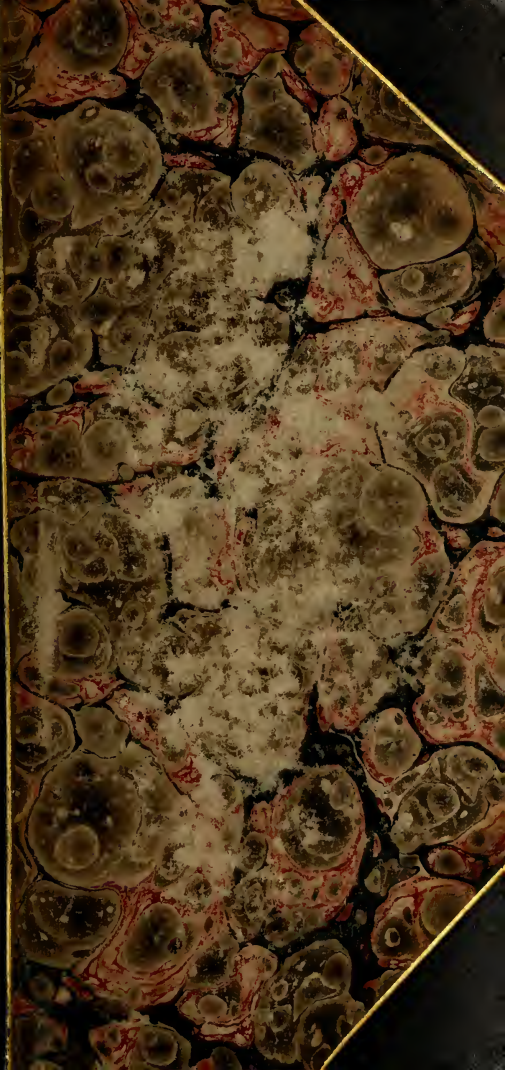


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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;

BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN

England, Scotland, and Wales,

WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:

ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. XVIII.
CONTAINING
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,

FOR

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF

OXFORD

IN

THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF

OXFORD

TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE COUNTY OF
NOTTINGHAM.

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Minerals,	Markets,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Curiosities,
Towns,	Manuactures,	Antiquities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Biography,
Rivers,	Agriculture,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE :

Exhibiting,

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distance of Stages,

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

Also,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS;

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of the Towns from
London, and from each other.

BY GEORGE ALEXANDER COOKE,

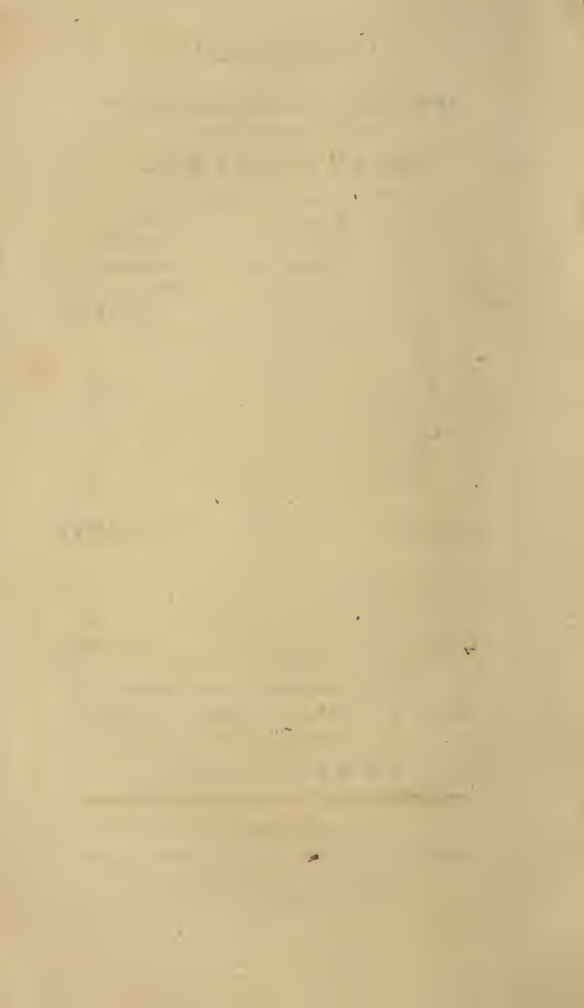
Editor of the Universal System of Geography.

Illustrated with

A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London:

Printed for C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster Row,
by G. Brimmer, Water Lane, Fleet Street,
And sold by all the Booksellers in
the United Kingdom,



INDEX OF COMPUTED DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

Within the County of Nottingham.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

	Bingham,	-	-	Distant from London,	Miles,	124
Mansfield,	21	18	13	18	-	138
Newark,	12	18	13	18	-	124
Nottingham,	9	13	18	13	-	124
Ollerton,	25	8	13	19	-	137
Retford,	30	18	19	29	-	144
Southwell,	12	11	6	13	-	132
Tuxford,	24	14	12	28	-	137
Worksop,	32	12	21	25	-	146

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

This County is included in the Midland Circuit, and in the Province and Diocese of York,

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent.</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
Yorkshire on the north.	In length 50 miles.	6 Hundreds.	3 Members,	The principal productions are corn, hops, coal, and lead, &c. The commerce and manufactures consist in the making of stockings to a great extent; in malting; and in the brewing of ale for the foreign trade.
On the east by Lincolnshire.	In breadth 25 miles.	9 Market-Towns.	<i>viz.</i>	
On the south by Leicestershire.	In circumference about 140 miles.	450 Villages.	2 for the county	
And on the west by Derbyshire.		140,350 Inhabitants.	2 for Nottingham	
		About 480,000 acres of land.	2 for Retford And 2 for Newark.	

This County takes its name from Nottingham, the county town, which name is derived from a Saxon word, signifying a place abounding with caverns or holes dug under ground.

AN ITINERARY

of all the
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS
IN
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L.

JOURNEY FROM BALDERTON TO BAWTRY, THROUGH EAST RETFORD.

BALDERTON T.G.			
to			
NEWARK.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns—Kingston Arms, Ram,
On R. a T. R.			Saracen's Head.
to Sleaford; on L.			About one mile and a half to
to Nottingham.			the L. of Newark, Kel-
Cross the river			ham Hall, George Sutton,
Dean.			esq; beyond which is
On L. a T. R.			Averham Park, late G.
to Mansfield.			Sutton, esq.
Cross the river			
Trent.			
South Muskham	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	W. D. Rastell, esq. and
North Muskham,			Winthorpe Hall, R.
T. G.	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pocklington, esq. R.
— — —			— Chaplin, esq. R.
Cromwell	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Jos. Pocklington, esq. R.
Carlton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sir William Earle Welby,
			bart. R.
Sutton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ossington Hall, John Deni-
			son, esq. L.
Weston	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Scarthing Moor			
Inn	$\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	

TUXFORD	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—Red Lion.
West Markham	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
Markham Moor, T. G.	$\frac{3}{4}$	18	
On R. a T. R. to Lincoln; on L. the Forest road to Barnby Moor Inn.			
Gamston	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	
Cross the Ches- terfield canal.			
EAST RETFORD	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Inns.—Crown, White Hart.
On R. a T. R. to Gainsborough.			R. Sutton, esq.; on L. at
Cross the Idle river.			Babworth, J. Sampson, esq.
Barnby Moor Inn	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{3}{4}$	
On L. a T. R. to Blyth.			
Tarworth	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{4}$	
Ranskill	$\frac{3}{4}$	28	On L. at Blyth, Joshua
— — —			Walker, esq.
			Serlby Hall, Viscount
			Galway, L.
Scrooby	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
BAWTRY, York- shire.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	31	Lady Galway, L.

JOURNEY FROM NEWARK TO GOLDTHORPE,

THROUGH OLLERTON AND WORKSOP.

NEWARK, to			
Cross the river Trent.			
On R. a T. R. to Tuxford.			
Kelham	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Kelham Hall, George Sut-

On L. a T. R. to Southwell.			ton, esq. L.; and about four miles beyond Kelham, on L. at Beesthorpe, Tho- mas Bristow, esq.
Kneswall	7	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Ompton	1	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Sir Francis Molyneaux, L.; and about a mile farther to the L. Rufford, Hon. Richard Lumley Saville.
Wellow	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
OLLERTON	$1\frac{1}{4}$	13	Inn.—Hop-pole. Beyond on L. at Edwinstow, Dr. Oakes, — Boothby, esq. and — Mills, esq.; be- tween Ollerton and Bud- by, on R. Thoresby Park, Earl of Manvers.
Cross the river Murm.			
Budby	3	16	Clumber Park, Duke of New- castle, R. and near two miles farther, on L. Wel- beck Abbey, Marquis of Titchfield.
Cross the river Meden			
Scarburton	2	18	Inns.—George, Red Lion. Workop Manor, Duke of Norfolk, L.
WORKSOP	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	
Cross the Ches- terfield canal.			
On L. a T. R. to Sheffield, on R. to Blyth.			
Carlton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	25	At Carlton, Carlton Hall, R. Ramsden, esq.; on L. Walling Wells, W. White, esq.
— — —			Langold, J. G. Knight, esq. L.
Goldthorpe	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$	Near on L. between Letwell and Firbeck, Park Hill, M. A. Taylor, esq.; and beyond Goldthorpe on L. Sandbeck Park, Earl of Scarborough.

JOURNEY FROM UPPER BROUGHTON TO
MANSFIELD.

THROUGH NOTTINGHAM.

Upper Broughton, to			<i>A mile beyond Upper Broughton, on L. F. Morris, esq. and three quarters of a mile farther, on L. Joseph Darby, esq.</i>
Plumtree <i>Before Trent bridge, on R. a T. R. to Newark; on L. to Loughborough.</i>	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	<i>William Hallam, esq. R.; a mile beyond Plumtree, on R. — Neale, esq.</i>
Trent Bridge <i>Cross the river Trent.</i>	$1\frac{3}{4}$	11	
NOTTINGHAM <i>On L. a T. R. to Alfreton.</i>	1	12	<i>Inns. — Blackmoor's Head, White Lion, the Castle, Duke of Newcastle; and a mile beyond Nottingham, on R. J. Wright, esq.</i>
Red Hill <i>Enter Sherwood Forest.</i>	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
— — —			<i>Sherwood Hall, H. Cope, esq. R.</i>
The Hutt <i>A mile before Mansfield, on L. a T. R. to Derby.</i>	5	$21\frac{1}{4}$	
MANSFIELD	$4\frac{3}{4}$	26	<i>Inns. — Crown, Swan. Within a mile of Mansfield, on R. Berry Hill, T. Walker, esq.; on R. of Mansfield, in the road to Worksop, Welbeck, Duke of Portland; Worksop, Duke of Norfolk; Clumber. Duke of Newcastle; and Thoresby, Earl of Munvers.</i>
	-		

JOURNEY FROM REMPSTON TO NOTTINGHAM, THROUGH BUNNY.

Rempston, to Cortlingstock	1	1	J. Goodere, esq. R. on L. G. Williams, esq. ; and Ca- stock, Lord Ranccliffe.
Bunny	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	On R. Sir Thomas Parkyns ;
Bradmore	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	from the hills, on L. beyond
Ruddington	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	see Wollaton, Lord Middle-
Near Trent bridge. on R. a T. R. to Melton Mowbray.			ton ; and on L. of Brad- more see the woods of Sir Gervas Clifton, at Clif-
Trent Bridge Cross the river Trent.	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	On R. at Colwick, on the left bank of the Trent, John Musters, esq. ; and opposite to it, on the right bank, Holm Pierrepont, Lord Newark.
NOTTINGHAM.	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Castle, Duke of New- castle.

JOURNEY FROM WORKSOP TO THE FLOOD ARCHES,

THROUGH EAST RETFORD.

WORKSOP, to Manton	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Workshop Manor, Duke of Norfolk, R.
— — —			Osberton, F. F. Foljambe, esq. ; and on L. across the Chesterfield canal, Scof-
Babworth	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ton, R. Sutton, esq.
Cross the Ches- terfield canal, and the river Idle.			L. Simpson, esq. L,
EAST RETFORD	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
On R. a T. R.			

to *Tuxford*; on L.
to *Bawtry*.

Cross the Ches-
terfield canal.

Welham $1\frac{1}{4}$ 9

Clareborough,
T. G. $1\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$

Wheatley $2\frac{1}{4}$ $12\frac{3}{4}$

Saundby 2 $14\frac{3}{4}$

Beckingham,
T. G. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15

On L. a T. R.
to *Bawtry*.

The Flood Arches 2 17

Cross the river
Trent, and enter
Lincolnshire.

JOURNEY FROM NOTTINGHAM TO NEWARK,

THROUGH SAXONDALE.

Nottingham, to
Cross the Trent
navigation.

Trent Bridge 1 1

Cross the river
Trent.

On R. a R. to
Loughborough.

Cross the Gran-
tham canal to

Holme Lane. $2\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$

Fox and Crown $\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$

Ratcliffe 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$

Saxondale $2\frac{1}{2}$ 8

On R. a R. to
Loughborough, for-
ward to Bingham;
on L. to

Red Lodge	4	12	Near on R. at Screveton, Mrs. Thornton.
— — —			At Flintham, Flintham Hall, Thomas Thoroton, esq. R.
East Stoke	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	Within a mile and a half, on
Farndo	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{4}$	L. opposite to Syerston, Syerston Hall, — Fil-
Cross the river			lingham, esq.; on L. of
Dean.			East Stoke, Stoke Hall,
NEWARK.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	Sir G. Bromley, bart.

JOURNEY FROM NEWARK TO GIRTON.

THROUGH COLLINGHAM.

NEWARK, to			
Winthorpe	2	2	At Winthorpe, Winthorpe Hall, R. Pocklington, esq.
Langford	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Langford House, — Chap-
Collingham	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	lain, esq.
Girton	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	

JOURNEY FROM NOTTINGHAM TO
SOUTHWELL,

THROUGH OXTON.

NOTTINGHAM, to			
Red Hill	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
On L. a T. R.			
to Mansfield; on			
R. to			
Oxton	$4\frac{3}{4}$	9	
Within a mile			
of Southwell, on L.			
a R. to Mansfield.			
Southwell	5	14	Before, on L. Norwood Park, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. At Southwell the ruins of a palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of York.

JOURNEY FROM THE FLOOD ARCHES TO
SCAFFORTH.

THROUGH GRINGLEY.

The Flood Arches			
to			
Beckingham, T.G.	2	2	
On L. a R. to			
East Retford.			
Beckingham	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Pear-Tree Bar	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Gringley on the			
Hill	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
On R. a R. to			
Walkerith Ferry.			
The Chesterfield			
canal	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Drake Holes	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Evorton	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Scafforth, T. G.	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Cross the river			
Idle, and enter			
Yorkshire.			

*Between Gringley on the
Hill and the Chesterfield
canal, on L. Wiseton, R.
Acklom, esq.*

JOURNEY FROM EASTWOOD TO WORKSOP'

THROUGH MANSFIELD.

Eastwood, to			
$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond			
Eastwood, on R.			
to Nottingham;			
and a little far-			
ther, on L. to Al-			
freton.			
Annesley	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
A mile farther,			
on L. to Alfreton;			
and a mile before			
Mansfield, on R.			
to Nottingham.			

Miss Chatworth, R.

MANSFIELD	$6\frac{1}{2}$	11	About two miles beyond
On R. a R. to			Mansfield on L. at Mans-
Southwold; on L.			field Wood House, Mrs.
to Alferton.			Ramsden; a mile and a
Market Warsop	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	half farther, on R. Clip-
Cross the Meden			stone Park, ———, on
river.			L. Nettleworth, Edward
Church Warsop	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Greaves, esq.; and Park
			Hall, R. Burdon, esq.
Norton	2	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Beyond, on L. Welbeck Ab-
Through Wel-			bey, Marquis of Titch-
beck and Worksop			field; on R. Thoresby
Park to			Park, Earl of Manvers;
WORKSOP.	$4\frac{3}{4}$	23	about two miles farther, on
			L. Worksop Manor, Duke
			of Norfolk; on R. Clum-
			ber Park, Duke of New-
			castle.

JOURNEY FROM NOTTINGHAM TO PYE BRIDGE,

THROUGH NUTHALL.

Nottingham, to			
Bobbers Mill	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Beyond, on L. Apsley, E.
Cross the Leen			Willoughby, esq.
river.			
Cinder Hill	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Nuthall	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Sir Charles Sedley, bart. L.
On L. a R. to			
Eastwood.			
Watnall	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	—— Rolleston, esq. L.
Greasley	1	7	
Moor Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Two miles far-			
ther, on R. a R. to			
Mansfield; on L.			
to Derby; beyond			
Moor Green, on			
R. to Mansfield.			

Selstone
Pye Bridge.

$4\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$
1	$13\frac{1}{4}$

JOURNEY FROM CODDINGTON TO SKEGBY,

THROUGH NEWARK AND SOUTHWELL.

Coddington, to NEWARK	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	S. C. Cotclough, esq. R.
On R. a R. to Lincoln; on L. to Grantham.			
Cross the river Trent.			
On R. a R. to Tuxford.			
Kelham	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Kelham Hall, Geo. Sutton, esq L.
On R. a R. to Worksop.			
Aversham	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Aversham Park, Geo. Sut- ton, esq.
A mile farther, on R. a R. to Hockerton.			
Upton	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8	
SOUTHWELL	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Norwood Park, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. R.
— — —			
Halam	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	On R. at Kirklington, Mrs. Whelham.
Eddingley	1	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Farnsfield	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Shirewood Inn	4	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
On R. a R. to Newark			
MANSFIELD	$3\frac{1}{2}$	22	Within a mile, on R. Bury Hill, T. Walker, esq.
On R. a R. to Worksop; on L. to Alfreton			About a mile on R. of Mansfield, on the borders of Sherwood Forest, Sher- wood Hall, Col. Kellet.
Skegby.	3	25	T. Lindley, esq. R.

A
CORRECT LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS
IN
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Bingham.—February 13, and 14, for horses of the strong kind. First Thursday in May, for a shew of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine; Whitsun-Thursday, May 31, November 8, and 9, chiefly foals and hops.

Blyth.—Holy-Thursday, for cattle and horses. October 20, for sheep and swine.

Dunholme.—August 12, for cattle and merchandise.

Edwinstone.—October 24, for cattle, horses, and swine.

Gringley.—December 12, for cattle and merchandise, and remarkable for quantities of boots and shoes.

Lentan, near *Nottingham*.—Wednesday in Whitsun-week; Martinmas, November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hops.

Mansfield.—First Thursday in April, July, 10, for horned cattle and hogs. This has not been set up many years, and is called a meeting, having no charter for a fair on that day. Second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese.

Marnham.—September 12; for horses, horned cattle, swine, and merchandise.

Newark.—Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whitsun-Tuesday, August 2, and 28, and every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep; November 12, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen, and woollen cloth. Monday before December 11, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

Nottingham.—Friday after January 13, March 7 and 8; Thursday before Easter, horses, and horned cattle. October 2, 3, 4 ditto, a great fair for cheese, and all sorts of goods.

Ollerton.—May 1, cattle, sheep, and pedlary; September 27, hops.

Retford.—March 23, October 2, horses and beasts.

Southwell.—Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, and merchandise.

Tuxford.—September 23, hops. September 28, hops. May 12, cattle, sheep, pigs, and millinery.

Warsop.—Monday before Whit-Monday, November, 17, for cattle, and horses.

Worksop.—March 31, a few cattle. October 14, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

END OF THE LIST OF FAIRS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT,
CLIMATE, &c.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Leicestershire; and on the west by Derbyshire. It is about fifty miles in length from north, to south, and twenty-five in breadth, and about one hundred and forty in circumference.

The climate of this county is said to be remarkable for its dryness, less rain falling here than in any other county. The soil is of different qualities, from whence the county is divided into two parts by different denominations: the east-side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture, is called the Clay; and is subdivided into two parts, by the names of the North-Clay and the South-Clay; and the western part of the county which is, in general, woody, or barren, is called the Sand. It principally consists of a large forest named Sherwood, in which are several towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

This county takes its name from Nottingham, the county town, which name is derived from a Saxon word, signifying, *a place abounding with caverns or holes dug under ground*, several such caverns being found cut with great art into apartments, with chimnies, windows, and other conveniences, at the bottom of a steep rock under this town, which are supposed to have been contrived by the ancient inhabitants for places of retreat.

Nottinghamshire was anciently inhabited by the

Coritani; by the Romans, it was comprised in the Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. There are some ancient camps; and the Foss-way from Devonshire, to the sea-coast of Lincolnshire, crossed this county.

POPULATION.

The population of this county consisted, according to the late population act, of 140,350 persons, viz. 68,558 males, and 71,792 females; of which number 35,513 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 23,904 in agriculture.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Nottinghamshire is divided into six wapentakes or hundreds, viz. Rushcliff, Bingham, and Newark, on the south side of the Trent; Basset Law (subdivided into North and South Clay and Hatfield divisions,) Broxtow and Thurgarton, on the north of the Trent. These hundreds contain the following market towns, Nottingham, the county town, Newark, Mansfield, Bingham, Worksop, Tuxford, and Southwell; and 450 villages; and 26,153 houses, occupied by 30,081 families. Nottinghamshire is included in the midland circuit, and in the province and diocese of York.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers that water this county are the Trent, the Idle, and the Erwash.

The Trent is a river far superior in consequence and character to most in England, and inferior perhaps to none, except the Thames; whose leading features it may be said to imitate in the attendant circumstances, of a clear stream and a bold current, though the Trent exceeds the Thames generally in rapidity, yet without partaking at all in the nature of a torrent:

a torrent: this river pervades some of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, its proper rise being in the hills beyond Newcastle-under-Lime in Staffordshire, adjoining to the borders of Cheshire. Its course is at first nearly south-east, making a sudden turn by the east to the north between Wolsley bridge, Burton, and Swarkeston, from whence it divides Leicestershire from Derbyshire, penetrating also through the centre of Nottinghamshire in a north-east direction, which inclines gradually more and more to the north, with various windings, as the Trent separates Nottinghamshire from Lincolnshire. At length it reaches the borders of Yorkshire, some miles above Gainsborough, and joins with the æstuary of the Northern Ouse to form the Humber.

The Trent is generally a full transparent stream, gliding in silver beauty between rich meadows, and through populous districts, but it no where (except when increased by floods) resembles the torrents of the north, whose origin is mountainous. Its early course from the busy town of Newcastle, and the surrounding hills, covered with potteries, is graced by the highly ornamented domain of Trentham, where art has judiciously swelled it into a lake, so as almost entirely to fill the level part of the park, beneath a high spreading hill covered with oaks from its summit to the very margin of the water, and bounding the rich lawn, on which the stately mansion of the place is situated. Soon afterwards, the Trent meets the numerous canals which abound in the neighbouring manufacturing districts, and frequently follow a course parallel with it through the pleasant valley, it forms by Stone to the charming spot where the little bridge of Wolsley crosses it, beneath the spiral eminences of its wild park, connected with those of the adjoining chase of Cannock.

Lord Uxbridge's superb seat of Beau-desert includes some of the most striking scenery in this forest-

forest-like district, and Mr. Anson, close to the Trent, has covered the valley and its adjoining hills with the ornamental buildings and plantations of Shuckburgh. Making its sweep to the north, the Trent now forms a larger vale, intersected by parallel canals, passing by Drakelow, to the old bridge, at the extremity of the long town of Burton, and afterwards beneath the extensive plantations of Foremark, and the wooded park and terrace of Castle Donnington to Cavendish and Sawley bridges. Having now received the Blythe, the Tame, the Soar, the Dove, the Derwent, and the Erwash, most of which influence its changes of direction, the Trent becomes a very considerable river, as it advances through a range of flowery meadows, bounded by high tufted hills, and checquered with villages, to the spreading rock on which the opulent town of Nottingham presents its bold semicircle to the south, one horn of which is crowned with the castle, and the other with the Gothic church of that place. It flows afterwards through a rich vale, with the hills of the forest of Sherwood on the left, in a hollow of which the ancient collegiate church and town of Southwell, appear from the banks of the Trent, which divides itself into two channels before it reaches the handsome town of Newark. One of these washes the walls of that place, the other passing by Kelham, at the end of a long connecting cause-way, over which the north road is carried.—The rich Gothic spire of Newark, and its ruined castle, are striking objects when viewed from Kelham, a house, the large mansion of the Manners Sutton family. A broad plain now extends itself around the Trent, abundant in population and villages, but gradually declining in beauty, as it becomes more level, in which the two branches unite; but the surrounding flat seldom allows the Trent, to be distinguished. Vessels of some size, with the assistance of the tide, navigate to Gainsborough, where

where it is crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, smaller craft having floated down its stream, from its early junction with the Staffordshire canals. It then divides a range of fens, without any distinguishing feature, till it makes a bold junction with the Ouse of Yorkshire, combining to form the grand æstuary of the Humber, and adding much thereto by its extensive trade and its large concourse of tributary waters.

The auxiliary streams, which contribute to increase the Trent, are numerous and their characters differ from each other.

The Idle is formed by several small streams issuing from the upper parts of the sandy district of Sherwood forest, contributing to adorn the extensive parks of Welbeck, Clumber, and Thoresby, in that outline; its course is north-east through the forest, then north by Rutland to Bawtrey, and then again inclining towards the east to meet the Trent at the entrance of the Isle of Axholme, beyond which the stream called the Old River Don, advances at the edge of the fens, almost parallel with the Trent, but not reaching it till near its mouth.

The Idle is a dull sluggish river, without any thing remarkable, except where it is improved by art; this is the last of all the streams which contribute to enlarge the Trent.

The Erwash forms the division of Derbyshire from Nottinghamshire during most part of its short course; it descends southward from the coal countries near Alfreton, and falls into the Trent a little below the Derwent, but is unmarked by any particular character.

CANALS.

The Chesterfield Canal.—The course of this canal begins at Chesterfield and proceeds by Rickett's Mill, near Staveley-forge, by Staveley town and coal works, the Hague, and near Eckington and Killmarsh,

Killmarsh, to the beginning of the tunnel at Hartshill; and at the length of 3000 yards, comes out again near Peck's Mill, and proceeds then by Shireoaks to Worksop, across the Royton river at Kilton. It thence takes a circuit to near Bilby-hall, and round again to Babworth, and all round the town of Retford, except a very short space; and then turns from the south-west to due north, and passes by Welham, Clarendon, Clarendon, and round Crindley on the Hill, to Misterton, into the river Trent, near Stockwith; after traversing a course of forty-four miles and three-quarters, with a rise of forty-five feet from Chesterfield to Norwood, and a fall of 335 feet from Norwood to the river Trent.

The Grantham Canal commences on the east side of Grantham, passes Harlaxton, the Point, at the foot of Woolthorpe-hill, Stainworth, Redmile, along Belvoir Vale, by Barkestone, Plungar, Harby, Long Clawson, to Hickling, being from Grantham a course south-west; from Hickling it bends to the north, and passes through Kinnoulton, Coulton Bassett, Crosswell Bishop, and joins the Trent, and is 30 miles, with 148 feet fall to the river. The branch to Bingham is more than three miles, and level.

The Cromford Canal begins at Cromford, runs some way parallel with the river Derwent, and passes Critch-Prithley, Tod-moor, Heage, Hartley, Lescoe, Heynor, and joins the Erwash Canal at Langley-bridge, which canal falls into the Trent near Nottingham.

The total length from Cromford to the junction is about fourteen miles; of which the first eleven are level, and the latter three, towards the junction, have a fall of about eighty feet. There is a collateral cut to some coal-works, of three miles, and level; besides several small tunnels, there is one on this canal of about 3000 yards long. This canal is of great service to the coal-mines, &c. which abound in the whole of its vicinity.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

*Journey from Scrooby to Willoughby ; through
East Retford, Tuxford, and Newark.*

Scrooby is a village situated at the northern part of the county, on leaving which we proceed southerly, and at the distance of about two miles we pass through the village of Ranskill, one mile and a half to the north-east of which is Mattersey or Mersey, where was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Roger de Maresay, before the year 1192 ; granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Neville. At the dissolution its annual revenues amounted to 130l. 13s. but the building has been long since totally demolished.

One mile and a half to the west of Ranskill, is Blythe, a place of great antiquity, and was formerly a noted market town, and had a strong fortified castle, which has long since been destroyed.

In the reign of King John a monastery was founded in this town for monks of the Benedictine order. In latter times it received considerable benefactions, and at its dissolution the annual revenues were valued at 126l. Besides this there were several other religious houses in this town ; but not any remains of either are now to be seen. At present the only building in this town that merits particular notice is the church, which is a spacious and handsome Gothic structure. About one mile to the north of Blythe is Serlby Hall, a seat of the Earl of Galloway.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of five miles from Ranskill, after passing through the villages of Tornworth and Barnby Moor, we arrive at RETFORD, a market town, and royal demesne, situated on the east side of the river Idle, among large plantations of hops, in which, and barley for malting, it carries on a great trade. King Edward I. granted this town in fee-farm to the burgesses, with power to choose bailiffs,

bailiffs for its government. King Henry III. granted it a fair for eight days, about Trinity Sunday, which has been long discontinued. They had other privileges from several of our kings, particularly exemption from tolls and all foreign services, holding pleas for any sums, &c. King James I. incorporated it again, by the name of bailiffs and burgesses, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a steward, and twelve aldermen, to make a common-council for the town. The two bailiffs, are distinguished by senior and junior, the former being chosen out of the aldermen, and the junior out of the freemen, who have been chamberlains. These bailiffs, and the steward, who is generally some person of quality, are to be justices of the peace and quorum within the borough. They have also two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace.

Retford sends two members to Parliament; the right of election is in the bailiffs, aldermen, and an indefinite number of freemen, in whom the qualification of residence within the town is not necessary.—The freedom is obtained either by patrimony, as being the eldest son of a freeman born within the borough; by servitude, in consequence of having served seven years apprenticeship to a freeman within the same limits; or by redemption, which is by gift of the bailiffs and aldermen. Those who obtain their franchise by this special favour of the aldermen, must be inhabitant householders at the time they are made free, but may leave their habitations the next day; and, by this method of qualification, a single house may, by the court of aldermen, be made the instrument of doubling the whole number of electors between one election and another, or of multiplying their own party, so as to secure the return of any candidate whose interest they may think proper to espouse: The aldermen of Retford have not, however, been under the necessity of
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having recourse to the exercise of this power; a mutual agreement between the aldermen and freemen, each to nominate a member, and a concurrence in the election of them, rendering this measure unnecessary. This borough never sent members to parliament till the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except one return, which it made in the 9th of Edward II. Returning officers the two bailiffs.

This place is a great thoroughfare being situated in the post-road to Scotland; and the navigation from the Trent, which has been completed but a few years since, comes up to the town.

The town consists of two parishes, called East and West, though adjoining; and there is a church in each. East Retford is pretty large, tolerably well built, and receives great benefit from the passengers on the great north road. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield, likewise passes near this place.— Here is a free grammar school, and a good town-hall, in which the sessions are held both for the town and county; and under it are shambles, the best in the county. Its market, on Saturday, is well stored with hops, barley, malt, fish, fowl, and meat.

West Retford, which communicates by a stone bridge over the Idle, is another parish, but has nothing remarkable, except its hospital, founded in the year 1666, and governed by a master (who is to be always the subdean of Lincoln) and ten brethren inhabitants of the said hospital, who have power to let leases for twenty-one years, and have each a garden and orchard.

Retford is situated 144 miles from London, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 428 houses, and 1948 inhabitants; viz. 933 males, and 1;015 females, of which number 418 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 19 in agriculture.

About five miles to the east of Retford is the parish

rish of Leverton, which is divided into North and South. and two miles and a half farther east is the village of Littleborough, situated on the side of the Trent, and supposed to be the ancient Segelocum, or Agelocum, as Roman urns and other antiquities have been discovered here, and the distance corresponds. It was formerly famous for its ferry over the Trent into Lincolnshire.

Resuming our journey, at the distance of six miles and a half, we pass through TUXFORD, called also Tuxford-in-the-Clay, from its being situated in the division named the South Clay; it is a small but neat town; and being situated on the high post road from London to York, has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Great part of this town was burnt down on the 8th of September, 1702, after which it was rebuilt in a much more handsome manner.

The only building in the town that merits particular notice is a noble free-school, founded by Charles Read, Esq, who endowed it with 50*l.* per annum for a master, and 40*l.* for teaching the children of the town, and the sons of four decayed clergymen. The trustees for this school are the mayor and aldermen of Newark, with six of the neighbouring gentlemen.

Tuxford has a weekly market on Monday, and contained, according to the late population act, 110 houses and 785 inhabitants; viz. 400 males and 385 females.

East and West Markham are situated a little to the north-east of Tuxford. The former is also called Great Markham, and is a rich and populous place, with a large church; the latter is called also Little Markham, and has a charity school.

Houghton on the Idle, is two miles to the west of Tuxford; near the park-gate here, a grammar free-school was erected and endowed in the year 1692.

About five miles to the east of Tuxford is the village

lage of Clifton, where was formerly a collegiate chantry for secular priests, founded in the reign of Edward the Third, but the building has been long since totally demolished.

At a short distance from the last-mentioned place is a village called Broadham or Broodholm, where was anciently a monastery, founded in the reign of king Stephen, for monks of the Premonstratensian order; but not any remains of the building are now to be seen.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of five miles, we pass the village of Sutton upon Trent, which was formerly a market town.

One mile beyond Sutton we pass through Carlton, at the distance of a mile from which we pass through Cromwell, and one mile and a half farther is Muskham; three miles and a half beyond which we arrive at NEWARK, situated on the Trent, over which it has bridges, and which forms an island here by dividing itself into two streams, two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it.

A magnificent castle was built here in the reign of king Stephen, which during the wars between king John and the barons, held out for the king; and by frequent sallies plundered and wasted the neighbouring country. The Earl of Lincoln, who commanded for the barons, was sent to reduce this castle; but hearing that the king was coming to its relief with a great army, he retreated; and the king having pursued him through the marshes into Lincolnshire, lost great numbers of his men, which obliged him to return to the castle, where seeing every thing in a manner lost, he died of grief in the 19th of October 1216.

When the civil wars broke out, the Duke of Newcastle placed a strong garrison in this castle for King Charles I.; but lord Willoughby of Parham and sir John Meldrum besieged it with an army of

five thousand men, which obliged the King to send his nephew, Prince Rupert, from Chester, to assist the garrison. The Prince advanced to Newark with an army of seven thousand men, and Meldrum, who commanded in the room of Willoughby, who was absent, drew up his men in order to engage him. The battle was vigorously disputed, during the whole of the day, when night put an end to the conflict, which the prince resolved to renew in the morning; but Meldrum, finding that he had lost many of his men, resolved to retreat over the bridge in the night, and avoid coming to an engagement till he should receive a reinforcement of men. But on his arrival at the bridge, he found that the guard that he had left there were run away, and that the place was in the possession of the royalists.

In such critical circumstances, and surrounded by the King's army, he sent a messenger to the prince desiring to enter into a parley, which was granted, and the men were suffered to retire with their arms and accoutrements; but all the artillery and ammunition were seized for the king's use.

It still continued to hold out for the king; but after he had put himself into the hands of the Scots army before it, the governor, by his orders, surrendered it, after which it was demolished: a great part of it is, however, still standing, from which it appears to have been a stately and handsome structure. The walls are of a prodigious strength, and the towers, which are very lofty, were formerly crowned with battlements, according to the methods of fortification practised in ancient times, before the use of gunpowder was known; indeed were there no historical testimony, the remains are sufficient evidence of its former importance. In the court before the ruins is a very fine bowling green, and near it is a manufactory of sacking.

The town of Newark being subject to inundations
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from the river Trent, and often from that circumstance made impassable, a turnpike road, at the instigation of a publican, was, about the year 1770, made so high as to be passed with safety in the greatest floods, by arches of brick being made in several places to carry off the water, constructed by Mr. Smeaton at an expence of twelve thousand pounds; and near the town there is a bridge, constructed for the same purpose, made mostly upon dry land, consisting of nine arches.

The town has a neat though small new street, and a market place that is handsome, though not very spacious. The church is a noble Gothic structure, with fine painted glass in the windows, and is esteemed one of the largest and handsomest parish churches in the kingdom. It was built by Henry the Sixth, and has a lofty spire. Near the church is the freeschool, which was built in the year 1526, by the Rev. Thomas Magnus.

The town-hall is a magnificent stone edifice, built out of the money left by will in estates for the improvement of the town, &c. and cost upwards of ten thousand pounds.

Newark was first incorporated by Edward the Sixth; but Charles the Second, in consideration of their loyalty to his father, renewed their charter and enlarged their privileges. It is at present under the government of a mayor and twelve aldermen, with a common council of the principal inhabitants: and it sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by all the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

The chief trade is in the malting line, which is very considerable, and is greatly encreasing. Limestone abounds within one mile of the town, from an eminence called Bacon-hill; and at the depth of twenty-feet from its surface, is collected a curious stone, which is burned upon the brickkilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and sent to the most distant

parts, being a fine composition for stucco works, curious ornaments for ceilings, &c.

The market day is on Wednesday, and the town consisted, according to the late population act, of 1390 houses and 6730 inhabitants, viz. 3098 males and 3632 females, of which number 931 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufacture, and 252 in agriculture.

A navigation passes by the town, which joins the river Trent in the parish of Muskham, and also joins the Trent two miles above the town, in the parish of Averham. The said river Trent belongs to one company of proprietors from Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln to Cavendish-bridge in the counties of Derby and Leicester; and the whole length is seventy-two miles.

At a village called Collingham, a few miles to the north-east of Newark, are the remains of a Roman highway; and in its neighbourhood have been found many coins of the latter emperors.

About one mile to the south-east of Newark is Hawton, a village which suffered so much during the civil wars that it is now for the greatest part, enclosed.

Two miles to the south-west of the last mentioned place is East Stoke, where was an hospital for a master, chaplain, and brethren, in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. After the general suppression it was refounded by Queen Mary, but finally given by Queen Elizabeth to John Mersh and Francis Greesham. At this village John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, whom Richard the Third designed for his heir, was killed, fighting bravely against the troops of Henry the Seventh; and it is asserted that Francis viscount Lovel, one of the most eminent personages of his time, is well known to have been with the earl of Lincoln and the rest of the party, at that battle, and that he was likewise slain; but it is certain that he attempted to make his escape out of that fight,

fight, being seen endeavouring on horseback to swim the river; after which the historians make no farther mention of him, but that there was a strong rumour that he for the present preserved his life by retiring to some secret place, where he was starved to death by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided. This report seems to be confirmed in a very particular manner: for the house of Minister Lovel in Oxfordshire, which belonged to this lord, being pulled down some years ago, in a vault was found the body of a man, in very rich cloathing, seated in a chair, with a table and a mass book before him. The body was entire when the workmen entered, but upon admission of the air soon fell to dust. From hence we may reasonably conclude that it was the fate of this unhappy nobleman to have retired to his own house, after the battle before mentioned, and there to have trusted himself to some servant, by whom he was there immured, and afterwards neglected, either through treachery, or fear, or some accident which befel the servant.

On the opposite side of the river, and about three miles and a half from Stoke, is the village of Thurgarton, where one of the barons, in the reign of Henry the First, founded a convent for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which in later times received considerable benefactions, with a confirmation of all its privileges in the reign of Edward the Third. It continued to flourish till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 359*l*.

About one mile to the south of Thurgarton is the village of Gonnalston, where was an hospital built by William Heriz, in the reign of Henry the Third, and now existing by the name of Gonnalston Spittle. Here is also a small charity school.

Two miles to the south-east of Stoke is the village of Sibthorpe, where was a chantry, founded in a
chapel

chapel without the parish church, in the reign of Edward the Second, which was afterwards augmented to a college by Thomas de Sibthorp, for a warden, eight or nine chaplains, two clerks, &c. granted to Rice Whalley, and others.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of five miles from Stoke, we pass on our right the village of East Bridgeford, called also Bridgeford-on-the-hill.

At this place Horsley places the Margedunum of Antoninus. Here are the remains of a spring called the Oldwark spring. The field in which part of the camp lies is called Burrow Field, in which foundations, coins, urns, and bricks have been found, and here is Castle Hill close. A silver coin of Vespasian was ploughed up here, and others are found. Dr. Gale and Stukeley bring Ad Pontem here, but Salmon entirely abandons it. Dr. Thorston controverts Mr. Camden's opinion of its being built by Edward the elder, and refers his buildings to some within Nottingham, on the south side of the Trent.

At the distance of about eleven miles from Bridgeford, we arrive at Willoughby, supposed by Horsley to be the Vernometum, or Verometum of Antoninus, here having been by tradition the ruins of an old town called Long Billington. Gale and Stukeley place Margidunum here. On the side of the road is a tumulus, called Crosshill. The old site is in a field called *Herrings* or the *Blackfield*, and was very extensive. Many coins, pavements, and other antiquities been found here.

Journey from Carlton to Newark ; through Worksop.

Carlton is a village situated at the north-western extremity of the county, about one mile to the west of which is a small village, called Wallingwells, where was formerly a convent of nuns of the Benedictine order, founded in the reign of King Stephen. It remained till the general dissolution of religious houses,

houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 48*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*. but no remains of the building are now to be seen. About four miles to the north-east of this place, is the village of Harworth, where an hospital was founded by Robert Moreton, for a chapel and poor people, before the year 1316, which yet exists, under the patronage of the archbishop.

On leaving Carlton our road lies in a southerly direction and at the distance of about two miles we arrive at WORKSOP, a small but neat town, pleasantly situated in a valley, near the source of a river called the Ryton. It was formerly famous for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry the First, for monks of the order of St. Augustine, and richly endowed, as appears from the return made by the commissioners, at the dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 302*l*. It was granted by Henry the Eighth to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, a descendant of the founder.

Leland says that the ancient name of this town was Radeford, and in Camden's time it was famous for liquorice; the market here, which is noted for plenty of malt, is on Wednesdays; and the town consists, according to the late population act, of 658 houses, and 3263 inhabitants, viz. 1603 males, and 1660 females, of which number 727 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufacture, and 368 in agriculture.

Near the town of Worksop is the noble seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, commonly called Worksop Manor, which in the years 1761 or 1764 was destroyed by an accidental fire, together with all its furniture and pictures, except one wing. After this accident the present structure was erected, under the direction of Mr. Payne. It is considered as a masterpiece in architecture, and is certainly one of the noblest mansion-houses in the kingdom. The front is 318 feet long, and very light and beautiful. In
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the centre is a portico, which makes a small projection; six very handsome Corinthian pillars, resting on the rustics, support the tympanum: the whole extremity light and elegant. Upon the points of the triangle are three figures, and a balustrade crowns the building from the tympanum to the projecting parts at the ends, which mark the terminations in the stile of wings. Upon these are vases in a proper taste; but the double ones at the corners have the appearance of being crowded. This front upon the whole, is undoubtedly very beautiful; there is a noble simplicity in it, which must please every eye, without raising the idea of a want of ornament.

Not far from the house is a pleasure ground, laid out and decorated with great taste. An artificial lake and river is made, in which nature is very happily imitated, and the surrounding ground laid out in a very agreeable manner. Near the entrance is a gothic bench, in a shady sequestered spot, looking immediately on a creek of the water, overhung with wood, the shore broken and rocky. At a little distance the banks spread themselves, and open a fine bend of water, surrounded with trees; and at a distance in the very bosom of a dark wood, the water winds through the arches of a most elegant bridge; the effect as happy as can be conceived; for the sun shining upon the bridge, gives it a brilliance, which admirably contrasts with the brownness of the surrounding groves. From this delightful view, a walk winds to the left, through the wood to a lawn, at the bottom of which to the right flows the water, which is seen as you move along very delightfully. On the left, at the upper part of the opening, is a Tuscan temple, properly situated for viewing a part of the lake. Other serpentine walks lead from hence to different parts of the ground: one to the new menagerie, and another down to the bridge, which

is in itself light and pretty. After crossing this bridge you find the rising ground of the banks finely scattered with trees and shrubs; the effect is truly beautiful. At a little distance is a slight trickling fall of water, in the midst of a wood, just sufficient for the neighbourhood of a temple, in a sequestered spot, where the water is heard but not seen. Upon the whole, this shrubbery will amuse any person whose taste leads them to admire the soft touches of nature's pencil; scenes of the beautiful unmixed with the sublime.

Worksop Manor was anciently the estate of the Lovetoits, or Luvetots, a great family, who in 3 Henry I. founded a priory here, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin. In the reign of Henry II. it passed, by a daughter and heir, to the Furnivals, from whom it descended in like manner to Thomas de Nevill. He left two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married the great John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and carried Worksop into that family. Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, had the priory given him on the dissolution, in exchange for other lands. The mansion house was rebuilt with great magnificence by George Earl of Shrewsbury. Gilbert, his son and successor, died in the year 1616, leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whom Alethea married Thomas Earl of Arundel, (ancestor of the present duke of Norfolk) and brought him this, and the Sheffield estate.

This nobleman was grandson of the Duke of Norfolk, who lost his life by the jealousy of Elizabeth, rather than by any crime of his own, and by means of that attainder had only the title of Arundel, which belonged to him in right of his grandmother, the coheiress of the Fitz-Alans. He made that noble collection of antique statues and marbles, a part of which is now one great ornament of the University of Oxford, being presented to it by his grandson Henry. They were originally placed in
Arundel-

Arundel House in the Strand, London ; and when that house was pulled down, some of them were left there, and were much damaged by the carelessness of the workmen ; a great part of these were purchased in that condition by Sir William Fermer, and sent to his seat at Easton Neston in Northamptonshire, where they continued till the year 1755, when the Countess of Pomfret presented them to the University. Some of the broken fragments were given to one Cuper, an old servant of the family, and carried by him across the Thames, to a place called from him Cuper's Gardens, where they continued a considerable time ; but being accidentally seen by Mr. Freeman of Fawley Court, near Henley on Thames, and Mr. Waller of Beaconsfield, were purchased by those gentlemen and carried to their seats. Others of these remains were buried in the foundations of the houses at the bottom of Norfolk-street, and in the gardens of Arundel House, London ; one of the statues was found in a cellar by Mr. Aislabie, and carried to his seat in Yorkshire.—Others were conveyed by the Duke of Norfolk to a piece of ground across the water, which he had taken for that purpose, but being there neglected, they were at length, covered with rubbish, brought to raise the ground. About the year 1712, in digging foundations for some buildings intended to be erected on the spot, some parts were dug up, and laid on the ground, where the Earl of Burlington heard of, and begged them. He carried them to Chiswick, and one piece of bas-relief he placed in the pedestal of an obelisk, which he erected there. Some years after this, Lord Petre desired to make farther search after what were so buried, and found six statues without heads or arms, some of a colossal size, the drapery of which was thought to be very fine : these were sent to Worksop.

Besides these marbles, the earl had a curious collection of cameos and intaglios, which the dutchess, who

who was divorced, and afterwards married to Sir John Germain, carried with her. These were sold some years ago at Mr. Langford's, on the death of Lady Betty Germain. Another part of the collection of curiosities was sold at Stafford House, in the year 1720.

The character which Lord Clarendon gives of this noble earl, as if, though willing to be thought a scholar, he was in reality almost illiterate, seems utterly improbable; and his lordship gives a most ill-natured turn, to what may more properly be called an instance of true magnanimity: on the accession of Charles, the earl (who was a protestant) had spoken very freely in the House of Peers of the favourite Buckingham, and was by the king sent to the Tower, without a charge of any crime, and kept there till the house, resenting it as a breach of their privilege, and refusing to proceed on any business till he was discharged, compelled the king to release him, which he at last did, without giving even a hint of that "most just cause" for which he pretended to detain him. Lord Clarendon in giving his character, amongst other things says, "that he lived towards all favourites and great officers without any kind of condescension, and rather suffered himself to be ill-treated by their power and authority, (for he was often in disgrace, and once or twice prisoner in the Tower) than to descend in making application to them." But he might with much more propriety have imputed this to the high spirit of a virtuous nobleman, deriving dignity from the most illustrious descent, and justly despising the Somersets, Buckinghams, and other upstart minions of the time; and as to his imprisonment, his lordship might have said, that conscious of his integrity, and of the flagrant violation in his person of the rights of the peers and of the law, he scorned to make any unbecoming submission to obtain that

freedom of which he had been so arbitrarily deprived.

On the west side of the town of Worksop is a circular hill, inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where the bank is steep: this was the site of the castle, which commanded the branch of the river. There were in Camden's time the ruins of the monastery to be seen in the meadows east of the town, as also the west end of its church, which had two beautiful towers. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place, which has in its neighbourhood more nobleman's houses than any part of the kingdom, within the same compass, Middlesex excepted.

In the parish of Worksop are certain oaks, called Shire-oaks, as some say, from a large oak that hangs over three shires, viz. York, Derby, and Nottingham.

A little to the south of Worksop Manor, near the source of the rivers Idle and Ryton, is Welbeck Abbey, a seat of the duke of Portland. This house was founded by Thomas le Flemman, in the reign of Henry II. for canons of the Præmonstratensian order, that is the order of St. Austin as reformed.—The abbot had the superiority of all the houses of this order in England. It was valued at the dissolution at 298*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* or 249*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* clear. It was granted on the dissolution to Richard Whalley; but became afterwards the estate of Sir Charles Cavendish, youngest son of Sir William, by the Countess of Shrewsbury; he married one of the daughters, and at length became sole heir of Lord Ogle; which barony descended to their son William, who was also honoured with the titles of Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, Viscount Mansfield, Earl, Marquis, and at last Duke of Newcastle. He was author of a treatise on horsemanship, and built the riding-house here, since converted into a stable, but now restored to its original use. This gentleman took a most
active

active part in favour of Charles I. and, perhaps suffered more in his fortune by that means, than any one besides: his losses being computed at 941,303*l*. This was the only one of his parks that was not ruined in the civil war; and was saved by the good management of the gallant Sir Charles Cavendish, the duke's younger brother. His grandson dying without issue, his grand-daughter Margaret, married to John Hollis, afterwards created Duke of Newcastle, became heir to this estate; she left only one child, a daughter; who married Edward afterwards Earl of Oxford, whose daughter and heir married William Duke of Portland, father of the late duke.

Nothing of the abbey remains in the present house, except some arches in the cellar. The hall is fitted up with Gothic arches of plaister or wood work on the walls, above which are painted, in compartments, a number of menage horses in various attitudes. From the hall you are shewn a suite of five bed rooms, in one of which is a whole length of Charles II. when very young, in armour. The dining room is 59 feet by 36, the cieling coved: in this room are the pictures of Sir Hugh Middleton, the gentleman who ruined himself, but benefited the city of London so much, by bringing the New River to Islington to supply it with water. He has short grey hair, a ruff, and turn-up lace ruffles.

An original of Thomas Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke, a whole length.

Col. Digby, his lady, and two children.

William Cavendish, first duke of Newcastle, the faithful and active friend of Charles I. He is dressed in black slashed sleeves, a large fall-down lace ruff, a gold-hilted sword, the garter on his leg, and black roses in his shoes.

Matthew Prior.

In the anti-room is a picture of Archbishop Laud, in lawn sleeves, his hair short.

The drawing room has some French looking glasses, of great size.

The breakfast-room seems to have undergone no alteration since the house was built, but the principal rooms were fitted up by the late duke, who also made great alterations in the park. In one part of his designs he has been unfortunate; he made an extensive lake, and threw over it a magnificent bridge of three arches, the centre arch being a span of ninety feet, the two side ones seventy-five each; but it fell down almost as soon as completed, and has not been rebuilt.

The park is about eight miles in circumference, and in it are several noble oaks, among which is a venerable one, called Greendale Oak, which has a cavity through its trunk large enough to admit the passage of a coach: it still bears one green branch. The diameter of this tree, at the surface of the ground, is eleven feet and a half; at the part where the branches issue, fourteen feet two inches; circumference there thirty-five feet; height of the trunk fifty-three, height of the arch ten; width six feet two inches. There is also a remarkable tree, called The Seven Sisters, from its consisting of seven stems, springing up from one root: one of these, however, is broken off. The chapel was buried under its own roof, in the year 1674. The park is finely wooded, having some of the largest and oldest trees in the county, and is well stored with deer. The acres of the woods of this abbey, were computed in the close of the last century at three hundred and thirty-eight.

About three miles to the east of Welbeck Abbey, on the left of our road, is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle; it is a creation of the late duke, begun about forty years ago, being originally a rabbit warren. It is now a park of near thirteen miles round, filled with many and large thriving plantations, and having a very good house, most elegantly

elegantly fitted up and furnished. The front is of white stone, brought from a quarry on his grace's estate, about five miles off. The offices are in a very spacious court, on the left of the house.

In the common drawing-room is a large and very fine picture, by Teniers; some most beautiful female heads in crayons, by Hoare; and a piece of game, by Rubens.

In the great drawing-room is a most capital picture of Rembrandt, by himself; a lion and boar, by Rubens; and other good pictures.

In the common dining-room are two fine heads by Rubens; the Kit-cat Club, and the Prodigal Son, by Domenichino.

The library is a large fine room, furnished with a great number of books in splendid bindings. From a small anti-room belonging to it, you pass through the dressing room into the state room, in which is a portrait of the late Mr. Henry Pelham, in his gown, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; the late Lord Lincoln (his grace's eldest son) a whole-length, by Hoare; the late duke's father and mother; the present duke's father and mother; and the late and present duke.

In the breakfast-room is a portrait of the first Earl of Lincoln.

The great dining room is a noble one, looking to the water and the bridge; in it are four large and most capital pieces of game by Snyders, with figures by Rubens, who in one of them has introduced himself and two of his wives: over the chimney is a piece of game by Wenix.

A little to the south of Clumber is Thoresby, a seat of Lord Newark. It is rather a comfortable house than a magnificent seat. The entrance is in the basement story into a hall, adjoining to which are a breakfast-room, a dining-room, and drawing-room. A pair of stone stairs leads out of the hall to the next story; at the top of the first flight the

divide into two, and lead into a circular room, lighted by a large sky-light in the roof, and having a gallery which runs round it, in which are the doors of the bed-rooms: The sides of this room are of a composition, resembling yellow marble; on the sides are pillars and pilasters, mostly white, but some resembling verd antique: the floor is of the same composition. Out of this room you go into a large drawing-room, hung with pictures, prints, and drawings; on the right is a small library, on the left a very elegant drawing room. There are some pieces of water near the house. The park is said to be thirteen miles in circumference.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of eight miles from Worksop, we pass through the village of Ollerton, about one mile to the south-west of which is Rufford, a large old seat of the Honourable Lumley Saville, the approach to which is through avenues of large limes, beeches, &c. Here was an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded by Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, in the year 1148. On the dissolution the house and site, with about one thousand acres of land, three water mills, and the fishery, were granted to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The clear value was then 246*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*: Dugdale's valuation is 176*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Speeds, 254*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir George Saville married Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, grandson of that earl to whom it was granted. King James and Charles the First used to come hither in order to hunt in the forest of Sherwood.

From a large hall you go into a handsome dining-room, and on the same floor, is a drawing room, a billiard room, and a bed room. Up-stairs is a gallery 38 yards long and 12 broad, in which among other valuable portraits are the following,

Lord and Lady Coventry.

A portrait of a young man, with the following inscription round the frame; " Le seigneur H. D. pardit

pardit son vie naturel en service du Prince a Saint quenten avecque honneur et l'amour du soldaux et du monde." There are smaller letters by the side of the head, by which it may be discovered that he was twenty and a half years old.

Sir George Saville, grandfather of the present.

Earl of Halifax, with his two wives, and first wife's father.

The earl's father, in a buff coat and iron breast-plate, with long lank hair, his wife and four daughters.

Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, a whole length, his face fresh-coloured, small black whiskers; he has on a black cloak over a grey habit, short trunk hose, a blue ribband hanging round his neck, down on his breast, a George pendant thereon, and a short silver-hilted sword.

Dutchess of Northumberland.

George, Earl of Shrewsbury, a whole length, his beard rather long and inclined to grey, a black cloak laced with gold, and faced with a broad white border, black cloaths, short trunk hose, puckered ruffles, a ruff round his neck, a short gold-hilted sword, the garter on his left leg, a glove in his right hand.

Sir Henry Sidney (a three-quarter piece) with black whiskers and beard, a stern look.

Duke of Northumberland Over this is Robert Earl of Essex. Over the door King Edward the Sixth.

In a small room is a settee and some chairs worked by an aunt of Sir George from prints of the Harlot's Progress, some of them well copied.

In the attic story are a very great number of bedrooms, in one of which is a good portrait of a youth reading; in another a head of Jedediah Buxton. In another is a picture of Anna Bullen on wood; but she does not appear so handsome here as Holbein
has

has made her, in one which is preserved at Losely in Surrey.

Resuming our road at the distance of ten miles after passing through the villages of Wellow, Kneesall, and Kelham, we arrive at Newark, a description of which has been given in a former part of this work.

Journey from Mansfield to Averham ; through Southwell.

MANSFIELD is a well-built market town, situated in the forest of Sherwood ; it was at one time a royal villa, to which the Kings of England used to repair for the sake of hunting ; and Henry Fauconberg held the manor of Cukenev in serjeantry by the service of shoeing the King's palfry, when the King came to Mansfield.

The name of Mansfield is by some brought to confirm the antiquity of the noble family so called in Upper Saxony, whom they bring hence, asserting that the first count was one of King Arthur's knights ; and by an ancient record in the British Museum, it appears that wardships did not take place in this manor, but all persons, although only a day old, became immediate heirs, upon the death of their fathers, and the lands were equally divided among the sons, in the same manner as was common to the Saxons in general, which has been since called Gavelkind.

In the year 1304, the town of Mansfield was burnt down, with part of the church.

This town has a great trade in corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture ; it was formerly noted for soap : it has the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his majesty's forest of Sherwood. The market, which is on Thursday, is well stocked with corn, cattle, &c. and the town consisted, according to the late population act, of 1245 houses and 5988 inhabitants, viz. 2793 males and 3190 females, of which number 1573 were returned

turned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 271 in agriculture.

Two miles to the north of Mansfield is a village called Mansfield Woodhouse, about one mile to the north of which, a Roman building, measuring twenty yards by fourteen square, was discovered in a cornfield, in June 1736, the mosaic pavement of which was in excellent preservation.

At Clipston, or King's Clipston, four miles north-east from Mansfield, was a royal palace as early as the reign of Henry the Second. King John frequently resided here, and dated the charter he granted to Nottingham. A parliament was held here under Edward the First, and Edward the Second, and Third, both came here. The ruins are situated in a field belonging to the Duke of Portland. The park is eight miles in circumference, and was once famous for its oaks, many of which were destroyed in the civil wars.

About four miles to the west of Mansfield is Hardwick Hall, part of the park of which is in this county, though the house, which is an ancient mansion belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, stands in Derbyshire. In this house was born Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, commonly called Bess of Hardwick, She was married first to Robert Barley; secondly to Sir William Cavendish, who was ancestor to the present Duke of Devonshire, and finished Chatsworth on her account; thirdly to Sir William St. Lo; and fourthly to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived, and died in the year 1607, aged 87. She built three of the most elegant seats that ever were raised by one hand within the same county: Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcots or Oldcotes. Of these the two first were transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire; but the last was always the property of the Pierreponts, one of whom married Frances, the countess of Shrewsbury's daughter. She had the custody of
the

the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, seventeen years, in her last husband's time; and that persecuted princess's chamber and rooms of state, with her arms and other insignia, a carpet and hangings of her work, are still remaining here, though her bed was taken for plunder in the civil wars. Here is a portrait of her, inscribed "*Maria D. G. Scotiæ püssima regina Franciæ Dowaria an. Æt. regni 36 Angliciæ captivitatus 10 S. H. 1578,*" as at Hatfield; and a picture representing two apartments, in both of which she is working by candle-light; but in one a nobleman putting his hand on her shoulder, and guards waiting below. Hardwick Hall was brought into the Devonshire family by the countess of Shrewsbury, who built it near the spot where the old mansion of Hardwick stood, part of which is still remaining. William, Earl of Devonshire, great grandson of this lady, resided here and at Chatsworth, and by his weight and influence, contributed very much to the revolution. King William raised him to the title of Duke, and honoured him with the highest employments. He was a firm and steady patriot. The inscription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable :

Willielmus dux Devon :
Bonorum principum fidelis subditus,
Inimicus et invisus tyrannis.

Commencing our journey, on leaving Mansfield, we proceed in a south easterly direction across the ancient royal forest of Sherwood, which is in extent from Nottingham to near Worksop, about twenty-five miles; and in breadth seven, eight, or nine miles, more or less, in different places. Several tracts of land, particularly in the north part, as Rossington Bridge, lying in the same waste state, have been usually called forest; but from the survey of the year 1609, appear not to have belonged to the forest, or to have been disforested before that time.

In it are comprehended several parks taken in at different times, as Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Beskwood, Newsted, Clipston, and several villages or lands belonging to them. The whole soil of the forest is understood to have been granted off from the crown to different lords of manors, reserving only, the vert and venison, or trees and deer; the latter of which were formerly very numerous, all of the red kind. Within the memory of persons living, herds of one hundred or more might be seen together; but as cultivation encreased, they diminished gradually, and are now nearly exterminated. The vert and venison are under the care of four verdurers, chosen by the freeholders of the county.

There was always about each forest village a small quantity of land in tillage and pasture; the rest lay open, common to the sheep and cattle and inhabitants, and the King's deer. It has likewise been besides an immemorial custom for the inhabitants of townships, to take up breaks or temporary enclosures, of more or less extent, perhaps from 40 to 250 acres, and keep them in tillage for five or six years. For this, the permission of the lord of the manor is necessary, and two verdurers must inspect, who report to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, that it is not to the prejudice of the king or subject. They are to see likewise that the fences are not such as to exclude the deer.

We shall here extract an account of the extent, jurisdiction, and officers of the forest from Mr. Lowes' agricultural report of this county, and which he says were communicated to him by Hayman Rooke, Esq. well known to the literary world.

The forest of Sherwood is the only one that remains under the superintendence of the Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, or which now belongs to the crown in that part of England.

In a survey of 1609 it is described as divided into
three

three walks, called North Part, South and middle Part.

North Part contains the towns of Carberton, Gleadthorpe, Warsop, with Nettleworth, Mansfield, Woodhouse, Clipstone, Rufford, and Edwinstow; the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, towns of Buddby, Thoresby, Peverelthorp or Palethorp and Ollerton,

Middle Part, town of Mansfield, Plesly Hill, Skegby, Sutton, Hucknall, Fulwood, part of Kirkby, Blidworth, Papplewick, Newsted, part of Linby, and part of Annesley,

South Part, town of Nottingham, part of Wilford, with Radford, Sneinton, Colwick, Gedling, Stoke, Carleton, Burton, and Bulcote; Gunthorpe, Caythorpe, and Lowdham; Lambley, Arnold, Basford, Bulwell, Beskwood Park, Woodborough, Calverton, and Saundesford Manor.

FOREST OFFICERS.

Lord Warden. Duke of Newcastle, appointed by letters-patent from the crown, during pleasure.

Bowbearer and Ranger. Lord Byron nominated by the Lord Warden, during pleasure.

Four Verdurers elected by the Freeholders for life.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart; J. Litchfield, Esq. Edward Thoroton Gould, Esq. and William Sherbrooke, Esq.

The verdurers have each a tree out of the King's Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and two guineas to each verdurer attending the inclosure of a break.

Steward, J. Gladwin Esq,

Nine keepers, appointed by the Verdurers during pleasure, having so many different walks.

The keepers have a salary of twenty shillings, paid by the Duke of Newcastle, out of a fee-farm rent from Nottingham Castle.

Two sworn woodwards for Sutton and Carlton. Thorney-Wood-Chace is a branch of the forest.

The

The Earl of Chesterfield is hereditary keeper by grant to J. Stanhope, Esq. 42, Eliz. The wood and timber of the crown are under the care of the surveyor-general of the woods. His deputy in this forest has a fee-tree yearly, and a salary of twenty pounds per annum out of wood sales.

Robin-Hood, captain of a notorious band of robbers, formerly infested the forest of Sherwood, from whence he made excursions to many parts of England in search of booty. Some historians assert that this was only a name assumed by the then Earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession; but there is no good authority for this tradition. He died in the year 1247.

Continuing our journey at the distance of six miles from Mansfield, we pass through the village of Farnsfield, and two miles farther through the village of Halam, at the court-leet of which all its freeholders and copyholders are to appear twice a year, to do suit and service. At the distance of two miles beyond this place, we arrive at SOUTHWELL, a small market-town, situated on a rising ground, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, which are fertile, well wooded, and picturesque. The soil is a rich clay, the water extremely good, and the air, being in the vicinity of the rapid river Trent, very salubrious. Owing to these circumstances, the longevity of the inhabitants is scarcely to be equalled in any part of England.

The town stands on the Greet, that falls into the Trent, and has its modern name from a well on the south side of it. By some antiquarians it is supposed to be the *Adpontem* of the Romans.

The scite of the town of Southwell, says Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire, is divided into two parts, the burgage or burridge, and the prebendage. It is farther divided into five several districts, viz. the high town, Westhorpe, Easthorpe, Burgage

(in which stands the prison for the county;) and holds two courts yearly, the one on the 13th day of January, and the other on Whit-Thursday, and Normanton, each district having two thirdboroughs, under the constable of Southwell; and is a liberty along with Scroby, with eighteen other towns thereto belonging, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, and not subject to the county at large, who chuses his own officers, and holds their commissions under him.

The church, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is so in England except that of Rippon, is called a minster, and supposed to have been founded in the year 630 by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York.

The middle of the western part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, and is said to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, small and ornamented. The pillars are large, plain, and singularly massive, with capitals sparingly decorated; the arches simple, circular, and heavy; the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman construction; the spires of wood covered with lead, which are supposed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William Rufus, but the towers themselves about 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman Gothic. The chapter-house is elegantly Gothic, and was erected in the year 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward the Third, and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In the year 1780 the college or vicarage was rebuilt by subscription. In 1784 a new library was erected; and the same year the Parade, a most commodious walk, was made on the north side of the church-yard. In the church are several handsome tombs, and many antiquities have been discovered in it.

There belong to this cathedral sixteen prebends or canons, six vicars-choral, an organist, six singing-men

men, six choristers, besides six boys who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c.

It was surrendered at the dissolution, but Henry the Eighth refounded it, and appointed it a bishop in the year 1534, and restored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and James the First. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides to others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a year, besides two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its jurisdiction, to which about twenty towns are subject, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scroby. The *custos rotulorum*, and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the archbishop of York, as before-mentioned, and constituted by a commission under the great seal, hold their session both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Its church being reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham, Henry the Eighth allowed it to be *sedis archiepiscopalis*.

There are eight bells in the tower, with the following inscriptions on them.

First Bell.—Abraham Ruddall, of Gloucester, cast us all, 1721.

Second.—Peace and good Neighbourhood.

Third.—Prosperity to this Town.

Fourth.—Prosperity to our Benefactors.

Fifth.—From Lightening and Tempest, "Good Lord deliver us."

Sixth.—Prosperity to the chapter.

Seventh.—Prosperity to the Church of England,

Eighth.—{ I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all.

There is also a very fine toned organ, rebuilt by a German of the name of Smith.

Its minster was set on fire by lightning, in November 1711, when the body thereof was burnt to the ground, with the organ, and the bells melted, so that the damage was computed at near 4000*l*.

Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, demolished in the civil wars of the 17th century; it is said by some to have been built by Archbishop Booth, while others ascribe the foundation to Cardinal Wolsey; it belonged to the archbishops of York, who had three parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name. In the little park is the Lord's well, much used in the last century as a bath. Near the chapter-house is the Holy-well, and a covered one called Lady's well. At the end of Westhorpe is St. Catherine's well, remarkable for its coldness. Here are the remains of several chapels and other religious foundations. The palace was situated near the south side of the church, and even in its ruins retains much of its ancient grandeur; and from them we may still discover how spacious and magnificent it was, though the surviving specimen is converted into a dwelling-house, and a room used by the justices for the sessions. Several Roman encampments are in the neighbourhood, viz. Hexgrave-park, another at Combes, &c.

There was an hospital in this town as early as the year 1313; and there is a good free-school, under the care of the chapter, where the choristers with other boys of the town, are taught gratis. There are also two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's college in Cambridge, founded in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by Dr. Renton, canon of Sarum, to be presented by the master and fellows of the said college to such as have been choristers of the church.

The principal inn in this town, known by the name of the Saracen's Head, is an object of considerable

derable curiosity, from retaining the room, with its original wainscot and other appendages, in which Charles the First resided for many days previous to his delivering himself up to the Scots army.

Southwell is a town of no great trade, but it has a good weekly market on Saturdays; and consists, according to the late population act, of 494 houses, and 2305 inhabitants, viz. 1075 males, and 1230 females, of which number 574 were returned as being employed in various trades and manufactures, and 251 in agriculture.

Norwood Park, a little to the north-west of Southwell, was purchased after the civil wars by Mr. Edward Clud, a celebrated person in this county, on the part of the parliament, in the time of Charles I. who built a good brick house in it, and after the restoration became tenant to the archbishop of York. Of late years it has been the property of a branch of the ancient family of Sutton in this county, and John Sutton, some years ago, having built a fine seat here, his brother and heir, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. obtained an act of parliament for having this estate in fee, by exchange with the see of York, for other lands.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of about four miles, we arrive at Averham, a village pleasantly situated on the river Trent. Here is the seat of the family of the Suttons, of whom Robert was created Lord Lexington, 21 Charles the First, and was succeeded in the year 1658, by his son, Robert, with whom the title expired. He left a daughter, Bridget, his heir, who married John, late Duke of Rutland, whose second and third sons both possessed this estate, and assumed the surname of Sutton; Lord George the latter died seized thereof in the year 1783. Sir William Sutton who died in the year 1611, has a monument here.

Kelham Hall, a little to the north of the last mentioned place, was the seat of the late lord George Sutton,

Sutton, a younger son of John Manners, Duke of Rutland, who inherited it, Averham, and other considerable estates in this county, from his mother the heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. It is a fine modern seat, on the banks of the Trent, but lies low, and is now in the possession of George Sutton, Esq.

Journey from Mansfield, to Rempston; through Nottingham.

On leaving Mansfield, a description of which has been given in our former journey, we proceed southerly, and at the distance of four miles, we pass on our right, Newsted Abbey, a seat of the ancient family of the Biron. It was a small priory, founded by Henry the Second, and given by Henry VIII. to Sir John Byron; one of which name, having signalized himself very remarkably in favour of Charles the First, was created a baron; which honour still continues in the family.

The house is situated in a vale, in the midst of an extensive park, finely planted. On one side of the house, a very large winding lake has been made by the present Lord Biron, and is a noble piece of water. On the other side there is likewise a very fine lake, which flows almost up to the house. The banks on one side are covered with fine woods, which spread over the edge of a hill, down to the water; on the other shore, scattered groves, and the park. On the banks are two castles, washed by the water of the lake; they are uncommon, though picturesque; but it seems rather unfortunate that the cannon should be levelled at the parlour windows. A twenty-gun ship, with several yachts and boats lying at anchor, throw an air of most pleasing cheerfulness over the whole scene. A ride up the hill leads to a Gothic building, from whence the view of the lakes, the abbey, and its fine arch, the plantations and the park, are seen at once, and form a very noble landscape.

The

The front of the abbey stands at one end of the building, and has a most noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with curious carvings and lofty pinnacles. The hall is a most magnificent room, and the gallery is adorned with pictures, executed by some of the greatest masters in Italy. The library joins to the gallery, and in it is a grand collection of valuable books, both ancient and modern.

About two miles to the west of Newsted is Ainsley, or Annesley, which town gave name to a family that were possessed of it from the Norman invasion to the time of King Henry the Sixth, from whence are descended the Earls of Anglesea; but for want of heirs male it came then by marriage into the family of the Chaworths, who have a good seat here, well wooded and watered, with beautiful fish ponds.

At Felley, near the last mentioned place, was a priory of Black canons, settled by some monks from Worksop in the year 1156; granted to Anthony Strettle.

Pursuing our journey across the forest, at the distance of about nine miles from Newsted, we arrive at NOTTINGHAM, the county town; the healthful, advantageous, and delightful situation of which, deservedly gives it the pre-eminence above most inland towns in England, and it lies neatly equi-distant from Berwick upon Tweed northward, and Southampton, southward. It is situated on the steep ascent of a hill or rock, overlooking a fine range of meadows of great extent; a little rivulet running on the north side of them, almost close to the town; and the noble river Trent, parallel with both, on the south side of the meadows. Over the Trent is a stately stone bridge, of nineteen arches, where the river is very large and deep, having received the addition of the Dove, the Derwent, the Erwash and the Soar, three of them great rivers of themselves, which

which fall into it after its passing by Burton in Staffordshire. On the east, west, and north sides, it is encompassed with divers ridges of hills of an easy ascent, of which the remotest are the highest; these hills protect it from the inclemency of the seasons, whilst on the south side it receives the enlivening beams of a meridian sun, and is at the same time fanned by the refreshing breezes of a southerly wind.

Here, from a high perpendicular rock, it not only overlooks a large plain of rich meadows of its own, but commands an horizon of the compass of many miles, including the fertile vale of Belvoir, which so plentifully furnishes it with the best of barley, whereof the inhabitants make great advantage.

The rock whereon the town stands is of a sandy kind, and so soft that it is hewed into vaults and cellars, and yet so firm as to support the roofs of these cellars, two or three under one another. The stairs which lead to these vaults are cut out of the rock, two or three stories deep, to 80 steps sometimes; and these cellars are well stocked with ale, for which this town is so famous.

The hill or rock was anciently called Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha, because of a great slaughter of the ancient Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical northern monarch; who being afterwards drowned between Hull and Barton, gave name, it is said, to that arm of the sea which is now called Humber, and receives the Trent, and almost all the great rivers of Yorkshire into it: though others derive the name from the dreadful noise of its waves.

Some writers inform us that these caves and cellars anciently served the people for a retreat from their enemies; and from thence the town first took its name, which was *Snottengsham*, signifying hollow vaults in a rock, *Speluncarum Domus*; and as Mr. Camden observes, the British word was *Tui-ogo-bauc*, which

which signifies the same as the Latin, an house of dens, or secret caves, to hide in.

The town is divided into three parishes, St. Mary's St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's; of these the first is the largest, including much the greater part of it; each of these parishes has a church all built in the Gothic taste, but exceedingly handsome. St. Mary's is in the form of a cathedral, but the uniformity of the structure has been spoiled by taking down the west front, and erecting a new one in the Doric order: the organ in this church is exceeding fine, supported by four columns of the Ionic order, and in the tower is a ring of ten good bells. The altar-piece of St. Peter's is finely adorned with paintings, and at the west end is a lofty spire, with a ring of eight bells. St. Nicholas's, although a small structure, is exceedingly neat, being built of brick faced with stone.

The town-hall is a noble edifice, supported by pillars of the Tuscan order; it is built on a very elegant plan, but like many others, owes its magnificent appearance to an accident. In the reign of George the First, Powis, one of the justices of the King's Bench, being here, on the assizes, was delivering his charge to the grand jury, when one of the beams, supporting the room where the crown business was transacted, gave way, and all the people ran in confusion out of the court, leaving Mr. Justice Powis upon the bench, calling out after them—"Is there nobody will take care of the judge?" for he was so aged and infirm that he could hardly walk. But finding himself neglected, he made shift to descend from the bench, and hobble out at the door, and as soon as he found himself in safety, ordered the town to be fined in a considerable sum, for not keeping the hall in proper repair. From that circumstance, and an absolute rule from the Court of King's-Bench, the inhabitants were under the necessity of erecting the present structure, which

which is executed in such a masterly manner that there is no great reason to fear that the judges will be in danger from a like accident.

At the south-west end of the town, there is a steep rock, the south side of which, where the river Leen runs close by, descends in a precipice, and is quite inaccessible. On this part of the rock stood a castle of so great antiquity, that the time of its first erection could never be traced. The earliest account we read of it is, that there was a tower here, which the Danes obstinately defended against King Alfred and his brother Ethelred. This castle was rebuilt by William the Conqueror, or as others with greater probability maintain, by William Peverel, his natural son, to keep the English in awe, and was so strong by nature and by art, as to bid defiance to any force, which at that time could be brought against it. It was afterwards greatly enlarged, and received vast additions of strength and beauty, by Edward the Fourth, who on account of Nottingham's having proved very fortunate to him, had ever after a great value for it; but he did not live to see all the works completed: he, however, began a stately and magnificent fabric of stone, of which he finished one large tower of three heights, and raised up the rest of the building, from the foundation, to the laying of the first floor. His perfidious brother, who, after murdering his nephew, placed himself on the throne by the style and title of Richard III. made round windows of timber, above those of stone, and finished all the rest. By these additions it became in time very considerable, and so strong, that nothing could reduce it but famine. Nor did it in the several revolutions of time undergo the common fate of great castles, having never been taken by storm. It was once in vain besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down the adjoining houses. It was once indeed taken by surprise in the barons wars, by Robert Earl of Ferrers, who

who also plundered the town or city, as it was then called.

Some time after it became a garrison for the parliament, who at the end of the war, gave orders to pull down the castle.

After the restoration George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, claimed the castle, in right of his mother, and then sold it to William Cavendish, marquis and afterwards Duke of Newcastle; who, notwithstanding he was eighty-two years old, in the year 1674, employed many hands in clearing away the foundation of the old castle, and lived to see the present fabric raised a yard above ground, and which was finished in the year 1679, in the time of Henry his son and successor in his estates and honours, as appeared by an inscription on an oblong-square white marble tablet. The founder of this modern castle designed it to be one of the completest and best-finished in England, for which end he tied the revenue of a considerable estate to be employed for that purpose, until the accomplishment of it according to his intention, the whole cost of which amounted to the sum of 14,002*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The building is on a rustic basement, which supports in front a Corinthian order, with a double staircase landing at the grand apartment. Over the door of the north-east front is placed an equestrian statue of the founder, with the face to the north, carved out of one single block of stone, brought from Donnington, in Leicestershire, and was the work of one Wilson, who married Lady Putsey, a lady possessed of a considerable jointure; she got him knighted, and during her life he was spoiled for an artist; but not having made provision against her death, when she died he was forced to return to his former occupation.

In this castle is a place called Mortimer's Hole, where Roger Mortimer, earl of March, (Mr. Camden says) was hid under ground, and from whence he

he was taken and hanged for treason. This report has some foundation in history; but it is so obscured by vulgar tradition, that it led Mr. Camden first into some mistakes in his narration, and afterwards into a disbelief of it.

In the reign of Edward the Third, when Mortimer, the earl of March, had rendered himself odious to all ranks of people, screening himself under the authority of the queen-mother, the king found it necessary, for the security of his government, to give him up as a sacrifice to the injured laws of his country. At this time Mortimer, with the queen-mother, resided in Nottingham Castle; but the king having sent private notice to Sir William Montague, that knight took with him a body of armed men, and went secretly through a long subterraneous passage cut in the rock, with which the earl was unacquainted, and, getting into the castle, found him, with the Bishop of Lincoln, sitting in the queen's apartment, attended by several servants, who made a strong resistance; but two of them being slain, the rest were taken prisoners, and Mortimer was sent up to London, where, being brought to trial, he was found guilty, and executed on the common gallows, at a place near West Smithfield, then called the Elms. This subterraneous passage, which is without the town and castle walls, was probably made long before the taking of Mortimer, and intended to relieve the castle with men and provisions, in case the town should be in the possession of the enemy; but from the before-mentioned circumstance it is said to have obtained the name of Mortimer's Hole, which it has ever since retained. It is one continued stair-case or descent, from the castle to the foot of the hill, without any room, or even a place to sit down on, but with holes cut to let in light, or shoot arrows from, which now furnish views of the town and country. It was formerly guarded by seven gates in it, placed at different distances.

The east, south, and west sides of the castle are encompassed with a yard paved with broad stones, and secured with a stone breast-wall. On the north side there is a spacious green court, in which, facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into a small adjoining park, belonging to the castle; this park, till after the year 1720, was well stocked with deer; it was also for its size, till the civil wars, pretty well provided with timber trees, when it was sequestered and the trees cut down: in the park, a considerable way west of the castle, near and facing the river Leen, are the ruins of an ancient pile of building, not erected upon, but cut and framed in the rock, concerning which, for want of any written account, various have been the conjectures of the learned and antiquaries.

The town of Nottingham is one of the twelve where the king's guineas are run for, besides other money and plate: the races are in July. The course, which was formerly four miles round, is at this time but two, and is one of the best in England, being never out of order for running, be the weather as it will.

Nottingham is considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and the trade is extended to the neighbourhood round, and some of the more distant towns. As the articles of the Nottinghamshire manufactures are valuable in proportion to their bulk, they are chiefly conveyed to the different ports and places of consumption by land. A considerable share of them is exported to various parts of Europe, America, and the West Indies. The cotton for this manufacture is spun by machinery, worked by water.

There is also a manufacture of coarse earthenware. The malting business is likewise considerable. In the reign of King John, a charter was granted, wherein

all persons, within ten miles round Nottingham, are forbidden to work dyed cloth, but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a prosperous state till the reign of Queen Mary ; then it gradually went off, till at last it entirely left this place.

The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations, as well as their pits, were formerly dispersed all over the town. The masters of this trade were, in the year 1611, thirty-six in number ; in 1664 there were forty-seven, and in 1707 there were twenty-one ; since which time they have entirely dwindled away.

Before the cloth manufacture was quite decayed, the plenty of coals and iron-ore invited numbers of all sorts of workmen in iron to settle here ; but since this trade has moved its seat to Birmingham and Sheffield, it was succeeded by a much cleaner employment, viz. the bone-lace trade, by which great numbers of females were constantly employed, till within these seventy years, when all these hands were more advantageously taken up by a fresh manufacture, and above thrice the number of men, namely, that of frame-worked stockings, as before-mentioned. The frames for knitting stockings were invented by one William Lea, of this county, about the beginning of the seventeenth century ; but he not meeting with the encouragement he expected (a case too common with the first inventors of the most useful arts) went with several of his workmen to France, on the invitation of Henry the Fourth. The death of that king, and the troubles which ensued, prevented attention being given to the work ; Lea died there, and most of his men returned to England. Other attempts were made to steal the trade, without better success ; and it has flourished here ever since, and is now carried on to a very great extent.

The malting business may reasonably be conjectured to be in this town as early as in any part of England, since the greatest and best part of Nottingham,

ham, was, from the beginning of the conquest, inhabited by the Normans, who were the first that introduced malt liquor into this kingdom, as well as the making of cyder.

The market-place is situated at the west end of the town, and is in spaciousness superior to most in the kingdom, and is graced with many beautiful buildings. The market days are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Among other amusements, such as the races, (which commence on the first Thursday in August, and continue three days), a good company of comedians, who are licenced, and have a theatre here, perform about three months in the year.

Of all the benefactions this town has from time to time received, none is better calculated for the perpetual increase to the advantages of the burgesses of this and the rest of the towns concerned in it, than that of Sir Thomas White, commonly known by the name of the Coventry charity.

Plumptre's Hospital is the most ancient of all the hospitals here, having for its founder John de Plumptre, a merchant of the staple of Calais, living in Nottingham in the reign of Richard the Second, of whom he obtained a licence, dated at Nottingham, the sixteenth of Richard the Second, the 8th of July, A. D. 1392.

Nottingham has also the advantage of a free-grammar school, which was founded by one Agnes Mellers, a vowess, often called Lady Mellers, and who was the widow of Richard Mellers, a wealthy bell-founder of this town; she obtained a licence for it, for one master and one usher in the parish of St. Mary, bearing date November 22, the fourth year of King Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1513.

Here is likewise a charity-school, maintained by voluntary contributions, for the instruction of fifty poor children. Besides this, there is a school in St.

Mary's parish, where thirty poor children are instructed.

Barracks are now erected in the park for the accommodation of horse soldiers, upon a most delightful eminence, military aid being often found wanting in this town to assist the civil authority, which has always proved too weak of itself to quell the turbulence of the lower order of the people.

The town is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a recorder, two sheriffs, and twenty-four common-council men, two coroners, and two chamberlains, with a town-clerk, and other inferior officers; their privileges are very extensive, and the magistrates are always dressed in scarlet on public occasions. It sends two members to parliament; the numbers of voters is about 1700, and the returning officers are the sheriffs.

This town is not under the immediate influence of any kind, arising principally from the great number of inhabitants who are voters, and the increase of its commerce and manufactures. It is, however, subject to the same inconvenience that Westminster, Bristol, and Leicester are, owing to a coalition of the leading men of each party, who, to avoid the expences which would necessarily attend an opposition, agree that each should return one member.—These unnatural unions, which owe their origin to avarice, and the ambition of a few, who call themselves the great men of the place, virtually deprive the people of any representation at all, because, upon every subject of importance, which is debated in the senate, the members thus constituted always vote on opposite sides of the question. The only effectual prevention of this grievance that can be devised is, that each district should choose either one or three representatives, by which their influence must be necessarily felt in every decision that takes place in the legislature of their country.

The right of election in this town was anciently,
according

according to Dr. Browne Willis, in the inhabitant housekeepers paying scot and lot ; but by a resolution of the House of Commons, of June 10, 1701, this right is made so complicated and open to fraud and litigation that every freemen of the town, by a surreptitious indenture of apprenticeship, executed in any part of the kingdom, may qualify any number of electors that may suit his convenience or his interest. This resolution is as follows :—Agreed that the right was in the mayor, freemen, and freeholders of forty shillings a year ; and that the eldest sons of freemen by birth, and the youngest sons of freemen, who have served seven years apprenticeship, whether at Nottingham or elsewhere, and also such persons as served apprenticeships to any freeman of Nottingham, were well entitled to demand their freedom.

Nottingham is situated 124 miles from London, and consisted, according to the late population act, of 5,077 houses, and 28,861 inhabitants ; viz. 13,729 males, and 15,132 females ; of which number 11,698 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 267 employed in agriculture.

The town has the advantage of two rivers, both of which are so well placed that it receives all the benefits that can be expected, without being exposed to the inconveniences, which the too near neighbourhood of currents generally brings along with them. The largest of the two, the Trent, navigable as far as Burton, has been frequented by vessels of burthen time immemorial.

The origin of the town of Nottingham is not certainly known ; but, from a variety of circumstances, it is certainly at least as old as any place in the kingdom.

Some of our antiquaries have imagined that the caves and places of retirement were dug here in the rocks previous to the arrival of Cæsar ; but it is most reasonable to suppose that the town was first

made considerable when the Romans subdued the Coritani, and as a retreat during their wars with the Brigantes, which lasted many years.

Whether it continued to make any figure after the Romans subdued the Britons is not certainly known; but when the Mercian kingdom was settled it became one of their strongest forts, as appears from its being besieged and taken by the Danes; but they were driven from it by Alfred, who obliged them to promise that they would depart the kingdom.

In about two years after, the Danes returned with new reinforcements, and seized on the town; but they were soon after driven from it, and forced to retire into Northumberland. At that time the only fortification for the defence of this important place was a castle; but soon after the death of Alfred, his son, Edward the Elder, encompassed it with a strong wall, of which there are not at this time any remains, only that the names of the gates are still preserved, in those of the streets, which led to them.

William the Conqueror, or his natural son, William de Peveral, rebuilt the castle, and from that time, till the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was considered as a place of strength; but having suffered considerably from both the contending parties, Edward the Fourth began to rebuild and enlarge it, and the work was completed (as before-mentioned) by his brother Richard.

Several important events have happened in the castle at different periods. In the year 1194, King Richard the First held a parliament in it before he went on his romantic expedition to the continent; and it was here that his brother King John, ordered twenty-eight Welsh gentlemen to be hanged, because their countrymen had taken up arms against the English, contrary to articles, which had been agreed on between them.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Mortimer, Earl of March was taken prisoner here, and in the same
reign,

reign, David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, was confined here, before he was removed to London, and a piece of carving is still shewn, said to have been done by him: but that is very improbable, as he was then ill of his wounds. The most reasonable conjecture is that it was carved by one of his French servants, who at that time were said to be very ingenious.

In the civil wars King Charles the First set up his standard here; but it became afterwards a garrison for the parliament, who ordered the castle to be demolished.

At this town the Duke of Devonshire, who had a few days before declared at Derby for a free Parliament, the Earl of Stamford, Lord Howe, Lord Delamere (afterwards Earl of Warrington) and many other gentlemen, had a meeting on the landing of the Prince of Orange, and here took their final resolution of joining him.

List of the Earls of Nottingham.

William Peveral, who died in the year 1140. His son William was disinherited by King Henry the First for poisoning Ralph Earl of Chester.

1155.—Robert de Ferrars, who married Margaret, daughter of the said William.

1189.—Prince John, afterwards King of England.

1377.—John Lord Mowbray. Succeeded by Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

1400.—Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1405. Succeeded by his brother John, who dying in 1432, was succeeded by his son John, and he by another John in 1461.

1475.—Richard Duke of York, second son of King Edward the Fourth, was made earl of Nottingham, he having married Ann, daughter and heir to the last John

1483.—William Lord Berkley, afterwards marquis, descended

scended from lady Isabel Mowbray, daughter of Thomas, earl of Nottingham, and first Duke of Norfolk.

- 1525.—Henry Fitzroy, natural son of king Henry the Eighth, created earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond.
- 1597.—Charles lord Howard of Effingham, and lord admiral, descended from the house of Mowbray. Succeeded by his son Charles in 1610, and he by his half brother Charles in 1641.
- 1681.—Heneage lord Finch, chancellor, was created earl of Nottingham, and dying, in the next year, was succeeded by his eldest son Daniel, who in 1729, was succeeded by his eldest son Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and he in the year 1769 by his nephew George, the present earl.

At Lenton, one mile south-west from Nottingham was a priory of Cluniacs, subject to the great abbey at Clugny in France, founded by William Peverell, in the reign of Henry the First, afterwards made denizen: granted at the dissolution, to John Harrington. Here was likewise an hospital within the court or church-yard; and a house of Carmelite friars.

At the distance of one mile to the west of Lenton, is Wollaton-hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, which stands on a knoll, and makes a magnificent appearance at considerable distances. It is square, with a square tower at each corner, adorned with pinnacles. The body of the house is a lofty single room, rising high above the rest, and having a round tower or pavilion at each corner, rising above the whole, but rounded off at the bottoms. The views through several vistas in the woods below are fine. This house was built by Sir Francis Willoughby, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

About three miles to the south of Wollaton-hall, across the river Trent, is Clifton, the seat of a very
ancient

ancient family of the same name which has resided here many hundred years. The approach is through a long avenue, one side of which is planted on a steep bank, at the foot of which runs the Trent. The whole slope is covered with fir and elm, which were planted there about the year 1746. Sir Gervase Clifton had begun to modernise his house, but broke off on the sudden death of his lady. The gardens were on the side of a hill rising above the house, and consisted of many slopes, one above another, ascended by flights of stone steps, and had many yew hedges; at the top was a large bowling-green, beyond that is a walk through a wood, leading to a summer-house, which looks over the river Trent in the valley below, and commands the distant country.

Clifton was formerly a college, for a warden and three priests, founded by Robert Clifton and his son, in the reign of Edward IV.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of about four miles, we pass the village of Ruddington, where was a college, founded for a warden, and four chaplains in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by William Babington. Three miles to the west of this place is the village of Barton, where is a camp, by Mr. Aubrey supposed to be British. It is called Brent's hill. On the top of the hill were fortifications levelled long before his time. On the side of the hill the works appear like waves or ploughed lands, one above another, in number 14 or 15, about half a mile long. These works cross from the bottom of the hill. The fortification was on the top, where coins have been found. In another place he calls this camp British hill, and places it between Clifton and Barton.

Gotham, a village a little to the south of Barton, belonged in the reign of Elizabeth, to William St. Andrew, who came out of Scotland with the Earl of Leinster, who married him to his ward, daughter of Willam de Dire, about the reign of John.

Resuming

Resuming our journey at the distance of one mile from Ruddington, we pass through the village of Bradmore, where the spire of the church remains, but the body has been down some years, and the inhabitants go to the neighbouring church of Bunny, or Boney, where Sir Thomas Parkyns has a seat, in the front of which is an old gate-way in decay, built in a particular and heavy stile. This family have been liberal benefactors to the poor. By the church-yard gate is a school built by Sir Thomas Parkyns about the year 1700, and four rooms at the end for four windows. Lady Ann Parkyns endowed it with 16*l.* a year, to which Sir Thomas added 5*l.* a year. In the church is a monument for that lady, mentioning her virtues and charities, and her having procured Queen Anne's bounty for the vicarage.— There is also a monument for Sir Thomas, her son, who is represented standing in a posture for wrestling, and in another part he appears thrown by Time, with the following lines written by Dr. Friend :

Quem modo stravisti longo in certamine, tempus,
 Illic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil.
 Jam primum stratus ; præter te vicerat omnes ;
 De te etiam victor, quando resurget, erit.

Which may be thus translated :

Here lies, O Time ! the victim of thy hand,
 The noblest boxer on the British strand :
 His nervous arm each bold opposer quell'd,
 In feats of strength by none but thee excell'd :
 Till, springing up, at the last trumpet's call,
 He conquers thee, who wilt have conquer'd all.

The inscription underneath takes notice of his wife's fortune, and the estates he purchased ; that he rebuilt his farm-houses, was skilled in architecture and medicine, and that he wrote a book on wrestling, called *The Cornish Hug Wrestler*.

This gentleman was remarkable for his skill in
 that

that exercise; he trained many of his servants and neighbours to it, and when those manly (though now thought unpolished) diversions were in fashion, he exhibited his pupils in public with no small *eclat*.—By his will he has left a guinea to be wrestled for here every Midsummer-day, and money to the ringers, of whom he also made one. He displayed his learning in several curious inscriptions; over a seat by the road side, *Hic sedcas Viator si tu defessus es ambulando*. The honour of a visit from a judge on the circuit, was commemorated at the horseblock by, *Hinc Justiciarius Dormer equum ascendere solebat*.

In the church is a monument, with the date of 1603, for Richard Parkyns, Esq. his wife, four sons, and four daughters.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about four miles, after passing through the village of Cortlingstock, we arrive at Rempston, a village situated on the borders of Leicestershire.

Journey from Selston to Bingham; through Nottingham.

Selston is a small village situated on the borders of Derbyshire, formerly belonging to Lord Cantalupe, who gave it to Bredsole priory, in the county of Derby. In Elizabeth's reign it belonged to Sir Charles Moulton.

On leaving Selston, we proceed south-easterly, and at the distance of about five miles, we pass through the village of Griesley, a little to the north-east of which is another village, called Beauvale, where was a priory of Carthusian monks, founded in the reign of Edward III. It was endowed with many valuable privileges, of which it remained in possession till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues amounted to 129l. but not any remains of the buildings are now to be seen.

As the distance of seven miles beyond Griesley, after passing through the village of Nuthall, where is
a seat

a seat of the Hon. S. Sedley, we arrive at Nottingham, four miles beyond which we pass on our left Holme Pierrepont, which has belonged ever since the reign of Edward I. to the Pierreponts, whose seat here has for the most part been pulled down, but enough left to serve the family, whose monuments are in the church. Robert Pierrepont was created 3 Charles I. Baron Pierrepont of this place, and Viscount Newark, and next year Earl of Kingston upon Hull: he was slain as he was conveying over the Humber, by an accidental shot fired by the king's party, who pursued to recover him, 1643.—His son Henry was created marquis of Dorchester, 1645, 20 Charles I. and dying 1680, was succeeded in the earldom by his great nephew Robert, who dying 1682, was succeeded by his brother William, and he 1690, by his brother Evelyn, who was created Duke of Kingston, and dying 1725, was succeeded by his grandson Evelyn, who dying 1773, the title became extinct. His duchess was in the year 1776, tried by the house of peers, and convicted of bigamy in marrying him during the life of her former husband the late earl of Bristol. Another branch of this family had the title of Baron Pierrepont of Ardglass in Ireland, 1703, and of Stanhope, in the county of Bucks, 1714, both which expired with him the year following. The house is at present in the occupation of Jonas Bettison, Esq. In the church here is buried the poet Oldham, 1682.

At the distance of one mile to the east of Holme Pierrepont, we pass through the village of Ratchiff, and about three miles farther, we arrive at BINGHAM, a small market town, situated in the centre of the fertile vale of Belvoir. It was formerly much larger than at present, as Thoroton, in his history of Nottinghamshire, makes mention of three chapels, exclusive of the present parish-church, which is dedicated to All-Saints, and is a tolerably large handsome

handsome Gothic building, particularly the chancel, which is very spacious and beautiful; it was formerly collegiate. The king's arms over the fine arch which separates the church and chancel, are of plaister work, exceedingly elegant, and esteemed a great curiosity. On the south aisle near the vestry, is a plain stone, inscribed to the memory of Mr. Robert White, mathematician and author of an annual astronomical work, called, "The Cœlestial Atlas, or New Ephemeris." This celebrated astronomer was a native of this place, and lived most of his time here; he died June 3d, in the year 1773, at the advanced age of eighty, and was buried near to the place where the above stone is erected. The steeple, which consists of a tower and spire, is rather more than forty yards high, is remarkably strong built, and has a ring of six bells.

The following inscription is copied from a stone set up a few years since in the church-yard, north of the chancel: "Thomas Baxter, many years a serjeant in the 96th regiment of foot, aged 73 years, and Samuel Baxter his brother, a singer and change-ringer, died in the same house, on Wednesday the 2nd of December, 1789, and were interred in one grave, near this place, on the Sunday evening following."

Besides the parish-church, there is one dissenting meeting house.

There is a slender endowment for a free-school, but not sufficient for the maintenance of a master, were it not that there are a great number of other children sent thereto, which altogether makes it considerable. Another thing deserving of notice is, that amongst the several donations left to the poor of Bingham, is the interest of 80l. given away every Easter Monday, which said principal is the surplus of 140l. acquired in the springs of 1784 and 1785, by several spirited young gentlemen of this town, by

G.

performing

performing plays, viz. two tragedies and four comedies, for the benefit of the poor.

The rectory of Bingham is esteemed one of the most valuable in the county of Nottingham, being worth about seven hundred pounds a year, and is in the gift of Lord Chesterfield, who is lord of the manor. Several of its former rectors have been made bishops; Thoroton makes mention of three successively, of the names of Abbot, Hanmer, and Wren. The parsonage-house, in Church-gate, is very handsome and pleasantly situated.

The town consists principally of two streets, which run parallel to each other, one of which terminates in the market-place, which is very large; there are, however, two or three smaller streets; and the town consists, according to the late population act, of 220 houses, and 1082 inhabitants, viz. 532 males, and 550 females. of which number 288 were returned as being employed in trade and manufacture, and 151 in agriculture.

Bingham gives name to one of the eight hundreds, or wapentakes, in this county, which is divided into two divisions, called the North and South, as before mentioned.

About one mile and a half to the east of Bingham, is Aslacton, a village famous for the birth of Archbishop Cranmer, who was born here on the second of July, 1489. His family was ancient, and came in with William the Conqueror. He was early deprived of his father, Thomas Cranmer, Esq, and after no extraordinary education, was sent by his mother to Cambridge, at the age of fourteen, according to the custom of those times.

Having completed his studies at the university, he took the usual degrees, and was so well beloved that he was chosen fellow of Jesus College; soon after which he became celebrated for his great learning and abilities.

In 1521 he married, by which he forfeited the fellowship

fellowship of Jesus College ; but his wife dying in child-bed within the year, he was re-elected. This favour he most gratefully acknowledged, and chose to decline an offer of a much more valuable fellowship in Cardinal Wolsey's new seminary at Oxford, rather than relinquish friends who had treated him with the most distinguished respect.

In 1523 he commenced doctor of divinity ; and being in great esteem for theological learning, he was chosen divinity-lecturer in his own college, and appointed, by the university, one of the examiners in that science. In this office he principally inculcated the study of the holy scriptures, then greatly neglected, as being indispensably necessary for the professors of that divine knowledge.

The plague happening to break out at Cambridge, Mr. Cranmer, with some of his pupils, removed to Waltham-abbey, where, falling into company with Gardiner and Fox, one the secretary, the other almoner of King Henry VIII. that monarch's intended divorce of Catherine his queen, the common subject of discourse in those days, was introduced, when Cranmer advising an application to our own, and not to the foreign universities, for their opinion in the case, and giving these gentlemen much satisfaction, they introduced him to the king, who was so pleased with him, that he ordered him to write his thoughts on the subject, made him his chaplain, and admitted him into that favour and esteem, which he never afterwards forfeited.

In 1530 he was sent by the king, with a solemn embassy, to dispute on the subject of the divorce at Paris, Rome, and other foreign parts. At Rome he delivered his book, which he had written in defence of the divorce, to the Pope, and offered to justify it in a public disputation : but after various promises and appointments none appeared to oppose him ; while in private conferences he forced them to confess that the marriage was contrary to the law of
God.

God. The pope constituted him penitentiary-general of England, and dismissed him. In Germany he gave full satisfaction to many learned men, who were before of a contrary persuasion : and prevailed on the famous Osander (whose niece he married while there) to declare the king's marriage unlawful.

During the time he was abroad, the great Archbishop Warham died. Henry, convinced of Cranmer's merit, determined that he should succeed him : and commanded him to return for that purpose. He suspected the cause, and delayed : he was desirous, by all means, to decline this high station ; for he had a true and primitive sense of the office. But a spirit so different from that of the churchmen of his times stimulated the king's resolution ; and the more reluctance Cranmer shewed, the greater resolution Henry exerted. He was consecrated on the 30th of March, 1533, to the office ; and though he received the usual bulls from the pope, he protested, at his consecration, against the oath of allegiance, &c. to him. For he had conversed freely with the reformed in Germany, had read Luther's books, and was zealously attached to the glorious cause of reformation.

The first service he did the king, in his archiepiscopal character, was, pronouncing the sentence of his divorce from Queen Catherine : and the next in joining his hands with Anne Boleyn.

As the queen was greatly interested in the reformation, the friends to that good work began to conceive high hopes ; and, indeed, it went on with desirable success. But the fickle disposition of the king, and the fatal end of unhappy Anne, for a while, alarmed their fears : though, by God's providence, without any ill effects. The pope's supremacy was universally exploded, monasteries, &c. destroyed upon the fullest detection of the most abominable vices and inordinances : that valuable
book

book of the erudition of a Christian man was set forth by our great archbishop, with public authority : and the sacred scriptures, at length, to the infinite joy of Cranmer, and the worthy Lord Cromwell, his constant friend and associate, were not only translated, but introduced into every parish. The translation was received with inexpressible joy : every one, that was able, purchased it, and the poor flocked greedily to hear it read : some persons in years learned to read on purpose, that they might peruse it ; and even little children crowded with eagerness to hear it ! We cannot help reflecting, on this occasion, how much we are bound to prize this sacred treasure, which we enjoy so perfectly : and how much to contend against every attempt of those enemies and that church, which would deprive us of it, and again reduce us to legends and schoolmen, to ignorance and idolatry !

Cranmer, that he might proceed with true judgment, made a collection of opinions from the works of the ancient fathers and later doctors ; of which Bishop Burnet saw two volumes in folio ; and it appears, by a letter of Lord Burleigh's that there were then six volumes of Cranmer's collections in his hands. A work of incredible labour, but vast utility.

A short time after this, he gave a shining proof of his sincere and disinterested constancy, by his noble opposition to what are commonly called King Henry's six bloody articles. However, he weathered the storm ; and published, with an incomparable preface, written by himself, the larger Bible ; six of which, even Bonner, then newly consecrated Bishop of London, caused to be fixed, for the perusal of the people, in his cathedral of St. Paul's.

The enemies of the reformation, however, were restless ; and Henry, alas ! was no protestant in his heart. Cromwell fell a sacrifice to them ; and they aimed every possible shaft at Cranmer. Gardiner

in particular was indetachable: he caused him to be accused in parliament, and several lords of the privy council moved the king to commit the archbishop to the Tower. The king perceived their malice; and one evening, on pretence of diverting himself on the water, ordered his barge to be rowed to Lambeth side. The archbishop, being informed of it, came down to pay his respects, and was ordered, by the king, to come into the barge and sit close by him. Henry made him acquainted with the accusations of heresy, faction, &c. which were laid against him, and spoke of his opposition to the six articles; the archbishop modestly replied, that he could not but acknowledge himself to be of the same opinion with respect to them; but was not conscious of having offended against them. The king then putting on an air of pleasantry, asked him, if his bed-chamber could stand the test of these articles; the archbishop confessed that he was married in Germany, before his promotion; but assured the king, that on passing that act, he had parted with his wife, and sent her abroad to her friends. His majesty was so charmed with his openness and integrity, that he discovered the whole plot that was laid against him: and gave him a ring of great value to produce upon any future emergency.

A few days after this, Cranmer's enemies summoned him to appear before the council. He accordingly attended, when they suffered him to wait in the lobby amongst the footmen, treated him on his admission with haughty contempt, and would have sent him to the Tower. But he produced the ring; and gained his enemies a severe reprimand from Henry, and himself the highest degree of security and favour.

On this occasion he shewed that lenity and mildness for which he was always so much distinguished: he never persecuted any of his enemies; but on the contrary,

contrary, freely forgave even the inveterate Gardiner, on his writing a supplicatory letter to him for that purpose. The same lenity he shewed towards Dr. Thornton, the suffragan of Dover, and Dr. Barber, who, though entertained in his family, and entrusted with his secrets, and indebted to him for many favours, had ungratefully conspired with Gardiner to take away his life.

When Cranmer first discovered their treachery, he took them aside into his study, and telling them, that he had been basely and falsely accused by some, in whom he had always reposed the greatest confidence, desired them to advise him how he should behave himself towards them? They, not suspecting themselves to be concerned in the question, replied, that such vile, abandoned villains, ought to be prosecuted with the greatest rigour; nay, deserved to die without mercy. At this the archbishop, lifting up his hands to heaven, cried out, "Merciful God! whom may a man trust?" And then taking out of his bosom the letters by which he had discovered their treachery, asked them, if they knew those papers? When they saw their own letters produced against them, they were in the utmost confusion; and falling down upon their knees, humbly sued forgiveness. The archbishop told them, "that he forgave them, and would pray for them; but that they must not expect him ever to trust them for the future."

As we are upon the subject of the archbishop's readiness to forgive and forget injuries, it may not be improper here to relate a pleasant instance of it, which happened some time before the above circumstances.

The archbishop's first wife, whom he married at Cambridge, was kinswoman to the hostess at the Dolphin-inn, and boarded there; and he often resorting thither, on that account, the popish party had raised a story that he was hostler to that inn,
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and never had the benefit of a learned education. This idle story a Yorkshire priest had, with great confidence, asserted, in an alehouse which he used to frequent; railing at the archbishop, and saying that he had no more learning than a goose. Some people of the parish informed Lord Cromwell of this, and the priest was committed to the Fleet prison. When he had been there nine or ten weeks, he sent a relation of his to the archbishop to beg his pardon, and to sue for a discharge. The archbishop instantly sent for him, and, after a gentle reproof, asked the priest, whether he knew him. To which he answering, No, the archbishop expostulated with him, why he should then make so free with his character. The priest excused himself, by saying he was disguised with liquor: but this Cranmer told him was a double fault. He then said to the priest, if he were inclined to try what a scholar he was, he should have liberty to oppose him in whatever science he pleased. The priest humbly asked his pardon, and confessed himself to be very ignorant, and to understand nothing but his mother-tongue. "No doubt then, (said Cranmer) you are well versed in the English bible, and can answer any questions out of that; pray tell me, who was David's father?" The priest stood still for some time to consider; but, at last, told the archbishop he could not recollect his name. "Tell me then, (says Cranmer) who was Solomon's father?" The poor priest replied, that he had no skill in genealogies, and could not tell. The archbishop then advising him to frequent ale-houses less, and his study more, and admonishing him not to accuse others for want of learning till he was master of some himself, discharged him out of custody, and sent him home to his cure.

These may serve as instances of Cranmer's clement temper. Indeed, he was much blamed by many for his too great lenity; which, it was thought,

thought, encouraged the popish faction to make fresh attempts against him: but he was happy in giving a shining example of that great Christian virtue which he diligently taught.

The king, who was a good discerner of men, remarking the implacable hatred of Crannier's enemies towards him, changed his coat of arms from three cranes to three pelicans, feeding their young with their own blood; and told his grace, "that these birds should signify to him, that he ought to be ready, like the pelican, to shed his blood for his young ones, brought up in the faith of Christ; for, said the king, you are like to be tried, if you will stand to your tackling at length." The event proved the king to be no bad prophet.

In 1546, King Henry experienced the impartiality of death; and left his crown to his only son Edward, who was godson to Cranmer, and had imbibed all the spirit of a reformer. This excellent young prince, influenced no less by his own inclinations than by the advice of Cranmer, and the other friends of reformation, was diligent, in every endeavour, to promote it. Homilies were composed by the archbishop, and a catechism: Erasmus's notes on the New Testament translated, and fixed in churches; the sacrament administered in both kinds; and the liturgy used in the vulgar tongue. Ridley, the archbishop's great friend, and one of the brightest lights of the English reformation, was equally zealous in the good cause: and with him the archbishop drew up the forty-two articles of religion, which were revised by other bishops and divines; as, through him, he had perfectly conquered all his scruples respecting the doctrine of the corporeal presence, and published a much-esteemed treatise, intitled, "A Defence of the true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ."

But this happy scene of prosperity was not to continue:

tinue : God was pleased to deprive the nation of King Edward, in 1553, designing, in his wise providence, to perfect the new-born church of his son Jesus Christ in England, by the blood of martyrs, as at the beginning he perfected the church in general.

Anxious for the success of the reformation, and wrought upon by the artifices of the Duke of Northumberland, Edward had been persuaded to exclude his sisters, and to bequeath the crown to that duke's amiable and every way deserving daughter, the Lady Jane Gray. The archbishop did his utmost to oppose this alteration in the succession; but the king was over-ruled; the will was made, and subscribed by the council and the judges. The archbishop was sent for last of all, and required to subscribe; but he answered, that he could not do it without perjury; having sworn to the entail of the crown on the two princesses Mary and Elizabeth. To this the king replied, "that the judges, who being best skilled in the constitution, ought to be regarded in this point, had assured him, that notwithstanding that entail, he might lawfully bequeath the crown to Lady Jane." The archbishop desired to discourse with them himself about it; and they all agreeing, that he might lawfully subscribe the king's will, he was at last prevailed with to resign his own private scruples to their authority, and set his hand to it.

Having done this, he thought himself obliged in conscience to join the Lady Jane, but her short-lived power soon expired. When Mary and persecution mounted the throne, Cranmer could expect nothing less than what ensued; attainder, imprisonment, deprivation, and death.

He was condemned for treason, and pardoned; but, to gratify Gardiner's malice, and her own implacable resentment against him for her mother's divorce, Mary gave orders to proceed against him for heresy.

heresy. His friends, who foresaw the storm, had advised him to consult his safety by retiring beyond sea ; but he chose rather to continue steady to the cause which he had so nobly supported hitherto ; and preferred the probability of sealing his testimony with his blood, to an ignominious and dishonourable flight.

The Tower was crowded with prisoners, insomuch that Cramer, Ridley, Latimer, and Bradford, were all put into one chamber ; which they were so far from thinking an inconvenience, that, on the contrary, they blessed God for the opportunity of conversing together ; reading and comparing the scriptures, confirming themselves in the true faith, and mutually exhorting each other to constancy in professing it, and patience in suffering for it. Happy society ! blessed martyrs ! rather to be envied than the purpled tyrant, with the sword deep drenched in blood, though incircled with all the pomp and pageantry of power !

In April 1554, the archbishop, with bishop Ridley and Latimer, was removed from the Tower to Windsor, and from thence to Oxford, to dispute with some select persons of both universities. But, alas ! what farces are disputations, where the fate of men is fixed, and every word is misconstrued ! And such was the case here : for on April the 20th, Cramer was brought to St. Mary's, before the queen's commissioners, and refusing to subscribe to the popish articles, he was pronounced an heretic, and sentence of condemnation was passed upon him. Upon which he told them, that he appealed from their unjust sentence to that of the Almighty ; and that he trusted to be received into his presence in heaven for maintaining the truth, as set forth in his most holy gospel.

After this his servants were dismissed from their attendance, and himself closely confined in Bocardo, the prison of the city of Oxford. But this sentence
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being void in law, as the pope's authority was wanting, a new commission was sent from Rome in 1555; and in St. Mary's church, at the high altar, the court sat, and tried the already-condemned Cranmer. He was here well nigh too strong for his judges; and if reason and truth could have prevailed, there would have been no doubt who should have been acquitted, and who condemned.

In February following, a new commission was given to bishop Bonner and bishop Thirlby, for the degradation of the Archbishop. When they came down to Oxford he was brought before them; and after they had read their commission from the Pope, (for not appearing before whom in person, as they had cited him, he was declared contumacious, though they themselves had kept him a close prisoner) Bonner, in a scurrilous oration, insulted over him in the most unchristian manner, for which he was often rebuked by bishop Thirlby, who wept and declared it the most sorrowful scene he had ever beheld in his whole life. In the commission it was declared, that the cause had been impartially heard at Rome, the witnesses on both sides examined, and the Archbishop's counsel allowed to make the best defence for him they could.

At the reading this, the Archbishop could not help crying out, "Good God! what lies are these; that I, being continually in prison, and not suffered to have counsel or advocate at home, should produce witnesses, and appoint my counsel at Rome! God must needs punish this shameless and open lying!"

When Bonner had finished his invective, they proceeded to degrade him; and that they might make him as ridiculous as they could, the episcopal habit which they put on him was made of canvas and old rags. Bonner in the mean time, by way of triumph and mockery, calling him Mr. Canterbury, and the like.

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He bore all this treatment with his wonted fortitude and patience, and told them the degradation gave him no concern, for he had long despised those those ornaments; but when they came to take away his crosier, he held it fast, and delivered his appeal to Thirlby, saying, "I appeal to next general council."

When they had stripped him of all his habits, they put on him a poor yeoman-beadle's gown, threadbare and ill-shaped, and a townsman's cap; and in this manner delivered him to the secular power to be carried back to prison, where he was kept entirely destitute of money, and totally secluded from his friends. Nay, such was the iniquity of the times, that a gentleman was taken into custody by Bonner, and nearly escaped a trial, for giving the poor archbishop money to buy him a dinner.

Cranmer had now been imprisoned almost three years, and death should have soon followed his sentence and degradation: but his cruel enemies reserved him for greater misery and insult. Every engine that could be thought of was employed to shake his constancy; but he held fast to the profession of his faith. Nay, even when he saw the barbarous martyrdom of his dear companions Ridley and Latimer, he was so far from shrinking, that he not only prayed to God to strengthen them, but also, by their example, to animate him to a patient expectation and endurance of the same fiery trial.

The papists, after trying various severe ways to bring Cranmer over without effect, at length determined to try what gentle methods would do. They accordingly removed him from prison to the lodgings of the dean of Christ-church, where they urged every persuasive and affecting argument to make him deviate from his faith; and, indeed, too much melted his gentle nature, by the false sunshine of pretended civility and respect.

The unfortunate prelate, however, withstood every
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temptation, at which his enemies were so irritated, that they removed him from the dean's lodgings to to the most loathsome part of the prison in which he had been confined, and then treated him with unparalleled severity. This was more than the infirmities of so old a man could support: the frailty of human nature prevailed; and he was induced to sign six different recantations, drawn from him by the malice and artifices of his enemies.

This, however, did not satisfy them: they were determined not to spare his life. Nothing less than his death could satiate the gloomy queen, who said, that, "as he had been the promoter of heresy, which had corrupted the whole nation, the abjuration, which was sufficient in other cases, should not serve his turn; for she was resolved he should be burned." Accordingly, she sent orders to Dr. Cole to prepare a sermon on the occasion of his death, which was fixed to be on the 21st of March.

The archbishop had no suspicion that such would be his fate, after what he had done; but he soon found his mistake.

The papists, determined to carry their resentment to the most extravagant length, thought to inflict a farther punishment on him, by obliging him to read his recantation publicly in St. Mary's church; and on this they proposed to triumph in his death: but their base intentions were happily frustrated.

On the morning of the day appointed for his execution, he was conducted between two friars to St. Mary's church. As soon as he entered, Dr. Cole mounted the pulpit, and the archbishop was placed opposite to it on a low scaffold, a spectacle of contempt and scorn to the people.

Cole magnified his conversion as the immediate work of God's inspiration; exhorted him to bear up with resolution against the terrors of death; and by the example of the thief on the cross, encouraged him not to despair, since he was returned, though late,

late, into the bosom of the church. He also assured him, that dirges and masses should be said for his soul in all the churches of Oxford.

As soon as the archbishop perceived, from Cole's sermon, what was the bloody decree, struck with horror at the base inhumanity of such proceedings, he gave, by all his gestures, a full proof of the deep anguish of his soul.

At length being called upon by Cole to declare his faith and reconciliation with the Catholic church, he rose with all possible dignity ; and while the audience was wrapped in the most profound expectation, he kneeled down, and repeated the following prayer :

“ O father of heaven ! O son of God, redeemer of the world ! O Holy Ghost ! proceeding from them both ; three persons, and one God, have mercy upon me, most wretched and miserable sinner ! I, who have offended both heaven and earth, and more grievously than any tongue can express, whither then may I go, or where shall I fly for succour ? To heaven I may be ashamed to lift up mine eyes, and in earth I find no refuge : what shall I then do ? shall I despair ? God forbid ! O good God, thou art merciful ! and refusest none who come to thee for succour : to thee therefore do I run : to thee do I humble myself, saying, O Lord God, my sins be great, but yet have mercy upon me, for thy great mercy ! O God, the son, thou wast not made man, this great mystery was not wrought, for few or small offences ! nor didst thou not give thy son unto death, O God the father, for our little and small sins only, but for all the greatest sins of the world : so that the sinner return unto thee with a penitent heart, as I do here at this present ; wherefore have mercy upon me, O Lord ! whose property is always to have mercy : for although my sins be great, yet thy mercy is greater ! I crave nothing, O Lord ! for my own merits, but for thy name's-sake, that it

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may

may be glorified thereby, and for thy dear son, Jesus Christ's sake. And now, therefore, Our Father, &c."

He then rose up, exhorted the people to a contempt of this world, to obedience to their sovereign, and to mutual love and charity. He told them, that being now on the brink of eternity, he would declare unto them his faith, without reserve or dissimulation; he then repeated the apostle's creed, and professed his belief thereof, and of all things contained in the Old and New Testament.

By speaking thus in general terms, the attention of the audience was kept up; but amazement continued that attention, when they heard him, instead of reading his recantation, declare his great and unfeigned repentance, for having been induced to subscribe the popish errors: he lamented, with many tears, his grievous fall, and declared that the hand which had so offended, should be burnt before the rest of his body.

He then renounced the Pope in most express terms, and professed his belief concerning the eucharist to be the same with what he had asserted in his book against Gardiner.

This was a great disappointment to the papists: they made loud clamours, and charged him with hypocrisy and falshood: to which he meekly replied, that he was a plain man, and never had acted the hypocrite, but when he was seduced by them to a recantation.

He would have gone on farther, but Cole cried, "Stop the heretic's mouth, and take him away."

Upon this the monks and friars rudely pulled him from the scaffold, and hurried him away to the stake, (where Ridley and Latimer had before been offered up) which was at the north side of the city, in the ditch opposite Baliol College.

But if his enemies were disappointed by his behaviour in the church, they were doubly so by that at
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the stake. He approached it with a cheerful countenance; prayed and undressed himself; his shirt was made long down to his feet, which were bare, as was his head, where a hair could not be seen.—His beard was so long and thick that it covered his face with wonderful gravity; and his reverend countenance moved the hearts both of friends and enemies.

The friars tormented him with their admonitions; while Cranmer gave his hand to several old men, who stood by, bidding them farewell.

When he was chained to the stake, and the fire kindled, he seemed superior to all sensation but of piety. He stretched out the offending hand to the flame, which was seen burning for some time before the fire came to any other part of his body; nor did he draw it back, but once to wipe his face, till it was entirely consumed; saying often, “this unworthy hand, this hand hath offended;” and raising up his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of St. Stephen in his mouth, “Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!”

He burned, to all appearance, without pain or motion; and seemed to repel the torture by mere strength of mind, shewing a repentance and a fortitude which ought to cancel all reproach of timidity in his life.

Thus died Archbishop Cranmer, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the twenty-third of his primacy; leaving an only son, of his own name, behind him.

He was a man naturally of a mild and gentle temper; not soon provoked, and yet so easy to forgive, that it became a kind of proverb concerning him, “Do my lord of Canterbury a shrewd turn, and he will be your friend as long as you live.”

His candour and sincerity, meekness and humility, were admired by all who conversed with him: but the queen could not forgive his zeal for the reformation,

tion, nor his divorce of her mother, and, therefore, she brought him to the stake; which has justly numbered him amongst the noblest martyrs who suffered for the truth of the gospel.

He may truly be ranked with the greatest primitive bishops, and the fathers of the very first class, who were men as well as himself; and therefore, if in a scrutiny of theirs or of his character, some infirmities and imperfections may appear, we may learn to make a wise and moral improvement by them.—His learning was great, and his endeavour to encourage it greater. To him, under God, we are indebted for the great blessing we enjoy of reformation, of which he was the pillar and the ornament; and while we repeat the liturgy, and hear the Bible in our congregations, so long shall we venerate the name of Archbishop Cranmer.

Cranmer's labours were well seconded by Ridley, Latimer, and Hooper, who were his fellow-martyrs in the cause of reformation: but the characters of this illustrious quadrumvirate differed one from the other. Cranmer was most respected, Latimer was most followed; Ridley best esteemed, and Hooper most beloved. The art and address of Cranmer proved a happy balance to the zeal of Latimer; while the relaxed notions of Hooper were tempered by the virtue and wisdom of Ridley.

Resuming our topographical description, at the distance of about four miles to the north of Bingham is Flintham, a village situated near the Roman Foss, where several urns and coins have been found.—Flintham Hall, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Hose, or Hussey, afterwards of Hacker and Woolhouse, from whom it came to the family of Disney, and afterwards to Lewis Disney-Flytche, Esq. of Danbury-place in Essex, to whom also belonged a great part of that fine planted cliff in this parish which adjoins to the Trent, and constitutes the most beautiful part of the greatly admired ride between
Newark

Newark and Nottingham, and was the subject of Bishop Corbett's verse in his *Iter Boreale*.

The church at Hoveringham, a village a little to the north-west of Flintham, has a Saxon porch, with a curious bas relief of St. Michael, the patron of the chapel, and the dragon, now nearly hidden by a modern brick buttress built to support that side of the church; and a monument for Sir Robert Gousill, knt. sometime lord of this town, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, on which is their effigies cumbent, curiously carved in marble.

Two miles to the south of Bingham is Wiverton Hall, which belonged to the late George Chaworth, Esq. it is a very ancient place as appears by the ruins contiguous thereto.

About one mile to the south of the last-mentioned place is Langar, where King John lodged when he marched against the barons.

"In Langer village (says Leland) hard by the church, is a stone house of the Lord Scropes, embattled like a castle." Robert Tybetot held the village of Langar of the king in capite of the honour of Peverel for one knight's fee. 21 Henry I. the manor was held by Robert de Rhodes, of the same honour. Gerard de Rhodes held Langare and Clifton of the said honour by service of one knight of the new feofment.

The Tiptofts had no property in Langar since 46 Edward III. when Robert, the last of them, dying without male heirs, the custody of all his lands and of his three daughters, was committed to Richard le Scrope, whose son Roger marrying Margaret the eldest, brought this seat into his family, in which it continued to Emanuel, created Earl of Sunderland 3 Charles I. He having no issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl of Rutland, this and the rest of his estates were settled on three natural daughters,

ters, of whom the third and youngest Annabella, marrying John, second son of Sir John Howe of Compton, in the county of Gloucester, brought this mansion into that family. Their eldest son was created in the year 1701 Viscount Howe of Ireland, and their second son's son Lord Howe of Chadworth, in the County of Gloucester, 1741. The late Richard, fourth Lord Viscount Howe, rear-admiral of the blue, was the owner of Langar, and in the year 1782 was created Viscount Howe of Langar.

Three miles to the north-west of Bingham at the village of Shelford was Shelford House, the seat of the Stanhopes, from the time of Henry VIII. It was in the Civil War, made a garrison for the king, commanded by Colonel Philip Stanhope, younger son of Philip first Earl of Chesterfield, and being taken by storm, he and many of his soldiers were slain and the house afterwards burnt. It was rebuilt by one of the family, but is inhabited by a farmer. Here was a priory of Austin Canons, founded by Ralph Hanselyn, in the time of Henry II. valued at 116*l*.—It was the seat of the Lord Randolphins.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT HOOD, or Head, but more commonly known by the name of Robin Hood, (of whom we have already made mention) was born somewhere in this county, in the reign of Henry the Second; and by many said to be the son of a nobleman; but the most probable opinion is, that he was one of those youths who resented inclosing the forests, and being proscribed in the reign of Richard the First, he raised a band of men, who acted under his command, and infested all the towns near Sherwood Forest, after robbing the passengers; but he is said never to have proceeded to acts of cruelty, except in his own defence.

He kept the different articles obtained by this illegal method till they amounted to a considerable quantity, when he exposed them to sale at a particular place on the borders of the forest; and this mode of life he followed many years. In his old age he retired to a convent on the borders of Yorkshire, where it is said he was bled to death; but of this there is no certain proof.

The only excuse that can be made for this person's acting in such a manner is, that the English, previous to the Conquest, had enjoyed the liberty of hunting in all the royal forests; but that being taken from them, while their passion for the chase remained, they could not bear the restraint. This disposition was ill relished by their successors, who, if they inadvertently killed any of the deer, were punished with great severity, which afterwards drove them into the most unwarrantable extravagancies.

JOHN HOLLES, the first earl of Clare of that name, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Haughton in this county, in the year 1564. After being instructed in grammar-learning by a private tutor, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, in order to finish his studies at that University. On
his

his first going thither, which was in the thirteenth year of his age, he acquitted himself so well at his first examination, that the master of the college tenderly embraced him, and said, "this child, if he lives, will prove a singular honour and ornament to his country."

When he left the university, he removed to Gray's-Inn, London, where he applied himself, for some time, to the study of the law. Leaving that station, he went to court, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the band of pensioners. He took for his motto the following sentence: *Qui inimicum timet, amicum non amat*, i. e. "He that fears his enemy, loves not his friend;" a sentiment well suited to his gallant spirit, of which he gave, on many occasions, the most incontestible proofs.

He particularly distinguished himself in the wars of the Netherlands, in those against the Turks, in the defeat of the Spanish armada, and in suppressing the Irish rebels.

In the reign of King James the First he was thrown into prison; but, after remaining there a few weeks, he came out, to the surprise of every one, a baron of England, having paid for his dignity 10,000*l.* to the then great favourite, the duke of Buckingham.

In the year 1624, he gave 5,000*l.* to the same potent nobleman for the dignity of earl of Clare. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he was one of the most violent enemies of the duke; nor did his enmity terminate but with the death of the latter, who fell by the hands of an assassin.

Before and after the death of the duke of Buckingham, Holles employed his time in endeavouring to support the rights of his fellow subjects, in opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the ministry; and in this arduous task he persevered till his death, which happened on the 4th of October, 1637, in the 73rd year of his age.

DENZIL HOLLES, second son of John Holles, was
born

born at his father's country seat in this county, in the year 1597. He was chosen a member of parliament in the year 1627, when he and Mr. Valentine were the persons who forcibly held the Speaker in the chair till the resolutions of the house were read. In the year 1641 he was one of the five members accused of high treason by King Charles the First, in consequence of which harsh treatment, he sided with the parliament on the breaking out of the civil wars. He opposed, however, their taking the king's life, and the usurpation of Cromwell; and afterwards heartily concurred in the restoration. For these instances of his loyalty, he was, by king Charles the Second, advanced to the dignity of a baron of England, by the title of Lord Holles of Isfield, in the county of Sussex. He died on the 17th of February, 1688, in the 82nd year of his age.

RICHARD STERNE, D. D. was descended from a good family, and born in this county, in the year 1598. He received the first rudiments of learning at the free-school at Nottingham, and finished his studies at Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and entered into holy orders. He was soon after appointed one of the chaplains to archbishop Laud, and the fellows of Jesus College elected him their master.

When the archbishop was committed to the Tower, Dr. Sterne was sent with him. He remained in prison till after his patron was beheaded, when he was set at liberty, and lived in an obscure manner till the restoration of Charles the Second, when he was appointed bishop of Carlisle, and soon after translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

He continued to enjoy this high dignity till his death, which happened in the year 1684, when he was interred under a handsome monument in his own cathedral.

WILLIAM HOLDER, D. D. was born in this county, in the reign of James the First, and educated in grammar-

grammar-learning at the free-school of Nottingham, from whence he was sent to finish his studies in Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and entered into holy orders.

His first preferment in the church was a small living in Oxfordshire, from which he was ejected in the year 1648, and lived privately till the restoration, when he was promoted to a canonry in St. Paul's, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He spent a great part of his time in the study of natural philosophy, and proposed a scheme for restoring deaf people to the sense of hearing. He was very successful in his experiments; and, having restored a gentlemen to his hearing, after he had been deaf some years, he communicated his scheme to Dr. Wallis, who published it as his own; but Dr. Holder asserted his right to the invention, in a paper addressed to the Royal Society.

He died at London in the year 1670, and left behind him several learned treatises, which have been since published in the Philosophical Transactions.

WILLIAM CHAPPEL, a worthy prelate, was born of obscure parents at Lexington in this county, on the 10th of December, 1582. Being of a tractable disposition, he was particularly noticed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who sent him to the free-school of Newark-upon-Trent, and afterwards supported him in Emanuel college, Cambridge.

When he had taken his degrees, and entered into holy orders, he was preferred by archbishop Laud to a deanery, and several other livings in Ireland. The fellows of Trinity college, Dublin, elected him their president, and he was soon after promoted to the bishopric of Cork.

He conducted himself with great prudence during the troubles in that kingdom; but he was at last obliged, for his own safety, to come over to England. He took up his residence at Derby, where he died in the year 1649. He was a man of great piety as well

well as learning; and wrote several valuable treatises on religious subjects.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. was born at Newark-on-Trent, in the year 1602. He received the first rudiments of learning at the free-school of his native place, and finished his studies in Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took up his degrees, and entered into holy orders.

He was from his most early youth, strongly addicted to the study of rabbinical learning, and intended to have travelled into the East; but he was prevented from carrying his design into execution, by the breaking out of the civil wars.

By the interest of some friends he obtained the rectory of Hornsey, near London, and being greatly esteemed for his distinguished learning he was soon after appointed to preach before the parliament.

After the death of Charles the First he complied with the ruling powers, and returning to Cambridge was elected vice-chancellor of the university.

At the restoration of Charles the Second he was promoted to a valuable living, and this he enjoyed till his death, which happened in the year 1675.

He was certainly a man of great learning, and having made the Hebrew language his study, had a clear insight into all the mysteries of the Jewish religion.

DR. ERASMUS DARWIN, an eminent poet, philosopher, and physician, was born at Elston, near Newark, in this county, on the 12th of December, 1731, and educated at Chesterfield school, under the Rev. Mr. Burrows; whence he went to St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards settled as a physician at Litchfield. His principal publications are, "The Botanic Garden," a poem, with philosophical notes, 4to. 1791. "Zoonomia," 4to. 1794. "Phytologia," and "The Shrine of Nature," a poem: this last was published after his death, which happened on the 12th of April, 1802.

FROM the situation of this county, being between 52 and 53 degrees north, it may be supposed to be later in its harvests than the more southern counties. There is, however, an exception to this with regard to oats and rye, which, in the warm gravels, about Newark, are as early as in most counties, being often brought to Newark market before the first of August. The seed-time and harvest may in general be stated as follows: Wheat seed time, from the latter end of September, to the beginning of November, and often later; spring seed time, from the beginning of March, to the beginning of May; turnips, from the middle of June, to the latter end of July; hay harvest, from the middle of July to the middle of August: corn harvest, from the beginning of August, to the latter end of September. The only particular circumstance that seems to deserve notice in the climate is its dryness. From the observation of many experienced persons, there is reason to conclude, that much less rain falls in this county, than in the neighbouring ones to the west and north, which may perhaps be naturally accounted for, by the clouds from the western ocean, breaking upon the hills of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and exhausting themselves before they reach Nottinghamshire; and even those from the German ocean, may be supposed not unfrequently to skim over this more level country, and break first on the hills before mentioned. The greatest rains here, are observed to come with easterly winds.

Soil.—This county may be divided, in point of soil, into three districts of, 1. sand or gravel; 2. clay; 3. lime-stone and coal. The sand or gravel, may again, be conveniently divided into, 1. the forest country,

country, or the borders of it; 2. the Trent bank country; the tongue of land, east of Trent, running into Lincolushire.

Cultivation.—Before the introduction of turnips and artificial grasses, (generally called here simply seeds) which is scarce one hundred years old in the kingdom, and much later in this county, it was usual to get five crops running; oats, or pease, barley, rye, oats, and lastly skegs; then leave the land to recover itself as it could by rest. The introduction of turnips was of great improvement in insuring a good crop of barley, being fed off with sheep; but still, till within these few years, it was not usual to lay down with seeds. At present, the culture of a break, well managed, may be stated to be: Break up for, 1. turnips, laying ten quarters of lime an acre; 2. barley; 3. rye, sometimes wheat; 4. oats, with seeds, *i. e.* wheat, clover, and rye-grass, which are mown for hay, and then thrown open. But the greatest improvement has been made in the forest lands permanently inclosed.

Amongst these deserves to be named, in the first place, Clumber Park, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, between ten and eleven miles round, and containing in the whole about 4000 acres, which may be said to be a new creation, within these forty years; at which time it was a black heath, full of rabbits, having a narrow river running through it, with a small boggy close or two. But now, besides a magnificent mansion, and noble lake and river, with extensive plantations, above 2000 acres are brought into a regular and excellent course of tillage; maintaining, at the same time, between 3000 and 4000 sheep, and are all in his Grace's own occupation.

The following courses and practices of husbandry, are generally used in Clumber Park:

On the best Land.—First, turnips; second, barley;
1 2
third,

third, clover; four, wheat; five, turnips; six, barley; seven, seeds; which lie from five to six years.

On bad Land.—First, turnips; second oats, with seeds, which lie as before. The wins are stubbed constantly, to prevent the necessity of its being broke up sooner. A years stock of dung is kept before hand, and laid upon it for turnips in autumn, ploughing directly. It is harrowed, and the twitch got out (called in some countries, couch grass) as usual, in the spring. Two chalders or eight quarters of lime, an acre, are laid, for turnips, but it is never repeated in that course.

Cultivation and employment of Land.—The turnip husbandry prevails universally in such inclosures. Sometimes, especially where the land lies in four divisions only, the rotation of crops is, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. clover; 4. wheat; but more frequently it is let to remain longer under grass. It must be expected, that where every person follows his own ideas, there will be variations.

Potatoes are a good deal grown in the villages near Nottingham (seldom above an acre together) for that market, and home use.

Winter Tares, have been lately introduced. They are sown in October or November, two strikes to the acre; and are an excellent food, cut green, for horses or other catrle.

Rabbit Warrens.—There were formerly many rabbit warrens in this district. Those at Farmfield, Clumber Park, Beskwood Park, Sanson Wood, and Haywood Oaks, have been destroyed. The following remain: Clipston, Peasefield, Inkersall, Oxtun, Blidworth, Calverton, and Newsted. The land of some parts is so bad that it is not likely to answer if taken up for husbandry. Some of it indeed has been tried and thrown up again.

Particular articles in this district. Weld, or dyer's weed, the *reseda betesla* of Linnæus, used for dying yellow, is grown a good deal about Scrooby, Ranskill,

kill, and Torworth; but the quantity varies much, according to the demand. It is sown with barley and clover, half-a-peck to the acre; is pulled up from amongst the clover the next year, when the latter is coming in blossom, tied in bundles, and dried. A good crop is half a ton an acre, a tolerable one six hundred weight. The price of this article varies exceedingly.

Liquorice was formerly much grown about Worksop, but is now entirely left off.

Hops.—Some are grown in this district, viz. at Rufford, about eighty acres; Ollerton, thirty acres; Elksley, thirty to forty acres.

Manures.—The best farm-yard *manure* is observed to be made by beasts, fed with oil cakes. It has been long a practice with strong soils, to plough in manure in the winter; but very few people have followed that method upon hot sandy soils; it, however, answers very well, even upon such lands after a wheat crop, which is intended for a summer fallow with turnips, and which land is afterwards worked very much in the hottest weather, to get out the twitch grass. This has been fully proved by the experience of several years, particularly a field, part of which had been managed according to the above plan, and which produced a much finer crop of turnips than the other part, which had been managed in the general way, viz. by ploughing it in winter, without any manure, making a clean fallow in the hot weather in summer, and ploughing in the manure immediately after sowing the turnips.

Lime—Is almost universally used on the fallow for turnips; the quantity from one to two chalders, of thirty-two strikes.

LIVE STOCK. Black Cattle.—Few are reared in this district. For feeding, after trying various sorts, the good sort of Irish cattle has been generally preferred.

Sheep.—The old forest breed are a small polled breed

breed (though some are horned) with grey faces and legs ; the fleeces of which may run from thirteen to eighteen to the tod of twenty-eight pounds : the wool fine. The carcasses fat, from seven to nine pounds a quarter. In the inclosed farms the breed has been much improved of late years, by various crosses ; sometimes the Lincolnshire pasture sort, but of late more the new Leicestershire, or Dishley.

Woods.—The principal remains of the ancient forest woods, are the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, being an open wood of large old oaks, most of them decaying, or stag-headed, and without underwood, except some birch in one part ; it extends about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. By a survey taken for the crown, in 1790, there were found in both together, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen trees, valued at 17,142*l*. The land on which they grow is one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven acres, and it is supposed would have been worth at the time, when cleared of wood, and inclosed, Birkland, eight shillings, and Bilhagh twelve shillings, an acre. The bounds of each are not specified.

Harlow Wood, Thieves Wood, and the scattered remains of Mansfield Woods, are of small extent, and inferior size of timber.

In Clumber Park are the remains of two woods of venerable old oaks, called Clumber Wood, and Hardwick Wood. Since they have been shut in from cattle, the young trees have sprang up surprisingly, from the acorns.

Plantations.—The spirit of planting has prevailed much in this district since about fifty years. Unfortunately the first plantations were chiefly of firs, whether from the desire of making an early appearance, or from the notion that forest trees were not easy to rear in this soil. It has, however, been
found

found since, that trees of all kinds, well planted and properly sheltered, succeed very well.

Trent Bank Land.—The Trent bank land, or level ground accompanying the Trent, from its entrance into the county, down to or a little below Sutton-upon-Trent, where the clay soil comes down to the river on the west side ; and on the east, a poorer sand runs into a tongue shape into Lincolnshire : besides which may be included the level grounds running up the river Soar, from its junction with the Trent, up to Rempston—as the township of Ratcliff-upon-Soar, Kingston, Sutton Bonnington, Normanton, and Stanford ; and those lying on the back of them—as East and West Leak, Cortlingstock, and Rempston, which, though on higher ground, are much lower than the Wolds, and of a good mixed loam, convertible, and equally fit for tillage or pasture. This level is, in general, of a mellow soil, or vegetable mould, on sand or gravel, though in some places these rise to the surface. It is of different breadths ; in some places not above a mile and a half ; in others, three, four, and five miles wide ; and is mostly inclosed. The occupation is mixed of arable and grass, though more of the latter, especially contiguous to the river.

The Arable is generally calculated for the turnip husbandry, and kept in those courses, producing good crops of barley, and remarkable fine ones of oats, eight, and sometimes ten quarters an acre, particularly about Muskham and Balderton. They are so remarkably good, as to be distinguished by persons of knowledge from any other. Weight of best, fourteen stone, of fourteen pounds, the sack ; wheat is but eighteen. Oats are picked by hand, by curious persons, for seed. If the top one is a single oat, the rest on that stem will be so ; the double ones are rejected. It is a strong instance of the improvement of husbandry, that about forty years ago, the sand lands in Gressthorp, Cromwell, and Muskham fields, were

were not worth more than two shillings and sixpence an acre, covered with wild sorrel, and lay lea for six or seven years. The alteration is to be ascribed to turnips and clover.

The course of crops is often, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. seeds, for one, two, three, or four years; 4. break up for wheat, sometimes for oats; sometimes 4. wheat; 5. oats; but not a general practice.

Winter Tares are grown by some few persons to cut for green fodder.

Grass Lands are employed more for feeding than the dairy, except along the Soar, where, and in the towns on the south bank of the Trent, as far as Nottingham, viz. Thrumpton, Barton, Clifton, and Wilford, as well as at Attenborough and Chilwell, on the opposite side of the river, are large dairies, milking from twenty to twenty-five cows, chiefly employed in making of cheese. The island between the towns of Averham, Kelham, Muskham, and Newark, is remarkably fine feeding land. Under the gravel here is found a clay, which is burnt into bricks; probably the same would be found in other places in this level. The beasts fed are generally of the short-horned Lincolnshire and Holderness kind.

The Sheep of this district have been much improved for many years past, by tups of the Lincolnshire and new Leicestershire sort; but of late many more of the latter. It has become a principal object of attention, and many breeders are spreading the improvement, by letting out their tups at a most astonishing high price.

Some *Horses* are bred in this district; chiefly a middling kind of black cart-horse, though the breed begins to be improved by Leicestershire stallions.

The manures generally used are farm-yard dung. — *Lime*, chiefly from Newark, which is of a stronger nature than Kirkby or Mansfield wood-house lime;
from

from having more animal matter in it, the other siliceous earth : from two to two chaldrons and a half per acre on the fallow for turnips.

Gypsum, or Plaster, the best of which is produced on Beacon Hill, near Newark, has been tried by an eminent agriculturist, with little or no success.

Bone Dust, laid on grass, at the rate of twenty strikes per acre, has been used with great effect.—The fresher this article is the better.

Whale Blubber mixed with soil from privies, which had been previously mixed with lime.—A hogshead of whale blubber, of sixteen hundred weight, to ten cart-loads of soil, laid together for six months, and turned twice ; laid on grass land, where the grass was growing quick, three or four acres at a time.

About four quarters of *Soot* laid on one acre of wheat, or in that proportion for any number, on what is termed cold land, is almost sure to succeed.

Compost Dunghill.—1. Mix one hundred loads of earth with ten chaldrons of lime, about May ; let them lie together till the lime is fallen, but not run to mortar ; then turn it over. Lay seventy loads of stable dung in a heap close to it. When in a high putrid heat, which may be perhaps, in four months, lay a layer of this and a layer of earth, two-thirds of manure to one of earth, and so go through the hill. Turn it over at the spring, and lay it on in March and April ; eight loads an acre on grass.

2. Mix lime and earth as before, and turn it ; then cover it with soil from privies, and coal-ashes, about one-third in quantity ; lay it at top for some months, in an oblong heap, then turn and mix all together, letting it be some months longer, and lay about eight loads an acre on grass. Road-drift has been found very good on clay land.

Dove Manure.—Lay four or five quarters of this on an acre of grass. It should be laid in a heap in a barn, and then turned till it falls.

Woods and Plantations.—There is little wood in this district, but in hedge rows. In 1771 and 1772, the cliff opposite Haleford Ferry, in Flintham, which had formerly been covered with good timber, was planted with ashes for springing. The extent, thirty-one acres, three rods, and fourteen perches. They were cut in 1791 and 1792. Thirteen hundred pound was offered for them standing in 1791, making forty shillings per annum, an acre, for the time of growth. Five acres, one rood, and eight perches, were planted in 1792. In Kneeton, in 1781, six acres of ash wood, sprung seventeen years before, were sold standing for seventy pounds.

The tongue of land east of Trent, running into Lincolnshire, is of a sandy soil, in some parts rather better, but in general very poor. A great part of it is taken up by low moors, much flooded by rains. George Neville, Esq. of Thorney, has reclaimed a considerable tract from the moor, and brought it into high cultivation; and has also, within about thirty-five years, raised, upwards of two hundred acres of very flourishing plantations. Some of the land, particularly where there is a thriving young plantation of seventy-five acres, laid out in quarters with ridings, appeared the worst we had ever seen, bearing little else naturally but the white lichen, or rein-deer moss.

The clay country of Nottinghamshire may properly enough be distinguished into—1. the clay north of Trent, consisting of the north and south clay divisions, and hundred of Thurgarton; 2. south of Trent, comprehending,—1st. the vale of Belvoir; 2nd. the Nottinghamshire Wolds.

It must be observed, that the clays north of Trent are in general not of so tenacious a nature as in many counties, being much more friable, from containing a portion of sand, and falling more readily by the weather; particularly the red clay, of which there is a great deal in the country round Tuxford,
and

and in the hundred of Thurgarton, which might perhaps be more properly called a clayey loam, and a blackish clay soil, commonly called a *woodland soil*, in which there is plainly a mixture of sand. There is a great intermixture of open field and inclosed townships; but more of the former.

Course of Husbandry — In the open field, the common course of husbandry is pursued, as, 1. fallow; 2. wheat, or barley; 3. beans, pease, or both mixed. The latter crop is very common in this country. The reason given for it is its smothering the weeds; but the crops are generally observed to be very foul.

Folding is little used. Few farmers, indeed, have stock enough of sheep to do it with any effect.

In some places, of late years, clover has been sown with the barley, and mown the third year, instead of the bean crop, which in lands that have been long in tillage is often very poor. The old way in Oulton fields, was the usual one of two crops and a fallow, there being only three fields. In consequence of the act for cultivation of common fields, of 1773, they have now sown broad or red clover with their wheat or barley (except a few, who choose to have their old crop of pease or beans the next year); they mow the clover the second year; and then stock it with three horses to two acres; or else two cows, or six calves, or three sturks to an acre; and then fallow, except a few persons, who let the clover lie another year, and then sow it with wheat. They find this answer so well, that one field has been divided into two, so as to have four fields. One barley, one clover, one wheat, and fallow. In inclosed lands, part is kept as arable, part pasture. Fallows are still retained, sometimes in the old course of the common field. These different courses have been practised: 1. fallow; 2. beans; 3. barley; 4. artificial grasses, two or three years; then, 5. wheat; or 4. red clover; 5. wheat: or, 1 fallow;

fallow, with dung ; 2. barley, with seeds ; 3. 4. and 5. years, pasture ; 6. break up and sow beans, sometimes with pease, or rouncival pease alone ; 7. wheat. The following course has also been tried with success ; 1. fallow ; 2. barley or wheat ; 3. beans ; 4. red clover ; 5. wheat. The clover crop sown with the beans, and wheat crops, have both been remarkably good.

Crop and fallow, in inclosed lands, alternately, has been tried for many years, but not found to answer. Potatoes are grown, but no where in large quantities, seldom above a land or two together. Most cottagers have a plot of them, which is of great use. The land is generally too strong for turnips to be fed off. Rape is sometimes sown instead of them, for sheep feed ; sometimes for a crop yielding half a last, or five quarters, often four. Scarce any oats are grown.

Farm-yard dung is generally laid on the fallows, but good farmers wish to keep it for their grass fallows.

Lime has been partially introduced for some years back, its effects being much disputed, and appearing indeed to be different in different places ; owing perhaps to almost imperceptible differences of soil, or to the prior state of culture of the lands. The common proportion is ten quarters per acre.

Dove Manure is produced in great quantity in this district, more pigeons being kept here than probably in any other part of England. It is a well attested fact, that some years since 700 dozen were sold on one market day at Tuxford, to a higher from Huntingdonshire, at the price of sixty-three pounds, or guineas. It is used as a top dressing for wheat, at about three quarters per acre ; but the greatest part of it was bought up at one shilling to fourteenpence a strike, and carried to the limestone part of the county, or into Derbyshire, where it is supposed to do more service.

It has been said, as an apology for the farmers in this

this district suffering their dove manure to be carried away from them, that the money might be laid out in other sorts of manure, to more advantage for their land.

Paring and Burning is sometimes used, but appears to be a dangerous practice, unless done very judiciously, and the land well supported with manure afterwards. Lands in Norwell lordship have been entirely spoiled by it.

Great benefit has arisen to grass ground, from skerry stone, found under the red loam, broken small, and laid on at the rate of five tons an acre.

Old rotten Tanners' Bark, spread pretty thick, has been found of great use to grass ground.

Pasture.—Most farmers have some dairying, keeping, from five or six to ten or twelve cows, in general, perhaps eight cows to 200 acres, chiefly a woodland breed; but it is not their principal object, except about Fledborough, and from thence close along the Trent, down to Gainsborough, where the numbers kept (especially at Fledborough) may run as high as thirty.

The grass grounds along the Trent, in the open townships, are generally shut up at Lady-day, some part opened for stinted pastures at old May-day, some kept for hay, and all commoned from old Lammas. A good many young cattle are reared. In some places, particularly in the North Clay, there is more feeding.

Black Cattle.—The beasts reared in this (the clay district), are generally of a poor coarse kind, commonly called woodland beasts. Some gentlemen and principal farmers are endeavouring to introduce a better sort.

The fallow sheep are a poor breed, a mixture generally between the forest and Lincolnshire pasture sheep. In the inclosures many farmers have raised their breed, by getting more into the Lincolnshire, and of late into the new Leicestershire sorts

particularly in Thurgarton hundred, adjoining to the Trent bank country.

Horses.—Most farmers raise a foal or two every year, but of a middling kind of black horses, which calls for improvement.

Hops.—Are a considerable article of produce in this district, principally in the part about Retford, and some about Southwell, and its neighbourhood. They are generally known among traders, by the name of North Clay hops; they are much stronger than the Kentish, going almost as far again in use; but those who are accustomed to the latter, object to their flavour as rank. The quantity grown, is fluctuating, some yards being laid down every year, and others taken up. It is supposed there are not so many now grown as there were thirty or forty years ago, but the culture has increased of late years.

Woods.—There are in this district considerable tracts of wood, which are chiefly sprung. It may be observed in general, that the principal value of spring woods in this country, arises from the ash for hop poles; and the stakes, and bindings, flakes, &c. for farmers' use. From the universal use of coal for fuel, brush and cord wood are of less value than in any other counties; the bakers even having learnt to heat their ovens with coal. The timber in most of the woods in this district, having been cut within the last thirty years, and the underwood hurt by the growth of the timber, they have been reduced in value; but are now, in general, improving by new planting, and taking care of the underwood, and young oaks are getting up for timber, being left for standards; vacancies are generally filled up with ash. Some charcoal is made.

Thorney Wood Chase.—A branch of the forest of Sherwood, of which the Earl of Chesterfield is hereditary keeper, by grant of 42 Eliz. comprehends most of the towns mentioned in the southern part in
the

the survey of 1609. It is well stocked with fallow deer, as the rest of the forest was formerly with red deer, which appear not to have intermixed. It has been hitherto well wooded; but the late inclosures of Lambly and Gedling, has reduced it to very little. *In point of soil*, only the towns of Carlton, Gedling, Burton, and Bulcote, Lowdham, Lambley, Woodborough, and part of Arnold and Calverton, fall within this district.

Vale of Belvoir.—The Vale of Belvoir having no precise known boundaries, (and soil being the chief distinction), we shall call by that name the country lying between the hills called the Nottinghamshire Wolds, and the strip of land running along the Trent, on which stand the towns of East Bridgeford, Kneeton, Flintham, and Stoke: which, though not on the same level with the rest of the Trent bank land is of a mellow mixed soil, which will bear the same cultivation, quite different from what is termed the Vale. The soil of this latter is generally a clay or loam. The country is part open, and part inclosed. In the open fields, the course of husbandry is generally; 1. wheat or barley; 2. beans; 3. fallow. In Elston are four fields, as, 1. wheat; 1. barley; 1. bean; 1. fallow. In the inclosures there is almost universally a mixture of arable and pasture, and a little dairying.

The general mode of cultivation here is clean fallows made in rotation, as in the open fields. Sometimes red clover is sown with barley, and broken up instead of a fallow. Sometimes white clover, ryegrass, and rib-grass, on narrow-leaved plaitain, is sowed with the barley, and let lie three years.

Lime and Coal districts.—The lime-stone and coal district may be defined to lie to the west of a line drawn from the river, at Shire-Oaks, pretty nearly south by west to the river Lene, near Woollaton and Radford, no lime being found east of the Lene. The lime-stone, which may be called a hungry lime
K 2 stone,

stone, rising up to the vegetable mould, commencing at Shire-Oaks, and beginning to abut on the coal near Teversall, runs afterwards between it and the sand. The line of coal begins a little north of Teversall, runs about south, and by west to Brook-hill, then south to Eastwood; afterwards, about south-east, or a little more easterly, to Bilborough, Woolaton, and the Lene. This line is scarce above a mile broad in this county, and above the coal is a cold blue or yellow clay. Between this and the sand of the forest, is the strip before-mentioned of lime-stone. The greatest part of this whole district is inclosed. The following towns are in whole or part open :

Sutton in Ashfield, part open, about 4000 acres forest.—Kirkley, part forest.—Annesley, some forest,—Selston, part open, and some common.—All the rest are inclosed.

The farms in general are small the occupation mixed, but much arable, as the land will not, either on the lime or coal, lie in pasture longer than the artificial grasses will last.

The courses of crops are—*On Limestone*, 1. fallow ; 2. barley ; 3. grass-seeds: or, 1. turnips ; 2. barley ; 3. seeds, for two years, seldom more ; 4. pease or oats, &c.

On Coal Lands. —1. fallow ; 2. wheat, sown at Michaelmas, and seeds sown on it at spring ; 3. seeds pastured or mown, seldom let to live above one year, sometimes two or three ;—or, 1. seeds broke up for wheat ; 2. oats ; sometimes rouncival pease, then fallow again : or, where the land suits it, 1. turnips : 2. barley or oats, with seeds, &c.—This land is very subject to throw out the wheat.

They manure coal land with dung and lime, sometimes with Crick lime from Derbyshire, which is reckoned much the best ; but sometimes with the hungry lime of this country. Dove manure is little used in the coal land, being hard to be got, but
which

which is supposed to be the best of all, if it could be had.

On lime-stone and coal, where the land has lain long, and the sward got very tough, paring and burning has been used pretty much, though not so much on coal as limestone.

Drainage.—The necessity of draining wet lands has of late years been much better understood and attended to, than formerly, and the rot amongst sheep of 1792 has alarmed and almost every where brought forth exertion in this respect.

In the late inclosure bills drains are ordered by the commissioners, and provision made for their being properly kept up, which is more effectual than the old laws of sewers, of the neglect in the execution of which there is great complaint here, as well as in other counties. The drainage has been facilitated in several places by cutting the course of rivers and brooks straiter, particularly on the Smite, in the vale of Belvoir.

Covered drains have been made in various places, in different manners. At Halloughton, near Southwell, upwards of two hundred acres, twenty-eight yards to the acre, were drained in the following manner:—In meadow and pasture land, went two spade grafts, or two feet deep; then with another instrument of four inches wide, took out the soil of the drain made by the spade twelve inches deeper; covered it with the sods first dug out, if the ground was found strong enough to admit of it, otherwise put in some black-thorns sufficient to bear the sods; afterwards filled up the whole of the drain to the surface with the soil taken out. This method has been pursued for several years past, and has perfectly answered.

At Norwood Park, Sir Richard Sutton did some, several years ago, with the difference of using, instead of black thorn, ling or heath, which may perhaps be preferable; as it is known to be incorruptible

ble in ages in water, and the sharp hard ends of black thorn may sometimes gall the earth, and make it moulder into the drain, which the other will not.

At Gonalston, in Thurgarton hundred, a great deal has been done in the following manner: Where there are boggy springy lands, at the foot of rising grounds, taking the lowest level, a drain is pushed on straight up to the hill, keeping it to the same level; so that it is deeper and deeper from the surface as it advances; a cross drain at top is then cut, at the same depth, to intercept the springs: holes should then be bored with an auger in both drains, but particularly in the cross one, at about every five yards distance; sometimes as deep as twenty-two feet from the surface of the ground — The springs boil up very strong to the bottom of the level, and run off. Then a wall of stone is made, set on edge on both sides, nine to twelve inches high, covered with flat stones; upon which is laid broken stones and rushes, to prevent the mould falling in, and filled it with earth. Much land has been drained in a similar manner, in other parts of this county.

In the coal land a great deal of covered draining is done, two and a half, or three feet deep; i. e. two or three spits deep with a broad spade, then the bottom taken out with a narrow one, filling generally with small broken stones.

The rot is the most fatal disorder that affects sheep, and, like the plague amongst mankind, in some years depopulates whole districts. It is more generally supposed to arise from the land being soaked with wet, or from a sudden flush of grass after a course of wet cold weather, than from any particular herbage eat by the sheep; though some persons ascribe it to different herbs, as a blue spiry grass, called in this county prie grass, which is produced on cold wet land, as *ros solis* (the *drosea* of Linnæus), or sundew,

dew, and *pinguicula vulgaris*, or butter-wort, both growing in bogs. Dr. Withering, however, in his Botanical Arrangements, observes of the latter, that sheep will not touch it, being, as well as sun-dew, a very acrid plant. Dr. Withering adds, "but it may be a question whether the rot in sheep is so much owing to the vegetables in marshy grounds, as to a flat insect called a fluke (in some counties a plaice), *fasciola hepatica*, which is found in these wet situations adhering to the stones and plants, and likewise in the livers and biliary ducts of sheep that are infected with the rot." It is certain, that this symptom is generally, if not always, found in the last stage of the disease. It is scarce to be expected, that an absolute preventative, or cure, for this disorder should be found.

The value of lands has been every where raised by inclosure, in a greater or less degree; in some very greatly. As to its effect on population, it is apparent, that there has been a great increase of it in the forest inclosures, which afford much more employment than in their former state; nor is there any appearance of depopulation in the Clays, as a part has always been kept in tillage under an improved culture.

Stone.—At Mansfield is got a very good yellowish free-stone, for the purposes of building and paving staddles, &c. and for cisterns and troughs, a coarser red kind. At Maplebeck is a bluish stone for building, of which Newark bridge is built, which bleaches with the air to a tolerable white. At Beacon Hill, near Newark, is a blue stone for hearths, approaching to marble, which also burns to lime.

At Linley is a coarse paving stone, much used at Nottingham.

Coals are got in the line described in the coal and limestone district, and conveyed by the Erwash and Nottingham Canals, as well as by land carriage.

Plaster is found at Great Markham, and the
Wheatleys,

Wheatleys, and in many other places, amongst the red loam.

Marling land is not used in this county, nor do we know of any marl-pit opened, though there is reason to believe that there is much of it in the clay soil, as a red crumbling stone and a bluish one, both found at Halam, Kirklington, Oxtun, Gedling, and in many other places, effervesce strongly with the vitriolic acid; and, if found in sufficient mass, there can be no doubt of the improvement of land from the use of it. The blue is in narrower veins than the red, and has a smell of sulphur when the acid makes it work.

Farms are mostly let at will; but there subsists that confidence between landlord and tenants, that the latter generally consider their farms as an inheritance. With regard to substantial improvements, it is thought by many gentlemen a better method for the landlord to make them at his own expence, charging the tenant with a reasonable interest, than to let leases, without which a tenant could not be expected to lay out any considerable sum. In the leases generally, are the usual covenants against cross cropping, breaking up old sward, &c. but no provision peculiar to this county. Many freeholders occupy their own lands.

The price of wages is so different in various parts, and so fluctuating, partly from local and temporary causes, as for instance, the great number of hands taken off to work at the numerous canals now on foot, that no satisfactory account can be given on this head.

Implements of Husbandry.—The plough generally used in this county is the Dutch swing-plough, which is found to answer very well, their gate or bottom being from two to two and a half feet, with a pair of holes or handles, at a proper height to hold.

In the Vale of Belvoir the two-wheeled plough is used,

used, which is made at Moor Green, near Nottingham. A one-wheeled plough is used in Nottingham, south of Trent, with two horses. A one-wheeled drill-plough for turnips, is likewise made at Moor Green, which is much approved. The one-horse plough has been tried with success at Averham, Farnsfields, and Norwood Park. It appears perfectly sufficient for all the ploughings (particularly on light land) except breaking up a swarth, and makes great dispatch in the sowing of turnips. It has been used on a strong red loam to sow barley and oats, and appeared to do well, even in strong land that had previously been worked pretty fine.

The harrow is adapted to the soil; in the light soils light and short tined, in strong and heavy soils, heavy and longer tined. Each harrow has its horse, three or four being sometimes drawn, without being, as in other places, connected together.

The waggons of this county are of a middle size and height; the farmers have generally boards to fix on the top of their waggons, which they fasten with stays put into staples, and by these means they make them hold a larger quantity. For top loads or harvestings, they have raves or shelvings so called; these are in two parts, and put on at twice; they are very light, and when on the waggons are twenty-four feet long and eight feet wide, which gives plenty of room to load upon.

Waggons are very numerous in this county; on small farms two, and upon larger, three or four; carts being seldom used here in getting in the harvest. The carts are made to tilt or slot, which makes them skoot their load at once.

A very useful, though at first sight insignificant implement, has been introduced, called a *turnip-rope*, to relieve cattle, which (as frequently happens) are choaked in eating turnips. A piece of stiff rope, hard wrought, about four feet long, is left to fuzz out at the lower end, like a mop. At the upper end

is

is a loop to pull it up again, when thrust down the beasts' throat.

The business of agriculture in this county is almost universally done by horses: those generally made use of are a middling sort of black cart horses. Such fine teams are not seen here as in many of the southern counties. It is become, of late years, the general custom in the sand land, and begins to be so in the clays, to do the principal of the work with two horses abreast, without a driver. Oxen are so little used as scarce to make an exception.

Farm-houses and offices are in general not very spacious, and in most parts of the country, except in new inclosures, situate chiefly in the villages, and not contiguous to the land. Houses and barns generally (except in the strip of country adjoining to Derbyshire, where there is a plenty of stone, which is applied to that purpose) are of brick, and tiled, sometimes thatched. Poor cottages and barns, in the clay country, now and then of stud and mud; but new buildings of all sorts are universally of brick and tile. Ground floors are generally laid with stone or brick: chamber floors almost always with plaster, which is a great preventative against fire. Excellent plaster is got at Beacon Hill, near Newark. There is generally a good fold-yard, and in the clays north of Trent, very frequently a large good dove-cote. It is the custom of this country to put corn mostly in ricks, often set on stone staddles, or brick pillars, about three or four feet high, with stone caps; sometimes on brick hovels, open on one side, with pillars, or timber frames, about eight feet high, which leaves underneath a good shelter for cattle, or for carts and waggons. This custom, besides being thought to keep the grain sweeter and freer from vermin, is a great saving in the barn-room expected in southern counties. It is of late come much into use with good farmers, in building stables or cow-houses, to leave a space parted off three or four

four yards in width, behind or between two stables, into which the hay seeds fall from the rack, and are saved for use, called a fother-room; the rack is upright in the stable, and inclined on the back side. In improved cow-houses, the standing is made no longer than the cow herself: she stands on a kind of step; so that the dung falls down below her.

Ancient Landholders in Nottinghamshire.—The principal landholders in this county, at the making of Domesday survey were, the king, earls Alan, Hugh Moriton; the archbishop of York, bishops of Lincoln and Bayeux; abbey of Peterburgh; Roger de Busli, William Peverel, Walter de Aincurt, Goisfrid de Wirce, Ilbert de Laci, Berenger de Toden, Hugh Fitz Baldric, Hugh de Grentmaisnil, Henry de Fereires, Robert Malet, Durand Malet, Osbern Fitz Richard, Robert Fitz William, and others.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

According to the Returns under the Act of Parliament, in the year 1801.

<i>Hundreds, &c.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many families occupied.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Ditto in trade and manufacture.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Basset Law-Hatfield Division,	2422	2814	6381	6636	2497	1714	13017
North Clay do.	1582	1710	3778	4016	2043	1410	7794
South Clay do.	1143	1260	2932	3054	1612	416	5986
Bingham,	1827	1930	4453	4699	2785	1070	9152
Broxtow,	6723	7131	17190	17738	3625	12770	34928
Newark,	1056	1163	2719	2641	2599	489	5360
Rushcliffe,	1473	1607	4181	3913	2193	1304	8094
Thurgarton,	2474	2616	6487	6453	4364	2704	12940
Liberty of Southwell & Scroby,	1558	1656	3610	3878	1667	1007	7488
Town of Nottingham,	4977	6707	13729	15152	267	11698	23861
Newark,	1376	1437	3098	3632	252	951	6730
Total	25611	30031	68558	71792	23904	35513	140350

RARE PLANTS

FOUND IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Acer campestre. Common Maple; in Nottingham coppices, and elsewhere.

Acer Pseudoplatanus. Greater Maple or Sycamore-tree; in Nottingham park.

Achillea Ptarmica. Sneezewort or Goosetongue; in meadows and wet woods, at Mansfield, and elsewhere.

Adoxa Moschatellina. Tuberous Moschatel; in woods and shady places: in the boggy part of Basford Scotum.

Ægopodium Podagraria. Herb Gerard, Goutweed, or Ashweed; in the way from Nottingham castle to the Leen.

Agaricus bulbosus. Bulbous Agaric; on Marshall hills.

Agaricus campanulatus. Bell Agaric; in Colwick wood.

Agaricus campestris. Common Mushroom; in fields and pastures: about Cotgrave, plentifully.

Agaricus campestris. β Georgii. A variety of the common mushroom; in meadows.

Agaricus Chanterellus. Yellow Agaric or Champignon; on Marshall hills.

Agaricus equestris. Starry Agaric; in Nottingham coppices, and elsewhere.

Agaricus fimetarius. Egg Agaric; on a bank going to Nottingham lings.

Agaricus fuliginosus. Sooty Agaric; in Nottingham coppices.

Agaricus fragilis. Brittle Agaric; in Colwick wood.

Agaricus lividus. Livid Agaric; in Calton Cowdale.

Agaricus mutabilis. Variable Agaric; in Colwick wood.

Agaricus separatus. Blackish Agaric; ditto.

Agaricus umbelliferus. Umbrella Agaric; ditto.

Agaricus violaceus. Violet Agaric; on Marshall hills.

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Alchemilla

Alchemilla vulgaris. Common Ladies Mantle ; in a close near Shepherd race, in Calton race, in Calton liberty, in great plenty ; and in the clay fields in Nottingham coppices near the Priurose hofes.

Alisma ranunculoides. Lesser Water-Plantain ; by the side of the Trent, a little on that side Clifton hill coming from Nottingham.

Allium ursinum. Ramsons ; in Colwick wood.

Allium vineale. Crow Garlic ; plentifully in Larkdale, and elsewhere.

Anemone nemorosa. Wood Anemony ; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Anethum feniculum. Fennel or Finckle : on the rock of Nottingham castle.

Anthyllis vulneraria. Ladies Finger or Kidney Vetch ; in several fields about Mapperly, and elsewhere.

Antirrhinum Linaria. Common Toadflax ; in barren meadows and pastures.

Antirrhinum orontium. Least Snap-Dragon ; on some walls at Teversall and Woollaton.

Antirrhinum spurium. Round-leaved Toad-flax or Fluellin ; in the corn-fields on Clifton hills.

Apium graveolens. Common Smallage ; in marshes and ditches : at Lenton.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbines ; in Asply close, and also in that part of the wood which joins to the close.

Arum maculatum. (var foliis venis aureis.) A variety of common Wake Robin or Cuckow-point with golden veins in the leaves ; in a close called Felldike, between Bingham and Carcalston, plentifully.

Asperula odorata. Woodroof ; in shady places on Colwick hills, in Nottingham coppices and elsewhere.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Black Maiden Hair ; in the rock holes at Nottingham park, and elsewhere.

Asplenium Ruta muraria. White Maidenhair ; on the walls of Nottingham castle, and elsewhere.

Asplenium Scolopendrium. Harts Tongue ; on Gedlington church, and elsewhere.

Asplenium

Asplenium Trichomanes. Common Maiden hair; on the walls of Basford Church; and on the garden walls of Annesly.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; on the sand hills going from Cowlane towards Nottingham gallows, on the right hand in a lane leading from Larkdale to Radford lugs, and in Colwick wood.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade or Dwale; on Clifton hill facing Trent, and in a quarry at Mansfield.

Avena nuda. Naked Oatgrass or Pilcarn; in corn fields: about Arnold, Basford, and Bockstow.

Berberis vulgaris. Berberry or Pepperidge-bush; in an edge at Clifton hall, and elsewhere.

Betonica officinalis. Wood Betony; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Betula alba. Birch-tree; in Eastwood, and elsewhere.

Betula Alnus. Alder-tree; at Annesley, and elsewhere.

Boletus fomentarius. Spongy Boletus; on oaks and other trees, in Colwick wood.

Borago officinalis. Borage: near Nottingham gallows, and elsewhere.

Brixa media. Ladies Hair, Quaking grass or Cowquakes; in fields.

Bryum aureum. Golden Bryum; in the rock holes at Nottingham.

Bryum æstivum. Spring Bryum; on rocks and mountainous places; in Larkdale, and elsewhere.

Bryum argenteum. Silver Bryum: in Larkdale, Nottingham park, and elsewhere.

Butomus umbellatus. Flowering Rush; in watery ditches about Nottingham, and elsewhere.

Byssus aurea. Golden Byssus; on the walls of Colwick church.

Byssus Flos aquæ. Paper Byssus; on stagnant waters.

Byssus incana. Mealy Byssus: on banks of ditches, &c. in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Byssus velutina. Velvet Byssus; on the rock behind the bath at Mansfield.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Bell-flower or Canterbury Bells; in a close at Mansfield near Asply.

Campanula rapunculus. Esculent Bell-flower or Rampions; in Radford hollows, and elsewhere.

Campanula Trachelium. Great Bell-flower or Canterbury Bells; in Colwick wood, and in a close near Asply in the way to St. Ann's well from Wood-lane.

Carduus lanceolatus. A variety of Spear Thistle; on the side of Clifton hill, and in Asply cherry holt.

Carduus eriophorus. Woolly-headed Thistle; upon Cotgrave wolds.

Carduus marianus. Milk Thistle; on Nottingham castle rocks, and elsewhere.

Carduus rutans. Musk Thistle; in Nottingham castle-yard, on the sand hills without Chapple Bar, and elsewhere.

Carlina vulgaris. Carlina Thistle; in meadows and pastures: about Colwick, and elsewhere.

Centaurea nigra. Common Knapweed or Matfellow; at the entrance of Colwick wood.

Cerastium arvense. Corn Mouse-eared Chickweed; in corn fields and sandy meadows: near Nottingham park, about Radford fields, and elsewhere.

Cerastium semidecandrium. Least Mouse-eared Chickweed; on walls and sand hills.

Chenopodium vulvaria. Stinking Orach; between Chapel Bars and the sand hills, and elsewhere.

Chara tomentosa. Brittle Chara; in one of the clay-pits near Mapperly brick-kilns.

Chlora perfoliata. Yellow Centaury; in Whitemore close, not far from Radford church, and about Mansfield.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage; in a ditch on the left hand of Wood-lane, coming from Nottingham, and elsewhere.

Cichoreum

Cichoreum Intybus. Wild Succory; by the road side at Cotgrave, and elsewhere.

Cicuta virosa. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; in the pools in Nottingham park.

Circæa Lutetiana. Enchanter's Nightshade; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Cistus Helianthemum. Dwarf Sun-flower or Cistus; in Nottingham park.

Clavaria coralloides. Coral Clavaria; on Marshall hills.

Clavaria Hypoxylon. A variety of Horned Clavaria; on rotten stumps of trees in Colwick wood.

Clavaria pistillaris. Club Clavaria; on rotten wood: on Nottingham course.

Clematis Vitalba. Traveller's Joy; in hedges on road sides.

Cochlearia Coronopus. Swine's Cress; once found on the bank of an inclosure joining to Woolaton New Lodge.

Daphne Laureola. Spurge Laurel; in Colwick wood.

Dianthus Deltoides. Maiden Pink; on the sandy hills in the way from Nottingham to Lenton, plentifully, and elsewhere.

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sundew; in a moist place near a brook near Oxtou, and by Cordwell brook near Mansfield.

Epilobium alpinum. Alpine Willow Herb; in the hedge of a ditch between Lenton and Beeston.

Equisetum fluviatile. River Horse-tail; in the pool in Nottingham park, and elsewhere.

Equisetum hyemale. Rough Horse-tail or Shave Grass; amongst the rushes on Nettleworth green, two miles from Mansfield.

Erica cinerea. Fine leaved Heath; in the hollows about Nottingham.

Erigeron acris. Blue Flea-bane; in the closes near Mansfield.

Eriophorum polystachion. Cotton Grass; on bogs and wet heaths: in Whitemoor close, and elsewhere.

Euonymus Europæus. Spindle-tree; in Woodlane going to St. Ann's-Well, and elsewhere.

Eupatorium cannabinum. Hemp Agrimony; in ditches and on the sides of rivers; between Nottingham and Lenton.

Euphorbia amygdaloides. Wood Spurge; in Colwick wood.

Fontinalis pennata. Feathered Watermoss; on a post in the Trent above Colwick, and elsewhere.

Galeobdolon luteum. Nettle Hemp; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Galeopsis tetrahit. Common Nettle Hemp, with a white flower; about Mansfield, in a place called Hules's black hills.

Galium spurium. Corn Ladies Bedstraw; in the pits at Woollaton, and in other places in corn and fallow fields.

Genista Anglica. Needle Furze or Petty Whin; in the gorse at Bridgeford.

Heiracium murorum. A variety of French or Golden Lungwort; in the rock holes at Nottingham.

Hypocresis comosa. Tufted Horshoe Vetch; in Nottingham park.

Hippuris vulgaris. Mare's-tail; in a little brook at West Lake.

Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ. Frog-bit; in ditches: in Nottingham park.

Hypericum Androsæmum. Tutsan or Park leaves; in Colwick wood.

Hypnum complanatum. Flat Hypnum; on trees in Colwick wood.

Jasione montana. Hairy Sheep's Scabious; on heaths and mountainous meadows, in Radford hollows.

Iberis nudicaulis. Rock Cress; in gravelly places: in Nottingham park and Radford lings.

Juncus articulatus. Jointed Rush; in watery places.

Jungermannia asplenoides. Spleenwort Jungermannia; in Nottingham coppices.

Juniperus communis. Juniper; in a wilderness by Colwick

Colwick hall, and on a common going to Southwell beyond Oxtun.

Lactuca saligna. Least Lettice or Dwarf Gum Succory; in the hollow way at Carleton,

Lemna trisulca. Ivy-leaved Duck's-meat; in a pool in Nottingham park.

Leonurus Cardiaca. Mother-wort; on a bank on the left hand of Lenton field, going to the abbey yard from Nottingham, and elsewhere.

Lichen ater. Rugged Lichen; on rocky places in Nottingham park.

Lichen pulmonarius. Lungwort; on oak trees in Thorney wood.

Lichen pyxidatus. Cup Liverwort; in the hollows about Nottingham gallows.

Lithospermum officinale. Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; in Colwick lane, and elsewhere.

Linum catharticum. Purging Flax; in Radford field, and elsewhere.

Ligustrum vulgare. Privet or Prim; in Colwick lane, plentifully.

Lycoperdon pedunculatum. Stalked Puff Ball; in Colwick wood.

Lysimachia nemorum. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; on the bank of a ditch leading from Nottingham coppices to St. Ann's Wells.

Lythrum hyssopifolia. Grass Poly or small hedge Hyssop; in watery places at Wilford.

Malva Alcea. Vervain Mallow; in fields and hedges: about Mansfield, and elsewhere.

Marchantia hemisphærica. Hemispheric Marchantia; on wet rocks, and in Larkdale, and near Nottingham gallows.

Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound; at the foot of Nottingham castle, and elsewhere.

Melampyrum sylvaticum. Yellow Cow Wheat; in a wood near Lord Byron's park in the road to Mansfield.

Medicago lupulina. Black Medick, or Nonesuch; in Nottingham park, and elsewhere.

Nepeta Cataria. Cat Mint; on dry banks.

Nymphaea alba. White Water Lily; at Lenton, and elsewhere.

Ononis inermis. Hairy Restharrow; about Radford hollows, also about the lower walk of Clifton hall.

Onopordum acanthium. Cotton Thistle; on the banks of closes about Nottingham.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adders Tongue; in Gedling meadows: in a close near Newthorpe common, and in several closes about Eastwood.

Ophrys Apifera. Bee Orchis; in chalky meadows and pastures at Asply.

Parietaria ossicinalis. Pellitory of the Wall; on Nottingham castle, and elsewhere.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris; True Love, or Oneberry: in Colwick wood and at Asply.

Parnassa palustris. Grass of Parnassus; in wet meadows; at Basford Scottum; and in the Dam close at Papplewick.

Pedicularis palustris. Marsh Red Rattle, or Lousewort; on bogs and wet meadows: in Radford field, and elsewhere.

Peucedanum officinale. Sulphurwort, or Hog's Fennel; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Peziza acetabulum. Cup Peziza; on rotten wood; on Colwick hills, and in Pleshy forges.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Yorkshire Sanicle, or Butterwort; in Basford Scottum, and in Whitemoor close.

Phallus esculentus. Esculent Morel; in woods and hedges near Asply, and at Brookstow.

Ranunculus auricomus. Wood, Crow-foot, or Golden locks; in Colwick wood, and elsewhere.

Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn; at Basford, Bulwell, and elsewhere.

Ribes nigrum. Black Currants, or Squinancy berries; in the closes by the Leen at Basford.

Rosa

Rosa Eglanteria. Sweet Briar, or Eglantine; on Colwick hills.

Rubus idæus. Raspberry, Framboise, or Hindberry; in a hedge between Brockstow and Nuttal.

Rumex maritimus. Golden dock; by the Leen side going from Snenton meadows towards the Trent.

Sagittaria sagittifolia. Arrow head; in moist ditches about Nottingham.

Salix repens. A variety of Creeping Willow; in Basford Scottum.

Salvia verbenacea. Clary; in the yard of Nottingham castle, plentifully, and elsewhere.

Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort; in a close over against Gamston, and in Bunny lane.

Sambucus nigra. Elder, with a green fruit; in Graves lane, near Oxtou.

Sanguisorba officinalis. Burnet Saxifrage; in moist meadows and pastures about Nottingham.

Sanicula Europæa. Sanicle; in Colwick wood.

Schænus nigricans. Black Bogrush; in Basford Scottum.

Scirpus sylvaticus. Millet Cyperus Grass; in a marshy close at Nottingham, between the Leen and the park.

Scrophularia Scorodonia. Balm-leaved Figwort; in watery places and hedges: at Woolaton.

Senecio erucifolius. Hoary Groundsel; about Mansfield, and elsewhere.

Serratula tinctoria. Common Sawwort; in the hollows without the gate, opening towards Radford lings, coming from Larkdale.

Silene nutans. Nottingham Catchfly; on the walls of Nottingham castle.

Smyrnum Olusatrum. Alexanders; upon moist rocks about Nottingham, especially of the castle.

Solidago Virgaurea. Common Golden Rod; in the hollows without the gate opening towards Radford lings.

Sorbus Aucuparia. Mountain Ash, or Quicken tree; on the walls of Nottingham.

Sparganium ramosum. Greater Bur-reed; in a pond between the bowling-green and the gardiner's house at Holm-pierre point.

Spiræa Filipendula. Common Dropwort; on the side of the road leading from the Sand hills to Radford church, in a close near Asply hall, and about Woolaton.

Stellaria graminea. A variety of Lesser Stitchwort; in wet meadows and near springs; among the gorse on Nottingham lings, and elsewhere.

Symphytum officinale, flore purpureo. Common Comfrey, with a purple flower; on the bank of a watery ditch near Trent bridge going to Wilford.

Tanacetum vulgare. Common Tansey; in a close at Wilford, and elsewhere.

Taxus Europæus. Eugh; in the hedges about Blidworth, and about Mooregreen.

Thalictrum flavum. Meadow Rue; on the side of a watery ditch beyond Nottingham Spaw, going to Wilford, and elsewhere.

Tragopogon luteum. Goat's beard, or Go-to-bed-at-Noon; upon the rocks at Nottingham castle, in the park, and elsewhere.

Tremella granulata. Granulated Tremella; in banks of ditches and rivers, and in sandy wet woods: at the bottom of Mapperley hill coming from Nottingham.

Trifolium alpestre. Perennial Trefoil, or Marle Grass; in mountainous meadows and pastures here and there.

Trifolium striatum. Knotted Trefoil; on the castle rock facing Lenton, in Nottingham park, and elsewhere.

Turritis glabra. Smooth Tower Mustard; in the fields between Radford and Lenton.

Tussilago Farfara. Coltsfoot; in Whitemoor close, plentifully: and elsewhere.

Typha latifolia. Greater Catstail, or Reed Mace;

in a watery part of a close at Chiswell, three miles from Nottingham, and in a pond at Mansfield.

Vaccinium Myrtillus. Billberries, or Whorble Berries; in several parts of Nottingham lings, in Lord Byron's park at Newstead, and in Sherwood forest.

Valantia cruciata. Crosswort; in Larkdale, Wood-lane, Colwick lane, and elsewhere.

Valeriana dioica. A variety of the Marsh Valerian; in Basford Scottum.

Verbascum Lychnitis. Hoary Mullein; upon walls and dry places; about Wollaton hall, and elsewhere.

Uva compressa. Compressed Laver; on the sea shore, and in the Trent, on the backside of Clifton hall, in plenty.

Fuller celebrates the Liquorice of this county.

A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS,
That have been Published in Illustration of the
Topography, Antiquities, &c. of
Nottinghamshire.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK for this county was transcribed by Serjeant Gilbert Bown, feodary of the county, who made a few short notes upon each town. These Mr. Gervas Pigot, of Thrumpton, Bown's son-in-law, communicated to Robert Thoroton, M. D. who, having improved and augmented them according to the plan of Burton's Leicestershire, published "The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, extracted out of records, original evidences, leiger books, other manuscripts, and authentick authorities; beautified with maps, prospects, and pourtraictures. Lond. 1677," fol. It is principally a history of property, and epitaphs, divided by the hundreds and towns. The author, writing only after the printed copy of Burton's book, has not intermixed any observations relating to the British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities.

Charles Mellish, Esq. of Blyth, F. R. S. has made many large collections of deeds relative to the state of property in this county, with an intent to revise Thoroton's book, and form such a work as the materials, when completed, shall suggest.

Some arms, monuments, &c. collected in this county by E. Ashmole, 1662-3, are in his library, No. 854.

It was visited by Flower 1569; by St. George 1614.

"Nottinghamia vetus et nova; or, an historical account of the ancient and present state of the town of Nottingham, gather'd from the remains of antiquity, and collected from authentic MSS. and ancient as well as modern history. Adorn'd with beautiful copper-plates; with an appendix, containing, besides extracts of wills and deeds relating to charities, diverse other curious papers. By Charles Deering, M. D. Nottingham, 1751." 4to. He frequently quotes a description of Nottingham, by an anonymous native.

"Catalogus stirpium, &c. or, a catalogue of plants naturally growing, and commonly cultivated in divers parts of England, more especially about Nottingham. Containing the most known Latin and English names of the several plants,

plants, the tribes they belong to, and the time of their flowering, and of those which are either officinals, or otherwise of any known efficacy, such virtues are briefly mentioned as may be depended upon. With an English index. To which is added, for the benefit of the English reader, a general distribution of plants, according to Mr. Ray, an explanation of some botanical and physical terms, and an alphabetical list of plants in flower for every month in the year; together with short directions when to gather any plants of them. By C. Deering, M. D. Nott. 1738." 8vo. The doctor wrote also "An account of the improved method of treating the simple plants, in a short letter to Dr. Thomas Parkyns, Bart. Nott. 1737." 8vo.

"The case of the burgesses of Nottingham, in reference to the surrendering of their charter, truly stated, August the 21st, 1682." folio sheet.

"Queries and reasons offer'd by Sir Tho. Parkyns, of Bunny, Bart. why the county-hall, gaol, &c. should be built in the county of Nottingham, and on the new purchas'd ground for that very purpose, and not in the market-place of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and out of the county at large; and why he could not join with his brethren the justices of the peace, in signing the order of sessions at Rufford, April 24, 1724. With the addition of Subordination; or an essay on servants, their rates and wages, and the great conveniency which would accrue to every county, by according with all the chief constables, &c. of the same. The 3rd edition, with emendations and large additions. Lond. 1724." 4to.

"Appendix to the queries concerning the statute of 11th and 12th of William III. to enable justices of peace to build and repair gaols in their respective counties; revived and continued 10th Anne, and made perpetual 6th of his present Majesty K. George. Nott. 1724." 4to.

"Reasons for repealing the order of sessions made by the justices of peace for the county of Nottingham, at Rufford, 24 April, 1724, for joining with the corporation of Nottingham in building a county-hall in the market-place, Nottingham; with proposals for repairing, enlarging, and amending the old county-hall, and making them convenient with grand jury, petit-jury rooms, and work-house adjoining, whereby the county may save 3 or 4000*l*. By Julius Hatchinson, Esq. one of the justices."

"*Castri Nottinghamensis descriptio*" is in p. 75 of *Epigrammaton opusculum duobus libellis distinctum, &c.* au-

thore Huntingdon Plumptre, A. M. Cantab. Lond. 1629." 8vo.

A plan of the town in Deering, who, p. 171, quotes one of the castle taken by Smith, in 1617.

A new plan of Nottingham, by John Badder and Tho. Peat, 1774, with a S. view of the town, and an E. view of the castle, St. Mary's church, Collin's hospital, the New 'Change, Mr. Plumptre's and Mr. Willoughby's houses, St. Peter's and St. Nicholas' churches, and the charity school. Engraved by J. Basire.

The S. prospect of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, in two sheets. T. Sandby, del. J. Basire, sc. Dedicated to the Honourable Rothwell Willoughby, Esq. 1742.

Buck engraved a S. prospect of the town, 1743.

St. Mary's church in Thoroton is thought to be one of Hollar's last works.

Plan and elevation of Mr. Plumptre's house, in Nottingham. Vit. Brit. III. 55; also in Deering.

The county-hall, built by Gandon. Ib. V. 72; also in Deering.

For Newark we have "An account of the donations to the parish of Newark-upon-Trent, by a parishioner. Lond. 1748." 4to. on the preface to which were published "Remarks by a m---r of p---n---t, 1751." 4to. Printed [by one of the churchwardens] "not for the abuse, but the real use, and lasting service, of the parishioners, 1751." 4to.-- This was followed by "An impartial relation of some late parish transactions at N---k, containing a full and circumstantial answer to a late libel, entitled, Remarks on a Book, entitled, An account of the donations to the parish of N---k, 1751." 8vo.

"A discourse addressed to the inhabitants of Newark, against the misapplications of public charities, and enforced from the following text, Eccles. vi. 1. By the Rev. Bernard Wilson, D. D. vicar of Newark and prebend of Worcester. To which is added, a more full and true account of the very considerable and numerous benefactions left to the town of Newark than has hitherto been published. Lond. 1768." 4to. The doctor died 1773, and has a most flattering epitaph in the church, with particulars of his posthumous charities, the benefit of which the poor lost by the mortmain act.

S. view

S. view of the church, and W. view of the town, by Hollar, in Thoroton.

W. view of the castle, by Buck, 1726, really N.

S. view, by Millicent and Kirkall, 1727.

N. view, by Grose and Sparrow, 1776.

"An exact platform of all the redoubts, forts, and fortifications about the town of Newark-upon-Trent, when it was unhappily besieged the 6th day of March, 1645-6, by the Earl of Leven, Captain-general Pointz, and General Rossiter, commanders in chief of the Scotch army, and the form of all the entrenchments, batteries, and approaches raised and carried on by them against it till it was surrendered, on the 9th of May, 1646. Taken by their chief engineer during that transaction, from whose drawing this is correctly copied, and has been compared with the remains of the said place, by Sam. Buck, June, 1725. R. Clamp, del, 1646. S. Buck, sc. 1726."

The history of the collegiate church of Southwell may be seen at the end of Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, 1716. Peck gives an account of a body found in the S. aisle of this minster, 1717, in a stone coffin, dressed in cloth of silver tissue, with leather boots, a wand by his side, and on his breast something like the cover of a cup, with an acorn or bunch of leaves on its top. He supposes this is one of the family of Cauz, referring to that family in Dugdale's Baronage.

N. W. and N. E. views of this church by Hollar and Rich. Hall, 1762, are in Thoroton, and in the Monasticon, vol. iii.

Dr. Rawlinson had an octavo book of the blazoned arms of the nobility, &c. in the church and palace of Southwell, 1570, shewn at the Society of Antiquaries, 1737.

S. E. view of Southwell minster, and the entrance into the chapter-house, two finished and good drawings, by John Chapman, mason there, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1775.

Dr. Kaye has several elegant drawings of this fine church, and the monument of Archbishop Sandys, together with many other drawings of churches, ruins, seats, and views, by Grimm, 1776.

Buck engraved a S. view of the palace, really S. E.

Another view by Grose and Sparrow, 1776.

A narrative of a surprising effect of lightning at Barton, in

Fabis, near Gotham, 1734, is in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. ii. book xiv. No. 16, p. 54.

An account of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Scroby, by John Slacke, master, by order of Neile, archbishop of York, 1635, and a letter from Dr. Richardson to Mr. Thoresby about it, are in the appendix to Langtoft's *Chronicle*, 1725, No. xvii. p. 207.

Among Ben Johnson's works is a mask performed at Welbeck.

Dr. Rawliason engraved a lease from the prior and convent of Wyrkesopp, to St. Ellys of the grange and manor of Schyroks, a hamlet in Wyrkesopp, 1438.

"A true relation of the grievous handling of William Sommers, of Nottingham, being possessed with a devill, shewing how he was first taken, and how lamentably he was tormented and afflicted. Published by John Darrel, minister of the word of God. Lond. 1641." 4to.

"The tryal of Captain Mitford Henry, before Mr. Justice Powis, at the crown bar for the county of Nottingham, in an indictment of manslaughter, on the statute of stabbing, 1. Jac. 1. for killing Mr. John Barugh, in the road near Elesly, in the county of Nottingham, 1721." 8vo.

In No. 360, p. 963, of the *Philosophical Transactions*, is an account of the impression of the almost entire skeleton of a large animal on a very hard stone, presented to the Royal Society, by Dr. Stukeley, from Nottingham.

A seal found in this county is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1753, p. 280.

A tessera found at Littleborough is in that for September, 1772.

Dr. Kaye has a number of drawings of churches, seats, ruins, views, and other historical subjects, by Grinim.

In the scarce print of Sir Francis Willoughby, the ornithologist, by Man, from a portrait in the hands of Sir William Musgrave, is a view of Wollaton Hall, his seat in this county, built in a very particular style; also in Thoroton.

Buck engraved, 1726, W. view of Thurgarton priory, and S. W. view of Radford, or Worksop Abbey.

A view of Radford Abbey gate, by Mr. Pugh, exhibited in the Strand, 1775.

Two views of St. Mary's chapel, and the gateway at Radford, near Worksop. By J. Chapman, 1778, in aqua tinta.

Thoroton

Thoroton has a view of Radford church, and a miserable S. view of Worksop.

A view of Worksop, by Cons, in Guthrie's Peerage.

N. and S. views by Buck, of Worksop manor, begun by George earl of Shrewsbury, and finished by Elizabeth Hardwick, known by the name of Bessy of Hardwick, who married four husbands, and possessed all their estates. This noble house was burnt 1761.

N. W. view of Worksop manor, by Mr. Hodges, Royal Acad. 1778.

A view of it, as rebuilt by the late duke, was exhibited by Mr. Hodges, at the Society of Arts, Exeter 'Change, 1772

A view of the menagerie, as designed by the late Dutchess of Norfolk, painted by P. Sandby, was exhibited at Spring-Gardens, 1764; as were two views of Welbeck Park, and the great tree there, by Barret, 1766.

Four views of Welbeck House, and one of the park, in Newcastle's Horsemanship.

W. view of Welbeck Abbey, by Buck, 1726, really a S. view.

A plan and four views of the great oak, called the Greendale Oak, in the lane near Welbeck, Aug. 31, 1727, were engraved by Vertue for Lord Oxford, to whom it belonged. In Hunter's new edition of Evelyn's Sylva, are S. E. and N. E. views of this oak, by S. H. Grimm, A Rooker, and Vivares, 1775; and the same views in outlines.

W. view of Newstead Abbey, by Buck, 1726.

Newstead Priory, after P. Sandby, by Walker and Angus. Virt. Mus. pl. 61.

A view of the house by Dall; exhibited at Spring-Gardens, 1769.

The cells in Nottingham Park, with the castle, by Buck, 1726. These cells make the 29th plate of the first volume of Stukeley's Itinerary; as do

Agelocum (Littlebury), pl. 87.

Ad pontem (by Bridgeford), pl. 90.

Margidunum (by Willoughby), pl. 91.

The cross at Willoughby, pl. 11.

The king's house at Clypeston, Grose and Sparrow, 1777

A view from the hermitage in the Duke of Newcastle's Park,

Park, at Nottingham, by Mr. Parkin, exhibited in the Strand, 1772.

Averham Park, Nottinghamshire, belonging to Lord Lexington, dedicated to his daughter Bridget, now Duchess of Rutland, 1731. Badeslade, del. Harris, sc.

Plan and elevation of Thoresby House and gardens, the Duke of Kingston's. Vit. Brit. I. 90-91. III. 81.

Plan and elevation of Nuthall, Sir Charles Sedley's. T. Wright, architect. Ib. iv. 56, 57.

Serlby is engraved in Payne's elevation, xxxvii-xl.

Saxton includes this county in his map of Lincolnshire, 1576.

A new map of Nottinghamshire, with the post and cross roads, and other remarks, according to the latest and best observations, 1714, for Overton, with a map of Nottingham.

The late Mr. Jefferys published proposals for making a map of this county, and accordingly caused it to be surveyed; but the drawing being examined by many gentlemen, it was found to be very incorrect.

J. Chapmen, land-surveyor, engraved by subscription a new map of Nottinghamshire, in two sheets; from an actual survey, 1774, on a scale of one inch to a mile; with a view of Southwell church, and the Greendale Oak.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
to the
DESCRIPTION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

	page
Index of Distances from town to town,	3
Inspection Table,	4
Itinerary, &c.	5
List of Fairs,	15
General Description,	17
Situation,	
Boundaries,	
Extent,	
Climate,	
Name,	
Ancient History,	
Population,	
Rivers,	
Canals, &c.	
Civil and Ecclesiastical Divisions,	18
Topographical Description,	23
Biography,	93
Agriculture,	98
Population Table,	120
Rare Plants,	121
List of Works,	132

INDEX TO THE NAMES OF PLACES,

Described in the County of Nottingham.

Ainsley, 55	Mansfield, 44
Averham, 53	Mansfield Woodhouse,
Barton, 69	45
Beanvale, 71	Markham, 26
Bingham, 72	Mattersey, 23
Blyth, 23	Newark, 27
Bradmore, 70	Newsted Abbey, 54
Bridgesford, 32	Norwood Park, 53
Broadham, 27	Nottingham, 55
Bunny, 70	Retford, 23
Clifton, 27	Ruddington, 69
Clifton, 68	Rufford, 42
Clipston, 45	Selston, 71
Clumber, 40	Shelford House, 92
Collingham, 20	Sherwood Forest, 46
Felley, 55	Sibthorp, 31
Flintham, 90	Southwell, 49
Gonnalston, 31	Stoke East, 30
Halam, 49	Thoresby, 41
Hardwick, 45	Thurgarton, 31
Harworth, 33	Tuxford, 26
Hawton, 30	Wallingwells, 32
Holme Pierrepont, 72	Welbeck Abbey, 38
Houghton, 26	Willoughby, 32
Hoveringham, 91	Wiverton Hall, 91
Kelham, 53	Wollaton, 68
Langar, 91	Worksop, 33
Lenton, 68	Worksop Manor, <i>ibid</i>
Littleborough, 26	

TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF DERBY ;

Containing an Account of its

Situation, Extent, Towns, Roads, Rivers,	Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures, Commerce, Fairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.	Agriculture, Markets, Curiosities, Antiquities, Natural History,
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The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,

Inns and Distances of Stages, and

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,

Which form a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY :

With

A LIST OF THE FAIRS,

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from
 London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a
MAP OF THE COUNTY.

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3. *What particular Fishery?*

ADDRESS.

4. *What is the particular Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture of the place?*
 5. *What are the particular local Advantages or Disadvantages?*
 6. *What remarkable Particulars in the Natural History of the County, relative to its Animal, Mineral, or Vegetable Productions?*
 7. *What Lakes, Hills, Rocks, Caves, or Woods?*
 8. *What Antiquities, now existing? and their traditional or recorded Origin?*
 9. *What is the present State of Agriculture? and what Improvement might be made therein? and if any peculiar Implement of Husbandry?*
 10. *Average Rent and Value of Land, Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and Wood-land?*
 11. *Wages and Price of Labour?*
 12. *Number of Poor and Amount of Poor's Rates?*
 13. *Suggestions of Improvement tending to ameliorate the Condition of the lower Orders of the People.*
 14. *What are the peculiar Character, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants of the County?*
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A TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY,

Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Departs.
Alfreton	142	Mon.	541	3396	4 aft.	7 morn.
Ashbourn	139	Sat.	444	2122	5 aft.	8 morn.
Ashover	157		453	2377		
Bakewell	153	Mon.	299	1485	9 aft.	5 morn.
Belper	130	Sat.	978	5778		
Bolsover	146	Frid.	244	1043		
Burton-on-Trent ..	123	Thur.	738	3679	5 aft.	11 morn.
Buxton	159		180	760	8 morn.	3 aft.
Chapel-in-le-Frith ..	163	Thur.	589	3042	7 morn.	9 aft.
Chesterfield	147	Sat.	951	4476	7 aft.	5 morn.
Critch	137		361	1828		
Cubley	140		71	385		
Darley	150		204	990		
Derby	126	Frid.	2644	13,043	2 aft.	10 morn.
Dronfield	154	Thur.	267	1343		
Duffield	130		359	1882		
Hope	165		69	440		
Matlock	131		523	2490	8 aft.	7 morn.
Pleasley	142		87	527		
Ripley	136		256	1439		
Sawley	120		169	823		
Stony Middleton ..	159		20	400	9 morn.	11 morn.
Tideswell	160	Wed.	271	1214	2 aft.	9 morn.
Winster	148	Sat.	158	847		
Wirksworth	139	Tues.	744	3474	7 aft.	8 morn.

The price of postage for a single letter varies from 10d. to 11d. throughout the county.

AN INDEX TABLE

*Of the Distances from Town to Town in the
County of Derby.*

FOR EXAMPLE—To find the Distance from Bakewell to Wirksworth, see Bakewell on the top, or right hand, and Wirksworth on the side or left hand, carry your sight to the square where both meet, which gives the distance.

	Alfreton						Distant from London,	Miles,																	
Ashbourn	17	Ashbourn	.	.	.	.	.	139												
Ashover	7	Ashover	.	.	.	.	.	157												
Bakewell	15	16	11	Bakewell	.	.	.	153																	
Belper	8	11	12	17	Belper	.	.	130																	
Bolsover	11	24	12	18	20	Bolsover	.	146																	
Burton-on-Trent	23	19	30	34	18	34	Burton-on-Trent	123																	
Buxton	26	21	22	11	27	29	35	Buxton	159																
Chapel-in-le-Frith	25	23	22	15	28	29	40	5	Chapel-in-le-Frith	163															
Chesterfield	9	22	8	12	15	6	32	22	23	Chesterfield	147														
Critch	5	13	9	13	5	20	26	24	28	12	Critch	137													
Cubley	23	6	23	20	16	38	12	26	29	25	18	Cubley	140												
Darley	11	13	6	5	14	20	29	14	19	9	9	1	Darley	150											
Derby	13	12	20	24	7	24	10	30	25	24	12	15	19	Derby	126										
Dronfield	14	25	12	11	20	9	37	20	22	6	18	34	16	27	Dronfield	154									
Duffield	9	12	15	20	3	26	16	29	33	18	8	20	16	4	23	Duffield	130								
Hope	27	29	23	12	29	25	44	12	8	18	28	30	17	34	12	30	Hope	165							
Matlock	8	12	4	8	10	20	27	18	22	9	7	18	3	18	13	20	Matlock	134							
Pleasley	11	28	12	20	20	4	36	30	26	10	16	32	18	28	17	23	25	13	Pleasley	142					
Ripley	4	15	11	11	5	18	20	28	33	15	4	22	14	10	18	6	28	10	12	Ripley	136				
Sawley	22	23	26	33	15	30	22	40	40	28	21	28	28	12	40	13	39	25	24	15	Sawley	120			
Stony Middleton	20	20	14	6	22	20	34	12	12	12	18	25	9	17	16	23	6	15	20	22	30	Stony Middleton	159		
Tideswell	23	19	17	7	24	23	30	7	7	16	20	27	11	30	14	26	6	16	27	24	36	6	Tideswell	160	
Winster	12	10	10	6	12	18	28	16	20	13	10	18	3	17	15	14	16	5	20	15	27	11	12	Winster	148
Wirksworth	8	9	5	10	6	22	22	19	24	14	5	14	7	13	16	9	23	4	17	9	23	16	5	Wirksworth	139

INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
<p>Yorkshire on the north.</p> <p>On the east by Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>On the south by Leicestershire.</p> <p>And on the west by Staffordshire.</p>	<p>In length about 50 miles.</p> <p>In breadth at the northern extremity about 33 miles.</p> <p>In circumference about 130 miles, and its form irregular.</p>	<p>6 Hundreds,</p> <p>1 Borough,</p> <p>10 Market towns</p> <p>116 Parishes,</p> <p>About 720,640 acres,</p> <p>33,191 Houses,</p> <p>161,142 Inhabitants.</p>	<p>4 Members <i>viz.</i></p> <p>2 for the county,</p> <p>2 for the county town, Derby.</p>	<p>The chief produce of this County is lead, antimony, mill stone, grindstones, marble, alabaster, alum, pit coal, and iron.</p> <p>The principal manufactures are silk, porcelain, cotton into thread, stockings and calico; of wool into hose and cloth; iron, and ornaments of spar.</p>
Derby is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.				

AN ITINERARY
OF ALL THE
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS
IN
DERBYSHIRE.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats, and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.

**FROM WHALEY BRIDGE TO
SHARDLOW,**

THROUGH BUXTON, ASHBOURN, AND DERBY.

Whaley Bridge to			
At Whaley-bridge on L. a			
T. R. to Chapel-in-le-Frith.			
On R. to Macclesfield.			
Shall-Cross Mill.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
White Hall	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Buxton	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Inns—Angel,
At Buxton on L. a T. R. to			Eagle and
Tideswell, on R. to Maccles-			Child, George,
field.			Grove Hall,
Two miles and a half far-			Crescent Sta-
ther on L. a T. R. to Bake-			bles.
well, on R. to Longnor.			
Over Street	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Hurdlow House.....	1	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Beyond Hurdlow House			
on L. a T. R. to Bakewell, on			
R. to Longnor.			
Newhaven Inn	$4\frac{3}{4}$	18	
At Newhaven Inn on L. a			
T. R. to Bakewell; and to			
Winster.			
New Inn	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	
Bentley	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Sandy Brook	$1\frac{1}{2}$	26	

ASHBOURN.....	1	27	Inns— <i>Black-</i>
<i>At Ashbourn on R. a T. R.</i>			<i>moor's Head,</i>
<i>to Leek, on L. to Wirksworth.</i>			<i>Green Man.</i>
Penters Lane	2	29	<i>At Ashbourn,</i>
			<i>Sir Brooke</i>
			<i>Boothby, bart.</i>
Brailsford.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Shirley, —</i>
			<i>Beresford,</i>
			<i>esq. R.</i>
Langley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Robert Cheney,</i>
Mackworth	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>esq. L. at a</i>
			<i>distance Ked-</i>
			<i>leston Park,</i>
			<i>Lord Scars-</i>
			<i>dale.</i>
— — — — —			<i>At Markeaton,</i>
			<i>— Mundy,</i>
			<i>esq. L.</i>
DERBY	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>Bell,</i>
<i>At Derby on L. T. Rs. to</i>			<i>George,</i>
<i>Nottingham, Mansfield, Ches-</i>			<i>King's Head,</i>
<i>terfield, Matlock, Wirksworth,</i>			<i>New Inn.</i>
<i>and Buxton, on R. to Bur-</i>			<i>Castle Field, T.</i>
<i>ton-upon-Trent, and Uttox-</i>			<i>Borrow, esq.</i>
<i>eter.</i>			
<i>Cross the Canal near Derby.</i>			
Elvaston	3	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Shardlow	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	

FROM HADFIELD TO DERBY.

THROUGH CHAPEL-IN-LE-FRITH, BAKEWELL,
AND MATLOCK.

Hadfield to			<i>At Glossop, H.</i>
— — — — —			<i>Howard, esq.</i>
			<i>L.</i>
Whitefield.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hayfield	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Chinley Head	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the Peak Forest Canal.</i>			
Milton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	

CHAPEL-IN-LE-FRITH.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — King's Arms, Royal Oak.
At Chapel-in-le-Frith on R. a T. R. to Whaley Bridge.			
Cross the Peak Forest Canal.			Bank Hall, S.
Sparrow Pit	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Frith, esq. R.
At Sparrow Pit on L. a T. R. to Sheffield, through Castleton.			Stodard, Rev. W. Bennet, L.
New Dam	2	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Three miles and a half beyond New Dam, on R. a T. R. to Tideswell, on L. to Great Hucklow.			
Wardlow	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	
Little Longstone	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	At Great Longstone, Longstone Hall, Robt. Wright, esq. L.
Ashford	1	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	J. Barker, esq. L. two miles beyond which is Hassop, Francis Eyre, esq.
At Ashford on R. a T. R. to Leek.			
Cross the River Wye.			
BAKEWELL	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	Inns — New George, Old George.
At Bakewell on R. a T. R. to Ashbourn, on L. to Sheffield.			About two miles on L. Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire.
Cross the Derwent River.			
Rowsley	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between Bakewell and Rowsley, on L. Haddon
At Rowsley on L. a T. R. to Chesterfield.			
Darley	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	

<i>At Darley on R. a T. R. to</i>			<i>Hall, Duke of</i>		
<i>Winster.</i>			<i>Rutland, on R.</i>		
Matlock.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Stanton Hall,</i>		
<i>Cross the Derwent River.</i>			<i>B. Thornhill,</i>		
<i>Near Matlock Bridge on</i>			<i>esq.</i>		
<i>R. a T. R. to Winster.</i>			<i>At Willersley,</i>		
Cromford	2	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Richard Ark-</i>		
Wall Brook Bridge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>wright, esq. L.</i>		
Bateman Bridge.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	<i>and at Wood</i>		
The Black Swan.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>End, near</i>		
Cross Hands Inn.....	2	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Cromford</i>		
<i>At Cross Hands Inn, on</i>			<i>Bridge, Mrs.</i>		
<i>R. a T. R. to Ashbourn, on</i>			<i>Nightingale.</i>		
<i>L. to Belper.</i>					
Weston-under-Wood Inn ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	46			
<i>Through Kedleston Park, to</i>					
Kedleston Inn.....	3	49	<i>The Lodge to</i>		
<i>About half a mile from</i>			<i>Kedleston</i>		
<i>Derby on L. a T. R. to Belper.</i>			<i>Hall, Lord</i>		
			<i>Scarsdale, R.</i>		
DERBY	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The seat of —</i>		
			<i>Mundy, esq.</i>		
			<i>R.</i>		

FROM HEALEY TURNPIKE-
GATE TO DERBY,
THROUGH CHESTERFIELD.

<i>Healey, T. G. to Greenhill</i>					
Common	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dronfield	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Whittington Common	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
— — — — —			<i>The Hill, Isaac</i>		
			<i>Wilkinson,</i>		
			<i>esq. L.</i>		
CHESTERFIELD	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Inns — Angel,</i>		
			<i>Falcon.</i>		
<i>At Chesterfield on R. a T.</i>			<i>Between Ches-</i>		
<i>R. to Tideswell, on L. to</i>			<i>terfield and</i>		
<i>Worksop, and half a mile be-</i>			<i>Tupston,</i>		
<i>yond, on L. a T. R. to Mans-</i>			<i>Wingerworth</i>		
<i>field.</i>			<i>Hall, Sir W.</i>		

Tupston	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Hunloke,</i>
Clay Cross	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>bart.</i>
Stretton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	
<i>At Stretton on L. a T. R.</i>			
<i>to Mansfield, on R. to Mat-</i>			
<i>lock.</i>			
Higham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Ford House,</i>
			<i>Mrs. Holland,</i>
			<i>and Ogston,</i>
			<i>William Tur-</i>
			<i>butt, esq. R.</i>
Peacock Inn	2	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Alfreton Hall,</i>
<i>At Peacock Inn on R. a T.</i>			
<i>R. to Wingfield, on L. to</i>			
<i>Alfreton.</i>			
<i>Cross the Cromford Canal.</i>			
Heage	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	<i>Wingfield Cas-</i>
<i>Between Heage and Bar-</i>			
<i>gate, on R. a T. R. to Ash-</i>			
<i>bourn, on L. to Nottingham.</i>			
Bargate	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Derwent River.</i>			
<i>Beyond which on R. a T.</i>			
<i>R. to Ashbourn.</i>			
Duffield	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Duffield,</i>
			<i>John Balguy,</i>
			<i>esq.</i>
Allestry	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	<i>J. C. Girardot,</i>
<i>Near Derby on R. a T. R.</i>			
<i>to Ashbourn, on L. to Notting-</i>			
<i>ham.</i>			
— — — — —			<i>— Evans, esq.</i>
			<i>L. half a mile</i>
			<i>farther Dar-</i>
			<i>ley Hall, Ro-</i>
			<i>bert Holden,</i>
			<i>esq. L. near</i>
			<i>Derby, J. Gis-</i>
			<i>borne, esq. L.</i>

DERBY	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>Bell,</i> <i>George, King's</i> <i>Head, New</i> <i>Inn.</i>
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FROM BUXTON TO PLEASLEY,

THROUGH CHESTERFIELD.

Buxton to			
Fairfield	1	1	
Hargate Wall	4	3	
— — — — —	2	7	<i>At Wormhill,</i> <i>Sir W. C.</i> <i>Bagshaw,</i> <i>bart. R.</i>
TIDESWELL			Inns — <i>New</i> <i>George, Old</i> <i>George.</i>
<i>Half a mile beyond Tides-</i>			
<i>well, on L. a T. R. to Cha-</i>			
<i>pel-in-le-Frith.</i>			
Wardlow	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Brosterfields,</i> <i>Capt. Car-</i> <i>lisle, L.</i>
<i>At Wardlow on R. a T. R.</i>			
<i>to Bakewell.</i>			
Stony Middleton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Stoke Hall,</i> <i>Dowager Lady</i> <i>Bradford, R.</i>
<i>About one mile beyond Stony</i>			
<i>Middleton, on R. a T. R. to</i>			
<i>Bakewell, on L. to Sheffield.</i>			
<i>Cross the Derwent River.</i>			
Corbar	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brampton	6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ash Gate	$\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	
CHESTERFIELD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns — <i>Angel,</i> <i>Falcon.</i>
<i>At Chesterfield on L. a T.</i>			
<i>R. to Worksop, on R. to</i>			
<i>Derby.</i>			
Hasland	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Wingerworth</i> <i>Hall, Sir</i> <i>Winsor Hun-</i> <i>loke, bart. R.</i>
Heath	4	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Sutton Hall,</i> <i>Clement Kin-</i> <i>nersley, esq. L.</i>
— — — — —			

Glapwell	2	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>T. Hallows, esq.</i> L. and at a distance, on an eminence, at <i>Bolsover, Bolsover Castle, Duke of Portland, L. Hardwick, partly in Derbyshire, and partly Nottinghamshire, Duke of Devonshire, R.</i>
Pleasley	2	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>At Pleasley on L. a T. R. to Bolsover.</i>			

**FROM WHITWELL TO SUDBURY,
THROUGH CHESTERFIELD, WIRKSWORTH, AND
ASHBOURN.**

Whitwell to <i>Between Whitwell and Barlborough, on L. a T. R. to Mansfield, on R. to Rotherham.</i>			
Barlborough	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Renishaw Hall, Sir J. Sitwell, bart. R. Barlborough Hall, C.H. Rhoades, esq. R.</i>
<i>At Barlborough on R. a T. R. to Sheffield.</i>			
Staveley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Brimington	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	<i>Tapton Grove, Mrs. Belbie, L. and Tapton Hill, Isaac Wilkinson, esq.</i>
CHESTERFIELD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns — Angel Falcon.</i>
<i>At Chesterfield on R. a T. R. to Sheffield, on L. to Derby, and one mile beyond, on R. to Tideswell.</i>			

Walton	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Between Walton and Kelstedge on R. a T. R. to Bake-</i>			<i>Wingerworth</i>
<i>well.</i>			<i>Hall, Sir Win-</i>
Kelstedge	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>sor Hunloke,</i>
<i>At Kelstedge on L. a T. R.</i>			<i>bart. L.</i>
<i>to Mansfield.</i>			
Matlock	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Derwent River.</i>			
Cromford	2	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Willersley,</i>
<i>At Cromford on L. a T.</i>			<i>Richard Ark-</i>
<i>R. to Derby.</i>			<i>wright, esq. L.</i>
WIRKSWORTH	2	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>and at Wood</i>
<i>At Wirksworth on L. a T.</i>			<i>End, near</i>
<i>R. to Alfreton.</i>			<i>Cromford</i>
			<i>Bridge, Mrs.</i>
			<i>Nightingale.</i>
Carsington	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	<i>Hopton Hall, P.</i>
<i>Between Carsington and</i>			<i>Gell, esq. L.</i>
<i>Kniveton, on R. a T. R. to</i>			
<i>Brassington, on L. to Derby.</i>			
Kniveton	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Ashbourn Green,</i>
— — — — —			<i>J. Haynes,</i>
			<i>esq. L.</i>
ASHBOURN			<i>Inns — Black-</i>
<i>At Ashbourn on L. a T. R.</i>			<i>moor's Head,</i>
<i>to Bakewell, on L. to Derby.</i>			<i>Green Man.</i>
			<i>At Ashbourn, Sir</i>
			<i>Brooke Booth-</i>
			<i>by, bart.</i>
Clifton	1	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>A romantic</i>
			<i>Church, L.</i>
Cubley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Sudbury House,</i>
Sudbury	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Lord Vernon,</i>
<i>At Sudbury on L. a T. R.</i>			<i>L. at Dover-</i>
<i>to Derby, on R. to Uttoxeter.</i>			<i>idge, Lord Wa-</i>
			<i>terpark.</i>

FROM HEANOR TO MONK'S BRIDGE,
THROUGH DERBY.

Heanor to.....			
Smalley	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	At Smalley, J. Radford, esq.
<i>About a mile beyond Smalley on L. a T. R. to Nottingham.</i>			
Morley	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	At Morley, Rev. R. Wilmot.
<i>Cross the Derby Canal.</i>			
Little Chester ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Derwent River.</i>			
DERBY	$\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Inns — Bell, George, King's Head, New Inn.
<i>At Derby on R. T. Rs. to Matlock, Buxton, and Ashbourn; on L. to Loughborough.</i>			
Little Over	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	B Heathcote, esq. L.
<i>Cross the Canal, and the Dove River.</i>			
Monk's Bridge	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF ALL

THE FAIRS IN DERBYSHIRE.

<i>Alfreton</i> —July 31, horses and horned cattle, Nov. 22, statute.	horses assembling 3 or 4 days before the fair-day, November 29, but if it falls on a Sunday then it is kept the Saturday before, as the rule is to hold the fair on St. Andrew's eve.
<i>Ashbourn</i> —The first Tuesday in January, a new fair, Feb. 13, horses and cattle, April 3, May 21, July 5, ditto and wool, August 16, horses and cattle, October 20, ditto. The fairs of horses begin by the	<i>Ashover</i> —April 25, Oct. 15, cattle and sheep.
	<i>Bakewell</i> —Easter - Monday, Whit - Monday,

- August 29, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 11, cattle and horses.
- Belper*—May 12, October 31, cattle and sheep.
- Bolsover*—Easter-Monday.
- Chapel-in-le-Frith*—Thursday before February 13, March 24 and 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, and three weeks after, for cattle; July 7, wool; Thursday before August 24, cheese and sheep; Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle.
- Chesterfield*—Jan. 25, St. Paul, if January 25 falls on Sunday, then kept on Saturday, for beasts, &c.—February 28, but if on Sunday, it is kept the day before; first Saturday in April, May 4, July 5, for cattle, horses, and pedlary; Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlary; last Saturday in November, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary.
- Critch*—Old Lady Day, and Old Michaelmas Day.
- Cubley*—November 30, fat hogs.
- Darley Flash*—May 13, October 27, for sheep and cattle.
- Derby*—Jan. 25, March 21 and 22, cheese; Friday in Easter week, for horned or black cattle; Friday after May day, Friday in Whitsun-week, St. James, July 25, for horned cattle; September 27, 28, 29, for cheese; Friday before Old Michaelmas, meeting by custom, for horned cattle; St. Luke, October 18, cheese.
- Dronfield*, near Sheffield—April 25, cattle and cheese
- Duffield*—March 1, for cattle.
- Higham*—First Wednesday after New Year's day.
- Hope*—May 12, September 29, for cattle.
- Matlock*—February 25, May 9, July 16, October 24, horned cattle and sheep.
- Newhaven*—Sept. 11, Oct. 30, for sheep, cattle and horses. The most celebrated holiday or gig fair in the county.
- Pleasley*—May 6, October

18 TITLES CONFERRED BY THIS COUNTY.

29, for sheep, cattle, and horses. *Tideswell* — May 3, for cattle, second Wednesday in September, October 29, for sheep and cattle.

Ripley — Wednesday in Easter week, October 23, for horses and horned cattle. *Winstor* — Easter Monday.

Sawley — November 12, for foals only. If on Sunday, the fair is kept the Saturday before. *Wirksworth* — Shrove Tuesday, May 12, September 8, October 4 and 5, for horned cattle.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The *Assizes* and three of the Quarter Sessions are held at Derby, the county town; the Midsummer Sessions being held at Chesterfield. Until about 1797 only two of the Quarter Sessions were held at Derby, the Michaelmas Sessions being held at Chesterfield, and the Midsummer Sessions at Bakewell; but the former was then removed to Derby and the latter from Bakewell to Chesterfield.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THIS COUNTY.

Derby gives the title of Earl to the SMITH STANLEY family, who are also Barons of Elvaston. *Haddon* gives the title of Baron to the family of MANNERS. *Hartington* that of Marquis to the CAVENDISH family, who are also Barons of Hardwicke. *Stanley* confers the same title on the MURRAY family, and *Scarsdale* the same to the CURZON family.

SEAL



TOWN OF

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

DERBYSHIRE is an inland county, being situated nearly in the centre of England, inclining a little northward; it is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, and a part of Cheshire, the river Etherow separating it from the latter; on the west it is divided from Cheshire and Staffordshire by the Goyt, the Dove, and the Trent; on the south by Leicestershire, and on the east by Nottinghamshire. The figure of Derbyshire is so irregular, and its outlines are so variable, that it can hardly be said to bear a resemblance to any determinate figure; it approaches nearer to a triangle than any other; but its numerous curves and projections make the resemblance more imaginary than real. Its greatest length from north to south is nearly fifty-five miles, and its breadth at the northern extremity about thirty-three, but from thence it gradually diminishes, so that at its southern extremity it narrows almost to a point. Its circumference is about 204 miles. It contains 720,640 acres of land; above 500,000 of these are cultivated, arable, and pasture; the rest mountainous, &c.

The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with respect to the air, as to the soil, except just on the banks of the river, where the soil is on both sides remarkably fertile. In the eastern division the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. But in the western division, the air in general is sharper, the weather is more variable, the face of the country rude and mountainous, and the soil, except in the vallies, is rocky and sterile; the hills, however, afford pasture for sheep, which in this county are very numerous. Along the banks of the river Dove, the lands are remarkably fertile.

From the irregularity of the surface of this

county, the northern and middle parts are generally denominated the *High Peak*, and the *Wapentake* or *Low Peak*, these being distinguished by a long and continued succession of hills and vallies; while the southern parts, which have not received any particular appellation, are not remarkable for either.

CLIMATE.

The atmosphere and climate vary much in different parts of the county: even the southern part is colder and more frequently visited by rain than many of the more central counties in England. In summer, cold and thick fogs are often observed over the rivers, and about the bases of the hills; nor are hoar frosts uncommon in June. Old people seem to think the seasons have undergone a change within the last fifty years; and even some meteorologists have agreed that the winters in England are found in general to be more moist and mild, and the summers more humid and cold than they formerly were; and that, consequently, the seasons are later and backwarder than usual. Still the northern part of Derbyshire, owing to its great elevation, is much colder than the southern. Some kind of grain will not grow at all in the Peak, and that sown in the sheltered vallies is seldom ready to cut till late in the year. As to violent storms, and ravages by torrents of rain, mentioned by some topographers, these are purely fictitious. Buxton and other places situated in the bay between the hills, are certainly more subject to showers than other parts, particularly in July: and here the snows begin to fall earlier in autumn, and continue later in the spring, than in the southern extremity of the county. But notwithstanding the harvest is late in the northern parts, this appears, in many cases, to have been the effect of mismanagement on the part of the farmer.

The disease peculiar to this county, called the

Derbyshire Neck, is endemic in these parts, and extends as far south as Derby. It is a swelling in the fore-part of the throat, occasioned by the enlargement of a gland which is often divided into several fleshy portions, connected by membranes. Females, children, and persons of relaxed and weak habits of body, are more subject to this disease than males and adults, and persons of stronger constitutions; but though no satisfactory causes have been admitted for this disease, it is generally attributed to the drinking of hard cold snow-water, and low living. However, it is generally curable, excepting in persons of an advanced period of life, though it seldom affects the breathing in any case.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

It is generally supposed that this county was called *Derbyshire*, from *Derby*, the name of the county town, the derivation of which has given rise to much altercation among antiquaries. By the Saxons it is said to have been called *North-worthig*, which name was rejected by the Danes, who styled it *Deoraby*, of which the present name *Derby* appears a contraction. Tradition however affirms, that the site of *Derby* was anciently a park for deer, from whence it was called *Deerby*, an opinion which the arms of the county town seem to favour, being a buck couchant in a park.

The ancient inhabitants of *Derbyshire*, in common with those of *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*, formed part of the nation of the *Coratani*, but whence the name was derived is unknown. By the Romans this county was included in the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis*; but in the time of the Saxon heptarchy it became part of the kingdom of *Mercia*, and the inhabitants of *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, from their situation on the

north side of the river Trent, were styled Mercii Aquilones, or the Northern Mercians.

POPULATION.

The population of this county consisted, according to the late returns, of 161,142 persons, viz. 79,401 males, and 81,741 females; of whom 39,516 were returned as being employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft, and 31,743 in agriculture.

RIVERS.

The *Trent* is the largest river in or near Derbyshire, and effects the drainage of nearly ten-thirteenths of the whole surface of the county. The lowest five miles of the Trent, from the mouth of the Erewash to the entrance of the Trent and Mersey Canal at Wilden Ferry, is now the only navigable river remaining in Derbyshire.

The *Derwent* is the principal river of Derbyshire; the smallest rivers or branches on its east side are the *Bootle* and the *Amber*; on the west, the *Morledge*, *Ecclesburn*, *Bradford*, *Lathkil*, *Wye*, *Noe*, and *Ashop*, besides smaller brooks, &c.

The *Dove*, said to derive its name from the glossy blue of its water, empties itself into the Trent, at Newton Solney Ford, after which it passes under the Trent and Mersey Canal, through twelve low aqueduct arches. The graylings and trouts of this river are among the best in England.

The *Schoo* river falls into the Dove about a quarter of a mile below Hanging Bridge in Ashbourn parish, and has its source at Stainborough, near Hopton.

The *Dare* rises in the county of Derby, passes Congleton, unites with the *Weaver*, and falls into the Mersey. The *Goyte*, uniting with the Ethrow at Water-meetings at Ludworth, forms there the celebrated Mersey which runs to Stockport and Liverpool. The *Shelf* rivulet, or brook, falls into the Ethrow, on the north side of the Roman sta-

tion at Melandra castle. The *Sheaf* falls into the Don at Sheffield in Yorkshire, as does the *Rother* also above Rotherham Bridge, and the *Hipper* river at the south-east end of Chesterfield. The *Dolee* river falls into the Rother, near Hague. The *Mease* river falls into the Trent, north of Croxall. The Dove only seems particularly subject to sudden floods after rain. Derbyshire has no pools of water deserving the name of lakes; but several *ancient meers* of water; and since enclosures have been multiplied, artificial *meers* or cattle-ponds have considerably increased in the dry rocky parts.

CANALS.

The Adelphi Canal is on the west side of Long Duckmanton village, and is used to convey goods in small boats from the works to the road to Staveley, in their way to the Chesterfield Canal.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal extends nearly north, through a serpentine course of more than thirty-six miles, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Derby, and conveys lime-stone and coals for the supply of the towns on the line, and the country southward. This is a wide and deep canal, adapted for barges of sixty tons: under the town of Snarestown it passes through a tunnel 250 yards long.

Ashover and Chesterfield Canal was proposed in 1802.

Barnsley Canal, from this place in Yorkshire, crosses the Dearne river near the southern end of the line on a very tall aqueduct of seven or eight arches.

Chesterfield Canal takes a crooked course of near forty-five miles in length in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and has several branches and tunnels connected. This was projected by the ingenious Mr. James Brindley, who directed its

execution till his death in 1772, after which it was completed by Mr. Hugh Kenshall.

Chesterfield and Swarkstone Canal in 1810 was extended under the name of the North-Eastern Canal.

Coventry Canal—The summit pound of this canal and its branches, and on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Oxford Canal, form together the longest piece of level artificial water in the kingdom.

Cromford Canal runs by a bending course of near fifteen miles in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. It commences at the Erewash Canal at Langley Mill, connects with the Nottingham, and terminates at the town of Cromford.

Dearne and Dove Canal runs nearly north-west about ten miles into the West Riding of Yorkshire. It commences in a side cut near Swinton Chapel, and terminates in the Barnsley Canal, near Barnsley.

Derby Canal.—The general direction of this is nearly north-east, by a bending course of upwards of fourteen miles, beginning in the Trent and Mersey Canal, and terminating in the Erewash Canal. In the north-east part of Derby town, a short cut and a lock conducts boats into the pound of the Derwent, above the silk-mill's dam. A market boat decked over, with seats and a fire-place for the accommodation of passengers, goes from Swarkstone every Friday morning, and carries market people to Derby for sixpence each. In St. Alkmund, in Derby, there are large warehouses, under which boats pass to load and-unload. The Derwent Navigation is discontinued.

Don or Dun Navigation.—This rises in Yorkshire; after entering Derbyshire, its principal objects are the conveyance of coals, limestone, foreign iron, grindstones, &c.

Erewash Canal.—The general direction of this

is nearly north for upwards of ten miles, in the counties of Derby and Nottingham. It commences in the Trent Navigation, at Trent Lock, and terminates in the Cromford Canal, at Langley Bridge.

Grantham Canal crosses the West Dean and the East Trent Ridge. Its general business is the supply of Grantham and the Vale of Belvoir with coals, lime, deal, &c. and the export of farming products.

Gresley's Canal commences in the Newcastle-under-Line Canal, and terminates in the detached part of the same canal near Apdale Colliery.

High Peak Junction Canal commences in the Cromford Canal, and terminates in the proposed extension of the Peak Forest Canal on the south-west side of Chapel Milltown.

Huddersfield Canal generally supplies the middle parts of its line with coals and lime from Marple Kilus. Idle Navigation is in its course in Nottinghamshire nearly west for about ten miles. Its objects are to supply the town of Bawtry with coals, deals, &c. and the export of agricultural products.

Loughborough Navigation commences in the Trent river, at Red Hill, or Trent Lock, opposite the commencement of the Erewash Canal, and terminates at Rushes Wharf, on the north-west side of Loughborough.

Newcastle-under-Line Canal.—This commences in the Trent and Mersey Canal at Quinton's Wood, and terminates in the Newcastle-under-Line Junction Canal.

Newcastle-under-Line Junction Canal commences in the former, and extends to Partridge Nest Collieries, Bignal End Colliery, &c. &c.

Nottingham Canal commences at the mouth of the river Leen, and terminates in the Cromford Canal, at Langley Mill, near the termination of

the Erewash. At Nottingham and at Langley Mill the proprietors have wharfs and large warehouses.

Nutbrook Canal.—The general direction of this is nearly north-west for upwards of four miles, in the county of Derby, following the Nutbrook Vale. It has about twelve locks, and four public bridges on it.

Peak Forest Canal runs south-east about twenty miles, in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Derby, for the export of Peak Forest limestone, coals, paving-stones, bar iron, &c.

Trent and Mersey Canal, or Grand Trunk Navigation. Its general direction is in a bending course to the south of ninety-three miles, in the counties of Chester, Stafford, and Derby. It commences in Bridgewater's Canal at Preston Brook, and terminates in the Lower Trent Navigation at Wilden's Ferry. The number of road and foot bridges over this canal (exclusive of the Uttoxeter branch) has been computed at 258; and the Harecastle Tunnel is 2088 yards long through coal seventy yards beneath the ridge; it is arched twelve feet high, and nine feet wide. The grand reservoir near two miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide, was constructed under Mr. John Rennie.

Wood Eaves Canal is a small private one.

Wyrley and Essington Canal runs into Staffordshire, terminating very near the east end of Wolverhampton, where it is said to be elevated 566 feet above the Thames at Brentford.

FORDS.

The most noted of these are near Alvaston, across the Derwent; Ambaston, ditto; Barrow, across the Trent; Bredsall, over the Derwent; Duffield Eaton, in Doveridge, over the Dove; Ingleby, near Kingsmills; Little Wilne, across the Derwent; Marston, across the Dove; Sudbury; Willington; Winch-hill, &c.; but all these fords

are much less used than formerly, and then on account of danger, only by persons of their immediate neighbourhoods.

IRON RAIL WAYS.

Few, if any of these, under act of parliament are supposed to be in this county, separate and distinct from the canals, excepting a few inconsiderable ones for the accommodation of particular coal works, viz. Ankerbold and Lings rail-way, as an appendage to Ling's colliery, north of North Winfield town. Belper and Morley Park rail-way, those branching to Cromford Canal, &c. &c.

FISH AND FISH PONDS.

Many striking circumstances are related of the ponds in this county which are very large. One at Osmaston Cottage in Shirley, is of ten acres: others belonging to Sir Thomas Winsor Hunloke's park at Wingerworth, are appropriated to the feeding of *castrated* male *carp* and *tench*. In this operation, which is of Italian origin, not more than one out of fourteen or fifteen of the fish die. A carp in the park of the late N. C. Mundy, Esq. having lost an eye and was otherwise marked, increased one pound weight during the first year, and being taken for the table when four years old, he weighed seven pounds. Messrs. Strutts in their weirs and flood-gates at Belper's Bridge and at Milford, have made a pass for the salmon in going up the Derwent to spawn, which prevents the necessity of their leaping the weir, and a trap for taking them as they come down again, after spawning. The trout in all the Derbyshire rivers being very fine, whilst in season most of the innkeepers procure and dress them for their guests; and they usually run from one to two pounds and a half in weight.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is almost as various as its appearance.

In the north part are very extensive peat bogs, and low beneath their surface, large pieces of timber are found very little decayed. Much of the soil here, consists of ligneous particles, formed of the roots of decayed vegetables. Under the barren black moss, many parts of the Peak afford what the natives call a *corn loam*: this, though an excellent field for cultivation is much overbalanced by vast tracts of barren hills and mountains. Beneath the lime-stone, the soil though scanty, produces the finer grasses, forming good pasturage for sheep. On *East Moor* there is scarcely any vegetation, not a dale or a glade which seems to have received the cultivating hand of man, or the fostering smile of nature.

The most common soil in the southern parts, is a reddish clay or marl. The large tract of country producing coal, is covered with a clay of different colours, black, grey, brown and especially yellow, and this soil is also found in some parts where the grit-stone is to be met with. Where lime-stone prevails, the soil is of a brown colour, and a loose texture. In the southern parts, tillage is most frequent, but prevails most on the eastern side. The midland tracts, have a mixture of pasture and arable land; the banks of the Dove are chiefly occupied with dairy farms; but about the town of Derby, all kinds of grain are cultivated, and the produce in general is very abundant, and a very fine sort of what is raised in the neighbourhood of Chaddesden and Chelaston. Barley is much cultivated about Gresley and Repton, for the extensive breweries of Burton.

WASTE LANDS.

One half of these in Derbyshire are now not common, but the private property of the Duke of Devonshire, in the woodlands of Hope, and the Honourable Bernard Edward Howard, in Glos-sop Lordship. The principal of the Common

moors, is called the East Moor, or the high moors, running northward, from Ashover and Darley parishes almost to the limits of the county. A number of commons however still remain open; some of these are in a wretched state, and stand in need of draining, &c. The high moors here, are distinguished as *black* and *white* lands; the black, the most extensive, covered by heath, look dark and dismal at a distance. Where grasses and aquatics prevail with peats, the appearance is still more dreary. These disgusting moor lands produce bilberry stems, black whorts, wortleberry or huckleberry. The bilberry is sometimes used in puddings and pies, and served up in desserts upon the tables of the opulent near the moors. Clusterberries resemble these, but are of no use to the farmer.

Cloudberry is sometimes found on the grit-stone north of Buxton, and elsewhere. Cowberries, cranberries and crowberries, smaller than the former, are produced here; but the crowberry, crakeberry, or black-berried heath is not used, being bitter and insipid to the taste.

Heath of the common sort (*erica vulgaris*) is still much too common, though nearly all the fine lime-stone hills between Ashton and Buxton, have been cleared of it within a few years past. The cross leaved heath, called *Ling*, in the northern part of the county is more worthless as herbage than the common heath. Paring and profuse liming it is hoped will make these give way in favour of Dutch clover and useful herbage. Lowk grass is more productive of keep than the coarser bents, among the heath, ling, &c.

LIMING.

As the practice of *liming* has been properly encouraged in this county, Mr. Farey remarks that few observers of rural affairs can have passed

through the Peak hundreds of Derbyshire and their surrounding districts, without having been struck with the great and important use, and the astonishing effects of *lime* there, as a manure; and the farmers of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and several others in the more southern parts of England, where very pure calcareous strata lie quite unheeded by them, can scarcely be made to believe the avidity with which Derbyshire farmers search after limestone, of the best nature, adapted to their particular soils, and how they toil with it over the hilly roads of an uneven country, to the distance of eight or ten miles; while in many instances, the farmers of Cheshire and Yorkshire, come near twice these distances to fetch the Peak-lime in carts; and that by means of canals, it is distributed around from the Crich and Peak forest to the distance of 30, 40, or more miles, for *agricultural purposes*.

A respectable Agricultural Society has been established at *Derby* upwards of twenty years. Its shows of live stock at Easter, (fair time at Derby) and in the second week in July, have been well supported by respectable competitors. This society has not only promoted the improvement of domestic animals, but suggested various important objects of rural improvement. Another society at *Repton* confines its objects to an annual show, and premiums for fat wether sheep. In *Hayfield* there has been a society of mountain or woodland shepherds, and sheep-keepers, in Edale, Glossop, Hayfield, and Woodland Liberties. Their meetings are annual on the 23d of July and 7th of November, or on the next days, if Sundays intervened. This society has printed a full description of all the several modes of marking their sheep. The Saltersbrook society for the liberties of Bradfield, Glossop, Holmfirth, Lon-

gerdale, Penistone, and Woodland, holds its meetings at the Saltersbrook inn, just beyond the bounds of Derbyshire and Cheshire.

About 200 acres in this county are said to be appropriated to the culture of *Chamomile*. The flowers are generally fit to gather in September; but their perfection depends upon their being fully blown. The repeated flowering of this plant continues till checked by the frost, as it always flourishes best in dry and open weather. When they are gathered they are carefully dried in kilns, or on the floors of boarded rooms heated by slow fires. The produce of an acre of these flowers varies from two to six hundred weight. When the plants are continued above three years, the flowers get weak, and the ground foul. When dried, they are packed in bags, and generally transmitted to persons who convey them to London for the use of the druggists.

HORSES.

For a stout bony breed of work horses, which are mostly black, Derbyshire has long been reckoned next to Leicestershire. Numbers of farmers keep brood mares of this kind. Among the geldings bred in this county, the largest are sent to London for dray horses; the middle sized are kept for farmers' uses and the cavalry; but the mare colts are generally kept at home for breeding. Mr. Thomas Lea, of Stapenhill, breeds no colts; but annually buys in about 20 three-year old bay nag-colts, which he keeps proper persons to break in and train, till rising four years old, when they are sold again at 50 to 90 guineas each. This plan of employing steady and proper persons constantly in the breaking and training of saddle horses, is highly preferable to the imperfect and improper treatment which this noble animal too often receives from the servants and boys employed upon a farm, whence many good horses contract bad

habits, which diminish their value considerably. There are several breeders of racers or blood horses in this county, and considerable *horse fairs* are held at Ashbourn and Ashby-de-la-Zouch near its limits.

ASSES.

A very considerable number of these are employed among the lower classes of coal carriers, about the pits in the neighbourhood of the towns for supplying poor people; besides those used by the hawkers of pottery and other wares. Asses are also used in some of the coal works, and they are found capable of enduring the choke damp or carbonic gas in the pits better than either horses or men: mules are scarcely known in Derbyshire.

OXEN, COWS AND SHEEP.

The working of oxen or bullocks is supposed to have increased in this county of late years. The Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Chesterfield, work several Hereford and Devon oxen on their lands, at Bradby Park and Chatsworth. The Earl of Chesterfield and other landholders have bull-houses upon their estates. Great attention has lately been paid to the breed of cows, and the country gentlemen have spared no pains and expense in improving it: they are commonly speckled, with large and well turned horns, though of late, the short horned Lancashire breed has been introduced, and seems to be preferred. As butter is not the farmer's primary object, the quality and not the quantity of the milk is chiefly attended to. The Derbyshire cheese resembles the Gloucestershire in taste, though not in richness, and the process in making it varies considerably.

Since the completion of the numerous canals, at several of the wharfs on these waters large cheese warehouses have been built, and an experienced

person appointed to superintend the sales and receive the cheeses from the farmer's teams, with the power of rejecting or returning any that are cracked or damaged, or not sufficiently dried. To preserve this commodity, the stock in hand stocked up, are turned and rubbed from time to time; such as crack, or shew symptoms of decay, are disposed of in the neighbourhood for present consumption, so that none but perfect cheeses, or such as will bear carriage are weighed off and sent from these warehouses, and thus the credit of the county is kept up.

The sheep in the High Peak weigh no more than from fourteen to seventeen pounds the quarter, and they gradually diminish in size as we proceed northward.

Swine, in all their different breeds, may be met with every where. Of the deer kind, the fallow is the only species now found in this county, in large herds in the parks of Chatsworth and Kedleston.

The breeding of Merino sheep has made considerable way in this county, especially in consequence of the large importations that followed the successes of the British armies in Spain, and the consequent fall of their prices from the increased facility of procuring them: still the other species peculiar to Derbyshire are not neglected.

Pack horses were in general use in the northern parts of Derbyshire till the last age, and some still continue to traverse a part of it near Yorkshire; but they are all muzzled to prevent their stopping to graze by the road side. A good many asses are also used to carry burdens, but seldom in drawing carriages of any kind, except in and about the coal pits.

Drinking places for cattle are much attended to in Derbyshire, and hewn stone cisterns are placed in most cattle yards, and in many of the fields

where springs on the sides of the hills admit of supplying them; even the commons and the sides of public roads are well provided with this essential convenience to travellers; this example is worthy the attention of the whole island, particularly for the accommodation of cattle driven to the Metropolis.

FARM HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

Derbyshire contains several large and superb mansions of the ancient families, and a very great number of elegant houses of the gentlemen of landed property and opulent manufacturers; ornamented by plantations more or less extensive, excellent paddocks, &c. not exceeded in number in any county in England except Middlesex and those about the Metropolis. A great degree of neatness certainly prevails in Derbyshire, in painting and whitewashing the walls annually, or at wake or fair time, for which the Peak lime is excellently adapted. The roofs of the buildings are sharper pitched, or more acute at the ridge, than usual in the south of England, and about a third of their number are covered with grey and white slates, or tile-stones of the district. In Sheffield, this white slating is universal; and ridge, or rig-stones are frequently used instead of ridge tiles. The ground floors of cottages, farm houses, and offices in the northern parts of Derbyshire, are commonly laid with flags, or paving stones, and with bricks or plaster in the southern parts. Bricks of various kinds, and hewn stone are also made use of for barn floors. The cottagers in Derbyshire have better habitations than many in the south of England, particularly since so many comfortable buildings of this kind have been erected by the late Sir Richard, and the present Mr. Arkwright, Messrs Strutts, Oldknow, and other cotton spinners and manufacturers. Their example has been followed by the Earl of Chester-

field, and other noblemen and landholders, and the rents are in general deemed moderate.

SIZE AND RENT OF FARMS.

Derbyshire contains none that are properly called *large* farms, these being confined to a very few, from 440 to 600 acres. The Duke of Devonshire's tenants in the woodlands of Hope, though small, have large tracts of mountain bogs, and heathy uncultivated hills attached to them. In Ashover parish, the farms are averaged under 50 acres; and Sir Joseph Banks has no less than 97 tenants in a rental of 1613*l.* and such farms as these are not uncommon in other places.

Still in Derbyshire, small farmers are generally engaged in some other occupation connected with trade, manufactures, mines or collieries, and yet many of those farmers rank among distinguished improvers in agriculture. The Derbyshire farms are mostly held from Lady day, to Lady day: the rents of lands near the principal towns, have been averaged before the conclusion of the war, at 63*s.* per acre, in the parish of Measham. At Newhaven near Hartington, allotments were made as low as 10*s.* and 14*s.* per acre.

TITHES.

Are held inimical to spirited farming in this county, but the tithe of lead ore is not paid except in Eyam and Wirksworth parishes, notwithstanding the clergy of Ashover, Matlock, Darley, &c. have instituted several suits to obtain it, ever since 1658. The amount of tithes in the county according to the property tax returns, was in 1811 only 7½*d.* and a trifle more in the pound; so great a part of the rental in this county being on exonerated lands, on houses, &c.

LEASES.

The practice of granting leases, for three lives, no longer exists in Derbyshire, and scarcely that of one life, since the Duke of Devonshire has

sanctioned the practice of not granting any ; the honourable exceptions to this new regulation, however, are still found in an adherence to the opposite rule, by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Hugh Bateman, the Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Mansfield, the Marquis of Townshend, the late Earl Stanhope, Edward Coke, Esq. &c. who have recently granted leases for 21 years. Some of these leases nevertheless stipulate for draining or for planting young timber trees in the hedge-rows, &c. But now neither leases nor the verbal lettings at will, seldom contain any boons to the Lord, such as ploughing his lands in hand, carting of coals, repairing of private roads, or performing the landlords' statute duty. Keeping a few sporting dogs for these proprietors, is the only remnant of feudality remaining.

IMPLEMENTS.

Though various kinds of ploughs are used here, the wheeled ones prevail, the harrows are diversified, but mostly small and simple ; rollers are of many kinds, thrashing mills, from three to five horse power, are much used. Chaff cutters, and straw cutters, are in pretty general use ; as are bruisers for horse corn. Carts are used in the hilly districts with two, three, and even four horses. Besides winnowing machines attached to the thrashing machines, hand winnowers or fanners, are in almost general use, and are much approved, for the ease and speed with which they clean the corn. For weeding corn, strong weeding scissors are used, two feet and a half long ; there is also a kind of *weeding tongs* or pincers with fluted jaws and handles, the same length as the others, for drawing up thistles, and may weed from the corn.

FENCES.

Great numbers of these are wall fences, constructed of stone, rubble, &c. ; in some of these,

holes are often left large enough for sheep to pass through, and are closed afterwards by setting a flat stone against them which may be removed when the sheep, but not the cattle, are intended to have the range of two fields. In other parts ditches and quick fences have been ordered by the commissioners to be made inside the fields next the hedges.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Meetings at Chesterfield and Derby, for the regulation of these, held in 1810, have effected some useful reforms. The quarter of grain now, is eight bushels. The selling of corn by weight, after having been recommended in Yorkshire, is adopted at Stockton-upon-Tees, where a proper Winchester bushel of wheat is fixed at 60lbs. and oats 33lbs. Flour and oats in Derbyshire, are generally retailed by the stone of 14lbs. avoirdupois of 16 ounces. Hay at Ashbourn, and other places is sold by the hundred weight of 120lbs. avoirdupois, and by the ton of 2400lbs. Straw and dung the same. Potatoes are often sold at the bushel of 90lbs. avoirdupois. Butter has generally been sold about Derby by the pound of 17 ounces avoirdupois, and cheese by the hundred weight of 120lbs. With respect to measures, the ale or Winchester gallon of 282 cubic inches, and the wine gallon of 231, with their subdivisions of quarts, pints, &c. are in general use, as well as the dry or bushel gallon of 268 cubic inches, for loose articles not liquid. Wood is here sold by the round or cubic, and rarely by the square, or caliper measures. The formal measuring of coals by the bushel or other measures, is wholly unknown in this county. These are now generally sold by weight from what is called the *corve* to the ton, &c. The load or horse load of *lime*, being three bushels or strikes, heaped, is the common name under which burnt lime is sold or valued. Gypsum is sold by the

bushel measure, and unburnt by the ton. Stone by the cubic yard, stacked, and in some instances by the ton. Iron stone is usually dug by the dozen, and the veins of lead ore measured by the *meer* or cord of 29 yards in length on the surface, and descending hence perpendicularly down. Lead is weighed by the mill, fodder, pig, and piece. The tod and stone of wool of 28lbs. and 14lbs. are in general use, and the spinning of cotton at the mills is generally reckoned by the hank of 840 yards, or the ley of 120. We cannot conclude this short sketch of the agriculture of this county without observing, that for an extensive and profound knowledge of the subject, and for an accuracy apparently embracing the smallest minutiae, there cannot be any doubt that Mr. Farey's general View of the Agriculture, &c. of Derbyshire has hitherto been unequalled. In this admirable and comprehensive view of the agriculture and minerals of this county, he has given an alphabetical list of the several mountains, hills, and eminences throughout Derbyshire, or in the borders of the adjoining counties, describing their situations, the strata on the top of each, &c. These amount to 700 in number. He has also enumerated upwards of 50 of the principal narrow and rocky valleys or defiles with precipitous cliffs, describing their situations, the strata exhibited on their sides and bottoms, and the names of the most noted rocks, caverns, &c. in each.

COAL PITS.

The number of these is considerable, and the coals in this county and Nottinghamshire are mostly worked by persons who have the ground upon leases. Some noblemen and other persons of property work coals on their own account and for their neighbours' consumption. Collieries are generally let by the acre of coals worked, and annually ascertained by a survey and measurement

of the works under ground, and from 50l. to 180l. per acre. Some coal owners let their coals, reserving a fixed rent per ton for all that are sold. Vast quantities of coals are sent from the counties of Derby and Nottingham to other midland counties by way of the various canals and navigations. Previous to the year 1798, the ton by which these coals were sold to the boatmen, varied almost at every coal wharf, till at length it was agreed by the coal masters to put an end to all the differences respecting weights, by erecting a number of weighing houses upon the canals. After this, every boat used was numbered, described and gauged in an accurate manner; and clerks were appointed at the canal weighing houses, to calculate the value of the coals, and take the money for them of the boatmen at a certain rate per ton, fixed by each individual coal master on his coals, and thus the giving of different weights, or lengths of credit were done away. The distinctions of the Derbyshire coal are into hard coals, soft coals, cobbles and cokes; the first are almost the only ones which the buyers for the midland counties, south and east of Derbyshire, will purchase; and such are only deemed hard, as can be loaded into the boats in pieces, from near the size of a man's head, to the largest, that two or three men can lift. The coals in Derbyshire might be sent to London, but for the high duties that almost amount to a prohibition. Most of the large collieries employ steam-engines for raising their water and draining their works, and smaller steam-engines called *wimseys* for drawing the coals out of the pits.

LEAD MINES.

Those in Derbyshire have been worked in very early times, several pigs of lead having actually been found at different periods with Roman inscriptions upon them. Lead-mines are also dis-

distinctly specified in Domesday book, at Wirksworth, Crich, Ashford, Bakewell, and Metesford, the latter described as situated in the neighbourhood of Matlock. The regulations in the rights of the miners here are numerous. Two great courts are held every year at Easter and Michaelmas, and if necessary, may be called every six weeks: those for the High Peak are at Money Ash, and those of the Wapentake at Wirksworth. Here a bar-master and twenty four jurymen determine all disputes among the miners. The bar-masters are chosen by his majesty's farmers of the mineral duties, and their duties are various and often perplexing. A white lead ore has been discovered by the miners of Derbyshire, within a few years past, which had been previously neglected as a useless spar, and either left in the mines, or buried in the old hillocks. It is a carbonate of lead and is often called wheat-stone; but very considerable quantities of white ore have been extracted from it at several places in this county.

ROMAN ROADS.

Several of these traverse the county of Derby. One of them entered Derbyshire at Monk's Bridge and passed near to Little-Over, and to Derby, on their north-west sides, and also to Little Chester; from hence another Roman road is supposed to have passed through Burrowash and Draycott, and thence towards Nottingham. From a Roman station at Parwich, the continuation of the road is visible to Buxton, the hot baths of which are supposed to have been known at the time. From Buxton this road led out of the county a little above Whaley Bridge. From Stockport or from Manchester, a road passed eastward to a station at Melandra Castle, just within the limits of Derbyshire, and then run through Glossop and afterwards turned south-east by Doctor Gate across the peat moss on the grand ridge between Glos-

sop and Hope parishes to Ladyclough and Alsopdale, to the Roman station at Brough; and from hence there was another road through Smalldale to Buxton. From the station near Chesterfield, a Roman road may be traced southward to Stretton, and thence forward to Little Chester. Another Roman road from Burton-upon-Trent, crossed the south-east corner of Derbyshire, to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, &c. A Roman road is supposed to have proceeded from Repton to Edingale, and another from Nottingham passed on the east side of Skegby, entering Derbyshire at Newbold Mill, and passing through the county to Yorkshire.

Newbold Mill is rendered very remarkable as a place, owing to *two* counties, *five* parishes, and *seven* roads, all meeting here, viz. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; Mansfield, Skegby, Teversall, Alt Hucknal and Pleasley parishes; and the roads to Mansfield (two ways), Skegby, Teversall, Alt Hucknal, Stoney Houghton and Pleasley. In another part of this district, six roads meet on one point; viz. at Lane Head north-east of Tideswell, and at the place called Six Hands, from the hand-post erected in the centre on Needwood Forest, one mile west of Hanbury in Staffordshire.

PRIVATE ROADS.

Considerable lengths of these are so well laid out and kept in this county as to do it great credit. Among these Mr. Farey remarks Barlborough Hall to Pebley Lane, to the seat of Cornelius H. Rodes, Esq.; Belper by Alderwasley through the fine meadows and woods by the Derwent to Cromford Bridge, the residence of Messrs. G. B. Strutt, C. Hurst, and R. Arkwright, Esqrs.; to Buxton Baths, a circle of private rides for the company through Mill and Sherbrook Dales; and on the west and north-west of the town, also down the romantic vale of Wye to Ashford, the Duke

of Devonshire's; Calke Hill to Ticknall, Sir Henry Crewe, Bart.; Chatsworth House across the East Moor, and through Wingerworth to Hardwick House, also from Chatsworth House to the turnpike road, east of Baslow, and from Edensor inn, to Chatsworth lower bridge; Hopton Hall to Bonsale dale, a beautiful road called *Via Gellia*, Philip Gell, Esq. Locke Hall to Chaddesden, William D. Lowe, Esq.; Overton Hall to Slack, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.; Radbourne Hall to Mackworth, the late Sacheverel C. Pole, Esq.; Shipley to Heanor, Edward M. Mundy, Esq.; Sutton Hall to Temple Normanton, Clement Kinnersley, Esq. Among the public roads, with very few exceptions, slightly convex, and straight roads generally prevail.

Ferrys and Fords being connected with roads, it is to be noticed that boats are kept for conveying passengers, horses and carriages across the Trent river at Barton Notts, Drakelow, Thrumpton, Notts, Twyford, Walton, Weston Cliff, formerly Wilden and Willington. For managing the ferry above Willington, a strong chain is stretched across the river, by a block of pulleys; on the boat a strong frame is erected with a roller, that acts always on the chain, and prevents the boat being borne down on the stream. The boat has a square stage with wheels in its front for the convenience of getting on board, and is decked over within one inch of the gunnel for carrying carriages, horses and cattle thereon. A penny is taken for a foot passenger, two pence for a horse, one shilling for a gig, six-pence for a one horse cart, one shilling for a cart and horses, and two shillings and six-pence for a four wheeled carriage. Twyford ferry boat is constructed and managed much in the same manner, and the tolls nearly the same, but it is not so much used.

FOOTPATHS.

A very commendable spirit prevails throughout

most of the coal and shale districts of the county in providing very solidly paved paths by the sides of roads from two to three feet wide, and these are used by persons on foot and on horseback. Milstone grit, is the best stone for this use. Near Ashbourn, Derby, and a few other places wide and convenient gravel paths are provided near the roads which being separated by neat and white painted rails are extremely pleasant and useful to the inhabitants especially when the adjacent hedges are clipped and kept low. Between Belper and Milford, the footpaths are very good, being protected from the road by very stout stone posts constantly kept whitened, in order to render them conspicuous, particularly in the night.

LETTERS

Are carried every day by a coach from Derby to Nottingham, besides several horse-posts for the conveyance of letters to and between the different post-offices in the county of Derby and its environs.

BRIDGES.

There are several modern convenient and elegant stone bridges over the rivers in this county, Hartington Bridge near Sawley, and Cavendish Bridge near Shardlow over the Trent. St. Mary's Bridge in St. Alkmond Derby, built in 1788; Milford Bridge built in 1790; Belper Bridge 1795; Toadmoor in 1792; Watstanwell 1795; and Chatsworth two Bridges by the Duke of Devonshire: these seven are over the Derwent. Over the Dove is Monk's Bridge, near Egginton, and Mellor Mills, built by Mr. Oldknow over the Goyte. At Swarkestone and Burton, the bridges are very ancient and long, over the Trent and its meadows. Over the Derwent, besides the above there are bridges at Duffield, at Cromford, at Matlock, Darley, Great Rowsley, Baslow, Calver two; Stoke, Grindleford, Hazleford, Mytham or Malham. Over the

Rother are stone bridges, at Beighton, Killamarsh, Rennishaw. Over the Ethrow, at Copstall near Ludworth, Broad Bottom near Charlesworth, Hagne near Gamsley, &c.

Over the Goyte at Marple, Windy Bottom near Mellor, Hagne Fold two near New Mills. At Tutbury there is a stone bridge over the Dove, and others near Hatton, Sudbury, Doveridge, Norbury Hanging Bridge near Ashbourn, Mappleton, Cowwall near Thorpe, &c. Some of these consist only of one arch of considerable span; that at Mellor Mills is 54 feet, and Broad Bottom Bridge 63; but one lately erected by Sir Henry Crewe in his park at Calke, has a span of 119 feet; but this is partly for ornament. Foot passengers pay a toll at the following bridges, Hartington on the Trent, at the Little Wilne Mills, wooden horse and foot bridge at Milford, at Toadmoor Bridge, and at Alderwasley Ford, a wooden bridge over the Derwent.

The great Marple Aqueduct Bridge over the Mersey, about a quarter of a mile below the water meetings of the Ethrow and the Goyte, is one of the most considerable works of the kind in this kingdom. It consists of three equal semi-circular arches of 60 feet span, the middle one 78 feet high: the whole length of the structure is 100 feet. The river, except in flood time, is confined to the middle arch; the lower half of the piers are formed of rough red masonry; and the upper part is of handsome hewn stone. Four cylindrical holes are worked through the haunches of the arches to lighten them. The abutments are splayed, or widened in handsome curves, and the walls batter or diminish upwards in the same manner, adding greatly to its strength and beauty. This bridge was finished in 1797.

From the bridge at Belper upwards, the Derwent has been widened. Projecting angles, trees, alder-

stems, and every impediment to the free course of the floods have been removed by Messrs. Strutts, whose weirs, flood-gates, &c. give a more perfect command of this large and very variable river, for the use of their cotton mills, than can perhaps be seen any where else. The sides of the river, as far as it acts as a dam, have been mostly walled; and to prevent any ill effects from this confinement of the river, a capacious brick barrel arch, has been carried from below the bridge for a quarter of a mile or more on the west side of the river to receive the land and soakage waters. It is to be regretted that below this part a very discouraging contrast appears in the neglected and obstructed state of the river. The Dolce also between Bolsover and Duckmanton, and below in Staverly, has been straightened to a considerable length, under Mr. James Dowland. At Little Eaton, the late Mr. Francis Radford sloped and improved the banks of the Derwent to an extent of nearly two miles.

For the intended new bridge at *Runcorn*, in this county, the plan of Mr. Telford has been adopted at a late meeting of the promoters of it. This is to be a bridge of suspension of 1000 feet span, with two side ones of the same construction, each 500 feet wide, forming in the whole, a range of iron 2000 feet long, the expense of which with the road, it is estimated will cost 100,000*l*.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The County of Derby is divided into six hundreds, *viz.* Appletree, High Peak, Morelstone and Litchurch, Repton and Gressley, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, which contain one borough, Derby, and ten market towns, *viz.* Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Bolsover, Chapel-in-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Tideswell, Winster and Wirksworth; Derbyshire is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry; and

sends four members to parliament, being two for the county, and two for Derby the county town.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

*Journey from Whaley Bridge to Shardlow ; through
Buxton, Ashbourn, and Derby.*

ON crossing the Goyte river at Whaley Bridge, a small township on the borders of Cheshire, we enter this county, and proceeding in a south-easterly direction, at the distance of about five miles, arrive at the village of Buxton, whose bath was noted in the time of the Romans ; this is confirmed by the high road called the Roman gate, and by a wall, cemented with red Roman plaster, close by St. Ann's well, and where, in the year 1781, was discovered the ruins of the ancient bath.

Buxton lies in a pleasant bottom surrounded with hills of a most rugged aspect, and was formerly an insignificant village ; but the goodness of the roads, its central situation, the salubrity of the air, and the medicinal effects of its springs, have contributed to its improvement, and it is now a place of fashionable resort, with accommodations suitable to the number and quality of its visitants.

The baths, which are six in number, and adjoin to each other, though in distinct apartments, are at a house called the Hall. The bath appropriated for the gentlemen is in a room about 30 feet long, and 15 feet wide, and of the same height. The bath itself is about 26 feet long, and 12 wide, and at a medium about four feet and a half in depth ; it is paved at the bottom with flag-stones, and at each corner are steps leading into it. On one side is a stratum of black lime-stone, through which the two principal springs rise. In the bath for

the ladies, and in that appropriated to the use of the poor, the water issues through the crevices of the floor. The other two baths are private, for the use of persons of condition. The springs, which are said to throw up about 60 gallons of water every minute, are capable of replenishing the baths in two hours and fifty minutes.

The temperature of the water is in general from $81\frac{1}{4}$ to $81\frac{3}{4}$ of Fahrenheit. With respect to the quantity of this water proper to be taken, Dr. Denman, in his observations on Buxton waters, observes, that "in common two glasses, each of the size of the third part of a pint, are as much as ought to be drank before breakfast, at the distance of forty minutes between each. One or two glasses between breakfast and dinner, he deems enough, and for invalids, he thinks this is the best time for bathing.

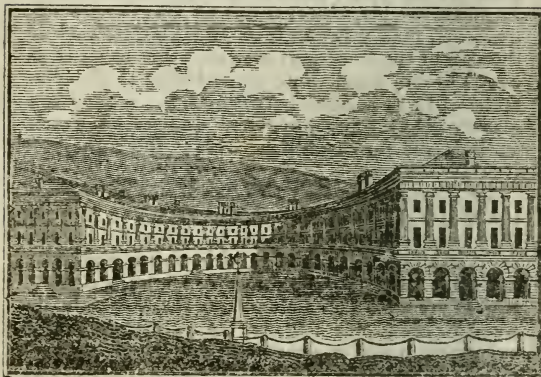
Dr. Denman, in his "Observations upon Buxton Water," considers it as a more active remedy than is generally supposed. He dissuades the use of it in all inflammatory and feverish complaints; inwardly used, it is serviceable in bilious cholics, loss of appetite and coldness of the stomach, inward bleeding, dry asthmas, &c. Outwardly, it is extremely useful in rheumatic and scorbutic complaints, old strains, callous tumours, withered and contracted limbs, &c. Besides the hot water, on the other side of the Wye, and opposite the hall, is a chalybeate spring of a rough irony taste, which being mixed with the former, proves purgative.

The Hall, formerly the only place of accommodation and which is still much frequented, is a patch-work building partly erected 200 years ago: however, as it has many apartments, and is near the wells and pump room, it is a favourite residence with invalids.

The usual place for drinking the water is at St. Anne's well, where a modern but elegant little

building, in the antique style, has been erected for the accommodation of the visitants; here the water is conveyed from the original spring, through a gritstone channel, into a white marble bason. This well is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the Peak, from the circumstance, that both hot and cold water may be obtained within twelve inches of each other, from a double pump, situated on one side of this building.

THE CRESCENT.



The late Duke of Devonshire erected a magnificent range of buildings in the form of a Crescent. This great ornament of Buxton consists of three stories; the lowest, which is rustic, forms a beautiful colonnade, extending the whole length of the front. The divisions between the windows above are formed by Ionic pilasters, and extend to an elegant balustrade which skirts the whole front, in the centre of which is the arms of the Cavendish family, neatly carved in stone, surmounted with a pair of natural stag's antlers. At each end of the Crescent is an hotel, between which are several

private lodging houses, the lower apartments of which form a series of shops. The whole of the front of this building is faced with fine free-stone, which was procured from a quarry about two miles distant.

At the back of the Crescent are the stables, an extensive pile, of an octagon form on the outside, but circular within the yard, in which is a riding house, where the company take exercise on horse-back, when the weather renders shelter necessary. These buildings, with the Crescent, were erected by the Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have expended 120,000*l.* in the completion of the whole.

The number of annual visitors at Buxton are supposed to amount to more than 700. Mary queen of Scots, who was here some time, took her leave of it with the following verses of Julius Cæsar upon Fletria, with a slight alteration :

“Buxton, whose fame thy milk-white waters tell,

“Whom I perhaps no more shall see, farewell.”

Besides the hall and the hotels in the Crescent, there are several good inns and lodging houses, and a number of inferior boarding houses in different parts of the town. The charge for bathing at the public baths, is one shilling each time; private ones, two and three shillings. Dinner at the ordinary even at the dearest times has not been more than two shillings and sixpence, tea one shilling; breakfast and supper one shilling and sixpence each. A single bedded room half a guinea per week; a double bedded fourteen shillings; and a sitting room, from twelve to sixteen shillings. The subscription to the ball and card room is one guinea; but if a family, the two first only pay a guinea each, the others half a guinea; six shillings for a single night. The subscription to the news room is six shillings for the season; and the different billiard rooms as in other places.

The Buxton season commences about the end of

May, and concludes in October. Three assemblies are held every week : Monday and Friday for an undress, and Wednesday for a dress ball. An elegant card room adjoining the ball room is open every evening, and a pack of good harriers are also kept by subscription. The chapel at Buxton being too small, prayers were read, during the season, at the assembly room till the elegant new church was erected near the town by the Duke of Devonshire. But the company at the Duke's inns have an advantage, being permitted to bathe before nine o'clock in the morning ; a privilege, not allowed to the other houses. At the bath granted to the poor in this town, they are not only exempt from all charge, but frequently partake of the charitable contributions made by the company ; as every new comer, who stays more than a day, observes the custom of giving a shilling for their use. Besides the purchase of necessary medicines from this fund, about fourteen indigent persons are supplied with a weekly allowance of six shillings for one month.

To these accommodations at Buxton, it may be added, that in the coffee room the London papers are received soon after eight o'clock in the morning, on the arrival of the Sheffield mail. An excellent billiard table is kept by Billings, opposite the Hall ; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, a small theatre is opened by a respectable number of players.

Mr. Moore's shop in the Crescent, contains besides stationary, a library and news room. Bate's, in the New Square, has an elegant assortment of jewellery and fancy ornaments ; and Cooper's, up the Hall Bank, is much resorted to for petrifications, ornaments, fossils and minerals : those persons who have a taste for botany and mineralogy, may find abundant gratification in the environs of this place. There is also a charming ride within

the Circus 160 yards round. A colonnade surrounds this building, under which the grooms may be secured from the weather whilst dressing their horses.

Among the rides and walks round Buxton, we reckon *Monsal Dale*; to which a most delightful turnpike road has lately been formed in the direction of the Wye, a small river that rises near Buxton. The landscape presented by Monsal Dale is singularly beautiful, and may be viewed with great advantage from the road betwixt Ashford and Tideswell, which approaches nearest to it. The *Lover's Leap* is a vast craggy precipice; and a circular road that passes by it, contains a new drive, lately formed, passing in a north west direction between the Manchester and the Macclesfield road.

Over the top of Stain Cliffs opposite the Crescent, a fine rising lawn planted with trees, a pleasant walk has been made. The company at Buxton has increased so much of late years, that some have been obliged to seek lodgings in the neighbouring villages. On these cliffs there is a barrow of a different shape from any in the county.

About one mile to the south-west of Buxton is a large hill, called Coitmoss, from which lime-stone is dug and burnt for manure. Under this hill is the cavern, called POOLE'S HOLE, from an ancient tradition that an outlaw, named Poole, once made it his residence, though some suppose that Poole was an hermit, who chose this dismal cell for his place of abode. The entrance to this cavern, which is considered as one of the seven wonders of the Peak, is so low and narrow that the visitant is obliged to proceed with great caution, and in a stooping posture, for nearly 80 feet, when the passage widens to a considerable vacuity, "from whose roof (says Mr. Warner) depends a quantity of stactatite, produced by the droppings of water laden with calca-

reous matter. Part of this substance adheres to the roof, and forms gradually those pendant spiral masses called stalactites, or (locally) water-icles; another portion drops with the water to the ground, and attaching itself to the floor, is there deposited, and becomes the *stalagmite*, a lumpy mass of the same matter. One of the former, of immense size, called the Flitch of Bacon, occurs about the middle of the cavern, which here becomes very narrow; but, after a short space, spreads again to a greater width, and continues large and lofty, till we meet with another surprisingly large mass of stalactite, to which the name of Mary Queen of Scot's Pillar is attached, from the tradition of that Queen having made a visit to the cavern, and advanced thus far into its recesses," during her residence at Buxton. Few people venture beyond this pillar, as it cannot be passed without great difficulty; neither does the remaining part of the cavern offer any objects sufficient to repay the fatigue of exploring it: for it is necessary to descend by very slippery and craggy steps, through a narrow passage, when an almost perpendicular ascent commences, which leads to the extremity of the fissure, through a narrow strait, called the Eye of St. Anthony's Needle. Near the termination of the Cavern, which is about 290 feet from the Queen of Scot's Pillar, is an aperture, through a projection of the rock, behind which a candle is generally placed by one of the guides, when any person has ventured to the extremity, and which, when seen from the bottom of the cavern, appears like a dim star. On returning the stranger is conducted by a different way from which he entered, where he passes several small currents of fine transparent water. The several hollows in this cavern go by the names of Poole's Chamber, Cellar, &c. and the different masses of stalactite are distinguished by the names of the objects which they are fancied to

resemble, Poole's Saddle, his Turtle, and his Wool-sack, the Lion, the Lady's Toilet, Pillion, and Curtain, and a variety of other appellations are bestowed by the guides, from a supposed likeness to the things themselves; though these forms are continually varying from the depositions left by the water, which is constantly issuing from the roof, and the sides of the rock. Ten aged women, with lighted candles, act as guides, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the ground belongs.

On leaving Buxton we proceed in a southerly direction, and, at the distance of four miles, pass by the village of Chelmerton, situated at the foot of an high eminence, about two miles to the left of our road. On the summit of this eminence, are two considerable barrows, within a short distance of each other. The circumference of the largest is about 240 feet, and that of the latter about 200, both of which have a circular cavity or bason on the top. The manufacture of ribbons has of late years been introduced here. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines.

About three miles to the south of Chelmerton is the village of MONEYASH, formerly a market-town, but now consisting of not more than 50 or 60 houses. At the distance of about a mile and a half from this village are the Quarries, where a great portion of the Derbyshire marble is obtained.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about nine miles from Buxton, and to the right of our road, are the three townships of HARTINGTON, Middle, Nether, and Upper, situated near each other, and forming one parish. Here was anciently a castle, and the remains of ancient works may be discovered in several places.

About one mile and a half to the south-east of

Hartington is a high eminence, called Wolve's Cote Hill, on the summit of which is a barrow or low.

At the distance of about one mile and a half to the north-east of Wolve's Cote Hill, in the turnpike road, is a large, handsome, and commodious inn, called Newhaven Inn, erected by the Duke of Devonshire, nearly opposite the nine-mile stone, and where an annual fair is held for cattle, horses, &c. which is generally well attended.

Between Moneyash and Newhaven Inn, on the left of our road, is a circle of stones or Druidical temple, called Arbe Lowes, 150 feet in diameter, surrounded by a large circular bank of earth, about 11 yards high in the slope, but higher towards the south or south-east, and formed by a large barrow; the ditch within is four yards in width, with two entrances east and west.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of six miles and a half, we pass through the village of BENTLY FENNY; here is an ancient seat of the Beresford's; the house retains somewhat of a castellated appearance, though little of the original building remains. According to tradition, this estate was given by Henry VI. to Thomas Beresford, Esq. (a younger son of a family of the same name, at Beresford in Staffordshire) who is said to have mustered a troop of horse, at Chesterfield, consisting of his sons, and his and their servants, for the service of the king in his French wars.

About two miles to the south of Bently Fenny, is the town of ASHBOURN, situated on the east side of the river Dove, over which is a stone bridge.—It is a neat market-town, having a Free Grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by voluntary contributions. Near the entrance of the town from Derby is a neat Chapel, and a row of Almshouses for six poor men or women, erected and endowed in the year 1800, by a native of Ash-

bourne, named Cooper. The Church, which was dedicated to St. Oswald, by Hugh de Patishull, Bishop of Coventry, in the year 1241, as appears from a brass plate still extant, and found some years since in repairing the edifice, is built in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the center, terminated with a lofty octagonal spire, enriched with ornamental workmanship. The roof is supported by several pointed arches. It contains many monuments of the Cockaines, Bradburnes, and Boothbys; and the windows are ornamented with the arms of different families in stained glass. An elegant tomb to the memory of the daughter of Sir Brook Boothby, Bart. was a few years since executed in this church, by Mr. Banks, which does great credit to the abilities of that eminent artist. On the top is the figure of this much-lamented girl, lying on her side, carved in white marble; and round the tomb are inscriptions to her memory in four different languages. On another monument, erected to the memory of Sir B. Boothby, Bart. and Dame Phœbe his wife, the former of whom died in the year 1789, and the latter the preceding year, are the following pleasing lines :

“ Here blameless pair, with mild affections blest,
Belov’d, respected, much lamented, rest.

Life’s shelter’d vale secure in peace ye trod,
Your practice, virtue ; your reliance, God.

Long days, long loves, indulgent Heaven bestow’d,
And sweet content to gild your calm abode :

Friends, who through life their faith unalter’d
kept ;

Children, who lov’d, who honour’d and who wept.

Heroes and kings, life’s little pageant o’er,

Might wish their trophied marbles were no more.”

At Ashbourne Hall, the seat of Sir Brooke Boothby, situated in this town, are some good paintings; and the park and gardens are laid out with great taste.

A short distance to the west of Ashbourn is Thorp Cloud, a vast hill, rising to a great height, and formed like a truncated cone, at the foot of which is the valley called Dove Dale, a narrow winding glen, situated among a variety of hills, rocks, and hanging woods, which are extremely various, and the hills in particular of a very bold and striking character, spreading on all sides in vast sweeps inexpressibly magnificent. The rocks are grey, of a wild and grotesque appearance, rising in various shapes from banks of hill and wood, and forming an assemblage of really romantic objects. About a mile from the entrance, the dale, suddenly contracting its dimensions, is scarcely wider than the rocky channel of the river; and on each side the rocks of grey lime-stone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain ash. Of the several caverns in this vale, one particularly attracts attention, having a perforated crag rising just before it in the form of a magnificent arch: its height is about 40 feet, and its width 18; in shape it nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic; this leads to a cavern called Reynard's-hall, and to another called his kitchen. The rocks continue some distance beyond this, and are then lost by degrees, shooting to a very considerable height, in the most fantastic shapes, those on the left being diversified with wood. "The river (says Mr. Whately) is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty yards wide, and generally from three to four feet deep; and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under water-falls which are perfectly lucid. These are very numerous, but very different: in some places they stretch straight across, or aslant, the stream; in others they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or, pouring

along a steep, rebounds upon those below: sometimes it rushes through several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy. In one particular spot, the valley, almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river, which, pent up and struggling for a vent, rages, and roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desert island, glides between aits of bulrushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and of moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the slender threads of aquatic plants, which float upon the surface."

On entering Dove Dale, the Rev. Mr. Davies observes, it is impossible not to be struck with the almost instantaneous change of scenery, which on proceeding gradually, increases in majesty and rudeness. Now those objects which at a distance seemed to have been ruins, are found to be huge pyramids of rock, and grand isolated masses, ornamented with ivy net-work, rising in the middle of the vale. The loneliness and silence that reign here, entitle it to the appellation of the Vale of Fancy, or another Vaucuse; and as there is but one rugged narrow footpath, it has more the air of being the haunt of imaginary beings than human ones. The rock known by the name of Dove Dale church, is pleasingly contrasted by the little pastoral river, and its verdant turfy banks below.

The rock on the right hand at the termination of the dale, has two large excavations called *the Dove Holes*, the largest a regular arch of sixty feet in span, the other of the same shape but of less dimensions.

On leaving Ashbourn, we proceed in a southeasterly direction, and at the distance of six miles,

pass through the village of Brailsford, containing 126 houses, and 648 inhabitants.

At RADBURN, a hamlet, situated about two miles to the north of the last-mentioned place, is the seat of Sacheverel Pole, Esq. The ancient mansion of the Poles stood near the church, and is now in ruins; the present house was built by the late German Pole, Esq., and stands on a pleasant and elevated situation, commanding some fine prospects over the adjacent country.

About three miles to the west of Radburn, and the same distance from Brailsford, is the village of MACKWORTH. Here was formerly a castle, only a small part of which now remains; the time of its erection is uncertain, as well as who were its owners; it is said to have been demolished during the Civil Wars, and some high ground in the neighbourhood is still called Cannon Hills, where it is reported the ordnance were planted when the castle was destroyed.

Mackworth, little more than two miles from Derby, is a place of some antiquity. The manor in the time of Henry VI. belonged to the Mackworth family; in the fourth of Philip and Mary it was held under the crown, in the same manner as the honour of Tutbury, by soccage and fealty. The living is a vicarage. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is said to have formerly belonged to the Abbey of Derley. The only remains of the castle now visible is the south gate, which is nearly entire. The site of this ancient castle is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. Here it may be observed, that some remains of what an elegant historian calls "the encroachments of the feudal nobles on the prerogative of their monarchs," are yet to be found in Derbyshire; these are the court of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Peverel Court. In similar courts held at Tuthury and Sudbury, a Steward presides.

DERBY,

Situated on the western bank of the river Derwent, over which is the handsome stone bridge and the chapel of St. Mary represented in the wood cut:



St. Mary's Bridge and Chapel, Derby.

St. Mary's, near the bridge, was an old building in the Saxon style, situated upon the verge of the Derwent and forming a part of the old bridge. It is thought to have been one of the six churches mentioned in Domesday Book. During the reign of Charles II. the Presbyterians met for divine worship within its walls; but with the exception of that short period, it had not been used as a church for many ages.

The town is large, well built, and populous; and contains five parish churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations.—Among the churches, that of All Saints is the most remarkable. The tower, which is 178 feet in height, the upper part being richly ornamented

with tracery, high pinnacles, and battlements, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. and, according to tradition, by the unmarried inhabitants of the town, an inscription on the north and south sides of the fabric being given in corroboration of the tale. The words are *young men and maids*, but the characters are nearly obliterated: the body, which is a modern pile, is of the Grecian order, and the interior is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. The roof is supported by five columns on each side; the windows are large and handsome, and the symmetry and proportions of the whole building have a very pleasing effect. At the west end is a spacious gallery, furnished with a good organ. The east is separated from the part of the structure appropriated for divine service, by a rich open screen-work of iron. The portion thus separated from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the northern side is the vestry, and east entrance to the church; the centre is an elegant chancel; and the southernmost is occupied by the monuments of the Cavendishes, many of that illustrious family being buried in a vault beneath. Among other monuments in this repository is a splendid mural one to the memory of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, constructed during her life-time, and under her own inspection. Near the centre of this part of the church is another elegant monument, erected to the memory of William Earl of Devonshire, and Christian his countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinlos, in Scotland. The expence of erecting this church was chiefly defrayed by a subscription, procured through the indefatigable industry of the minister, which is particularised by the following tablet, erected to his memory, placed on the southern wall of this edifice.

In Memory

Of the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, D. D.

Late Minister of this Church ;

Who from a pious zeal, and unwearied application,
Obtained Subscriptions,

And afterwards collected and paid

Three thousand, two hundred and forty-nine pounds,
And upwards, for the Rebuilding of this Church ;

He died the tenth day of June,

In the year of our Lord God

MDCCXXX.

In ancient writings this church is called All-hallows, which name it still retains among the common people. It was originally a free collegiate chapel, and besides the master or rector, who was the dean of Lincoln, had seven prebendaries ; but at the suppression of religious houses the whole revenues of the church amounted to no more than 39l. 12s. per annum.

St. Alkmund's Church, which is situated at the north end of the town, is supposed to have been founded as early as the beginning of the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund, the son of Alured ; the latter being crowned king of Northumberland in the year 765, was deposed by a faction in favour of Ethelred, after a reign of nine years. His son Alkmund, headed a party to reinstate his father ; but being unsuccessful, was put to death in the year 800, by Ardulph, the reigning prince. The church, in early times, was given to the abbey of Derley, and continued till the Dissolution, when Henry seized it : and it rested in the crown, till his daughter Queen Mary gave it to the corporation of Derby, who have the presentation. The present structure, though very ancient, appears to have been built posterior to the Saxon times : on different parts of it are several rude heads and other sculptures, intended as ornaments.

St. Michael's Church, which stands near the last, was likewise a member of the abbey of Derley. It is a small edifice, presenting nothing remarkable.

St. Werburgh's is situated on the west side of Derby, upon Markeaton Brook, and like All Saints has a tower and body of different orders; though both appear to have been erected during the last century. The ancient church is said to have been built before the Conquest; but, from its situation, its foundation was sapped by floods, and in the year 1601 the tower fell; to prevent a similar accident, the new one was erected on a more firm basis, and on the east side of the body of the church, contrary to the usual situation of steeples. In the year 1698, in consequence of a flood, the body of the church fell. The interior of the present fabric is light and handsome.

St. Peter's is situated in the south part of the town, and in the year 1530 had a chapel founded in it by Robert Liversage, a dyer of Derby, who endowed it for the support of a priest, who was to celebrate divine service every Friday, and afterwards distribute a silver penny to thirteen persons of his congregation of either sex. Here was also a chauntry, founded in honour of the blessed Mary. The whole of these churches, except All Saints, having belonged to Derley Abbey, were seized by Henry VIII. and afterwards given by his daughter Mary to the corporation of Derby.

A shock of an earthquake, which was felt on the 17th of March, 1816, at Derby and other places in its vicinity, and particularly in the churches of All Saints, and St. Peter's, caused a piece of plaster to fall from the roof into the body of the church, but happily did no other damage.

The principal public buildings in Derby, besides the churches, are a County and a Town-hall, a County Goal, an elegant Assembly Room, and a Theatre.

The County Hall, which is situated in St. Mary's Gate, was erected in the year 1660. It is a large but heavy building of freestone.

The Town Hall is a handsome structure, built by the corporation, about the year 1730, on the site of a more ancient one of wood and plaster, on the south-east side of the Market-place.

The County Gaol is situated at the east end of the town, near the upper end of Friar Gate. It was erected in the year 1756, at the expense of the county, aided by the donation of 400*l.* from the duke of Devonshire. It is a respectable building; the front being from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, and the interior is well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

The Assembly Room, which is of stone, is situated at the north-east side of the Market-place. It was begun in the year 1763, and completed by subscription in 1774, to which the Duke of Devonshire was a liberal contributor. On the pediment are sculptured a variety of musical instruments, figurative of the design of the building.

The Theatre is a neat edifice of brick, standing in Bold Lane, and erected at the expence of Mr. James Whitley, in the year 1773. The interior is both handsome and commodious.

One of the most considerable charities in this town is the Devonshire Alms Houses, situated near All Saints, and founded by the famous Countess of Shrewsbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for eight men and four women, each of whom have two rooms, coals, and half-a-crown per week; they wear dark clothes, badged with E. S. (Elizabeth Shrewsbury) on a silver plate. The original building, which was of stone, was taken down about 30 years since, and the present edifice erected from an original plan, at the expence of the Duke of Devonshire, "yet, (says a modern writer,) whatever convenience the interior may possess, the design of the front but ill accords with the nature of the establishment. The simplicity and modest plainness that should exist in a structure devoted

to the purposes of charity are sacrificed to a style of architecture that would be more in character when employed in the entrance to a nobleman's park or pleasure grounds."

In Bridge Gate are eight Alms-houses, for an equal number of aged of each sex, called the Black Alms-houses, from the black gowns worn by the inhabitants, who have eighteen-pence a week. This foundation was laid by the family of Wilmot, of Chaddesden, 200 years ago, who appropriated 40*l.* per annum for its support, charged upon the tythes of Derby.

Another Alms-house for the widows of clergymen, is situated at the top of Friar Gate: and was instituted in the year 1716, by Edward Large, of Derby, who endowed them with an estate which produces to each resident, who are five in number, about 17*l.* per annum.

For the education of the children of the poor there is a Free Grammar School, which originally belonged to Derley Abbey; but was granted to the corporation by Queen Mary. Several Sunday schools have likewise been recently established in this town.

THE DERBY GENERAL INFIRMARY.

This excellent Institution is situated near the London Road in a healthful, airy, and dry situation, abounding with good water. The building is constructed of a beautiful hard white stone, of a handsome, yet simple, elevation of three stories, containing a light central hall, with a double staircase. Here the iron dome, the wide stone gallery, and the very large stone stair-case resting upon the perforated floor of the hall, which covers part of the basement story, excite admiration from their well-known strength and solidity. This Infirmary certainly does possess a degree of perfection unknown to similar establishments, for instance, in the construction of two light and spacious rooms, one for each sex, called *Day*, or *Convalescent*

Rooms, where persons recovering, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as has been the usual practice, may eat their meals, and pass the day. Here is also a *Fever House*, where relief is administered, in case of infectious diseases. The entrance to this is directly opposite to the front, and has no internal connexion with the Infirmary. Besides the *Convalescent Rooms*, and the *Fever House*, superior accommodations are provided for patients labouring under acute diseases in general; these consist of four small wards, containing one, two, three, and four beds respectively, with a water-closet, nurse's bed-room, and scullery. This arrangement enables the medical men to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their natures; and being parted off from the body of the house by folding-doors, procure silence, and exclude too much light, essential in some cases, and render this a convenience, perhaps superior to many private houses. Another contrivance is, that ventilation shall be copious, and the warmth regulated at pleasure: and with respect to water-closets, to prevent the draft from the house being reversed, a mode of construction has been invented, which does away every objection of the kind. A small steam engine is used to pump water, wash, &c. A statue of *Esculapius*, indicating the object of this useful institution, is placed upon the centre of the dome. The magnitude of the building, calculated to hold about one hundred patients, is sufficient at present. Three physicians, four surgeons, and a house apothecary, have been appointed to the Institution since it was opened for relief of in and out-patients in June 1810. At a late grand musical festival at Derby, nearly 1000*l.* were collected for the support of this unique and laudable institution.

THE ORDNANCE DEPOT.

Not far from this Infirmary is the Ordnance De-

pot, erected according to a plan by Mr. Wyatt, about 1805. Here is an Armoury in the centre; the room on the ground-floor is seventy-five feet long, by twenty-five broad, and is calculated to hold fifteen thousand stand of arms, disposed in the same order as those in the Tower of London. A room above this, of the same dimensions, contains army accoutrements; and on the north and south sides of the Armoury are two magazines made to contain 1200 barrels of ammunition, internally arched with brick, to prevent accidents; and for the same purpose, conductors are put up at a little distance from each. Four dwellings in the angles of the exterior wall are appropriated to barracks for a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and the residence of officers in the Civil Department of the Ordnance. Suitable workshops have also been erected on the inside of the surrounding wall, and the whole is under the superintendence of an Ordnance store-keeper.

Gas Lights.—These appear to have been first introduced into this county by Joseph Strutt, Esq. who made use of them in his private house in St. Peter's, Derby. They were afterwards adopted by the Factory of the Butterly Company, near Ripley, where the necessary apparatus for making and burning the gas was introduced for general sale.

The principal manufactories carried on at Derby are those of silk, cotton, porcelain, and ornaments of Derbyshire spar and marble; and till machinery was multiplied by an unprecedented exertion of talent and ingenuity, the original silk-mill at this place used to be admired, and generally described as a phenomenon, by strangers to improved mechanism.

Derby has been the general seat of the literature of the county, as well as the scene of several of its improvements.

LITERATURE AND EMINENT MEN.

Among the eminent men, whose abilities have

distinguished this county, Dr. Thomas Linacre is the first as to the priority of time, being born at Derby in 1400; he was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, a profound grammarian, one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time, and intimate with Collett, Erasmus, and most of the eminent literary characters of the age. John Flamstead, the great astronomer, is generally supposed to have been born at Derby. Among other ingenious men, natives or very long residents at Derby, we reckon Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, originally an attorney: Mr. John Whitehurst; Mr. Joseph Wright, the late celebrated painter; and the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin, equally famed as a physician and a poet, who spent the last twenty-one years of his life at Derby. To his greatest praise, one of his biographers observes, the Doctor was “not famous for holding religious subjects in veneration; but however sceptical he might have been in his belief, he exhibited in his conduct what is more beneficial to the world than the tenacious adherence to any speculative opinions—firm integrity and a benevolent heart. Professional generosity distinguished his medical practice. Diligently did he attend to the health of the poor at Litchfield and Derby, supplied their necessities by food, and every kind of charitable assistance. In each of these places, his was the cheerful board of almost open-housed hospitality, without extravagance or parade, ever deeming the first unjust, the latter unmanly; generosity, wit, and science were his household gods.” His Botanic Garden, his Zoonomia, and his Temple of Nature, or the Origin of Society, will not soon be forgotten, though, in many instances, it must be confessed, he sacrificed too much to imagination.

The celebrated John Brindley is mentioned more at large in the sequel of this work.

The memory of the late Mr. Mundy, of Mark-eaton, one of the correspondents of the late Miss Seward of poetical celebrity, and many of her cotemporaries, and the universal friend of genius, is to be perpetuated by a bust of statuary marble, with suitable appendages, to be erected in a conspicuous and convenient situation in the County Hall, with an English inscription upon it, to record the character and public services of Mr. Mundy, the gratitude of the county, and the universal sorrow occasioned by his death. This flattering memorial was agreed to at a meeting of the Grand Jury, at the Assizes held in the County Hall, in April, 1816. Of this gentleman's benevolence, it was observed, "he did not wait for solicitation before he bestowed his sympathy, and the objects of his attentions were not unfrequently unknown to him."

The Rev. T. Seward, father of the celebrated Miss Seward, was a native of Eyam in this county.

There are several respectable reading societies at Derby, Chesterfield, and other principal towns, agricultural books have generally as large a sale in this county as in most others; but the most generally read, and perhaps the most useful, on this important subject, is the "Farmer's Journal," a weekly publication printed in London, one quarter of which, and often nearly one-half, is devoted to correspondence, and essays on agricultural, rural, and politico-economical subjects, principally by able and practical men. One weekly newspaper, the Derby Mercury, is the only one published in the county.

The corporation consists of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren (out of whom the aldermen are selected), fourteen common-councilmen, a recorder, a high steward, and a town-clerk. The privilege of returning members to parliament is

vested in the freemen and sworn burgesses, who are about 700 in number.

The environs of Derby are very interesting. On Nun's Green there is a small bleaching-mill, where the processes are performed according to the improved chemical methods; to this a small steam-engine is attached. The vicinity also contains a mill for slitting and rolling iron for various uses; a large furnace for smelting copper ore, with a machine for battering and rolling the copper into sheets; a red-lead mill; a mill for making tinned plates; and an extensive shot-mill, &c.

To the addition of houses in Derby, may be reckoned the lighting and paving of the streets, and the removal of various obstructions, with several of the old bridges over Markeaton Brook. Many pleasant walks are to be found about Derby, particularly in following the banks of the Derwent to the north. There is another walk through the Grove to Derley; and a third on the eastern side of the river, to Little Chester, each affording a succession of prospects distinguished by the pleasing features of cultivation.

Half a mile to the north-east of Derby, on the bank of the Derwent, is the old Roman city *Derventio*, now called LITTLE CHESTER. Few vestiges of the ancient station are now to be seen, though Dr. Stukeley traced the track of the wall quite round; and in some places saw under ground the foundation of it in the pastures. Within the walls were the foundations of houses; and in the fields round what is called the castle, the track of the streets, laid with gravel, might be seen; particularly in a dry summer, when the grass over them was bare. Several wells have been found, some of which are square, and curbed with good stone. And here abundance of Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, have been dug up. Earthen

pipes, the remains of aqueducts, and various other antiquities, have likewise been discovered. Towards the river human bones, brass, rings, &c. have also been dug up.

About one mile and a half to the east of Little Chester is the small hamlet of CHADDESSEN, the property and seat of Sir R. Mead Wilmot, Bart. a descendant of the ancient family of Wyllimot, who resided in the eleventh century at Sutton-upon-Soar, in Nottinghamshire. The mansion is pleasantly situated, and has a handsome appearance.

At LOCKHAY, two miles from Chaddesden, was an hospital of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and subject to a religious house in France, to which they annually paid a rent of twenty pounds; but a war breaking out with that country it was seized, and given by Edward III. to King's College in Cambridge.

Lockhay Park, the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq. formerly belonged to the Gilberts and Coopers. The house, which is handsome, is pleasantly situated, and well adapted for retirement. Through the park, which consists of agreeable slopes and pleasant inequalities of ground, and enlivened by an artificial lake, is a road leading to

DALE ABBEY, situated about one mile and a half to the east.

The annual value at the Dissolution was one hundred and forty-four pounds, twelve shillings. The site of this abbey was granted in the 35th year of Henry the Eighth to Francis Poole, Esq.

This abbey appears from the remains to have been of considerable extent, and various parts have been converted into dwelling houses, some of the windows of which contain painted glass with inscriptions. The church, according to tradition, was a magnificent structure; but there is scarcely any vestiges of it remaining, except the arch of

the east window, which is nearly covered with ivy. The chapel, which was built by the godmother of Serto de Grendon, is still standing, and divine service is regularly performed in it. The hermitage or cave, cut in the rock by the baker, is situated beyond the chapel on a pleasant wooded hill: it is overhung with trees, and had formerly a window on each side of the door way, but these have long since been bricked up.

In the year 1729, in the Park at Riseley, a village, about two miles to the south of Dale Abbey, a silver dish or salver of Roman workmanship was found, adorned with hunting and rural scenes in bas-relief. It stood upon a basis, or foot, and round the bottom, on the outside, was the following inscription, rudely cut with a pointed instrument in Roman characters of the fourth century:

“ EXSUPERIVS EPISCOPVS ECCLESIE BOGIENSI
DEDIT.”

Setting forth that it was given by Exsuperius, bishop of Bayeux and Toulouse, in the year 405, to the church of Bouges, where was fought, in the year 1421, the battle between the Scots, under the Duke D'Alençon, who were quartered in the church, and the English, under Thomas Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V. who was slain there; at which time it is supposed to have been brought from the church as a trophy, and given to Dale Abbey.

In the reign of Edward the Third the Manor of Riseley was granted to Geoffry, the son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of Marsh; it afterwards became the property of the Lords Sheffields, ancestors to the Duke of Buckingham, from whom it was purchased in the year 1587, by the Willoughbys of Riseley. From this family, which is now extinct, was descended the celebrated navigator Sir Hugh Willoughby, who sailing on the 10th of May 1555, with

three ships, in search of a north-east passage, was in the January following, frozen to death with all his crew in the Frozen Ocean.

About two miles to the south-east of Riseley is the township of LONG EATON; one mile to the south-west of which is the village of SAWLEY.

Returning from this long digression, on leaving Derby, we proceed in a south-easterly direction, and, at the distance of about two miles, pass the hamlet of OSMASTON, on our right, where is a seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, which has been in the possession of the family of the present possessor upwards of two centuries. The house, which was erected in the year 1696, is partly brick and partly stone; the brick work has however been since stuccoed. The north front, which is 217 feet in length, has a very handsome appearance, when viewed from the road, which passes within about half a mile of the mansion; the interior of which is furnished with a well-chosen library, and decorated with a variety of excellent paintings.

About two miles to the south-east of Osmaston, on the left of our road, is Elvaston, the seat of Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, but neither the house or grounds possess any peculiar beauty; the latter are laid out in the ancient manner, and in the former are preserved several family portraits, and a few other valuable paintings.

Three miles and a half beyond the last-mentioned place is the hamlet of SHARDLOW; about four miles to the south-west of which is Swarkstone Bridge, which crosses the Trent, and is said to be the longest in Europe, extending across the meadows subject to be overflowed by that river near a mile; the number of arches, standing at various distances from each other, is about 29. This bridge was originally constructed several centuries ago; that part of this fabric which crossed the Trent has, however, been rebuilt.

About two miles to the south-east of Swarkstone Bridge is Foremark, the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The house, which is large, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Trent; and was erected in the year 1755, by the late Sir Robert Burdett, upon the site of a very ancient house.—The present edifice is a handsome stone building, of an oblong shape, the corners projecting sufficiently to have bow windows, with dome roofs. In the centre of the principal front is a portico, supported with four Ionic pillars. The offices are connected with the east end of the mansion, by a covered walk, leading through an inclosed court. The house commands an extensive prospect over the vale, through which the Trent runs; and being united with some fine woods has a good effect. The back front, which is very light and handsome, looks on some hanging hills, crowned by distant plantations. The pleasure grounds are very beautiful. A winding walk leads from the house through a wood of fine oaks, down a falling valley to the banks of the Trent, and turns up a cliff of rock and wood, which is considered as a very curious piece of scenery, the river having nowhere so bold and romantic a shore. The rocks are perpendicular, and of a good height, and the intermixture of wood extremely romantic, hanging over the cliffs, in some places in a striking manner, and almost overshadowing the water. The walk is conducted along the edge of the precipice, and looks down on the river winding beneath, through the scattered wood. A noble prospect of the surrounding country, well diversified by villages, breaks upon the eye through natural openings among the trees. It runs quite through this woody precipice, and, leading along a vale at the end of it, thickly planted, mounts a bold hill, free from rocks, and winds through a plantation thick enough to exclude the view of the river, &c till it arrives at the summit, which is a very fine projection. Here it opens

at once from the dark wood into a temple, commanding one of the richest views in the country.— Beneath, at a great depth, the Trent makes a bold sweep, and winding through the valley, richly enclosed, and of a fine verdure, affords at different spots the most pleasing scenery. To the left you command a fine bend of it, which leads to a village, with a white church rising from the midst of it; and at some distance beyond it is again caught among the enclosures, beautifully fringed with trees and hedge rows; from hence the plantations unite with others that lead again to the house.

The following account of a part of the above grounds is extracted from a modern writer: “ At the distance of somewhat more than a quarter of a mile from Foremark, in a north-east direction, is a singular rocky bank, which terminates abruptly above the extensive meadows on the margin of the Trent. The summit is only a continuation of the high grounds of Foremark; but from its rude and sudden break, singularity of form, and neighbouring objects, it constitutes a very curious piece of scenery, particularly when viewed from the low grounds at its foot. Its centre, where the rock projects and is most naked and precipitous, presents the appearance of a gothic ruin, with openings to admit light, and a door-way rudely fashioned out of the rock, leading into several excavations or cells which communicate with each other, and give probability to the tradition of its having been the residence of an anchorite; whence it has derived the name of Anchor Church. The rock is chiefly composed of rough grit stones, and a congeries of sand and pebbles, possessing the appearance of having been formed by water. The river, which now flows at a short distance, formerly run close under the rock, as is evident from a dead pool of water yet remaining at its foot, and communicating with the present channel. The summit of the rock is

crested by old oaks and firs, and is irregularly broken by deep fissures and abrupt prominences, half covered with brushwood and ivy, which, mantling over the gothic-like door and windows of the hermitage, give a very picturesque character to the whole mass. Human bones have been dug up on this spot; and the faint traces of a figure somewhat sepulchral are yet left beneath the rock."

Foremark, and the estates connected with it, was, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the property of the Frauneys, but were conveyed to the Burdetts, by the marriage of the heiress of that family with Sir R. Burdett, of Bramcote, in Warwickshire, about the year 1607. This family is of great antiquity, the founder making part of that list of archers who came over with William.

About two miles to the west of Foremark is MELBOURN, a considerable village, of some antiquity, being mentioned by Camden as having a royal castle running to ruin, in which John Duke of Bourbon, of the blood-royal of France, taken at the battle of Agincourt, was kept nine years in the custody of Nicholas Montgomery the younger. This castle was destroyed in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and the only remains is a wall, two yards thick, ten high, and twice as long. At this village is a seat of Lord Melbourn, but it contains nothing worthy of notice, and is seldom visited by its owner.

At the distance of about one mile to the south of Melbourn, at the village of Calke, is Calke Hall, a spacious and handsome mansion, inclosing a quadrangular court; but being surrounded with rising grounds, it is excluded from a view of the neighbouring country. This estate is the residence of the ancient family of Harpur, whose pedigree may be traced more than six hundred years, at which time they were inhabitants of Chesterton in Warwickshire; about four hundred years ago, they

were of Rushall in Staffordshire, and about two centuries back of Swarkstone, at which time they were very numerous. The present proprietor of this estate is Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.

At this village, Maud Countess of Chester, founded a monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, before the year 1161; but she afterwards caused most of the canons to be removed to the priory of Repton, to which the monastery continued a cell till the Dissolution.

Journey from Hadfield to Derby; through Chapel-in-le-Frith, Bakewell, and Matlock.

On leaving the hamlet of Hadley, which is situated at the north-west extremity of the county, we proceed in a south-easterly direction, and at the distance of about one mile pass on our left the village of GLOSSOP, situated on a rising bank in one of the deepest vallies in the Peak. The Church is an ancient structure; within which is a neat marble tablet and bust, executed by Bacon, with an inscription to the memory of Joseph Hague, Esq. of Park Hall, near Hayfield, who, by his persevering industry having acquired considerable property, bequeathed the interest of 1000*l.* for ever, towards clothing twenty-four poor men and women of the townships of Glossop Dale. The inhabitants are mostly employed in spinning and weaving cotton, several factories being established in the neighbourhood.

At Gamesley, a township situated about one mile and a half to the west of Glossop, are vestiges of an ancient station, called MELANDRA CASTLE; the following description of which is given by Mr. Watson in the *Archæologia*. "It is situated, like many Roman stations, on moderately elevated ground, within the confluence of two rivers; and was well supplied with good water. Very fortunately the

plough has not defaced it, so that the form cannot be mistaken: the ramparts, which have considerable quantities of hewn stone in them, seem to be about three yards broad. On two of the sides were ditches, of which part remains; the rest is filled up: on the other sides there are such declivities that there was no occasion for this kind of defence. On the north-east side, between the station and the water, great numbers of stones lie promiscuously, both above and under ground: there is also a subterraneous stream of water here, and a large bank of earth, which runs from the station to the river. It seems very plain, that on this and the north-west side have been many buildings; and these are the only places where they could safely stand, because of the declivity between them and the two rivers. The extent of this station is about 122 yards by 112. The four gates or openings into it are exceedingly visible; as is also the foundation of a building within the area, about 25 yards square, which in all probability, was the *prætorium*." The wall which encompassed the area was about three yards in thickness; and that which bounded the *prætorium* about one yard and a half. Within the area several pieces of broken swords have been found; and at the east angle, a stone (now in the wall of a farm house) was discovered, with an inscription on it in Roman characters, partly abbreviated, which Mr. Watson reads thus: *Cohortis primæ Frisianorum Centurio Valerius Vitalis*: and concludes, that Melandra was a sister fort to that at Manchester, which was garrisoned by another part of the Frisian cohort.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about six miles from Hadfield, we pass through HAY-FIELD, a long straggling village or hamlet, divided into two parts by a fine stream of water. The inhabitants are chiefly clothiers, though since the

introduction of the cotton trade, many of them obtain employment in that business.

Two miles beyond Hayfield is the village of CHINLEY; two miles and a half beyond which, after crossing the Peak Forest Canal, is the small but neat town of CHAPEL-IN-LE-FRITH, situated on the declivity of a high hill, which rises in the midst of a spacious valley, formed by the mountains at this extremity of the county. The church, which was erected at the commencement of the 14th century, has a square tower, in which are six bells; the east end of the church was lengthened some years ago at the expence of a Mrs. Bower, whose daughter bequeathed her harpsichord to the church, with a salary of about 20l. a year for a person to play, and to provide coals to air it. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the manufacture of cotton.

The High Peak Courts for the recovery of debts and damages under five pounds, are regularly held here every three weeks. The inhabitants, about 500 families, are chiefly supported by the manufacture of cotton.

In this parish is Bradshaw Hall, once the seat and residence of Lord President Bradshaw, Chief Justice of Chester, who made so conspicuous a figure in the civil wars, and one of the judges upon the trial of Charles the First. His female descendants are still in possession of the estate near Chapel-in-le-Frith, and several other branches of the same family live in the greatest respectability.

About one mile to the south of Chapel-in-le-Frith, on the right of our road, is the Ebbing and Flowing Well, situated under a steep hill, which rises to the height of more than 100 feet. "This well (says a modern writer) is merely a small pool, of an irregular form, but nearly approaching to a square, from two to three feet deep, and about six or seven yards in width. The motion of the

water from which it has obtained its name, is by no means regular, but seems to depend on the quantity of rain which falls in the different seasons of the year. In very dry seasons it has sometimes ceased to flow for two, three, or four weeks together; and several instances of this kind have been observed within the last 30 or 40 years. Sometimes it flows only once in 12 hours; but at others every hour; and in very wet weather perhaps twice or thrice in that time.—When it first begins to rise the current can only be perceived by the slow movement of the blades of grass, or other light bodies that float upon the surface; yet before the expiration of a minute the water issues in considerable quantities, with a guggling noise, from several small apertures on the south and west sides. The interval of time betwixt the ebbing and flowing is not always the same, and, of course, the quantity of water it discharges at different periods must also vary. In October, 1802, after a few showery days, it flowed and ebbed once in about three-quarters of an hour; the whole time it continued to flow was four minutes and a half. In this space it rose more than five inches; and would probably have been three times that height if the water had been confined; but as one side of the pool is lower than the other, the water falls into a ditch that skirts the road. Having ceased to flow, it remained a few seconds stationary, and then began to run back. The retrograde motion continued nearly three minutes, when the well assumed its former quiescent state.

“ This curious phenomenon (continues our author), does not appear to have been satisfactorily explained, as the principles on which the syphon acts will only account for the intermittent *flowing* of the water; the cause of its *ebbing* being still unresolved. The opinion of a second syphon, as

ingeniously advanced by a modern traveller, which begins to act only when the water rises, or is near its height, seems inconsistent with the appearance at the well; as water continues to *ebb* for 60 or 80 seconds after its decrease has left sufficient opening for the *admission of the air* into the supposed reservoir in the hill. Admitting the existence of one natural syphon, may we not account for the return of the water, by supposing an interior cavity, on a level somewhat lower than the passages which communicate with the well, having a distinct outlet, but too contracted to give issue to *all* the water that flows from the syphon. The overplus will, in consequence, be discharged into the well, where it finds vent, and flows out till the syphon has ceased to act. When this happens, the interior cavity, no longer receiving more water than its distinct aperture can carry off, begins to empty, and receiving back that portion of the water from the well which lies above the level of the communicating passages, discharges it by its own outlet."

About two miles to the east of this well, on the side of a hill, on the left of our road, is the frightful chasm in the earth, or rather in the rock, called Elden Hole, of which so many wild reports, and exaggerated descriptions, have been propagated.—The mouth of it is about 20 feet over one way, and 50 or 60 the other, descending perpendicularly into the earth. It has been represented as perfectly unfathomable; and teeming, at a certain depth, with such impure air, that no animal existence could respire it without certain destruction. Mr. Cotton says he let down 800 fathoms of line perpendicular; and the Earl of Leicester, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is said to have hired a man to go down, in a basket of stones, who having descended 300 ells, and being pulled up was both speechless

and senseless, and died within eight days of a phrensy.

Many years since the owner of the pasture in which this chasm is situated, having lost several cattle, agreed with two men to fill it up. These men spent some days in throwing down many loads of stones; but seeing no effect from their labour, ventured down it themselves, and found at the bottom a vast cavern; upon which, despairing to procure a quantity of stones sufficient to fill it up, they desisted from their work. A Mr. Lloyd, having received this account from one of the men, and being assured that there were no damp at bottom, went down himself. He was let down by two ropes about 40 fathoms long; for the first 20 yards, though he descended obliquely, he could assist himself with his hands and feet; but below this, the rock projecting in large irregular craggs, he found it very difficult to pass; and on descending ten yards more he perceived that the rope by which he was suspended was at least six yards from the perpendicular, from hence, the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length about six; the sides were very irregular, and the craggs were covered with moss, being besides wet and dirty; within fourteen yards of the bottom, the rock opened on the east side, and he swung till he reached the floor of the cavern, which was at the depth of 62 yards from the mouth; the light, however, which came from above, was sufficient to read any print. Here he found the cavern to consist of two parts: that in which he alighted was like an oven; the other where he first began to swing, was a vast dome, shaped like the inside of a glass house, and a small arched passage formed a communication between them; in this passage, the stones which had been thrown in at the top formed a slope, extending from the wall at the

west side of the first dome almost to the bottom of the second cave or oven, so that the farther end of the cave was lower by 25 yards than where he alighted. The diameter of this cavern he judged to be about 50 yards; the top he could not trace with his eye, but had reason to believe that it extended to a prodigious height; for, when he was nearly at the top of one of the encrusted rocks, which was an elevation of at least 20 yards, he could then see no enclosure of the dome, though of course he saw much farther than when he stood at the bottom. After climbing up a few loose stones, on the south side of the second cavern, he descended again, through a small aperture, into a little cave about four yards long, and two yards high, which was lined throughout with a kind of sparkling stalactites of a very fine deep yellow, with some small stalactical drops hanging from the roof. He found a noble column, of about 90 feet in height, of the same kind of incrustation, facing the first entrance; as he proceeded to the north, he came to a large stone, that was covered with the same substance, and under it he found a hole two yards deep, that was uniformly lined with it. From the edge of this hole sprung a rocky ascent, sloping like a buttress against the side of the cavern, and consisting of vast solid round masses, of the same substance and colour; he climbed up this ascent to the height of about 60 feet, and got some fine pieces of the stalactites, which hung from the craggy sides of the cavern which joined the projection he had ascended. Having got down, which was not effected without considerable difficulty and danger, he proceeded in the same direction, and soon came to another pile of incrustations of a different kind and colour; these being much rougher, and not tinged with yellow, but brown. At the top of this he found a small cavern, opening into the side of the vault, which he

entered, and where he saw vast drops of the stalactites, hanging like icicles, from every part of the roof, some of which were four or five feet long, and as thick as a man's body. The greater part of the walls of the large cavern, or vault, was lined with incrustations of three kinds: the first was the deep yellow stalactites; the second was a thin coating, resembling a light-coloured varnish (this covered the lime-stone, and reflected the light of the candles with great splendour); the third was a rough efflorescence, every shoot of which resembled a kind of rose flower. He now returned through the arch which separates the two vaults, re-ascending the slope of loose stones, which greatly lessened the magnificence of the entrance into the inner cavern. When he had again fastened the rope to his body, he gave the signal to be drawn up, which he found much more dangerous and difficult than being let down; on account of his weight drawing the rope between the fragments of the rocks, to which he adhered, and his body jarring against the sides, notwithstanding the defence he made with his hands; the rope also loosened the stones over his head, the fall of which he dreaded every moment, and if any of them had fallen he must inevitably have perished. Being obliged to ascend with his face towards the wall, he could not make any particular observations on the rocks that were behind or on each side of him; he saw, however, under the projection of the rock where the passage first became narrow, the entrance of a cavern which seemed to penetrate a great way, but he could not get into it.

About one mile and a half to the north-east of Elden Hole, is Mam Tor, a name signifying the Mother Hill. This mountain is covered on the top and sides with verdure, but on the south side is a steep precipice, the substance of which is a crumbling loose earth, mingled with little stones,

and which is continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falling down the face of the mountain, into the valley below, thus forming a hill on its side which is continually increasing. This mountain is reckoned among the wonders of the Peak, from the inhabitants having a superstitious notion that notwithstanding its daily loss, it has suffered no diminution in size, though the shale and girt has been shivering from its face for ages. On its summit are the remains of an ancient camp, and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened a few years since, and a brass celt, and some fragments of an unbaked urn, were found in it. On the south side, near the bottom, is the ancient mine of Odin, which is said to have been worked from the Saxon times, and still furnishes employment for nearly 140 persons. The quality of the ore differs in different parts of this mine; the best yields about three ounces of silver to a ton weight of lead.

At the distance of one mile to the east of Mam Tor is the village of Castleton; the immediate approach to which by the road across the mountains is by a deep descent, called the Winnets, or Wind-gates, "from the stream of air (says Mr. Warner) that always sweeps through the chasm. This road is a mile in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, *The gates or portals of the winds*; since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which Nature here presents seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to controul their maddest fury. Precipices 1,000 feet in height, dark, rugged, and perpendicular, heave their unwieldy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front threa-

ten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns, to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton Vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility, and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and hideous scenery to which it has so long been confined."

CASTLETON takes its name from an ancient castle, situated on a steep rock, to which there is but one ascent, and that so winding, that it is nearly two miles to the top. The Castle-yard, a large area, extending almost over the whole summit of the eminence, was enclosed by a stone wall, which towards the town is still 20 feet high in some places, but the ground within is mostly level with the top of it: at the point of a rock, jutting over the mouth of the Great Cavern stands the Keep, the walls of which on the south and west sides are pretty entire, and at the north-west corner are upwards of 50 feet in height; but the north and east sides are much shattered. "It consisted (says Mr. Bray) of two rooms only, one on the ground floor, and one above, over which the roof was raised, not flat, but with gable ends to the north and south, the outer walls rising above it. The ground floor was about 14 feet high, as well as can be discovered from the rubbish now fallen on the bottom; the other room was 16 feet high. There was no entrance to the lower room from the outside (what is now used as an entrance being only a hole broke through the wall at the corner where the staircase is), but a flight of steps led to a door in the south side of the upper room, the door being seven feet high, and about four and a half wide. It is said that steps are remembered to have been there, but are now quite destroyed. The places where the hinges of the door were placed, now remain, and on one side is a hole in the wall, in which the bar to fasten the door was put.—This castle was used for the keeping the

records of the miners' courts, till they were removed to Tutbury Castle, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. An entrenchment, which begins at the lower end of the valley, called the Cave, enclosed the town, ending at the Great Cavern, and forming a semi-circle; this is now called the Town Ditch, but the whole of it cannot easily be traced, having been destroyed in many parts by buildings and the plough.

It is most probable that this was a Norman structure built by William Peverel, a natural son of the Conqueror; to whom likewise the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. It is, however, certain, that, at the time of the Domesday survey, it was in the possession of Peverel, by the name of the *Castle of the Peke*, together with the honour and forest, and 13 other lordships in this county.

Under the hill on which this castle stands is the celebrated cavern, called the Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave, another wonder of the Peak: the entrance to which is very magnificent, being in a dark and gloomy recess, formed by a chasm in the rocks, which range perpendicularly on each side to a considerable height. On the steep side of the mountain is a large opening, almost in the form of an old Gothic arch, extending in width 120 feet, and in height 42. This arch, which is formed by Nature at the bottom of a rock, whose height is 87 yards, is chequered with a diversity of coloured stones, from which continually drops a sparry water that petrifies. Immediately within this arch is a cavern nearly of the same height and width, and in receding depth about 90 feet; the roof of this place, which is of solid rock, is flat, and looks dreadful over head, having nothing but the side walls to support it.—Within this gulf some twine-makers have established their manufactory and residence, and the combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the

sublime features of the natural scenery, has a very singular effect. Towards the farther end, from the entrance, the roof comes down with a gradual slope to about two feet from the surface of a water 14 yards over, the rock in that place forming a kind of arch, under which the visitant is conveyed in a small boat; beyond this stream is a spacious vacuity, opening in the bosom of the rocks; and in a passage at the inner extremity of this vast cavern, the stream which flows through the bottom spreads into what is called the second water; but this can generally be passed on foot, though at other times the assistance of the guide is requisite; at a short distance farther is a third water, where the rock sloping, as it were, almost down to the surface of the water, puts an end to the traveller's search. Another curious object for inspection in this neighbourhood, is the Speedwell Level or Navigation Mine, which is situated near the foot of the Winnets in the Mountainous range called the Long Cliff. "This level (says a modern writer) was originally driven in search of lead ore, by a company of adventurers from Staffordshire, who commenced their undertaking about 30 years ago, but with such little success, that, after an expenditure of 14,000*l.* and eleven years ceaseless labour exerted in vain, the works were obliged to be abandoned. The descent is beneath an arched vault, by a flight of 106 steps, which leads to the sough, or level, where a boat is ready for the reception of the visitor, who is impelled along the stream by the motion communicated to the boat by the guide, through pushing against wooden pegs driven into the sides of the rock at six feet distance from each other. The depth of the water is about three feet; the channel through which it proceeds was blasted through the heart of a rock, which was found of such solidity and hardness, that implements of sufficient temper could hardly be procured to pene-

trate it. As the boat proceeds, several veins of lead ore may be observed in the rock, but of insufficient value to defray the expence of working them.

“ At the distance of 650 yards from the entrance, the level bursts into a tremendous gulf, whose roof at bottom is completely invisible ; but across which the navigation has been carried by flinging a stone arch over a part of the fissure where the rocks are least separated. Here leaving the boat, and ascending a stage erected above the level, the attention of the visitor is directed to the dark recesses of the abyss beneath his feet ; and firm, indeed, must be his resolution, if he can contemplate its depths unmoved, or hear them described, without an involuntary shudder. To the depth of ninety feet all is vacuity and gloom ; but beyond that commences a pool of Stygian waters, not unaptly named the Bottomless Pit ; whose prodigious range may in some measure be conceived, from the circumstance of its having swallowed up more than 40,000 tons of rubbish made in blasting the rock, without any apparent diminution either in its depth or extent. The guide indeed informs you that the former has not been ascertained ; yet we have reason to believe that this is incorrect, and that its actual depth in standing water is about 320 feet. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that this abyss has communications with others, still more deeply situated in the bowels of the mountain, and into which the precipitated rubbish has found a passage. The superfluous water of the level falls through a water-gate into this profound cauldron, with a noise like a rushing torrent. This fissure is calculated at being nearly 280 yards below the surface of the mountain ; and so great is its reach upwards, that rockets of sufficient strength to ascend 450 feet, have been fired without rendering the roof visible. The effect of a Bengal light discharg-

ed in this stupendous cavity is extremely magnificent and interesting. Beyond the fissure the level has been driven to a similar length to that part which precedes it; but in this division of its course little occurs to excite observation."

The hills on the different sides of Castleton produce stone of very different quality. Those on the south, on one of which the castle stands, furnish a stone which burns into lime, and is used for manure; those on the north yield a grit stone fit for building. The hill on the north when viewed at a distance, appears brown and barren, but is in fact very good pasture; and the Yorkshire drovers bring their cattle here the beginning of May, and keep them all the summer. On ascending this hill, Castleton dale spreads before you, and on gaining the summit a sequestered valley, called Edale, opens to the view in a beautiful manner. It is wide and fertile, the enclosures running up the sides of the hills, and yearly increasing. Other small dales come into it from between other hills, and their verdure is contrasted by the brown tops of the yet uncultivated ridges. Near the end of one of these is the principal part of the village of EDALE, with its humble chapel without either spire or tower. A rivulet runs down by it, shewing itself in many places, and by the noise of its fall directs to a mill placed in a little grove. Two or three other clumps of houses, and small tufts of trees, and another streamlet falling into this, enliven the scene. From hence various other dales branch off to what is called the Woodland of Derbyshire, through which no high road has yet been made. A considerable part of this tract, which is of great extent, has been cleared of late years, by the Duke of Devonshire, to whom it mostly belongs.

By custom of the miners, any one who finds a spot in this part of the country unworked, which he thinks likely to produce a vein of lead, though in

another man's field, may put down a little wooden cross, called a *stoter*, or *stow*, and having entered his name with the proper officer who sets out a certain number of *meers* (a meer is about 29 yards), he is then at liberty to work it, sink pits and lay the rubbish about 16 yards on each side as he proceeds. If he do not work it, and if another be inclined to try his fortune, he goes to the officer, tells him such a spot is not worked, and desires him to *nick* it. The officer with two of a jury of 24, who are sworn for the purpose of attending to this business, go to the spot, cut a nick in the cross, and give notice to the first undertaker that they shall go again at such a time for the same purpose. If no notice be taken, they go a second and a third time, after which the property is vested in the new adventurer, subject to the like rules.

About one mile to the east of Castleton is the small but pleasant village of HOPE, containing 82 houses, and 394 inhabitants. This village is said formerly to have enjoyed the privilege of a market, but it has long since been discontinued. A castle is likewise recorded to have existed here in the time of Edward the First, and that John Earl of Warren and Surry was appointed governor in that reign.

At BROUGH, a small hamlet in the parish of Hope, are the remains of a Roman station; the camp was at a place called the Castle, near the junction of two small streams, named Noe and the Bradwell-Water. Several foundations, &c. have been ploughed up here, and Mr. Pegge, in the year 1761, saw the rude busts of Apollo, and another deity in stone, which were found in the fields, with a coarse pavement composed of tile and cement in the lower of the two fields called Halsteds, and in the other were marks of an oblong square building, whose angles were of rough grit-stone, and the area covered with bricks

and tiles; pieces of swords, spears, bridle-bits, and coins, have also been found here; and a few years since, a half-length figure of a woman, with her arms folded across her breast, cut in a rough grit-stone, was turned up by the plough.

A short distance beyond Castleton, on a dreary moor called Mill-stone Edge, is a fortification called The Carles Work, but to what age or people it may be referred is not known.

About one mile and a half beyond Castleton is the small village of HATHERSAGE, the Church of which is tolerably handsome. The earth in this part appears to possess some very peculiar properties, as will appear from the following relation extracted from a modern work:—"On opening a grave for the interment of a female, on the 31st of May, 1784, the body of a Mr. Benjamin Ashton, who was buried on the 29 of December, 1725, was taken up, *congealed as hard as flint*. His breast, belly, and face, were swarthy; but when turned over, his back, and all the parts that lay under, were nearly the same colour as when put into the coffin. The coffin was of oak board, inch and a half thick, and as sound as when first deposited in the grave, which was so extremely wet that men were employed to lade out the water, that the coffin might be kept from floating till the body was returned to it. The face was partly decayed; conveying the idea, that the putrefactive process had commenced previously to that which had hardened the flesh into stone. The head was broke off in removing the body from the coffin; but was replaced in its first position when again interred. Mr. Ashton was a very corpulent man, and died in the 42nd year of his age."

In the Church-yard at Hathersage are two stones, which, according to tradition, is the spot where Little John, the friend of Robin Hood, lies bu-

ried.—They are thirteen feet four inches distance, which is here said to have been the height of this adventurer. Above the church is a place, called *Camp Green*, a high large circular mound of earth, inclosed by a deep arch.

Returning from this long digression, at the distance of about seven miles to the south east of Chapel-in-le-Frith, on the right of our road, is the small market-town of TIDESWELL. The town is but indifferently built, but the Church is a handsome edifice of the conventual form, with a neat tower at the west end, terminated by eight pinnacles, those at the angles rising from octagonal bases, and being much higher than the intermediate ones. This town is reported to have received its name from an ebbing and flowing well, in the neighbourhood, but which has long since ceased to flow. This well is considered as one of the wonders of the Peak, and has been described as being about three feet deep and three feet wide; and the water, in different and uncertain periods of time, sinking and rising with a gurgling noise, two thirds of the perpendicular depth of the well. Many conjectures have been formed to account for this phenomenon. Some have thought that in the aqueduct a stone stood in equilibrio, and produced the rise and fall of the water by vibrating backwards and forwards; but it is as difficult to conceive what should produce this vibration at uncertain periods, as what should produce the rise and fall of the water; others imagine that these irregular ebbings and flowings, as well as the gurgling noise, were occasioned by air, which agitated or pressed the water from the subterraneous cavities; but these do not tell us what can be supposed first to move the air; others have imagined the spring have been occasionally supplied from the overflowings of some subterraneous body of water, lying upon a higher level.

At TUNSTED, a small village about two miles to

the west of Tideswell, was born, in the year 1716, the celebrated John Brindley, whose superior judgment and ability in the planning of canals, will ever render his name distinguished in the annals of inland navigation. His father had been in the possession of a small freehold, but through a destructive partiality for the amusements of the field, had been forced to alienate his property, and the education of his son was consequently neglected, the latter being obliged to contribute to the support of the family by the lowest occupations of rustic labour.—Young Brindley however, at the age of seventeen, apprenticed himself to a millwright, at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, where he executed several ingenious pieces of mechanism, without any previous instruction, and introduced several improvements into his business, by which he obtained great celebrity, and on the expiration of his apprenticeship he was entrusted by his master with the management of his manufactory. Some years afterwards he commenced business for himself, and in the year 1752 was employed in the erection of a water-engine of extraordinary powers, for the purpose of draining some coal mines, in the neighbourhood of Clifton, in Lancashire. In the progress of this undertaking, he drove a tunnel through a rock nearly 600 yards in length, to convey a stream of water from the river Irwell, for the purpose of turning a wheel, which was fixed 30 feet beneath the surface of the earth. “In the year 1755 (says Mr. Aikin,) he was employed to execute the larger wheels for a silk-mill at Congleton; and a person who was engaged to make other parts of the machinery, and to superintend the whole, proving incapable of completing the work, the business was entirely committed to Brindley; who not only executed the original plan in a masterly manner, but made many curious and valuable improvements, as well in the construction of the en-

gine itself as in the making the wheels and pinions belonging to it. About this time also the mills for grinding flints in the Staffordshire potteries received several improvements from his ingenuity, which he continued to exert till September 1772, when he died in the 56th year of his age, and was buried at New Chapel in Staffordshire.

About half a mile to the east of Tunstead is the small village of WORMHILL. Near this village, in a deep and romantic hollow, the river Wye flows beneath a stupendous mass of rock, called *Chee Tor*, that rises perpendicular from the bottom of the dale to the height of nearly 400 feet; and which, with its dependent masses of rock, are almost insulated by the river, which runs in a direction almost circular round the mountain.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about two miles from Tideswell, we pass through the hamlet of Wardlow, about three miles to the east of which the village of STONEY MIDDLETON, hewn out of the grey rocks which impend over it, and scarcely distinguishable from them, is worthy of notice, for its very neat octagon Church, built partly by brief and partly by donation from the late Duke of Devonshire. Most of the inhabitants, are lime-stone workers and miners.

At the distance of about three miles from Wardlow, we pass through the village of ASHFORD, situated on the banks of the Wye, and frequently, from the lowness of its site, called *Ashford-in-the-water*. In this village are some marble works, where the black and grey marble found in the vicinity are sawn and polished; these works were the first of the kind ever established in England.

Two miles beyond Ashford is the ancient town of BAKEWELL, situated at the foot of an hill, on the west ern banks of the river Wye. The Church is an ancient structure, standing on an eminence, and built in the form of a cross, with an octagonal tower

in the centre, from which rises a lofty spire. In one of the chancels is a raised tomb for Sir George Vernon and his two wives, with their figures at full length recumbent on it; and against the wall are two magnificent monuments of alabaster, one for Sir John Manners and Dorothy his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon; the other for Sir George Manners and his wife (who erected it in her life-time) and their four sons and five daughters, with all their figures. In the east chancel is a small raised tomb of alabaster for John Vernon, son and heir of Henry Vernon, who died the 12th of August, in the year 1477. The west arch of this church is of Saxon architecture, and the font is of great antiquity. In the church-yard is an old cross, said to have been brought hither from some other place. On the upper part of the west side are the remains of a crucifix. On the top of the east side is a figure on horseback, like St. George: and below are other figures of very rude sculpture, and much damaged; the whole supposed to be 800 years old. The church of Bakewell has lately been enriched with eight new bells, of the value of 500*l.* and an organ which cost 300*l.*

A chantry was founded in this town, in the 44th of Edward III. by Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Knt. then living at Hassop, and the guild of Holy Cross at Bakewell, which was valued, at the Dissolution, at four pounds per annum. Here is a large cotton manufactory, and there are several quarries of stone, and lead, and zinc mines in the neighbourhood.—Bakewell is the most extensive parish in the county, being more than 20 miles in length from north-west to south-east; and its breadth upwards of eight, and containing nine chapels of ease.

About two miles and a half to the north-east of Bakewell is Chatsworth, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire. This house may be said to have had two or three different founders, who have

all improved upon one another in the completion of this great design. The house was begun on a much narrower plan than at present, by Sir William Cavendish, of Cavendish, in Suffolk, who by marriage with Elizabeth Hardwicke, relict of Robert Barley, Esq. became entitled to a noble fortune in this county. This lady, after the death of Sir William, married Sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth; and fourthly, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir William died after having done little more than building one end of the fabric, and laying out the plan of the whole. But his lady finished it in the magnificent manner in which it appeared when it first ranked among the wonders of the Peak. It may here be observed, that the very disadvantages of the situation contribute to the beauty of the place, and by the most exquisite management, are made subservient to the builder's design. On the east side not far distant, rises a prodigious high mountain, thickly planted with beautiful trees: upon the top of this mountain mill stones are procured; and here begins a vast extended moor, which for 15 or 16 miles together, towards the north, has neither hedge, house, nor tree, and over which, when strangers travel, it is impossible to find their way without a guide. Nothing can be more surprising of its kind to a traveller, who comes from the north, when, after a tedious progress through such a dismal desert, on a sudden the guide brings him to a precipice, where he looks down, from a comfortless, barren, and as appeared an endless moor, into the most delightful valley, and sees a beautiful palace, adorned with fine gardens. On the plain, which extends from the top of this mountain, is a large body of water, which occupies near 30 acres, and from the ascents round it, receives, as into a cistern, all the water that falls; which through pipes supplies the cascades, water-works, ponds, and canals, in the gardens. Before the west

front of the house, which is the most beautiful, and where the first foundress built a fine portal, runs the Derwent, which, though not many miles here from its source, yet is a rapid river, when, by hasty rains, or the melting of snows, the hills pour down their waters into its channel. Over the river is a stately stone bridge of three arches, erected by Paine, and ornamented with figures, sculptured by Cibber; and in an island in the river is an ancient fabric, built of stone, in imitation of a castle. The front to the garden is a regular piece of architecture. The frieze under the cornice has the motto of the family under it in gilt letters, so large as to take up the whole front, though the words are only two, CAVENDO TUTUS; which is no less applicable to the situation of the house, than to the name and crest of the family. The sashes of the second story are seventeen feet high, of polished plate glass, each glass two feet wide; and the wood-work double gilt. A noble piece of iron-work gates and balusters embellish the front of the house and court and terminate at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of attic work, curiously adorned with trophies of war, and utensils of all the sciences in basso relievo. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a neat balustrade. Its form is nearly a square of about 190 feet, surrounding a spacious quadrangular court, having a fountain in the centre, with the statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance on the west is by a noble flight of steps to a terrace, the length of the whole building. The fronts which form the quadrangle, are decorated with rich sculptures representing military trophies. The stone of which this edifice is built is of an excellent sort, veined like marble; it was hewn out of the neighbouring quarries, and tumbled down the adjacent hill.

The Hall, which is extremely lofty, is ornamented with paintings of the Roman history, by the cele-

brated Verrio, particularly a fine representation of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, at the foot of Pompey's statue, and an Assembly of the Gods. At the farther end of the hall are a double flight of steps, fourteen feet wide, and each landing-place consisting of a single block of marble, fourteen feet square; these stairs winding round, meet and form a gallery at the top, adorned with iron balustrades of excellent workmanship, richly gilt; this gallery leads to the chapel, which is very elegantly fitted up, and decorated with paintings by Verrio, and a variety of exquisite carving by Gibbons. The cieling is covered with a painting of the Ascension, and the altar-piece, representing *Christ reproving the incredulity of THOMAS*, is reckoned one of the best performances of Verrio. The Dancing Gallery is exceedingly splendid; the cieling and pannels being elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt; in the coves are several statues. This room is 100 feet in length, and 22 in breadth. In the principal Drawing Room is an invaluable piece by Holbein, of the two kings Henry VII. and Henry VIII. as large as life; it is in black chalk, heightened. Here is likewise a fine painting, by Titian, of our Saviour and Mary Magdalen in the garden.

Mary Queen of Scots passed 13 years of her long captivity in the old house of Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and a suit of apartments, supposed to correspond in situation with those inhabited by that unfortunate princess, are still called by her name. It was during her residence at Chatsworth that she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, dated the 31st of October, 1570.

Though the apartments of this edifice in general are splendidly ornamented with painted walls and cielings, there are but few of the productions of those eminent masters, whose pencils have embellished the interior of several mansions in this county. The beautiful carved ornaments however

amply repay the visitant's attention; among these is a delineation of a pen, so finely executed as scarcely to be distinguished from a real feather. These were executed by Gibbons, of whom Walpole observed, that he was the first artist "who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder natural to each species."

On an elevated site, about 150 yards from the house, are the Great Stables, which were erected, together with the bridge, by the late Duke: the west and north fronts of the stables, which are handsome and well disposed, are somewhat more than 200 feet in length.

The gardens abound in green-houses, summer-houses, walks, wildernesses, &c. with canals, basins and water-works of various forms and contrivances, the principal of which is the grand cascade, which consists of a series of steps or stages, extending a considerable distance down a steep hill, crowned at the top by a temple, which is supplied with water from the reservoir, above-mentioned. "This fane (says Mr. Warner) should certainly be dedicated to Mercury, the god of fraud and deceit, as a piece of roguery is practised upon the incautious stranger within its very sanctuary; from the floor of which a multitude of little fountains suddenly spout up, whilst he is admiring the prospect through the portal, and quickly wet him to the skin." On the cascade being put in motion the water rushes in vast quantities from a variety of figures, and covering the dome of the temple, falls down, with great rapidity and noise like a cataract, and from thence is discharged down the flight of steps before described, and having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Among other contrivances, such as streams issuing from the heads of sea-horses, tritons, and a fountain, which throws

water to the height of 90 feet, is a copper tree resembling a decayed willow, the branches of which produce an artificial shower.

The modern improvements at this place were made by the command of the late Duke of Devonshire, under the direction of Mr. Brown, the whole of which do no less honour to his taste, who formed and executed the plan, than to the judgment of the nobleman who employed a person so well qualified for the arduous task of improving Chatsworth. The Park, which extends through a circumference of nine miles, being beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and commanding some exceedingly fine prospects, has been, under this gentleman's direction, much altered and modernised; the water greatly improved, the new and elegant bridge erected, trees removed, plantations made, and many of the formalities annihilated. The water-works, however, still remain; but to the man of taste these are considered as mere matters of curious expense, and the remains of that species of garden magnificence which has long since been exploded by a happy attention to the powers and beauties of nature.

Strangers who visit Chatsworth House, generally leave their equipage, &c. at the inn at *Edensor*, and then walk through the park, at the entrance of which is a modern built lodge, with an elegant arched gateway.

About one mile to the north-west of Chatsworth is *HASSOP*, a handsome seat of F. Eyre, Esq. in whose family it has been, since the 13th of Henry VII. when it was purchased by his ancestor, of Sir Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton.

At the distance of one mile to the south-east of Bakewell, on the left of our road, is *HADDON*, a venerable seat of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most curious and perfect of the old castellated mansions in this country. The house stands on a gentle hill, in the midst of thick woods overhang-

ing the Wye, which winds along the valley at a great depth beneath. The house consists of two courts, the first of which is entered by an arched gateway in a corner. In the centre building between the two courts, is the great hall with its butteries and cellars. Over the door of the great porch, leading to the hall, are two coats of arms, cut in stone; the one is those of Vernon, the other of Fulco de Pembridge, lord of Tong, in Shropshire, whose daughter and heir married Sir Richard Vernon, and brought him a great estate. In one corner of the hall is a staircase, formed of large blocks of stone, leading to the gallery, about 110 feet in length, and 17 in width; the floor of which is said to have been laid with boards cut out of one oak, which grew in the park. In one of the windows are the arms of England in the garter, surmounted with a crown; in another are those of the Earl of *Rutland*, impaling *Vernon*, with its quarterings in the garter. In the same window are the arms of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, also circled by the garter. In the corner of the first court is the entrance to the chapel, under a low sharp-pointed arch. In the east window of this chapel were portraits of many of the family of *Vernon*, parts of which still remain, but a few years ago the heads were stolen from them. A date of *Milesimo ccccxxvii.* is legible. In the north window the name *Edwardus Vernon*, and his arms remain: and in a south window is *Willmus Trussel*. In the great east window, and those on each side of it, are some good remains of painted glass. In a dark part of the chapel stands the Roman altar, dug up near Bakewell, on which, according to Camden, is the following inscription:

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
I 3

On one side of the hall is the drawing-room, adjoining which were two or three other apartments, handsomely fitted up, uniting it with the chapel. The rest of the house is taken up with a number of small rooms above and below for servants and retainers.

All the rooms (except the gallery) were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains; and the doors were concealed every where behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to pass in and out; only for convenience there were great iron hooks (many of which are still in their places) by means whereof it might occasionally be held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship; few of these fit at all close; and wooden bolts, rude bars, and iron hasps, are in general their best and only fastenings; indeed most of the rooms are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favourable idea of our ancestors' taste or domestic pleasures; yet this place was for ages, the seat of magnificence and hospitality. It was at length quitted by its owners, the Dukes of Rutland, for Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire.

For many generations Haddon was the seat of the Vernons, of whom Sir George, the last heir male, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, gained the title of king of the Peak, by his generosity and noble manner of living. His second daughter and heir Dorothy married John Manners, second son of the first Earl of Rutland, which title afterwards descended to their posterity in the year 1641. For upwards of 100 years after the marriage, this was the

principal residence of the family, and so lately as the time of the first Duke of Rutland (so created by Queen Anne) seven score servants were maintained; and during 12 days after Christmas the house was kept open with the old English benevolence. This nobleman was so partial to the country that he rarely left it, and when he married his son to Lord Russel's daughter, he made it an article in the settlement, that she should forfeit part of the jointure, if ever she lived in town without his consent.

At the distance of about one mile from Haddon, and three from Bakewell, after crossing the Derwent river, we pass through the hamlet of Rowsley, about two miles beyond which is the township of DARLEY.

DERLEY or DARLEY is a populous hamlet, on the west of the Derwent, about one mile from Derby. Its population has increased considerably during some years past, in consequence of the erection of paper and cotton-mills, by the Messrs. Evans, &c. The abbey that stood here was endowed with many tracts of land of great extent in various parts of the county, and the abbot enjoyed several privileges, all his property being exempt from tythe; but in 1539, it was given up to Henry VIII. by the abbot and thirteen monks. Some out-houses and the chapel, converted into dwelling-houses, may still be seen, and serve to point out the situation of this abbey, originally founded in the reign of King Stephen.

About two miles to the west of Darley, is WINSTER, a small town. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring lead mines.

On the south end of Stanton Moor (a wild uncultivated waste, situated to the north of Winster), close to the small village of Birchover, is a very singular mass of large rocks, called Roulter;

standing on the top of a hill, and commanding an extensive view over the moor, which seems to have been a place much frequented by the Druids. About a quarter of a mile west of Roulter, on a similar kind of hill, is an assemblage of large stones called Bradley Rocks; the largest of these is a rocking stone, thirty-two feet in circumference, which moves with great ease, and appears from its extraordinary position to have been placed there by human strength. About a quarter of a mile west of Bradley Rocks are several rock basons: and on a hill stands another group, called Carcliffe, among which are four very perfect rock basons; and on the east and west side of the moor are several large stones, none of which have basons, nor are they to be found, except on those rocks that stand on hills, and in the neighbourhood of Druidical remains. At the foot of Carcliffe rocks, in a cave eleven feet by nine, and seven feet high, is a hermitage; at the east end of the cave is a crucifix, the figure of which is three feet in height, cut out of the solid rock in high relief; on the top of the cross there appears to have been something like letters, but so defaced by time as not to be legible. On the left hand of the crucifix is a niche, as if intended for a statue; and facing the entrance are the remains of seats hewed out of the rock. On the same range of hills two stones standing upright, in a direct line from one another, have got the name of *Robinhood's Stride*: they are also called *Mockbeggar-hall*, from the resemblance they have to chimnies at each end of a mansion-house, and which on the north side particularly might induce the poor traveller to make up to it in hopes of refreshment. Still more west of this is another craggy rock, which from the road to Elton seems to hang almost without support. On the middle of Stanton Moor, is a small work of sixteen yards diameter; the vallum is of earth and stones, but

there does not appear to have been a ditch: the entrance is towards the south. There are several cairns near it, and many traces of British works are perceivable on various parts of the moor, but nothing perfect can be made out. Some rocks in a small enclosure at the north-west end of the moor, near the village of Stanton, appear to have been a cromlech. The ground these rocks stand in belonged to the family of the Caltons, whose ancestor, about 180 years ago, had the following Latin inscriptions cut in Roman capitals on two of them. On the one, *Res rustica, quæ sine dubitatione proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiæ est, tum discentibus eget quam magistris.*—On the other, *Nihil est homini libero dignius, et quod mihi ad sapientis vitam proxime videtur accedere.*

MATLOCK.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about three miles from Darley, is the village of MATLOCK, situated on the banks of the river Derwent. The houses are principally of stone; and at the entrance of the village is a neat stone bridge. The Church, which stands on the verge of a romantic rock, consists of a nave, side aisles, and a small chancel; the outside is embattled, having an ancient tower, with pinnacles, whimsically decorated with figures of grotesque animals for spouts. "At the time of compiling the Domesday Book, Matlock appears to have been a hamlet of the manor of *Metesford* (the situation of which is now unknown), which was part of the demesnes of the crown. It afterwards became a part of the estate of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had a charter of free warren for his demesne lands here. On the attainder of his son Robert de Ferrers, for espousing the cause of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, *Matlock* then became a manor, reverted to the crown, and was granted, in the 7th of Edward I. to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and con-

tinued a part of the possessions of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, til the 4th of Charles I. when it was granted by that king, along with a great number of other manors and estates, to Edward Ditchfield, and the other trustees, to the copyholders of the manor of Matlock, and is now divided in several small shares."

Matlock Bath is situated about a mile and a half from the village; and though few situations can be more beautiful, it was only occupied by some rude cottages inhabited by miners, till about the year 1698, at which time its warm springs began to attract notice, for their medicinal qualities. About this period the original bath was built and paved by the Reverend Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Heyward of Cromford; and put into the hands of G. Wragg, who to confirm his title took a lease from the several lords of the manor, for 99 years, paying them a fine of 150*l.* and the yearly rent or acknowledgment of sixpence each. He then built a few small rooms adjoining to the bath, which were but a poor accommodation for strangers. The lease and property of Mr. Wragg were afterwards purchased for about 1,000*l.* by Messrs. Smith and Pennel, of Nottingham, who erected two large buildings with stables and other conveniences; made a coach-road along the river side from Cromford, and improved the horseway from Matlock bridge. The whole estate afterwards became the property of Mr. Pennel, by purchase; and on his death, which happened about the year 1733, descended to his daughter and her husband; but it is now the joint property of several persons.

Matlock lies about 12 miles south-east of Buxton: its romantic beauty as well as the salutary springs which enrich this sequestered spot, render it dear to the man of taste as well as to the invalid. To the former it presents nature in her wildest and most picturesque attire, and to the latter it fur-

nishes gaiety without dissipation, and tranquillity without gloom. The philosopher also may derive abundant gratification from the various objects around him, which never fail in supplying themes for the man of science. Matlock Bath consists of little more than three inns known by the names of the Old Bath, the New Bath, the Hotel and two commodious lodging houses, all situated on the south-east side of the Derwent, affording accommodations to about 400 visitors, who enjoy all the comforts of society without unnecessary ceremony or parade, at a moderate expense. These buildings are elegantly constructed of stone; the roads in the vicinity are as smooth as gravel walks, and exercise either on foot or in a carriage is as delightful as possible; and though rain frequently falls here, the nature of the soil quickly absorbs the superabundant moisture and humidity, so that it is never known to injure the health of the most delicate. Between the Temple and the Old Bath, is Miss Millns's Circulating Library and her long established *Repository*, for many ornamental and useful articles which are occasionally wanted here. In a situation lower than this are several excellent lodging houses, particularly in that very long handsome building formerly kept as an hotel. Messrs. Brown and Mawe's Museum here, contains elegant vases, chimney pieces, and a great variety of other articles formed of spar, marble and alabaster, and a very interesting collection of shells, fossils, &c. Admittance into this room is free of expense. There are two other repositories at the south end of this building for various elegant articles of jewellery; also a news room, a collection of maps and prints, and a circulating library. The hotel here occupied by Mr. Smith has much room, and good stabling belonging to it, with an excellent bath; and nearly opposite to this house is that of Mr. Buxton, a confectioner. The Rutland, and

the two Cumberland Caverns are shewn by persons residing at Matlock, and who are well acquainted with the premises. Excursions to Upperwood, the caverns about it, and to Cliff House, are worth making. From the mouth of Rutland Cavern there is an excellent view of Matlock Dale and the neighbouring country. At a house lately erected called the Tower at the lower part of the hill, the views are striking; this is called *Belle Vue*. A little way below is the *Temple*, an excellent lodging house, kept by its proprietor. The romantic and picturesque scenery here, is thus described by Dr. Darwin:—

“ Where as proud Masson rises rude and bleak,
And with mishapen turrets crests the peak,
Old Matlock gapes with marble jaws beneath,
And o’er scar’d Derwent bends his flinty teeth;
Deep in wide caves below the dangerous soil,
Blue sulphurs flamè, imprison’d waters boil.
Impetuous streams in spiral columns rise,
Through rifted rocks impatient for the skies;
Or o’er bright seas of bubbling lavas blow,
As heave and toss the billowy fires below;
Condens’d on high in wandering rills they glide,
From Masson’s dome and burst his sparry side;
Round his grey tow’rs and down his fringed walls,
From cliff to cliff the liquid treasure falls;
In beds of stalactite, bright ores among,
O’er corals, shells, and crystals winds along;
Crusts the green mosses and the tangled wood,
And sparkling plunges to his native flood.

The usual time of bathing and drinking the water is before breakfast, or between breakfast and dinner: a small quantity is at first taken increasing it gradually as the stomach will bear. The Matlock season commences about the latter end of April and continues till November, though even in

winter Matlock is not devoid of attractions. For the accommodation of correspondence a post sets out on horseback early every morning, passes through Matlock and Wirksworth on his way to Derby, and returns in the evening. A petty Post Office has also been established at Matlock in the lower part of Fox's lodging house. A coach passes through Wirksworth towards London and Manchester every day. Each of the inns supplies excellent post chaises, open carriages, and saddle horses. The London waggons are met at the Tiger Inn in Derby every Monday and Friday by a carrier from Wirksworth, who, upon his return, proceeds to Matlock.

Matlock Dale (in which the baths are situated) is perhaps superior in natural beauty to any of the most finished places in this kingdom. It consists of a winding vale, of above three miles in length, through which the Derwent runs. The course of this river is here extremely various: in some places the breadth is considerable, and the stream smooth; in others it breaks upon the rocks, and falling over the fragments, forms several beautiful though slight cascades. The boundaries of the vale are cultivated hills on one side, and very bold rocks, with pendant woods, on the other. On crossing the river near the turnpike, a winding path up the rock leads to a range of fields at the top, bounded by a precipice, and forming one of the finest natural terraces in the world. At the top, on turning to the left, is a projecting point called Hag-rock; from whence is a perpendicular view down a vast precipice to the river, which here forms a fine sheet of water, fringed with wood on the opposite side. The valley is small, and bounded immediately by the hills, which rise boldly from it, and are cut into inclosures, some of a fine verdure, others scarred with rocks, and some full of wood; the variety of which is pleasing, and the

whole view noble. Advancing along the precipice, the views through the straggling branches of the woods, which grow on the edge of it, are very picturesque; in some places the water alone is seen; in others glens of woods, dark and gloomy, but sometimes opening, and presenting to the eye various cheerful views of the dale and cultivated hills. These scenes continue till an elm whose dividing branches, growing on the rocky edge of the precipice, form a natural balustrade, over which the river both ways presents several fine sheets of water, with four picturesque cascades. To the left the shore is hanging wood, from the precipice down to the water's edge; but the rocks break from it in several places, the projections exhibiting a variety of shade on the back ground. At the top of the rocks, and quite surrounded with wood, two small inclosures are seen, divided by straggling trees.—The opposite side of the vale is formed by many hanging inclosures, the higher boundary being a great variety of hill cut in fields. To the right the scene is different; the edging of the water is a thick stripe of wood, so close that the trees seem to grow from the water: they form a dark shade, under which the water is smooth. Above this wood appear some houses, surrounded by several grass fields, beautifully shelving down, amidst wood and rock; above the whole is seen a hill, bare, but broken by rocky spots; a little farther, is a projecting point, edged with small ash trees, from which is seen a smooth reach of the river through a thick dark wood; presenting a pleasing variation from the preceding scenes. Above it, to the right, is a vast perpendicular rock, 150 feet in height, rising out of a dark wood, itself being covered with trees, and forming a most magnificent scene. On turning to another wave in the edge of the precipice, an opening in the shrubbery-wood presents a reach of the river, em-

bosomed in a deep shade of wood ; this leads to a point of rock higher than any of the preceding, and, being open, presents a full view of all the wonders of the valley. To the left the river flows under a noble shore of hanging wood ; and above the whole is a vast range of inclosures, which rise one above another in the most beautiful manner. This point of view is likewise high enough to command a new vale behind the precipice ; and the ridge of rocky hill, shelving gently down, is lost in a fine waving vale of cultivated fields of a pleasant verdure, and bounded by the side of an extended bare hill. A few yards farther a turn to the point of a very bold projection of the rock, opens to new scenes ; the river is seen, both to the right and left, environed with thick wood. On the opposite hill four grass inclosures of a fine verdure are skirted with trees, through the branches of which may be perceived fresh shades of green ; the whole forming a pleasing contrast to the rocky wonders of the precipice ; from hence the wood excludes the view for some distance, till on turning to a point with a seat, called Adam's Bench, the rock projects very much into the dale, and gives a full command of all the woody steeps which have been passed, and the range of hanging wood almost perpendicular from the lofty rocks reaches down to the very water. The bare rocks in some places bulge out, but never without a skirting of open wood : the immediate shore on the other side is wood, and higher up are raised inclosures. On the whole, a nobler union of wood and water is scarcely to be imagined. Leaving the precipice, a path cut in the rock leads to the bottom, where another walk is made along the banks of the river, but parted from it by a thick edging of wood, quite arched with trees, the wood being so thick as to be quite impervious, and the roar of the falls in the river giving an air of solemnity to the scene,

scarcely to be described. In other spots the grove to the water is thin enough to let in the glittering of the sunbeams on the river, which in such a dark sequestered path has a most pleasing effect. This shaded walk leads to a bank in view of a small cascade on the opposite side of the river, beyond which is an opening to the right, to a fine swell of wood, and another to the left against the great hill.

Another part of the vale, which we would advise the stranger to visit is to the high rock, which is at a small distance, the path leading to it presenting several fine views. The rock is 450 feet perpendicular, the river being directly below; opposite is a vast sweep of hills, which rise in the boldest manner, with a picturesque knot of inclosures in the middle of it; on the one side is a steep ridge of rock, and on the other is a varied precipice of rock and wood. From hence is a view of the Old Bath, with a fine front of wood, and many varied waves of inclosures bounded by distant hills. Farther on, on the same eminence, is a point of bare rock, from whence is a perpendicular precipice of 500 feet; with the river at the bottom breaking over fragments of rock. Beyond this is another point, from whence is a double view of the river beneath, as it were in another region: to the left the great rock rises from the bosom of a vast wood; and a little to the right the river gives a fine bend through a narrow meadow of a beautiful verdure. In the centre, a round hill, rising out of a wood, in the midst of a vast sweep of inclosures, has a most beautiful effect. In one place, a steeple rises from a knot of wood; and a variety of scattered villages, in others, unite to render this scene truly picturesque, and different from all other places in this kingdom.

Among the natural curiosities of Matlock are the lunar rainbows, which are not unfrequent in

this neighbourhood. The colours are sometimes exceedingly well defined, but they have a more tranquil tone than those originating in the solar beams. A very beautiful one was seen on the evening of the 10th of September, 1802, between the hours of eight and nine, the effect of which was particularly pleasing.

Near the New Bath is a petrifying spring, which has furnished innumerable specimens of transmutations of vegetable, animal, and testaceous substances, that have been exposed to its influence. The collection, which is exhibited by the person who keeps the spring, contains several extraordinary exemplifications of its powers of action.

On the west side of the river, in the hill, are two subterranean cavities; one of which, called the Cumberland Cavern, is reported to have formerly communicated with the entrance of a lead-mine, but displays nothing particularly remarkable; the other is called the Smedley Cavern, from the name of the discoverer, who acts as a guide to its recesses, and by whose exertions, for more than 17 years, the numerous projections of the rocks, which formerly impeded the passage, were removed. The entrance, which is near the top of the hill, continues tolerably level for about 20 yards, when winding irregularly amidst rude and disjointed crags, the way descends for some distance; beyond which, for several hundred yards, is a gentle ascent, through several vaults or hollows, the largest of which is about 50 feet long and 20 wide, having a concave roof, gradually sloping to the extremity of the cavern; the bottom of which is composed of immense masses of broken rock, lying confusedly upon each other, and forming a ceiling to another vault below, into which is a descent by a natural flight of rude steps.

Cromford, a village on the banks of the river,

about two miles from Matlock, contains a cotton manufactory, established by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and now belonging to Richard Arkwright, Esq. who resides in the beautiful seat at Willersley.

Willersley Castle.—This spacious and elegant mansion, presenting itself in a southerly direction from Matlock, offers a very different scene from those calm and sequestered environs; but it is by no means unpleasing, as industry and neatness are combined to give an air of comfort and animation to the whole surrounding district. Willersley Castle is beautifully situated on a verdant knoll, and consists of a body of an oblong square, having a circular tower rising from the centre of the roof, and a semi-circular one projecting from the front on each side of the entrance, and two wings with a round tower at each angle; the whole structure is embattled, and the walls are of white freestone. The interior of this mansion is furnished with great taste and neatness, and contains several family portraits by Wright of Derby; particularly a whole length of Sir Richard Arkwright, with Mr. Wright's view of *Ullswater Lake*, which is supposed equal to the greatest efforts of art in landscape painting ever produced in this country. The grounds of Willersley possess great variety and beauty. Between the Castle and the river Derwent, is a verdant lawn, sloping from the house to the water. The east end of the lawn extends to Cromford Bridge about a quarter of a mile from the house near the entrance to the grounds that open by a small but very neat lodge. The summit of Cromford rock, beautifully fringed with trees and underwood, though rising directly in front of Willersley, does not terminate the view from it. The hill behind the castle also rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood to its summit. In the midst of the wood are several romantic

rocks round which and on the acclivity of the hill, the principal walk winds in a circuit of almost a mile. Advancing up the walk that leads to the point called the *Wild Cat Tor*, the eye is delighted with one of the finest scenes that nature ever produced. "It consists of the long rampart of rocks opposite Matlock, the wood that clothes the declivity from their bases to the river; and the tall trees on the opposite side that stretch their branches down to the water, which appear dark, gloomy, and almost motionless, till it reaches a weir, down which it rushes in an impetuous torrent, almost immediately under the feet of the spectator, by whom it cannot be contemplated without some degree of terror as well as admiration."

The number of trees planted annually on this estate, upon an average of seven years, is said to have been 50,000.

After the manor of Cromford had been purchased by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, in 1789, 1200 hands were employed at the cotton mills that he erected here.

The manufacture of cotton is one of the principal branches of business in this county, but for the mode of preparing that important article and the selection of the late Dr. Darwin's appropriate lines, we are indebted to the Rev. D. P. Davies.

"The operations which cotton undergoes in its passage from the raw material to the state of thread, are various and multiplied in proportion to the fineness required, and the different uses to which it is destined. These operations may be resolved into picking, carding, doubling, drawing and twisting. The three latter are never performed singly, but are variously joined in the same machine; the same elementary processes are oftentimes repeated in different machines, with various and different effects. To the operations mentioned

before, roving and spinning may be added. Picking is that process which prepares the cotton for carding, by opening the hard compressed masses in which it comes from the bales, and in separating it from the seeds, leaves, &c. This part was formerly, and is now performed partly by beating the cotton with sticks, on a square frame, across which cords about the thickness of a goose-quill are stretched with intervals sufficient to allow the seeds, &c. to fall through.

When a hard matted, or compressed mass of cotton is smartly struck with a stick, the natural elasticity and resiliency of its fibres gradually loosen and disengage them, and the cotton recovers by repeated strokes all its original volume. During this operation, the seeds, &c. which adhere, are carefully picked out by hand, and the cotton rendered as clean as possible.

The operation of beating, or *batting by hand* is now almost entirely superseded by machines, which have the advantage of more completely separating the dirt from the cotton, and consequently much manual labour in picking is avoided. The machines in general use for this purpose, are the *Devil* and the *Batting machine*. The former consists of two large cylinders covered with spikes made to revolve with great velocity. The cotton is applied in small quantities by means of a pair of rollers, and the lumps and hard masses of cotton are thus torn in pieces; and at the same time separated from a considerable quantity of dirt which they generally contain.

The *batting machine* performs by mechanical means what was formerly done by hand; viz. beating the cotton with sticks on a corded frame, and by a number of ingenious, but complicated movements, this object is completely obtained; but on account of its complication and short durability, to which engines of this kind are liable, from sud-

den jerks, and the irregular motion of their parts, this machine has in several instances been disused. Carding, is that operation in which the first rudiments of the thread are formed. It is performed by cylinders covered with wire cards, revolving with considerable swiftness in opposite directions, nearly in contact with each other, or under a kind of dome or covering, the under surface of which is covered with similar cards, whose teeth are inclined in a direction opposite to the cylinder. By this means the separation of almost every individual fibre is effected, every little knotty or entangled part is disengaged, and the cotton spread lightly over the whole surface of the last or finishing cylinder, from which it is stripped by a plate of metal, finely toothed at the edge and moved in a perpendicular direction rapidly up and down by a crank. The slight, but reiterated strokes of this comb, acting on the teeth of the cards, detaches the cotton in a fine and uniform fleece, which being contracted by passing through a funnel and rollers, forms one endless and perpetual carding, which is interrupted or broken only when the can that receives it is completely filled. Drawing and doubling, or passing three or four cardings at once through a system of rollers, by which they are made to coalesce, is intended to dispose the fibres of the cotton longitudinally, and in the most perfect state of parallelism, and at the same time to correct any inequalities in the thickness of the cardings. The operation of the carding effects this in a certain degree, yet the fibres although parallel, are not straight, but doubled, as may easily be supposed from the teeth of the cards catching the fibres, sometimes in the middle, which become hooked or fastened upon them. Their disposition is also farther disturbed by the taker off, or comb, which strips them from the finishing cylinder, and though the general arrangement of a carding is

longitudinal, yet they are doubled, bent and interlaced in such a way as to render the operation of drawing absolutely necessary.

The drawing frame consists of a pair of cylinders slowly revolving in contact with each other, at a little distance from a second pair revolving with greater velocity, the lower cylinder of each set being furrowed or fluted in the direction of its length, and the upper ones neatly covered with leather. If we suppose the end of a carding to be passed through the first pair only, it may be readily imagined that it will be gradually drawn forward and pass through the cylinders without suffering any other sensible change in its form or texture, than a slight compression from the weight of the incumbent cylinder. But if from the first part it should be suffered to pass immediately to the second, whose surfaces revolve much quicker, it is evident that the quicker revolution of the second pair will *draw out* the cotton, rendering it thinner and longer, when it comes to be delivered at the other side.

Three or more cardings coiled up in deep cans are applied at once to these rollers, in their passage through which they not only coalesce, so as to form one single *drawing*, but are also drawn out or extended in length. This process is several times repeated; three, four, or more drawings, as they are now termed, being united and passed between the rollers, the number introduced being so varied that the last drawing may be of a size proportioned to the firmness of the thread into which it is intended to be spun.

Roving is that operation by which the prepared cotton as it comes from the drawing frame is *twisted* into a loose and thick thread. In the state in which it comes from the drawing frame it has little strength or tenacity, and is received into similar deep cans from whence it was passed

through the rollers. To enable it to support the operation of winding, it is again passed through a system of rollers similar to those in the last machine, and received in a round conical can revolving with considerable swiftness. This gives the drawing a slight twisting, and converts it into a soft and loose thread, now called a roving, which is wound upon the hand by a bobbin, by the smaller children of the mill, and then carried to the spinning or the twist frame.

In some cases where great evenness or more than ordinary fineness is required in the yarn, the roving undergoes another operation before it receives the final twist. This is called stretching, and is performed on a machine nearly similar to the mule. It consists of a system of rollers like those of the drawing and roving frames, through which the roving is drawn and received upon spindles, revolving like those of the mule, and from which it acquires the twist. The carriage on which the spindles are disposed is moveable, and receding from the rollers somewhat quicker than the thread is delivered, draws or stretches it in a slight degree; hence the name of *stretching frame*. In other cases where less nicety is required, the operation of stretching is substituted for that of roving, by the roving frame above mentioned, the operation of winding by hand, by the smaller children of the mill, is then rendered unnecessary. The roving is now carried to the spinning frame on which it is to receive its final extension and twist. This machine consists of a system of rollers similar to, and acting upon principles the same as those already described in the drawing, roving and stretching frames, to which is connected with little alteration, the fly, bobbin and spindle of the common flax wheel. The yarn is now reeled into hanks, each containing 840 yards, and being packed in bundles of ten pounds each, is sent principally

to Nottingham, Liecester, and Lancashire, for the use of the hosiers and calico manufacturers. Nail making at Belper, has been upon the decline for some years past. Dr. Darwin was the first who discovered the art of clothing and decorating the unpoetical operations of mechanical processes in poetical language.

“ First with nice eye emerging Naiades cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;
With wiry teeth *revolving cards* release
The tangled knots, and smooth the ravell'd fleece;
Next moves the *iron hand* with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card and forms th' eternal line;
Slow with soft lips the *whirling can* acquires
The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires;
With quicken'd pace successive rollers move,
And these retain and those extend the *rove*;
Then fly the spoles, the rapid axles glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel
below.”

About one mile and a half to the south of Cromford is Wirksworth, a town of great antiquity, situated near the southern extremity of the mining district. The church is a gothic structure, apparently of the 14th century, and consists of a nave and side aisles, a north and south transept, a chancel and a square tower, supported on four large pillars in the centre. A free grammar school founded by Antony Gell, Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, stands in the church yard, and here are almshouses for six poor men. The lower part of the Town Hall, which was built in 1773, is occupied as a meat market. The greater part of the inhabitants of this place are connected with the lead mines, lead ore being found here under the denominations of *Bing*, *Peser*, and a third, which being passed through a sieve in washing is

called *Smitham*; the fourth caught by a slow stream of water, is termed *Beleand*, and is as fine as flour, but the most inferior in quality. All the ore as it comes from the mine is beaten in pieces and washed by women: the lead is then melted in furnaces, and poured into moulds of various sizes. There are many laws and regulations for the mines here, the district being under a steward and a barmaster; the steward presiding as judge at the Barmote Courts, which are held twice a year; those of the district of the High Peak, at Moneyash, and those of the hundred at Wirksworth. Mill and grindstones are likewise found in the neighbourhood, as well as veins of antimony. Here are two springs, the one hot and the other cold, so near each other, that a person may put his hands into both at the same time. In the year 1736 several Roman coins were discovered in the neighbourhood.

About seven miles to the south of Wirksworth is Kedleston, the magnificent seat of Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale. It was built in the year 1761, from a design of Mr. Robert Adam, on the spot where the old mansion formerly stood. The approach to the house from the turnpike-road is through a grove of noble and venerable oaks, some of them of enormous magnitude, measuring 24 feet in girth, and 118 feet in height. Through this grove, after passing a beautiful lawn, the road leads over an elegant stone bridge of three arches, thrown across a fine sheet of water; from the bridge a gentle ascent of several hundred yards leads to the house, the front of which is built of white stone, and is very extensive, being 360 feet in length. In the centre is a double flight of steps, leading to a portico, consisting of six Corinthian pillars, three feet in diameter, and 30 feet in height, which support a pediment decorated with statues. On each side a corridore connects a pavilion with the body of the

house, and thus forms the two wings; the steps lead into a magnificent hall, called Cæsar's Hall, from its containing busts of the Cæsars; behind the hall is a circular saloon. On the left are a music-room, drawing-room, and library, and at the end of the corridore are the private apartments of Lord and Lady Scarsdale, and their family; on the right hand of the hall are the dining-room, state dressing-room, and bed chamber, the kitchen, and offices.

The Hall, which is planned after the Greek Hall of the ancients, measures 67 feet, by 42 feet: the ceiling rises to the top of the house, and is illuminated by three sky-lights; and supported by 20 columns of variegated marble, with rich capitals of white marble; between these columns, which are 25 feet in height, are 12 niches, each containing a good cast from the antique, over which are basso-relievos, in compartments crowned with festoons; the ceiling is covered and richly ornamented with paintings and relievos in the antique taste. The pannels of the doors are of the paper manufacture of Birmingham, highly varnished, and the paintings well executed.

The Saloon, which is 42 feet in diameter, is 54 feet six inches in height to the cornice; it is crowned with a dome, which lights the apartment; and over the doors are four paintings by Morland, as likewise some statues in niches.

In the Music-room, which is 36 feet by 24, and 22 feet high, is a capital painting of the Triumph of Bacchus, by Lucca Giordani, a fine head by Rembrandt; and several other pieces by Bassan, Horizonti, &c. From this room a corridore, hung with elegant prints, leads to the family apartments.

The Grand Drawing-room is 44 feet by 28, and 28 feet high, with a coved ceiling; a Venetian window and four door-cases are ornamented with small

Corinthian columns of alabaster. The furniture is of blue damask ; this room, as indeed all the others, is decorated with capital pictures by Raphael, Guido, Claude, Cuyp, &c.

Over the chimney in the Library, which is of the same size and height as the music room, is an exquisite painting, five feet six inches square, by Rembrandt; the subject of which is Daniel interpreting Belshazzar's dream.

On the opposite side of the saloon from the library is the State Dressing room and Bed-chamber, with a servant's room behind ; the two former of which is hung with blue damask, the bed of the same, with gold lace, supported by palm trees of mahogany, carved and gilt. The bed room is 30 feet by 22, and 20 feet in height.

The Dining-parlour is 36 feet by 24, and 20 feet in height ; the ceiling is adorned with paintings, the centre representing Love embracing Fortune, by Morland ; four circles, by Zucchi, representing the four quarters of the world ; and four squares, by Hamilton, the four Seasons. The corridore on this side, which is used as a chapel, leads to a gallery, overlooking the kitchen, which is 48 feet by 24, and lofty, and has this significant motto over the chimney—" *Waste not want not.*"

The principal stair-case, which leads out of the hall to the attic story at this end, conducts to eight apartments for visitors ; most, if not all of which, have a bed room, dressing room, and servant's room.

" In concluding the description of Kedleston House (says a modern writer) we must observe, that it presents a beautiful specimen of what may be effected by the powers of art, when operating under the guidance of judgment and good taste. Every thing is rich and elegant ; yet in no instance has convenience been sacrificed to a vain display of superfluous ornament.—Here grandeur rests on its

true basis. The skill and ingenuity of the architect, Adam, was perhaps never better displayed than by this mansion.

“Among other improvements made by Lord Scarsdale, has been the transplanting of a village, which stood near the house, to a more distant part; and also the removal of the turnpike road, which ran within fifty yards, to its present situation. In the park is a neat rustic building, ambushed in trees, over a medicinal spring, and having accommodations for bathing.”

The medical spring above-mentioned is the most in repute of all the sulphureous waters in Derbyshire. “In a glass it looks very clear and transparent; but in the well it appears of a blackish blue colour, tinged with purple; and any substance thrown into it assumes the same appearance. That it is impregnated with sulphur in some state or form, is not only evident from its strong taste and smell, but likewise from its changing silver to a dark copper colour: and in its passage from the well a whitish sediment is deposited which has the appearance of sulphur. That it is impregnated with other substances, is proved by the experiments of Dr. Short, who observes that eight pints evaporated left two scruples of sediment, 21 grains of which were a dark brownish earth, and the rest salt: in these respects it appears similar to the water at Harrowgate. Kedleston water is principally valued for its antiscorbutic qualities. When taken inwardly, it acts as a diuretic, and has given relief to persons afflicted with the gravel. It has also been found efficacious, from external application, in various cutaneous diseases, but more especially in ulcerous complaints. In the summer it is frequently used by the inhabitants of Derby as a substitute for malt liquor, at their meals: the charge of carriage (one penny per quart) affording sustenance to a few poor people of the neighbourhood.

The temperature of the spring is about 47 degrees.

From the principal front of the house, which is the north, the water is seen tumbling down a cascade, encircling an island planted with firs, and at the bridge falling over rough rocks, and then forming a large river; below is the small rustic building above-mentioned over the well and bath, which are used by many persons, who are accommodated at an inn, built by his lordship in the road, and from which a pleasant walk through the park leads to the bath. In the back front of the house is the pleasure ground, stretching up to the edge of the rising ground, on which is a thriving and extensive plantation. The walk is about three miles in length.

Giraline de Curson, or Curzon, his lordship's ancestor, was an attendant on William the Conqueror, when he reduced this country under the Norman yoke. He appears to have been an officer of some rank, as he had divers lands assigned to him in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Devon. Richard, his second son, was in the reign of Henry the First, possessed in this county of a considerable estate, in which Kedleston was included, and from him it has descended to his lordship, who was created a peer on the 10th of April, in the year 1760: so that the family has been in the possession of this manor about 700 years.

About half a mile to the south-east of Kedleston, on the left of our road, is the village of QUARNDON, celebrated for a chalybeate spring, where "Persons of a weak and relaxed habit (says a modern writer) have been much benefited by its use: when taken in sufficient quantity it generally operates as a purgative; yet to produce this effect exercise is sometimes necessary. From the experiments made by Dr. Short, it appears that a pint contains one grain of fixed salt; and that two gal-

lons when evaporated, leave half a dram of a light-coloured sediment, half of which is nitrous earth. Its temperature is nearly 49 and a half. Within 200 yards of the warm spring at Buxton there is a chalybeate water of similar properties to that at Quarndon; the most essential difference is that the fixed air, by which the iron is held in solution in the latter, may be set at liberty with a more moderate degree of heat than is requisite for the same purpose in that at Buxton: its taste also is less rough and irony."

About three miles and a half beyond Kedleston, and three from the village of Quarndon, we arrive at Derby.

*Journey from Healy Turnpike Gate to Derby,
through Chesterfield.*

On leaving Healy Turnpike, which is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Yorkshire, at the distance of four miles and a half, we pass through DRONFIELD, a small, but neat town, containing, according to the late act, 243 houses, and 1,182 inhabitants, of whom 154 were returned as being employed in trade. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and is reckoned remarkably healthy, the inhabitants being generally long lived. The Church is a handsome building, 132 feet in length, having a tower at the west end, terminated by a spire; from a joint in the north side of the chancel, 18 feet from the ground, springs out a small elm tree, about five feet in height, a stone towards the west corner appearing to have given way to it. Opposite the west end of the church was formerly a chantry, now the Dragon public-house. There is a well endowed Free School in the town, founded by Henry Fanshawe, Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is situated 157 miles from London, and had formerly a

market, which, from its vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield, is now disused.

In a beautiful vale, about two miles to the north-west of Dronfield, is Beauchief Abbey, founded between the years 1172 and 1176, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alferton, one of the knights who slew Thomas-a-Becket; and who is said in expiation of that act to have erected this monastery, and dedicated to him after his canonization, by the title of Saint Thomas the Martyr. On the dissolution of this house in the 26th of Henry VIII. its revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to 126l. 3s. 4d. Only a small part of the Chapel is now remaining.

About three miles to the south of Dronfield, is the small village of WHITTINGTON, of considerable renown, from its having been the place where the Earl of Danby, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir John Arcy, assembled to concert measures for effecting the Revolution of 1688. "According to the traditions of the county (says a modern writer), the spot appointed for their deliberations was Whittington Moor, at a middle place between Kniveton, Chatsworth, and Ashton; and that a shower of rain happening to fall, they removed to the village for shelter, and finished their conversation at a public house there, the sign of the *Cock and Pynot**. The cottage thus distinguished stands at a point where the road from Chesterfield branches off to Sheffield and Rotherham, and has ever since been called the *Revolution House*. The small apartment within, where the noblemen sat, had the name of the *Plotting Chamber*; but this appellation being thought opprobrious, has been lately changed to the *Revolution Parlour*. An ancient chair is preserved here, in which the Duke of Devonshire

* The provincial name for a Magpye.

is believed to have been seated. On the 5th of November 1788, the centenary commemoration of the Revolution was celebrated in this village, and at Chesterfield, with considerable splendour. The descendants of many illustrious families, who were concerned in effecting that memorable event, were present, as well as great numbers of other persons. On the day previous to the jubilee, the committee appointed to conduct the proceedings, dined at the Revolution House; and a considerable sum was afterwards subscribed for defraying the expences of a monumental column, proposed to have been erected on the spot, as a lasting memorial of the measures by which the liberties of the kingdom were so happily preserved. The subscription remained open several months; but the occurrence of the French revolution, and its consequent horrors, occasioned the erection of the column to be deferred. The late learned antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Pegge, was rector of this parish."

Two miles to the south of Whittington, is **CHESTERFIELD**, a large but irregularly-built town, pleasantly situated between two rivulets, in the beautiful and fertile vale of Scarsdale, and is the second considerable town in the county. The Saxon name of Chester proves it to be a place of great antiquity, and the Rev. Mr. Pegge imagines it to have originated in a Roman station, on the road from Derby to York, which he supposes to have been fixed on an eminence, called Tapton, or Topton, at the point named Windmill-Hill, but distinguished in several ancient writings by the appellation of Castle Hill.

The Church is a large handsome structure, in the form of a cathedral, and dedicated to All Saints; it has been built at different times: part of it being very ancient. It appears there was a church here in the 11th century, as King Wil-

liam II. gave the church of Chesterfield to the cathedral of Lincoln, in consequence of which the dean still continues patron. Here is a ring of eight bells, and an organ by Snetzler. The spire, which rises to the height of 230 feet, is covered with lead, and by its extraordinary appearance (for on whatever side it is seen it appears not only to be twisted but to lean) surprises every spectator. At the battle of Chesterfield, fought in the reign of Henry III, in which Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby of that noble family, was defeated, he escaped into this church; and secreting himself under some sacks of wool, was discovered by the treachery of a woman, and brought prisoner to London. In the chancel, besides many modern tombs, there are those of the ancient family of Foljambe of Walton, in this parish, with Latin inscriptions; and on the floor are two beautiful brasses of Godfrey Foljambe and Catherine his wife. There are also two very ancient tombs, with Latin inscriptions, of which the following are translations: "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 four hundred and two; to whose soul may Almighty God be merciful, Amen." The other inscription, which is on the north side of the cross aisle is, "Underneath is deposited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndelby, in the county of Nottingham, in the diocese of York, and chaplain of the Chantry 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 to pray for his soul, as you would pray for your own soul." These inscriptions, as a late writer observes, prove that there were formerly a chantry and guild at Chesterfield, and indeed some ancient writings amongst many others equally curious,

now in the possession of the corporation, mention several guilds at Chesterfield, one of the Blessed Virgin Mary, another of our Lord Jesus and the Holy Cross, another of St. Helen; from the chapel of which, it is conjectured the grammar school, commonly called the Chapel School, derives its name.—Among these papers is likewise mentioned the Chapel of St. Thomas, at the west end of the town, and the Hospital for Lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, with its free chapel, founded before the 10th of Richard I. Besides the church, there are four meeting-houses; one for Presbyterians, one for Independents, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists.

The Free School was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was formerly one of the largest in the north of England. The present building was erected in the year 1710, as appears from a Latin inscription on a tablet over the door, and is built on the scite where the old one, reduced almost to ruin by length of years, formerly stood. Several Alms-houses have been endowed in different parts of the town; and at the Castle Inn an elegant Assembly room was built a few years ago, for the amusement of the more respectable inhabitants.

A Town Hall has been erected of late years in the Market-place, under the direction of Mr. Carr, architect of York; the ground floor of which has a house for the gaoler, and a gaol for debtors: on the second floor is a large room, where the sessions are held once a year, grand jury room, &c. There is also a house of correction.

In the town are a silk and cotton mill, a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, carpets, &c. Several potteries, chiefly of brown ware, are likewise established here; and near the town are large iron-founderies, the ore and coal for which are found in the neighbourhood.

From the parish register it appears that this town has been more than once visited by that dreadful calamity the plague; one of which began in October, 1586, and was called the great plague, to distinguish it from a less fatal infection, which broke out in the year 1608-9.

Chesterfield was formerly an ancient demesne belonging to the crown; but King John made it a free borough, and in the sixth year of his reign gave it to William Brevier, his favourite; granting it the same privileges as were enjoyed by the towns of Nottingham and Derby. By his charter he established a fair during eight days, beginning at the exaltation of the Holy Cross, and two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the former of which has been long since discontinued.—Baldwin Wake, by marrying the daughter of William Brevier, jun. obtained possession of this manor, from whom it descended through the families of Wake, Plantagenet, Holland, and Neville. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; it then came, by purchase, into the possession of William, Earl of Newcastle, and Sir Charles Cavendish, his brother, and descended to the Duke of Portland, who has within these few years exchanged it for some other property with the present Duke of Devonshire.

The charter granted by King John has been confirmed and enlarged by several sovereigns, viz. Henry III. Edward I. Edward IV. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Elizabeth, and Charles II. In the year 1294 a guild of merchants was granted to the town, with all privileges appertaining thereto, and it was governed by an alderman and 12 brethren, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who first incorporated it under the name of the mayor, six aldermen, six brethren, and twelve corporal burgesses, assisted by a town clerk. This charter has been farther ratified and confirmed by King Charles II. and

is that by which the town is at present governed. It gives title to the family of Stanhope.

About three miles to the south-east of Chesterfield is Sutton Hall, an ancient and spacious building, standing on elevated ground, and commanding some fine views over the adjacent country. It is the property and residence of Thomas Kinnersley, Esq. who succeeded to the estate some few years since, under the will of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq.

At the distance of about two miles to the east of Sutton Hall is BOLSOVER, a market town, situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. It had formerly a castle, the site of which is occupied by a most ill contrived and inconvenient house, which by the arms carved in stone over the door, *Cavendish* impaling *Ogle*, is supposed to have been built by Sir Charles Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, and youngest son of Sir William, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, who married one of the daughters, and at length sole heiress of Lord Ogle. The gallery is 72 feet long. The outer court, consisting of offices and stables, is large, and walled in : the inner is less, in which stands the house, built of brown stone, square and lofty ; a flight of steps leads to a small hall, the roof supported by pillars, and from thence into the only room designed for habitation on this floor, in the centre of which is a pillar, supporting a heavy arched roof, round which is a plain circular table, used to dine on. The rest of the rooms are small, and not numerous, and the floors of plaister. A range of buildings, now unroofed and in ruins, stood on a noble terrace, commanding a magnificent prospect. These are said to have been fitted up for the reception of Charles the First, when he visited the Earl of Newcastle, at Welbeck, in his progress into Scotland, in the year 1633, and a year or two afterwards with his queen. The earl gave up this house for their majesties'

lodging, and spent 14,000*l.* on their entertainment. Ben Jonson was employed in preparing the scenes and speeches, and all the gentry in the county were invited to wait on their majesties. When the duke went abroad, the parliament seized the place and sold it, and it began to be pulled down, when Sir Charles, the duke's younger brother, purchased it, and restored it to the family.

In the church at Bolsover is a noble monument, in memory of the first Sir Charles Cavendish, erected by his widow (the daughter of Lord Ogle) and his two surviving sons. On the south side of the church is an additional building used as a burial place for the family, on the battlements of which is cut in capital letters the motto of the family, *Cavendo Tutus*. On one side are the Cavendish arms, on the other those of Ogle. In the 36th of Henry III. this church was given by William Ferrers, earl of Derby, to the canons of Derby.

Bolsover is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about two miles from Chesterfield, we pass on our right Wingerworth Hall, the residence of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. The house, which was built about the year 1730, is a spacious edifice, standing on an elevated site, and commanding several extensive prospects over the adjacent country. On Stainedge Cliffe, which forms part of the Hunloke estate, are several rock basons, and two seats, supposed by Mr. Rooke to have been *augurial*.

Three miles to the south of the last-mentioned place we pass through the hamlet of Stretton; about two miles to the north-west of which is ASHOVER, a village of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the Domesday book as having a church and a priest. In the church is an ancient font; the base of which is of stone, and surrounded with twenty figures in devotional attitudes,

embossed in lead, which stand in ornamental niches. Here are several ancient monuments, chiefly in memory of the Babbingtons, who were for a long time inhabitants of Dithicke, a chapel in this parish.

On the side of a hill on Ashover Common, is a rocking stone, called by the country people *Robin Hood's Mark*, which measures twenty-six feet in circumference, and from its extraordinary position, evidently appears not only to have been a work of art, but to have been placed with great ingenuity. About 200 yards to the north of this is a singular shaped rock, called the *turning stone*, in height nine feet, and supposed to have been a rock idol.

A little to the west of Ashover is Overton Hall, a small but pleasant seat, belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, the intelligent and worthy president of the Royal Society.

About three miles from Stretton is a road, leading to ALFRETON, situated about two miles to the left. It is a long and straggling market-town, and its inhabitants are employed in various trades. It is supposed to have derived its name from a palace of King Alfred, said to have formerly stood here. The church is a rude ancient structure, having embattled towers with pinnacles. Here is a considerable manufactory for stockings and brown earthen-ware. The market is a considerable one for grain.

About half a mile to the right of our road, opposite to Alfreton, is the village of SOUTH WINGFIELD, whose ancient manor-house was once the most stately residence in Derbyshire; and even in its present ruinous condition exhibits several specimens of its original magnificence. It was erected in the reign of Henry the VIth by Ralph Lord Cromwell; and is one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions, which suc-

ceeded the irregular piles of mixed building that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfortableness of castles. The building consists of two square courts; the one to the north having been built on all sides, the south side of it forming the north side of the south court, which has also ranges of buildings on the east and west sides, and on part of the south. The first entrance is under an arched gateway on the east side of the south court, hence the communication with the inner court is under another arched gateway, in the middle of the north side of the south court. The mansion was castellated and embattled, with a tower at each angle of the principal court; that at the south-west rising higher than the others, and commanding a very extensive prospect: several of the windows are painted, and under the battlements are open-work ornaments. The great hall, which measures seventy-two feet by thirty-six, is completely unroofed, and various other parts of the building are in equally a dilapidated state. Beneath the hall is an arched vault of stone, of nearly the same dimensions, with a double row of pillars running up the middle.

“In the reign of Elizabeth (says Mr. Blore) Wingfield was at times made the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Her suite of apartments, tradition informs us, was on the west side of the north court. This in the memory of persons now living was the most beautiful part of the building: it communicated with the great tower; from whence there is also a tradition, that she had sometimes an opportunity of seeing the friends approach with whom she held a secret correspondence. Her confinement here probably commenced in 1569; in which year an attempt was made, by Leonard Dacre, to liberate her from her confinement at Wingfield; after which Elizabeth, becoming suspicious of the

Earl of Shrewsbury, under pretence of Shrewsbury being in an ill state of health, gave directions to the Earl of Huntingdon to take the care of the Queen of Scots, in Shrewsbury House; and her train was reduced to thirty persons."

During the Civil Wars, this edifice appears to have been garrisoned for the Parliament, but was taken by storm, in November 1643, by a party of Royalists, under the command of William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle; it was, however, afterwards retaken by Sir John Gell, of Hopton.

About two miles to the south-west of Wingfield, is the flourishing village of CRITCH.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about eight miles from Stretton, we pass through the village of HEAGE. Here is a martial vitriolic spring, the only one that has yet been found in this county. It is situated on a black boggy soil, and was discovered many years since by a labouring man, who was employed in making a sough to drain some of the neighbouring grounds, and who had long been afflicted with an ulcerous disorder in one of his legs, but observed that during his labour it gradually healed, and that by the time he had finished his undertaking he had received a complete cure: from this circumstance it was imagined that the water was possessed of medicinal properties, which upon examination was found to be the case. Besides the beneficial efficacy of this spring in ulcerous diseases, it has been found useful in stopping inward bleedings; and likewise, when applied outwardly, is said to have this effect as soon and completely as extract of Saturn.

Two miles to the south of Heage, and about one to the right of our road, is the town of BELPER, anciently called *Beau-poire*. It is situated on the banks of the Derwent, and is one of the most flourishing places in Derbyshire; its population exceeding that of every town in this county, except Derby, though some years ago it was but an

inconsiderable village. This great increase in extent and population, originated in the establishment of three large cotton-mills, two of which are standing, but the third was destroyed by fire, about twenty-five years ago. At these mills from 12 to 1300 people used to be constantly employed; and for their accommodation many houses and a chapel have been built by the proprietors.

With its increase and population, Belper is also improving in civilization and respectability. Immorality and ignorance, which were once thought the characteristics of the place, have in a great measure disappeared, and improved morals and enlarged views have supplied their places. About the centre of the town is the mansion of the late Jedediah Strutt, Esq. and a little above the bridge, pleasantly situated, is Bridge Hill, the seat of G. B. Strutt, Esq.

About five miles to the south of Heage, is the village of DUFFIELD, pleasantly situated on the Derwent. At the north-west end of the village, on a rising ground, was formerly a castle, which in the fourteenth century belonged to the Ferrers', earls of Derby. Robert de Ferrers, the second earl, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry II. hearing that the territories of the King of 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 garrisoned his castle at Duffield. However, some time afterwards, to obtain pardon and favour, he surrendered his fortress to the king, who commanded it to be immediately demolished, which was effected in August, 1325.

Such is the state of the health and the morals of the manufacturers employed at the cotton-works here, that among so mixed a body as 1500, we find according to Mr. John Ashton Yates, that the non-attendance from sickness, has been only six hours

a-day yearly, for each, on an average, although the number of working hours is above eleven daily. The size of the rooms is ample, and fresh air may be transmitted into them constantly at the rate of not less than 150 gallons per minute for each person; the consequence of which is, that the complexion of the manufacturer, instead of manifesting the paleness of most sedentary persons, has much of the freshness of the labourer in the open air. Schools are provided for the children, and none are allowed to labour under the age of nine.

At the distance of two miles and a half from Duffield, we pass through the village of ALLESTRY, about two miles from which is the town of Derby.

*Journey from Buxton to Pleasley; through
Chesterfield.*

On leaving Buxton, which we have already described, we proceed in an easterly direction, and at the distance of one mile pass through the village of FAIRFIELD. Six miles beyond Fairfield, we pass through the town of Tideswell, about five miles beyond which is the village of Stoney Middleton, and two miles farther we pass through the hamlet of Corbar.

At the distance of six miles from Corbar, is the village of BRAMPTON. The inhabitants are employed in trade and manufacture. About four miles from Brampton, after passing through Chesterfield, is the village of HASLAND. Four miles from Hasland, is the village of HEATH; and two miles from hence is the hamlet of GLAPWELL, about one mile to the south-west of which is Hardwicke Hall, the celebrated residence of the Duke of Devonshire. The house, which stands in a fine park, furnished with ancient and wide-spreading oaks, is built of stone, dug out of the hill on which it stands, and has a lofty tower at each corner, and a spacious tower in front. From the hall, which is hung with tapestry, and has a pair of gigantic elk's horns, between the windows opposite

to the entrance, is the grand staircase of stone, leading to the apartments on the first floor.

This house was brought into the Devonshire family by the Countess of Shrewsbury, who built it near the spot where the old mansion stood, some remains of which are standing, though the greater part of it was pulled down, and the timber used in building Chatsworth. In Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, he says that one of the rooms of this old house was of such exact proportion, and such convenient lights, that it was thought fit for a pattern of measure and contrivance of a room at Blenheim. The time of its erection is uncertain, though it is known to have been the residence of the Hardwickes, in the reign of Henry VII.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of two miles from Glapwell, we arrive at the village of PLEASLEY.

Journey from Whitwell to Sudbury; through Chesterfield, Wirksworth, and Ashbourn.

The village of WHITWELL is situated at the north-west extremity of the county, 151 miles from London, and contains, according to the late returns, 164 houses, and 782 inhabitants. At the distance of about three miles from Whitwell, we pass through the large village of BARLBOROUGH; three miles from which is STAVELEY, another large village; four miles beyond which, after passing through the village of BRIMINGTON, we arrive at Chesterfield, on leaving which, we proceed in a south-westerly direction, and at the distance of about nine miles, after passing through the village of WALTON, we arrive at Matlock; four miles beyond which is the town of Wirksworth; and two miles farther the village of CARSINGTON, to the right of which is Hopton Hall, the seat of P. Gell, Esq. The ancient manor house has been pulled down within these few years, and its site occupied by a neat modern building: the grounds have likewise been much improved; and a new road, called

the *Via Gellia*, has been carried towards Matlock ; which affords several beautiful prospects. In making this road, an iron dagger, and some iron heads of spears, were found, under small stones, about three feet beneath the surface of the earth. An urn of coarse baked earth was likewise discovered, a few years since, in a large barrow, situated about one mile south of the valley ; the urn was covered with a piece of yellowish freestone, much corroded, on which the following lines, being part of a Roman inscription, were legible :

GELL

PRÆ C. III.

L. V. BRIT.

The finding of a rough stone with a Roman inscription, covering an urn in a barrow, is perhaps the only instance of the kind upon record.

About seven miles from Carsington, after passing through the small village of Kniveton, we arrive at Ashbourn, where we take a more southerly direction, and, at the distance of about four miles, pass through the small village of CUBLEY ; about three miles and a half beyond which is the village of SUDBURY. To the north-east of the village is Sudbury Park, the seat of Lord Vernon. The house is a respectable building, of red brick, intermixed with others of a darker colour ; and though not very large it is well proportioned, and has two small wings : a good gallery runs through the house, the interior of which is fitted up in a neat and elegant manner. The village Church, which is an ancient fabric, stands in the garden near the house.

Journey from Heanor to Monk's Bridge ; through Derby.

HEANOR is a village ; the inhabitants are employed in various trades and manufactures. On leaving Heanor we proceed in a south-westerly direction, and at the distance of two miles pass through the village of SMALLEY ; six miles from

which; having passed through the small villages of Morley and Little Chester, we arrive at Derby; two miles beyond which is the village of LITTLE OVER; and at the distance of six miles farther we arrive at Monk's Bridge, a bridge over the Dove, leading to Staffordshire.

About two miles to the east of Monk's Bridge is the village of REPTON. The Church, which stands at the lower end of the village, is a large handsome structure, ornamented with an elegant spire, 108 feet in height; the present edifice appears to have been erected at different periods. It contains a few handsome monuments, in tolerable good preservation, several of which belong to the Thacker family. In the area before the church is an old stone cross, consisting of eight octagonal steps, terminating in a column; and a plain pointed arch or gateway leading into the school-yard.

Repton is celebrated by antiquaries as the head of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the burial place of several of its sovereigns. Previous to the year 660, a noble monastery for religious men and women appears to have been established; but which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes: it was however refounded in the year 1172, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph, second earl of Chester, and continued till the period of the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. On the east side of an inclosure, opposite the church, are the remains of the priory, now converted into a School, (founded in the year 1556, by Sir John Port, of Etwert) with habitations at each end, for the upper master and first usher. The school-room appears to have been the refectory or hall of the priory. The dormitory was at the north end of the hall, and on the east side were situated the cloisters, the area of which is converted into a garden for the master. Adjoining the cloisters stood the priory church, which from the remains appears to have been an elegant fabric, supported by pillars of alabaster,

extending 180 feet and upwards from the school building. This church was demolished in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign.

In an adjoining orchard are the foundations of other buildings of the priory, which may be plainly traced in various directions over several acres; and in a close north of the church, in William and Mary's reign, was discovered, near the surface, a square of 15 feet, inclosed by a wall, once covered with stones laid on wooden joists, and containing a stone coffin, in which was a human skeleton, nine feet long, surrounded by 100 more of the common proportions, their feet pointing to it, the floor paved with broad flat stones, and entered by a door and stone steps 40 yards from it, nearer to the church and river.

At the small hamlet of BRETBY, situated about two miles to the south of Repton, vestiges of walls, foundations, wells, &c. have frequently been discovered. Here was likewise a castle, but the walls are entirely removed. Bretby Park, the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield, though not extensive, presents a variety of beautiful scenery. Here was formerly a magnificent old mansion, "which (says a modern writer) his lordship in his youth was persuaded, by an artful steward, to pull down, as being in a dangerous state of decay, though it was afterwards proved to have been very firm and substantial. This structure was furnished with rich tapestry and fine paintings, and was surrounded with rich tapestry and fine paintings, and was surrounded with gardens disposed after the plan of Versailles, in the old grand style, with terraces, statues, and fountains. Its demolition was sincerely regretted by its noble owner, who became much attached to the place, and actually inhabited a small building erected by the steward out of the old mansion.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
ALFRETON	135	Cotton mills at Duffield	137
Allestry	138	Critch, village of.....	137
Arbe Lowes	54	Cromford, village of...	113
Arkwright, Richard, Esq.		—— cotton manu-	
seat of	114	factory at.....	ib.
Ashbourn	54, 140	Cumberland Cavern.....	113
Ashford-in-the-water ...	94	Curson, Giraline de.....	125
Ashover	133	DALE ABBEY	70
BAKEWELL	94	Darley	103
Barlborough.....	139	Derby, county of	19
Belper	136, 137	—— name and ancient	
Bentley Fenny	54	history	21
Birchover.....	103	—— population, ri-	
Bolsover	132	vers, and canals.....	22
—— church of.....	133	—— agriculture.....	28, 30
Bradley rocks	104	—— cattle	31
Bradshaw hall	78	—— town of.....	59
Brampton.....	138	—— St. Mary's bridge	
Bretby	142	and chapel at.....	ib.
Bridges	43	—— Churches	ib.
Brimington	139	—— buildings in.....	62
Brough, hamlet of.....	90	—— the Infirmary ...	64
Buxton, description of...	46	—— or Darley.....	103
—— Crescent, the ...	48	Derventio, or Little	
CALKE HALL	75	Chester.....	69
Carles work, the.....	91	Devonshire, residence of	
Carsington	140	the Duke of.....	95
Castleton	84	Dove Dale	57
Chaddesden	70	Dronfield	127
Chapel-in-le-Frith	78	Duffield, excellent regu-	
Chatsworth	95	lation of the cotton	
Chesterfield... 128, 129,	130	works at.....	137, 138
Chelmerton	53	EBBING and flowing well	78
Chinley	78	Elden Hole	80
Coal-pits	38	Elvaston	72
Cotton mills	114	FAIRFIELD	138
—— hands em-		Farm-houses	34
ployed at	115	Foremark.....	73
—— Dr. Dar-		GAMESLEY	76
win's lines on.....	120	Glossop	ib.
—— and silk... 130		HADDON	100

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Hadley	76	OSMASTON	72
Hardwicke Hall	138, 139	Overton Hall	134
Hartington	53	PEAK Cavern, the.....	86
Hasland	138	Pleasley	139
Hassop	100	QUARNDON, village of ...	125
Hathersage	91	—————spring at	ib
Hayfield	77	RADBOURN	58
Heage	136	Repton	141
Heanor, village of	141	————— priory of	142
Healy	126	Revolution parlour	127, 128
High Peak Courts, the...	78	Robin Hood's Mark	134
Hopé, village of	90	Roulter, rocks of	103
Hopton Hall	140	SHARDLOW	72
KEDLESTON	121—123	Stainedge Cliff.....	133
—————	124	Stanton	103—105
LEAD mines	39	Stretton	133
Literature and eminent		Smedley Cavern	113
men	66	Sutton Hall	132
Lockhay	70	Swarkstone	72
MACKWORTH	58	South Wingfield	135
Mam Tor	83	Sudbury	140
Mary Queen of Scots ...	98	THORP Cloud	56
Matlock	105	Tideswell	92, 138
————— bath	106	Trees, number planted	
————— situation of	ib.	annually	115
————— hotels, lodging-		Tunstead, the birth-place	
houses, &c.	107	of Brindley	92
————— Dr. Darwin on	108	VERNON, Lord, seat of...	140
————— attractions of ...	109	Via Gellia, a new road...	ib.
————— carriages and		ULLSWATER Lake, Mr.	
conveniencies at.....	ib.	Wright's picture of ...	114
————— Dale, beauties		WARDLOW	94
of.....	110—112	Weights and measures...	37
————— natural curiosi-		Whittington.....	127
ties of	ib.	Whitwell	139
————— new bath in ...	113	Wild Cat Tor	115
Melbourne	75	Willersley Castle	114
Mines, laws and regula-		Wingfield, South	135
tions of... ..	121	Wingerworth Hall	133
Mockbeggar Hall.....	104	Winster	103
Moneyash	55	Wirksworth	120
NEWHAVEN Inn	54	Wormhill.....	94



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