which have been mentioned, we shall not derive from history much information respecting

pecting this matter. At a very early period, and during a considerable time, it was a mart for wool, the staple material for the manufactures of this country. But the commerce from which it derived its principal support at the beginning of the last century, was buying corn, and sending it into the Peak. A traffick in this article, which was carried on between the north and south part of the county, was then very profitable to the inhabitants of the town.

At the period, of which I am speaking, Derby was famous for its malt and ale. Camden says, that the latter was derived from the Danish word Oel, and was made here in great perfection.

A large quantity of malt is still made in the town. Forty-two offices are constantly employed in this business during the winter, and several during the summer season. The malt, which is made in all these offices, is, as it will be easily supposed, more than sufficient for the use and consumption of the inhabitants. Accordingly a considerable quantity is carried into Cheshire and Lancashire, but more especially into the latter county, in which it is much valued.

Another branch of business carried on in Derby, which is still more deserving of notice
is,

is, the manufacture of silk. The number of hands, to which it affords employment, is calculated at twelve hundred. The work is chiefly performed by means of machines or mills, constructed for the purpose. There are twelve of them in the town; but they are of various sizes, and of somewhat different construction. At least there is one which is much larger, and more compleat in its formation, than any other in the town. The building which contains this machine, stands upon an island, in the river Derwent. It is large and extensive, and makes a very handsome appearance. This will be easily conceived and believed, when it is known, that it has in it no less than four hundred and sixty-eight windows. Some idea may be formed of the size of the machine from the great number of wheels and movements, of which it consists. It contains 26,586 of the former, and 97,746 of the latter. All these movements, excepting one thousand and seven hundred are in perfect and good repair. However it should be observed, that tho' they are distinct, they are not different from each other. This number is formed by a multiplication of the same parts. When this machine is compleatly in motion, it works seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six yards of organzine silk thread,

thread, by every revolution of the water wheel, which turns round three times every minute. —The particular respect, in which it differs from the other machines in Derby, is its power of organzining or preparing the filk for the manufactures of Spitalfields.—But the most remarkable circumstance concerning it is, that it is the first machine of the kind, which was introduced into this kingdom. Sir Thomas Lomb, about sixty years ago, under the disguise of a common weaver procured a model of it from Piedmont, in Italy, without being discovered. In recompence for the execution of so difficult and hazardous an undertaking, a patent was granted him for the exclusive use of it for a certain limited term of years. At the expiration of this term, he found, that his expectations were not answered, and he applied for a renewal of his patent. But parliament thought it better to grant him a premium, and fourteen thousand pounds were voted for this purpose.*

The erection of this machine in England was considered as so great an injury to Piedmont, that an Italian artist, it is said, was sent over into this country to assassinate the proprietor.

The manufacture of stockings is a business, which has been a long time pursued in Derby.

But

* 5. George II. c. viii.

But during the last thirty years it has undergone a material change. Formerly plain worsted stockings were the chief, if not sole, articles manufactured; and the hosiers connected with their business that of combing and spinning jersey. But now some of them buy the material ready for use, and with others the preparation of it is only a secondary object of attention.—The manufacture is also carried on to larger extent, and with greater variety than formerly. A large proportion of silk and cotton, and a small quantity of thread stockings are now made by the hosiers of Derby. Nor are the articles produced by them inferior to those which are wrought in any other part of the kingdom.

I think it proper to mention in this place, that, since the invention of the stocking-frame, the business has not received so important an improvement as from the hands of two of the present manufacturers of the town. About the year 1756, Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt brought to perfection a machine for making turned ribbed stockings. A rude and imperfect idea of it had been furnished by a common workman, named Roper; but it was owing to their labour and ingenuity, that it was ever brought to full maturity, and in recompence for so important an improvement,

ment, was granted to them a patent for the exclusive use of it during the term of fourteen years.

This machine is prefixed to the stocking-frame, and in connexion with it produces stockings exactly the same with those made upon the common knitting-pins.

It has suggested also many other improvements in the manufacture. From it have arisen the art of making the open-work mitts, in imitation of French mitts, a curious sort of lace for caps, aprons, and handkerchiefs, and a great variety of figured goods for waist-coats.

The number of stocking-frames employed by the hosiers of Derby is one thousand, one hundred, and fifty-six. However only a small proportion of the hands, who work them, reside in the town. I believe, that they do not exceed one hundred and seventy.

About thirty-eight hands in Derby derive their support from combing jersey, and the number of women, who are employed by them in spinning this article, is about two hundred and ninety-four. But these do not all live in the town.

About forty years ago the manufacture of Porcelain was begun by the late Mr. Duesbury. This ingenious artist brought it to such perfection,

fection, as in some respects to equal the best foreign china. The ornamental part of the business was at first almost solely attended to. But the foreign demand being much interrupted by the last war, the proprietor turned his thoughts to the manufacture of useful porcelain. At this work a very rich and elegant desert-service, consisting of one hundred and twenty pieces, was lately made for his royal highness the prince of Wales. The number of hands at present employed by Mr. Duesbury is seventy-two, and the manufacture is in a flourishing state.

The business of the lapidary, and jeweller is also carried on in Derby. The hands work chiefly in paste. The articles manufactured here, are highly valued; they are said to be executed with greater elegance and ingenuity than in any other part of England, excepting in the city of London. The business was introduced into the town about forty-four years ago, and has been gradually increasing ever since. At present it affords employment to nearly an hundred hands.

The marble works and fossils at Derby are too curious to be passed by unnoticed. A large quantity of Derbyshire as well as foreign marble is manufactured in the town. Gypsum, and various sorts of spar, which are collected

in the county, are also wrought into vases, obelisks, and other kinds of ornament for chimney-pieces. The different branches of this business employ between eighty and ninety hands.

Besides the various kinds of manufacture, which have now been enumerated, that of cotton has lately been introduced into Derby. Two machines taken from the model of that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright, have been set up in the town; but one of them is at present not employed. Nearly two hundred hands are engaged in picking cotton; and Mr. William Strutt the younger is endeavouring to transplant the manufacture of calicoes into the town and its neighbourhood. He already employs one hundred and twelve looms, forty of which are within the town. Nor is there any reason to doubt, but that his attempt will be attended with success.

About twelve years ago a machine for spinning wool was erected near Derby by Messrs. Barber. The object of it is to prepare this material for the manufacture of Yorkshire carpets. It affords employment to about twenty hands.

There are also in the town, near the river Derwent, some works which afford employment to several hands. These are, a mill for flitting and rolling iron for a great variety of uses.

uses.—A large furnace for smelting copper ore, which is brought hither from Wales.—And a machine for battering and rolling this metal into sheets, which are much used for sheathing the royal navy.

At the wharf, near the same place, boats are frequently built for the navigation of goods between Derby and Gainsborough.

In a place, where manufactures and trade are in so flourishing a state, it will naturally be expected, that population is increasing. Accordingly we find, that during the last twenty years several new houses have been built, and that on the west side of the town an almost entire and handsome street has been formed.

From an actual enumeration the town and borough of Derby are found to contain one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven houses, and eight thousand five hundred and sixty-three inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
The parish of All-faints,	532	2675
St. Peter, -	335	1926
St. Werburgh,	398	1935
St. Alkmund,	244	1373
St. Michael,	128	654
Total,	1637	8563
N		These

These parishes being a little intermixed in some parts, I do not assert, that the number of houses and inhabitants, which is assigned to each respectively is, exact. But I apprehend, that the sum total of both throughout the town is ascertained with a considerable degree of accuracy. This remark will more especially hold good, when applied to the number of the inhabitants.

In Derby are several public buildings, a county and a town hall, a county and a town goal, two assembly-rooms, and a theatre.

The county hall, which is situated in St. Mary's-gate, was built in the reign of king Charles II. It was finished in the year 1660. In it are held the assizes and sessions, and all the meetings for transacting the public business of the county.

The old town hall was taken down in the year 1730. There was an intention of erecting the new one, in the same line with the houses, which stand behind it. But the designs of the corporation were defeated by the exorbitant demands of the person, to whom the buildings behind the hall at that time belonged.

The county goal was built about the year 1756. His grace the duke of Devonshire gave 400l. towards the expence of erecting it. The other

other part of the charge was borne by the county.

The foundation of the new assembly-room was laid in the spring of the year 1763. It was built by a subscription of the nobility and gentry of the county. But the rooms were not finished before the year 1774.

The theatre was built in the year 1773, at the expence of Mr. James Whitley, and stands in the Bold-lane. It is not large, but is neat and well contrived.

The best private buildings in Derby are the house of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, in the parish of St. Alkmund, and now in the occupation of John Crompton, esq; the houses of Samuel Crompton, esq; and Dr. Crompton, in the parish of St. Werburgh; the house of Thomas Borrow, esq; in the parish of St. Peter; and the house of Thomas Evans, esq; in the parish of All-saints.

Samuel and John Crompton, esquires, are general receivers for the county, and bankers of eminent and established reputation. About sixty years ago Samuel Crompton, esq; laid the first foundations of the business, and the wealth of the family. He died in the year 1757, and left three sons, Samuel, John, and Joshua, and one daughter. Samuel, the eldest son, married in the year 1744, the only daughter of Samuel

Fox of Derby, esq. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1768, and was receiver general for the county of Derby. He died in the year 1782, and left four sons, Samuel, John, Joshua, and Gilbert, and one daughter, Elizabeth. Samuel, the eldest son, married in the year 1783 Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Fox of Derby, esq; and by her has one son, Samuel, who was born in July 1784.—John, the second son, in the year 1784 married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Archibald Bell of Manchester, esq; by whom he has two sons, John Bell, and Gilbert.—Joshua, and Gilbert, the third and fourth sons, reside at York, where they have established a bank.—And Elizabeth, the daughter, lives in Derby.

Joshua, the third son of Samuel Crompton, esq; the founder of the family, married, in the year 1758, Miss Colthurst of Chester. By her he left two sons, Thomas and Peter. The elder died in the twenty-second year of his age, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother, who is a physician in Derby. Dr. Crompton in the year 1787 married Mary, the daughter of John Crompton of Chorley, in Lancashire, esq; by whom he has one son, Edward, born in January 1788.

During the last two years several great improvements have been made in the streets of
Derby.

Derby. In some parts of the town new paths have been laid with broad, flat stones for foot passengers. But no alteration has added so much to the beauty of the streets, or the convenience of the inhabitants, as the erection of three new bridges, in Sadler-gate, in the parish of St. Peter, and at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate. These have been re-built by general subscription. But an undertaking of still greater magnitude and utility is now carrying on in another quarter of the town. About a year ago an act of parliament was obtained for building a new bridge over the river Derwent, and improving the avenues and approaches to it. And for the accomplishment of this design about 4000*l.* have been subscribed by the corporation, and inhabitants of the town, and by the nobility and gentlemen of the county.

I shall subjoin a short sketch of the most remarkable events, which at different periods of time have taken place in the town of Derby.

We have already seen, that about the year 918 the Danes took possession of Derby, but that it was very soon recovered by the daughter of Alfred the great, a Mercian princess. It has also been observed, that, about twenty-four years afterwards, it fell a second time into

the hands of the Danes, but was delivered from their power by king Edmund.

Another event, of which no notice has been taken, happened in the fifteenth year of Edward II. Robert de Holand, descended from Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, joined in an insurrection raised by Thomas, earl of Lancaster against the king; but, when he heard, that the earl was taken at Burrowbridge, he surrendered himself at Derby, and was carried prisoner to Dover.*

“ In the year 1514 Sir William Milnes, the sheriff was obliged to keep his assize, and county court at the market cross.”†

“ In the year 1534 two gallows were erected for hanging prisoners. The next year the dissolution of the abbies commenced.”

“ In the year 1539 the earl of Shrewsbury was a ward to the town, and there was much confusion respecting the justices of the peace sitting in the town hall.”

“ In the year 1545 Mr. Griffin was at St. Peter’s church and would have taken Mr. George Curson away, being a ward. The town bell was rung and resistance was made.”

“ In the year 1555 Joan Waste was burnt
as

* Dugdale Baron. vol. I. p. 73.

† The articles, distinguished by inverted commas, are extracted from a parchment roll, in which remarkable events for a long series of years are recorded by different attornies of the town of Derby.

as a heretic in Windmill-pit near the road leading to Burton." She was a poor, blind woman, who, during the reign of Edward VI. had attended the service of the church, and acquired such a knowledge of the protestant religion as to induce her to continue in a public profession of it, when queen Mary came to the throne. Her conduct soon rendered her obnoxious to the ministers of this furious bigot, and she was accused, before the bishop of the diocese, of maintaining, that the sacrament was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ, and the elements were mere bread and wine. This opinion she was required to renounce. But persisting in it, she received sentence of condemnation. She was then committed to the custody of the bailiffs, and kept till the writ for burning heretics was sent, when she suffered death as a martyr to the protestant faith.

" In the year 1576 a great number of persons was assembled by Sir John Zouch, and Sir Thomas Stanhope, and should have fought in the town, but were restrained by the burgesses and ringing of the town bell."

" In the year 1586 the plague was in St. Peter's parish.

" The following year St. Mary's bridge was broken down, and the mills, which stood at

the further end, were carried away with the water."

"In the year 1588 there was a great affray between Mr. Vernon's, and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the burgeses, and the ringing of the town's bell."

"In the year 1603 the burgeses began to break open commons. The year ensuing they continued the practice, and justices of peace were sent for to decide the matter. At the next affizes they were indicted, and three or four of them committed to the common goal."

"In the year 1608 the witches of Bakewell were hanged."

"In the year 1610 there was a great affray between Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Gresley, and much controversy about it with the town; the affizes were removed and held at Ashbourn for ringing the town's bell, and parting them with the burgeses."

"In the year 1633 king Charles I. was expected at Derby, but was prevented by the lord Gray from coming. However he visited the town two years afterwards." When the king returned from Ripton in Yorkshire, where he had been negotiating a treaty with the Scots, he passed thro' the town. On this occasion the corporation gave to the earl of Newcastle,

castle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a veal, six fat sheep, and a purse of money, that he might keep hospitality in the town. They also presented the prince Elector with twenty broad pieces.

“ In the year 1636 the spring was forward, and the plague began, it was thought, in the Bag-lane.”

“ In August 1643 the royal standard was erected at Nottingham and the king marched thro’ Derby.” I am informed, that on this occasion he borrowed 300*l.* of the corporation, and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war. “ In November following Sir John Gell came to the town, garrisoned it, and kept the court of guard in the town hall.”

“ About the end of the summer 1645 the town was disgarrisoned and the soldiers disbanded. The assizes were held in the Friers close.”

“ In the year 1652 the ceremony of marriage was performed by justices of the peace.”

“ In the year 1659 an insurrection was made against the usurped powers.”

“ In the year 1660 the new mace was made. Before this time the mayor had the two old ones, which belonged to the bailiffs.”

“ In

“ In the year 1661 the river Derwent was so wonderfully dried up, that in many places the water ran not, and people might go over dry-shod.”

“ In the year 1672 maltsters, who were not burgessees, by an order of sessions upon the statutes of the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, ch. 16, were suppressed, upon which twelve agreed with the corporation for their freedoms.— Barley was then about two shillings and three-pence a strike.”

“ February 18th, 1674-5, the funeral of Christiana, countess of Devonshire was solemnized in great state. The earl of Aylesbury with his son, and many other honorable persons and gentlemen, and four heralds at arms attended at the solemnity. Dr. Frampton preached a funeral sermon from Prov. xiv. 1. In the afternoon a funeral oration was made by Mr. Nealer from II. Samuel, ch. iii. 38, in commemoration and commendation of colonel Charles Cavendish, who was slain in the intestine war about Newark in the year 1643, whose bones were brought with them and likewise laid up in the vault at All-hallows church. One hundred pounds were given as a dole to the poor of Derby.”

“ In December 1678 was the great alarm in Derby, occasioned by a letter, found at
Thul-

Thulston, hinting, that five hundred of the papists would rendezvous at the Nun's-green the night following. The alarm took on the funday night."

The above notes were made by Mr. Edward Brooke, an attorney of the borough court.

" In the year 1680 the association was burnt, the town charter surrendered up, and the present charter obtained at the charge of nearly 400l."

On the twenty-first of November 1688 the earl of Devonshire came to Derby with a small retinue, which, some accounts assert, was composed of five hundred men. He invited many gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his sentiments in favour of the prince of Orange, who was then landed in England. He read to the mayor of the town, and the commonalty the declaration of the prince; and delivered another made by himself and the nobility and gentry in concert with him, " that they would, to their utmost, defend the protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the subject."

" On November 5, 1698, a great flood occasioned a great part of St. Werburgh's church to fall."

Since the year 942 no event of equal importance has taken place in the town of Derby
with

with one, which happened in the year 1745. It will, I doubt not, be understood, that I now refer to the arrival of Charles James Stuart, commonly known by the name of the pretender, with his army on the fourth day of December, in that year.

Previously to their appearance in the town steps had been taken to provide for the safety of the inhabitants, and to oppose their progress towards London. Nearly six hundred men had been raised by a subscription of the gentlemen of the town and county, besides an hundred and fifty levied and maintained at the sole expence of the duke of Devonshire. On Tuesday the third of the month these forces were reviewed by his grace, and the marquis of Hartington, and went thro' their exercise to the general satisfaction of the spectators.

The inhabitants of the town were now in high spirits, which were much encreased by the news, that the army of the duke of Cumberland would come to an engagement with the rebels the next day. But they were soon thrown into the greatest terror and confusion by hearing of the approach of their vanguard towards Ashbourn. The disorder was not diminished by the immediate orders which were given for the soldiers to march out of the town. Nothing but distraction appeared in every

every countenance ; and several of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen having conveyed away or secreted their most valuable effects, now departed themselves with their wives and children, with all possible haste.

About ten o'Clock at night, the drums beat to arms, and the soldiers by torch light marched for Nottingham with the duke of Devonshire at their head.

About eleven o'clock the day following two of the van-guard of the enemy entered the town, and immediately seized a fine horse belonging to the late Mr. Stamford. When they reached the market-place, they continued between two and three hours on horseback ; and to prevent any unfavourable impression being made on their minds, the bells were rung, and several bonfires were kindled. About three o'clock in the afternoon lord Belmarino with the life guards and many of their chiefs arrived on horseback, and being the flower of their army made a fine appearance. Soon after them their main body marched into the town, in tolerable order, six or eight a-breast, with about eight standards, having white flags, and a red cross. However old men and boys formed a part of their army ; and their music was chiefly the bag-pipe. In obedience to their commands, their prince was publicly proclaimed

claimed by the common cryer, before his arrival. He marched into the town on foot, and was attended by a large body of men, who conducted him to lord Exeter's, now Mr. Bingham's house, in the Full-street. The dukes of Athol, and Perth, lord Belmarino, lord George Murray, lord Pitligo, old Gordon of Glenbucket, lord Nairn, and some other persons of distinction, with their chiefs and general officers, took possession of the best houses in the town. Many common ordinary houses, both public and private, had each forty or fifty men quartered upon them, and some gentlemen's houses nearly an hundred.

Great pains were taken to supply these unwelcome visitors with every necessary article of food, and every expedient was employed to prevent insult and depredation. But all efforts for this purpose proved ineffectual. For on the second day they seized every sort of property, and behaved with so much violence, that several gentlemen thought it prudent to conceal themselves. They beat up for volunteers, but with very little success. They were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows of the lowest class of people.

It is not easy to ascertain the exact number of their forces. One account stated them at rather more than 6600, including women and chil-

children. But from another calculation, which was made by collecting the number in each house throughout the town, there appeared to have been 7148, the second night, exclusive of women and children.

The evening, on which the rebels arrived in Derby, their chiefs held a council of war. The only resolution, which they formed, was that of levying money from the town. Having obtained a list of the gentlemen, who had subscribed for the defence of his majesty king George, they demanded, that the money should be advanced to them; and it was found necessary to comply with their requisition. The total sum, which was raised in various ways during their stay, was between two and three thousand pounds.

In the evening of the second day was held another great council, at which their debates grew so very warm, that they were overheard by Mr. Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the prince's lodgings. The final result of their deliberations was, to return to the north. The principal causes of this resolution were supposed to be the very small encouragement they had met with on the road, and the great strength and quick approaches of the army under the command of the duke of Cumber-

berland. Another circumstance is mentioned in Derby as having had some influence on their determination. It is said, that when the standard of their prince was taken into his lodgings, it was broken at the entrance into the door. This incident was considered as ominous of their future fate, and the minds of some of their chiefs were a good deal affected by it.

Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bag-pipes played about the town. As their advance-guard had secured the pass at Swarkeston bridge, it was expected that they would march towards London. But about seven o'clock they made a precipitate retreat towards Ashbourn. Their hussars rode into the neighbouring villages, and plundered the inhabitants of horses, and of every other kind of valuable property, of which they had the least want. Two of the rebels went to Clifton near Ashbourn, and demanded a horse, which being refused, they shot the person, to whom it belonged. They likewise in the same violent manner took away the life of the inn-keeper at Hanging-bridge, betwixt Ashbourn and Leek.

The fate of a gentleman, son to Mr. Birch of Manchester, is particularly deserving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the
the

the second day from the duke of Cumberland, he was stopped by the guard attending the artillery on Nuns-green, and, being suspected as a spy, was closely confined at the house of lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window, six yards high, into the garden. Attempting to pass a spiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but swam to some steps in an adjoining garden. Thinking himself not safe in this situation, he took off all his clothes, and left them with a gold watch and some money, which soon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its course, four miles, to Alvaston; in his way thither frequently swimming across it. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm house, where, after the surprize of the family had subsided, he met with the utmost care and attention. After having procured some clothes at another house, he escaped to Nottingham, and the day following passed thro' Derby on his way to his friends in Manchester.

On the fourth and fifth days of November 1788, the hundredth anniversary of the revolution was celebrated in a distinguished manner at Derby. On the evening of the former day

there was a ball, and the following morning a public breakfast was given by Samuel Crompton, esq; at the new assembly room, from whence a respectable number of gentlemen walked in procession to attend divine service in All-saints church. Public dinners were provided at the principal inns; an ox and ten sheep were roasted in the market-place, and other parts of the town, which with several hog-heads of ale were given to the populace.

The town of Derby has had the honour of giving the title of earl to several great and noble families. Some writers report, that it was enjoyed by the Peverels, lords of Nottingham. But it was certainly conferred upon Robert de Ferrariis in the third year of king Stephen, in reward for his eminent services at the famous battle of North-Allerton in Yorkshire, when a glorious victory was obtained against David, king of the Scots. Robert, his son and successor, was stiled Comes junior de Ferrariis. He founded the religious house of St. Helen in Derby, and was a large benefactor to the priory at Tutbury. He was succeeded by William de Ferrariis, in the twelfth year of Henry II. Dugdale mentions Robert de Ferrariis, who lived in the nineteenth year of this reign. But it does not certainly appear, that he

he was earl of Derby. This title was next enjoyed by William de Ferraris, who attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, and was slain at the siege of Acon. William, his son, was created earl of Derby by a special charter, in the first year of king John, who girded on his sword with his own hand. He died in the thirty-first of Henry III. and was succeeded by his nephew William, who survived him only seven years. Robert, his son, was the last of the family, who enjoyed this title. When he came to years of maturity, he joined with the barons in a rebellion against Henry III. and by his revolt lost his title, and a large part of his estates. His possessions and power in Derbyshire were conferred upon the king's son, Edmund. It is asserted by some writers, that the earldom of Derby was also given him: but others have maintained, that the title was not disposed of till the reign of Edward III. who by act of parliament granted the earldom of Derby to Henry of Lancaster, son of Henry, earl of Lancaster. The title continued in this family till Henry VII. bestowed it upon Thomas Stanley, who had not only married his mother, but crowned and proclaimed him king in Bosworth-field. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this honour has been ever since, and is now enjoyed by the family of Stanley.

The town of Derby has not produced many great and distinguished characters. The only person of eminence, of whom I have met with any account, was Dr. Thomas Linacer. He was born in Derby, educated at Oxford, resided at Rome and Florence, and was a learned and great physician. He founded two public lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge, for the study of physic; and the college of physicians in London. A short time before his death he became a priest. He was chief physician to kings Henry VII. and VIII. Dying on the twelfth of October 1524, he was buried under a stately monument in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

The observations which have hitherto been made, have a relation entirely to the town and liberty of Derby. But there are also several hamlets, belonging to the different parishes in the town, of which it will be proper to take some notice.

In the parish of St. Alkmund are the chapelry of Quarndon, and the hamlets of Little-Eaton, Derley, and Little-Chester.

The chapelry of QUARNDON contains fifty-three houses. The village is esteemed very healthy, and is much frequented in the summer season on account of its chalybeate spring.

The

The hamlet of **LITTLE EATON** contains about thirty-nine houses. Eleven hands are employed by the business of frame-work knitting.

DERLEY contains forty-seven houses.— An account of the religious house at this place has already been given. There has lately been a very great increase in population here. This is entirely owing to the erection of a cotton mill by Messrs. Evans, according to the model of that invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. A few months ago it was unfortunately destroyed by fire. The proprietors are now employed in raising their works afresh with all possible dispatch; and when the machine is renewed and compleated, it is expected, that it will afford employment to about four hundred hands.

At Derley is the seat of Robert Holden, esq. It is situated in a very beautiful dale, upon the banks of the river Derwent, and at the distance of a mile from the town of Derby.

The village of **LITTLE CHESTER** contains thirty-three houses. Here may still be seen the traces of a Roman station. In the year 1721, Dr. Stukely endeavoured to ascertain it's form and extent. He says, that " he

traced the tract of the wall all round, and in some places saw under ground the foundation of it in the pastures, and some vaults along the side of it. He discovered, that Mr. Lord's cellar (now Mr. Soar's,) is built on a side of the wall, which is three yards thick. He observes that the station is of a square form, and the castrum five hundred feet by six hundred: It is situated between the Roman way called the Ricning street and the river Derwent. Within the walls are foundations of houses; and in the fields round the castle (as they call it) may be seen tracts of streets laid with gravel. He thinks it probable, that there was a temple near Mr. Hodgkin's house (now Mr. Waterall's,) a stag's head having been dug up in his cellar. He mentions besides the Roman way called Ricning street, another, which he was informed went up the hill directly from the street of the city by Chaddefden. Part of it, he says, had been dug up near the town by the crown alehouse, and its ridge was visible in 1725."

From frequent examination and repeated enquiries I think, that there is reason to consider the observations of Dr. Stukely as just and accurate. Doubtless alterations have been made in the state of the place, since he visited it. I believe, that whatever there might have been

been

been formerly, no tracts of streets are now to be discerned in the pastures. The only ways laid with gravel, which I have been able to discover are one, which runs east and west, and intersects the station into two nearly equal parts, and another, which extends from the north-east corner in a direct line across the pastures towards Bredfall.

There are a few circumstances, respecting this antient place, not mentioned by Dr. Stukely, of which it may be proper to take some notice. I am credibly informed, that human bones have been dug up in several parts of Mr. Waterall's orchard, which comprehends nearly a quarter of the station. A few years since the bones of a body were discovered, and all the teeth in the head were as firmly fixed and undecayed, as if they had been laid only a few days in the ground. In general the bodies are found without any stones or other covering to protect them from the earth. I have seen the ground opened to a considerable depth, and about a yard from the surface bones lying in an horizontal position with so much order and regularity, as to render it probable, that they have never been disturbed from their original situation.

A great variety of coins has also been found at Little Chester, sometimes singly, and some-

times in large collections. I have lately seen a considerable number of silver and copper, but chiefly of the latter, which had not been long discovered. The copper ones were so much corroded and defaced, that the legends were mostly destroyed. I was however able to read them upon the following silver coins, and perhaps might have been able to do it upon others if I had had leisure to examine them. Tetricus Senior et Junior. Galianus. Pictorius. Posthumus. Julia—. Vespasianus. Antoninus Pius. Hadrianus. Faustina Junior. Marcus. Strellius Antoninus. Aurelius Antoninus. Crispina. Gordianus. Antoninus Augustus. Co. Trajanus. Caurausius.

We have no authority to say, at what time the Romans fixed their station at Little Chester, or left this part of the kingdom. The date of one of the coins is as early as the year 14, and another as late as the year 318. But we cannot infer from hence, that they were stationed here for the space of three hundred years. However we may safely conclude, that they were at Little Chester as late as the beginning of the fourth century, about which time they began gradually to withdraw from every part of Britain.

In the parish of St. Peter is the chapelry of **NORMANTON**. It contains about thirty-one houses.

The chapelry of **BOLTON** also belongs to the same parish. Robert de Saucheverel in the year 1271 granted the chapel of Bolton to the abbot of Derley, reserving to himself the choice of a proper chaplain, allowing for the support of the abbot three ox-gangs of land, nine fellions, and twelve shillings of yearly rent with the appurtenances in Bolton, and granting the small tythes to the chaplain for his service on condition, that the abbot gave him twenty marks.

The hamlet of Bolton is but of small extent; it contains twenty houses.

LITCHURCH is also a small hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Peter. It contains only eight houses.

The chapelry of **ALVASTON** belongs to the parish of St. Michael, in Derby, and was formerly a part of the endowments of Derley abbey. In the reign of king Henry VII. there was a strong contention between the abbot, the vicar of St. Michael, and the inhabitants of Alvaston concerning their respective rights and privileges. At length growing weary of disputes,

disputes, they came to a general agreement, that the abbot and convent of the monastery of Derley should have tithes of hay and corn in the liberty, that the inhabitants should present a chaplain, and allow him for his support the lesser tithes and oblations, and that they should pay him three pounds a year by two equal portions. They also agreed to attend at the parish church of St. Michael once a year, and to be present at morning and evening prayers.

There is a Dissenting place of worship at Alvaston, but divine service has not been performed in it for several years.

The whole hamlet contains about fifty-four houses.

OSMASTON is a small chapelry belonging to the parish of St. Werburgh in Derby. The chapel is dedicated to All-saints; and Sir Robert Wilmot is the patron.

This hamlet contains sixteen houses.— One of these is the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. The house is not modern, but, when seen from the turnpike road, makes a handsome appearance.

The family of Wilmot is very ancient.— Speed mentions a nobleman of this name, who lived in Essex in the reign of king Ethelred. In the eleventh century a family of the name of Wyl-

Wyllimot resided at Sutton upon Soar, in the county of Nottingham. One branch removed into Derbyshire in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Wyllimot settled at Derby in the year 1539. His son Robert lived at Spondon; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Simby of Spondon, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Robert, resided at Chaddeſden, and married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Edward Shrigby of Shrigby, Cheshire. His issue by her was five sons and two daughters. Nicholas, his fourth son, was a serjeant at law, and knighted by king Charles II. in the year 1661. He resided at Osmaston, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart. By her he had two sons, and three daughters. Robert, his elder son, was chosen a representative in parliament for the town of Derby in the year 1690, and was deputy lieutenant for the county. He died at Osmaston in the year 1738. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Eardley, by whom he had seven sons. Robert, the eldest, in the year 1737, attended the duke of Devonshire, then lord lieutenant, to Ireland. In May 1739 he was knighted, and in the year 1740 was appointed resident secretary for Ireland in Great-Britain, in which post he was continued

nued by eleven other lord lieutenants. In the year 1757 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Derby, and in the year 1759 was created a baronet. He married twice: by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Foot of Brentford, Middlesex, he has left three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, the present Sir Robert Wilmot,* married in the year 1783, the daughter of admiral Byron, and relict of the honourable —— Byron, only son and heir of lord Byron, by whom, now deceased, he has one son.

SPONDON, SPONDUNE.

The parish of Spondon includes the chapels of Stanley, Chaddefden, and Locko.

In examining Domesday-book we find a church and priest at Spondon. The living is a vicarage, and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to the hospital de Lazars at Burton, in the county of Leicesters. The clear value is 43l. os. and yearly tenths 13s. 5d. Miss Lowe is the patron.

The

* Sir John Eardley Wilmot, uncle of the present Sir Robert Wilmot, in the year 1755, was appointed justice of the King's-bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In the year 1757, he was made one of the commissioners of the great seal, and in the year 1766 chief justice of the common pleas, and a privy counsellor. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Rivett of Derby, esq; by whom he has had several children. John, his second son, is a master in chancery, and a representative in parliament for the city of Coventry. His daughter, Mary Marrow, is married to Sir Sampson Gideon, bart. who is the other representative for the same city.

The number of houses in Spondon is about one hundred and fifty-eight. The village stands in a very high and pleasant situation, and is inhabited by several genteel families.

CHADDESSEN is a small chapelry. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; and the clear value is 22l. os. It was built before the time of Edward III. For, in the twenty-ninth of his reign, a grant was made of one messuage and thirteen acres of land to three chaplains in the church of Chaddesden; and in the fourth year of Richard II. were given by different persons for the fingers at the altar of the blessed Mary in the chapel at Chaddesden two messuages, one toft, and sixty acres of land, held of the duke of Lancaster.

The number of houses in Chaddesden is about one hundred and twenty-one. In the year 1783 fifty-nine hands were employed in the manufacture of stockings in this village.

Chaddesden is the seat of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. He is descended from Edward, the third son of Robert Wyllimot, esq; whom we have already mentioned as seated at Chaddesden.* He was a doctor of divinity, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Gresley of Drakelow. Robert, his eldest son, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1671,
and

* Page 203, line 9.

and died unmarried. Edward, the second son, married Susan, daughter of Richard Coke of Trusley, esq; by whom he had three sons. Robert, the eldest, married one of the daughters and at length co-heiresses of William Sacheverel of Morley, esq. His issue by her were four sons and two daughters. Robert, the eldest son, died unmarried. Edward, the second, who was born in the year 1693, was physician in ordinary to king George II. and by him was created a baronet in the thirty-second year of his reign. He married Sarah Marsh, daughter of Dr. Richard Mead, by whom he had one son and two daughters. He died in the year 1786, and was succeeded in his title and estate, by his son, the present Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, who married Mary, heiress of William Wollet, esq. By his lady he has had three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Edward, died an infant. The second, Robert, was born in the year 1765; and the third, Edward Sacheverel, in the year 1767.

In the chapelry of LOCKO there are but few houses. One of them was the seat of the late Richard Lowe, esq; who served the office of sheriff for the county of Derby, in the year 1782.

At

At Lockhay was a preceptory or hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, said to be of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, and subject to a foreign house in France, to which was annually paid from hence a rent of 20*l*. But upon a war with France it was seized by the crown of England, and given by Edward III. to king's hall in the university of Cambridge.

Whether this religious house was situated at Locko, I pretend not with certainty to determine. But if this be not the place alluded to, I cannot say in what part of the county it stands.

The church at STANLEY is dedicated to St. Andrew, and the clear value is 10*l*.

The whole liberty contains about forty-one houses.

The hamlet of DALE, I believe, once formed a part of Stanley park; but, I apprehend, is now distinct from it, and extraparochial. This change seems to have been occasioned by the establishment of a religious house in this situation.

The whole liberty contains about fifty-two houses.

Dale

Dale-abbey.

This abbey was a religious house of the Premonstratensian order, and dedicated to the virgin Mary. We are furnished with a more full and particular account of it than of any other in Derbyshire. A monk, who belonged to it, has left in manuscript a history of its foundation as related by Maud de Salicofamara, who built the church belonging to the abbey.

The following are the principal facts, and circumstances recorded in this history.—We are told, that there once lived in the street of St. Mary in Derby a baker, who was particularly distinguished by his great charity and devotion. After having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles; he was required by the virgin Mary to relinquish all his worldly substance, to go to Depedale, and to lead a solitary life in the service of her son and herself. He accordingly left all his possessions and departed, entirely ignorant of the place, to which he should go. However directing his course towards the east, and passing thro' the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl, take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depedale, and return immediately. Regarding this event as a

par-

particular interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and drawing nearer, he said, tell me, good woman, where is Depedale; when he received this answer, go with the girl, and she, if you please, will shew you the place. Upon his arrival he found it a very marshy land, and very distant from all human habitations. Proceeding from hence to the east, he came to a rising ground, and under the side of the hill cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the south; and there spent day and night in the divine service with hunger, thirst, cold, and want.

It happened one day, that a person of great consequence, by name Ralph, the son of Gremund, came in pursuit of the diversion of hunting, into his woods at Ockbrook; and when he approached the place, where this hermit lived, and saw the smoak rising from his cave, he was filled with indignation and astonishment, that any one should have the rashness and effrontery to build for himself a dwelling in his woods, without his permission. Going then to the place, he found a man cloathed with old rags and skins, and enquiring into the cause and circumstances of his case, his anger gave way to the emotions of pity, and to express his compassion he granted

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him the ground where his hermitage was situated, and tythe of his mill at Burgh (Borrowash) for his support.

It is related, that the old enemy of the human race then endeavoured to render him dissatisfied with his condition, but that he resolutely endured all the calamities of his situation. One of the greatest evils, which he suffered, was a want of water. However from this he was relieved by discovering a spring in the western part of the valley. Near this he built a cottage and an oratory in honour of the blessed virgin, and ended his days in the service of God.

Serlo de Grendon, lord of Badely, a knight of eminent valour, great wealth, and distinguished birth, who married first Margery, the daughter of the above Ralph, and afterwards Maud, lady of Celston, gave to his Godmother during her life the place of Depedale with its appurtenances, and some other land in the neighbourhood. She had a son, whom she educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine service in her chapel at Depedale, and herself resided at a small distance southward of this situation.

But in a short time afterwards, with the consent and approbation of this venerable matron, the above Serlo de Grendon invited ca-

nons

nons from Kalke, and gave them the place of Depedale.

When these canons were settled here, they with immense labour and expence built a church and other offices: their prior also went to the court of Rome and obtained several important privileges for them, and the place was much frequented by persons of all ranks, some of whom were large benefactors to this religious establishment.

However in process of time, when the canons, already mentioned, had been long separated from the social conversation of men, and became corrupted by the prosperity of their situation, they began to grow negligent of the divine service. They frequented the forest more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer and meditation. But the king, hearing of their insolent conduct, commanded them to resign every thing into the hands of their patron, and to return to the place, from which they came.

Depedale was not long left desolate. For there soon came hither from Topholme six white canons of the Praemonstratensian order. To them was given the park of Stanley, but how or by whom, the writer of this history acknowledges, that he cannot with certainty affirm. But I hope I shall be able to throw

some light upon this doubtful point by means of the obliging information of the Rev. Robert Wilmot of Morley.

One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted glass with inscriptions, which are plainly designed to record some remarkable event. The glass was brought from Dale abbey, when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances.

According to tradition, the keepers of the park or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king. And with a view of representing this fact they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him, with this inscription, "whereof we complain unto the king;" when they received this answer, "go and tell him come to me." In another part of the window, the person, against whom the complaint is lodged, appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjusting the matter in dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the king, it is said, granted to the canons at Depedale, as much land as betwixt two fens could be encircled with a plough, drawn by deers, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions. "Go, take them, and tame them."

them." "Go home, take ground with the plough." We find that this determination of the king was afterwards carried into execution. For upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath. "Here St. Robert plougheth with them." What extent of land was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable, that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale.

The canons, in whose favour this grant was made, experienced many difficulties and distresses in their new situation. Having spent six years in excessive poverty, they cut the tops of the oaks in the park, sold them and returned to Topholme.

Now the church at Depedale was for a season deprived of its worshippers. To supply this loss William de Grendon, whose name has been already mentioned, sent for, and procured five canons of the Praemonstratensian order from Welbeck. But they experienced no less grievous sufferings than their predecessors, and were soon recalled by their abbot.

We see, that every attempt, which had yet been made to establish a religious house at Depedale, proved unsuccessful. But now by the concurrence and pious zeal of several different

persons such steps were taken, as were effectual for the execution of their purpose.

Geffrey de Salicofa-mara or Saucemere, who had married Maud the granddaughter of William Geremund, had a promise of the village of Stanley as part of his wife's dower. But having no children, they earnestly entreated their father to offer it to God, and to build a religious house in the park of the same village for an abbot of the Praemonstratensian order. This request was readily granted, and to carry their design more effectually into execution, the father sent for William de Grendon his sister's son, who was lord of Ockbrook, and requested him to contribute towards the accomplishment of their pious intentions. He told his nephew, that as he was patron of the ancient place of Depedale, where several different congregations of religious men had successively resided, but had been driven away by extreme poverty, he wished him to resign it for the plantation of a new society, and to join with him in providing for its support out of the lands, possessions, and goods, which God had granted them.— This proposal was immediately complied with. The nephew was ready to resign the house with all its appurtenances, on condition, that divine service should be celebrated every day by a priest in the chapel of Depedale for his own
soul,

soul, and the souls of his ancestors and posterity, and for the souls of all those, who rested in Christ there: and that in an inn there should be placed upon a large table a daily supply from the convent of bread and beer, and distributed amongst the poor of the neighbouring forest. This grant was gratefully accepted by his uncle; and the execution of the whole business was committed to Geffrey and Maud Sauce- mere. Nor did they delay a single moment the accomplishment of a design, which they had themselves originally suggested. Having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of a religious house, they departed by the order of their father to Newhouse in Lincolnshire, and brought from thence nine canons, who were admitted into the order already established at Depedale.*

Besides the endowments, which have been noticed, the abbey at Dale received several other valuable benefactions, of which the following are the principal:—Four ox-gangs of land in Sandiacre; three ox-gangs with their appurtenances in the same liberty; two ox-gangs of lands with their appurtenances in Alwaldeston (Alvaston) and Baletone; all the possessions, excepting three acres of land, of Jordan de Tuke in Hyltone; an ox-gang of land with its appurtenances in the same village; the ho-

mage and service of the men of Robert de Lexington in Effoure (Ashover); eight acres, and the moor below Paystanhirft; four ox-gangs of land with their appurtenances in Knyveton; two ox-gangs, and a messuage with their appurtenances in the same place; forty acres of land with their appurtenances in Braffington; land in Hallam; one ox-gang of land with its appurtenances in Selestone and Wandefleye, the same extent of land with twenty-four shillings and eight-pence rent in the same liberties; ten ox-gangs with their appurtenances in Windefley, (Windley); land in Broydestone; lands in Mushampe, Holme, and Baley; two felions in the last of these liberties; a moiety of the mill of Backer, and three felions near it; a moiety of a fishery in Trent, and an island in the same river; land in Michelbergh; thirty-eight acres of land in Croxton; a messuage and an oxgang of land in Steyntone (Stanton); two ox-gangs of land in the same place; five messuages, and nine acres and a half of land in Derby; and all the land of Geffrey de Salicofa-mara, and Maud his wife in Nottingham. These grants are recited and confirmed in a charter of king Henry III.

Dale abbey was also endowed with the advowson of the churches of Heanor, Ilkeston, and Kirk-Hallam; with land in Egginton, and

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Etwall; with Thoroton wood in Coffale; and with tenements in Stanton, Alvaston, Thurlstone, Bolton, Stanley, Kirk-Hallam, and Spondon.

At the dissolution the whole yearly revenue of this religious house was 144l. 12s. od.; and Gervas Kingstone, esq; was the reputed patron. It was founded in the year 1204; and surrendered the eighth of October 1539, by John Staunton the last abbot, and sixteen monks. The site of it was granted in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. to Francis Poole, esq.

In the year 1550 the abbey clock sold for six shillings; the iron, glass, paving stones, and grave stones were sold for 18l. and there were six bells 47 cwt.

The whole number of the abbots of Dale was eighteen, and the period of their government was three hundred and twelve years, six weeks, and one day.*

According to tradition the church at Dale was a very grand and magnificent building. It contained several large windows on the north and south sides, and one at the east end in the chancel, which was very spacious and lofty. The arch is yet standing. It is nearly perfect and looks very beautiful.

Divine

* Mon. Angl. vol. III. page 72.

Divine service is still performed in the chapel, which was built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon; and the cave which was cut in the rock by the poor hermit is now inhabited.

Some of the offices belonging to the abbey are yet standing, and have been converted into dwelling houses. In some of the windows of these houses there is painted glass with inscriptions.

It is said, that the abbey was inclosed by a handsome stone wall, and that there was a grand entrance to the west, commonly called the porter's gate.

There is also a tradition, that all travellers and strangers, who passed that way, were entertained and lodged at an inn one night, and in the morning furnished with such supplies as were necessary to assist them on their journey.

OCKBRUKE, OCKBROOK.

The parish of Ockbrook includes the hamlet of Burrowash. The living is a curacy, and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey; and Tho. Pares, esq; is the patron.—William de Grendon gave the village to Dale abbey.

At Ockbrook the Moravians have established a society, and erected a place of worship. They are in some measure distinguished by their

their religious opinions, but more especially by the singularity of their mode of worship, and manner of life. On some occasions they are said to make use of prostration in their devotions, and the men and women always sit separate at their place of worship. They have each distinct habitations, and all mutual intercourse is deemed unlawful. The brothers are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings, and the sisters in tambour and needlework, and embroidery.

They have a minister, to whose support they all contribute, and are under the care and direction of a governor, and governess.

The liberty of Ockbrook contains eighty-one houses; and Burrowash thirty-three.

SALLE, SAWLEY.

The parish of Sawley is extensive. It contains the chapelries of Wilne, Long Eaton, Breason, and Risley, and the hamlets of Draycot, and Hopwell.

At the time of the Norman survey there were in Salle and Draicot and Opensalle a priest and two churches.

The living at Sawley is a curacy, and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 3l. 6s. 8d.

The

The church at WILNE is dedicated to St. Chad; and that at LONG EATON to St. Lawrence.

The church at BREASON is dedicated to St. Michael; and its clear value is 40l.

The clear value of the church at RISLEY is 6l. 13s. 4d. The treasurer of the cathedral at Lichfield is the patron and proprietor.

Henry de Laci, earl of Lincoln,* at his death was seized of a certain wapentake at Risley, in the county of Derby, held every three week of the manor of Knefale and Wapentake of Allerton, in the county of Nottingham. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, procured for his son Geffrey a grant of Risley from Edward III. being part of the estate of the late earl of Kent attained.

A large silver plate of antique basso relievo, and of Roman workmanship was found in Risley park in the year 1729. Dr. Stukely, by whom an account of it was read before the Antiquarian society of London, says, that it was twenty inches long and fifteen broad, and weighed seven pounds. Upon the face were a variety of figures in relief, representing rural sports, employments, and religious rites. It
stood.

* Ef. 4. Ed. II.

stood upon a square basis, or foot, and round the bottom and on the outside of it this inscription was cut rudely with a sharp style or pointed instrument, in Roman characters of the fourth century; EXSUPERIUS EPISCOPUS ECCLESIAE BOGIENSI DEDIT.

This bishop lived in the year 405, and probably gave the plate to the church of Bouge in Tourain, in France. It is conjectured, that it was brought from thence during the wars with that country.

The plate was found near the scite of an ancient seat, in the park, of the lords Sheffield, ancestors of the duke of Buckingham, called Wood-hall. Dr. Stukely says, that the mote remained; where it stood, in a valley between the lodge and the hill where the plate was found. This estate was purchased of them by the Willoughbys of Risley in the year 1587.

Sir Hugh Willoughby in the last year of Edward VI. was employed by the king and merchants of London for the purpose of making discoveries of regions unknown, and particularly of a north-east passage. But unfortunately both himself and his company were starved to death in the frozen ocean near Ward-hous, in Scandia.

The family of which I am speaking, is now extinct. Anchitel Grey, second son of Henry lord

lord Grey of Groby, married Mary, daughter and a co-heiress of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley, bart. and relict of Sir Thomas Aston of Aston, in Cheshire. The son died before his father, and the daughter in March 1720 or 1721 unmarried. She was a charitable woman, and founded the free-schools in Risley.

In the parish of Sawley a considerable number of hands are employed in different branches of manufacture. There are twenty-two stocking frames in the liberty of Sawley; twenty-one at Breacon; thirty-six at Wilne and Draycot; and eight at Long Eaton. In these villages a small quantity of jersey and cotton is likewise spun. But the principal means of employment and support to the inhabitants is a cotton mill, erected at Sawley upon the same construction with that invented by Sir Richard Arkwright.

The state of population in the parish of Sawley,

In the liberty of Sawley,	-	78	houses.
Wilne,	-	11	
Draycot,	-	109	
Hopwell,	-	4	
Long Eaton,		105	
Breacon,	-	61	
Risley,	- -	38	

Total in the parish, 406 houses.

At

At Hopwell, in an elevated situation, is the seat of Tho. Pares, esq.

SANDIACRE.

At the time, when Domesday book was compiled, there were a church and priest at Sandiacre.

The living is a curacy. Its clear value is 23l. The prebendary of Lichfield cathedral is patron and proprietor.

The number of houses in the parish is about sixty-eight.

Formerly there was a Dissenting place of worship here; but it has been taken down a few years, and its endowment transferred to the Presbyterian meeting at Ilkeston.

WEST HALLAM.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Wilfred. Its clear value is 34l. os.

The parish contains about sixty-six houses.

STANTON near DALE.*

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to Dale abbey; and Mr. Thornhill is the patron.

The

* This parish should have been inserted in the deanery of Repton.

The whole parish of Stanton contains about fifty-eight houses.

KIRK HALLAM.

Kirk Hallam contains the hamlet of Mapperley.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 11l. 6s. 2d.; and yearly tenths 8s. 11¹/₂d. Sir Harry Hunloke is the patron. The church was formerly impropriated to Dale abbey.

Kirk Hallam contains about eight houses; in Mapperley the number is forty-two.

ILKESTON.

Ilkeston contains the hamlets of Cotmenhay and Little Hallam. Towards the end of the fourteenth century there was a church at Ilkeston. For William de la Zouch was possessed of the manor and advowson of the church in the fifth year of Richard II.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to Dale abbey. Its clear value is 12l. 10s.; and yearly tenths 10s. 9¹/₂d. The duke of Rutland is the patron.

Besides the church there are two other places of worship, one belonging to the Presbyterians, and the other to the Independents.

At

At Ilkeston the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings. A few hands also derive their subsistence from working at the collieries in the neighbourhood.

Ilkeston is a large village. The whole liberty contains two hundred and seventy-two houses. The number in Cotmenhay is sixty-one; and in Little Hallam sixteen.

HAINOURE, HEANOR.

The parish of Heanor contains the hamlets of Codnor, Loscoe, Langley, Milnhay, and Shipley. There was a church here at the time, when Domesday book was compiled. From the history of the foundation of Dale abbey it seems, that there was a chapel as well as church at Heanor in the reign of Henry II. and that they belonged to the parish of St. Mary in the town of Derby. The church was in the thirteenth year of Edward IV. appropriated to the abbey at Dale.

The living is a vicarage. The clear yearly value is 16l. 12s. 6d. and yearly tenths 19s. od. The king is patron.

At CODNOR, (*Coutenore*,) there was a castle early in the thirteenth century. Richard de Grey, son of Henry, who lived in the reign of Henry III. had his chief seat here. Edward

de Grey died in the second year of Edward II. at Codnor. He held the castle and one hundred and twenty acres of land in capite as of the honor of Peverel. In the twenty-sixth year of Edward III. the lord Grey of Codnor was joined in commission with William D'Ein-court to command all the knights, &c. in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, in case of an invasion. King Henry V. in the third year of his reign, sent the lord Grey of Codnoure to bring Henry, the son of Henry Hotspur, from Scotland into England.

Henry the last of this family, it is said, was much devoted to chymistry, and obtained a licence for the transmutation of metals.* Dying in the eighteenth year of Henry VII. without issue, he left part of his lands to his two natural sons, Richard and Henry. The remainder of his estates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger son to William, lord Zouch of Harringworth. Sir George Zouch, who died in the third or fourth year of Philip and Mary, was possessed of one thousand acres of arable land, one hundred of meadow, two thousand of pasture, and one hundred of wood, which he held under the king and queen in capite as
of

* He confirmed his father's appointment of John Clarke in the year 1458 to be keeper of the parks of Codnor and Aldercar, with the salary of two-pence per day.

of the honour of Peverel. He was succeeded by Sir John, whose heir was likewise Sir John Zouch. The last of the family who resided at Codnor, was John Zouch, esq; his son. From the year 1612 to 1622 he sold his land and coal in the neighbourhood. It is said, that after he had disposed of all his property, the family left the kingdom and settled in Ireland.

Codnor castle is situated on a high ground and commands an extensive prospect to the east. It is not possible now to ascertain the size and extent of this ancient fortress. But from the ruined walls, which are yet standing, and the foundations of others which may be traced near them, it appears to have been a very large building. At what time it was last inhabited, I have not been able to discover. But Sir Streynsham Master, ancestor to the present owner of it, resided here in 1712; and about thirty years ago all the outer walls were standing. It is said, that six farm houses with other convenient buildings were afterwards raised with the materials collected from the ruins of the old castle; and that the park belonging to it was divided into farms. The wall on the east side is yet standing to a considerable height. In the inside are several recesses, formed in a singular manner.

To the south was formerly a large square court, from which were two entrances or gates into the castle. The wall on the west side of the court is yet entire. In it are two large recesses, which I suppose, were made use of as watch houses.

On the east side of the castle was a broad, deep ditch, or moat, and on the bank grew a double row of trees, which were cut down about fifty years ago.

The park belonging to the castle was very extensive. It comprehended about three thousand and two hundred acres of land. I have been informed that the lodge stood at the place, where Mr. Hunter's house is situated.

The town and liberty of Heanor contains twenty-two houses; Heanor-Wood thirty-nine; Lofco, and Codnor fifty-six; Milnhay twelve; and Langley twenty-four.

At SHIPLEY is the seat of Edward Miller Mundy, esq; one of the present representatives of the county of Derby.

Besides the hands, which are employed in agriculture, a considerable number in this parish is engaged in the manufacture of stockings, and working the collieries.

MORLEGE, MORLEY.

The parish of Morley includes the chapelry of Smalley. The

The church at Morley was built by Richard Statham about the year 1303. One of his descendants, who died in the year 1444, gave three bells to it. At the east end are several monumental inscriptions to the memory of the Stathams and Sacheverels, antient lords of the manor. In an arch of the south wall within the communion rail was, some years ago, the following inscription on a brass label.

Thou art my brother or my sister,

Pray for us a pater noster.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The value in the king's books is 13l. 6s. 8d. and yearly tenths 11. 6s. 8d. Sacheverel Pole, esq; and Hugh Bateman, esq; present by turns.

In the liberty of Morley the number of houses is fifty, and of inhabitants two hundred and sixty.

The chapel at SMALLEY is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The number of houses in the liberty is ninety-eight, and of inhabitants five hundred and seven.

Stainsby house, in the liberty of Smalley, is the seat of Edward Sacheverel Sitwell, esq. He is the second son of Dr. Richard Wilmot, rector of Morley, canon of Windsor, and bro-

ther to the late Sir Edward Wilmot of Chaddeſden. Upon the death of his elder brother Richard Staunton Sitwell, he changed his name to Sitwell. He was ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1779. He married Lucy, the daughter of Sir William Wheeler, by whom he has three ſons Edward Degge, Simon Mead, and William; and three daughters Dorothy Wilmot, Lucy, and Jane.

At Morley during the laſt ſeven years previous to the time, when this account was taken, the number of marriages was thirty-fix; of births ſixty-one; and of burials thirty-five.

At Smalley during the ſame period, the number of marriages was ten; of births one hundred and twenty-eight; and of burials eighty.

The large diſproportion of weddings, births, and burials in the two townſhips is owing to the frequent marriages of the inhabitants of Smalley at Morley. It ſhould likewiſe be obſerved, that there are various religious ſects at Smalley whoſe children are not baptized at the church; and that the Methodiſts have a burying ground at Weſt Hallam.—Of the baptiſms at Morley nine were of children belonging to other pariſhes, and of burials fourteen were of perſons, who did not belong to the pariſh.

HORSLEY, HORSLEY.

Horsley contains the hamlets of Horsley-Woodhouse, and Kilburne.

The church was given by Hugh de Burun, (whose ancestor Raphe was lord of the manor at the Norman survey) to the monks of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. So that there was a church here before the time of king John. For the barony of Burun was given by him to William Briwer.

The living at Horsley is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Clement. Its clear value is 24l.; and yearly tithes 14s. 6½d. The earl of Chesterfield is the patron.

In the liberty of Horsley the number of houses is one hundred and two; in Horsley-Woodhouse sixty-four; and in Kilburne fifty.

In this parish many hands are employed in the manufacture of stockings.

At Horsley formerly stood a castle, called sometimes Horestan, and sometimes Harestan castle. It was built as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. For in the sixteenth year of king John, William Ferrers, earl of Derby, was constituted governor of it. In the thirty-fifth year of the following reign, Peter de Montfort, and five years afterwards Hugh Despencer, enjoyed this honour. In the thirtieth year of Edward I. John Pipard had a

grant of it for life. In the eighth year of Edward II. Sir Ralph Shirley was governor of Horfton castle; and in the twenty-first year of the succeeding reign (Edward III.) Henry, nephew to Thomas, earl of Lancafter, created earl of Derby, obtained a grant to himself and the heirs male of his body of this fortress with the annual rent of 40l. iffuing out of the town of Derby.* John de Holland, third son of Thomas, earl of Kent, in the fifteenth year of Richard II. had a grant of Horefton castle for life. In the thirty-fifth year of Henry VI. Edmund Hadham, earl of Richmond, died possessed of the castle and lordship of Horefton. In the year 1514, the castle of Horefton and manor of Horfley were granted, in fpecial tail, to be held by the service of one knight's fee, by Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk. They were part of the reward, which was bestowed upon him for the very important service, which he had rendered the king during his expedition into France, having prevented the incurfion of the Scots, and defeated them at Flodden, near the Cheviot hills. On this remarkable occasion one archbifhop, two bifhops, four abbôts, James IV. king of Scotland, and about ten thousand men were flain, and their whole artillery taken. Upon the attainder of the son of

* Bar. Angl. vol. I. page 786.

of the duke of Norfolk, these possessions most probably escheated to the crown, and were granted to some of the Stanhope family. At least Thomas Stanhope was possessed of the castle in the tenth year of queen Elizabeth. At what time it was destroyed, I have not been able to discover. At present a very small part of the ruins is visible. The scite of it belongs to the earl of Chesterfield,

BRAIDESHALE, BREADSALL.

Breadsall is a small parish, consisting of a single hamlet.

At the time of the Norman conquest there were a church and a priest here,

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value in the king's books is 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* and yearly tenths 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Sir Henry Harpur is the patron;

The number of houses in Breadsall is fifty-eight. Though the principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, we meet with a few stocking-frames in the village; and several children go to work at the cotton-mill at Derley.

At this place was a house of Friars Heremites, founded in the reign of king Henry III. It afterwards became a small priory of the order of St. Austin, and was dedicated to
the

the holy Trinity. It was endowed with one messuage and twenty acres of land in Horsley and Horeston;* with tenements in Derby, Chaddeſden, Spondon, Duffield, Windley, Breadfall, Morley, and Hazzlewood;† with tenements in Mugginton, and a moiety of the church.§

The priory of Breadfall was also endowed with three messuages, two cottages and eleven acres of land in Derby; with one cottage and eight acres of land in Chaddeſden; with one toft and two acres of meadow-land, and ten acres of pasture in Windley; with one toft and two acres of land in Breadfall; and with one acre, and a rood of land in Hazlewood.

Yet at the dissolution the yearly revenue of all these possessions amounted to only 13l. os. 8d. total, or 10l. 17s. 9d. clear. The priory at Breadfall was granted in the sixth year of Edward VI. to Henry, duke of Suffolk.

ALLESTREE, ALLESTRY.

The living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The clear value is 5l. os. It formerly belonged to Derby abbey. And Mr. Thomas Evans is the patron.

For-

* Pat. 2d Edward III. —† Pat. 15th Rich. II. —§ Pat. 2d Henry IV.

Formerly there was at Allestry a seat belonging to a branch of the Mundy family; but now scarcely a vestige of it is to be seen.

Allestry contains about twenty-one houses.

DUUELLE, DUFFIELD.

The parish of Duffield is very extensive. It comprehends the chapelries of Heage, Belper, Holebrook, and Turnditch; and the hamlets of Makency, Hazzlewood, Windley, Shottis, and Postern.

From Domesday book it appears, that at the time of the Norman conquest there were a church and a priest here. The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Alkmund. It formerly belonged to the college of Newark, in Leicestershire. Its clear value is 27l. and yearly tenths 16s. 3d. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is patron.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have also each of them a place of worship here.

Henry de Ferrers, who lived in the time of William the conqueror gave the tithe of Duffield, excepting a third part of the church, to the priory at Tutbury.

At the north-west end of the town once stood, on a rising ground, a castle, which belonged to the family of Ferrers, earls of Derby. But it was destroyed early in the fourteenth

century. For Robert de Ferrers, the second earl, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry II. hearing, that the territories of the king in France were invaded by the adherents of young Henry, whom his father caused to be crowned during his own life, joined in rebellion against his sovereign, and manned his castle at Duffield. However some time afterward to obtain the pardon and favour of the king, he surrendered his fortrefs to him, and he commanded it to be immediately demolished. This order was carried into execution in August. 1325.

Formerly there was a very large forest at Duffield. This likewise belonged to the earls of Derby. For in the twenty-sixth year of Henry III. William de Ferrers gave to the monks of Tutbury, for the health of the soul of Agnes his wife, and those of his ancestors, tythe of all his pannage, venison, honey, and rent arising out of the forest of Duffield. William lord Hastings, who was beheaded by king Richard III. was constable of Tutbury, chief forester of Duffield, and surveyor of that honor with the fee of 12l. a year for life.

Duffield once belonged also to the earls of Lancaster. The daughter of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry III. had for her dower besides other lands in Derbyshire,

shire, the manor, the advowson of the church, and the whole forest of Duffield.

The village of Duffield is situated near the banks of the river Derwent. It contains several good houses, and is generally admired by those, who pass through it.

The number of houses in the whole liberty is two hundred and eight; and of inhabitants seven hundred and eighty-eight.

MAKENEY, a small hamlet adjoining, contains twenty-three houses, and ninety-eight inhabitants. Mr. Strutt has lately erected here a very large cotton mill upon the same construction with that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. This machine affords employment to many hands in the neighbourhood.

The chapel at BELPER (*Beauvoir*) is dedicated to St. John; and its value in the king's books is 3l. 0s. 6d.; and yearly tenths 6s. 0d.—Here are also two Dissenting meetings.

The houses in the whole liberty amount to four hundred and thirty-three, and this number is daily increasing. Every year, almost every month, new houses are rising up. This rapid increase in the state of population is chiefly owing to the erection of two large cot-

ton

ton mills in the village by Mr. Strutt. These machines alone afford employment to about six hundred hands, principally women, and children.

Another branch of business carried on in Belper is the manufacture of nails. It is supposed to employ about two hundred hands, but is in a declining state.

In this village there are also a few stocking-frames, which are chiefly employed by the hosiers in Derby.

Upon the bridge, which is built over the river Derwent at this place, are fixed the arms of John of Gaunt, by whom it is supposed to have been built.

The clear value of the established chapel at HEAGE is 10l. There is also a dissenting meeting at this place.

The whole liberty contains one hundred and sixty-two houses. A considerable number of hands is employed in the manufacture of stockings.

Some years ago a small chapel was built at HOLBROOK, and endowed by the late Mr. Bradshaw.

The number of houses in the liberty is eighty-four; and of inhabitants four hundred and

and five.—Holbrook is the seat of Joseph Bagaley Bradshaw, esq.

The number of houses in SHOTTLE and POSTERN is one hundred and seven. And in HAZLEWOOD and WINDLEY about twenty.

At TURNDITCH there is a chapel. The clear value is 4l.

The number of houses in the hamlet is about thirty.

CRICE, CRICH.

The first notice, which I have met with, of a church at Crich is in the reign of king Stephen, when Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, gave it to the abbey at Derley.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value is 10l. 11s. and yearly tenths 13s. 1d. Sir Woolston Dixey is impropiator.—In the forty-second year of Edward III. a chauntry was founded in the church.

The town and liberty of Crich contains about eighty-seven houses; Codington nineteen; Fritchley thirty-six; Wheatcroft nineteen; Edge Moor fourteen; Wessington twenty-nine; and Tanley twenty-nine.

At the last of these places a cotton mill was

a few years ago erected according to the model of that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright.

The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the working of lead mines, burning of lime-stone, and the manufacture of stockings. In the last branch of business about eighteen hands are employed.

A few years ago a collection of ancient coins was found near Crich. I have seen three, the legends of which shew, that they were stamped in the reigns of Domitian, Adrian, and Dioclesian.

PENCRIZ, PENTRIDGE.

Pentridge contains the hamlet of Rippley.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Matthew. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey. Its clear value is 12l. 5s. od. and yearly tenths 12s. od. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

Waingriff in this parish was given by Ralph Fitz-Stephen to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, for the erection of a house of that order at this place.

Pentridge and Rippley formed part of the endowments of Derley abbey. In the former the number of houses is about ninety; and in the latter one hundred and forty.

The

The inhabitants derive their support chiefly from the working of the collieries, and the manufacture of stockings.

Both at Pentridge and at Rippley the dissenters have a meeting-house.

BLACKWELL.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Werburgh. It formerly belonged to the priory of Thurgarton, in Nottinghamshire. The clear value is 12l. os. and yearly tenths 10s. 5d. The duke of Devonshire is patron.

The whole parish, which is a single hamlet, contains about seventy-three houses. The number of the inhabitants has been ascertained with greater accuracy, and is found to be three hundred and seventy-eight. There are in it about twenty stocking frames. A considerable number of hands are also employed in working a large colliery at this place.

BRAMPTON.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. King Henry II. gave it with all its appurtenances to the cathedral at Lincoln; and the dean is now the patron.—The church contains several antient monuments and inscriptions, which chiefly relate to

the family of Clarke of Somersal. There is one also for the family of Milward of Eaton-dove-dale, in the parish of Doveridge.

The parish of Brampton is very extensive. It contains three hundred and twenty-five houses. In that part of it, which lies near to the town of Chesterfield, there has lately been a considerable increase in population. This is chiefly owing to the iron works, which have been erected in this situation.

This part of Derbyshire is said to be remarkably healthful. I am informed, that from the grave-stones in the church-yard it appears, that the inhabitants are particularly distinguished by their great longevity.

S E C T. III.

DEANERY of CASTILLAR.

CHELARDESTON, CHELLASTON.

THE living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. It formerly belonged to the priory of Dale. In the church is a raised tomb with this inscription upon it, Barredon quondam Cappelanus, A.D. M,D,XXIIIJ. cujus aio propitietur Deus.—Amen.

Chellaſton is a ſmall farming village, and contains about forty-two houſes.

EGHINTUNE, EGGINTON.

There were a church and prieſt here at the time of the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. Its value in the king's books is 8l. 2s. 8½d. and yearly tenths 16s. 3½d. It is in the gifts of Sir Henry Every, and Sacheverel Pole, eſq.

The parish contains about fifty-one houses, and the inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Walcheline de Ferraries, son of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, and of Margaret Peverel his wife, lived at Egginton. It is at present the seat of Sir Henry Every.

In the year 1736 a fire consumed the greatest part of the house, in which the Rev. Sir Simon Every then resided. The late Sir Edward made considerable additions to the house which was re-built, when this accident happened.

The family of Every is said to have originally come from Somersetshire. Sir Simon, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in the seventeenth year of his reign, was born at Chard. He married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Harry Leigh of Egginton, knight. He had by her two sons. One of them, who was an officer in the army, was seated at Burton, and died without legitimate issue. The other son, Sir Henry Every, married Vere, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, master of the Revels to king Charles II. By her he had six sons, and four daughters. Henry and John, the eldest sons, each married twice, but died without issue. Simon, the third son, who lived at Naumby, Lincolnshire, upon the decease of his brothers, removed,

moved to Egginton. He married Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joshua Clarke of Somerby, and prebend of Lincoln, by whom he had five sons, and seven daughters. He died in the year 1753, aged ninety-five. Henry, his eldest son, was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1748. He married the daughter of Henry Ibbetson of Leeds, esq; but died in the year 1755, without issue. He was succeeded in title and estate by his brother, the Rev. John Every, who also died without issue. Upon his decease, the title and estate were claimed by Mr. Edward Every, an attorney in Derby. He was said to be descended from a natural son of captain Every, who was seated at Burton in the time of Charles II. Sir Edward Every served the office of sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1780, and died in the year 1785. He has left several children; the eldest of whom is the present Sir Henry Every, a minor.

MERSTUNE, MARSTON.

There were a priest and a church here at the time, when Domesday book was compiled. The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 7l. 15s. 2¹/₂d. and yearly tenths 15s. 6¹/₂d. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury; and the duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The whole parish, which includes the hamlets of Marston, Hilton, Hatton, and Horn, contains one hundred and twenty-nine houses.

SUDBERIE, SUDBURY.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and a priest at Sudbury. The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to the priory at Tutbury; and its value in the king's books is 14l. 13s. 1^d. and yearly tenths 11. 9s. 3^d. Lord Vernon is the patron.

In the time of Edward II. Sudbury belonged to the Montgomery family. For, in the seventeenth year of his reign, William de Montgomery died, possessed of the manor of Sudbury and the advowson of the church. But in the time of Henry VIII. they became the property of the Vernon family. Sir John Montgomery, who died in the fifth year of Henry VIII. had a son, Ralph, and three daughters, Dorothy, Ann, and Helen. But the son dying without issue, his estates was divided amongst his sisters. To Elene, the youngest, were allotted the manor of Sudbury, and divers other lordships and lands; and by her marriage to Sir John Vernon, son of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, Sudbury descended to its present possessor.

The

The house, which is now the seat of lord Vernon, was built by Mary, the widow of John Vernon, esq; who was the grandson of the above Sir John Vernon. She died in the year 1622, and in the sixty-second year of her age; but it does not appear at what particular time she built the hall.

Tho' the seat of lord Vernon be an ancient mansion, yet several of the apartments are fitted up in a neat and elegant manner. In the dining-room are some good paintings; particularly the Grecian daughter, the rape of the Sabines, Sloth and industry, &c.—In the parlour are several family pictures.—In the withdrawing-room, lord and lady Effingham Howard, Cleopatra, and Mary Magdalen.—In the library is an excellent painting of the Miser; it is said to be a copy of the picture at Windsor-castle.—Common parlour, family pictures.—Staircase, the battle of Alexander.—Gallery, three of king Charles's favourites, lord Cromwell, Sir George Vernon, and lord Strafford.

The family of Vernon is of great antiquity. They are descended from the lords of Vernon, in the duchy of Normandy. Richard de Vernon, lord of Vernon accompanied William the conqueror in his expedition for the reduction of England; and was one of the seven barons created by Hugh Lupus, to whom that prince,

his uncle, in the twentieth year of his reign granted the county Palatine of Chester. Sir Ralph de Vernon in the reign of Edward II. lived to the great age of one hundred and fifty years, and on that account was stiled the long liver.

Sir William de Vernon, another branch of the family of Vernon, was chief justice of Chester in the reign of Edward III. From him was descended Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, who lived in the time of Henry VII. It was Sir John Vernon, his fourth son, who married Helen, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Montgomery of Cubley. His son, Henry, was the father of John Vernon of Sudbury, esq; who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton-hall, Staffordshire. They died without issue, and each bequeathed legacies for the use of the poor of the parish.

Henry, another grandson of Sir John Vernon, by his wife Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham, knt. had issue Sir George Vernon, who marrying Mary, daughter of Henry Vernon of Hilton, esq; had by her four sons, and seven daughters. Henry, his eldest son, married Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir George Vernon of Hallington, a judge of the common pleas. At his death, in
the

the year 1658, he left issue four sons. George, his eldest son and heir, was born in the year 1635, and married three wives. By the last, daughter of Sir George Vernon, merchant in London, he had issue a son and two daughters. Henry Vernon, esq; the son, represented the county of Stafford in the fourth parliament of Great-Britain, and married Ann, only daughter of Thomas Pigot, esq; by Mary his wife, sister of Peter Venables, the last baron Kinderton.

George Venables Vernon, their only son, represented the city of Lichfield in the seventh, eighth, and ninth parliaments of Great-Britain, and the borough of Derby in the tenth and eleventh. In May 1762, his present majesty was graciously pleased to raise him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain by the stile and title of lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, in the county of Stafford. His lordship married three times. By his first wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, lord Howard of Effingham, he had three sons, and two daughters; by the second, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee of Harpwell, in Buckinghamshire, bart. he had no issue; but by the third, sister of Simon, earl of Harcourt, he had issue three sons, and four daughters. He died in the year 1780.

George

George Venables, the eldest son, is the present lord Vernon. He was born in 1735, and in the year 1773 represented in parliament the county of Glamorgan. He has been married twice. His first wife was Louisa, daughter and sole heiress of Buffy, lord Mansel. By her now deceased, he had one child, a daughter, named Louisa, who in the year 1786 died in the south of France. His lordship married, in the same year, for his second wife Miss Fauquair of London, by whom he has two daughters.

In the liberty of Sudbury the number of houses is about fifty-three.—Hill Somersal, which belongs to the same parish, contains about thirteen houses.

DUBRIGE, DOVEBRIDGE, DOVERIDGE.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and a priest here.—The living is a vicarage. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and was given by Henry, earl Ferrers, to the priory of Tutbury. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 2s. 1d.; and yearly tenths 1l. 4s. 2½d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

Doveridge was held by Edwine, the ninth and last earl of Mercia, at the time of the Norman conquest. But this prince being betrayed
and

and slain, it was given to Henry de Ferrers. Berta, his wife founded a priory at Tutbury in Staffordshire, and endowed it with lands of considerable value in Doveridge. When this religious house was dissolved in the time of Edward VI. these lands were granted to Sir William Cavendish.

In August 21, 1783, the parish of Doveridge contained one hundred and forty-five separate dwellings, and seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. Of this number were three hundred and seven heads of families, fifty-two men servants, and forty-five women servants; one hundred and fifty-six male, and one hundred and sixty-nine female children, and eleven boarders.

In the year 1695, it appears from a poll tax book, the number of inhabitants was five hundred and six. So that population has increased two hundred and forty-four persons in the space of eighty-eight years.

At Doveridge is the seat of Sir Henry Cavendish. The situation is excellent: It stands upon a rising ground, and commands a view of the town of Uttoxeter, of the river Dove, the rich pastures which extend along its bank, and of a range of distant hills on the opposite side of the valley. The house is modern and
hand-

handsome. The foundations of it were laid on the sixth of July 1769.

There is some difficulty in ascertaining the origin of this family. The first person of the name of Cavendish, whom I have been able to discover, as seated at Doveridge, is William Cavendish, esq; who was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1591. He was, I apprehend, the nephew* of Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the duke of Devonshire. But this branch of the family soon became extinct; for his sons are said to have died without issue. It therefore becomes necessary either to suppose, that one of them had a natural son, and that from thence is descended the present Sir Henry Cavendish, or to derive his origin from the illegitimate issue of some other person of the family of Cavendish. If we pursue the latter method, it seems more probable, that we shall arrive at the truth.

Henry Cavendish, esq; the eldest son of Sir William Cavendish, who has been already mentioned, was seated at Tutbury. He married Grace, the daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, but died, in the year 1616, without *legitimate* issue. This seems to imply that he had issue of some other kind; and it appears not improbable, that Henry Cavendish, esq; who was
sheriff

* Biographia Britannica, vol. III. p. 321.—Note [A.]

sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1608, was his natural son. He was succeeded by Francis Cavendish, whom I suppose to have been his son. He was twice married. By his first wife, Dorothy the daughter of John Bullock of Darley, esq; in this county, he had only one child, a daughter. He afterwards married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Broughton of Broughton, in Staffordshire, esq; by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Charles. He died and was interred in the church at Dovebridge, in the year 1650. Henry, the elder son, married Mary, the second daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell of Shotover, in the county of Oxford, knt. and by her he had four sons and eleven daughters. He died in the year 1698. Two of his sons, Henry and Charles died young, and John, another son, in the thirty-third year of his age. What was the name of his surviving son and heir, I am not able to determine with certainty. But, I believe, it was William. His heir, and successor was Henry Cavendish, esq. He was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1741. He was, two years afterwards, appointed collector for Cork, in Ireland, and one of the commissioners of the revenue in that kingdom. In August 1747 he was constituted one of the commissioners of excise, and in less than two years one of the

commissioners and governors of all other revenues in Ireland. He was also raised to the dignity of a baronet in the year 1755. At his decease he was succeeded in his title and estate by his son, the present Sir Henry Cavendish, who in 1757 married Miss Bradshaw of Cork. By her he has four sons, Richard, George, Augustus, and Frederick, and several daughters.

At Eaton-Hall in the liberty of EATON-DOVEDALE, and parish of Doveridge, lived Sir Thomas Milward, chief justice of Chester, who entertained king Charles I. The house is now in ruins. Over the door is placed the following inscription; V. T. placet Deo sic omnia fiunt, anno Domini 1576, Junii 12.

SUMERSALE, SOMERSALL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its clear value is 30l. 5s. and yearly tenths 9s. 10d. The earl of Chesterfield is the patron.

The parish consists of the hamlets of Church Somersfall, and Herbert Somersfall. It contains only seventeen houses.

The house of Richard Fitzherbert, esq; which stands in the latter liberty, is said to have been built with materials, which were collected from the ruins of an ancient mansion,

be-

belonging the Montgomery family and situated near the church at Cubley.

COBLEI, CUBLEY.

There were a priest and a church here at the time when Domesday book was compiled.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Its value in the king's books is 13l. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 7½d. The earl of Chesterfield is the patron.

In the liberty of Cubley the number of houses is sixty. From a comparative view of the baptisms and burials, population in this parish appears to be in a very flourishing state.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY is a chapelry belonging to Cubley, and contains about seventy-one houses. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

At Marston the scite of the house, in which the family of Montgomery lived, is shewn. It is said, that dame Margaret Stanhope was the last, who inhabited it. From its ruins was built the house of Mr. Wilson in the year 1659.

In this part of Derbyshire no manufacture is carried on, and the inhabitants consequently rely upon agriculture for employment and support.

BOILESIUNE, BOYLSTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its clear value is 49l. os. and yearly tenths 12s. 0^d.

The parish of Boylston contains about fifty houses.

SUBTUNE, SUTTON ON THE HILL.

There were a priest and a church here at the time of the Norman conquest.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. Its clear yearly value is 4l. 16s. 8d. and yearly tenths 9s. 8d. Rowland Cotton, esq; is the patron.

The whole parish contains about seventy-eight houses.—The number in the liberty of Sutton is twenty-four; in Ash five; in Cropotop twelve; in Osleston twenty-five; and in Thurvafton eleven.

The inhabitants depend entirely upon agriculture for employment and support; there being no manufacture in this part of the county.

ETEWELLE, ETWALL.

At the time when Domesday book was compiled there were a priest and a church at Etwall. John of Gaunt granted licence to Sir William Finchenden, knt. and Richard de

Ra-

Ravenfer, archdeacon of Lincoln, to give the manor of Etwall to Beauvale priory, to pray for the soul of the said Sir William whilst he lived, and the souls of him and his wife after their deaths.—The church at Etwall was once part of the endowments of the priory at Welbeck. It was given in the reign of king Stephen, by Thomas Cukeney, who was the founder of this religious house.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books is 8l. os. and yearly tenths 16s. The impropriator is Rowland Cotton, esq.

In the reign of queen Mary an hospital was founded at Etwall by Sir John Port. In the year 1557 he left lands for the erection and endowment of this hospital, and the free-school at Repton. It was at first built for the reception and support of only six persons; but in consequence of the increased value of the lands, it has been considerably enlarged. It was taken down and re-built in the year 1680 upon such a plan, that it will now accommodate sixteen persons.—The government of this hospital is vested in the heirs of Sir John Port. These are the earl of Huntingdon, the earl of Chesterfield, and Sir William Gerrard.

At Etwall is the seat of Rowland Cotton, esq. He is descended from an ancient and respectable

pectable family. His father Rowland Cotton, esq; represented the town of Newcastle in parliament, and died in the year 1753.

The number of houses in the whole liberty is about fifty-four, besides the hospital, which consists of sixteen distinct dwellings. In this parish there are two other hamlets; Burnaston, (*Burnaleston*), containing about thirty-two houses; and Barrowcoat (*Berwadescote*) four houses.

BROCTON, CHURCH BROUGHTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The clear value is 17l. 10s. and yearly tenths ——. According to Ecton, it formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury. Robert de Ferrers, the second earl of Derby, gave the village of Brocton to this religious house.*

This parish contains forty-eight houses.

DALEBURY, DALBURY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to the priory at Trentham. Rowland Cotton, esq; is the patron.

The parish of Dalbury contains about thirty-seven houses.

TRUS-

* Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 354.

TRUSLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its value is 40l. os. and yearly tenths 10s. 8d. Mrs. Wilmot is the patroness.

It is a small parish, containing only ten houses.

At Trusley once resided for a considerable period a respectable family of the name of Coke. Sir Francis, who lived here in the time of king Charles I. had a brother, John, who was secretary of state in this king's reign. He spent many years at the university of Cambridge, and acquired such high reputation by his learning, that he was chosen public professor of Rhetoric. He afterwards travelled beyond seas in company with a person of quality. Upon his return he retired into the country as a private gentleman. After he was arrived at the age of fifty years he was appointed secretary of the navy, then master of requests, and in the year 1620 secretary of state. He also received the honour of knighthood, and represented the university of Cambridge in two parliaments.

Sir John Coke made a considerable figure in the third parliament of king Charles I. In the important business, transacted at this time, he appears to have conducted himself with such moderation, that he did not incur the displeasure

sure of the house of Commons. Though he was often obliged to deliver, in his official capacity, messages, which were far from being agreeable to the members, he took care to do it with a discretion and lenity which secured him from personal resentment. After having continued secretary of State about twenty years, he was removed to make room for Sir Henry Vane, and died on the eighth of September, 1644.

Sir Francis Coke had another brother, named George. He was successively bishop of Bristol and Hereford. He was involved in the same condemnation with the rest of his brethren the bishops for subscribing the protest in parliament in preservation of their privileges. He died in low circumstances on the tenth of December 1646.

BARCTUNE, BARTON.

There were a priest and a church here at the time of the Norman conquest.—The living is a rectory. Its clear yearly value is 20*l.* and yearly tenths 9*s.* 11*d.* Samuel Crompton, esq; is the patron.

The parish of Barton contains only five houses.

It once belonged to the family of Le Blunt. In the ninth year of king Richard II. Walter

le Blunt obtained a charter for free Warren in all his demefne lands at Alkernonton, Sapper-ton, and Hollington. William le Blount, lord Mountjoy, by his will bearing date the thirteenth of October 1534, directed that in case he should die within the counties of Derby or Stafford, his body should be conveyed to the parish church of Barton, (in which parish he was born) there to be buried in an arch on the south side near the high altar.

During the civil wars, Feb. 15, 1646, an engagement happened between the forces of parliament from Barton-Blount-house, and a detachment of the royal party from Tutbury castle.

LAGANFORD, LONGFORD.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Chad. Its value in the king's books is 14l. 19s. 7d. and yearly tenths 11. 9s. 11d. It was given by Nicholas de Griesly alias de Longford, and Margaret his wife, to the monastery of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. Edward Coke, esq; is the patron.

The parish consists of the hamlets of Longford, Hollington, Rodsley, Alkernonton, and Bentley. In the liberty of Longford the number of houses is sixty; in Hollington twenty-

eight; in Rodsley twenty-one; in Alkmonton eleven; and in Hungry Bentley nine.

At Alkmonton there was formerly a chapel; but the font is the only present remains of it. — There was once also a Dissenting meeting house at Hollington.

Walter le Blount, who in the fifth year of Edward IV. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of lord Mountjoy, by his will dated the eighth of July 1474, directed, that his executors should purchase lands to the yearly value of ten pounds, and appropriate them to the hospital of St. Leonard situated betwixt Alkmonton and Bentley, to pray for the souls of his ancestors, for his own soul, and for the souls of his wife and children, for the souls of Humphrey, duke of Buckingham, Richard, earl Rivers, Sir John Wodoye, knt. and for the souls of the ancient lords of that hospital.

Moreover he appointed, that the master of the above hospital should continually find seven poor men, who were either to be chosen from his own domestics or dependants, or were old servants of the lord and patron of the lord of the manor of Barton and of the same hospital of St. Leonard. But in case they could not be met with in this way, they were to be collected from the old tenants of all the lordships of the said

said lord, and patrons within the counties of Derby and Stafford. And he was required to pay weekly to these seven poor men two shillings and four-pence. But no persons were to be considered as proper objects of this charity, till they had attained to the age of fifty-five years. When these seven men were chosen, they were to have seven kine (cows) going within his park at Barton, and seven load of wood yearly for their fuel, which were to be taken within his lordships of Barton, Alkmon-ton, and Bentley, or other lordships in Appletree hundred, in the county of Derby.

The master of the hospital was also obliged, every third year, to give to each of these seven poor men a gown and an hood of white or russet of one suit, and of these two colours alternately; the gown was to be marked with a Tayewe cross of red, and none of these poor men were allowed to ask alms upon pain of removal from the hospital.—Moreover every one of them was obliged to repeat our Ladies psalter, twice every day, within the chapel of the hospital.—It was also appointed, that there should be a mansion with a square court adjoining to the same chapel without any back door, that the roof of the chapel should be raised, the wall heightened, the windows made with strong iron work, with a quire and perciose, and al-

tars without the quire.—Moreover the master was forbidden to wear either red or green, but upon his gown of other colour, a Tayewe cross was to be placed upon his left side, and he was allowed to enjoy no benefice but the Parsonage of Barton.

Lastly he directed, that a chapel of St. Nicholas should be built at Alkmonton, that the master of the above hospital should say mass there yearly on the feast of St. Nicholas, and at other times, when he thought proper.*

Longford was formerly the seat of a family, who seem to have derived their name from the place. Nicholas de Langeford represented the county of Derby in the seventeenth parliament of Edward II. ; Nicholas de Longford in the fifth of Henry IV. and the twelfth of Edward IV. ; and Sir Ralph Longford was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1501. It is very probable, that all these persons resided at Longford ; but it is certain, that Sir Nicholas Longford lived here in the reign of James I. It appears from a monumental inscription in the church, that he died in the year 1610, and that Margaret, his widow, survived him about ten years.

Longford then became the seat of one of the descendants of Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice

* Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 520.

justice of England, in the reign of James I. This was either Clement Coke, esq; his youngest surviving son, or Edward Coke, esquire, his son and heir, who was created a baronet in the year 1641. The latter of these gentlemen served the office of sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1646, and married Catherine, the granddaughter of the lord chief justice Dyer. Their children were five sons, and three daughters, all of whom died without issue. Sir Edward, their fourth son, succeeded his father in his title and estate, and died in the year 1727, aged seventy-nine.

At his decease Longford became the property of Edward Coke, esq; the second son of Edward Coke, of Holkam, Norfolk, esq; and lineal descendant of the Lord chief justice. Dying unmarried in the year 1733, he left his estate to his younger brother, Robt. Coke, esq; who was vice-chamberlain to queen Caroline. He married lady Jane, eldest sister and co-heiress of Philip, duke of Wharton, and relict of John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, esq. He died in the year 1750, and Wenman Roberts, the son of his youngest sister, Anne, who had been married to col. Philip Roberts, was his heir. Upon succeeding his uncle in his estates in the counties of Derby and Lancaster, he took the name of Coke, and in the
year

year 1772, was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the town of Derby. He married the daughter of — Chamber, (now Denton) of Hillsden, in Buckinghamshire, esq. His issue by her was two sons, Thomas William, and Edward, and two daughters, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Thomas William, the elder son, not only succeeded his father in the possession of his estates in the counties of Derby and Lancaster, but afterwards became heir to the vast property of viscount Coke, earl of Leicester. He married Jane, the daughter of — Dutton of Sherborne-abbey, in Gloucestershire, by whom he has two daughters.—Margaret, the elder daughter of Wenman Coke, esq; was in the year 1769 married to Sir Henry Hunloke of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, bart. Elizabeth, the other daughter, is married to lord Sherborne of Sherborne abbey.

Edward Coke, esq; the second son, having granted to his brother a power of disposing of his estates in Lancashire for the advantage of his daughters, has received in return the valuable manor of Longford. In the years 1780, and 1784, he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the town of Derby. He is not married, and resides at Longford.

Long-

Longford Hall is large and ancient. The wings seem to have been built at a much later time, than the body of the house.

BRAILESFORD, BRAILSFORD.

It appears from Domesday book, that at the time of the Norman conquest there were a priest and half a church at Brailsford.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 19s. 2d. and yearly tenths 19s. 11d. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner is the patron.

The number of houses in the whole liberty is about one hundred and fourteen.—Tho' the inhabitants are chiefly employed and supported by agriculture, they derive considerable advantage from the situation of the village, which stands at nearly an equal distance from the towns of Derby and Ashbourn, and upon the side of the turnpike road, lying betwixt these two places.

In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. the manor was held by H. de Brailsford. But in the eighth year of Edward IV. Ralph Shirley died possessed of it. He held it under duke Clarence of Tutbury. It continued to be the property of that family, till it was disposed of by the late earl Ferrers to Mr. Webster, late of Derby.

SIRELEI, SYRLE, SHIRLEY.

There were a priest and a church here at so early a period as the Norman conquest.— The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to the monastery at Derley. Its clear value is 35l. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner is the patron.

At Shirley stood a few years ago the ancient seat of the family of Shirley; but now it is entirely taken down, and scarcely a vestige of it is to be seen.

The ancient name of the family was Eten-don; but in the reign of Henry III. it assumed that of Shirley. At this time James Shirley had free warren granted him in all his demesne land at Shirley, in Derbyshire. In the eighth year of Edward IV. the manor was held by Ralph Shirley under Duke Clarence of Tutbury. It continued in the possession of the same family, till the time of the late lord Ferrers, when the farms, of which it consisted, were disposed of separately.

YEAVELY is a chapelry to Shirley. The number of houses in the liberty is about forty-three.

At this place there was once a hermitage. In the reign of Richard I. Ralph le Fun gave it

it with all its appurtenances and revenues to the Knights hospitallers of St. John at Jerusalem, and in consequence of this it became a preceptory to that order. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and St. John the baptist. In the year 1268, Sir William Meynil, lord of the town, was a considerable benefactor to this religious house. At the dissolution the revenues, belonging to it and Barow, in Cheshire, were estimated at 93l. 3s. 4d. and their total value was 107l. 3s. 8d.—The preceptory at Yeavely in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. was granted to Charles, lord Mountjoy.

OSMASTON (*Osmundeston*,) is a small hamlet belonging to the parish of Brailsford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin, and is valued at 15l.

The liberty contains about thirty-four houses.

DENEBI, DENBY.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 9l. Miss Lowe is the patron.

Denby seems to have been a place of some importance early in the fourteenth century. For in the eighth year of Edward III. Richard lord Grey of Codnor obtained a charter for a market

market at Denby, with a fair on the eve and nativity of the blessed Virgin.

The working of the collieries and the manufacture of stockings afford employment to a considerable number of hands.

The parish of Denby consists of one single hamlet, and contains about one hundred and thirty-eight houses.

Denby has the honour of having given birth to Mr. Flamsteed, one of the most eminent astronomers, whom England or any other country has produced. He was born here in the year 1646. He received the first part of his education at the free-school in Derby, but was interrupted by a bad state of health in his preparation for the university. During his sickness, having met with an astronomical work, he received much entertainment from the perusal of it, and formed a taste for those studies, from the successful prosecution of which he afterwards acquired the most distinguished reputation. His first attempts in astronomy were calculations of the places of the planets, and of an eclipse of the sun by the Caroline tables. By means of the latter of these observations he became acquainted with Mr. Emmanuel Halton, a mathematician of some eminence, who resided at Wingfield manor, and supplied him with the best astronomical works, which

which were then extant. From this time Mr. Flamsteed prosecuted his favourite studies with great vigour and success. In the year 1669 he calculated some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars, which actually took place in the year following. This display of his astronomical knowledge procured him the thanks of the Royal society, and the correspondence of some of its most learned members. With a view of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance with them he took a journey to London and Cambridge, and at the latter place entered himself a student. In the year 1674, passing through London in his way to the University, he was informed by Sir Jonas Moore, that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to his majesty, and embraced this opportunity of recommending himself to the favour of the king by gratifying his wishes. During his stay in London he constructed two barometers at the request of Sir Jonas Moore, who shewed them as great curiosities to the king and the duke of York, and accompanied them with Mr. Flamsteed's directions for judging of the weather by these instruments.

His great patron and friend, Sir Jonas, the year following, brought Mr. Flamsteed a warrant to be astronomer to the king, with a salary of one hundred pounds a year payable out
of

of the ordnance. This appointment did not lessen his inclinations to go into the church, and a few months afterwards he was ordained by the bishop of Ely.—He resided at Greenwich, in the year 1675, whilst the royal observatory was built, and began his observations in the character of astronomer to his majesty. In the year 1684 he was presented to the living of Burfrow, in Surrey; but his attention was principally directed towards the advancement of that science, which had been the means of raising him to the honourable situation, in which he was now placed. With what success he pursued his studies will be easily seen from perusing the Philosophical transactions, which were published at this period. After having made many important discoveries and improvements in astronomy he died on the last day of December 1719. He was married, but left no issue by his wife.—About six years after his decease his great work, *Historia cœlestis Britannica*, was published, and dedicated to the king. It had been prepared and in part printed before his death, and will be a lasting and noble monument to his memory.

Mr. Flamsteed was intimately acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, and the most learned men of the age, in which he lived. Many of them

them have spoken of him in terms of the highest admiration. Dr. Keil, who was a very learned mathematician, has observed, "that with indefatigable pains for more than forty years Mr. Flamsteed has watched the motions of the stars, and has given us instruments exactly divided by exquisite art and fitted with telescopical sights. Whence we are to rely, he says, more on the observations he has made, than on those, who went before him, and made their observations with the naked eye. He has composed the British catalogue of the fixed stars, containing about three thousand, which is twice the number of those, which are in the catalogue of Hevelius. To each of these stars he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right ascension, and distance from the pole star; together with the variation of right ascension and declination, while the longitude increases a degree."

Mr. Flamsteed is certainly deserving of admiration on account of the great accuracy and extent of his observations; nor has any age or country produced so eminent an astronomer, if we except the celebrated Dr. Herschel, whose late discoveries have justly raised the astonishment of all Europe.

S E C T. IV.

DEANERY of ASHBOURN.

NORTBÉRIE, NORBURY.

IT appears from Domesday book, that at the time of the Norman conquest there were a priest and a church here.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value in the king's books is 15l. 16s. 0½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 11s. 7½d. The patron is C. B. Scrymshire.

The liberty of Norbury is itself very small; but including the hamlet of Roston, the parish contains about forty-three houses.

Norbury is an ancient seat of the Fitzherbert family. It was originally granted to Sir William Fitzherbert by William de Ferrers of Tutbury. Sir Anthony, who resided here in the reign of Henry VIII. was particularly distinguished by his knowledge of the laws of England, of which he composed an abridgment. He was one of the justices of the
Com-

Common pleas; and is said to have opposed cardinal Wolsey in the height of his power. It is related concerning him, that foreseeing the revolutions, which were likely to take place in the church as well as state, upon his death-bed he pressed his children in very strong terms neither to accept grants, or purchase abbey lands. He died in 1538, and was buried in his own parish church at Norbury.

SNELSON is a chapelry belonging to the parish of Norbury: It contains about sixty-seven houses. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

EDOLVESTON, EDLASTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its clear value is 46l. and yearly tenths 7s. 10d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The parish of Edlaston contains about thirty-four houses.

ESSEBURNE, ASHBOURN.

There were a priest and a church here at so early a period as the Norman conquest.— The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The present church was built in the thirteenth century. This appears from the following translation of a latin inscription in ancient abbreviated characters, which was a few years ago discovered on one of the walls of the church.

“ In the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1241, on the twenty-fourth of April this church was dedicated and this altar consecrated in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, by the venerable father Hugh de Patishul, lord bishop of Coventry.”

The church, together with the chapels, lands, tythes, and other appurtenances, which belonged to it in the time of Edward the confessor, was given by William Rufus to the cathedral church at Lincoln.

There was formerly a chapel near Ashbourn, dedicated to St. Mary. This appears from the will of Sir John Cokayne, knt. dated in the thirteenth year of Henry IV.—It had been used as a malt-house, and was lately taken down by Sir Brooke Broothby, bart.

At the time of the Norman conquest the town of Ashbourn belonged to the king. But William Ferrers by a charter dated the eleventh of July, in the first year of the reign of king John, obtained from the crown to himself and his heirs, a grant in fee farm of the manors of
Wirkf-

Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole wapentake on condition, that he paid to the exchequer seventy pounds sterling at Michaelmas and Easter, by even portions. In the fifth year of the same reign he obtained a grant of the inheritance of these manors with the wapentake, for which he paid five hundred marks. In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln died possessed of the town of Ashbourn. Roger Mortimer, earl of March procured from Edward III. for his son, a grant of the wapentake of Risley and Ashbourn in the peak, being parcels of the lands of the late Edmund, earl of Kent attainted.

The manor of Ashbourn afterwards passed into the family of Cokayne, whose principal seat was at this place for many generations.— John Cokeyn was one of the representatives of the county of Derby in several parliaments and councils, during the reign of Edward III. He lies buried in Ashbourn church. The inscription upon his tombstone is almost effaced, but the arms are still visible. Sir John Cokayne, his younger son, was recorder of London, and represented the county of Derby in parliament in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. He was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and one of the justices of the court of

Common pleas. He was a steady adherent to king Henry IV. With him he was present at the battle of Shrewsbury, when a complete victory was obtained over Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester; Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; and others: But Sir John Cokayne, with many other valiant knights, was slain. He lies buried in the church at Ashbourn, under an alabaster tombstone, on which are carved the effigies of himself and his wife. The following inscription is said to be engraved on his tomb; but no traces of it are at present discernible:

Tumuli alabastrini Johannis Cokain primæ capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Justiciarum de Communi Banco sub rege Henrico IIII. accurata effigies.

Sir John Cokayne, his nephew, represented the county of Derby in several parliaments, and was a justice of the court of Common pleas.—Thomas Cokayne resided at Poley, in Warwickshire. Having a quarrel with Thomas Burdett of Bramcote, esq; he so irritated him, that Mr. Burdett killed him in Polesworth church yard.—Sir Thomas Cokayne, his son, was present with king Henry VIII. at the sieges of Therovenne and Tournay, and for his gallant behaviour was made a banneret in the
open

open field. He lies buried in the church at Ashbourn under a marble tombstone, on which is the following inscription:

Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine
Made knight at Turney and Turwyne
Who builded here fayre houses twayne
With many profettes that remayne
And three fayre parkes impaled he
For his successors here to be
And did his house and name restore
Which others had decayed before
And was a knight so worshipfull
So vertuous wyse and pitifull
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame.

Who had issue III. sonnes, and III. daughters,

Sir Aston Cokayne, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, knt. died at Derby in the year 1683, and left one son, Thomas Cokayne, esq; who died without issue.

The manor of Ashbourn was then purchased for Brooke Boothby, esq; son of Sir William by Hill, the daughter of Sir William Brooke.

Ashbourn-hall is the seat of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. He has made and is still making considerable improvements in the house and the ground about it. It stands in a beautiful valley,

ley, and the situation, independent of the ornaments of art, is admirable, and delightful.

The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, in this nation. Mention is made of them in the reign of king Egbert, who lived nearly a thousand years ago. It has been conjectured, that Sir Brooke Boothby is descended from this family. But there is no doubt, that Richard Boothby, who was living in the third year of queen Elizabeth, was his ancestor. He had issue two sons, William and Thomas, who were woollen merchants in the city of London. William, the elder son, married Judith, the daughter of Thomas Osten of Oxley, in Staffordshire, esq; by whom he had five sons, and one daughter. Henry Boothby, the third son, was created a baronet by king Charles I. by letters patent, dated November the fifth, 1644, signed by his majesty's sign manual; but the civil wars prevented its passing the great seal. By Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, lord mayor of London in 1615 he had issue, one son, William, and lies buried at Boddington, in Northamptonshire. Sir William, his only son, was knighted by Charles II. in the field; and at the restoration the king was pleased to renew his patent gratis, by the name of Sir William Boothby of Broadlow-Ash, the former patent being of Clator-Clote.

He

He married twice: His first wife was Frances, daughter of colonel Milward of Snitterton, in Derbyshire. By her he had one son, Francis, His second lady was Hill, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Brooke, knight of the order of the bath. By her he had ten children. Francis, his son by the first wife, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Child of Dogsthorpe, in Northamptonshire, gent. He had by her one son Henry, who died during the life of his father. Sir Henry Boothby succeeded his grandfather in his title, but died unmarried. Upon his decease the title went to his half brother, William Boothby, esq; who married Frances, daughter of Sir Trevor Williams of Langibby, in Monmouthshire, baronet. By her he had one son, Gore Boothby, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bury of Nottingham, esq. His issue by her was one son, William, who succeeded his grandfather in his title. Sir William Boothby was a general in the army, and colonel of the sixth regiment of foot. He lately died at Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, but left no issue to succeed him in his title.

Brooke Boothby, the second son of Sir William by his second wife, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, married first, Anne, daughter
of

of Henry Cavendish of Dovebridge, esq; and by her had only one son, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somersall-Herbert, esq. By her he had one son, Brooke Boothby, esq; who lately, upon the decease of his cousin, succeeded to the title of baronet. He married twice: By his first wife, Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Byard of Derby he had one daughter. He married for his second wife, Phœbe, daughter of Copwood Hollins of Mofslee, Staffordshire, esq. By her he had two sons, Brooke, and William; and died in the year 1789, aged 78. The younger son, William, is a major in the army; and the elder is the present Sir Brooke Boothby of Ashbourn, bart. He married the daughter of — Bristow of London, esq; by whom he has one daughter.

The following article is extracted from the register of the church; “ 1645 August, king Charles came to the church, and many more, and talked with Mr. Peacock.”

The liberty of the town of Ashbourn, including COMPTON, contains about four hundred and eighty houses.

In the parish there are several hamlets.

At CLIFTON the chapel is dedicated to St. Mary; and the liberty contains twenty-four houses. In

In OFFCOTE, and UNDERWOOD the number of houses is about thirty-four; in YELDERSLEY six; and in HULLAND thirty-nine.

Ashbourn being situated on the great road which leads from Derby to Buxton, Macclesfield and Manchester, derives considerable advantage from the company, who travel this way. Nor is it less supported by the fairs for the sale of cattle, which are frequently held here, but more especially in the seasons of spring and autumn.

The market at Ashbourn is held every Saturday.

MAPPLETON.

Mappleton is a rectory, and is said to be within the parish of Ashbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The number of houses in the liberty is thirty-two; and of inhabitants one hundred and sixty-one.

ALSOP.

Alsop is a chapelry, and said to belong to the parish of Ashbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Michael; and Mr. Cook Burk is the patron.

The liberty contains eleven houses.

PEURWIC, PARWICH.

Parwich is a chapelry, and is also said to belong to the parish of Ashbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and its clear yearly value is 14l. Sir Michael Leving is patron by grant from the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

The liberty contains about ninety-one houses; and the inhabitants almost entirely depend upon the farming business for their support.

About half a mile north of the village may still be seen some faint vestiges of a Roman encampment or station, at a place called Lombard's green. It is of an oblong form, and occupies a space of about half an acre. It consists of several divisions, made by walls, the foundations of which are in many parts still visible. The size and shape of these divisions are various. They are oblong, semi-circular, and square. The number is about twelve. Perhaps there might formerly have been more. For these do not all lie together. This supposition is rendered very probable by considering, that the ground has been disturbed at different times by the miners in pursuing veins of lead ore. It was a circumstance of this kind, from which it was discovered, that this was a Roman encampment.

About twenty years ago, as a labouring man was seeking for the above mineral he found, at
the

the depth of two feet and a half, a military weapon, a considerable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickness, in which the coins had most probably been deposited. This collection of coins principally consists of Roman Denarii, and is in good condition and preservation. The number is about eighty, of which seventy-four are in the possession of Mr. Rawlins of Ashbourn. They were stamped in the Upper empire; and are some of them as high as the triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Mark Antony; and others as low as the emperor Aurelian. The reverses in general are different.

The following coins with some of their reverses are very legible: I shall mention the number, which were cast in the reign of each Emperor.—Lucilla one; Nero two; Vespasian five; Aurelian two; Vitellius one; Antonius five; Domitian five; Div. Faustina four; Hadrian fifteen; Trajan fifteen; Nerva eight; Sabinus one; and ten are unknown.

The above station is situated on a level piece of ground near the summit of a very high eminence, and bears some resemblance to the Roman camp, which is described by Polybius in his sixth book. The divisions are not so regular, or the tents so large.

Near

Near this place, and at the summit of the hill is a bank of considerable length. It is about two feet high, and three broad, and extends in a strait line two miles to the west; and half a mile to the east. Westward it may be traced as far as the road leading from Ashbourn to Buxton, and in the other direction to a large meer of water.

About four hundred yards below, another bank runs along the side of the hill nearly parallel with that, which I have mentioned. It extends about half a mile towards the west.

I have not been able to meet with any circumstance, from which the original design and use of these banks can be determined. Whether they were formed at the time with the encampment, or were intended as some sort of boundary is very uncertain.

Under the head of Pewriwic is the following note in Domesday book, that these 5 manours of Derelei, Metesford, Werchesworde, Effeburne, and Peverwic with their balliwics paid in the time of king Edward the confessor 32 pounds and 6 sectar. and half of honey, but then 40 pounds of pure silver.

Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln, died in the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. possessed of one capital messuage in Parwich. Ad quod damnum 12 Edward II.

Thomas

Thomas, earl of Lantaster excamb. one hundred and twenty acres of land to the abbey of Merivale.

BENEDLEGE, FENNY BENTLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Its value in the king's books is 44l. os. and yearly tenths 13s. 3^d. The dean of Lincoln presents.

This parish contains twenty-six houses; and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The family of Beresford was seated at Fenny Bentley towards the end of the fifteenth century. It originally came from Beresford, in Staffordshire; and settled here about the reign of Henry VI. Thomas, the second son of John Beresford, esq; by Elizabeth, daughter of William Bassett of Blore, in Staffordshire, esq; was seated at Fenny Bentley at this time. He served Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported to have mustered a troop of horse of his sons with his own and their servants, at Chesterfield. He lies buried in the chancel of the church, with one inscription in Latin and another in English upon his tomb. From these it appears, that he died in the year 1473, and had issue sixteen sons, and five daughters.—There are several other monuments in the church, particularly to the memory of Francis Beres-

Beresford, esq; who died in the year 1666, and of John Beresford, esq; who died in the year 1724. By his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Shallcross of Shallcross, in the county of Derby, he had issue five sons, and four daughters. John, his eldest son and heir married Frances, the daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somersall Herbert, in Derbyshire, and had by her seven sons, and four daughters. Four of them, Richard, Edward, Francis, and William, were living in the year 1770. The eldest son, Richard Beresford, esq; resides at Ashbourn, and having married has several children.—The seat of the family at Fenny Bentley is not at present inhabited by him.

THORP.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The clear value is 40l. os. and yearly tenths 12s. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The parish of Thorp contains twenty-eight houses. The inhabitants are supported by the farming business.

HORTEDON, HARTINGTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Giles. It formerly belonged to Domus. Minores in London. The clear value

value is 29l. 3s. 10d. and yearly tenths 1l. 0s. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The parish of Hartington extends; along the western boundary of Derbyshire, about twelve miles, and comprehends all the tract of land, which lies betwixt the two manors of Buxton and Thorpe. It is divided into the Hartington town quarter, the Lower quarter, the Middle quarter, and Upper quarter.

The Town quarter contains about sixty-three houses; and three hundred and sixty-three inhabitants.

In the village of Hartington and its neighbourhood about sixty hands are employed in the manufacture of cotton, thread, linen, and chequé.

There are several traditions respecting battles; which have been fought near this place. It is said, that the Roman general Agricola engaged the ancient Britons upon the common; and that the conflict was so sharp and obstinate; that when it was finished, the blood ran down the hill into the town.—When we consider the great distance of time, at which, it is related, that this event happened, this tradition does not seem deserving of much credit or attention.

There is, however, another of an engagement near the town of Hartington, which rests upon a better foundation. About twenty years

ago, there was found, at several different times a great number of leaden bullets of considerable size, and adapted to a musket of a large bore. They were an ounce in weight, and marked P. They have been discovered and gathered up after the fall of heavy rains, by which they had been washed down with a quantity of soil from the hills, where tradition says, they were lodged in a sharp conflict betwixt the Royalists and Republicans in the time of the civil wars.

About a mile and a half south-east of Hartington is a high eminence, called Wolfs-cote-hill, on the summit of which is a barrow or low. This ancient remain is a large heap of stones of various sizes. The smallest are the most outward, and over them is a thin covering of moss and grass. It rises about three yards above the common surface of the ground about it, and is exactly circular. The circumference at the base is nearly seventy yards. At the top, the diameter is about ten yards; and in the middle is a cavity one yard deep, and three wide.—This low has been opened a small way towards the center, and in its inward construction appears greatly to resemble that, which I shall have occasion to take notice of at Chelmorton, near Buxton.

Hart-

Hartington Lower quarter contains fifty-six dwellings; and two hundred and eighty-one inhabitants.

In this division of the parish are some ancient remains deserving of notice. They are situated at Pilsbury, in a field called Castle-hills, in the occupation of Mr. William Gould. On the east side of the field is a sharp ridge of rocks, which in one part rises up to the height of six or eight yards. It is very much pointed, and bears some resemblance to a sugar loaf. Whether this be natural or artificial, I am not able to determine. However in another part of the field there is an appearance of much art and labour. Adjoining to the point or top is a flat piece of ground, on which is a low, and almost circular bank. The area within measures from north to south sixty yards, and from east to west forty. Very near to the west side of this bank is a low or barrow composed entirely of earth. It is exactly circular, and the diameter is about forty yards. Directly southward of the low is another low bank forming a square. The area, which it encloses, is about thirty yards across in each direction.

This place is situated on the bank of the river Dove. Tho' it has the name of Castle-hills, it lies in a deep valley, and must be ill suited to any military purpose.

At Crowdicote there are three strong springs issuing out of an eminence near the river Dove. In one of these were found a few years ago some small articles of silver, particularly pins and rings; but how they came there, no one can give any account. Near this spot are the foundations of a building, erroneously supposed to be an abbey. The ground about it has been searched for treasure, but none could be found. It is now made good pasture land.

In the Middle quarter there is a chapel at EAST STERNDALÉ; and the clear value is 3l.

The number of houses in this division is seventy; and of inhabitants three hundred and thirty-eight.

In the Upper quarter are one hundred and thirty houses. Of this number sixteen adjoin to the village of Buxton, and ten are dwellings formed in the small hillocks which have been raised by the refuse of the lime kilns near Pole's hole.

In the north part of this division a large quantity of lime is burnt every summer. There are about eight kilns, each of which employs five hands, and burns about one hundred and twenty horse loads every day.

Upon

Upon Hartington common, which extends at least ten miles in the direction of north and south are many lows. They are in general situated on the highest points of ground, and may be seen on each, but more especially the west side of the road leading from Buxton to Ashbourn.

BRADBURNE, BRADBOURN.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to the priory of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. The clear value is 32l. 3s. and yearly tenths 16s. 4d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The village of Bradbourn is pleasantly situated on a hill, and contains about thirty-two houses.

ATLOW is situated in the parish of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the church is 18l. os.—And the hamlet contains about twenty-four houses.

BALLINGTON, (*Ballidon*,) is another chapelry within the parish of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the living is 10l.—The hamlet contains about fourteen houses.

In ALDWARK, a neighbouring township, there are about eighteen houses.

The inhabitants both in Ballington, and Aldwark are supported chiefly by the mining business.

BRAZINCTUNE, BRASSINGTON.

Brassington is a chapelry, and is also said to belong to the parish of Bradbourn.—The clear value of the living is 10l.

The whole township contains about one hundred and thirty houses; and four hundred and eighty-two inhabitants.

Near the road leading from Brassington to Pike-hall is an ancient monument deserving of notice. It is called Mininglow; and is situated on a hill, which is now covered with a fine plantation. At the center of this plantation is a low or barrow of a different kind from any, which I have met with in other parts of the county. The present does not appear to have been its original state. I think it is highly probable, that it is an ancient burial-place. The higher part of the mount seems to have been removed, several of the vaults being fully exposed to sight. The diameter is about forty yards, and the vaults appear to be carried round the whole circumference. The stones, with which they are formed, are very large,

large. One of the vaults, which I measured, is between six and seven feet long, three wide, and six deep. It consists of only five stones; one on each side and end, and the other for a cover. Some of them are a foot, and others half a yard thick.

What number of vaults there are, I am not able to ascertain; but I imagine, if they are continued throughout the whole circumference, they must amount to forty.

If these vaults were receptacles for the dead, it is evident from their size, that many must have been buried here. But I cannot positively affirm, that they were used for this purpose, having never heard, that bones have been found in them.

OGNESTON, HOGNASTON.

The living is a rectory, but not in charge. Its clear value is 7l. 3s. 4d. and the king is patron.

Hognaston contains about fifty-two houses. —The inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

BRAIDÉLEI, BRADLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its value in the king's books is 5l. 19s. 9d.; and yearly tenths

118. 114d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The number of houses in the parish of Bradley is about forty-six.—The inhabitants rely entirely upon agriculture for employment, and support.

At Bradley is one of the seats of Hugo Meynell, esq. In the year 1625 Sir Gilbert Kniveton resided here; but in the year 1655 the manor was purchased by Francis Meynell, esq; alderman of London. He had three sons, Godfrey, Francis, and Richard. The eldest son, Godfrey, married twice. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of George Vernon, esq; by whom he had no issue. But by his second wife, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Edward Littleton, esq; he had one son, and one daughter. The son, Littleton Pointz Meynell, esq; married Judith, the daughter of — Alleyne, esq; by whom he had three sons, and two daughters. To his eldest son, Godfrey, he left an annuity of 100l. but better provision was afterwards made for him by act of parliament. To Hugo Meynell, esq; his second son, he devised all his estates. He has married twice. His first wife was Ann, the daughter of John Gell, esq; by whom he had one son, Godfrey Meynell, esq; who is now married. His second wife is Ann, daughter of

— Scrimsher of Tooley-park, Leicestershire. By her he has two sons, Hugo and Charles.

The ancient seat of the family at Bradley has been taken down, and the stables converted into a dwelling house. It is seldom used by Mr. Meynell, excepting for the convenience of hunting in the neighbourhood.

TISSINGTON, TISSINGTON.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury; and Sir William Fitzherbert is the patron.

The liberty contains forty-four houses; and one hundred and ninety-two inhabitants.

At Tiffington is the seat of Sir William Fitzherbert. His ancestors have resided here ever since the reign of king Henry V. The family came originally from Norbury. John, a younger son of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert of this place, married Cicely, the daughter and heiress of Francis Clinton of Tiffington. Sir John Fitzherbert was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1602. Sir John, his son, served the same office in the year 1624. He had two sons, William and Anthony. William, the elder son, had four daughters, all of whom, excepting Ann, who married John Fitzherbert of Somerfall, esq; died without issue.—

Anthony,

Anthony, the younger son, had one son, William, who was a barrister at law and recorder of Derby. He married Rachael, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bagshaw of Ridge hall, in Derbyshire, esq; by whom he had three sons, and two daughters. He died in the year 1739. William, his eldest son, was also recorder of Derby, and was chosen in the years 1762, and 1768 to represent the same borough in parliament. He married Mary, daughter of Littleton Pointz Meynell, esq; by whom he left two sons, William, and Alleyne. William, the elder son, is recorder of Derby; and in the year 1783 was raised by his present majesty to the dignity of a baronet. He is married, and by his lady has several children.

Alleyne, the second son, has been distinguished by several honourable appointments and commissions. In the year 1780 he was British resident at Brussels, and sent the first intelligence of the capture of the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Langara, by admiral Rodney. He was then appointed plenipotentiary at the court of Paris, and negotiated the peace in the year 1783. Very soon after he went to Russia in the character of ambassador to the court at Petersburg; and he has since been secretary to the marquis of Buckingham, the present lord lieutenant of Ireland.

KIRK IRETON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 10s. 10d. and yearly tenths 15s. 1d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The whole parish contains one hundred and twenty houses; and there is reason to believe, that population here is in an improving state. It appears from the register of the parish, that the christenings from the year 1761 to 1781 inclusive, amount to five hundred and twenty-seven; and the burials during the same period to only three hundred and sixteen,

CARSINGTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Its clear value is 48l. and yearly tenths 10s. 2³d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The whole parish contains about forty-six houses; and the inhabitants are supported by agriculture, and the mines.

WERCHESVORDE, WIRKSWORTH.

Wirksworth is a town of very great antiquity.—There were a priest and a church here at the time, when Domesday book was compiled.

The

The present church is dedicated to St. Mary. The value of the living is 42l. 7s. 8^d. and yearly tenths 4l. 4s. 9^d. The dean and chapter of Lincoln are proprietors.

At the Norman conquest Wirksworth belonged to the king. But in the reign of king John it became the property of the Ferrers family. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry III. in the year 1307 obtained a market for the town every Tuesday.

The number of houses in Wirksworth is four hundred and eighty-six; and in the whole township six hundred and forty-eight.

The same circumstance to which the town owes its origin, may still be considered as its chief support. At the time of the Norman survey there were three lead mines here; and there is reason to believe, that to the present day they have furnished considerable employment and subsistence to the inhabitants. However, tho' working of the lead mines is still their chief dependance, several hands are employed in the spinning of jersey, and cotton. For carrying on the latter branch of manufacture a mill has been erected by Sir Richard Arkwright, from which nearly two hundred persons derive their support.

There are several other public buildings in Wirksworth besides the church, particularly a

Dif-

Dissenting meeting house, a town hall, and a free school.

ALDERSWASHLEY is a chapelry belonging to the parish of Wirksworth. It contains about fifty-seven houses; and the inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

At a small distance from the church is an ancient house, the seat of Francis Hurt, esq. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to the family of Pole, who were friends and supporters of the royal cause. However it appears, that the gentleman, who resided here at that time, was a considerable sufferer on account of his attachment to his sovereign. According to tradition, a party of soldiers from Hopton paid him three different visits, and stripped his house of every thing, which was valuable.

The hamlet of CROMFORD (*Crumbeford*) contains about one hundred and twenty houses. At this place there has lately been a very rapid increase in the state of population. This has been entirely owing to the introduction and establishment of a new branch of business.

About twelve years ago a large cotton machine was erected here by Sir Richard Arkwright, which, with one constructed at a later period, affords employment to about eight hundred hands. As

As this was the first, which was introduced into Derbyshire, and as the inventor and proprietor of it resides at Cromford, it may be proper to give a more particular history and description of this machine, than I have yet done.

To form a clear and complete idea of this ingenious contrivance, a minute inspection of all its parts, both in a state of rest and in motion, is absolutely necessary. I shall give as concise a description of the various operations of which it consists, as I am able, and, as I proceed, point out those, the invention of which may be justly attributed to the owner of the works at Cromford.

When the cotton is sufficiently picked and cleaned, it is carried to the carding engine. This consists of two cyllinders; one of these is placed within a concave frame, and both of them being covered with a fine wire, act upon each other, in the same manner with a pair of common cards. From the larger cyllinder the cotton is taken off by a smaller one, and again from it by a crank; and then the carding is completed. I believe that not the whole, but the most valuable parts of this engine were contrived by Sir Richard Arkwright. For it was he, who invented the two movements, by which the cotton is laid on, and taken off from
them

them without any impediment to their motion. Now without the addition of these, this part of the business would have been still in a very imperfect state. There would have been defects, which were observable, in the old carding engines, the shortness of the lengths, and the tediousness of the operation.

The next operation is sizing. This consists in drawing the cotton thro' rollers, when it is discharged from the carding engine. It is necessary to stretch the staple still more, in order that the fibres may become thinner and closer to each other. For this purpose the cotton is drawn three different times thro' the rollers. In the first instance two, then three, and in the last place four lengths are introduced. When the cotton has passed thus frequently thro' the rollers, it is ready for roving.

The operation of roving is performed by drawing the cotton again thro' rollers, in single continued lengths. When it comes from the rollers, it drops into an iron box, which by turning round gives it a slight twisting.

The last part of the process is spinning. But the movements are so numerous, and complex in this operation, that it is impossible to convey a clear idea of it without exhibiting a model, or viewing the machine itself in motion.

It is only an act of justice to ascribe the invention of the three last movements to the ingenuity of Sir Richard Arkwright. Some attempts have been made to deprive him of the honour arising from it; but from the information, which I have been able to collect, they appear to have had their origin in envy and self interest.

The machine, of which I have thus attempted a brief description is constructed on principles entirely new, and may be justly regarded as a very extraordinary production of uncultivated genius. Every distinct part is sufficient to excite admiration, and nothing less than an unbounded invention could have combined together in one machine so great a variety of original movements.

When Sir Richard had constructed his machine he found, that he had many difficulties to encounter and surmount, before he could derive any benefit from his invention. Being in very low circumstances, it was necessary in the first place to look out for some persons of property, who were able and willing to encourage his project. With these he was so fortunate as to meet; and a patent was obtained for the exclusive use of the three first movements, for the term of fourteen years. Another patent was afterwards granted for the last operation during

during the same period of time. The specification was enrolled in April 1776.

But now a fresh difficulty presented itself. A market was wanted for the cotton, which was prepared upon his machine. A general apprehension being entertained, that it would deprive those of employment, who procured a livelihood by the use of the hand machines, the manufacturers of cotton, more especially in Lancashire, determined to oppose its establishment as much as possible. However, Messrs. Need and Strutt, joint patentees with Sir Richard Arkwright, found out a way of surmounting this obstacle to their success.— They formed a design of working up themselves the cotton prepared upon their machine, by beginning a manufacture of calicoes. With this view they obtained an act of parliament for abolishing the tax of three-pence a yard, to which all goods of this kind were at that time subject. Nor was it long before they had the satisfaction of seeing their new branch of manufacture in so flourishing a state, as to afford considerable employment to their machine.— At the same time it was discovered by the manufacturers, that the cotton prepared at Cromford was of a superior quality, and might be bought at a lower price than that, which they had been accustomed to use. A knowledge of

these facts had the effect, which was desired and might be expected. Not only a market was procured, but application for the purchase of grants to work under the patent was made to the company at Cromford. From this time the business became very extensive, and the profits immense. But in August 1782 the patentees were disturbed in the possession of the important advantages arising from their machine. The validity of the patent was tried before lord Mansfield, and the machine in use being found not to agree with the model delivered in at the tower, a verdict was given against Sir Richard Arkwright. However he was not satisfied with the decision, and carried the cause to Westminster hall a second time, when his claim to the exclusive use of his machine was declared to be just and well founded. In consequence of this determination an entire stop was put to the working of those machines, which had been constructed without grants from the company. This step produced a very strong combination of cotton manufacturers against Sir Richard Arkwright. They were not willing to abide by the last decision at Westminster, and another attempt was made to set aside the patent. The issue of this trial proved agreeable to their wishes. Nor has Sir Richard Arkwright since that time taken any steps

steps to establish the validity of his patent. Indeed could he have succeeded, he had not now the same inducements as formerly to make the attempt. The term for the exclusive use of one part of his machine was expired; and his claim to the other, if legally established, would have become extinct in a very short time.

The importance of the machine under consideration is now fully perceived by every one, who is concerned in the manufacture. The goods made with the cotton prepared upon it are not only of a superior quality, but manufactured at a much less expence than formerly; the consequence of which is, that the more ancient branches of the business are greatly improved, and new ones have been introduced into the kingdom, and carried to a degree of perfection, which they could not have attained without the invention of the cotton mills at Cromford.

The slight and temporary inconveniences, which were at first sustained by some individuals, have been abundantly compensated by the public and extensive benefits, which have resulted from the establishment of the machine invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. No fair and impartial person can doubt of its excellence and importance, who considers that the cotton is prepared upon it with greater expedition, and

with much less trouble and expence than formerly was the case; and that the goods, manufactured from it, are greatly superior to those, which were made before it came into use. It may be with reason questioned, whether there ever was an invention or improvement of equal consequence to the manufactures of this kingdom.

MIDDLETON is another hamlet belonging to the parish of Wirksworth. It contains about sixty-four houses; and the inhabitants are principally supported by working the lead mines in its neighbourhood, and by the cotton mills at Cromford, and Matlock.

IBOL, and GRANGE are supported in the same way; and contain about twenty-three houses.

HOPTON is another hamlet within the parish of Wirksworth. The number of houses in it is small. One of these is the seat of Philip Gell, esq.

The family of Gell resided at Hopton, as early as the time of queen Elizabeth. In the seventh year of her reign died R. Gell, esq; who was succeeded by his son Anthony. About thirty years after this time died Thomas Gell
of

of Hopton, esq; either the father or grandfather of John Gell, esq; who was sheriff for Derbyshire in the year 1634, and seven years afterwards was created a baronet by king Charles I. In the great contest betwixt the king and the parliament he took a very active part. About three months after the royal standard was erected at Nottingham, he marched into the town of Derby and placed a garrison in it. The year following he took Wingfield manor by assault, and was attended with such success, that at length no part of the county of Derby had the courage to declare in favour of the king. He also carried his arms into the neighbouring counties. When he withdrew his forces from Derby, in the year 1645, he went against the city of Lichfield, and took it by assault. He was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Derby, and receiver of the money arising from the sequestration of the effects of those, who were suspected of being friends to the interest of the king.— However in this business he appears not to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of parliament. There was an order first made to get the sum of six thousand pounds in his hands, which was unaccounted for. In the year 1650 he was tried by the high court of justice for misprision of high treason, and sen-

tenced to forfeit his estate and to be imprisoned for life. But two years afterwards he was pardoned.

The sons of Sir John Gell were also concerned in the public transactions and disturbances, which happened at this period. John, the eldest, succeeded his father in his title and estate. He had issue one son Philip, and two daughters. Dying in the year 1688, he was succeeded in his title and estate, and in the representation of the county of Derby by his son, Sir Philip Gell. His sister, Catherine, being married to William Eyre of Holme, esq; and himself dying without issue, he bequeathed his estate to his nephew, John Eyre, esq; obliging him at the same time to take the name of Gell. This gentleman married Isabella, second daughter of judge Jessop, to whose estate she became one of the four co-heiresses by the death of their brother, lord Darcy. By his wife he had seven children. He died in the year 1738, and left two sons, and four daughters, all in their minority. The elder son is the present Philip Gell of Hopton, esq. He is married, and by his wife, the daughter of William Milnes of Cromford, esq; he has several children.

John Gell, esq; the second son, is a captain in his majesty's navy; and during the last war gained considerable reputation in the East-Indies. The

The number of houses in the hamlet of Caulow is twelve; in Biggin twenty-three; Alton four; Hitheridge-Hay twenty; and Ashley-Hay about the same number.—These places are all within the parish of Wirksworth.

BONTESHALL, BONSTALL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 16s. old.; and yearly tenths 19s. 7^d. The living is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln.

The parish contains about two hundred and forty houses. Formerly the inhabitants wholly relied upon the working of the mines for their support; but, since the erection of the cotton mills at Cromford, many hands have met with constant employment at this place.

MATLOCK.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Giles. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 2s. 6d. and yearly tenths are 11. 2s. 3d. It is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln.

The parish contains about three hundred and seventy-three houses. The inhabitants have always received considerable employment and support from working the lead mines.

There are also several hands engaged in the manufacture of stockings, and of cotton. In the former branch of business there are twenty frames in the parish; and for carrying on the latter two mills have been erected. One of these stands in Matlock dale, and belongs to Sir Richard Arkwright. It is a very large and handsome building.—The erection of this work and other improvements of art have considerably injured the natural beauty of the dale. Those, who are pleased with viewing picturesque scenes, will wish, that they could have been conveniently placed in any other situation.

I have already had occasion to observe, that on account of its mineral waters Matlock has been a place of considerable resort for more than fifty years, during the summer season.

On a hill called Riber is what has been deemed by some a druidical altar. I have been told, that it is a very large stone with a basin upon it.

S E C T. V.

DEANERY of CHESTERFIELD.

WINNEFELT, SOUTH WINGFIELD.

THE living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey. Its clear value is 49l. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The number of houses in the parish is one hundred and twenty-seven. The principal employment and support of the inhabitants is the manufacture of stockings. Upon enquiry I found, that the number of frames amounted to fifty-five.

Southwingfield appears to have been the seat of several distinguished persons at different periods of time. At the Norman survey Roger of Poitou resided here. But in a very short time South Wingfield came into the possession of William Peverel, the natural son of William the

the conqueror, who is said to have had a mansion house at this place. The present manor-house is of a much later date. It was built about the year 1440, by Ralph, lord Cromwell, lord treasurer in the reign of Henry VI. It afterwards came into the possession of the earls of Shrewsbury: For on the twenty-sixth of July, in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. George, earl of Shrewsbury died here. Another person of the same family and name likewise departed this life in the thirty-third year of queen Elizabeth. This was most probably the earl of Shrewsbury, who had the custody of Mary, queen of Scotland. It is said, that this unfortunate woman was confined several years at Wingfield manor; and you are shewn apartments, which were appropriated to her use.

This tradition appears to be founded upon good authority. Camden* says, "that in the year 1569 Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive queen out of the custody, wherein she was kept at Whinfield, in the county of Derby, under the earl of Shrewsbury. Northumberland being a partner in the plot, discovered the same to the duke (Norfolk). But the duke forbade it to be put in execution, fearing, lest they should deliver

* History of the reign of queen Elizabeth, book I. p. 129.

deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure queen Elizabeth's consent."

The event, here alluded to, happened the year after the queen of Scots was removed from Bolton castle in Yorkshire, to Tutbury castle in Staffordshire, and placed under the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury. It is reported, that she was confined nine years at Wingfield manor; But it is scarcely credible, that so large a proportion of the time she was under the care of the earl and countess of Shrewsbury should be spent at Wingfield. However it is probable, that she might frequently be here during the period of her confinement in Derbyshire.

In the year 1666 Mr. Emanuel Halton resided at Wingfield manor. He was a good mathematician, and published some pieces, which may be seen in the appendix to Foster's Mathematical miscellanies. In the year 1676 Mr. Inman Halton observed an eclipse of the sun at Wingfield. His account of this phenomenon was published in the Philosophical transactions for that year.

Wingfield manor is now in the possession of Wingfield Halton, esq; but is not inhabited. He resides in a new house at a small distance
from

from it, which was built by his father about ten years ago.

The manor house at Wingfield was once a stately and magnificent pile of building. Even in its present ruinous condition it naturally suggests this idea. Certainly it may be regarded as exhibiting a very good specimen of the architecture, which prevailed at the time, when it was built.

This noble mansion was built round a large quadrangular court. It was castellated and embattled. At each corner stands a tower; but that at the south west rises higher than any of the rest, and commands a very extensive prospect.

The walls of the apartments are so much broken down, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain their exact form and dimensions. Some of them were very spacious. The great hall was twenty-four yards, two inches, by twelve yards, one inch. There is a large cellar under it of the same dimensions. It is curiously arched with stone, and has a double row of pillars running up the middle. It is now divided into two parts.

The walls of Wingfield manor in some places are not only thrown down and the roof taken off, but the whole of them has been removed. I was informed, that a chapel once adjoined the
house

house on the north side; but now scarcely a vestige is to be seen.

Tho' some parts of the manor house have been taken down, and employed by Mr. Halton for building his house, yet it was considerably injured before this time. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. being possessed by the royal party, it was besieged and taken by lord Grey of Groby, and Sir John Gell of Hopton, officers in the service of parliament, who ordered a letter of thanks to them for this and other services.* The assault was begun on the east side with cannon planted on Pentridge common,† and a half-moon battery raised for its defence in this quarter was soon carried. But a breach being found impracticable, the cannon were removed to a wood on the opposite side. From hence they had a more powerful effect. They made such an impression on the wall, that a considerable breach was soon opened, and the besieged were obliged immediately to surrender.—I saw the breach by which the assailants entered, and several cannon balls which were employed on this memorable occasion. One, which was lately found in the hill, weighs thirty-two pounds.

The

* Whitelock's memorials of English affairs, &c. p. 96.

† On this common is a Roman encampment. It is nearly square, and consists of a double vallum.

The besieged at one time suffered considerable inconvenience from a want of water. Being supplied with this necessary article from a neighbouring hill by means of pipes laid underground, the communication was cut off by the enemy, and they were obliged to relieve their want by sinking a very deep shaft in the court-yard.

Colonel Dalby, who was the governor of the place, was killed during the siege.* He had disguised himself in the dress of a common foldier. But being seen and known by a deserter, he was shot by him in the face, as he was walking in the stables. The hole, thro' which he introduced his musket, may be yet seen near the Porter's lodge.

Wingfield manor house is exceedingly well situated for a place of defence. It stands upon an eminence, which is steep on every side excepting to the north. In this part it appears to have been greatly strengthened by a deep ditch or moat, which was made nearly across the hill.

AELFREDINGTUNE, ALFRETON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 16l. and

* Prestwich's republica, see list of officers who lost their lives in the service of king Charles I.

and yearly tenths 13s. 10^½d. George Morewood, esq; is the patron.

This town is supposed to have been built by, and to have derived its name from king Alfred. Even the spot is shewn, where the house stood, in which he lived. According to tradition it was situated in the street, which leads from the Market-cross towards Mansfield. It was built upon the ground, where the blacksmith's shop now stands.

Robert, the son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, was one of the four knights, who murdered Thomas Becket, arch-bishop of Canterbury. In expiation of his guilt he founded the monastery of Beauchief. Alfreton by marriage afterwards came into the possession of the family of Chaworth, one of whom was a considerable benefactor to this religious house.

Alfreton is a market town. A large quantity of corn is sold here every year, and carried into the peak. The inhabitants are chiefly employed and supported by the manufacture of stockings, and the collieries in the neighbourhood. There are also here six malt offices; and two potteries of the brown earthen ware.

The whole parish contains about four hundred and forty-four houses. Of this number about one hundred and eighty-two are situated
within

within the town. One of these is the seat of George Morewood, esq; which stands in a high and pleasant situation.

At SWANWICK, an adjoining hamlet, a school was built in the year 1740 at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, and by her endowed with five hundred pounds for the support of a master, who is required to instruct twenty poor children in reading and writing.

At Greenhill lane in the same parish was found some years ago an urn, containing a large collection of Roman coins. It was discovered by a labouring man, who was employed in repairing a fence. The number of coins amounted to about seven hundred. They are now dispersed into many different hands. A considerable number is in the possession of several gentlemen in the neighbouring country.

PINKSTON, PINXTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books is 6l. os. 10d. and yearly tenths 12s. 1d.

The number of families in the parish is seventy; and of inhabitants three hundred and twenty-two. Several hands are employed in the manufacture of stockings.

BLACK-

BLACKWELL.

An account has already been given of the parish of Blackwell. Ecton places it within the deanery of Derby, and I was inadvertently led to do so likewise. But I am apprehensive, that this was a mistake, and that a description of the parish should have been inserted in this place.

SOUTH NORMANTON.

The living is a vicarage, and is in the gift of Tristram Revel, esq.

The number of families in the parish is one hundred and twenty-one; and of inhabitants five hundred and eighty-eight. Population here seems to be in a flourishing state. The number of baptisms from the year 1693 to the year 1703 was one hundred and six; and from the year 1773 to the year 1783 it was one hundred and ninety-six. The burials have likewise increased in the same proportion.

The manufacture of stockings, and a colliery in the neighbourhood are the principal support of the inhabitants.

TIBCEL, TIBSHELF.

There was a church at this place in the ninth year of king Edward II. when the advowson of it was appropriated to the priory of

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Its value in the king's books is 21l. 6s. 3d. and yearly tenths 2l. 2s. 7½d.

In the liberty of Northwingfield the number of houses is about thirty; in Williamthorpe ten; in Pilsley forty-two; in Stretton thirty-one; in Ford twenty-five; in Hanly fourteen; in Clay-cross forty-six; in Tupton and Woodthorpe sixty; and in Ainmoor nineteen.—Total in the parish two hundred and seventy-seven.

ESSOURE, ASHOVER.

Ashover is a town of great antiquity. At the time, when Domesday book was compiled there were a church and a priest here.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its value in the king's books is 24l. 3s. 1½d. and yearly tenths 2l. 8s. 3½. John Simpson, esq; is the patron.

In the church there is a very ancient font, by some imagined to be Saxon. It stands upon a stone pedestal, and in the whole circumference are twenty figures in the attitude of devotion. They are cast in lead, and are in small compartments.—In different parts of the church there are several monuments, coats of arms, and inscriptions. They chiefly allude to the ancient family of Babington, one of whom

whom was knighted by king Edward III. at Morlieux in Brittany, of which he was appointed governor.

The number of houses in the liberty of Ashover is about three hundred and twenty-one. The inhabitants very much depend for their support upon the mining business, and the manufacture of stockings.

DETHICK is a small chapelry within the parish of Ashover, and contains only three houses.

This place was during a long period the seat of the family of Babington. Anthony, who was the principal actor in the conspiracy, which was formed against the life of queen Elizabeth, resided at this place. He was a young gentleman, possessed of a large fortune, pleasant wit, and considerable learning; but too much governed by pride, bigotry, and religious fanaticism. Being informed, that a person of the name of Savage had made a vow to take away the life of the queen, he was fearful, that he should fail in the enterprize, and desired, that the execution of it might be committed to six stout young gentlemen. Of these he made the choice, and acquainted the queen of Scots with the design, which had been formed.

But the conspirators soon brought suspicion upon themselves. They occasionally met for consultation in St. Giles' field near London, in St. Paul's church yard, and in wine taverns. They were so much flattered with the prospect of the distinguished honour, which they expected to receive from the accomplishment of their purpose, that they had their pictures drawn with Babington placed in the midst of them.

Suspensions being raised by their imprudent and vain conduct, letters betwixt the queen of Scots and Babington were intercepted; and Ballard, one of the conspirators, was apprehended at Dethick. These events rendered Babington penfive, and he exhorted Savage and Charnock, two other gentlemen, who were engaged in the enterprize, to carry it into immediate execution. But he soon after changed his mind, and applied for leave to go abroad. By listening to his request an opportunity was gained of bringing the plot more fully to light. Babington was then strictly watched; and finding, that he was surrounded with danger, he with difficulty made his escape from a tavern, and changed clothes with Charnock. The rest of the conspirators, also taking the alarm, endeavoured by flight to provide for their own safety, and were openly proclaimed traitors in every part of the kingdom.

dom. After lying concealed in woods, and vainly attempting to borrow money of the Spanish ambassador, they disguised Babington by colouring his face with green walnut shells. But their sufferings from hunger now became so extreme, that they sought relief at the house of the Bellamies, near Harrow on the Hill. They were there hid in barns, fed and clothed in rustic habits. Notwithstanding on the tenth day they were discovered, brought to London, and the inhabitants testified their public joy by ringing bells, making bonfires, and singing psalms. These expressions of affection were highly acceptable to the queen, and she returned her thanks to the citizens.

On the thirteenth of September 1536 seven of the conspirators were convicted of high treason. Ballard suffered first; and Babington undauntedly beheld his execution, while the rest turning away their faces fell upon their knees. He ingenuously confessed his offence; and being taken down from the gallows, and ready to be cut up, he cried aloud, several times, *parce me domine Jesu*, have mercy upon me, lord Jesus.

One of the houses at Dethick, which appears to be very ancient, I suppose to have been the seat of the Babington family, and belongs to Brabazon Hallows of Glapwell, esq.

LEA is a small hamlet also in the same parish, and contains twenty-seven houses.— It is the seat of Peter Nightingale, esq. At this place there is a building, which from an inscription upon it, containing an account of the time of its erection, appears to have been a church. But I have not met with any account of it in history.

At Lea a cotton mill was erected about five years ago by Peter Nightingale, esq. There is also a small manufacture of muslins at this place.

HOLLOWAY is another hamlet also in the parish of Ashover, and contains about fourteen houses.

WINGERWORTH.

There was a church here in the twenty-fifth year of king Edward I. At that time Henry de Brailsford was possessed of the advowson of the church.—The living is a curacy; and its clear value is 16l. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The number of houses in the liberty is about sixty-one.—A furnace for smelting ironstone furnishes employment to a considerable number of hands.

Winger-

Wingerworth-hall is the seat of Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. It is a large and ancient house: Standing in an elevated situation, it commands several extensive prospects into the neighbouring country.

The family of Hunloke is of considerable antiquity. Nicholas Hunloke, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was possessed of a large estate at Hadley in Middlesex, and in the neighbourhood of Bramcote and Stapleford, Nottinghamshire. Nicholas, his son, purchased the manor, of Wingerworth from Richard Curzon, esq; where he died in the year 1452, and lies buried in the church. Nicholas, his eldest son dying without issue, was succeeded in his estate by his brother Henry, who married twice. By his first wife, Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Walker, esq; he had only one son, Henry; and was buried at Wingerworth, in October 1612. Henry Hunloke, esq; his heir and successor had two wives. By the first he had no issue; by his second, Ann, daughter and heiress of Richard Alvey of Corber, in the county of Derby, he had two children, a son and a daughter. In the year 1623 being sheriff for Derbyshire, and a gentleman of great esteem and authority, he testified his affection and respect for king James I. by taking a journey to meet him.

But

But being in a very advanced age, and attending his majesty with a fatigue above his strength he fell down dead in his presence at Ilkeston, in Derbyshire.

He was succeeded by his only son, Henry, not only in his estate, but likewise in his loyalty. For he lent king Charles I. a considerable sum of money at his request; and received a letter from his majesty on the occasion, which was dated Sept. 14, 1642. He also raised and accoutred a troop of horse in the regiment of colonel John Frechville of Stavely, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. In the twenty-second year of his age he signalized himself at the battle of Edge-Hill, in Warwickshire, was knighted in the field of battle, and afterwards created a baronet. Making a bold attempt upon the enemy he was wounded in a skirmish at Beckwood-park, in Nottinghamshire; and fined by the sequestrators one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight pounds for his loyalty.

He married Marina, daughter of Dixey Hickman of Kew, in the county of Kent, esq; and died at Wingerworth, in the year 1648. He left two sons, and one daughter.

During the Common-wealth the family was driven from the seat at Wingerworth. The house being a large stone building, was converted into

into a garrison for the forces of parliament.— But lady Hunloke, the relict of Sir Henry, being married to colonel William Michel, one of Cromwell's officers, the colonel proved a good friend to the family, and was instrumental in preserving the mansion and estate from any further injury.

Thomas Windsor, the younger son of Sir Henry Hunloke, the first baronet, was a volunteer in the French army, and died at Treves in Germany; and Marina, the daughter, was a Benedictine nun at Brussels. Sir Henry, the elder son, greatly improved his estate and seat at Wingerworth. He married Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Francis Tyrwhit of Kettleby, Lincolnshire, esq; and died in the year 1715. His issue was seven sons, and six daughters. His two eldest sons dying young, the third son, Thomas Windsor succeeded him in his title and estate. In the year 1726 taking down the ancient seat of the family, he erected a magnificent house on a high ground near his park, which was finished in the year 1730.— He married Charlotte, the sixth daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart. and died in the year 1752. By his wife he had four sons, and seven daughters. His eldest son is the present Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. who on the twenty-first of December 1769, married Margaret,

garet, the eldest daughter of Wenman Coke of Longford, esq. By his lady he has four sons, and seven daughters. Thomas Windsor, the eldest son, was born in March 1772.

CESTREFELD, CHESTERFIELD.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-faints. Its value in the king's books is 15l. os. 2¹/₂d. and yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 0¹/₂d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The town of Chesterfield is of considerable, though not of equal antiquity with some other in Derbyshire. At the time of the Norman survey it was only a bailiwick, belonging to the manor of Newbold. However the name of the place seems to denote, that previous to this period there was a castle situated here. It is highly probable, that the Roman road from Derby to York passed through this place, and that there was a station or encampment here. Admitting this to have been the case, the ground, with which it was surrounded, would naturally be called the field of the castle.

Though at the Norman conquest Chesterfield was a place of small note and consequence, yet it must very soon afterwards have increased in size and importance. There was certainly a church here in the eleventh century. For William Rufus gave the church of Chesterfeld

to

to the cathedral church at Lincoln. In the reign of king John the town was incorporated in favour of William Briwere, or Bruere. He obtained from his sovereign in the sixth year of his reign a grant in fee farm of the manor of Chesterfield, with Brunnington and Wittington, and of the soak and wapentake of Scarfdale, paying yearly for Chesterfield, Brunnington and Wittington with the soak sixty-nine pounds, and for Scarfdale ten pounds. By this grant were also procured the same liberties, which were enjoyed by the town of Nottingham: Likewise a fair during eight days, beginning at the exaltation of the cross, and two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Saturday.— Baldwin Wake by marrying the daughter of William Bruere, junior, obtained possession of the manor of Chesterfield. It afterwards became the property of Edmund Plantaganet, earl of Kent, who married Margaret Wake; and was inherited by his descendants during several generations. In the twenty-sixth year of king Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund of Woodstock, and grandson of Edward I.; and in the year 1386 by Sir Thomas Holland. In the year 1443 Chesterfield belonged to William Neville. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was lord of the manor. It afterwards

wards by purchase came into the possession of William, earl of Newcastle, and Sir Charles Cavendish, his brother, who received a confirmation of the grant from king Charles I. in the seventh year of his reign. The manor of Chesterfield by inheritance now belongs to the duke of Portland.

It has already been observed, that Chesterfield became a borough town in the reign of king John. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-four common council men.

I believe it is not known at what particular time the church at Chesterfield was built. It undoubtedly is very ancient. It is said to have been dedicated in the year 1232. If the date be accurate, this must have been the second church erected here, or the old one must have been rebuilt at this time.—In one of the windows are the arms of Edmund Plantagenet, and Margaret Wake impaled together. This shews, that it was built as early as the close of the thirteenth century.

The spire of the church rises to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, and is formed in a very singular manner. The structure has such an effect upon the eye, that it seems to lean different ways according to the sides on which you approach it.

The

The church is built in the same form with cathedral churches. On the north side of the cross isle is the following inscription in latin, —“ Underneath here is deposited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndeby, in the county of Nottingham, in the diocese of York, and chaplain of the chantery of St. Michael the archangel, in the parish of All-saints in Chesterfield, who died the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1500. I desire you so to pray for his soul as you would pray for your own soul.”

On an alabaster stone in the chancel is the following inscription.—“ Here lies Mr. John Pypys, chaplain to the guild of the Holy cross, who died the eighth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand —— and two, to whose soul may Almighty God be merciful.”

In one of the pews there is a Jerusalem-cross.

In the chancel is the burial place of the ancient and respectable family of Foljame, who formerly resided at Walton, near Chesterfield. There are several effigies upon one of the monuments in the attitude of prayer. But I do not recollect any inscription.

In the cross isle is an inscription recording a charitable legacy of thirteen hundred pounds;
for

for putting out boys to trade or sea service. There is a clause in it, which limits the benefit of the charity to those children, who receive not alms, and reside in the borough.

From one of the above inscriptions it appears, that there was formerly a guild at Chesterfield. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and the Holy cross; and was valued at nineteen pounds per annum. It was begun in the time of king Richard II. who maintained two or three priests in the church here. In the thirtieth year of king Edward III. Roger de Chesterfield granted to it eighteen messuages, and twelve acres of land.

It is also manifest from the other inscription, that before the year 1500 there was a chantry belonging to the church.

The church is still closely connected with the cathedral at Lincoln. For the dean of the cathedral is the rector of Chesterfield, the vicar of Chesterfield is his vicar, and the dean presents him.

At Chesterfield there was a very ancient hospital for lepers. It was founded before the tenth year of king Richard I. and dedicated to the honour of St. Leonard. John, earl of Kent, in the twenty-sixth year of Edward III. held it in capite. But in the ninth year of king
Richard

Richard II. it was seized by Joan, princess of Wales. However it continued to the reign of Henry VIII.

In the reign of Henry III. the church at Chesterfield was made use of as a place of refuge by Robert Ferrers, the last earl of Derby. It is said, that as soon as this nobleman arrived at man's estate, he joined the rebellious barons against the king. With a view of quelling this insurrection, Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine marched against him with a powerful army; and at Chesterfield after a sharp conflict, in which many were slain, routed all his forces. The earl was one of those, who escaped. He at first was concealed in the church under some bags of wool, but by the treachery of a woman was ere long discovered, and carried prisoner to London.

It appears from the register of the church, that the earl of Newcastle was at Chesterfield with his forces in May 1643, and again in December following. It is not improbable, that at one of these times he engaged the forces of the parliament. But it is certain, that during the civil wars he obtained a victory over them at this place.

At Chesterfield the Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers have each a place of worship. There are also here a free grammar
X school,

school, a town-hall, a jail for debtors, five hospitals, six alms houses for widows, a work-house, and a house of correction.

The town of Chesterfield, when considered in regard to its population, manufactures, and trade, is in a very flourishing state.

From an actual enumeration made, in December 1788, it was found, that Chesterfield contained eight hundred and one houses, and three thousand six hundred and twenty-six inhabitants.

The inhabitants of Chesterfield derive considerable employment and support from the iron works situated in the town, and its neighbourhood. At Walton there are a furnace and a foundery, which afford employment to about one hundred hands. At these works are produced cannon and ball, cyllinders, stoves, grates, Dutch ovens, and a variety of other goods. In Newbold is another furnace. Its principal object is the production of metal. About forty-seven hands are employed by it. Besides these iron works there is a small foundery situated in the town. It is used for casting stoves, grates, ovens, and other sorts of furniture.

Another branch of business carried on in Chesterfield is the manufacture of stockings. The number of frames in the town and neighbourhood,

bourhood, employed by the hosiers residing here, is about two hundred and sixty-one.

There is also a manufacture of carpets at Chesterfield. It affords employment to about eighty-four hands.

There is likewise a considerable number of shoes made in the town for the London market.

Nor should it be omitted, that a large quantity of coarse earthen ware is manufactured here. In this business three potteries are worked, which afford employment to about sixty hands.

Within the parish of Chesterfield are several chapelrys and hamlets in the neighbourhood of the town.

At BRIMINGTON the clear value of the chapel is 10*l.* The number of houses in the hamlet is eighty.

At TEMPLE NORMANTON the clear value of the chapel is 7*l.* 12*s.* The hamlet contains twenty-five houses.

There is a chapel also at NEWBOLD. This hamlet, with that of DUNSTONE, contains one hundred and nineteen houses.

The number of houses in WALTON is seventy-five. This place was during many generations the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Foljambe, to whom it hereditarily descended by Loudham from the Bretons.

The hamlet of TUPTON contains twenty-two; CALOW forty-four; and HASLAND ninety-seven houses.

Chesterfield has had the honour of giving the title of earl to the family of Stanhope.— Philip, lord Stanhope of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, was created earl of Chesterfield in the fourth year of king Charles I. The title has been continued in the same family ever since to the present day.

SUTTON in le DALE.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living at Duckmanton, with which (according to Ecton) it is connected, is a vicarage; and the church there is dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul. Their clear value is 44l. 3s. 6d. and yearly tenths 15s. 7^d. — Clarke, esq; is the patron.—The church at Duckmanton formerly belonged to the monastery at Welbeck; but, I believe, is not now standing.

Sutton

Sutton hall is a large and ancient house. Its situation is excellent. Standing upon a high ground it furnishes many beautiful views in the neighbouring country.

Sutton has been the seat of several wealthy and respectable families. In the fourth year of king Edward II. Reginald de Grey of Sandiacre held the manor. Jo. de Grey, who died in the fourth year of Henry IV. had issue, two daughters, Isabel and Alice, and Jo. Leak by marrying the latter became possessed of Sutton. In the year 1611 Sir Francis Leak, knt. one of his descendants, was raised by king James I. to the dignity of a baronet, and was the sixth gentleman, on whom this honour was bestowed. He was afterwards created a baron of this realm by the title of lord Deincourt of Sutton. During the civil commotions in the reign of king Charles I. he was eminently distinguished by his zealous attachment to his sovereign. This he shewed by sending him supplies of money, and, while Newark-upon-Trent remained one of his garrisons, gave him his cordial advice in council. Two of his sons were also officers in the royal army, and lost their lives in the service of their king. In consideration of these testimonies of loyalty, lord Deincourt was advanced to the degree and dignity of an earl by the title of the earl of Scarsdale by letters

patent, bearing date at Oxford in the twenty-first year of Charles I.

Having suffered much for his loyalty, and seeing the life of the king taken away by the hands of his enemies, he became so exceedingly mortified, that he dressed himself in sackcloth; and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, he laid down in it every Friday, exercising himself frequently in divine meditation and prayer. Departing this life in his house at Sutton on the ninth day of April, in the year 1655, he was buried in his own parish church. Nicholas was the fourth and last earl of this family; and succeeded his uncle, Robert, earl of Scarfsdale in the year 1707.

After his decease, Sutton became the property of the family of Clarke: G. B. Clarke, esq; who represented the county of Derby in several parliaments, resided here; and died without issue in the year 1774. His sister, who is his heir, is married to — Price, esq; who has taken the name of Clarke.

The liberty of Sutton contains about twenty three houses; and Duckmanton fifty-three. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

HEATH.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to

to

to Croxton abbey. Its value in the king's books is 4l. 18s. 9d. and yearly tenths 9s. 10d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The manor of Heath was given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, to the monks of Grendon, in Leicestershire. It now belongs to the duke of Devonshire. It most probably came into the possession of the family, when in the sixth year of Edward VI. Mr. Cavendish had in exchange for his estates in Hertfordshire several lands and manors belonging to dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, &c.

The whole parish contains about sixty-four houses.

HAULT HUCKNALL.

This parish includes the hamlets of Rowthorn, Stanesby, Astwood, Arstaff, and Hardwick.

The living is a vicarage; and formerly belonged to the priory of Newstead, in Nottinghamshire. Its clear value is 30l. and yearly tenths 12s. 0d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

In the chancel of the church is a gravestone with a latin inscription upon it, of which the following is a translation :

X 4

Here

Here are deposited the bones of Thomas Hobbes of Malmſbury, who during many years ſerved two earls of Devonſhire, father and ſon. He was an honeſt man, and well known at home and abroad by his reputation for learning. He died in the year of our Lord 1679, on the fourth day of the month of December, and in the ninety-fiſt year of his age.

At a ſmall diſtance from it is a handſome monument to the memory of Ann, the fiſt counteſs of Devonſhire, with a latin inſcription, dated in the year 1627.

She was the daughter of Henry Highley of Highley, in the county of York, eſq. She married the honourable William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth, eſq; afterwards created the earl of Devonſhire. By him ſhe had three ſons, Gilbert, William, and James; and the ſame number of daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances. James, the youngeſt ſon, lies buried near his mother.—William, earl of Devonſhire, and baron of Hardwick, and now ſole ſurvivor of his mother, deſirous of preſerving the memory of his brothers and ſiſters has cauſed this monument to be erected.

She died in the month of February in the year of our Lord 1598.

The arms of the family are placed upon the monument.

In another part of the church is a memorandum, recording a charitable legacy of 1020*l.* to the poor in this and other neighbouring parishes, made by the earl of Devonshire and his mother. It is dated 1687.

In the liberty of Hucknall, and the hamlet of Stanesby the number of houses is about thirty-two. Rowthorn contains about fourteen; Astwood about twenty-eight; and Arstaff about twenty-four houses.

Hardwick-hall, one of the seats of the duke of Devonshire, is also situated in the parish of Hucknall. There are here two houses, standing at the distance of two or three hundred yards from each other. The principal part of the more ancient one is in ruins. The kitchen alone is inhabited; no more than the outward walls of the other part of the house are now remaining.

At what time it was built, I have not been able to learn. But it is certain, that the family of Hardwick resided at this place in the time of Henry VIII. For Jo. Hardwick died here in the nineteenth year of his reign.—He held under the manor of Stavely one messuage called Hardwick hall, with one hundred and twenty acres of land. In this house cardinal Wolfey lodged one night in his way from York to Leicester abbey, where he died November the eighteenth, 1536. The

The house, which is now standing at Hardwick, was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth by the countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of the above John Hardwick, esq. She had been married twice, before she became the wife of the earl of Shrewsbury, namely to Robert Barley, esq; and Sir William Cavendish; and she did not raise this stately mansion, till after the death of her two first husbands.

The situation of Hardwick hall is exceedingly striking and noble. It stands in a fine park of large and venerable oaks, and upon a very high ridge of ground, which affords a distant view into the western part of the county. In the front is a very spacious, and quadrangular court, surrounded by a high stone wall. At each extremity of the house is a lofty tower, and in the different parts of the embattlement may be observed the letters E. S. which I imagine to be the initials of the name of the noble person, by whom it was built, (*Elizabeth Shrewsbury.*)

In the hall, which is large, is the history of Patient Grizil, if I recollect aright, worked in tapestry. Ascending the grand stair-case, you come to the apartments on the first floor. Then turning to the right hand, you enter the chapel. It is hung with tapestry, in which
are

are wrought several pieces of scripture history, particularly, Acts ix. xiii. xxvi. and xxviii.

In the dining-room are several family pictures, upon which are marked the names of the persons, for whom they were taken, viz. The first duke of Devonshire in armour. The countess of Shrewsbury. Colonel Charles Cavendish, brother to the first earl of Devonshire. Lord Harry Cavendish, brother to the second duke. One of the earls of Devonshire. Sir William Cavendish, in the forty-second year of his age. Lord treasurer Burleigh. Lord Burleigh, son to the countess of Exeter. The hon. Robert Cecil, son of the earl of Salisbury, a small whole length. A picture, marked Erasmus, with the arms of the Cavendish family upon it.

Over the chimney are the arms of the countess of Shrewsbury, with this inscription underneath, “the conclusion of all things is to fear God, and keep his commandments, E. S. 1597.”

Common chamber hung with figured black velvet.

The drawing-room is wainscoted to a considerable height, and hung above with tapestry. In this apartment is another picture of the countess of Shrewsbury. It is said, that from it Vertue took his print of her.—Over the chimney

chimney are the arms of the countess in a lozenge, and two stags for supporters, with this inscription on each side and underneath.

Sanguine cornu corde oculo
 Nobilis at claro pondere
 pede cervus et aure
 Nobilior.

Bed chambers. In one of these were formerly a bed, a set of chairs, and a suit of hangings, all worked by Mary, queen of Scots, when she was in the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury. On the hangings were a symbolical representation of several virtues with these allusive mottos over them: Constans, Artemisia, Pietas, Chastity, Lucretia, Liberality, Perseverance, Penelope, Patience, Magnanimity, Zenobia, Prudence. —When the present house at Chatsworth was built, I believe, they were removed thither.

In the duchess's dressing-room is a picture of our Saviour, in the sepulchre; it is esteemed a good painting. Another picture of our Saviour, and the virgin Mary.

On the grand stair-case leading to the state apartments is a portrait of the first duke of Devonshire on horseback, in an embroidered coat, a large wig, and a feather in his hat.

State-room. It is very lofty, sixty-three feet long, and thirty-three wide. The lower part

part is hung with tapestry, and the upper is coloured stucco with a representation of the court of Diana. At the higher end of the room is a chair of state under a canopy. It is said, that in this room the first duke of Devonshire had used to hold his levees.

State withdrawing-room. It is hung with tapestry. When you go in, this is drawn back, but then falls down again, and the place of entrance is no longer visible. Over the chimney-piece is a representation of Abraham offering up his son Isaac. The figures are in relief, and composed of the Derbyshire spar.

State chamber, hung with velvet.

The room of Mary, queen of Scots. Over the door her arms are carved in wood, with M. R. in a cypher, and round it Marie Stewart par le grace de Dieu Royne d'Ecoffe douariere de France. Crest a lion, motto in my defens.

Gallery of paintings. It is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, and of the same extent with the whole east front. The windows are in deep square recesses, projecting beyond the wall. This apartment is adorned with the portraits of many royal and distinguished characters. On several of the pictures are names, dates, ages, and inscriptions. As you enter, on the right side of the door is the portrait of queen Elizabeth. A whole length of James V.
king

king of Scotland, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and Mary his second wife in the twenty-fourth year of her age, both in one piece. Henry IV. Countess of Exeter. Henry VII. And William, the second earl of Salisbury.

On the other side of the chimney-piece. Charles I. Catherine, countess of Salisbury. Henry VI. Countess of Shrewsbury. Henry VIII. Queen Mary. Sir William Cavendish, aged forty-four. Edward VI. Henry VIII. Cardinal Pool. Hobbes, aged eighty-nine in the year 1676. James I. in the eighth year of his age. Queen Elizabeth. Steven Gardiner. Lady Jane Grey with this inscription, *Mors potius quam dedecus, 1591, ætatis 19.* Maria D. G. *Scotiae piissima regina. Franciæ Doueria 1578, anno regni 36; Anglicæ captivæ 10.*

At the end of the gallery and near the window are some pictures greatly injured, and others nearly defaced. Of this number are Arabella Stuart. Lord Darnley. Sir Thomas Wyatt. And king Richard III.

Over the chimney-piece is a figure of Mercy. It is composed of marble and alabaster.

By ascending another flight of stairs you come to the roof of the house, which is covered

vered with lead. From this elevated situation there is a most extensive and delightful prospect into the adjacent country, more especially towards the west.

It may be proper to add, that Hardwick-hall was not only built, but likewise fitted up in the time of queen Elizabeth; by some it is said for the reception of Mary, queen of Scots, and on account of the intended visit of queen Elizabeth. There is no doubt, but that Mary was some time confined here under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury; and it is particularly deserving of notice, that the house remains in its primitive state with the original furniture to this day. I apprehend that there are very few other such stately mansions, which give so clear and complete an idea of the architecture, taste, and manners of the times, in which they were built.

PLEASELY.

There was a church here in the time of king Edward II. In the tenth year of his reign Roger Willoughby died possessed of the manor and advowson of the church.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 4s. 7d. and yearly tenths 1l. 2s. 5¹/₂d. Brabazon Hallows, esq; is the patron.

The

The parish of Pleasley, which is a single hamlet, contains about eighty-two houses.

OVER LANGWITH.

The church at this place was given as early as the time of Henry II. to Thurgarton priory in Nottinghamshire.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helena. Its clear value is 42l. os. and yearly tenths 8s. 0^d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The parish is small, containing only twenty-four houses. The inhabitants rely entirely upon agriculture for their employment and support.

SCARDECLIFF, SCARCLIFF.

In the time of king Henry III. the manor of Scarcliff belonged to Anker de Fretchville. But in the forty-eighth year of his reign it was seized by the king, because the castle and town of Northampton were in a hostile manner detained from him by the above Anker, Simon de Montfort, Hugh de Spenser, and others. Afterwards the town of Scarcliff was given by Robert Lexington to the prior and canons of Newstead.

The advowson of the church was given to the abbey at Derley by Hubert, the son of Ralph, but now belongs to the duke of Devonshire.

vonshire.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 15*l.* and yearly tenths 10*s.*

The number of houses in the parish of Scarcliff, including Palterton, is eighty-two.

BELESOURE, BOLSOVER.

In the reign of king Henry II. there was a church at Bolsover. It was then given by William Peverel of Nottingham, to the abbey at Derley.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value in the king's books is 14*l.* 0*s.* and yearly tenths 11*s.* 11^d. The duke of Portland is the patron.

In the church is a noble monument to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, the father of the first duke of Newcastle, with the following remarkable inscription:

‘ The posterity to strangers.

‘ Charles Cavendish was a man

‘ Whom

- ‘ Knowledge, zeal, sincerity made religious,
- ‘ Experience, discretion, courage made valiant,
- ‘ Reading, conference, judgement made learned,
- ‘ Religion, valour, learning made wise,
- ‘ Birth, merits, favour made noble,
- ‘ Respect, means, charity made bountiful,
- ‘ Equity, conscience, office made just,

Y

‘ Nobi-

‘ Nobility, bounty, justice made honourable,
 ‘ Councel, ayde, secrecy made a trusty friend,
 ‘ Love, trust, constance made a kind husband,
 ‘ Affection, advice, care made a loving father,
 ‘ Friends, wife, sons made content,
 ‘ Wisdom, honour, content made happy.

‘ From which happinefs he was translated to
 ‘ the better on the fourth of April 1617, yet
 ‘ not without the sad and weeping remember-
 ‘ ance of his sorrowful lady, Katherine, second
 ‘ daughter to Cutbert, late lord Ogle, and
 ‘ sister to Jane Essent, countess of Shrewsbury.
 ‘ She of her piety with her two surviving sons
 ‘ have dedicated this humble monument to his
 ‘ memory, and do all desire in their time to be
 ‘ gathered, expecting the happy hour of resur-
 ‘ rection, when these garments here putting off
 ‘ shall be put on glorified.’

At the time of the Norman survey the manor
 of Bolsover belonged to William Peverel. But
 it does not appear, that there was a castle here
 at this period. However one must have been
 built very soon afterwards. For mention is
 made in history of Bolsover castle as part of the
 inheritance of the Peverels of Nottingham. It
 is thought by some to have been built by Wil-
 liam, the natural son of the conqueror. But
 it afterwards belonged to the crown. For in
 the reign of king Richard I. it was committed

to the care of Richard del peg, with the consent of John, earl of Montagne. In the next reign we find, that the rebellious barons were in possession of it. For William Ferrers, earl of Derby raised troops for king John, and took Bolsover castle by assault. In recompence for this service he was appointed governor. In the first year of Henry III. he had a new patent for the custody of this fortrefs, and held the government of it for full six years. In the nineteenth year of the same reign it was committed to him a third time. In the interval between these two last appointments Bryan de L'isle, and Hugh Despenser had enjoyed the same honour. Afterwards in the same reign Bolsover manor and castle were granted by way of inheritance to the earls of Chester. Ada, the fourth sister of John Scot, the last earl, who died without issue, had Bolsover for her share. She married Henry de Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, but it is most probable, that before this event took place, the estate under consideration reverted by exchange to the crown. It is an undoubted fact, that in the thirty-ninth year of king Henry III. the appointment of a governor was vested in the king. Nor does it appear, that Bolsover was ever again in the possession of a subject, till the reign of Henry VIII. In the year 1514 the

king in reward for the services, which had been performed by the earl of Norfolk during his expedition into France, conferred upon him, among other honours and advantages, the castle of Bolsover, to be held by the service of one knight's fee. But on the attainder of his son the castle escheated to the crown.— In the reign of king Edward VI. George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, had a grant of it in fee farm. Sir Charles Cavendish in the reign of king James I. purchased a lease of Bolsover for 1000 years at the annual rent of ten pounds, and, about four years afterwards, he made an entire purchase of this place. The castle was then in ruins.

The present castle or rather house at Bolsover, was built about the middle of the reign of king James I. The foundations were laid in the month of March 1613, and the building was finished about two years afterwards. It is formed with brown stone, is square, and lofty, and also adorned with battlements and towers at each corner. One of these in size and height considerably exceeds the rest. The castle stands upon the verge of a steep hill, and upon a point, which in a small degree projects into the neighbouring valley. The entrance is by a flight of steps on the east side. The first apartment is the hall. It is of a moderate size,
and

and the ceiling is supported by stone pillars. There is only another room on the first floor. It is called the parlour. In the centre is a pillar, which supports an arched ceiling; and round it is a plain, circular dining table. The first room in the next story is moderately large, blue wainscot and marble chimney-piece. Beyond this is a smaller apartment, in which are an old tea table, and a set of old china. There are also two lodging rooms on this floor, and eight on the attick story. They are all very small. In every room the floor is of stone or plaister.—At the head of the first stair-case a door opens to the garden wall, which is very broad. It is wide enough to allow three or four persons to walk abreast.

Sir Charles Cavendish, by whom the house was built, died about two years after it was finished. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William Cavendish, knight of the bath, a warm friend, and a steady supporter of the interests of king Charles I. This nobleman was honoured with two if not three visits from the king, and queen; and it is said that the house at Bolsover was fitted up for the reception of their majesties. His majesty having visited the earl of Newcastle in the year 1633, when he went into Scotland to be crowned, was treated in so magnificent a stile, that at

the desire of the queen he sent him a message after his return, acquainting him with their intention of paying him another visit, and requesting him to prepare the like entertainment, which he had met with on a former occasion. Accordingly the earl made every possible exertion for the purpose, sparing nothing which might add splendor to that feast, which both their majesties were pleased to honour with their presence. Ben Johnson was employed in fitting such scenes, and speeches, as he could best devise; and all the gentry of the country were invited to pay their respects to the royal guests. The entertainment provided on this occasion was very expensive. It cost between 14,000*l.* and 15,000*l.*—That made, when the king paid his first visit, is said to have been estimated at 8000*l.*

When the civil war broke out, the earl of Newcastle took a very zealous and active part in support of the royal cause. He was at Bolsover with forces in the year 1643. At last, when the affairs of the king grew desperate, he fled to the continent, and resided at Antwerp, till the restoration of Charles II.

The earl of Newcastle, after his return, for the better accommodation of the old house, built to the east a gallery with a suit of handsome apartments. He erected also at the same
time

time, large stables, a riding house, and a smithy.

In the new buildings, the gallery was sixty-seven yards by seven and a half. The dining room was twenty-six yards by eleven. In it was a picture of the duke of Newcastle upon horseback. The withdrawing room was thirteen yards by eleven. The lodging room was twelve yards by eleven. In it were several pictures, viz. king Charles II. Another when a boy. Sir Charles Cavendish, father of the first duke of Newcastle. Lady Ogle. William, duke of Newcastle. Henry, second duke of Newcastle. Is. Bassett, daughter of William Bassett of Blore, mother of Henry, the second duke of Newcastle, and Charles, lord Mansfield.

There were two entrances into this noble range of building. In the front was a fine terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its whole extent. From hence a grand flight of steps led to the apartments.—Out of the great court entering the dining room was also a stately door case. Over the door were cut three coats of arms within the garter. In a scroyle were under-written the words *Cavendo tutus*.

The stables and other offices, which form two sides of the outer court, are spacious. The

whole range is ninety-two yards from the east corner of the house.

The several buildings which have been described as raised by the duke of Newcastle, are now mostly in ruins, more especially the gallery and suit of rooms connected with it. The side walls are all, which remain, the roof having been many years taken off.

Perhaps it is not possible now to ascertain the exact situation of the ancient castle, which was first built at Bolsover. But it is probable, that it stood near the same spot, with the present mansion.

This as well as the town, is erected upon a point, which projects into the valley, and both are surrounded by a deep valley, excepting on the north-east side. Now with a view of strengthening the situation, a deep ditch and rampart have been carried thro' the whole extent of this last quarter; and a castle, erected here, would be rendered unnecessary and useless. But by supposing, that it stood near the same ground with the present house, we give it a situation from which it would have been easy to repel the assault of an enemy.

It has already been observed, that Bolsover castle was in the reign of king John taken by assault from the rebellious barons. Whether much resistance was made on this occasion, does

does not appear. But it is very probable, that at this or some other time there was a sharp engagement near this fortress: For several human bones were found a few years ago on the north-east side of the town.

William, duke of Newcastle, to whom Bolsover belonged, in the reign of Charles II. was succeeded in his honours and possessions by his son, Henry. But this nobleman dying without male heir, Bolsover became the property of Margaret, his sister. She was married to John Hollis, earl of Clare, afterwards created duke of Newcastle. They had issue a daughter, who was married to the earl of Oxford. At their decease they likewise left a daughter and heiress, who being married to the father of the present duke of Portland carried the manor of Bolsover into the family, to which it now belongs.

Bolsover is a small market town. The liberty contains about two hundred and seventeen houses. The inhabitants almost entirely depend upon agriculture for their support.—The only manufacture is that of buckles and spurs, and a very few hands are employed in these branches of business.

At GLAPWELL, a hamlet lying within the same parish, there are about nineteen houses.

houses. One of these is the seat of Brabazon Hallows, esq.

HELMETUNE, ELMTON.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and a priest here. Ralph de Aincourt gave it to the priory of Thurgarton. The grant was confirmed by a charter of king Edward III.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its value is 22l. and yearly tenths 10s. 1^d. Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq; is the patron.

William d'Eincourt, who died in the thirty-eighth year of king Edward III. held Elmton in capite of the king. Judge Rodes of Barborough, who died in the thirty-first year of queen Elizabeth, held it in the same manner.

The parish of Elmton includes the hamlet of Creswell. The number of houses in both these places is about fifty-two. There is no kind of manufacture carried on in this part of Derbyshire.

In the year 1754 was living at Elmton, and I doubt not, is remembered by many persons in this county, a common labourer, known by the name of Jedediah Buxton. He was distinguished in a very extraordinary manner by his great ability in arithmetical calculations. But in other respects he was extremely illiterate;

rate; nor did he remember, by what means he came to know the relative proportions of numbers and their progressive determinations. But to investigations of this kind he applied the whole force of his mind; and his attention was frequently so much engaged in them, as to render him regardless of all external objects. When he once comprehended a question, which was not done without considerable difficulty, he began to work with amazing facility, and would leave a long question, half wrought, and at the end of several months, take it up again, beginning where he left off, and proceeding regularly, till it was completed. But arithmetical calculations were become so habitual to his mind, that he would not wait for the proposal of questions from other persons. If any space of time was mentioned, he would very soon, and of his own accord, give the number of minutes, which it contained.

He was once induced by curiosity to walk to London with a view of seeing the king and royal family, but was disappointed in his expectations. During his residence in the metropolis he was introduced to the royal society; and several questions in arithmetic was proposed to him with an intention of trying his talents, and his answers were so satisfactory, that he was dismissed with a handsome gratuity. He

He was also carried to see the tragedy of king Richard III. performed at Drury-lane theatre; and it was expected, that the novelty and splendor of the scene would have fixed him in astonishment, or that his passions would have been awakened by the power of action, if he had not perfectly understood the dialogue. But Jedediah's mind was employed at the playhouse in its favourite operation. During the dance he fixed his attention upon the number of steps; he declared after a fine piece of music, that the innumerable sounds produced by the instruments had perplexed him beyond measure; and he attended even to Mr. Garrick only to count the words, which he uttered, in which attempt, he said, that he perfectly succeeded.

This short sketch will be, perhaps, sufficient to give a general idea of this extraordinary man. Those, who wish to see a more particular account of him, will be gratified by consulting the Gentleman's magazine, vol. xxi. p. 62, 347, and v. xxii. p. 557.—In studying the history of the human mind, such uncommon phenomena are certainly deserving of attention.

WHITWELL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Its value in the king's books is 20l. 3s. 4d. and yearly tenths 2l. 0s. 4d. The presentation belongs to the duke of Rutland.

The number of houses in the parish is about one hundred and thirty-eight.—The inhabitants rely chiefly upon agriculture for their support. A considerable quantity of malt is also made at this place.

CLUNE, CLOWN.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 0s. 10d. and yearly tenths 11s. 1d. The king is the patron.

In the sixth year of the reign of king Richard II. Ro. Folvile held one messuage, forty acres of glebe land under the church, two other messuages, and twenty-one acres of land of the king, in the same manner as of the castle of Bolsover.

The number of houses in this parish is about seventy-eight.

BARLEBURG, BARLBOROUGH.

At the time of the Norman survey there were at this place a priest, a church, and one servant.

vant.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its value in the king's books is 10l. 1s. 5^d. and yearly tenths 1l. 0s. 1^d. Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq; is the patron.

The parish contains one hundred and twenty-eight houses. The inhabitants derive their support entirely from agriculture.

The family of Rodes is of great antiquity. It has flourished between five and six hundred years in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, and Derby. They are lineally descended from Gerard de Rodes, a baron, who lived in the reigns of kings Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. and received great favours from each of them; and by king John was sent an ambassador into foreign parts.

Sir John Rodes of Barlborough, was the eldest son of judge Rodes, by Catherine, third daughter of Marmaduke Constable of Holderness, in the county of York. Sir Francis his son, who was the thirteenth generation from the above Gerard de Rodes, was on the ninth of August 1641 knighted, and five days afterwards was created a baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Laffels of Sturton and Gaseford, in the county of Nottingham, and was succeeded by Sir Francis, his son.

Sir

Sir Francis Rodes, the second baronet, married the daughter of Gervase Clifton of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, and died in the year 1651.

Sir Francis Rodes, his son, married Martha, the daughter of William Thornton of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, gent.—He was succeeded by Sir John Rodes, his son, who was living at Barlborough in the year 1727. He was then unmarried, and, I apprehend, was the last person, who enjoyed the title.

I believe, that the sister of Sir John Rodes was married to a Mr. Heathcote, whose eldest son became possessed of the manor of Barlborough, and took the name of Rodes. Dying unmarried, Cornelius Heathcote, esq; his nephew, upon his decease succeeded to the estate, and likewise assumed the name of Rodes. He is at present unmarried.

STAVELY.

There was a church and a priest here at the Norman survey.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 7s. 6d. and yearly tenths 1l. 4s. 9d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

In

In the seventeenth year of king Edward I. John Mufard was found to be seized of the manor of Stavely, in the county of Derby, held of the king in capite by barony, finding for that and his other lordships two soldiers in the king's army in Wales.

The family of Freschevill resided at Stavely during a considerable period. They were descended from Ralph Freschevill, baron of Crich, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and one of whose posterity, of the same name, in the forty-sixth year of Edward III. attended John, duke of Lancaster (king of Castile) in his great expedition into France.—Peter Frescheville, in the time of Edward VI. received the honour of knighthood for his exemplary valour at the battle of Muscledborough, in Scotland.—John Frescheville of Stavely, esq; who was his great grandson, served king Charles I. with great fidelity, not only in the time of peace, but also as an expert commander in his army throughout the whole course of his wars. Persevering in his loyalty to king Charles II. he was, in the sixteenth year of his reign advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Frescheville of Stavely.

The parish of Stavely contains the chapelry of Barlow; and the hamlets of Netherthorp,
Wood-

Woodthorp, and three of the name of Hanly. The number of houses in the parish, exclusive of those in the chapelry of Great Barlow, is about two hundred and fifty.

GREAT BARLOW is separated from Stavely by the parish of Whittington, and contains about one hundred and thirty-seven houses.

WITTINGTON, WHITTINGTON.

At the Norman survey this parish as well as Chesterfield was only a bailiwick to Newbold. —The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 10s. 10d. and yearly tenths 15s. 1d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

There are very few places in England equally distinguished in the annals of history with the village of Whittington. In the year 1688 an event happened here, the memory of which will most probably be transmitted with applause to the most distant posterity. When king James II. was endeavouring to assume arbitrary power, and to re-establish popery in this kingdom, several noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished rank, and fortune, met at Whittington with a view of defeating his purposes. Those, of whom express mention is

made in history, were the earls of Devonshire, and Danby, lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy, son and heir of Conyers, earl of Holderness; Sir Scroop How also was embarked in the execution of their great design; but it is not certain, that he met them on the present occasion. According to tradition, Whittington moor was the place, appointed for holding their deliberations; but a shower of rain happening to fall at the time of their meeting in this situation, they repaired to the village for shelter, and finished their consultation at a small house, which from this remarkable event has acquired the celebrated name of the *Revolution house*. Collins says, that at Whittington the earls of Devonshire and Danby, with Delamere, privately concerted the plan of the revolution. The house, where they met, he adds, is a farm house, and the country people still distinguish the room, where they sat, by the name of the plotting chamber. If this account be accurate, the revolution house was formerly a private dwelling.

On the fifth of November 1788, the hundredth anniversary of the revolution was, on account of the above event, celebrated with great splendor and magnificence at Whittington and Chesterfield. The commemoration commenced at the former place with divine service

service at the church. The reverend Samuel Pegge, rector of the parish, delivered a sermon, and the descendants of the illustrious houses of Cavendish, Osborne, Boothe, and Darcy; a numerous and powerful gentry; a wealthy and respectable yeomanry; a decent and attentive peasantry, formed an audience, which in point of rank, consequence, and number has seldom been equalled on a similar or any other occasion.

After service the company went, in succession, to view the old Revolution-house, with the chair, in which the earl of Devonshire is reported to have sat; and then partook of a very elegant cold collation, which was prepared in the new rooms annexed to the cottage.

The procession to Chesterfield then began. It consisted of the members of eight friendly societies or clubs, amounting to about two thousand persons, walking four and four, and carrying flags with mottos and devices;

The band of music belonging to the Derbyshire militia;

The corporation of Chesterfield in their formalities, who joined the procession on entering the town;

The duke of Devonshire in his coach and six.

Attendants on horseback with four led horses ;

The earl of Stamford in his post-chaise and four,

Attendants on horseback ;

Earl of Danby, and lord Francis Osborne in their post-chaise and four,

Attendants on horseback ;

Lord George Cavendish in his post-chaise and four,

Attendants on horseback ;

Lord John Cavendish in his post-chaise and four,

Attendants on horseback ;

Sir Francis Molyneux, and Sir Henry Hunloke, barts. in Sir Henry's coach and six,

Attendants on horseback ;

And upwards of forty other carriages of the neighbouring gentry, with their attendants ;

Gentry on horseback, three and three ;

Servants on horseback, in the same manner.

The whole was conducted with order and regularity ; for notwithstanding there were so large a number of carriages, four hundred gentlemen on horseback, and an astonishing throng of spectators, not an accident happened. All was joy and gladness, without a single burst of unruly tumult and uproar. The approving eye
of

of heaven shed its auspicious beams, and blessed this happy day with more than common splendor.

The company was so numerous as scarcely to be accommodated at the three principal inns at Chesterfield.

In the evening a brilliant exhibition of fireworks was played off, and the populace were regaled with a proper distribution of liquor.—The day concluded with a ball, at which were present near three hundred gentlemen and ladies; amongst whom were many persons of distinction.

It is not the least pleasing circumstance attending this meeting, that no appearances of party spirit were visible. Persons of all ranks and denominations wore orange and blue, in memory of our glorious deliver, king William III. And the most respectable Roman catholic families, vied in their endeavours to shew how just a sense they had of the value of civil liberty.

On the day previous to the jubilee at Whittington and Chesterfield, the committee appointed to conduct the proceedings dined together in the Revolution-house; and his grace the duke of Devonshire, the earl of Stamford, lord George, and lord John Cavendish, with several neighbouring gentlemen were present.

After dinner a subscription was opened for erecting a monumental column, in commemoration of the glorious revolution, on that spot, where the earls of Devonshire and Danby, lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy met to concert measures, which were highly instrumental in rescuing the liberties of their country from perdition. It was afterwards requested, that no gentleman would subscribe more than five guineas; and the whole sum, raised in May 1789 amounted to about 230l. When the subscription closes, the structure and situation of the monumental column with the inscription upon it will be finally determined.

Whittington is a single hamlet, and contains one hundred and thirty-four houses, and six hundred and five inhabitants. It is increasing somewhat in population.

From the beginning of the year 1775, to the end of the year 1782 inclusive, the number of baptisms was one hundred and seventy-five, and of burials one hundred and twenty-one. So that the former exceeded the latter nearly a third in the same space of time.

ECHINTUNE, ECKINGTON.

Eckington contains the chapelry of Killimark, and the hamlets of Renishaw, Trowey, Ridgeway, and Mosborough.

At

At the time of the Norman survey there were a priest and a servant at Eckington, but no church. However we find one at the beginning of the fourteenth century. For Elianor, the wife of Ro. Stutevil, who died in the fourth year of king Edward II. held the manor and advowson of the church.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Its value in the king's books is 40l. 13s. 4d. and yearly tenths 4l. 1s. 4d. Mr. William Simpson is the patron.

J. Langford, who died in the thirty-second year of king Edward I. held the manor of Eckington by grand sergeantry to find one horse of the value of five shillings, with a sack and spur for the king's war in Wales for forty days.

The township of Eckington contains about one hundred and seventy-two houses; Renishaw seventy-eight; Ridgeway, and Trowey one hundred and sixty-eight; and Mosborough ninety-eight.

At Renishaw is the seat of Francis Sitwell, esq. In the church at Eckington is a monument to the memory of one of the family. The date is 1658.

At Eckington a manufacture of pickles is carried on. There are also two potteries in the town.

The chapel at KILLIMARSH, (*Cbine-waldemarefe*,) is dedicated to St. Giles. Its value is 7l. 12s.

Nicholas, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Longford, knight, held four messuages, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty shillings rent with the appurtenances of the king in capite by the service of finding one horse, one sack, and one pryk, in the war of Wales, whensoever it should happen that the king made war there.

The liberty of Killimarth is populous. It contains about two hundred and seventy-seven houses.

BECTUNE, BEIGHTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 20l. and yearly tenths 13s. 2½d. The duke of Kingston is the patron.

Beighton contains the hamlets of Hackenthorp, Southwell, and Berley. The number of houses in the liberty of Beighton is about fifty-eight; in Hackenthorp about thirty-three; in Southwell about sixteen; and in Berley eight.—At Hackenthorp about twelve hands are employed in the manufacture of scythes.

NORTUNE, NORTON.

There was a church at Norton as early as the latter end of the twelfth century. For Robert, son of Ralph, lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, who founded Beauchief abbey, in the time of king Henry II. gave it to that religious house.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its clear value is 43l. 3s. 6d. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. Mr. Lister is the patron.

Jeffery Bliethe, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died at London in the year 1534, built a chapel at Norton, and an alabaster tomb over his parents, and appointed a chantry for them.

There is at this place a society of protestant dissenters of the Presbyterian persuasion. They assemble for divine worship in Norton-hall. As early as the reign of king Charles II. they performed divine service in a private house. I have seen a licence, which was granted and signed by that king for William Blythe to celebrate divine worship in his own house.

The rev. Mr. Halliday of Norton, who has examined the court rolls, has been so obliging as to furnish me with the following particulars, which he has extracted from them:—Formerly two great courts were held here regularly every year. The principal business
trans-

transacted on these occasions was examining into, and punishing offences, by which the inhabitants of the manor were or might be injured. The following in particular are noticed; incroachments upon the waste, altering water courses, neglecting to scour or cleanse ditches, turning a scabbed horse on to the common, shutting up a bridle road, giving an account of wafes and strays, examining those, who brewed or baked for sale without a licence from this court and amercing them for such offences, fixing the assize of bread and ale, and also the price of the latter (which appears about the thirty-fourth year of queen Elizabeth to have been one penny per quart), and fining such as broke the assize. Two men were sworn in as frank pledge, two as tithing-men, and one as constable for the year ensuing.

Two ale tasters were also appointed at the court; and it appears, that there were brewed in the parish love-ale, help-ale, and unwholesome-ale, for all which fines were levied.— Those who had committed an assault, and drawn blood, were fined separately for each offence. Some also were fined for carrying staves or clubs, lodging suspicious persons, and remaining in alehouses after eight o'clock at night.

The

The inhabitants of the parish were also obliged to make two butts to shoot at, and keep them in repair under certain penalties; and to provide their sons and men servants with bows and arrows as late as the thirtieth year of queen Elizabeth. The stocks were to be kept up, and every gap in their fences to be made up before Lady-day.

In the thirty-fourth year of queen Elizabeth upwards of one hundred and thirty suitors were amerced for non-appearance, and other offences. Of this number were eleven brewers for selling ale unlawfully, and twenty-one persons for playing at unlawful games, as huddlings. If a frank pledge neglected to appear at court heavy penalties were inflicted.

There is no appearance of cock-fighting, horse-racing, throwing at cocks, no cards, or dice, nay what is more wonderful, no ducking of witches, or even a ducking stool is noticed.

The parish of Norton consists of several hamlets; and in the year 1784 contained two hundred and seventy-eight houses.

The village of GREAT NORTON is very pleasant, and contains several large and good houses.

In the year 1751 Stephen Offley of Norton-hall, esq; died, and left issue one son, and two daughters.

daughters. The son, dying without issue, the manor of Norton became the property of Samuel Shore, esq; who married one of his sisters. By her he has two sons. Samuel, the elder son, in the year 1788 married Miss Harriet Foye of Castle Hill, in the county of Dorset, and resides at Norton-hall.

Norton-house in the same village is the seat of Robert Newton, esq. And at a small distance from hence is a large and ancient mansion, the seat of John Bagshaw, esq;

In this parish the manufacture of scythes is carried on to very great extent. The number of persons employed by it is one hundred and thirty-six makers, and twenty-five grinders.— Besides these some of the principal scythe-smiths furnish work for both makers and grinders in other neighbouring parishes.

BEAUCHIEF.

This hamlet is extraparochial, and derives its name from the abbey de Bello capite, or Beauchief, a monastery of Praemonstratensian or white canons.

This religious house was founded in the year 1183 by Robert, son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton and Norton, and one of the executioners of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He erected this religious house in expiation of his

his offence, and dedicated it to that proud prelate after he was canonized. He not only granted land for building the abbey, but also endowed it with the churches of Norton, Alfreton, Wymandeswald, and Edwaldeston (*Elvaston*,) and the mills of Norton with all the toll and profits of the business. He also granted lands and privileges in various other places.

William, the son, and Robert, the grandson of the above Robert, were also considerable benefactors to Beauchief abbey. They gave the mill of Aston with all the toll, and several acres of land in the parishes of Alfreton, and Norton. William, their heir and immediate successor dying without issue, the possessions of the family were divided amongst three sisters, one of whom was married to William de Chaworth, afterwards lord of Alfreton.— Thomas, their son also very much increased the endowments of this religious house. He gave it the whole hamlet of Grenehule, and several privileges and possessions in other places, and confirmed the grants of his ancestors.

Lucas, the son of Warner de Beygle also granted to the canons of Beauchief all that tract of land, called Harewode with the appurtenances; likewise the privilege of pasture for forty cows and two bulls with their young of two years old, and for ten mares with their
young

young of three years old, and for the draft oxen, and for eighty sheep, and thirty hogs, and for forty goats, through the whole common of Beygle. Ralph Musard and his son granted the small village of Hanly, and land in Wadefelf and Hinkershull within the liberty of Stavely. Gerard de Furnival also gave to the canons of Beauchief pasture in his forest of Fulwode, sufficient for thirty cows and their young of three years, and twenty shillings rent to be taken from his mill at Sheffield. His son and grandson also made grants of other privileges.

William Barre de Tivershotte also gave to the abbey of Beauchief one ox-gang of land with two tofts and crofts, together with their appurtenances in Stanley, and pasture for three hundred sheep, twenty cows, one bull, and eight mares with the young of each, till they were three years old, and also for sixteen oxen.

These and several other grants of smaller value are recited and confirmed in a charter of Edward II.

The advowson of the church at Dronfield, and land in Brampton,* and various tenements in Chesterfield, Brampton, Newbold, Boythorp, Hasland, and Heath, † also formed part of

* Pat. 13th Richard II. p. 2, m. 25.—† Pat. 10th Henry II. p. 2, m. 13.

of the endowments of Beauchief abbey. The revenue of this religious house was valued in the twenty-sixth year of king Henry VIII. at 126l. 3s. 4d. according to Dugdale; at 134l. according to Leland; and at 157l. 10s. 2d. according to Speed. The abbey was granted in the twenty-eighth year of the same reign to Sir Wich. Strelley. Several of the lands belonging to it were purchased by Sir William West.

Strelley Pegge of Beauchief, esq; in the year 1742 married Miss Mary Boughty. He was succeeded in his estate by his son, Peter Pegge, esq; who a few years ago took the name of Burnell. He married one of the daughters of William Milnes, of Cromford, esq; by whom he has no issue.

DRANFIELD, DRONFIELD.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its clear yearly value is 50l. 2s. 0d. and yearly tenths 11. 0s. 2½d. It formerly belonged to Beauchief abbey; and is now in the gift of the crown.

In this parish are the chapelries of DORE and HOLMESFIELD. The former is valued at 6l. and the latter at 3l.

In the year 1783 the number of houses in the town of Dronfield was one hundred and seventy-

seventy-one; in Hilltop, near the town, eight; in Stubley seventeen; in Woodhouse nineteen; in Cowley fifteen; in Totley twenty-one; in Unstone forty-nine; in Cole-Aston forty-six; and in Little Barlow ten. In the chapelry of Holmsfield fifty-six; and in the chapelry of Dore thirty-five.—Total in the parish four hundred and forty-seven houses.

At Dronfield there is a free grammar school. It is said to have been founded in the year 1567 by H. Fenshaw, esq; a native of the town, who was remembrancer in the exchequer to queen Elizabeth.

The inhabitants of this place are chiefly supported by agriculture.

In the year 1748 John Rotheram of Dronfield, esq; married Miss Fenton, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Fenton of Little Sheffield. He left two sons, and one daughter. Samuel, the elder son, in the year 1773 served the office of sheriff for the county of Derby.

S E C T. VI.

ARCHDEACONRY of DERBY.

HERESEIGE, HATHERSAGE.

THE living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Launda in Leicestershire. Its clear value is 35l. os. and yearly tenths 14s. 0½d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

According to tradition the famous little John, Robin Hood's companion, lies buried in the church yard with one stone at his head, and another at his feet. It is also said, that in the year 1652 his bow was hanging up in the church.*

The grounds of this tradition have lately been fully examined. The distance betwixt the two stones, which are said to be placed at

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* From a loose paper in Mr. Ashmole's hand-writing, Oxford-Museum.

the head and feet of little John, is about four yards and a quarter; and from the great length of the grave it was presumed, that some very tall man was buried in it. With a view of gaining full and satisfactory information in regard to this point, the ground has been dug up at several different times. But no bones were found, till the year 1784, when the earth was penetrated to a greater depth, than it had ever been at any former period. A thigh bone was then discovered, which very much corresponded to the length of the grave. It measured twenty nine inches and a half; and was met with at the depth of two yards from the surface. It was kept about a year at a gentleman's house in the village for the inspection of the curious, and then buried again in the ground, from which it had been taken.

In regard to the bow, to which Mr. Ashmole alludes, I have not been able to meet with any one, who has either seen or heard of it.

The credibility of these stories is considerably strengthened by observing, that there are several places in the neighbourhood, which bear the name of Robin Hood. In particular, I saw in a high ridge of rocks about two miles from the town of Hathersage, and at a small distance from the road leading to Sheffield, a
recess

recess two yards deep and one wide with a seat in it, which is called Robin Hood's chair.

In the chancel of the church is a monument with several figures, in the dress of the times, engraven in brass, and with a latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

Pray for the souls of the venerable man Mr. Ralph Eyre, formerly of Offerton, in the county of Derby, gent. and of Elizabeth his wife, which Ralph died in the year 1493.

The number of houses in the liberty of Hathersage is about ninety; in the Outsets twenty-seven; and in Bamforth twenty-five.

At Hathersage there is a small manufacture of metal buttons, which employs about fourteen hands.—At Bamforth a cotton mill has been erected and worked several years. But the construction is very different from that at Cromford.

The liberty of DERWENT is a chapelry, belonging to Hathersage, and contains twenty-six houses.

The hamlet of STONEY MIDDLETON is also a part of the same parish. There is a chapel here, which is dedicated to St. Martin. Its clear value is 2l. 6s. 8d.

At this place the protestant dissenters of the Presbyterian persuasion also have a meeting-house.

The number of houses in Stoney Middleton is about one hundred and four; and of inhabitants four hundred and sixty-eight.

Several persons are employed in the burning of limestone. But the working of the lead mines is the chief support of the place.

The chapelry of PEAK FOREST is said also to belong to Hathersage. The church is reported to have been built by Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, and is dedicated to king Charles the martyr.

William Ferrers, earl of Derby gave to the monks of Lenton in Nottinghamshire the tithe of all his assarts in the forest of high Peak.— Both the chapel and forest now belong to the duke of Devonshire.

The number of houses in Peak Forest is about ninety-five. The inhabitants are supported by the cotton-manufacture, the burning of limestone, and the mining business.

HOPE.

From Domesday book it appears, that there were a priest and a church at Hope in the time of Edward the confessor. At a later period
John,

John, earl of Morinton, afterwards king John, gave to the canons of Lichfield the church of Hope, and chapel of Tideswell for their common provision of bread and beer.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its clear value is 40l. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 4d. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are patrons.

It has been asserted, that William Peverel finding the castle of Peak small and inconvenient, had a mansion at Burgh in this parish for his accommodation. But the truth of this assertion has been questioned by a learned antiquarian. Without pretending to decide this point I would observe, that in history mention is made of a castle at Hope in the time of king Edward I. In the twentieth year of his reign John, earl of Warren was governor.

It is very probable, that BROUGH, a small hamlet in the parish and neighbourhood of Hope, was a place of some importance in the time of the Romans. The rev. Mr. Pegge thinks, that there is no room to doubt, but that they had a station here. He says, that, when he was there in the year 1761, he saw a rude bust of Apollo, and of another deity, in stone, which had been found in the fields. There had also been discovered a coarse pave-

ment composed of pieces of tiles and cement; and likewise urns, bricks, tiles, and every species of Roman antiquities but coins, of which he could not hear, that any had been found. The two fields called *Halsteds* lie at the confluence of Bradwell brook and the Noo or Noa. In the higher inclosures innumerable foundations of hewn stone had been ploughed up, and in the lower, very near the angle made by the two brooks are the apparent marks of an oblong square building, the angles of which are of hewn grit stone; but in other parts you find fragments of bricks and tiles. At this place the pavement above mentioned was found mixed with other rubbish.

Mr. Pegge adds, there is no doubt, but this was a Roman building, for besides the common broken tiles and bricks, of which we found many baskets full, in digging amongst the rudera, we took up a fragment of a tile marked with letters, which no doubt were part of the word *cobors*, and were impressed upon this and other tiles with a stamp, as is evident from the outline running at the bottom of the letters. The number of the cohort was probably added, but is unfortunately broken off.

Mr. Bray, who visited and examined this place at a later time, speaks of a castle lying a little
little

little to the north of the road, and having a communication with it from the south corner. The area, he says, is three hundred and ten feet from south to north, and two hundred and seventy feet from east to west.

He also observes, that at Brough many foundations of buildings, lying on every side of this spot, have been turned up by the plough; but it has been so well levelled within these few years, that none are at present visible.

Between the castle and the river bricks have been taken up, but none on the other-side the water; on the other side urns have been found.

In a field at the conflux of the two streams it is in memory, that a double row of pillars crossed the point of land, but they have been entirely destroyed some time. Old men say, that they were of gritstone, and that three persons could walk abreast betwixt them.

The same gentleman adds, that there have been frequently found pieces of swords, spears, bridle bits, coins, and pieces of pavement composed of small bits of brick and pebble stones strongly cemented with lime, a great number of whole and broken bricks with letters on them, and tiles. John Wilson, esq; of Broomhead hall, near Sheffield, is said to be possessed of several specimens of the brick, one of

them entire, eight inches long, seven and three quarters broad, and one and three quarters thick, with the letters C. H. very fairly impressed in the middle, and a broken one, on which the letter C. remains. He is said to have the rim of an urn, found here with the

letters

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 the T. R. being in a smaller

character; and a piece of a patera of fine red earth. About seven or eight years ago were found two large urns full of ashes; the urns were well preserved, and sent to some gentlemen in London. Another was found two years ago full of ashes, of the colour of fern ashes. A few years ago there was turned up a half length figure of a woman with her arms folded across her breasts, cut in a rough gritstone. It was sold to a gentleman near Bakewell.

In the town and liberty of Hope the number of houses is about fifty-six. At this place a few hands are employed in spinning hemp, and weaving linen cloth for sacks.

BRADWELL is a large village in the same parish. The whole liberty contains about one hundred and ninety houses. Population seems to be here in a declining state. For of this number of houses twenty were empty at the time of my enumeration. The mining business

ness is the principal support of the inhabitants. A few persons are also employed in the manufactures of linen and cotton.

In Brough and Shapton there are ten houses; in Aston seven; in Thornhill thirteen; in Woodlands thirty-five; in Highlow seven; in Offerton five; in Abney and Grange thirty; in Fernulegh thirty-two; in Wardlow twenty-two; at Stoke hall one; in Grindlow thirty; in Great Hucklow forty-three; and in Little Hucklow forty-five.—At Bradwell, and Great Hucklow there is a Dissenting meeting-house.

The mining business is the chief support of the inhabitants of these hamlets. Formerly several hands were employed in spinning cotton; but since the erection of the machine invented by Sir Richard Arkwright, the number of persons supported by this manufacture has very much declined.

Besides the hamlets, which have been enumerated as belonging to the parish of Hope there are five houses at Whaley; and two at Dovehole.

FAIRFIELD is also a chapelry in the parish of Hope, and is situated near Buxton.—The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and its clear value is 10l. 10s. 0d.

The whole liberty contains about sixty-three houses; and two hundred and seventy-four inhabitants.

CASTLETON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Edmund. Its value is 41l. and yearly tenths ———. The bishop of Chester is impropiator and patron. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Vale Royal in Cheshire. The advowson of the church was held in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by John, bishop of Chester for himself and his successors of the king as a pure and perpetual gift.

It is most probable, that this town has derived its name from the castle, which stands at a small distance from it. In giving an account of the place it will therefore be proper to begin with a description and short history of this ancient fortress.

In the most early periods of its history it was known by different names. It was then called the castle of Pec or Peck, the castle of Peek or Peke, or Peverel's place in the Peke.

The situation of this fortress is very elevated; and at the time, when it was built, was well calculated for a place of defence. It stands upon a high point of ground, which has a very steep ascent on every side. The summit of the hill is encompassed by a strong and high wall, and to the west is built the castle or keep. One side of it stands upon the very
verge

verge of a perpendicular precipice, and between two and three hundred feet above the celebrated cavern known by the name of Peak's hole. — The walls are a little injured on the outside. Some of the stones on the north-west quarter have suffered in a small degree from the weather. On this side the wall is outwardly fifty-five feet high; but to the south-east it is considerably lower, as the ground, on which the keep stands, has a gradual ascent towards this part. The whole building to the eye appears to be square. Mr. Bray says, that on the outside it measures in each quarter thirty-eight feet and two inches; but that on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south twenty-one feet four inches, and from east to west twenty-nine feet three inches. Mr. King, as well as Mr. Bray, describes the wall as eight feet thick. But the part, which I measured, I found to be two feet less. This difference in the thickness of the walls on different sides will account for its not being found square in the inside.

This building in its present state has neither roof or second floor. But it is manifest, that it has formerly had both. When it was in a perfect state of defence, it seems to have had six windows and two doors. The roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south,
but

but not to an equal height with the outer walls, and was covered with lead. On the first floor were one large window to the north, and a narrow one near the door to the east. In the second story are one window on each side, and an entrance by a narrow winding flight of steps, from the outside of the building. The room on the ground floor was fourteen feet high, and that in the upper story two feet more.

It is evident from the dimensions of the keep, that it was too small to hold many persons. But it may be reasonably supposed, that it was used only in the last extremity, when the area was no longer tenable.

The castle yard is spacious, and would contain a small army. The wall, with which it is inclosed, still remains to a considerable height in several parts. There are two entrances into the yard: One was by means of a great gate on the eastern side, which is nearly destroyed; but the other, which is to the north, is yet entire.

The approach to the castle was made by traverses on the north side of the hill. But even with the help of these it is very difficult of access.

I have been very minute in the description of this fortress because there is good ground for
be-

believing, that it is one of the most antient now existing in England. At what particular time it was built cannot now be ascertained with precision. Some have imagined, that it was raised by the Saxons during the Heptarchy. But others have given it a more modern date, and supposed, that it was erected by William Peverel, the natural son of the Norman conqueror.

I think it is not improbable, that the walls of the area were built by the Saxons, and that the keep was afterwards added by the Normans; a custom, which was not unusual in those early times.

But supposing such a conjecture not well founded, it is pretty certain, that there was some kind of fortification before the Norman conquest. For in Domesday book *terra castelli* is expressly mentioned. It is also an undoubted fact, that William Peverel was once possessed of the castle, together with the honour and forest of Peke. About this time a tournament was held here. It was occasioned by the following circumstance, which strongly marks the gallantry of the times, when it happened. William, a valiant knight, and sister's son to Pain Peverel, lord of Whittington in the county of Salop, had two daughters, one of whom, called Mellet, was no less distinguished by a
mar-

martial spirit, than her father. This appeared from the declaration, which she made, respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess: And her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of suitors, invited all noble young men, who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms, declaring at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors should receive his daughter with his castle of Whittington as a reward of his skill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the lords Fitzwarrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned. He had a silver shield with a peacock for his crest, and there engaged with a son of the king of Scotland, and also with a baron of Burgoyne, and, vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought.

The castle of Peak was not long in the possession of the Peverel family. For William, the son of the above William Peverel forfeited it in the time of Henry II. Having poisoned Ranulph, earl of Chester, and fearing the severity of the king, he fled to a monastery of which he was the patron, (most probably
Len-

Lenton in Nottinghamshire.) Here he caused himself to be shorn a monk. But being apprized, that the king was coming that way from York, he quitted his habit and fled, leaving all his castles and possessions to the king's pleasure. Some of these continued many years after in the crown, as appears by the sheriff's account, and at length were given by king Henry II. to John, earl of Morton, afterwards king.

In the sixth year of the reign of king John, Hugh de Nevil was constituted governor of the castle of Pec. However it afterwards fell into the hands of the rebel barons: For we find, that soon after, in the sixteenth year of this reign, William de Ferrers, the seventh earl of Derby, raised troops for the king, and took it from them by assault, and that in recompence for this service he was appointed governor. In the first year of king Henry III. he had a new patent for the custody of the castle of Pec, and held the government of it for full six years. In the fourth year of the reign of king Edward II. John, earl of Warren obtained a free grant of the castle and honour of Peke, together with the whole forest of High Peke to hold during his life in as full and ample a manner as William Peverel antiently enjoyed the

the same, before it came by escheat to the kings of England.

This castle and forest appear to have been part of the fortune given with Joan, sister of king Edward III. on her marriage with David, prince of Scotland. In the forty-sixth year of this reign the castle was granted to John of Gaunt, and from this time belonged to the dutchy of Lancafter.

In the twenty-eighth year of Henry VII. Robert Eyre of Padley held the castle and manor of Castleton of the king, in the same manner with the honour of Tutbury. In the sixteenth year of Henry VIII. Robert Thornhill; in the thirty-eighth year of the same reign William Gallius; in the fourth year of Edward VI. Godfrey Somersdale; in the eleventh and twenty-eighth years of queen Elizabeth John Eyre; in the latter year Godfrey Foljambe also held the castle in foccage not in capite, in fealty only.

The present constable of the castle is the duke of Devonshire.

What length of time the castle has been in ruins I have not been able to discover. Mr. Bray says, that the records of the miner's court were kept here, till they were removed to Tutbury castle in the time of queen Elizabeth. I have been informed by a gentleman, who has

has seen a survey made in the same reign of this castle, that it appears from it to have been then covered with lead.

The town of Castleton was once fortified. It was almost surrounded by a fosse, and rampart. I traced them on every side excepting that, on which the castle is situated. Perhaps this quarter might be left open, that a free communication might be maintained with this antient fortress.

There is also another place in this neighbourhood, which has a military appearance. For on the celebrated Mam Tor, lying about a mile north-west of the town, may be seen evident marks of an encampment. A double trench has been carried round the top of the hill. But the line of it on the side facing Castleton has been destroyed by the frequent shivering of the earth and stone in this part. The area of this encampment contains about twelve acres of land. Mr. Bray says, that the whole circumference is twelve hundred yards. There are two or three entrances. But the principal one is at the west corner.—The trench is about sixteen feet wide at the bottom.

The fortification upon Mam Tor possesses one advantage, of which the castle, we have now been describing, is destitute. It has a

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small

small spring of water, an article, without which the bravest troops with the best entrenchments can make no long resistance.

It is with some probability imagined, that this camp belonged to the Romans. We have undoubted evidence, that this people had stations and encampments in several other parts of Derbyshire: And it is not unlikely that they might come hither for the protection of the lead mines, before the castle of Peak was built. As Mam Tor is only three or four miles distant from their station at Brough, perhaps it may be thought unreasonable to suppose, that they had an encampment in this situation. But it was an inviolate law among the Romans, if they were to stay only one day and one night in a place, to inclose themselves in a well fortified camp. By this means they placed themselves out of insult, and avoided all surprize. The soldiers looked upon this military abode as their city. The intrenchments served instead of walls, and the tents instead of houses.

Mr. Bray says, that near this camp there was the foundation of some buildings of different forms and size. This circumstance seems to intimate, that it was not designed for a short and temporary purpose.

It

It appears also to have had a communication with the station at Brough. For the above gentleman observes, that from this camp a ditch is carried down the south side of the hill across the valley to Micklow hill about three miles off, and from thence south-east by south; crossing the Bathorn-gate and a stream that rises at Bradwell and runs by Brough, it goes in a straight line to Shatton or Bradwell about three miles more. It is called the Grey ditch. The slope or front is towards Bradwell. It is about twenty feet high, and twelve broad at the top. There is no tradition concerning it; but pieces of swords, spears, spurs, and bridle bits have been found very near it.

Mr. Watson in his account of Melandra castle says, there is a road to it from Brough. It is called the Doctor's gate, and goes from thence to a place in Yorkshire, known by the name of Doctor's lane head, where it joins the great Roman way from Manchester to York. Whether this road extended near the above ditch I have not been able to discover.

The town of Castleton most probably owes its origin to the castle in its neighbourhood, and to the lead mines, which were worked at a very early period in this part of Derbyshire.

The number of houses in the liberty of Castleton is about one hundred and eighty-two.

The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from the lead mines. Formerly several hands were employed in spinning cotton. But since the invention of the patent machine by Sir Richard Arkwright this business has greatly declined, and with it the population of the town.

In the parish of Castleton is the hamlet of EDALÉ. the chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the clear value is 20l. os. 9d.—

The number of houses in the whole liberty is about sixty-six.

Mr. Bray mentions a few antiquities at this place, which are deserving of some notice.— About a mile north-east of Nether-booth in Edale what he thinks was a Druid's altar was destroyed a few years ago for the sake of the stone. The altar was circular about sixty-six feet diameter, composed of rough stone of various sizes rudely piled together without mortar or cement in the form of a hay cock, about eighteen feet perpendicular height. The top was hollow in the form of a basin about four feet deep, and six feet in diameter. The stone on the inside of this basin was black and much burned as if large fires had often been made in it. It was on a rough heathy pasture, called Nether moor, on the summit of a hill: Near
it

it was a ditch about six hundred and sixty yards long, six feet wide, and eight feet deep.

However accurate this description may be, the conjecture, respecting this species of antiquity, is not very probable. Heaps of stone of a similar appearance are too common in this part of the county to be supposed Druidical altars. On Stanwich Top there are at least three of this kind. Besides it is generally believed, that these are the burying places of some eminent commanders, who falling in battle and being interred upon the spot, where they lost their lives, their admiring soldiers as a signal testimony of respect and affection, carried each a stone to lay upon their graves.— These heaps were also raised for other purposes. They were sometimes formed as memorials of sacrifices and covenants.

On the right of the village of Edale a few years ago was removed a large stone, and under it were found fifteen or sixteen beads about two inches diameter, and the thickness of the stem of a tobacco pipe. One was of amber, the rest of glass, some black and some white, others of different colours. These are supposed to be amulets used by the Druids. Pliny says, they were worn as a badge of distinction.

We are told, that in the high Peak between the villages of Hope and Castleton, there was an hospital or Spitel-house dedicated to the virgin Mary before the twelfth year of king Edward III. It is said, that the mastership was in the gift of the crown, and that it was valued in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. at forty shillings clear.—The exact situation of this place I have not been able to ascertain.

GLOSSOP.

This parish comprehends a large tract of mountainous country in the north-west extremity of the high Peak. It contains the chapels of Hayfield, and Mellor; the liberty of Chinley, and several other smaller hamlets.

The living at Glossop is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It was given by king Henry II. to the abbey of Basingwark, in the county of Flint. Its clear value is 42l. 0s. 11½d. and yearly tenths 11. 5s. 10½d. The duke of Norfolk is the patron.

The chapel at Mellor is dedicated to St. Thomas. Its clear value is 8l.—The clear value of that at Hayfield is 6l.—The chapel at Charlesworth is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; but its value I have not learnt,

At

At Charlesworth, and at Chinley in the same parish, there is, at each respectively, a Dissenting meeting-house.

The number of houses in the township of Glossop is ninety; in Padfield twenty-one; in Hadfield forty-two; in Dinting twenty; in Whitfield fifty; in Chunal eight; in Simondly thirty-four; and in the chapelry of Charlesworth sixty-eight.

The state of population in the rest of the parish was ascertained by taking the number of families in each place. In Chifworth there are twenty families; in Ludworth forty-nine; and in the chapelries of Mellor, and Hayfield five hundred and sixty-five. In the liberty of Chinley, including the hamlets of Bugsworth and Brownside are one hundred and fifty-four families.

The inhabitants of the parish of Glossop are supported by the manufacture of cotton and wool. In that part of it which borders upon Yorkshire, a considerable quantity of fine woollen cloth is manufactured. But in the southern and western side of the parish the principal employment is spinning and weaving cotton.

In this parish are the remains of a very ancient building called Melandra castle. The late Mr. Watson of Stockport has given a description of it, which has been published in the

third vol. of the *Archæologia*, page 237. He says, that the extent of the station is one hundred and twenty-two yards, by one hundred and twelve; but pretends not to determine to what nation or people it belonged.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

The church at this place was erected in the beginning of the fourteenth century. By virtue of a commission *ad quod damnum*, dated at York the twenty-eighth of September 1317, it is presented, that the chapel in the frith was builded upon the king's soil by the inhabitants, there dwelling in the time of king Henry III. and was consecrated by Alexander de Savenby, the forty-fifth bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.—The living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. Its clear value is 16l. 16s. 8d.

The number of families in the parish is four hundred and twenty. The chief support of the inhabitants is the manufacture of cotton.

Chapel-en-le-frith is a market town. The market-house was built in the year 1700, by John Shalcrofs of Shalcrofs, esq.

About a mile south-west of the town is Bank hall, the seat of Samuel Frith, esq; who in the year 1781 served the office of sheriff for the county of Derby.

At

At the distance of two miles, and south-west of Chapel-en-le-Frith are some works of a military appearance near the north extremity of a mountain, called Combs-mofs. On the level of the mountain are two deep trenches, which run parallel to each other to the extent of about two hundred yards. That, which lies nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses. This part of the entrenchment is much wider, than the other, and is a quarter of a mile long. I have not heard of any circumstance, which will furnish ground even for a conjecture respecting the people, by whom these entrenchments were formed.

TINDESWELL, TIDESWELL.

There was a chapel at Tideswell as early as the reign of king John. For, in the year 1215, he gave the chapel of Tideswell, as well as the church of Hope to the canons of Lichfield, for their common provision of bread and beer. The church, which is now standing, was built in the fourteenth century. This is evident from an inscription upon a flat stone, in the chancel, to the memory of John, son of Thomas Foljambe. He died in the year 1358, and is said to have contributed much towards the building of the church.

The

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its clear value is 32l. and yearly tenths 14s. 0¹d. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are the patrons.

In the church is a raised tomb for Sampson Meuril with the date of 1388. On this bread is given away every sabbath day. There is also another to the memory of Robert Purflove, prior of Gisburne abbey, prebend of Rotheram, and bishop of Hull, who died in the year 1579. He was a native of Tideswell, and surrendered the abbey to king Henry VIII. who allowed him a considerable pension. Refusing to take the oath of supremacy to queen Elizabeth he was in the year 1560 deprived of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and other spiritualities. In consequence of this he retired to his native place, and founded there a grammar school adjoining to the church-yard, and an hospital for twelve poor people.

Tideswell is a small market town. It contains about two hundred and fifty-four houses, and one thousand inhabitants. In it there are a few hand machines or jennies for spinning cotton; but the chief dependence is on the mining business.

The hamlet of LITTON is in the parish of Tideswell. It contains about seventy-four
houses,

houses, and three hundred and forty-eight inhabitants. In the village there are about fifty-two stocking frames; and ten hands are employed in the combing of jersey.

WORMHILL is another hamlet in this parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret; and its clear value is 2l. 5s.

This village has the honour of giving birth to the late ingenious Mr. Brindley, who was the planner of the navigable canals, formed at the expence of the duke of Bridgewater, in the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

The number of houses in Wormhill is about twenty-nine.

At MILLHOUSE DALE there are ten dwelling houses, and a cotton-mill. This machine employs many hands from the neighbouring villages.

In the parish of Tideswell there are also six houses at Hargate-wall; six at Dale-head; thirteen at Weston; nine at Tunsted; five at Meadow; four at Great-rocks; and six at Upper end,

EYAM.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books

books is 13l. 15s. 5d. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 6^d. Lady Burlington, the duke of Chandos, and Mr. Bathurst are the patrons.

The liberty of Eyam contains about one hundred and eight houses, and nine hundred and eighteen inhabitants. They depend for their support upon agriculture, and working the lead mines.

About a hundred & twenty years ago Eyam was greatly depopulated by the plague. It appears from the register, that in the short interval betwixt the seventh of September 1665, and the beginning of November 1666 there were two hundred and sixty burials. Those, who were carried off by this fatal distemper, were not interred in the church yard, but on the side of a hill at a small distance from thence, where their graves are still visible.

In Fowlow and Grindlow there are about ninety-four houses; in the Woodlands forty; and at Grindleford about twenty-four.— In the two former places the inhabitants rely upon agriculture, spinning of cotton, and the working of the lead mines; but population is in a very declining state from a failure in the two last branches of employment. But this is not so much the case in the Woodlands and Grindleford, where there is greater dependance upon agriculture.

EDNESEUR, EDENSOR.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its value in the king's books is 4l. 13s. 4d. and yearly tenths 9s. 4d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.—The church was given by Fulcher, the son of Fulcher, to the monastery of Rocester in Staffordshire.

The number of houses in the liberty of Edensor is about eighty-five. Several of the inhabitants meet with employment and support at Chatsworth.

The hamlet of PILSLEY is in the parish of Edensor, and contains about thirty houses.

BADEQUELL, BAKEWELL.

This is the most populous and extensive parish in Derbyshire. It contains nine chapelries, besides several large hamlets. The whole number of houses in it is about one thousand and forty.

At the time of the Norman survey there were at Bakewell two priests and a church under them. It was afterwards given by king John to the cathedral of Lichfield.

In a decree of the arch-bishop of Canterbury, for repairing and ornamenting chapels, belonging to parish churches, which was dated

in

in the year 1280, complaint was made, that the deacon and sub-deacon of so wealthy a church, as that of Bakewell, were obliged to beg for their bread. He therefore ordered, that they should live at the table of the vicar. To provide for such an increase of expence, the vicar, who before had twenty marks, had an additional allowance of ten marks for the support of two priests with a deacon, subdeacon, and clerk at his table. One mark for the deacon, and ten shillings annually for the sub-deacon were received for the article of clothes. The arch-bishop also ordered two scholastic clerks, whose business was to carry about holy water in the parish and chapels belonging to it on Dominican days, and festivals, should be chosen, and maintained by the charity of the parishioners. Moreover he required, that the chapels of Tadington, Longston, and Baslow should be supplied by the chapter with fit priests, and that the chapter and parishioners should contribute in equal proportion to their support, each paying at the least two marks and a half.

The living is a vicarage ; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 40l. and yearly tenths 2l. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are patrons.

It is supposed by some, that part, if not the whole of the building is the same, which was standing at the Norman conquest. The arch at the west end in particular is said to be Saxon.

Bakewell church is built in the same manner with cathedral churches, and has a cross aisle. In it are several ancient monuments, the most remarkable of which are erected to the memory of the families of Vernon and Manners.

The town of Bakewell is a place of great antiquity. It is an undoubted fact, that it existed in the time of the Saxons. It was constituted a borough by Edward the elder, about the beginning of the tenth century. In the year 924 he marched from Nottingham into Peaclond as far as a place called Baecanwyllan, and ordered a city to be built in its neighbourhood, and to be strongly fortified. In confirmation of this part of history, you are shewn a spot near the town, where these fortifications were erected. To put this matter out of all dispute it was lately proposed to examine the ground; but on application the proprietor would not suffer it to be disturbed.

Bakewell is a small market town, and contains about one hundred and ninety-two houses, and nine hundred and thirty inhabitants. It
does

does not appear to have been at any time of great extent; and perhaps there never was a period, when it had so great a prospect of increasing in population as at present. A few years ago a machine for spinning cotton was erected here by Sir Richard Arkwright, which affords employment to about three hundred hands. He has given it to his son, who resides in a house adjoining to the works.

Besides the hands, which are employed in this manufacture, there are a few, who are engaged in working the lead mines, and in collecting the various fossil productions of the Peak.

HADDON-HALL stands upon the banks of the river Wye, about two miles below the town of Bakewell. It is a very ancient mansion, belonging to the duke of Rutland. It consists of two quadrangular courts, round which the apartments and offices are built. It is castellated and embattled on every side in all the apparent form of regular defence. But tho' so uniform in its outward appearance, it is said to have been erected at different periods. The east front is the most ancient, and seems to have been the grand entrance. The south front was built by Sir John Manners in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and the north side
by

by the first earl of Rutland of the second branch.

In the upper court are the apartments, which were used by the family. The rooms in general are but small. The longest is a gallery in the south front. It is one hundred and ten feet by seventeen. The whole floor is said to have been cut out of a single tree, which grew in the park. In this room the windows project, and in the middle is one in a deep recess. In another of them are the arms of the earl of Rutland impaling Vernon with its quarter and circled with the garter, the date 1589. In another are the arms of England encircled with the garter, and surmounted with the crown.

In the east front is the dining-room. It is of a very eligible size, and hung with tapestry. Besides these there is a great number of small apartments, but none of them pleasant or convenient. They seem however to be well calculated for a noble display of hospitality. In the lower court, where are the offices, great provision is made for the accommodation and attendance of the several servants of the household. In the kitchen are very large fire places, and the vessels made use of very much correspond to give an idea of the magnificence

of the entertainments, which were formerly prepared in this antient and venerable mansion.

Haddon-house would appear to greater advantage, had it not about twenty years ago been stripped of its furniture, which was at that time conveyed to Belvoir castle in Nottinghamshire, another feat of the duke of Rutland. However, in its present state, it retains many curious vestiges of the residence of an English baron, and affords several indications of the ancient mode of living.

This place appears to have been the seat of several noble and distinguished persons since the Norman conquest. In the time of king Stephen, William, one of the first-men of William Peverel, resided here. But in the reign of Richard I. it came into the possession of Richard Vernon, who married one of his daughters and co-heiresses. Simon Basset of Sapcote, in the sixth year of this reign married the other daughter, and Vernon purchased his share. Sir Richard Vernon, was speaker of the parliament held at Leicester in the fourth year of king Henry VI. by whom he was constituted treasurer of Calais, and died in the year 1452. His son succeeded him in this office, and was also appointed constable of England for life. He was the last, who held that great
dignity,

dignity, it being considered as too important for any subject. Sir Henry Vernon, his son and successor, was governor and treasurer to prince Arthur, the eldest son and heir apparent of king Henry VII. and in the fifteenth year of this reign signed the marriage articles between the prince, and the princess Catherine of Spain. There is a tradition, that the prince frequently lived with Sir Henry at Haddon, where was an apartment called the prince's chamber with his arms cut in several places. Sir George, the son of Sir Henry Vernon, was so much distinguished by his magnificent port and hospitality, as to acquire the name of the king of the Peak. Some idea may be formed of his vast wealth when it is known, that he died (in the seventh year of queen Elizabeth) possessed of thirty manors. He left two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy. Margaret was married to Thomas Stanley, second son of the earl of Derby; and Dorothy to Sir John Manners, ancestor of the present duke of Rutland. Haddon with several manors in Derbyshire were carried by marriage into the family of Manners. In remembrance of this event over the entrance into the house was written, God save the Vernons; and a boar's head being the crest, was served up with a song every christmas. The heirs and descendants of Sir John

ners continued to reside at Haddon more than a century, in the same grand and hospitable stile with their ancestors. It is said, that in the reign of queen Anne the first duke of Rutland maintained seven score servants, and that the house was during twelve days after christ-mas kept open with the old English hospitality.

Before I close this account of Haddon house I would observe, that in the lower court near the entrance into the chapel is a rough stone, said to be a Roman altar, with these words inscribed upon it.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSITTIVS
CÆCILIAN.
PRÆFECT.
TRO : : : :
VS.

The letters are now so much effaced, and imperfect, that I could not clearly distinguish them all.

ASHFORD (*Essford*) is a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and its clear value is 2l. 1s.—At this place there are two Dissenting meeting houses. The

The village is situated upon the banks of the river Wye. The whole liberty contains about one hundred and nineteen houses; and five hundred and forty inhabitants.—Besides these there are six houses in Nether-dale.

There are a few persons employed here in spinning cotton. But their number is small, when compared with that of the women and children employed at the mill belonging to Mr. Arkwright near Bakewell. About twenty hands also derive their support from the manufacture of stockings. Between forty and fifty years ago a machine was constructed by the late Mr. Henry Watson of Bakewell for sawing and polishing the marble, which is found in great abundance at this village and in the neighbouring country. The invention, though ingenious, did not in point of profit answer the expectation of its author. However the present proprietors of the works find them more beneficial, and carry on their business to a very considerable extent. The marble manufactured at the place is not only much in request in this kingdom, but is likewise exported to very distant parts of the world.

The chapelry of **BASLOW** (*Basselow*) is in the parish of Bakewell, and contains the hamlets of Bubnal, Frogat, and Curbar.

The clear value of the church at Bafslow is 27l. 16s. 8d.

The number of houses in the liberty of Bafslow is about one hundred and seventeen. In Curbert forty-two. In Bubnal twenty-four; and in Froggat nineteen.

At a place almost equally distant from each of these villages was built several years ago a large cotton mill, which affords considerable employment to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country.

The church at GREAT LONGSTONE (*Langedon*) is dedicated to St. Giles.

The number of houses in the liberty is about seventy-five.—LITTLE LONGSTONE an adjoining hamlet contains about twenty-three houses.

The manufacture of muslins has lately been introduced into the former village. Mr. Longstone employs about fourteen hands.

The church at SHELDON is dedicated to All-saints.

The number of houses in the liberty is about thirty-three.

The church at TADDINGTON is dedicated to St. Michael. And its clear value is 10l. 10s. The

The number of houses in the hamlet is about sixty-three.

These villages are situated in a part of the Peak, which is but little cultivated or inclosed; and the inhabitants depend chiefly upon the working of the lead mines for their support.

The church at MONEYASH (*Moniax*) is dedicated to St. Leonard. And its clear value is 3l. 10s.

In the year 1280, the archbishop of Canterbury ordered, that, to the twelve acres of fertile land, which the inhabitants gave, at the foundation of the chapel, to the priest celebrating divine worship there three times in a week, they should add one mark every year, and the chapter should pay the remainder, in order that for the honour of God, and the increase of his worship, divine service might be continually performed there.

The number of houses in the liberty is about fifty-three.—The situation of the village, and employment of the inhabitants greatly resembles those of Sheldon and Taddington.

The clear value of the church at CHELMORTON (*Chelmerdon*) is 7l. 15s. 4d.

In the year 1282 the revenue of the chapel of Chelmorton was estimated at sixty marks,

two parts of which the prior of Lenton in Nottinghamshire received, and the remainder belonged to the chapter at Lichfield; and the arch-bishop of Canterbury ordered, that the prior and chapter should provide ornaments and books in the same proportion. The chapter was obliged also to furnish a priest, and to allow five marks for his support, which were to be taken from the tithes, before they were carried out of the liberty.

At Chelmorton there is also a Dissenting place of worship.

The village of Chelmorton stands at the foot of a high eminence, and contains about forty houses.—The inhabitants meet with some employment from the lead mines. The manufacture of ribbands has likewise been lately introduced into the place. However it is not at present carried on to any great extent.

About a quarter of a mile north east from Chelmorton a barrow or low was examined in the year 1782, and several particulars have been communicated to me respecting its external appearance, and inward construction.

The barrow, which I shall now attempt to describe, is a small circular mount, whose circumference at the base measures about seventy-five yards. Its height is seven feet. At the
top

top is a hollow resembling a basin. Upon measuring down one side to the bottom, and ascending the opposite it was found to be eight yards across. But its perpendicular depth was no more than three feet.—A knowledge of its inward construction was obtained by some labouring men, who were searching for stone to build a walled fence in a neighbouring field. After removing a thin covering of moss and soil from the lower extremity or skirts of the mount, they discovered a kind of breast-work or regular wall of single stones formed without mortar. Not apprehensive of meeting with any thing extraordinary beyond this wall they proceeded in their work, but were soon surprized by the sight of several human bodies. They found, that the wall was the end of a cell or coffin, in which the bodies had been deposited. The breadth of the cell within was two feet, but its depth was not fully ascertained. It was supposed to be about a yard. The sides consisted of stones eight inches thick, and about two feet wide. They were placed upon their edge, and formed a kind of wall or partition. The stones used for the covering were from one to three inches thick, but not large.

Though some of the stones, and a small quantity of the soil had fallen into the vault,

yet

yet several human bodies or skeletons might be clearly distinguished, lying at full length with their heads towards the center of the mount. The bones had never been disturbed, and were apparently united together at the different joints, but by the slightest motion were found to be entirely loose and unconnected.— Upon examination they were discovered to be remarkably strong and sound. The ribs in particular were so little decayed, that they would easily bend without breaking. Those, who saw the bones, thought that they were uncommonly large. It was imagined that the persons, to whom they belonged, must have been, when alive, at least seven feet high. The teeth were sound, and perfect. From the number of bones and skulls, and the dimensions of the vault it was supposed, that it contained about four or five human bodies.

Though only one vault was opened and examined, it was presumed, that others were carried throughout the whole circumference of the mount: And from the width of that, which I have described, it was calculated, that there are about twenty in number.

The church at BUXTON (*Bucbestanes*) is dedicated to St. John the baptist; and its clear value is 5l.—At this place the Dissenters have a meeting-house. That

That part of the town which is situated within the parish of Bakewell contains about seventy-seven houses; and two hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants. But the number is very much increased by the company, which resorts thither for the benefit of the medicinal waters. I believe, that it may be fairly estimated at double of the stated inhabitants of the place.

In a field, lying in the front of the Crescent at Buxton, called Hanfcliff, is a low or barrow of a different shape from any, which I have seen in Derbyshire. It is long, narrow at the top, and slants off at the sides and ends. The length at the bottom is about fifteen yards, and the breadth six yards. The height is about two yards.

The barrow is encompassed by a ditch about six yards wide. At a small distance from the south-west, and north-west corners are two cavities about thirty-six yards and twenty-one inches distant from each other. The diameter of the cavity at the south-west corner is about six yards and a half; and that of the other five yards and a half. The depth of each is a yard. There is a small opening in the side nearest the barrow. From one of these cavities there seems to have been a passage to the top of the mount.

According to tradition this was the burial place of a Saxon general. But others suppose, that barrows of this shape are the sepulchres of Arch-Druids.

The church at BEELEY (*Begbelegb*) is dedicated to St. Anne; and its clear value is 10l. 18s.

In the year 1280, the inhabitants of Beeley paid, in one sum annually, five marks to the priest ministring in their chapel.

The village stands in a valley, and near the banks of the river Derwent. It contains about fifty-four houses; and the inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Besides the chapelries which have now been mentioned as situated within the parish of Bakewell, there are a few hamlets belonging to it of which notice has not yet been taken.

The hamlet of UPPER HADDON contains about forty houses; and that of GREAT ROWSLEY about thirty houses. They lie south of the town of Bakewell. The inhabitants of the former place rely upon the mining business; but those of the latter derive their support principally from agriculture.

North-east of Bakewell is the hamlet of HASSOP. It contains about thirteen houses, and is the seat of Francis Eyre, esq. He is descended from a very ancient and respectable family in this county. One branch of it has resided at Hassop ever since the reign of king Henry VII. The present Mr. Eyre has made considerable improvement in his house, and gardens. In the latter he has built very large green-houses. His collection of plants is very large. He is said to be possessed of a greater number of exotics than any gentleman in this part of the kingdom.

The hamlet of ROWLAND contains about twenty-nine; and that of CALVER eighty-five houses. The latter place being situated near the cotton-mill in the chapelry of Baslow, several of the inhabitants are employed by that machine.

Part of the village of WARDLOW is also within the parish of Bakewell. About eighteen houses in the liberty belong to it.

Near this village a barrow was examined in the year 1759 by the rev. Mr. Evat of Ashford, and an account of it published in the Philosophical transactions for that year. There were discovered in it about seventeen human bodies.

These

These appeared to have been laid upon the surface of the ground upon long flat stones. They were inclosed by two side walls, and the head and breast of each were protected from the incumbent weight of stone by a flat one laid over that part of the top. Two bodies near the middle of the barrow were walled up, and covered from head to foot in the form of a long chest, with a stone cover over each. Jaw-bones, teeth, and the like were found undecayed, but none of the larger ones of the body.

The low or heap of stones was thirty-two yards in diameter, and about five feet high. The coffins were about two feet deep, and the two complete ones near the center were each about seven feet and a half long. The length of the flat stones, on which the other bodies were laid, was nearly the same; but the covering extended only as far as the breast.

At FLAG, a village situated betwixt Sheldon and Chelmorton, there are about twenty-nine; at Blackwall seven; at Cowdale six; and at Staden near Buxton six houses. At the last place is an ancient remain, of which I shall attempt to give the best description in my power without the help of a plate.—It has the appearance of an encampment, and consists of
two

two parts, but of different shapes. The larger division is nearly circular, and the smaller oblong. The whole is inclosed by a mound or bank, about one foot high, and seven yards and a half broad. Within this bank is a shallow ditch about a yard and a half wide. The area of the circular part is from south-east to north-west forty-five yards; and from north-east to south-west sixty-six yards in extent.— The area of the oblong division is in breadth twenty-four, and in length forty-five yards.

For what particular purpose it was originally designed, it is difficult to say. It has been supposed, that it was an encampment: But so little light respecting it can be derived from tradition or other sources of information, that we can only form conjectures concerning its original use.

Besides the houses, which have been enumerated as situated in the parish of Bakewell there are about twenty scattered in different parts of the country. Of this number there is one, which is entitled to a very particular and distinguished notice. It is

CHATSWORTH-HOUSE, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. It is not easy to say, which is most deserving of admiration the magnificence of the building, or the extraordinary appearance of the country, in which it is situated. When

When you approach the house at Chatworth, you are struck with the idea of a palace, and immediately perceive, that so grand and noble a mansion can be only proper for the residence of a subject of the first rank and fortune. It is built round a large quadrangular court, and has two principal fronts. The extent of one is one hundred and eighty-two, and of the other one hundred and eighty feet. The lightness and elegance of the former does honour to the architect. But the other sides of the house are not quite so beautiful.

After passing the Porter's lodge, you are conducted through a long court into the anti-room, and from thence into another court, round which the apartments are built. On two opposite sides is a collonade, sixty yards long; and in the center a fountain with the statue of Orpheus. A passage at the north-east corner leads to the hall, and from thence into the apartments.

The hall is sixty feet by twenty-seven. The paintings are chiefly by Vario. They were, a few years ago, in bad condition, but have been lately repaired. The death of Cæsar in the capitol is very fine.

The flight of steps, by which you ascend to the apartments was thought by Kent noble enough to be borrowed for Holkam in Norfolk,
the

the seat of Thomas William Coke, esq. The staircase is thirty feet by twenty-four. From hence you pass thro' a long gallery hung with prints, which brings you into the chapel. This is spacious and handsomely fitted up. The floor is marble, and the seats are made of cedar. The carved work was executed by Cibber and Gibbons. On each side of the altar is a statue by the former. They are Faith and Hope. The draperies have great merit; but the airs of the head are not equally good. Besides these, there are many other ornaments in the chapel by the same hand. Amongst the paintings the infidelity of Thomas is deserving of particular notice.

The chapel bed-chamber was thirty feet by twelve, and hung with tapestry; the figures good in imitation of the Cartoons. The withdrawing room was thirty-six feet by thirty, and hung with tapestry, which was Flemish and esteemed excellent. But the partition between these two apartments has lately been thrown down, and one large room formed from both. It is fitted up in a most elegant manner; and is hung with a party-coloured silk tabaret. The sofa, drapery and festoons are of the same. The glass, consisting of two pieces, is very large and handsome. One, which was a single piece and designed for this apartment, was

broken in the park by the overturning of the waggon, in which it was carried. It was valued at 500*l*.

The dining-room is fifty feet by thirty. It has lately been fitted up in a modern and elegant manner. It is likewise hung with a beautiful silk.

The dancing gallery is one hundred feet by twenty-two. It is exceedingly beautiful, and is adorned with fine paintings, statues, and carved work. There are six statues in the coves, the ceiling is very elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt. When Gibbons had finished his work at Chatworth he presented the duke with a point cravat, a wood-cock, and a medal, which are here preserved in a glass-case.

Passing thro' the billiard room, and a gallery, you come into the blue room, and the late duke's apartments. Then returning by the same gallery you are conducted to the duchess's dressing room. The furniture in it is very elegant, and the ceiling beautifully painted.

Passing thro' her grace's bed chamber, and the duke's dressing room and chamber, you enter the music room, which is painted in imitation of marble.

Ascending another staircase you come to the apartments in the attic story.

The

The painted room by Sir James Thornhill is thirty feet by twenty.—Bed-chamber twenty-one feet by twenty-one; a portrait of the second duchess of Devonshire and four children is not unworthy of notice.

Returning to the staircase, and passing thro' a modern dressing-room you come to the state apartments on the south side of the house. In a closet is a pen carved, but scarcely distinguishable from real feather.—In the anti-chamber, which is thirty-four feet by thirty, is dead fowl over the chimney-piece, finely carved. These as well as the pen were executed by Gibbons. In the closet are several good paintings, particularly the discovery of Ulysses on an island, by Salvator Rosa.

The withdrawing room is thirty-six feet by thirty. In it are several good portraits. It is hung with tapestry, which is esteemed the best in the house. The carved work is very fine.

Another withdrawing room of the same size with the last. In this apartment are the coronation chairs used, when king George III. came to the throne. They were a perquisite of office to the late duke as lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

The withdrawing room is fifty feet by thirty. Fowl and fish over the chimney-piece; the carving very fine. The ceiling is adorned with

many beautiful paintings. A singular and ludicrous incident is recorded in one part of the ceiling. Mrs. Hacket, the house-keeper, is drawn in the character of a fury cutting the thread of life. It is said, that being violently enraged with the painter he caught the air of her countenance, and represented it in all the deformity, with which it then appeared.

The modern common apartments, generally called the apartments of Mary, queen of the Scots. It would be an error to suppose, that this unfortunate woman ever made use of these apartments. It is an undoubted fact, that she was some time confined at Chatworth, and wrote from hence her second letter to Pope Pius, dated the thirty-first of October 1570. But this event took place more than a century before the present house was built. However, as it stands near the situation of the old one, it is probable, that the apartments answer to those, which were appropriated to the use of the queen of Scots.

In the bed-chamber is the bed, which was presented to the duke on the same occasion with the coronation chairs. This apartment is thirty feet by thirty, and the dressing-room thirty-five feet by thirty-five.—In another apartment, which is fifty feet by thirty, are
several

several excellent specimens of carving by the same hand, which has adorned so many other parts of the house.

The situation of *Chatworth house* is no less striking and magnificent than the building itself. It stands in a wide and deep valley, and near the foot of a high mountain, which is finely covered with wood. At the highest point of this eminence is a building, called the hunting tower or stand. It is square with a rounded tower at each corner, and rises two stories above the ground floor. The top is covered with lead, and the whole height is about ninety feet. It commands a very extensive view, and is supposed to have been built for the convenience of the ladies, who might wish to see the hunting of the stag.

In the gardens the objects of the greatest curiosity are the water-works. The most striking is the great cascade. When this is exhibited, you see the water descending with considerable noise and velocity down a steep hill, and after running two or three hundred yards sinking into the earth and entirely disappearing. At the head of the cascade is a temple. On the pinnacle are placed four lions heads; and on the front lies the God *Nilus* at full length, in a reclining posture. A little below are two sea nymphs; betwixt them and

the river God are two lions heads; and under all these two Dolphins. The water pours out from the mouth of each of these figures into a bason beneath, in which it also rises up in the shape of a fan. Besides these there are two other discharges on each side of the bason. From these the water in a sudden and irregular manner rushes out with great noise and violence. When the bason is filled, it rolls down the hill, and the cascade is seen in all its beauty.

Leaving this place you enter a wood to the south. Here you are shewn two copper trees, the branches of which produce an artificial shower. Round one are planted what are called cannon, from each of which the water spouts with great noise and impetuosity.

Returning by the same path and descending the hill you come to a large bason, in the middle of which is a fountain, which throws the water up to the height of sixty feet.

At a small distance below the bason is the grand canal, which is three hundred and twenty-five yards long and twenty-five broad. Near the north end are two Sphinxes on large bases, well executed and with ornaments in good taste by Cibber. In this canal likewise is a fountain, which throws the water ninety feet high. In a bason nearer to the house are four
fea

sea horses and a Triton, from the head of each of which small streams issue.

All these works are supplied by a large reservoir of water, which is said to cover sixteen acres of land. Pipes to each are laid under ground, and the gardener, who is with the company, gives notice to a person on the hill, which pipe he wishes should be filled.

On the west front flows the river Derwent at the distance of four or five hundred yards from the house. Over it is a bridge of three arches. It was erected by Paine; but the sculpture is the work of Cibber. On the north side of the bridge, and at the distance of two or three hundred yards from it are the remains of an old square tower moated round, called the bower of Mary, queen of Scots. It seems to have received this name from a garden, which had used to be on the top of the tower.

On the north-east side of the house, and at the distance of two or three hundred yards higher on the hill stand the great stables. They are magnificent and well contrived. The west and north fronts are said to extend two hundred and two feet. The stables as well as the bridge were built about thirty years ago.

If we carry our eye beyond the grounds, with which the house is immediately surrounded, we shall find that the more distant scenery

of the country exactly corresponds to the magnificence and grandeur of the buildings; a description of which has now been attempted.

On the side of the valley opposite to the house several small hills are seen crowned with plantations. Beyond these, but more especially to the north the mountains of the Peak rear their lofty heads towards the clouds. In short every object in view appears with an unusual air of greatness and sublimity.

Chatworth appears to have been nearly two centuries the seat of the ancestors of the noble family, to which it now belongs. A handsome house is said to have been built here by the countess of Shrewsbury, mother of the first earl of Devonshire, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. But this was taken down, and the present noble and stately mansion raised in its stead by the last earl of Devonshire a few years before the revolution.

Very few persons have the honour of being descended from ancestors of so distinguished merit and abilities as the present noble possessor of the house at Chatworth.

The first, of whom we have any certain account, was Robert de Gernon, a Norman, who came over with William the conqueror, and contributed very much to the success of his expedition. Geoffrey de Gernon, one of
his

his posterity lived at Moorhall in Derbyshire, in the reign of king Edward I. Roger, his son, married the daughter and sole heiress of John Potton or Potkins of Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk. His children, according to the custom of those times, in compliment to their mother, took the name and arms of Cavendish. His eldest son, an eminent lawyer, was appointed Lord chief justice in 1366, but afterwards was seized and beheaded by the insurgents of Suffolk, because, it was said, his son had killed the famous Wat Tyler.—From his brother Roger was descended captain Thomas Cavendish, the second Englishman, who sailed round the world. He performed one voyage in the years 1586 and 1587, but in attempting another died, from vexation and disappointment, of a broken heart.—John, the second son of judge Cavendish for his services in quelling the insurrections, which prevailed at that time, received the honour of knighthood and an annuity of 40l. for himself and his heirs for ever. He was one of the esquires of the body to king Richard II. and king Henry V. To the latter he was also broiderer of the Wardrobe, and in October 1415 was present at the famous battle of Agincourt. Thomas Cavendish his great grandson studied the law, and in the reign of king Henry VIII. was clerk of the pipe in the exche-

quer. He had four sons ; William the second son shared much the favour and confidence of cardinal Wolsey, and attended him, both in his glory and distress, till his death. Though his situation was rendered very critical by the king's displeasure with his patron, yet his conduct was regulated by so much prudence, that after the death of the cardinal, he was greatly distinguished by royal notice and favour. When the king resolved upon the suppression of religious houses, he appointed Mr. Cavendish one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrender of several of these houses. Besides many other marks of favour and distinction, in the thirty-eighth year of this reign, he was knighted by king Henry himself, made a privy counsellor, and appointed treasurer of the chamber. The emoluments of the last office were, fees 100l. diet 100l. and boat hire 10l. a year.——In the two succeeding reigns he still enjoyed his places of privy counsellor, and treasurer of the chamber. In the sixth year of king Edward VI. he had in exchange for the manors of Northaw, Cuffeley, Chyldewyke, in Hertfordshire, which had been granted him by king Henry VIII. several lands and manors belonging to dissolved priories, and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent, and Essex.——

He

He married three times. His last wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardwick of Hardwick in Derbyshire, and widow of Robert Barley of Barley in the same county, whose opulent fortune became her property. By her he had issue three sons, and five daughters. Henry, the eldest son, settled at Tutbury. He married Grace, daughter of George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue. William, the second son, was so great a favourite with his mother, that at her death he became possessed of a larger estate than his elder brother. Being a person of distinguished merit, and possessed of great wealth he was in the year 1605 raised to the dignity of a peer by the title of baron Cavendish of Hardwick in the county of Derby. His lordship contributed very much towards the establishment of the English colonies in Virginia, and the Bermuda islands. It is said, that in one of these islands there is a division, which is still known by the name of Cavendish. In the year 1618, after the death of his elder brother, he was created earl of Devonshire. This nobleman had two wives. Sir John Cavendish, the only offspring of his second marriage, died without issue. By his first wife he had three sons, and three daughters, but all, excepting one son and one daughter, died young.

His

His lordship departed this life at Hardwick in the year 1625, and was buried at Edensor, near Chatfworth. The following is a translation of an elegant latin epitaph, which is placed on his tomb.

“ Sacred to William Cavendish, second son of the same parents, who has left here all his mortal parts, a man born to execute every laudable enterprize; and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting glory. When James, king of Great-Britain, distinguished him with the title of baron of Hardwick, and afterwards of earl of Devonshire, he seemed not so much to dignify the man as the honours. With what address, integrity, and applause he maintained his character, ask common fame, which seldom lies. And of this man, who was amongst the best men of his age, and would have been so had he lived in any other, we ought to be cautious how we speak or are silent. He was laborious and faithful to the highest degree. While most active, he seemed to be doing nothing; and succeeded in every thing, while to himself he arrogated nothing. As he has left it in charge to be buried without pomp or parade, his sorrowful son has erected this monument with greater affection than expence.”

William,

William, the second earl of Devonshire, was educated under the care of the famous Mr. Hobbes. However it is asserted, that though he derived great advantages from the learning and abilities of that gentleman, he never adopted his principles in regard to religion and government. On his return from his travels through France and Italy he received the honour of knighthood, and thro' the mediation of king James married Christian, daughter of his great favourite Edward, lord Bruce of Kinlofs, who was descended from the Bruces, kings of Scotland.

This young nobleman, who was possessed of great accomplishments, and abilities, acquitted himself with distinguished reputation in many honourable commissions, with which he was entrusted by the king. But by living with too great splendor and hospitality his estate was considerably encumbered. He departed this life at his house in London in June 1628, and was buried in the family vault at All-saints church in Derby.

William, the third earl of Devonshire, was only eleven years old, when he succeeded to the honours and estate of his father. His mother, who is represented as a pattern of female excellence, during his minority paid off the large debt, with which it was charged. She also

also committed the education of her son to Mr. Hobbes, from whose care and instruction he received the same advantages, which his father had formerly experienced.

During the civil wars betwixt Charles I. and the parliament, this active and distinguished nobleman shared in the calamities, which befel the supporters of the royal cause. To avoid the troubles, which, he knew, his attachment to the king would bring upon him, he went abroad; but his flight prevented not a sequestration of his estate. Before this event took place, he had attended king Charles in person, and liberally supplied him with money. Nor was his mother less distinguished by her services to the distressed royalists. To requite such generous exertions, it is said, that after the restoration no subject was treated with greater attention and respect than her ladyship.

It may be proper to add, that Charles Cavendish, the second brother of the earl, a man of very extraordinary personal and intellectual accomplishments, rendered the king many important services. After performing many glorious actions, he fell at Gainborough in an engagement with Cromwell in July 1643.

The earl of Devonshire spent the latter part of his life as a private gentleman; and departing

ing this life at Roehampton in the year 1684, was buried with his ancestors at Derby. He left issue by his lady, daughter of William, earl of Salisbury, two sons and a daughter.

William, the fourth earl of Devonshire in several striking qualities and accomplishments equalled, and in others greatly surpassed all his ancestors. He had considerable reputation as a poet and a man of letters. But the character, in which he made the most distinguished figure, was that of a statesman. At a time, when this country was threatened with the restoration of popery, and the establishment of a despotic government, he stood forth a zealous supporter of civil and religious liberty. In concert with several other eminent persons he laid the plan of the revolution. They invited and at last fixed William, prince of Orange on the British throne. In reward for his strenuous exertions in his cause, the king afterwards conferred upon him many distinguished honours, and profitable employments. He was admitted into the privy council, and made lord steward of the household; and very soon after was constituted lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and knight of the garter. He attended king William to the famous congress in Holland, and surpassed most of the foreign princes, who composed it, in the magnificence of his
fur-

furniture and plate, and the splendor of his entertainments. After his return to England he was created in May 1694, marquis of Hartington, and duke of Devonshire. There was likewise conferred upon him a justice in Eyre, and in the year 1697 he was chosen recorder of Nottingham.

When queen Anne ascended the throne, the duke of Devonshire was not deprived of any of his places, though her own opinions and principles were directly opposite to those, which he had so strenuously supported. During her reign he manifested that great love of liberty on several occasions, by which he had been prompted sometimes to put even king William in mind, that he came into England to defend the protestants, and not to persecute the papists.

His grace departed this life in the year 1707 at Devonshire house in Piccadilly, London, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.—By his duchess, daughter of James, duke of Ormond, he had issue three sons and one daughter.

William, the second duke of Devonshire, before the death of his father, had served as a volunteer in Flanders under king William, and been several times member of parliament for the counties of Derby and York. He succeeded

ceeded his father not only in his titles and estates, but likewise in his places and trusts. However he resigned them all in the year 1710, when queen Anne changed her ministry. Yet, notwithstanding his resignation, he was in the same year installed a knight of the garter. At the accession of king George I. he was appointed lord steward of his majesty's household, and sworn of the privy council; but upon his resignation of the former office he was in the year 1716 declared president of the council. He was three different times appointed one of the lord chief justices, when the king visited his German dominions.

His grace, who departed this life at his house in Piccadilly, London, in June 1729, had by his duchess, daughter of William, lord Ruffel and sister of the duke of Bedford, five sons, and six daughters.

William, the third duke of Devonshire, like his predecessors, had a considerable share in the administration of the public affairs of this kingdom. He was not only appointed lord Lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Derby, but sworn of the privy council. He was also made lord keeper of the privy seal, lord steward of his majesty's household, and a knight companion of the most noble order of

the garter. In March 1737 his grace was in council declared lord Lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in which high station he acquitted himself with great honour to his own character, and satisfaction to the nation, over which he presided. He was also thrice appointed one of the regents during the absence of king George II. when he visited his Hanoverian dominions. Towards the end of his life he retired from public business to Chatsworth, honoured and beloved by all. It is said, that the king in particular had a warm personal regard for him, and was unwilling to resolve upon any measure of great importance without his opinion and approbation.

His grace, who departed this life at Chatsworth in December 1755, had by his lady, daughter of John Hoskins of the county of Middlesex, esq; four sons, and three daughters.

William, the fourth duke of Devonshire, after serving in two parliaments for the county of Derby, was called up to the house of peers and took his seat there as baron Cavendish of Hardwick. Soon after he was appointed master of the horse, and sworn of the privy council. In 1752 he was one of the lords of the regency during his majesty's absence in Germany. Two
years

years after he was appointed governor of the county of Cork, and lord high treasurer of Ireland; and in 1755 lord Lieutenant of that kingdom. The next year he succeeded the duke of Newcastle as first commissioner of the treasury, and was appointed lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby. In 1757 he was installed a knight of the garter, and upon the death of the duke of Grafton made lord chamberlain of the household, having first resigned his seat at the treasury board. . . After the accession of his present majesty the duke continued in his posts, till the beginning of the year 1763, when being disgusted, as it was said, at the high degree of favour and influence possessed by the earl of Bute, he resigned all the places, which he held in England under the crown. However he continued in his office of lord high treasurer of Ireland, and governor of the county of Cork till his death, which took place in the year 1764 at the Spa in Germany, whither his grace had gone for the recovery of his health.

By his lady, third and youngest daughter but at length heiress to the late earl of Burlington and Cork his grace had issue three sons, and a daughter.

Lord George Cavendish, eldest brother to his grace has been a member in several parliaments, besides the present, for Derbyshire, lord

lieutenant of the county, and comptroller of his majesty's household ; and, he is now a member of the privy council.—Lord Frederick was, in the year 1758, appointed aid de camp to king George II. has been a member in several parliaments for the town of Derby, is a general in the army, and colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, and served with great reputation in the last war in Germany.—Lord John has been a member in several parliaments for Lancaster and York, and vice-chancellor of the exchequer.

William, the fifth and present duke of Devonshire, is lord treasurer of Ireland, governor of the county of Cork, lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and lord high steward of the corporation of Derby.

In the year 1774 his grace married Georgina, daughter of lord viscount Spencer of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, by whom he has issue two daughters.

The duke has not yet taken any very active part in the political concerns of this country, but by his public conduct and declarations has occasionally shewed his steady adherence to the principles, which have been maintained by his ancestors.

Lord

Lord Richard, second son of the late duke, served in one parliament for the town of Knareborough in Yorkshire; and in the year 1781 was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Derby, but died unmarried a few months afterwards at Naples, whither he was gone for the recovery of his health.—Lord George Augustus Henry, the third son, is one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Derby. He married lady Betty Compton, heiress to a principal part of the estate of the earl of Northampton, by whom he has issue one son, and one daughter.—Lady Dorothy, the only daughter, in the year 1767 was married to the present duke of Portland, by whom she has several children.

YEOLGRAVE, YOULGRAVE.

The whole parish contains the chapelries of Winster, and Elton; the hamlets of Alport, Birchover, Stanton, Stanton-Leys, Middleton, Gratton, and a few other smaller places.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. In the reign of Henry II. it was given, with the chapels belonging to it, to the abbey at Leicester. But by an indenture dated the fifteenth of June in the sixth year of Edward VI. the king for certain considerations granted to William Cavendish and his

heirs the rectory of Yolgrave. The value of the living is 32l. and yearly tenths 18s. 5^d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The town of Youlgrave contains about one hundred and thirty-six houses; and six hundred and fourteen inhabitants. Agriculture, and the mining business are the chief support of the place.

The church at WINSTER is dedicated to St. John the baptist. The town has a market; and contains about two hundred and eighteen houses. The inhabitants chiefly depend upon the working of the lead mines for their support. These having been some time in a declining state, the poor have been obliged to seek for employment in other ways, particularly by picking and cleaning cotton for the works of Sir Richard Arkwright at Cromford and Matlock.

A few years ago a low was opened on the common near Winster. In it were found two glass vessels between eight and ten inches high, containing about a pint of water of a light green colour, and very limpid. At the same time was discovered a silver collar or bracelet studded with human heads together with other small ornaments. One of these ornaments was of filligree work of gold or silver gilt and set with

with garnet or red glass. There were also several square and round beads of various colours of glass and earth, and some small remains of brass like clasps and hinges, and a piece of wood as if part of a little box, in which the ornaments had been deposited.

The church at ELTON is dedicated to All-saints; and its clear value is 12l.

The liberty contains about eighty-two houses. The inhabitants are supported in the same way as those of Winster.

The hamlet of BIRCHOVER contains about seventy houses; and that of STANTON sixty-four.—At the latter place is the seat of Bache Thornhill, esq; who in the year 1776 served the office of sheriff for the county of Derby.

In the neighbourhood of these villages are several objects, which are deserving of particular notice.

At Rowtor near Birchover, there is upon a high pile of rocks a large stone so exactly poised upon one end, that a child might easily give it a vibratory motion. It is said to be four yards high and twelve in circumference. Whether it has been placed here by accident or design, it is not possible to determine. But it has been

supposed to be a rock idol, and an object of idolatrous worship.—Mr. Cambden takes notice of two tottering stones near Birchover. But I could only find that, which I have now mentioned. I was however informed, that there is one of a similar nature upon a high ledge of rocks at the distance of a quarter of a mile, called Bradley rocks.

On Stanton moor is a small circular work, the diameter of which is sixteen yards. On the east side are several single large stones, lying on the surface, called cat stones. They are upon the edge of a steep declivity, which overlooks Darley dale.

About half a mile from Birchover is another rock, called Cratcliff rock. On the west side, and at a considerable height from the foot of it, is a small cave, which seems to have been some time the abode of a hermit. To the right hand, on entering it, is seen a crucifix about a yard high. It is in relief and quite perfect, excepting, that one side of the face has been a little injured. I have not been able to meet with any tradition respecting the character of the person, who inhabited this solitary and retired cave. But it was, probably in former ages, the abode of some zealous and mistaken devotee.

In an inclosure, on Hartle moor, is part of a circle of stones standing upon one end. The diameter of the circle is about eleven yards. The present number of stones is six, three nearly upright, two leaning a little, and the other broken off near the ground. To complete the circle, one or two more seem to be wanting. The length of the largest stone, above the surface of the ground, is about two yards and a half. The other four are somewhat shorter.

Mr. Rooke takes notice of a circular work, called Castle-ring, about a quarter of a mile from the little valley, which separates Hartle moor from Stanton moor. He says, that it has a deep ditch and double vallum, and that the entrance is visible on the south-east side, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from north-east to south-west is one hundred and forty-three feet, and from south-east to north-west one hundred and eighty-five feet. As no coins have been found near it, he supposes it to have been not a Roman, but a British encampment. Some however give it to the Danes.

At the distance of about four or five hundred yards from Cratcliff rocks is a very conspicuous place, known in the neighbourhood by the name of Robin Hood's stride, or Mock beggar's

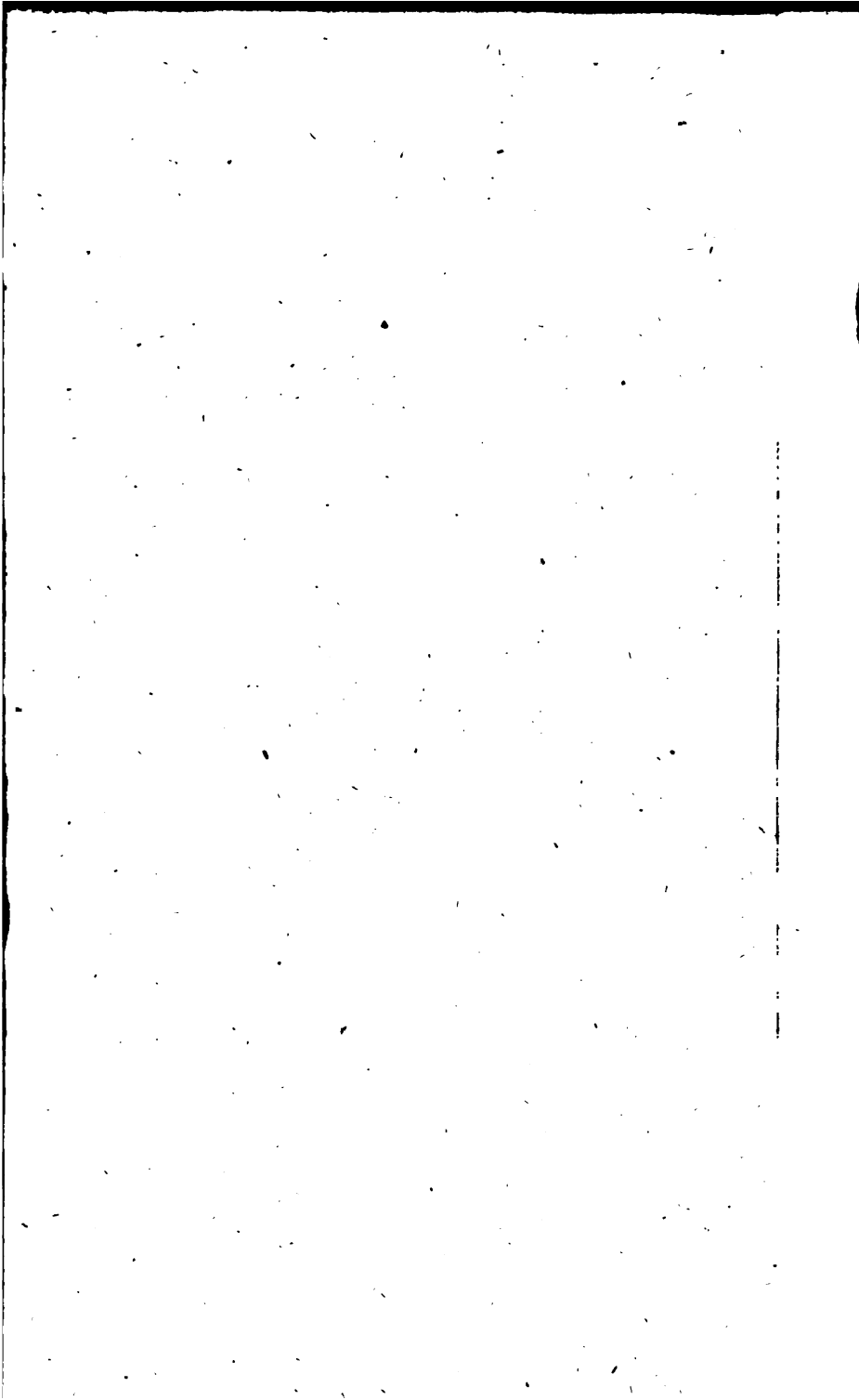
gar's hall. It is a high perpendicular pile of rocks, upon which are two erections of rough huge stones, rising each to the height of four yards, and standing at the distance of twenty-two from each other. When seen a few miles from the place, where they are situated, the pile of rocks resembles a large house, and the two erections at the opposite extremities appear like chimnies belonging to it. This appearance has given the place the name of Mock Beggar's hall.

Part, if not the whole of this eminence is evidently the work of art. But it cannot be affirmed with certainty, what was its original design and use.

It has been observed, that the Druids had in their groves their sacred erections, that is, their mounts and hillocks, called *gorfedau* from their sitting aloft upon them. On them they pronounced their decrees and sentences, and made their solemn orations to the people.

Whether the two elevated points under consideration were ever used for such a purpose, it is not possible at this distance of time with certainty to determine. But it seems not improbable, that this was their original design, when it is considered, that the spot, on which they are situated, is almost surrounded with Druidical remains.

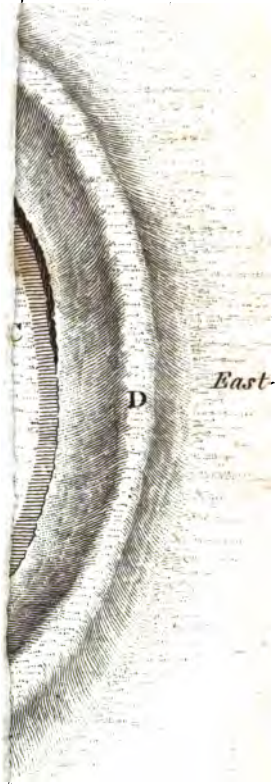
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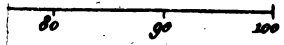
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The hamlet of ALPORT contains about twenty-two houses.

The village of MIDDLETON, which stands in a deep and narrow valley, contains about forty-five houses.

In this hamlet is one of the most striking monuments of antiquity, which is to be met with in Derbyshire. It is about a mile and a half distant from Newhaven, and is known by the name of Arbelows, or Arbor-low.

This ancient remain consists of an area, encompassed by a broad ditch, which is bounded by a high mound or bank; and the form of the whole is nearly that of an ellipsis, or imperfect circle.

The area B. B. measures from east to west forty-six yards, and fifty-two in the contrary direction. The width of the ditch C. C. is six, and the height of the bank D. D. on the inside five yards. The height is continually varying throughout the whole circumference; but is at a medium what I have now mentioned.

The bank has evidently been formed from the soil, which has been thrown out of the ditch, but it is not carried entirely round the area. To the north and south there is an opening, or passage F. F. about fourteen yards wide.

wide. On the east side of the southern one is also a small mount or barrow E. This stands in the same line of circumference with the bank, but is entirely detached from it.

In the area are several stones of different size. About thirty large ones, lie round the border of it and generally point with the narrower end towards the center. They are rough and unhewn, and are for the most part about five feet long, three broad, and one thick. Whether the present is their original position is uncertain. I have been informed, that a very old man, living in Middleton, remembers, when he was a boy, to have seen them, standing obliquely upon one end.— Besides these there are about fourteen smaller ones intermixed with them in an irregular manner, and three marked A. lying near the center. Of the last number one is larger than any other within the area.

Having attempted to describe the figure and dimensions of this ancient monument, I shall now assign some reasons for regarding it as a Druidical temple or place of worship.

I believe it is generally allowed by antiquarians, that circular and elliptical monuments of this kind are of civil or religious institution; that they were either places of council, or courts of justice; or that they were designed
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for the rites of worship. Now upon examination there are found a few circumstances, respecting this in particular, which render it probable, that it was once used for the latter purpose. It seems reasonable to suppose from the number and size of the stones, lying near the center of the area, that there formerly stood a cromlech or altar in this situation. One of them, which was most probably supported by the other two, measures three yards in length, and two in breadth, and is about one foot thick. Upon this large broad stone, it is very likely, that the sacrifices were offered. Perhaps the other stones within the area might be used as seats or supports for those, who attended the celebration of the rites of worship. As they seem to diverge from one common center, it has been imagined, that they were intended to represent the rays of the sun, and that this luminary was the object of devotion. This conjecture is ingenious and plausible.— But there is another circumstance, which renders it still more probable, that this ancient monument is a Druidical temple. A few years ago a transverse section was made of the barrow, which has been mentioned, and in it were found the horns of a stag. Now there appears good ground to believe that the animal, to which they belonged, had been offered up in
sacri-

sacrifice. For as mounds of this kind are throughout the neighbouring country places of burial, we may reasonably suppose, that this in particular was employed as a repository for the bones of the victims, which were used in the celebration of religious rites.

The high broad bank, with which the area is inclosed, seems to have been designed to keep off intruders, and to render the offices of devotion more private and solemn. The openings to the north and south very probably were passages into the place of worship. But the ditch seems to have been occasioned merely by the formation of the bank, with which it is encompassed.

The situation of the place, which I have now described, though considerably elevated, is not quite so high, as some eminences in the neighbouring country. It, however, commands an extensive view, more especially towards the east, and seems to be well suited to the general idea of a heathen place of worship.

In one of my excursions into the Peak I discovered another ancient monument of this kind. It is about twelve miles north from that, which I have now described. It is situated near the south-west side of Peak forest. It lies about three quarters of a mile to the right of the road from Buxton to Chapel-en-le-Frith, and at the dis-

distance of about two miles from the latter place.

The area measures from east to west forty-eight yards, and fifty-six in the contrary direction. The ditch is about six yards wide, and the bank six yards high and twelve broad at the base. All the stones, excepting one, are removed. Nor is there at present any mound near the opening, either to the north or south. Indeed there does not appear ever to have been one in such a situation. Nothing can now, however, be determined with certainty in regard to this point. For this ancient remain being situated in an inclosed part of the county has been considerably altered by improvements in agriculture. A wall has been carried across the area through the openings in the north and south parts of the bank. When I saw it, the west division of the area had been ploughed, and sown with corn.

Upon Wirksworth moor, near the road leading from the town to Shottle, is a circular work. The area in one direction measures about twenty-nine, and in another thirty-one yards. The bank is two feet high, and six wide, and entirely surrounds the area. The figure of this ancient remain evidently shews, that it was not used for the same purposes, with the other two, which have now been described.

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Besides the houses, which have been enumerated in the parish of Youlgrave, there are eleven at Gratton; at Pilhough twelve; at Grange-mill six; and about eight at other places in the neighbouring country.

DARLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. It is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln. The living is divided into two parts: the northern division is valued at 9l. 13s. 1½d. and the southern at 48l. 1s. 9d. and yearly tenths 19s. 3½d.

The whole parish contains three hundred and eighty-one houses. Of these one hundred and ninety-six are situated in the liberty of Darley, and the lordship of Little Rowsley in the high Peak; and one hundred and eighty-five in the lordships of Wensley and Snitterton in the wapentake of Wirksworth.—In all these places agriculture and the mining business are the chief supports of the inhabitants.

THE END.

