

# HISTORY

## OF THE

### BOROUGH OF DERBY.

DERBY, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town, is the capital of the county to which it gives name, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, 52° 50' north latitude, and 1° 27' west longitude, from Greenwich; 132 miles by railway and 126 miles N.W. by the old road from London, 13 miles S.E. from Ashbourn, 25 miles S. from Bakewell, 24 miles S. by W. from Chesterfield, 10½ miles N.E. from Burton on Trent, 15½ miles W. by S. from Nottingham, and 29 miles N.W. from Leicester. It is an ancient town and formerly had a castle. The streets of the old part are crooked and narrow, but the new streets are well built and many of the modern houses are spacious and handsome. The Markeaton brook, running through the town, issues into the Derwent at the east extremity; it is crossed by seven stone bridges, erected by a general subscription, with one of wood, and an elegant bridge of three elliptical arches over the Derwent; which with the silk mills, the weirs, and broad expanse of the river, forms a handsome entrance to the town from Nottingham. The town is lighted with gas, and the streets are regularly paved, and considerable improvements and additions have, during the last 10 years, been made to the buildings of this busy and flourishing borough; which is plentifully supplied with water from the new works erected in 1850, at Little Eaton, at a cost of £40,000. The vale of the Derwent on the south presents an extensive level district, and the walks in the vicinity of the town are very pleasant. The borough contains by the census of 1851, 2,970 acres of land, 8,199 inhabited houses, 303 houses uninhabited, and 87 building; 19,370 males, and 21,239 females, being a total population of 40,609. The borough contains five parishes, of which three extend beyond its limits, and is the chief place of election for the southern division of the county. The town of Derby is situated in a fertile plain, on the western bank of the Derwent, about ten miles from its confluence with the Trent. The soil in the neighbourhood is a rich red marl, and the pasture land in the immediate vicinity is let from £4 to £7 per acre. Though situate in a valley and watered by a considerable river, often causing very serious floods, yet the air from the neighbouring hills is considered very pure, and many of the inhabitants live to a great age.

The origin of the town is not known; but during the Heptarchy, it was called Northworthig; when the Danes took possession of it they gave it the name of Deorby, of which Derby is a corruption. Antiquarians have been at considerable pains to ascertain the course of this change; some suppose that the name of Derby was given, because the town stands near the banks of the Derwent, but the more general opinion is that it is derived from two Saxon words, Deor (Fera), and By (habitatio). This conjecture is rendered probable by two circumstances, one is that the arms of the town are a Buck couchant in a park; and the other that one of the lanes adjoining the town is still called Lodge lane. It has been supposed that it was a town of some importance prior to the Roman invasion. This conjecture is founded upon its short distance from Little Chester, where this people undoubtedly had a Station.

The first direct mention made of Derby in history, is in the ninth century, when in the reign of Alfred it was constituted the metropolis of the county. In the year 918 Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred, upon its surrender took possession of the town with all

its appurtenances; upon this occasion four of her knights were slain. However at her death it again fell into the hands of the Danes, but in the year 942 king Edmund invaded Mercia, and delivered Derby, with five other towns from their yoke. No clear idea can be formed of the town at these two periods. However, in Doomsday book we meet with a pretty full description of it, both in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the Norman conquest. "In the time of the Confessor; Derby was a royal borough, it contained two hundred and forty three burgesses. Near to it lay twelve plough-gates of taxed land, which eight teams could plough. This land was divided amongst forty-one burgesses, who likewise had twelve plough-gates. Of the tax, of the toll and forfeitures, and of all customs two thirds belonged to the king, and one third to the Earl of Mercia. In the same borough there was in the king's demesne one church and seven clerks, who held two plough-gates of free-land in Chester. The king had likewise another church, in which six clerks held nine ox-lands free in Cornum and Ditton. There were fourteen corn mills then in the town. On the death of Edward, the Confessor, Harold ascended the throne, who was killed at the battle of Hastings, when William, duke of Normandy, took possession of it. At the time of the Norman survey, it was much reduced, there being only one hundred burgesses, and forty who were minors. There were an hundred and three dwellings waste or empty, which paid tax, and the fourteen corn mills were reduced to ten. There belonged to the town sixteen acres of meadow land, and underwood three quarentenæ in length, each containing forty perches, and two in breadth. In the time of the Confessor the borough paid upon the whole twenty-four pounds; and at the conquest with a mill and the village of Ludecree (Litchurch) it paid thirty pounds. In Derby the abbot of Burton had one mill and one manse of land, with sac and soc, and two manses of land of which the king had the soc, and thirteen acres of meadow land. Geoffrey Aselin possessed one church. Ralph, the son of Hubert had a church with a plough-gate. Norman, of Lincol, and Edric had also each of them a church. Henry de Ferrers was possessed of three old decayed houses with soc and sac. Osmar, the priest, had one ox-land, with Soc and sac. Godwin the priest had likewise one ox-land. At the feast of St. Martin, the burgesses paid to the king twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Burton had forty sheaves. The king was possessed of eight decayed houses, with sac and so; in the borough. The two pennies belonging to the king, and the third to the earl, which arose from the wapontake of Appletree, were in the hands of the sheriff, by the testimony of the two counties. In respect to Storey, the predecessor of Walter de Aincourt, it was said, that without the license of any one, he might build a church for himself, and give the tithe to whom he pleased." On the south-east corner of the town, formerly stood a castle, and although all remains of it have long since disappeared there are strong evidences of its existence, Hutton in reference to it, states, "In an orchard on the summit of the hill one of the mounds, eighty yards long, runs parallel with the houses upon Cockpit-hill, perhaps one hundred yards behind them, also parallel with those in St. Peter's parish, but twice the distance. It was guarded by the Derwent on one side, and on the other side ran the London road. This I apprehend was the chief approach, because the passage afterwards bore the name of Castle street." Several enclosures also to the east acquired the name of Castle fields. In 1836, Edward Calvert, Esq., and Mr. Williamson, purchased the last portion (22 acres) of the Castle field estate., and in 1855 the former gentleman built himself a large and good residence on a part of it.

The Duke of Normandy, (Henry I.) granted to Ralph, earl of Chester, the town of Derby, by a charter; which, was signed at Devizes. It has been conjectured that the fee farm rent of the town belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Henry VII. Henry VIII., in the 33rd year of his reign, granted them to the Dean and Chapter of Burton. At present (1856) the Corporation pay £16 as a fee farm rent to the Earl of Essex, £38 13s 6d to Chas. Jollify, Esq., and £24 17s 8d to J. H. Franks Esq., making a total of £79 11s 2d.

Derby was incorporated by Henry I., since which its charter. had been altered and

renewed at several different periods. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, James I., and Charles I. In the time of King John, the burgesses were returned into the king's exchequer as owing sixty-six marks (about £1,980) for the confirmation of their liberties. In the sixth of the same reign, they were likewise returned debtors, sixty marks, and two palfreys, for holding the town of Derby at the usual fee farm, and £10 increase for all services, and having such a charter as the burgesses of Nottingham have; and in the twelfth year of the same reign, the burgesses were charged. £40 for the fee farm of the town. In the reign of Henry III., the king granted to the burgesses of Derby and their heirs, that no Jew should live in the town. Edward III., in the fourth year of his reign, deprived the corporation of their liberties and summoned the burgesses to answer by what warrant they claimed to have toll, and were required to shew, why none should dye cloth within thirty miles of Derby, except in the said borough, saving the liberties of Nottingham. They were also to declare what right they had to be toll free throughout the king's dominions, to choose a bailiff every year, and to have a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week, and another of seventeen days, viz., eight days before the festival of St. James, and on the festival, and the eight succeeding days, to have a coroner, and none to be impleaded out of the borough, and by what authority they held markets on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and from Thursday eve to Friday, every week. In answer to these requisitions; the burgesses produced the charters granted them by the different Monarchs, and for the privilege of toll, produced the charter of Edward III., dated the 3rd of June, in the 1st year of his reign. In consequence of this, the king, on their paying a fine of forty marks, and promising to pay a yearly rent of £46 16s., restored them their liberties, which he had questioned and seized, being satisfied that they and their ancestors, had from time immemorial enjoyed them.

A charter of James I., dated at Westminster, the 7th of March, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, recites and confirms various privileges which had been granted in former reigns. The particular liberties were, that the corporation should have authority to hold courts of record, made them independent of any foreign jurisdiction, and empowered them to hold "Sessions quarterly, two courts leet, and six fairs yearly,—shall be toll free throughout the whole kingdom, and take toll and tillage from all except the Duchy of Lancaster, which shall pay but half. In 1638, mention is first made of a Mayor; the corporation antecedent to that period was styled "The Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby." In 1680, the charter was surrendered to Charles II. and a new one granted in 1683, by which the government of the borough was vested in a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, and fourteen capital burgesses; who, together, constitute the common council; and these appoint a recorder, town-clerk, (who is also coroner,) chamberlain, four sergeants-at-mace, (one of whom is keeper of the gaol,) six constables, and other inferior officers, elected annually the first Monday after St. Luke's day. The mayor is chosen from among the aldermen, by the aldermen and brethren, these last being appointed from the capital burgesses. The mayor, the late mayor, (who is always deputy-mayor with equal powers,) and the four senior aldermen are justices of the peace. The mayor and aldermen must reside within the borough, or they can neither locally vote nor exercise any official function. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, born within the borough, or acquired by serving an apprenticeship to a resident freeman, or by gift of the corporation. This charter continued in force till the passing of the Reform bill. By letters patent of the King, granted to the burgesses before the year 1732, they were empowered to hold two fairs every year at Derby; one on the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth days of September, and the other on the feast of St. Paul and the day preceding and following; for the sale of all manner of cattle, and of all wares and merchandise commonly bought and sold at fairs. In the year 1734, the mayor, aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses appointed a meeting, to be held for the disposal of the latter-make cheese, on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of March, to which all persons dealing in the said commodity might resort, toll free. In the year 1738, the above days were altered to the twenty-first day of March and the two

following days. The borough has sent two members to parliament since 1294: the right of election is vested in the freemen and sworn burgesses, and the mayor is the returning officer.

The Parliamentary Reform act passed in June, 1832, and the Corporation Reform act on the 9th of September, 1835. The chief provisions of the Corporation Reform act are the following:—

1st. CORPORATE, after the first election of councillors; the body corporate of all existing cities and boroughs named in Schedule A., are to have a commission of the peace, and take and bear the name of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Derby, and by that name have perpetual succession, and be capable in law, by their council, to do and suffer all acts lawful to them or their predecessors, by any name of title or incorporation.

2nd. The Town Council is to consist of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, to be chosen on the first of November, in every third year following. The councillors to fill up extraordinary vacancies amongst the aldermen, within ten days; to elect the mayor every year; to appoint town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers; to take security from such officers for the due discharge of their duties, and to fill up vacancies as they may occur in those situations. To give an order, signed by three or more members, for all money to be paid on account of the town council; so that no payment from the treasurer can be lawful without such order. To hold quarterly meetings, and to have three clear days notice of every other intended meeting of the council affixed in or near the town hall, and left at the usual place of abode of each councillor, or at the premises he stands registered for; and in case the mayor, upon a requisition to that effect, should refuse to call a meeting of the council, it is lawful for five councillors to call the same, by giving the usual notice of their intentions, signing their own names, and stating the nature of the business to be transacted at such meeting. The council is empowered to appoint committees, to act as trustees where the body corporate are sole trustees, to appoint a limited number of councillors to be joint trustees, to whom the powers vested in the former trustees may be transferred. The council is to appoint a watch committee, who may have the powers of inspectors, under 3 and 4 Will. IV. for lighting any part of the borough not included in the local act. The council has also power to make bye-laws, but can impose no higher penalty for their infringement than £100. The council may order a borough rate in case of insufficiency, and it has the powers of justices for such purposes, with certain restrictions, and to levy a watch rate. It is authorized to renew leases in certain cases, but cannot grant leases for a longer term than thirty-one years, or sell or alienate any corporate lands without the approbation of the lords of the treasury. It is to fix the salary of the police magistrates to be appointed by the crown, and to provide a police office. To appoint an officer to preside in the borough court of record; and also a registrar, &c., and have power to remove from office every bailiff, treasurer, chamberlain, or other officer who shall be in office at the time of the passing of this act, and shall direct where the charters, deeds, or records of the borough shall be kept.

3rd. The mayor is a member of the council, *ex officio* any councillors eligible to this office, to which he is elected on the 9th of November. The mayor's duties are to provide polling booths, to preside with the assessors at the election of councillors, and also with the assessor, to revise burgess lists, and appoint clerks for the same. The mayor to sign a declaration of his acceptance of office, and of his possession of the requisite qualification. Any councillor elected mayor, but refusing to serve, is to pay a fine not exceeding £100. Becoming bankrupt, insolvent or leaving the town for more than six months, loses office, but is capable of re-election, upon obtaining certificate, paying debts in full, or returning. Any person acting as mayor, without being qualified, is to forfeit £50, but his official acts are to be valid. The mayor is justice of the pence, *ex officio*, for the year of his mayoralty and the year following, and to have precedence within the borough, and to be returning officer at elections for members of parliament; be shall sign the notices for meetings of the council, and in the absence of the recorder is empowered to open and adjourn the court of quarter sessions.

4th. MUNICIPAL.—Alderman are to be one-third in number of the councillors elected

triennially, on the 9th of November, or chosen from the town councillors; or others having the same qualification; half of their number to go out of office every three years; are not to vote for their successors, but are eligible for re-election. No one can be elected an alderman who is not enrolled on the burgess list, nor unless possessed of £1000 property, or rated at the annual value of £30, or while holding any office in the gift of the council, otherwise than that of mayor, or nor while sharing in any contract of employment from the council; but this qualification does not extend to shareholders of water or insurance companies holding a contract from the council. An alderman is to preside at elections, in case of death or inability of the mayor; refusing office, to pay a fine not exceeding £50; and in other respects same as mayor.

5th. COUNCILLORS are chosen in wards on the 1st of November; by persons whose names are on the burgess roll of such wards; one-third of the council are to go out of office annually, but are capable of re-election; all such elections are to be held before the mayor and assessors; voting to commence at nine o'clock in the morning, and, finally to close at four o'clock in the, afternoon of the same day. Every burgess entitled may vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number of councillors to be chosen, by delivering to the mayor or assessor a voting paper, containing the christian and surname of the persons for whom he votes, and signed with his own name and residence; no councillor is eligible as auditor or assessor. The barristers appointed have divided the town into six wards, viz., Bridge Ward, Becket Ward, Castle Ward, Derwent Ward, Friargate Ward, and King's Mead Ward. To each of these wards six councillors are appointed; the law with regard to their privileges and exemptions is the same as with aldermen.

6th. *Assessors*.—Two are elected annually by the burgesses of every corporate borough, and must, have the same qualification as councillors, and in conjunction with the mayor, revise the burgess lists, be present at the election of councillors, and with the mayor ascertain the result of elections. No treasurer, town clerk, or councillor can be elected assessor; the assessors are to be elected in wards, by the burgesses of such respective wards, and no burgess to vote, for more than one assessor.

7th. *Recorder* is appointed by the crown; has precedence after the mayor, and is sole judge at the quarter sessions; must be a barrister of at least five years standing, to hold office during his good behaviour. His salary is to be paid by the treasurer of the borough fund; but he cannot be a member for the borough, an alderman, or councillor; he is *ex officio*, a justice of the peace.

8th. *Town Clerk* is elected by the council, and holds office during pleasure; the freeman's roll must be made out by him; he must preserve a true copy of the same for perusal without fee, and keep copies for sale at a reasonable price. To receive from the overseers, on the fifth of September, a list of burgesses, which he is forthwith to get printed for sale, and expose a copy on the door of the town hall; to receive names of persons omitted, publish lists of claimants and of persons objected to, and to keep a copy for inspection without fee, and for sale at 1s. each. He is ineligible as an auditor or assessor, must submit his accounts to the council when required, and a summary remedy is given against him for not accounting; he is exempt from serving on juries in the borough.

9th. *Treasurer* is appointed by the council, of whom he cannot be a member, but can be removed at pleasure; must give security for the due discharge of his official duties, submit his accounts when required to the council, and a summary remedy is to be had against him for not accounting. Keep his accounts open for inspection of alderman or councillors, and submit them and the vouchers to the auditors, on the first of March and the first of September respectively, and to cause an abstract to be printed.

10th. *Constables* are appointed by the watch committee, and have power to act in the country as well as the borough. Magistrates appoint special constables, who have 3s 6d. for each day of duty.

11th. *Auditors*.—Two are elected annually on the first of March, in the form of and with the qualification of councillors; no councillor is eligible.

12th. *Registrar* of the borough court of record, appointed by the council; he is not to practise as an attorney in such court, nor his partner, nor clerk.

13th. *Coroner* is appointed by the council, cannot be an alderman or councillor; his appointment is during good behaviour; receives 26s. 8d., and 9d. every mile exceeding two, and makes an annual return of the inquests held by him to the secretary of state.

14th. *Clerk of the Peace* is appointed by the council; the appointed clerk to justices, his partner, or clerk, are ineligible to the office of clerk of the peace; the duties are to give ten days' notice of time and place of holding court of quarter sessions; to summon at least seven days before a sufficient number of grand jurors, and to make out a list of the names and descriptions of jurors summoned; the fees paid to this officer are settled by the town council and confirmed by the secretary of state.

16th. *Overseers of the Poor* to make out lists of persons entitled to be burgesses, which they are to sign and deliver to the town clerk on the fifth of September every year.

16th. *Burgesses and Freemen*—No one can become such of any borough by gift or purchase; but all rights of property in common lands, or public stocks, money or chattels, are reserved to all existing freemen and burgesses, and to all such persons as might have become freemen or burgesses, had this act not passed; and to their wives, widows, children, or apprentices, a discharge or exemption from all tolls, dues' only excepted. Nevertheless it is provided that freemen, to be entitled to the beneficial exemptions, shall have acquired their right prior to the fifth of June, 1835. All occupiers of houses and shops, rated for three years for the relief of the poor, are entitled to be burgesses, if resident householders within seven miles; occupancy and the payment of rates are the only qualifications.

18th. *Borough Fund*.—The proceeds of all corporate property, one moiety of all penalties imposed under this act, and all unappropriated fines and penalties, are to form the borough fund, and to be paid to the treasurer accordingly. Debts, officers' salaries, election expenses, than expenses of assize prosecutions, maintaining and punishing offenders, are to be paid out of the borough fund; and the council is to order a borough rate, in case this fund is insufficient.

19th. *Qualifications*.—Burgesses to be qualified at municipal elections, must fulfil the following conditions: 1st. on the last day in August in any year, he must have occupied a house, warehouse, or other premises, in the borough, during that and the two preceding years, to the value of £5 or upwards. 2nd. have occupied a house in the borough, or within seven miles of it. 3rd. have been duly enrolled as a burgess. 4th. he must have been rated personally in respect of the premises occupied in the borough to the amount of £5 and upwards. 5th. have paid before the last day of August, all poor rates and borough rates, except such as become payable six calendar months before the last day of August. *Such premises* need not to have been continuously the same.

#### NEW WARD BOUNDARIES.

BRIDGE WARD.—Amen alley, Bath street, Bold lane, Bridge gate, west side of Corn market, part of St. James's lane, College place, Darley lane, Duke street, west side of Full street, Irongate, northside of King street, Market head, north side of Market place, North parade, Old Shambles, east side of Queen street, Rotten row, south side of St. Mary's gate, St. Alkmund's churchyard, north side of Victoria street, and River street.

BECKET WARD.—Abbey barns, Abbott's hill, Babbington lane, Back Sitwell street, Baker's lane, Becket-well lane, Britannia street, Burton road, Cannon street, Corn Market, Cross lanes, Curson street, Drewry lane, Dunkirk, Forester street, Green lane, Grove terrace, Grove street, Harlem street, High street, Kensington street, Leonard street, Mill street, New Uttoxeter road, Normanton road, Osmaston road, Osmaston street, west side of St. Peter's street, Sacheverel street, Sitwell street, St. Peter's Church yard, St. James's lane, Stockbrook street, Summerhill, Talbot street, south side of Victoria street, west side of Wardwick, Waterloo street, and Wilmot street.

CASTLE WARD.—Albion street, Albion place, Bag lane, Borough's walk, Bloom street,

Bourne street, Bradshaw street, Canal street, Canal side, Castle street, Castle place, Carrington street, Cockpit hill, east side of Corn market, Devonshire street, Eagle street, Hill street, Hope street, John street, Liversage street, east side of London street, Midland place, part of Morledge, North street, Osmaston street, Osmaston road, Park street, Rivett street, Siddall's lane, east side of St. Peter's street, Thorn-tree lane, and Traffic street.

DERWENT WARD.—Chaddesden hill, Chester place, east side of Corn market, Derwent terrace, Derwent street, Derwent row, Erasmus street, Exeter street, Exeter place, Full street, Mansfield road, south and east sides of Market place, Morledge, New Market, Nottingham road, Old Meadows, Old Wharf, part of Queen street, Silk-mill lane, St. Michael's lane, Tenant street, and Walker lane.

FRIARGATE WARD.—Agard street, Ashbourn road, Bold lane, Brick street, part of Bridge street, Brook walk, Cavendish street, Cheapside, Curson street, Dog-kennel lane, Ford street, Fowler street, Friar gate, George street, Largess street, Markeaton lane, Mill street, Old Uttoxeter road, north side of Sadlergate, Sadlergate bridge, Short street, South street, St. Werburgh's churchyard, St. John's terrace, part of St. Mary's gate, Vernon street, east side of Wardwick, and York street.

KING'S MEAD WARD.—Part of Bridge gate, part of Bridge street, Brook street, Chapel street, Charles street, Cherry street, Goodwin street, Green Street, Jury street, Kedleston road, King street, Leaper street, Lodge lane, Lower Brook street, Mundy street, Nuns' street, Orchard street, Parker street, part of Queen street, north side of St. Mary's gate, St. Helens street, Walker lane, Willow street, Willow row, and Wright street.

On the passing of the Reform act the parliamentary boundaries were to be taken until altered by parliament.

NO ELECTORS had been polled for 30 years previous to 1832. The number of electors then registered under the Reform act, was 1,384; in 1837, 1,731, of whom 474 were registered freemen, and in 1855, 2,518, of whom 387 were freemen. Many of the latter are also registered electors as £10 householders.

The following is a list of the members of parliament, the corporate body, and the municipal officers of the borough of Derby, for the year 1856:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Michael Thomas Bass, Esq., and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq.

CORPORATION.

Mayor, Robert Pegg, Esq. Recorder, John Balguy, Esq.

MAGISTRATES.

Thomas Bent, Esq., M.D.	Henry Francis Gisborne, Esq.
John Sanders, Esq.	Josiah Lewis, Esq.
Samuel Fox, Esq.	James Heygate, Esq., M.D.
Sir H. Wilmot, Bart.	Henry Cox, Esq.
Thomas Parker Bainbridge, Esq.	John Strutt, Esq.
John Bell Crompton, Esq.	Thomas W. Evans, Esq.
Robert Forman, Esq.	

ALDERMEN.

Mr. John Bell Crompton.	Dr. Bent.
Mr. John Sanders.	Mr. John Barber.
Mr. Robert Forman.	Mr. Francis Jessopp.
Mr. John Moss.	Mr. James Peet.
Mr. Henry Mozley.	Mr. Samuel Fox.
Mr. John Dunicliff	Mr. Thomas Madeley.

COUNCILLORS — BRIDGE WARD.

Mr. Wm. Taylor.	Mr. Thomas Richardson.	Mr. A. Handyside.
Mr. James Hollingsworth.	Mr. W. B. Sherwin.	Mr. Robert Chadwick.

BECKET WARD.

Mr. William Goodwin.	Mr. John Corden.	Mr. W. J. Etches.
Mr. Charles Topham.	Mr. L. W. Bates.	Mr. John Richardson.

## CASTLE WARD

Mr. James Owen.	Mr. William Malin.	Mr. Thomas Harwood.
Mr. James Vallack.	Mr. John Moody.	Mr. B. W. Spurgeon.

## DERWENT WARD.

Mr. William Barton.	Mr. George Mason.	Mr. John Gadsby.
Mr. H. F. Gisborne.	Mr. Thomas Pountaine.	Mr. Henry Darby.

## FRIAR GATE WARD.

Mr. Joseph Gascoyne.	Mr. John H. Cock.	Mr. Robert Pegg.
Mr. Francis Shaw.	Mr. Thomas Cartlick.	Mr. A. J. Henley.

## KING'S MEAD WARD.

Mr. Benjamin Webster.	Mr. W. M. Cooper.	Mr. Thomas Clarke.
Mr. John Gamble.	Mr. Thomas Branton.	Mr. Thomas Tunaley.

The quarterly meetings of the town council are appointed to be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the first Wednesday in the months of February, May, and August.

*Town Clerk, Coroner, and Clerk of the Peace*,—Bryan Thomas Balguy, Esq.

*Clerk to the Magistrates*,—Mr. Charles Pratt.

*Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Receiver of Corn Returns*,—Mr. Charles Pratt.

*High Constable and Billet Master*,—Mr. W. H. Hodges.

*Sheriff Bailif*,—Mr. John Cockayne.

*Sergeants at Mace*,—Henry Newton and James Tomlinson.

*Superintendent of Police*,—Josiah H. Radley.

*Town Crier*,—Joseph Parr.

## CHARITY TRUSTEES FOR THE BOROUGH:-

Thomas Cooper.	James Peet.	W. M. Cooper.	Samuel Fox.
John Henry Cock.	John Sandars.	Henry Cox.	Thomas Hackett.
Francis Jessop.	James Thomason.		

THE AMOUNT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE of the borough of Derby, as shown by the *Abstract of Accounts* published, for the year ending the 31st of August, 1855, is as follows —The total receipts, £8,972 18s 3½d; of which £2,739 10s. 7d. was for farms, lands, and houses; £890 10s. 0d. from tolls, dues, and rents of shops; £2,625 from a borough rate; £1,120 18s. 11d. received as purchase money and interest for land from the Midland Railway Co.; £891 3s. 3d. from the Treasury for the prosecution and maintenance of convicted prisoners, and £314 16s. 11d. from other smaller items. The expenditure was £7676 3s. 11½d.; of which £609 11s. 0d. was paid for salaries, pensions, &c.; £2698 18s. 11d. for police and constables; £371 9s. 5d. for rents, rates, and taxes; £71 16s. 6d. for the administration of justice; £489 18s. 8d. for prosecutions; £1,902 3s. 10d. for maintenance in the gaol; £207 4s. 4d. for coroners' inquests; £429 0s. 11d. for repairs and alterations; £470 on account of purchase of house in Full Street and Old Flint Mill, with various smaller items; and £598 2s. 6d. was invested in the 3½ per cent. annuities.

## COURTS OF LAW.

SESSIONS for the borough are held quarterly by the Recorder, on days appointed by himself.

COURT OF RECORD is held quarterly before the Recorder, in which pleas to any amount are cognizable. B. T. Balguy, Esq., is Prothonotary and Registrar.

COUNTY COURTS are held monthly at the County Hall, St. Mary's gate, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THE NEW SMALL DEBTS ACTS, or COUNTY COURTS.—This important act, which has created a revolution in law proceedings, took effect throughout England and Wales, on the 15th of March, 1847, and at first was limited to all actions and claims not exceeding £20, but was extended, August 1851, to £50. By an order in council, all courts for small debts were abolished on the 13th of March, with the exception of a few, from which day the excepted courts were to be holden at county courts, and governed by the provisions of the act so to be enforced. Each district court is presided over by a judge, who appoints a clerk,



being an attorney, and he appoints the other officers. The jurisdiction of the court is thus defined in the 58th section :—“ And be it enacted that all pleas of personal actions, when the debt or damage claimed is not more than £50, whether a balance account or otherwise, may be holden in the county court, without writ, and all such actions brought in the said court shall be heard, and determined in a summary way in a county court, constituted under this act, provided always that the court shall not have cognizance of any action of ejectment, or which the title of any corporeal or incorporeal heraditaments, or any toll, fair, market, or franchise shall be in question; or in which the validity of any devise, bequest, or limitation, under any will or settlement may be disputed; or for any malicious prosecution, or for any libel or slander, or for criminal conversation, or for seduction, or breach of promise of marriage.” Demands are not to be divided, but may be reduced to £50. Minors may sue for wages, executors may sue and be sued. The judge is to determine the case where no jury is summoned. In cases exceeding £5 in amount, a plaintiff or defendant may require a jury of five persons, on the payment of 5s.; and under that amount, the judge is to have a discretionary power as to a jury. Witnesses are to be paid their expenses, and may be fined for non-attendance. A debt may be paid by instalments, and a judge has power to order an execution against the goods of a defendant except the wearing apparel and tools to the amount of £5. A commitment for 40 days may be made, and is not to extinguish the debt. Actions in certain cases, such as where the plaintiff resides more than twenty miles from the defendant, may be brought into the superior courts, but in other cases it is enacted—” that if an action shall be commenced after the passing of this act, in any of her majesty’s superior courts of record, for any other cause than those hereinafter specified, for which a plea may have been entered into any court, holden under this act, and a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff, for a sum less than £50, if the said action is founded on contract, or for less than £5, if it be founded on tort or wrong, the said plaintiff shall have judgment to recover such sum, and no costs; and if a verdict shall not be found for the plaintiff, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs, as between attorney and client, unless, in either case, the judge who shall try the cause, shall certify on the back of the record that the action was fit to be brought in such superior court.”

*Judge*.—J. T. Cantrell, Esq.

*Clerk*.—Benjamin Frear, solicitor, Full street.

*Assistant Clerk*.—John L. Wykes.

*High Bailiff*.—Jonathan Warren Keetley, 10, Full street.

*Brokers*.—Eli Ironmonger; and in *Insolvency*, Moody & Newbold.

A list of the places in the district of the County Court, with the miles to be charged from Derby.

Miles to be chd	PLACES.	Miles to be chd	PLACES.	Miles to be chd	PLACES.	Miles to be chd	PLACES.
1	Allestree		Derby, borough of	2	Little Eaton	4	Shackle Cross
1	Alvaston	8	Derby Hills	1	Littleover	6	Shardlow
1	Ambaston	5	Draycott	3	Locko	4	Sinfin
3	Arleston	3	Elvaston	9	Long Eaton	2	Spondon
6	Ash	4	Etwall	1	Mackworth	4	Stanley
6	Aston	4	Findern		Markeaton	5	Stanton-by-brdge
4	Barrow	7	Foremark	7	Melbourne	7	Stanton-by-dale
3	Bearwardcote	8	Foremark Park	2	Mickleover	1	Sunny Hill
3	Borrowwash	5	Hopwell	5	Mugginton	4	Swarkeston
	Botany Bay	1	Huffin Heath	1	Normanton	4	Trusley
2	Boulton	5	Ingleby	4	Oockbrook	3	Thulston
1	Breadsall	3	Kedleston		Osmaston	4	Twyford&Stenson
6	Breaston	7	King’s Newton	2	Quarndon	7	West Hallam
3	Burnaston	8	Kirk Hallam	3	Radbourne	5	Weston-on-Trent
1	Chaddesden	3	Kirk Langley	5	Ravensdale Park	5	Weston-undr-wd
3	Chellaston	5	Lees	6	Risley	6	Willington
4	Dalbury		Litchurch	8	Sandiacre	7	Wilne
5	Dale Abbey		Little Chester	8	Sawley	7	Wilsthorpe
	Darley Abbey						

The ASSIZES for the COUNTY are held here; the April Sessions are held at Chesterfield, and the others are held at Derby.

The OLD TOWN HALL, erected by subscription on the site of the ancient Guildhall, about the year 1729, though in itself a good building, was, from its isolated situation in the Market-place, a great obstruction to business. It was taken down in 1825, and a new one, nearly in a line with the south side of the Market-place, was erected in 1828, at a cost of upwards of £7,000. It presents a handsome appearance, and being built on arches, is connected with a new market erected by the corporation. Considerable improvements, at a cost of nearly £700, had just been completed, when the interior of this hall was, on the 21st of October, 1841, completely destroyed by fire; leaving the outside and centre walls standing, apparently but little injured, though the damage was 'estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000. The interior arrangements are now considered very complete. The *hall* or *court* is an elegant room, 55 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 28 feet high, fitted up with wainscotting. A commodious gallery has been erected at the east end of the court, and the whole is lighted with four skylights. The spaces on each side of the tower, between the two wings, are decorated with *bas reliefs*, one having reference to judicial, the other to municipal proceedings. The external dimensions of the building are 88 feet wide, and 64 feet deep, exclusive of the tower, which is 18 feet wide, and rises 112 feet from the ground; in which is an illuminated clock and alarm bell. The inscriptions on the two wings and tower are as follows —On the right wing, "Restitutum AD. 1842." On the left wing, "Deflagratum AD. 1841." On the tower, "Forum Municipale."

The COUNTY HALL, or Court of Justice, a commodious structure of freestone, with a large courtyard in front, erected in 1660, is situated at the foot of St. Mary's gate. Considerable alterations and additions were made in this building in 1829. It now extends to Jury street and Walker lane, and the total amount expended in the cost of land, and the necessary alterations, amounted to £18,052. The courts are 50ft. by 30ft. each, with galleries around three sides, which are supported by columns; similar columns also sustain the roof, and are much admired for their beautiful proportions and enrichments. It is well ventilated, and kept at a proper temperature by means of heated air, the interior of the building has been completely renovated and fitted up in harmony with the rest of the edifice. In the hall is a bust of the late Francis N. C. Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton hall. The judge's lodgings, on the right of the court yard, is a good brick building, and on the left, is the county hotel.

THE COUNTY GAOL occupies a pleasant situation, in South street, near the Uttoxeter old road. It having been determined at the county sessions, in 1821, to erect a new gaol and house of correction, for the use of the county, to admit of the arrangement and classification required by act of parliament. For this purpose, six acres of land were obtained from the trustees of Larges' Hospital, by the exchange of thirty-six acres of land, belonging to the county, in the parish of Sandiacre, and in 1823, the plans of Mr. Francis Goodwin, architect, were approved of, and eventually adopted at the estimated cost of £46,208 5s. 4d.; but the total cost of the structure, including furniture, &c., was £65,227 4s. 6d. The entrance displays a bold and commanding appearance, exhibiting the strength of character of which the Doric order is capable. The boundary walls enclose an area of three acres, they are built of brick, 25ft. high, and defended with towers, which are furnished with fire-arms. The Governor's house and chapel stand in the centre, from which radiate seven wings. Two small buildings apart from the rest are appropriated to the females, and another detached building is assigned to the refractory and those sentenced to solitary confinement. The number of cells was originally, 185; but which, in 1855 and 1856, was increased to 228, some of which will hold three persons each. Workshops have also been provided for tailoring, shoemaking, joiner's work, and for the manufacture of hearth rugs. Two long ranges of sheds have also been erected, for the prisoners to break stones, in separate cages.

A magazine is built within the boundary wall, in which the powder belonging to the

Cavalry and Militia, is deposited. The Armoury of the out-pensioners, is also within the prison. Mr. James Henry Sims, as keeper of the prison, has a salary of £300 a-year; Miss Eliza Hunt, as matron, £60 a-year; Mr. H. F. Gisborne, surgeon, £200 a-year, for attending the prison daily. The chaplain, the Rev. Henry Moore, receives £250 a-year, and performs divine service twice on the Sunday, and afterwards attends the prisoners, who are catechised and instructed. Prayers are also read every morning at a quarter before nine o'clock, in the week days, after which the chaplain devotes a short time to the moral and religious instruction of those convicted. There are six turnkeys, who each receive 24s. a-week; fourteen, 22s. a-week; two females, 15s. each, and a watchmen, who receives 19s. a-week.

The Borough gaol, before 1730, was under the Town Hall, but when it was taken down a small addition was made to the county gaol, at the foot of St. Peter's street, to serve for that purpose. In 1756, however, they were both removed, a county prison having been erected in Nun's Green, said the borough gaol was removed to Willow Row.

The prison in Friargate was used as the county gaol till 1825, when the new one having been erected, it was bought by the corporation for £3,000, as a borough gaol, the one in Willow row being very inconvenient. It continued the borough gaol till 1840, when an arrangement was made for the reception of the borough prisoners in the county gaol; it was sold and taken down, and some good houses erected on its site.

POLICE OFFICE is in the Town Hall; the force was established in 1836, and consists of Mr. J. H. Radley, the superintendent, 4 sergeants, 2 office constables, and 31 privates.

EXECUTIONS—TWO gallows were erected in 1534, for hanging prisoners upon. In 1590, one Okay, was hanged in the Town Hall, but not known how. In 1601, a woman was burnt to death, in Windmill pit, for poisoning her husband. In 1607, the witches of Bakewell were executed. 1609, in this year Roger Moore was slain by Henry Bennett, for which he was executed shortly after. 1645, Richard Cockrum was executed on the gallows on Nun's green, for killing — Mills, a servant at the Angel. 1705, John Crossland and son, for horse stealing; he and his two sons were convicted of this offence, after sentence was passed, the bench offered to pardon one if he would hang the other two; the offer was first made to the father, who declined, then the eldest son, who also declined, and then to John, the youngest, who accepted it without remorse; he was afterwards hangman for this and two or three of the neighbouring counties, till he was incapacitated through old age. 1732, March 23rd, John Hewitt and Rosamond Olerenshaw were executed for poisoning Hannah Hewitt, the wife of John Hewitt; they were executed in their shrouds. 1735, Aug. 16th, John Smith, of Norbury, for burglary. 1738, March 30th, Richard Woodward, for highway robbery; he dressed himself in his shroud and walked to the place of execution. 1740, April 9th, Wm. Dolphin, aged 33, for highway robbery, near Chesterfield. 1740, August 28th, George Ashmore, for coining; the day after execution he was interred at Sutton-on-the-hill, but his body was stolen by the resurrectionists. 1741, Aug., Robert Bowler, for shooting and wounding Edward Rivington, butcher, between Belper and Pentrich. 1754, March 29th, Mary Dilks, for murdering her illegitimate child; a new gallows was erected for this occasion. 1776, Matthew Cockayne was hanged and afterwards gibbeted, for murdering Mrs. Mary Vickars. 1800, Sep. 5th, Thomas Knowles, for forgery. 1801, Aug. 14th, Lacy Powell, aged 26, and John Drummond, aged 23, two Irishmen, for highway robbery; James Gratian, of Heage, aged 28, for housebreaking; John Evans, of Duffield, aged 22; and John Dent of Coleorton, aged 47, for sheep stealing. 1812, April 10th, on the new drop, in front of the county jail, James Tomlinson, aged 27, and Percival Cook, aged 26, for robbing Mr. Hunt's house, at Ockbrook. 1817, Aug. 15th, John Brown, of Nottingham, aged 38; Thos. Jackson, of Woolley moor, aged 20; George Booth, of Chesterfield, aged 21; and John King, of Matlock, aged 24, for arson, at Col. Halton's, South Wingfield. 1817, Nov. 7th, Jeremiah Brandreth, *alias* the Nottingham captain, a native of Exeter, aged 27; Wm. Turner, aged 46; and Isaac Ludlam, aged 52, both of South Wingfield, for high treason; they were afterwards beheaded. 1819, March 22nd,

Hannah Bocking, of Litton, aged 16, for poisoning Jane Grant, a young woman of the same village; she gave the poison in a sweet cake to her companion as they were going to fetch some cattle out of a field near to which stood the gibbet post of Anthony Lingard, who was executed at Derby for murder. 1819, April 2nd, Thomas Hopkinson, aged 20, a native of Ashover, for highway robbery; he was of the party who committed arson, at South Wingfield, in 1817, but was admitted king's evidence. 1825, April 8th, George Batty, aged 40, from Norton Woodseats, for ravishing Miss Martha Hawksley, aged 16, in the parish of Beauchief. 1833, April, John Leadham, for bestiality; he was the first criminal executed at the now county prison. 1843, March, Samuel Bonsall, aged 26; Wm. Bland, aged 39; and John Hulme, aged 24, for murdering Miss Goddard, at Stanley. 1847, April, John Peatts, aged 42, for the murder of George Collis, of Chesterfield. 1852, March 26, Anthony Turner, for the murder of Phebe Barnes, of Belper.

**ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.**—Derby is the head of the archdeaconry, which comprises the whole of Derbyshire and was founded previous to the year, 1140, by the bishop of Coventry; its value in the king's books is £26 13s. 4d. The Venerable and Rev. Thos. Hill, B.D. the Archdeacon, holds an annual visitation in All Saints church, then by adjournment, to the King's Head inn, at which the Churchwardens of the different parishes are sworn into office.

**THE CLERGY CHARITY.**—This society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, and the families of distressed clergymen, within the deaneries of Derby, Ashbourn, Reppington, and Castellary, in the archdeaconry of Derby, was instituted at Derby, May 17th, 1721.

**MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.**—The ancient religious foundations of Derby, which arose in Catholic times, were neither numerous nor splendid. In the first centuries of Christianity, many of its persecuted votaries, in order to avoid a cruel death, "and the better to give themselves up to fasting, prayer, and contemplation, retired by themselves into desert places," in allusion to which they were called hermits, "After the persecutions of the Christians were over, and the church enjoyed peace, these hermits by degrees returned to towns and cities, and associating together, they lived in houses called monasteries, and confined themselves to certain rules agreed upon among themselves." But it was not till the beginning of the seventh century that Christianity obtained a firm footing in England. Monachism was first commenced in Asia, and afterwards spread all over Europe, and its reign in England was as brilliant as in any other part of the world, till Henry VIII., who was, perhaps, a necessary scourge for the sins and bigotry of the times in which he lived, swept away nearly all its institutions, and threw their immense wealth into a more corrupt channel than even that which it had previously occupied; for, instead of its reverting to the original parochial uses, or preserving it for the spiritual and bodily support of the poor, in accordance with the original intention of the donors, he sold or granted most of it to private individuals, for the gratification of his own concupiscence, and for the satisfaction of those who connived at his lascivious errors. That the monks had become insolent and corrupt, and that a religious reformation was necessary all must admit; but this perversion of property from its parochial or charitable uses all must condemn. The religious houses which existed in Derby were St. Helen, Derley Abbey, Priory of Benedictine nuns, Priory of Black Friars, Maison de Dieu, and a cell of Clunia monks. St. *Helen*, the most ancient religious house in Derby, was established in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert de Ferriers, the second Earl of Derby. He placed an abbot and canons in it, and by various endowments provided for their accommodation and support. But in the early part of the reign of Henry II, the dean of Derby gave to the master and canons at St. Helens all his possessions at Little Derby or Derby, for the erection of a church and monastery at Derby, but it does not appear certain that the house at Derby was entirely deserted at this time, for in the Lincoln taxation, made in the 20th year of Edward I., the master of the house of St. Helen's, at Derby, is mentioned as distinct from the abbot of Derley.

**DERLEY ABBEY.**—As it has been observed, the dean of Derby gave to the master and

canons of St. Helen, his possessions at Derby, for the erection of a church and a habitation for themselves. At the same time, he endowed this religious house with his patrimonial estate at Derby, and the patronage of the church of St. Peter, with all its appurtenances. This grant was afterwards renewed and confirmed by the charters of the burgesses of Derby, and of king Henry II., but it constituted but a small part of the wealth of this religious house, for it afterwards received many valuable endowments from several other persons; in particular the churches of St. Michael, and St. Werburgh, and the school in Derby, and the churches of Crich, Uttoxeter, Pentrich, Ashover, Wingfield, Bolsover, and Scarcliffe, together with the emoluments and privileges of which they were respectively possessed. It was also endowed with many tracts of land, of great extent, in various parts of the county. Several entire manors were granted to it; of this number were Ripley, Pentrich, Ulkerthorpe, Crich, Lea, Dethick, Ible, Tansley, Winstanton, Oggedeton, (Hognaston,) Succhethorn, Aldwork, and Sewelledale. Lands in other places were likewise given for the support of this establishment; in particular, nineteen oxgangs in Chilwell and five in Aneleg, (Annesley); a moiety of Blackwell; a moiety of Kildulvescot; a moiety of Newton, with eight oxgangs in Rutington, and four in Herduvic; one manse in Nottingham, and 200 acres in Burley. It was endowed with the mill at Horsley, two mills upon Odderbroe, near Derby, and two mills in the same town. It likewise held by various patents, tenements in Derby, Alvaston, Normanton, and Wessington; in Crich, Haslewood, and Duffield; in Litchurch, Weston, Mugginton, Normanton, Spondon, Chaddesden, and Little Chester; in Thurleston, Alvaston, and Ambaston; in Ripley, Waring-grene, Codnor, and Derby. The abbot also enjoyed several peculiar privileges; all his lands in tillage, and all his other property were exempt from paying tithes. He was appointed dean of all the churches in Derbyshire, which were given to the abbey. He was empowered to hold a chapter of the secular clergy, and in conjunction with them to judge of those things which appertain to the office of a dean, without the interference of any person whatever, except the bishop. The abbot and canons of Derby were also allowed as much wood as they could draw from Chaddesden with one cart. The total value of these endowments at the dissolution, was £285 9s. 6d., or the clear value £258 13s. 6d. It was surrendered on the 22nd day of October, in the year 1539, by the abbot and thirteen monks. The site of the abbey was granted in the 32nd year of Henry VIII. to Sir William West. In the year, 1540, the tombs and whole church were sold for £20, the cloyster for £10, and the chapter house for 20s., and £45 1s. 10d. was received for six bells, and the whole of the plate weighed 134 ounces. A part of the property belonging to Derley abbey, was granted by Queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, particularly the advowson of the churches of St. Peter and St. Michael, in Derby, the school, and several messuages and parcels of land, in the town and its neighbourhood.

**PRIORY OF BENEDICTINE NUNS.**—In 1160, in the reign of Henry II., the abbot of Derley founded a small nunnery at Derby. The bishop of Coventry committed it to his care, and granted him a license of consecrating the virgins who were received into it. This Priory, it appears, stood on the north-west side of the Nun's green, and at its dissolution, its revenues were estimated at £18 6s. 8d., or £21 18s. 10d. per annum. Henry III., to obtain the prayers of the prior and convent for the soul of his father King John, gave five pounds, to be paid yearly by the bailiffs out of the fee farm of the town of Nottingham. Henry IV., by charter dated the 10th of October, in the 13th year of his reign, granted to this religious house one messuage, and twelve acres of land in Bistallegh and Ashop (Alsop-in-the-dale). He likewise endowed it with twenty-seven acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Peak forest, and with the common pasture in Fairfield, in the same forest. This right was very extensive. It reached, in the direction of north and south, from Smalldale to Alport, near Youlgrave; an extent of at least ten miles, besides various other endowments, there was the site of the building with garden and curtelage, and 240 acres of land. It also possessed land in Langley and Trusley, and several messuages and parcels of land in Aston-upon-Trent.

**BLACK FRIARS.**—A priory of preaching or Dominican friars, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin. In the reign of Edward I., was granted to them a meadow containing three roods and a half of land in Derby; and in the 12th year of Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchasing ten acres of land, with a view of enlarging this priory. There also belonged it in the parish of St. Werburgh nine cottages, eight acres of land, one meadow, and one croft. The revenue of this religious house at the dissolution, was estimated at £18 6s. 2d., or £21 18s. 8d., per annum. It was granted to John Hinde, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. The site of this house belongs to the family of Crompton; an ancestor of the family purchased it about 130 years ago, and erected a mansion of which the foundations were laid with stone collected from the priory, and in the garden, it is said was a place of worship and burial ground.

**MAISON DE DIEU**, or the House of God, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded as early as the time of Henry II. for leperous persons. It was under the government of a master. It is said there was also an hospital of royal foundation, consisting of a master (whose place was in the gift of the crown) and several leperous brethren.

**CLUNIAC MONKS**—Previous to the year 1140, was a cell of this order dedicated to St. James, in Derby, but belonging to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, near London. It was protected as a *poor hospital*, in the 14th year of Henry III., and in the next reign reckoned among the alien priories: however, it continued to the general dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £11 15s. 11d.

St. Thomas à Becket's chapel was situated formerly near Becket well lane, the last vestiges of which, have been removed some years, but an ancient well still remains, from which the street derives its name.

#### CHURCHES.

There are in the town nine episcopal places of worship, five of which are *parochial churches*, two *chapels of ease*, and two are *district churches*: besides which, it is supposed, as early as the reign of Henry II., there was one dedicated to the blessed Mary, and that the parish belonging to it was of large extent, but it is not known in what part of the town it stood, or whether it be the same building with that which is situated upon St. Mary's bridge, and distinguished by the name of St. Mary's chapel. That there was a place of worship in this place, is an unquestionable fact, and is supposed to have been given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Burton. In the reign of Charles II., the Presbyterians made use of this chapel, and about a century ago it was converted into small dwellings, but is now in a state of dilapidation. Another church or chapel of equal if not greater antiquity, once stood near to the lane called St. James's lane. It was given by Waltheof to the abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark, London. The grant was confirmed by king Stephen, in the year 1140. In digging some cellars and foundations of houses in St. James's lane, some human bones of a large size were met with; and on the north side of the lane, where the chapel stood, was discovered a stone coffin, containing a body of uncommon stature, which upon the first motion of it mouldered to dust.

**ALL SAINTS**, anciently and still by some called All Hollows, is a principal ornament to Derby. It is mentioned in the reign of Henry III. In the succeeding reign, with the seven prebendaries and other appurtenances, it was made a free chapel of the king, and exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction. The archdeacon of Derby was restrained from exercising ecclesiastical authority over it, and it was rendered immediately subject to the pope. It still enjoys the privilege of being exempt from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

This church was collegiate, and the master or rector seems to have been the dean of Lincoln. A house termed the college adjoins the church, and was probably the residence of the collegians. To the college belonged two acres and a half of land, lying in Bridge-croft, Derby; all the tithes within Quarndon; the same in Little Eaton; one messuage, with lands, meadows, and pastures appertaining to it; a barn, with lands, and hereditaments, called the two small prebends; a messuage and tenement, and one close of land, all situated in Little Chester; together with all manner of tithes within the liberty. In the twenty-

sixth year of Henry VIII., the revenues of the college amounted to £39 12s. in the whole, or £38 14s. clear. There was also founded within the church of All Saints, the guild of the Holy Trinity; it was endowed with various messuages, tenements, cottages, gardens, meadows, and pastures, in the town of Derby, which in the time of Queen Mary were in the occupation of more than twenty different persons; the church was, with all these endowments, granted by queen Mary, in the 1st year of her reign, to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby. This grant ordains, "that in the parish church of All Saints, there shall be two vicarages perpetual, to be instituted and endowed, which may have succession perpetual." There is now only one vicarage, but there is a Wednesday evening lectureship. Since the passing of the New Municipal Act, the corporation have sold the advowson of this and of St. Alkmund's churches.

The Church of All Saints, in Queen street, has been once, if not twice, rebuilt since the time when it is first mentioned in history. The present structure was erected in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725, from a design of Gibbs, and was opened on the 21st of November, 1725. The living is a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of £80. Simeon's trustees are the patrons, and the Rev. E. W. Foley, incumbent. It is a handsome modern church of classical architecture, with embellishments of the Roman Doric Order, and cost about £4,000. The interior is particularly light, elegant and spacious. But the tower is more ancient, and is said to have been built in the reign of queen Mary. On one of the string courses of the tower are the words, "Young men and maydens," from which, Speed asserts that it was raised at the charge of young men and maids. This tower is of peculiar beauty, displaying the latest style of pointed architecture, and consisting of three stories, the lowest of which has a western door-way, with an elegant canopied and groined niche on each side; the others, ornamented windows; and the whole is crowned with rich battlements, crockets, high pinnacles, and other decorations. This tower, which is considered one of the most splendid in the kindom, is 174 feet in height, exclusive of the pinnacles, it underwent a thorough restoration about ten years ago, at a cost of above £1,200. It contains a peal of ten bells. Within the iron screen at the east end of the church, and on the south side, is a vault in which several of the Cavendish family have been interred. Here is a monument to William the second, Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and to his Countess; whose figures are executed in white marble, standing upright, beneath a massive canopy, twelve feet in height; there is also a very splendid mural monument to the memory of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, with a Latin inscription, executed under her own inspection. This very celebrated Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcoates, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and died on the thirteenth day of February, 1607, about the eighty-seventh year of her age. Here too was interred John Lombe, who established the first silk mill in England. In the south aisle is a monument to the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, DD, who obtained £3,249 by subscription for rebuilding the church. So industrious was the Dr., in his successful solicitations, that he treated the waites who fiddled at his door with a tankard of ale, and wheedled a guinea out of them. In the north aisle is another monument commemorative of Richard Crowshaw, Esq., said to be the son of a poor nailer of this town, who went to London in a leathern doublet to seek work, where by his industry and success he acquired a fortune of £10,000. We learn from the inscription upon the monument, that he was master of the right worshipful company of goldsmiths, and deputy of Broad-street Ward; that in the great plague in 1625, neglecting his own safety, he abode in the city to provide for the relief of the poor; and by his will left above £4,000 to the corporation of Derby, for the support of lectures, relief of the poor, and other pious uses. He died in June, 1631, and was buried in the parish of St. Bartholomew, where he had lived 31 years. There is also an Elizabethan monument to Sir William and Lady Wheeler, who flying from London to avoid the plague, died of that dreadful pestilence at Derby, in 1666.

ST. ALKMUND'S, Queen street, and Bridge-gate, an ancient structure, supposed to have been founded in the 8th or early in the 9th century. It is said that Alkmund son of Alured,

king of Northumberland, being slain in battle, in which he was fighting for Ethelmund, viceroy of Worcester, was for this action reputed a saint and martyr; he was first buried at Littlethull in Shropshire, but was afterwards removed to Derby, and interred in the church which now bears his name. He was believed to work miracles, and the northern people, before the reformation, made frequent pilgrimages to his tomb. This church was rebuilt on the same site, of which the first stone was laid the 6th of May, 1844. It is larger than the old church, which had accommodation for 500 persons, and was commenced taking down in the previous January. It was of various styles of architecture from Norman to late Perpendicular, it having been enlarged or rebuilt at different periods. It had for some time been considered in many parts insecure. The new church, from a design of Henry John Stevens, Esq., is a handsome stone edifice in the decorated style of architecture, erected in 1846, at a coat of about £9,000, and has a nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, a handsome chancel, a south porch, over which is a parishioners' vestry, approached without entering any other part of the church, and a lofty tower and spire at the west end. The principal entrance is at the west end, the nave is divided from the side aisles by a series of clustered columns with elegant foliated capitals, from which spring the deeply moulded arches. The ribs of the roof, which are of timber with carved bosses, rise from sculptured corbel heads of good character. The chancel arch is lofty and well proportioned, and springs from massive clustered columns. In the chancel is a beautiful altar screen, with illuminated texts, &c. Over the altar is the large cast window, filled with beautiful stained glass, charged with heraldic bearings, foliage, &c. It will accommodate 1,200 persons, of which more than one half are unappropriated. This church was granted to the abbey of Derby. After the dissolution it rested in the crown, till queen Mary gave it to the corporation of Derby, who sold the presentation to Jedediah Strutt, Esq., at whose death, his son-in-law, the Rev. Edward Henry Abney, became both Patron and Incumbent. Ever since the year 1712 (as noticed by Hutton) it has enjoyed an endowment bequeathed by a person of the name of Goodwin, descended from an ancient family in Derby. "How will you dispose of your fortune?" says Mr. Cantrell, minister of St. Alkmund's. "I am at a loss," replied Goodwin, "for I have no near relations." "My church," says the parson, "stands desolate; for, instead of being a place of regular worship, it is only a nursery for bats and owls. No act of charity can surpass that of promoting religion." "Then I will give £10 per annum to St. Alkmund's at my death," says Goodwin, "and the residue at the death of my nephew." Which last event happened about 1734. This estate is situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, and at that time produced £60 per annum, but now about £225.

ST. MICHAEL'S is a very ancient small gothic structure, situate in Queen street, with nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with square embattled tower, and three bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4 15s. 0d., now £120. It has been augmented with 400 benefactions, £400 queen Anne's bounty, and £2,000 parliamentary grant, and is in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The Rev. John Erskine Clarke, M.A. is incumbent. It was given by one of the Freschvilles to the Abbey of Derley. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, gave this church to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby.

ST. PETER'S is an ancient gothic structure, nearly covered with ivy, in St. Peter's street, with nave, chancel, side aisles, and has galleries all round, a square tower embattled, with lofty pinnacles, and a peal of five bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, now £360. The Rev. Charles Wright and Brothers are the patrons, and the Rev. Wm. Hope, incumbent. In 1861, the chancel was thoroughly restored and fitted up with open stalls, a handsome window filled with stained glass, and a new organ was also added, the whole at a cost of £1000, raised by voluntary contributions. This church was in the reign of king Stephen given to the abbey of Derley, and at the dissolution the advowson was granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby. In this church, a chapel was founded, before the 21st year of Henry VIII, by Robert Lyversege, of Derby, in which his priest and successors were to celebrate divine worship and say mass every Friday.



Thirteen poor men or women were required to be present, and were to receive a silver penny every time of their attendance. Also, here was a chantry of the blessed Mary; it was endowed with various messuages, cottages, gardens, meadows, and hereditaments, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure of ten different persons, and by her were granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby. The old vicarage house which stood near the church, has recently been taken down, and shops built on the site; and a handsome new one was erected in 1856, on the Burton road.

St. WERBURGH.—This ancient structure situated in Friargate, near the Markeaton brook, is supposed to have been built before the Norman conquest; its foundation was injured by occasional floods, so that in 1601, the tower and a considerable portion of the church fell down; and on rebuilding, to prevent a similar occurrence, the tower for the sake of safety, was removed to its present position at the south-cast angle, but this, like the former, fell in November, 1698. The present edifice was erected, at the principal charge of the parishioners, by the great zeal of the Rev. James Walker, the vicar, who died in 1700, and endowed the church with part of the tithes of Derby. It consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles, in the Grecian style, with a fine Gothic tower, and eight bells, with galleries on the north and south sides, and west end, in which is an organ, erected about 1839, by Gray, of London, at a cost of £350. Three new bells were added in 1849, at a cost of £140, they were cast by “Mears” of London, who, also at the same time, re-cast the old ones. In 1850, the church was enlarged by the extension of the west end, and the addition of a new wing at the end of the north gallery, at a cost of £700, the whole of which, was defrayed by voluntary contributions, with the exception of a grant of £70, from the incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches; given in consideration that 500 sittings should be free and unappropriated. The church will now seat about 940 persons. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the King’s books at £5 12s. 8d. now £298, the Lord Chancellor is patron, and the Rev. Wm. Fras. Wilkinson, MA. incumbent. In the reign of king Stephen, the church of St. Werbergh was given to the abbey at Derley. In this church there was a chantry of the blessed Mary. It was endowed with various messuages, gardens, cottages, and lands, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure of ten different persons, and by her granted to the corporation of Derby.

ST. JOHN’S CHURCH, Bridge street, an elegant gothic structure in the later English style, was commenced in the year 1827, and opened for public worship in October, 1828, from a design by Mr. Francis Goodwin, of London, as a chapel of ease to St. Werburgh, at a cost of £7,500, of which nearly £5,000 was raised by voluntary contributions, and the remainder was from the commissioners for building churches. It is lighted by 22 gothic cast iron windows, has a double embattlement, and the six projecting buttresses on each side the nave are ornamented with caps and consols. At each corner is an octagonal tower or turret with canopied terminations. The interior is extremely neat and convenient, with a chancel 20ft. 3in, by 7ft. 4½in. It has a gallery on the north and south sides, and west end, and is capable of holding 1,200 persons, of which nearly one half are unappropriated. The living is a perpetual curacy of the value of £136. The vicar of St. Werburgb is the patron, and Rev. Thos. Arthur Scott, incumbent.

TRINITY CHURCH, situate on the London road, was consecrated in 1836. It is a neat gothic structure 92 feet long and 52 feet wide; at the west end is a square tower, terminated by four canopied pinnacles; the base comprises the porch and entrance; at the east end is a light oriel window, with ground glass in large plates; by this and twelve square headed side windows an excellent light is thrown into every part of the interior; it has a gallery on the north and south sides and west end. The living is a perpetual curacy, value not returned. B. West, Esq., patron; and the Rev. Edward M. Wade, is incumbent, for whom, a neat parsonage house adjoining, was erected in 1856, by subscription. Mr. Botham, a builder, purchased 1,530 square yards of land belonging to the Castle field’s estate, and built this church on speculation, at a cost of about £3,500. He afterwards became a bank-

rupt, and the church was sold for the benefit of his creditors for about £2,000, which sum was raised by subscription.

CHRIST CHURCH, Normanton road, built on the highest point of the town, is a picturesque and elegant structure, from a design by Mr. Habershon, of London. The first stone was laid Friday, July 6, 1838, and was opened in March, 1840. It contains 860 sittings of which 300 are free, for a district containing about 4,000 souls, of which a great portion are the poorer classes; it cost about £3,250, raised by subscription, and £1,000 for the endowment. The length of the body is 85ft., the width 50ft. The tower, which is at the east end, is remarkably handsome, and is surmounted by a spire of good proportions, with lofty pinnacles and flying buttresses. The height of both is 110ft. It is lighted by six lancet shaped windows on each side, and a large window over the entrance door in the tower; on a stone immediately under the window is this inscription—"To the memory of Bishop Ryder." The living is a perpetual curacy, value not returned. The patronage is vested in five trustees. The Rev. Roseingrave Mackin, is the minister.

St. ANNE'S Chapel of ease to St. Alkmund's, Leyland street, was erected in 1852, by E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., of Radbourn Hall, at a cost of about £500, and who also pays a clergyman to do the duty, there being no endowment. It is a neat gothic building with sittings for 100 persons, all free.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MARIE'S, in Bridge-gate, erected in 1839, is one of the most imposing structures in the town of Derby. It is built of very superior stone, in the early decorated style, as it prevailed in the reign of Henry VI.; the extreme length being 127ft., and the width 45ft. The tower is 100ft. high, ornamented with crockets and other enrichments, and beautified with pinnacles. Above the doors of the tower is a large foliated window, and above it is a canopied niche, in which stands the figure of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Saviour reclining in her arms. The figure which is above six feet in height, is enveloped in folds of drapery of the most graceful form, and possesses extreme beauty both in design and execution. A variety of singular figures ornament the belfry windows above, in which are the four Evangelists bearing scrolls, forming a beautiful finish to the tower. The cost of the edifice was £7,000, exclusive of the ground, which cost above £1,400. The Very Rev. Thomas Canon Sing, the Very Rev. Joseph Canon Daniel, and the Rev. Michael Gogerty, are the priests. A *Convent for the Sisters of Charity*, was erected on the Nottingham road, in 1846, at a cost of about £10,000. It is a large handsome building, with a frontage of 300 feet, and contains a beautiful chapel with stained glass windows, chaplain's residence, library, reception, and chapter rooms, school and training rooms, refectory, cells, and dormitories, with extensive grounds attached. Mother Mary, Evangelist, *Superioress*. The *Old Catholic Chapel* a small gothic structure situated in Chapel street, was sold some years ago, and is now used as a warehouse.

#### DISSENTING CHAPELS.

METHODIST CHAPELS—The Wesleyan Methodists are a numerous and influential body, who date their origin from John and Charles Wesley, who commenced their extraordinary labours in the year 1729. Those eminent men devoted their unwearied efforts to the good of mankind, emphatically fulfilling their apostolic mission by preaching to the poor and ignorant.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL in King street was erected in 1841, on the site of a former chapel built in 1805. It is 90 ft. long and 64ft. wide, with a portico of the Doric Order, and cost upwards of £5,000. It will accommodate about 1,600 persons, and has a spacious burial ground and vaults attached. It is lighted by semi-circular headed windows, and is galleried all round, and contains an excellent organ which cost £800. Underneath are the vestry rooms, and a spacious school room, which will hold about 500 children; the whole being heated by hot water. The liberal sum of £712 17s. 7d. was collected at the opening, and Mr. Turner gave the munificent sum of £1,000 towards the cost of the erection. On each side of the chapel is a neat dwelling-house.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Greenhill, is a plain brick building, erected in 1816, at a cost of

£1,100, and was afterwards sold to the Wesleyan connexion for £700, since which the chapel has been enlarged, and a gallery erected. It is now capable of holding about 800 hearers. School rooms were erected at the back of the chapel in 1824, and in 1853, a small organ was put up at a cost of £100.

NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS separated from the Wesleyans in 1797. The Rev. Alexander Kilham, their founder, died Dec. 20th, 1798, and was interred in the Hockley chapel, Nottingham, and the tablet erected to his memory, was removed in 1816, to their new chapel, Lower Parliament street.

NEW CONNEXION CHAPEL, in Devonshire street, was built in 1824. It is a plain brick structure, now used for St. Peter's National School for boys. In 1834, they purchased the New Jerusalem Temple, in London road, a good edifice with a stone front and portico, in the Ionic order. It was built in 1819, and afterwards sold for about £1,500. It will accommodate about 800. New schools capable of accommodating 500 children, are about being erected at the rear of the chapel.

PRIMITIV METHODIST CHAPEL, in Traffic street, is a large brick building erected in 1843, at a cost of nearly £1,000. It contains galleries and will seat about 700, a considerable portion of the seats being free. Beneath the chapel is a school room which will contain about 300 scholars.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, in Kedleston street, is a plain brick building erected in 1848, at a cost of £350, and considerably enlarged in 1850, it will now seat nearly 1,000 persons.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, in Abbey street, is a small brick building erected in 1854, at a cost of £950, with accommodation for about 400 persons.

WESLEYAN REFORM METHODISTS, who for sometime held their services in the Lecture Hall, at the Mechanics' Institute, removed on the 27th July, 1856, to Brook street chapel, built in 1802 by the Baptists, since which time several alterations have been made, and it will now seat about 700 persons. There are commodious school rooms attached to the chapel.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Victoria street, was erected in 1783-4, on the site of the chapel formerly dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It is 54 feet long and 48 wide, and was built by Mr. Thomas Wilson. It is neatly pewed and fitted up with galleries, and will hold about 700 hearers. Considerable alterations were made in 1836, at a cost of £1,200 when a good organ was erected. The Rev. James Gawthorn, and the Rev. R. A. Tarlton, are the pastors.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, situated on the London road, was erected at a cost of £5,000. This elegant structure is built of brick and stuccoed, the portico being supported by four noble columns of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a highly enriched pediment. The interior fittings all harmonise with the general character of the building, and an organ has been erected in the gallery over the vestry. The extreme length is 70ft. by 45ft. wide, and was built from the design of Mr. H. J. Stevens, of Derby. The building was commenced in 1841, and it was opened for divine service in April, 1843. The Rev. Hy. Ollard is the present pastor.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, St. Mary's gate, was originally a private residence, erected in 1751, by Wm. Osborne, Esq.; it afterwards passed to the Bateman's family, from whom it was bought by the late Thomas Evans, Esq., banker, who resided here till he died. In 1841, the premises were purchased of the late Wm. Evans, Esq. for the sum of £4,000, by the Baptist church assembling in Brook street chapel, and soon after the completion of the purchase, the house was converted into one of the best chapels in the Midland bounties. The inside of the building was removed, and the back wall carried further out; but little or no alterations were made in its costly front, which is of brick and stone in the Roman style of architecture, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters and other enrichments. The interior is handsomely fitted up with galleries all round, and will seat 1,200 persons. Underneath are spacious school rooms and vestries, and a residence for the minister adjoins

the chapel. The total cost of this beautiful structure, including the site, was upwards of £5,500. The Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., is the pastor.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Sacheverel street, was erected in 1830, and cost about £1,200. It is neatly pewed, and contains three galleries, and will accommodate about 500 hearers. In 1851, a vestry and new schools were added, at a cost of £200, and in 1853, a new organ was put up at an expense of £70. At the north end is a burial ground. Rev. S. C. Sarjant, pastor.

PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL, Agard street, was erected upwards of 160 years ago by Archer Ward, Esq. Since that time it has been enlarged, and will now hold about 500 persons. It is neatly fitted up with galleries and has school rooms attached. The Rev. George Taylor is the pastor.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHAPEL, in King street, was occupied by the followers of Emanuel Swedenberg, a Swedish nobleman, who died in London in 1772. It was erected by Mr. Robinson, in 1820, and cost about £1,000. The front of the building forms an octagon, and is a small structure, built of stone. It is at present disused, but the congregation now assembles in the chapel, in Babington lane, under the ministry of the Rev. William Mason.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL in Friar gate, erected in 1647, is a plain brick building, richly clothed with ivy, which adds much to its venerable appearance, and makes it the most picturesque chapel in the town, and was the first non-conformist chapel built in Derby. It is well pewed, and has three galleries and an excellent organ. In 1766, Mr. Abraham Crompton left £200 to augment the minister's salary. A Sunday school, vestry, and burial-ground, are at the back of the building. The Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D., is the minister.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, in St. Helen's street, was erected in 1808, and has all the neatness and simplicity which characterise that sect. Derby was the first place where they obtained the appellation of Quakers. George Fox, their founder, in his journal says— "Justice Bennett was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid him 'tremble at the word of the Lord.' "

GENERAL, OR OLD CEMETERY is situated on the New Uttoxeter road. It was opened in March, 1843, and contains about five acres of ground, which has been tastefully laid out and fenced, at a cost of about £3,400. On the west side of the entrance is the chapel, a handsome stone building in the gothic style of architecture. The keeper, (David Mellor) occupies the lodge on the east side of the entrance.

THE NEW CEMETERY, situated on the Nottingham road, about two miles east from the town, and is about 32 acres in extent; and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubs and evergreens. On each side the entrance is a neat chapel built of stone. Eight acres are apportioned for the use of the Dissenters, and the remainder for those of the established church. There is no resident chaplain, but the clergy of the town officiate alternately. George Palmer is the resident superintendent. Both the above places are now under the management of the "Derby Burial Board"; which was formed in 1853, under the acts of Parliament, 15 & 16 vic., cap. 85, and 16 & 17 vic., cap. 134. The new cemetery was opened on May 1st, 1855, when the burials in the parish church yards were discontinued, and the old cemetery was purchased from the shareholders, in July, 1854, for £4,400; but parties having graves or vaults there may still use them; and parties wishing to purchase vaults or graves may do so, but no common interments, nor interments within 20 feet of the boundary walls are allowed to take place. The total outlay by the Board, when the new cemetery is completed, will be about £20,000. The Offices are at 16½, Wardwick, and the following are the names of the officials: Wm. Baker, Esq., *chairman*; Rev. E. H. Abney, *vice-chairman*; Fred. Baker, Esq., *solicitor*; and Mr. John Walker, *clerk*.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The institutions which have for their object the promotion of Christian knowledge, are as numerous and as liberally supported at Derby as in any other place of the same in-

portance; the members of the church and the various sectarian communities each subscribe to their respective Bible, Missionary, and Tract societies. The depository of the Derby and Derbyshire Tract society, is at Messrs. Wilkins, St. Peter's street and Queen street, and Mr. Wm. Wilkins is secretary to the *Derby benevolent society*, which has for its object the relieving the sick and afflicted poor in the town of Derby; it was established in 1814, is under the management of a president, five vice presidents, a committee of twenty-one gentlemen, a treasurer, secretary, with twenty-three male, and eight female visitors. Any person subscribing 2s. 6d. annually becomes a member, and has the privilege of recommending one object for relief, for 5s., two, &c. The town is divided into eight districts, and two or more visitors appointed to each. The committee meet the first Thursday in every month, at seven in the evening, at the Town Hall. William Turner Shaw, Esq., *treasurer*.

AN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY for the town and county was established in 1812., managed by a committee, five of whom are competent to act; the depository is at Mr. Wm. Rowbottom's, 13, Iron gate. The committee hold meetings at the depository, on the second Wednesday in March, June, September, and December, and a general meeting annually. Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Rev. H. Ollard, and Mr. W. Ratcliff, are secretaries.

In this class stands SUNDAY SCHOOLS, of which useful institutions Derby availed itself as early as most places; and every place of worship, except the Friends, have shewn an equal anxiety for their promotion. The Sunday scholars attending the established churches, are about 2,700. Those attending the Catholic church, 380; and those attending the different chapels, about 3,000; making a grand total of 6,080, besides those attending the National, Lancasterian, and British schools. The importance of Sunday schools is now universally acknowledged. Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, is generally considered as the founder of Sunday schools, which Blackner, of Nottingham, says were first introduced about the year 1778, by John Moore, a frame-work knitter, of Leicester, and Wm. Hallam, a native of Kirton, in Nottinghamshire, but then a schoolmaster, at Monyash, in the Peak of Derbyshire, both of whom taught gratis on the Sabbath, at least two years before Mr. Raikes commenced his labours for the promotion of these useful institutions, of which, though not the original inventor, he was the earliest and most active patron. Since which INFANT SCHOOLS, conducted on the ingenious system introduced by Messrs. Wilderspin and Wilson, by which children betwixt the ages of two and six years, under a pleasing interchange of exercise, amusement, and instruction, experience a gradual development of their bodily and mental powers, and are kept during the day from that danger and neglect to which so many of the young children of the poor are exposed, whilst their parents are engaged in their respective avocations, have a claim as well as all other Christian charity schools, to be ranked amongst religious institutions, and within the last few years, RAGGED SCHOOLS have been established for the purpose of reclaiming that class of vagrant children who abound in every large town.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Besides the numerous Sunday Schools, ample provision is made by the benevolent inhabitants of Derby, for the education of those poor children who can attend during six days of the week. During the last quarter of a century many National schools have been erected, including Infant schools, where great numbers of children are receiving daily instruction. For these charitable and intellectual uses, many thousand pounds have been employed. Many now filling useful situations in society, have received their education at these schools, and have great cause to be thankful. Too much cannot be said in their recommendation; nor should we forget the praise due to those individuals who devote their time and talents in instructing the children of their poorer neighbours. Those parents who cannot afford to pay for the education of their children, would be blameable indeed if they did not embrace the opportunities thus afforded, and where their children will be instructed in their duty towards God and their neighbour. The following descriptive list will, we hope, give every necessary particular of the charity schools, and shew the average attendance at each.

GRAMMER SCHOOLS, St. Peter's church yard.—Queen Mary, by charter dated 21st May, in first year of her reign, 1544, gave and granted to the bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors for ever, divers messuages, lands, &c., in that town and elsewhere in the county of Derby, late the possession of Derley Abbey, subject to certain yearly payments therein mentioned; and her Majesty ordained that thenceforward there should be one free Grammar School for the instruction and education of boys in the said town of Derby, to be for ever supported by the bailiffs and burgesses of that town, and that they should pay for ever to the master out of the revenues thereby granted the sum of £13 6s. 8d. Until the year 1813 there was also an usher of this school, with a yearly salary of £20 paid by the corporation, but the person who held that office having died in that year, and the number of boys in the school being very small (only two) no successor was appointed. It has been considered that all the payments made by them beyond the annual sum of £13 6s. 8d. directed by the charter have been voluntary on their part, however it appears that *Jane Walton*, by her will, dated 23rd November, 1605, gave £40 to the bailiffs and common council of Derby, to be employed by them to the best relief of the head master and usher, so as the stock might continue for that use for ever. In addition to the above, an annual sum of £20 is paid by the master and fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, towards the support of this school in respect of Francis Ash's charity, of which the trust is vested in that College, therefore does not fall under the scope of the commissioners. All the sons of burgesses of Derby, are considered as being entitled to gratuitous instruction in the classics at this school. At the time of the investigation there were only two boys in the school; which appears to have been formerly in considerable repute both for boarders and day scholars, and it is much to be regretted that so little advantage is derived from this establishment. However, it has of late considerably improved, there being now five scholars on the foundation, and about fifty boarders and day pupils. Mr. John Hudson, is head master, and Rev. Geo. T. Hutchinson, second master.

SCHOOL OF ART, St. Peter's street, established 1853. The object of this institution is to provide instruction in Drawing of the highest order, and on the most approved principles; and to render such instruction accessible to all classes of the public. Mr. A. O. Deacon is the master; and Mr. Gresley, assistant master.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, Friargate, was opened in 1842, erected at the cost of £1,500, towards which the late Thomas Cox, Esq., contributed £1,000 towards the building, and £100 towards the furnishing; it is in the Elizabethan style from a design of Mr. H. J. Stevens; the school room is 52ft. long, 30ft. wide, and 20ft. high, with entrance hall, committee rooms, &c.; Mr. Philip Edward Hammond, head master; and Mr. W. Moffit, second master. Sixty scholars attend; the terms for instruction are £5 per annum.

DIOCESAN INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING SCHOOLMISTRESSES, situated in Uttoxeter New Road, is a handsome Elizabethan building of brick, with stone mullions, erected in 1851, at a cost of above £6,000, raised by subscriptions and by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, and the National society. It comprises dormitories and class rooms for 40 students; separate rooms for the superintendent, and an efficient staff of teachers, a large dining room, excellent kitchens, and servants' apartments. The premises and play-ground cover about two acres of land. In 1854, a large practising school and class room were added, at an expense of about £800. This institution belongs to the established church, and its object is to educate and train young women of character and capability, to become efficient schoolmistresses. In 1856 it had its full number of students, and had then sent out upwards of 50 trained schoolmistresses; Mrs. Dunn, superintendent; Rev. J. Latham, chaplain and secretary.

TRINITY SCHOOL, in Liversage street, adjoins Trinity Church yard. It is a neat brick building, and with the land and furnishing cost about £1,000. Mr. Jacob and Mrs. Mary Mayer, are the master and mistress. The average attendance is, 300 boys and 420 girls, who pay 3d. per week each, or, if two from one family, 2½d.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, in Curzon street, (St. Werburgh's) was established in 1812, on Dr.

Bell's principles. In 1817, the school then in Bridge street, was consumed by fire and all the books burnt. The supporters, however, of the institution purchased a mill in Bold lane, for the sum of £700, where it continued to be held until 1842, when it was removed to Curzon street, where the present handsome building of brick and stone in the Tudor style had been erected. The school contains a large room on the ground floor for boys, 63ft. by 30ft. with a convenient room adjoining. The upper floor is of the same dimensions and appropriated to the girls. There are now 200 boys and 150 girls, who receive instruction. Mr. Henry Cummins, is the master, with a salary of £60 a year, and 1d. per week from each of the scholars. Miss Anna Bowmer, is the mistress.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Traffic street, (St. Peter's) was erected in 1829, by the Rev. Robert Simpson, author of an elaborate history of the town of Derby. The cost of the building was £350. This school had been closed for some time, but was re-opened in April, 1856, for girls only, at which time there were 85 on the books, and the average attendance was 55; Miss Mary Athow, mistress.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL in Devonshire street, was erected in 1824, by the New Connexion methodists, who now occupy a chapel on the London road. It is a plain brick building, and will accommodate about 160 scholars, the average attendance is 120; Mr. John Bulman, is the master.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, (All Saints) for boys, girls, and infants, situate between St. Mary's gate, and Walker lane, were erected in 1851, at a cost of £1,600, including the site, which was given by the late Wm. Evans, Esq., a grant of £311 was received from the Privy Council, and £100 from the National School Society; the remainder of the money was raised by voluntary donations. It is a good brick building, capable of giving accommodation to 360 children; the average attendance is about 200; Mr. and Mrs. Ryder, master and mistress; and Miss A. Collinson, infant mistress.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Burton road, (Christ Church) for boys and girls, was erected in in 1851, at a cost of £1,400, including a residence for the master, raised by subscriptions and a grant from government of £250, and one from the National society of £80. It is a substantial brick building, capable of accommodating 350 scholars, the average attendance is 120 boys, and 100 girls; Mr. Chas. Millington, is the master; and Miss Esther M. Borlindor, mistress.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Edward street, (St. Alkmund's) for boys and girls, a substantial brick building, erected in 1852, average attendance of boys, 120; and girls, 140; Mr. John Paton, master; and Miss Ruth Fletcher, mistress.

DERBY BRITISH SCHOOL for boys, girls, and infants, is situated in Orchard street, and was originally under the system taught by Mr. Joseph Lancaster, which was first introduced into Derby 1812, for which purpose part of a mill in Full street, was taken on a short lease, on the expiration of which the spacious school rooms were built in Orchard street, at a cost of £2,160. In 1844, an additional room was built for the girls and infants, at a cost of £2,000, previous to which, they were taught in a good building in Chapel street, formerly used as a catholic chapel. The boys' room measures 72ft. long by 35ft. wide, and the girls' room, 75ft. long by 31ft. wide; the average attendance of scholars, is 250, who pay from 2d. to 3d. per week each; Mr. Alfred Jones, is the master, and Miss Jane Belcher, mistress.

INDEPENDENTS' SCHOOL for boys, is held under the chapel, in Victoria street, the number of pupils is small; Mr. T. A. Barker, master.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Edward Street, a good brick building, erected in 1852, the ground floor of which is occupied as the boy's school room, and the upper floor is used for lectures, tea parties, &c., attached to which is an extensive library, of the most ancient and modern writers. There are two classifications of the scholars, the *first* pay 2d. per week each, and the average attendance is about 90 scholars. The *second* pay 1d. per week each, and the average attendance is about 60; Mr. James Murphy, master.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, Back Parker Street, were established in 1849, for the purpose of

reclaiming that class of idle, dirty, vagrant children, who abound in every large town, and who are too destitute and naked to seek admission into the parochial schools, and who are too frequently utterly neglected by their parents, as to mental or moral culture It is managed by a committee, to whom, the Rev. Edward W. Foley, and Captain Dixon, are the secretaries. The average weekly attendance is about 80; Mr. Thos. and Mrs Holder, master and mistress.

INFANT SCHOOL, Siddal's lane, (St. Peter's), about 80 children attend; Mrs Baker, teacher.

INFANT SCHOOL, Bag lane, (St. Peter's), about 60 children attend; Miss S Walker, teacher.

INFANT SCHOOL, Mill street, built by subscription. There are 120 pupils; Miss Hannah Webster and Miss Anne Orme, teachers.

INFANT SCHOOL, Silk Mill lane, (St. Michael's), about 50 children attend; Elizabeth Adamson, teacher.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL, a commodious brick building, erected in 1852, in Chapel street, conducted on the Glasgow Normal training system; about 100 scholars attend. The charge is from 3d. to 6d. per week for English literature, including a Bible training lesson, and a secular lesson on the Elements of Science, each day—having slates, pencils, pens, and ink, with a copy of the Wesleyan Catechism, furnished to each; the average attendance is 120; Mr. Wm. Binns, master, and Miss Mary Riley, mistress.

AMOUNT or CHARITABLE FUNDS—The total revenue derived from charities connected with this borough at the time of the Commissioners' Inquiries in 1827 and 1834, was nearly £2,000 per annum, besides large sums lent out on bonds to industrious poor, in portions according to the instructions of the donors.

#### ALMS HOUSES.

COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY'S ALMS HOUSE, Full street.—*Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury*, by indenture bearing date 1st March, 1599, granted to the warden, brethren and sisters of an alms house at Derby, (founded by the said Countess under letters-patent, for eight poor men and four poor women, bearing date 3rd of March, in the 39th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth), an annual rent of £100, to be issuing out of the manor of Little Longstone, in the county of Derby. After appropriating parts of the said rents to the said poor persons of the alms house, she directed that 40s. thereof should be paid to the minister or curate of All Saints, being a preacher; or, in default thereof, to the minister or curate of any other of the churches in Derby, being a preacher, for his pains to visit and see the said alms houses, and the poor there, to be kept in good order, according to the rules and orders. It appeared to the commissioners that the power of visitation thus given by the foundress to the minister of All Saints, excluded this alms house from their investigation. By the same deed the said Countess also gave, out of the said rents, to five score of the other poor of Derby, 12d. each, to be yearly distributed on Good Friday, by the discretion of the bailiffs or first magistrates, and of all ministers or curates of the three parishes, of the said town. The Duke of Devonshire's agent pays to the mayor £5 annually, to be distributed agreeable to the donor's intention. The original building, which was of stone, was taken down and the present one erected about the year 1777, by the Duke of Devonshire. Before his death he gave an additional endowment of £50 per annum. The additional payment took place at Lady-day, 1811. Each of the alms people now receives £2 13s. 4d. quarterly, and 20s. each, per annum, for a gown.

WILMOT'S ALMS HOUSES, Bridge gate.—*Robert Wilmot*, the elder, of Chaddesden, by will dated July, 1638, gave to his son, Edward Wilmot, and his heirs, all the tithes of corn, grain, and hay arising within the limits of the manor of Denby, in the county of Derby; and appointed that his said son and heirs should, out of the rents and profits thereof, pay the several sums of 12d. weekly, from his decease, to 10 poor people, viz., six



poor men and four poor women, of good and honest life, by him already placed in ten little houses situate in Bridge gate, Derby, which houses he had long since built, &c.; and he appointed that when any of the said poor people should die, his said son and his heirs should within a month appoint others in their room, in such manner that there should not be more than six poor men and four women; and he appointed that every year at Christmas a black gown faced with red, of the like cloth and manner as the poor people then in the said houses used to wear, or otherwise 10s. to every one of them to buy such gown; and also should provide and give to such poor men at the end of every two years a red cap of about 2s. a-piece, similar to the caps then worn by them, and should also provide yearly, at Christmas, 30 yards of linen cloth, at 12d. the yard, to be distributed amongst the said 10 poor people, to make them shirts and smocks; and should also provide a dinner yearly, at Christmas, for the said poor, or otherwise allow each of them 8d. for the same; and he further appointed that his said son and heirs should, for ever, out of the rents and profits of the said tithes, repair the said houses as often as need be. They were repaired A.D. 1814, at an expense of more than £250, by Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden. By an *award*, bearing date 25th March, 1729, under the hands and seals of two of the commissioners of charitable uses, appointed under the great seal, dated 16th February, 1727, it appeared that some irregularities in the appointments to these alms houses had taken place, but which were afterwards rectified. It also appeared that Robert Wilmot of Osmaston paid £13 yearly to the Derby alms houses, yet was not allowed to inspect them, but was ordered by this award that he should be allowed to inspect the payments, that he might be satisfied the money he paid was not misapplied. Each of the ten alms people receives 1s. a week, 6s. 6d. a quarter, and 13s. 8d. each at Christmas. The commissioners of 1827, applied to the agents of Sir Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, but say—"We have not been able to ascertain the existence of any document showing in respect of what particular lands this payment is made." There is a garden behind the alms houses, containing about one rood, divided amongst the alms people.

LARGE'S HOSPITAL, Friar gate—*Edward Large*, of Derby, gent., by his will, dated 3rd June, 1709, devised all his lands and tenements to John Curzon, son and heir-apparent of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart., and two others, and their heirs, in default of issue of him the said Edward Large, as for and concerning his estate in and about a place called the Nun's green, in Derby, being of about the yearly value of £50, in trust, that they and the survivors, &c., should, out of the rents and profits thereof, upon a croft near Nun's green, erect and build five small alms houses for the habitation of five poor parsons' or vicars widows, for ever; the same to be elected, chosen, and put in, (after the costs and charges in building the same should be discharged out of the rents and profits of the said estates), by the choice and election of his said trustees; and that the rents and profits of his said estates should be equally divided amongst such five widows for their support and livelihood for ever.

By indenture, bearing date 27th October, 1710, made between Benjamin Parker, and Thomasin his wife, (late Thomasin Large, widow of the above-named Edward Large), of the one part; and the said John Curzon, Robert Wilmot, and Robert Holden, of the other part; reciting that the said Edward Large had, after his marriage, settled by indenture amongst other things on his said wife, a close in or near the Nun's green, and near to a field there called the White Cross Field, containing by estimation seven acres; and stating that the will of the said Edward Large could not be so effectually performed without the close, &c.; the said Benjamin Parker and Thomasin, his wife, granted and surrendered to John Curzon, Robert Wilmot and Robert Holden, all their estate and interest in the said close.

An exchange of part of the lands took place in 1823, in consequence of a site being required for a new gaol for the county of Derby, for which part of this land near Nun's green was well adapted, and it was considered advantageous to the charity to appropriate six acres to this purpose, the county agreeing to take the same after the rate of £400 per

acre, making in the whole £2,400. But as the trustees had no power to sell this land, it was agreed that it should be exchanged, tinder the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., for an estate of sufficient value to be provided for that purpose; and an estate at Sandiacre, belonging to Mr. John Thraves, was selected, and for which he fixed the price of £2,650; in consequence, two other parcels of the charity land were disposed of, one containing 2,945 square yards to Miss Prime, after the rate of 2s. 9d. per yard; and the others, containing 482 square yards, to Mr. Edward Ward, after the rate of 4s. 6d. per yard; which, together with the six acres intended for the use of the Gaol, were conveyed by the deed of 1823 to Mr. Thraves in exchange for his estate. It was agreed that the estate so exchanged should be let to Mr. Thraves, at a rent to be fixed by two surveyors, and which was so fixed at £80 per annum, and that £100 should be laid out by the trustees in repairing a barn and inclosing a farm yard thereon, and in draining the land and repairing the fences, and the amount, including £5 for the expense of the valuation was paid, whereby the balance in favour of the charity was reduced to £177 7s. 1d., and that sum was placed in the bank of Messrs. Smith & Co., Derby.

By *indenture*, hearing date 6th August, 1825, 4A. 2R. 26P. of the land near Nun's green, valued at £500 per acre, amounting in the whole to £2,331 8s. 0d. were conveyed to William Turner, of Derby, mercer, and his trustee, William Shaw, and their heirs, for several closes in Sandiacre, containing together 31A. 2R. 25P., purchased by Mr. Turner for £2,050, for the purpose of this exchange; by which transaction a balance of £194 11s. 4d. remained in favour of the charity; and of which the expenses amounted to £283 0s. 6d. which it was agreed should be paid in equal moieties; one moiety thereof being reduced from the shove balance, left an ultimate balance of £75 11s. 1d. in favour of the charity, which was added to the former balance in the bank of Messrs. Smith and Co., the whole amounting to £252 18s. 2d. The land so received was let to John Abbot, who had previously occupied it as yearly tenant at £56 per annum, on the valuation of a surveyor. It has also been considered expedient to let parts of the land on building leases, and with this view two roads leading over the property, intended to be used as streets, were made in 1819. When these building lots were set out, a small addition was made to the garden of -the hospital.

*Mary Broom*, by her will bearing date the 6th of April, 1721, devised as follows: "I leave to my brother Nathaniel Doubting, all my land free from debt for his life, and after his death to that hospital on Nun's green, where I now live in Derby, which was left by Mr. Edward Large, for parson's widows, and after my brother's death, I leave my land to the care of the same trustees which Mr. Large left for that hospital." It appears that in 1800 the land-tax charged on the lands of the whole of this hospital was redeemed, and that for this purpose a house and orchard at Alvaston, part of the property devised by Mary Broom which was under lease to John Sherwin, was sold to him for £160, leaving a balance in favour of the charity of £36 12s. 8½d., carried to the general account of the charity by Mr. Richard Murphy, who at that time managed the property for Mr. Robert Holden, until 1817, when new trustees were appointed. The rest of the land at Alvaston given by Mary Broom, containing 7A. 1R. 34P. is let to a yearly tenant for £18.

The whole rental of all the property now belonging to the charity, except the site of the hospital and garden belonging to it, amounts to £205 16s. 6d., of which the lands near Nun's green, are subject to a quit rent payable to the corporation of Derby, of 19s. 4d. per annum.

The Alms Houses, a substantial brick building with stone dressing and a pedimented front, consist of five dwellings under one roof, with a washhouse at one end thereof, a small court in front and a garden behind, divided amongst the inmates.

The effect of a codicil of the will of Robert Holden, the surviving original trustee, recited in the trust deed of 1817, has been to separate the patronage of the hospital from the legal estate in the trust land; but it may be doubted whether he was authorised to make this separation, as Mr. Large, the founder of the charity, although he made no provision

for the appointment of new trustees, directed that the widows should be elected by his "trustees, or by two of them," intending, as it appears to us, that such election should be in the discretion of two of the trustees of the charity at the least. Until Michaelmas, 1817, half yearly rentals and accounts were made out by Mr. Murphy, and in January, 1818, a balance of £62 13s. 9d. was paid over by him, to Mr. Robt. Holden, the acting trustee, (1827), of which sum £20 15s. was applied in defraying the expenses of the trust deed. From 1818 to 1821 inclusive, the rents were received by Mr. Holden's bailiff, who, during that period made the payments to the widows in the hospital (being five in number, except in 1819 when there appears to have been four only) of £15 each half-yearly, and by whose accounts it appears he superintended the making the new roads over the property, southing, fencing, &c., by which it appears that Mr. Holden, at Michaelmas, 1821, had expended £224 1s. 7d., more than he had received. From 1821 to the present time (1827), no account has been kept, for a loss of income had been sustained by the failure of the garden rents, and by a part of the land being unoccupied, &c.; that he has since 1821, continued the allowance of £15 half yearly to each of the widows, except in 1822, when it was reduced to £13, and that he had made various other payments on account of the charities. It would be much more satisfactory if regular accounts had been kept, and we strongly recommend that in future the accounts should be entered in a book, and audited annually, by the trustees, on a day to be appointed for that purpose. There seems however, to be no doubt, that Mr. Holden's expenditure has exceeded his receipts. It is hoped that the before-named balance remaining in the bank of Messrs. Smith and Co. will be sufficient to defray the expense of the repairs of the hospital, which are now required. The whole of the future clear rents of the estates, subject to deductions for the usual annual outgoings, and for future repairs, &c. ought, in conformity with the directions of the founder, to be divided equally amongst the five inmates of the hospital.

The above recommendations are now carried into effect. The accounts are entered in a book kept for that purpose, and are audited at a meeting of the trustees annually held at the offices of Messrs. J. and J. Simpson, the solicitors to the charity.

LIVERSAGE ALMS HOUSES, London road, (see St. Peter's parish,) were erected in 1836, out of the Liversage estate, at a cost of £3,000. They consist of eighteen brick houses, in the Gothic style of architecture, each house having a front room, small kitchen, pantry, two bed rooms, and closet, with gardens at the back, and a grass lawn in front. If a man and his wife occupy a house, they receive 4s. per week, and one ton of coals annually. If two widows occupy one house, each receives 4s. per week and the ton of coals, and the gratuity of a cloak or coat or another ton of coals. Since the commissioners' report in 1826, and from a petition agreed upon at a meeting in St. Peter's, held 6th July, 1826, to be presented to the court of Chancery for the better regulation of this charity, an expence has been incurred in the suit which cost £2,781 7s., and a scheme was approved by the court which is now acted upon by the charity commissioners. Under this scheme the rents are collected by Mr. John Cordon, who is agent to the vicar, and secretary to the estate, by him paid over to the account of the vicar and church-wardens of St. Peter, into the bank of Messrs. Smith, who have now a considerable balance in their hands. The vicar and churchwardens pay the alms people and other expenses, and appoint the alms people when any vacancy occurs. There are now in the alms houses 11 men and 19 women, who receive 4s. each, weekly, and two tons of coals annually for each house, but no cloak or coat. There are also 12 outpensioners, who each receive 4s. weekly. The Rev Wm. Hope, of St. Peter's, is lecturer, for which service he receives £35, and Mr. Burrows, surgeon, with a salary of £13 a year, out of the charity estate. The yearly rental of the estate in 1856 was £800, and as the leases expire will be further augmented.

#### BENEFACTIONS IN THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.

*Sir Thomas White's Charity.*—The borough of Derby is entitled to a portion of this charity, founded in 1566, in respect of which sums are paid by the corporation of Bristol,

to various cities and towns, to be employed in loans to poor men, but of this the commissioners had no power of investigation.

*The Rev. William Sale*, by will dated 14th July, 1588, gave to the town of Derby, £20, to the use of four poor artificers thereof, £5 a-piece, the same poor men to be named by the magistrates of the said town, to enjoy the same for four years, giving good security for the repayment thereof, and so to continue for ever.

*The Rev. John Walton*, by will dated 19th May, 1603, gave £100 to be lent to ten poor honest tradesmen, within the borough of Derby, to be named by the bailiffs and common council of the said borough, to every man £10 for four years, gratis, every man putting in such security as the bailiffs, &c. shall take for re-payment at the four years' end, to be lent to ten others, and so from four years to four years for ever.

*William Botham*, by will dated 7th February, 1603, gave to the bailiffs of the borough of Derby, and their successors, £100 to be put forth to five poor men, to every one of them £20, to be employed in clothing only, taking sufficient sureties for re-payment of the same at the end of the said six years, and then to be put out again in like sort for six years. without any consideration to be taken for the same.

*Richard Croshaw, of London, Esq.*, by deed bearing date 27th July, 1630, of the one part, and the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Derby on the other part, agreed that in consideration of £200 given by the said Richard Croshaw, covenanted that they and their successors should for ever lend to ten honest diligent poor tradesmen, free burgesses of the borough, to every one of them £20 for three years, without any consideration for the same, so as good security should be first given to the bailiffs and burgesses, and at the end of the said three years, they should lend the said several sums of £20 to ten such other poor tradesmen, &c., for three years; or if it should appear that any of those who had £20 for the last three years had more need than others, that they might continue on sufficient security the said loans in the hands of such burgesses for three years longer. And the bailiffs and burgesses covenanted to preserve the said stock of £200 to be employed as aforesaid.

The said *Richard Croshaw*, by his will dated 26th April, 1631, gave the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby £1,250, to the intent that they and their successors should pay £20 yearly for ever, to an able and efficient preacher, to read a weekly lecture every Friday, in the forenoon, in the pariahs church of All-hallows, in Derby; and should pay £15 yearly for ever, for, and towards the relief of seven poor ancient inhabitants of the said town, such as had lived in good fame and reputation, and had been laborious in their calling, to be distributed to them weekly, every Sunday, in the forenoon, after divine service, in the parish church of All-hallows, viz., fourpence in good household bread, twopence in good wholesome cheese, and threepence in money. And he directed that such poor as should be partakers one week, should not (except there should be great necessity) be partakers the week following, but that the same should be distributed to other poor of the said town, at the discretion of the said bailiffs and burgesses; and to the further intent that the said bailiffs and burgesses, &c., should pay £28 yearly, for ever, towards the relief of eight poor ancient inhabitants of the towns of Markeaton and Mackworth, in the said county of Derby, such as had lived in good fame, &c., to be distributed to them weekly, every Sunday forenoon, after divine service, at the parish church of Mackworth, viz., one shilling and four pence in bread and money, such poor to be nominated and chosen at the discretion of the parsons, churchwardens, and four or six more of the chiefest inhabitants of the said parishes, and he directed that such poor as should be partakers of that his gift, should not be allowed without great necessity to participate thereof the week following, but that it should be distributed to other poor of the said. towns. And that such remainder of his said several gifts should be given to the clerks and sextons of the said several places.

And the said *Richard Croshaw*, by his said will, gave to the said bailiffs, &c. £100 more, upon condition that they and their successors for the time being, should give security by the common seal of their corporation, to his executors, that the same money should re-

main for a stock for ever, to be lent from three years to three years, unto six, eight, or ten honest poor householders and tradesmen, of good fame and reputation, dwellers in the said towns of Markeaton and Mackworth, upon sufficient security to be given to the bailiffs, &c., for the re-payment thereof at the end of three years, and he directed that such poor householders should yearly, from time to time, pay for the same amongst them all, 40s., yearly, which should be given and distributed towards the relief of the poorest sort of inhabitants of the said two towns, and that such poor householders and tradesmen to whom the £100 was to be lent, should from time to time be nominated and chosen by six, eight, or more of the chief inhabitants of the said towns, and that security be given for the said money, and that the said 40s. yearly might be distributed at the discretion of the said chief inhabitants.

The bailiffs and burgesses of Derby surrendered their charter to King Charles I., and were again incorporated (1638) by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby; and it is recited that in the month of March, 17th of Charles I., the said mayor and burgesses laid out £1,000, part of the said £1,250, in the purchase of several closes, parcel of certain ground called Rowditches, in the parish of Mackworth; and reciting that the said mayor and burgesses, in September, 1646, laid out £120 more of the said £1,250, in the purchase of a close called Horse-close, parcel of the said Rowditches; and also a close in Little Chester, (called Botham's), from the income of which £63 is distributed, in accordance with Richard Croshaw, Esq's. will.

It appears for a long time to have been the custom to distribute in bread only, both at Derby and Mack-worth, the amount which the donor directed to be given partly in bread, and partly in cheese. The loaves provided for the town of Derby are sent every Sunday to All Saints' church, where they are distributed before morning service by the parish-clerk, together with the weekly allowances of money, to seven poor persons of one of the five parishes of Derby, according to a rotation of five weeks; of which the distribution for two weeks is appropriated to the parish of All Saints', one week to St. Alkmund's and St. Michael, one week to St. Peter's, and one to St. Werburgh's; the churchwardens of each of the parishes (except All Saints') sending in turn to the clerk, a list of the persons to whom the distribution is to be made. The £100 given by Mr. Croshaw's will to be lent in sums of £10 each, to poor householders of Mackworth and Markeaton, at £2 per cent, interest, does not appear to have been so lent, and the interest is given in equal moieties to the two parishes.

*Christiana, Countess of Devonshire*, by a codicil to her will, in 1674, gave to the poor of the town of Derby, £100. In an old account belonging to the parish of All Saints', it is stated that £100 was given, to raise £6 per annum for ever, to be yearly distributed among the poor of the borough of Derby, on the 20th of June. A sum of £420 was given by the same Countess's will, for the purchase of lands, the yearly profits of which she directed to be disposed of in placing and binding out apprentices, poor children born in the town of Derby, and the town of Edensor, in this county.

It is stated in the same book, that *Anthony Glossop* gave £20 to raise 30s. per annum, for ever, for the use of the poor of this borough, payable on Good Friday. It is also stated in the same book, that *Edward Osborne* gave 50s. yearly, issuing out of Chester green, to the poor of the borough. The corporation are in possession of lands in the neighbourhood of Chester green. We have not found the instruments by which this and the preceding donations were given, but the respective sums are paid by the corporation.

*Jane Walton*, whose legacy for the relief of the master and usher of the Grammar school, as already been noticed, by her will, 1605, gave £40 to the bailiffs and common council of Derby, and directed that the benefit that might arise by the employment thereof, should be given to the poor within the borough of Derby, on Christmas eve and Good Friday, at the discretion of the bailiffs and common council, for ever. The annual sum of £3 appears for a great length of time paid by the corporation as the interest of this charity.

*William Walthall*, by his will, bearing date 16th July, 1608, gave to the bailiffs, brotherhood, and commonality, of the town of Derby, £100, to be lent to four poor young men, from five years to five years, occupiers and traders in that town, by £25 a-piece putting in two good sureties besides the principal; and the principal to pay 20s every year, being £4 in the whole for the year, to be distributed yearly to the poor of Derby for ever. This sum appears to have been lent by the corporation from 1630 to 1644, but not since and the interest, at four per cent, is now paid by the corporation. Of the above charities, All Saints' receives in the proportion of two parts, St. Alkmund and St. Michael one part, and St. Peter and St. Werburgh one part each.

By indentures, bearing date 14th July, 1619, reciting that *Richard Kilby* had given to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, £20, to the intent that they and their successors should yearly, on the Friday before Easter, distribute 20s. amongst such of the poorest persons of the parish of All Saints' as demand the same, as by the discretion of the minister and church-wardens should be thought meet, &c.

*Francis Ash*, by his will, dated 19th of June, 1657, reciting that he had by deed, bearing date 6th of September, 1652, settled upon Sir John Wollaston, Knight, and others, as feoffees in trust for the Goldsmith's company, certain messuages, &c., laying betwixt Shoe lane and Fetter lane, in the parish of St. Bride, London, being of the clear yearly value of of £63; upon trust that they should, amongst other sums, pay to the mayor and aldermen of the town of Derby, or such other person as they should appoint, £20 yearly, for ever; to be by the said mayor and aldermen disposed of to such uses as by his said will should be directed;—declared his will to be that the said mayor and aldermen should pay to the minister of St. Werburgh, in the town of Derby, £10 yearly for ever; and to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, £3 yearly, for ever; to be by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers distributed to the most needy and honest poor of the said parish, half on the 25th of March, and half on the 24th December, or within six days before each of those days; and that the remaining £7 of the £20 should be disposed of by the said mayor and aldermen, for the putting forth apprentices one or two children yearly, to some honest man of good calling, &c. He also directed that if by any accident the rents and profits should fall short of the sum of £49 yearly, (the sum total by him directed to be paid, &c.) in such case the said feoffees should abate upon every payment proportionably, as well to the town of Derby as all others. It appears from the corporation accounts, that for many years previous to 1809, the annual sum of £10 12s. 6d. only, was received in respect of this charity. This abatement is understood to have been occasioned by a loss from fire; but in that year, the Rev. Edwin Unwin, the vicar of St. Werburgh, made an application to the Goldsmiths' company, in consequence of which, the full annual sum of £20 has since been received from the company by the corporation. But it appears the full sums for apprentice fees, and for the poor, had not been expended from 1806 to 1825; in the former ease a balance of £104 2s. 0d. remained in the hands of time corporation; and of the latter, only £1 11s. 10½d. had been annually paid. The commissioners suggested to the corporation the necessity that both should be fully made up.

*Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury*, by indenture, dated 1st March, 1599. —(See Alms Houses.)

*George Linacre*, by his will, bearing date 27th September, 1703, gave his message and lands in Findern, in the county of Derby, after the death of Elizabeth Cadman, to whom he gave a life interest therein, to Samuel Goodwin and Thomas Goodwin and their heirs, in trust that they, and the survivor of them, and his heirs and assigns, together with the mayor of the borough of Derby, the minister of All Saints', and the vicar of St. Werburgh's for the time being, or the greater number of them, should yearly dispose of the rents and profits of the premises, for the putting forth of two poor boys, being the sons of some honest, poor inhabitants of the town of Derby, being of the principles of the Church of England, apprentices to some trade; the said boys to be chosen and put

forth to such masters as the said trustees and the survivor, his heirs and assigns, the said mayor, minister and vicar, or the greater number of them, should think meet. But he directed that the trustees, and the survivor and his heirs, should first satisfy themselves all charges which they might be put to in reparation of the buildings standing upon the premises, or touching the execution of the trust.

By *indentures* of lease and release, bearing date the 18th and 19th July, 1822, Daniel Parker Coke, Esq., as the only son and heir-at-law of Matilda Coke, wife of Thomas Coke, Esq., and the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Goodwin, Esq., who was the surviving trustee named in the will of George Linacre, at the request of the Rev. Henry Lowe, mayor of Derby, the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, minister of All Saints', and the Rev. Edwin Unwin, vicar of St. Werburgh's, conveyed to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart, Bache Heathcote, Esq., Francis Mundy, Esq., and Godfrey Meynell, Esq., and their heirs, the trust premises at Findern, devised by the will of the said George Linacre, by the description of a messuage, outbuildings, and two small gardens; and the closes called the Old-field, in two parts, containing 6A. 1R. 32P., the Fartleborough close, containing 3A. 0R. 18P., the Long Pingle, containing 1A. 2R. 9P., and a barn and plot of land, No. 45, in the plan annexed to the award of the commissioners, for inclosing the open grounds in Findern, containing 8A. 3R. 2P., allotted to the trustees of the said George Linacre. The messuage, outbuildings, and gardens mentioned in that deed, are now let from year to year, to Joseph Watson, of Findern aforesaid, sadler, at a rental of £7 10s. 0d. per annum, and the remainder of the trust property is let in the like manner, to Thomas Milnes, of Findern, farmer, at a rental of £38 8s. 0d. per annum.

The proceeds arising from this estate are now annually applied in the apprenticing of three boys, being the sons of honest poor inhabitants of the different parishes in Derby, according to a table of the charity, taken in proportion to the number of inhabitants in Derby, at the census in 1851.

Mr. Whiston, solicitor, St. Peter's street, Derby, is solicitor to the trustees of this charity. The present trustees are, Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, Bart., Wm. Mundy, Esq., M.P., and Cockshutt Heathcote, Esq.

*Thomas Byron*, of Derby, apothecary, by will dated 14th July, 1714, devised his messuage or tenement, in Rotten row, to Samuel Pole, of Radborn, Esq., Wm. Woolley, of Derby, Esq.; and John Gisborne, of Derby, gent., and their heirs in trust, for ever, yearly to employ the rents and profits of the said premises for teaching and instructing such and so many poor children of Derby, at such time and times as the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, or the major part of them should think fit, to read English, learn the creed, the Lord's prayer, and the ten commandments, and other fundamentals of the Protestant religion, contained in the Church catechism, and for buying books, &c. The premises consist of a house and shop, and let for about £20 per annum. The receipts having exceeded the expenditure, there was in 1826, a balance of £143 11s. 10½d. in the hands of the treasurer.

*Dorothy Cundy*, by will dated 11th March, 1697, left £5 yearly on the feast of St. Michael, to two of the most indigent poor people in Derby, being freemen of the trades of a fellmonger or glover, or the widows of such freemen.—(See St. Werburgh's parish.)

It is stated on a table of benefactions, in All Saints' church, that *Peter Hongh*, of Langley, gave 20s. per annum in bread, to twenty widows of the borough of Derby, but no trace of the gift can now be found.

#### PARISH OF ALL SAINTS.

*Countess of Devonshire* and others' charities,—(see Derby). The portion appropriated to All Saints amounts to £7 16s. per annum, which is received by the churchwardens, and distributed on St. Thomas's day.

*Sweetnam's Charity*—By indenture dated 21st September, 1652, Jethro Thornton, in consideration of £26 paid by the Rev. *Joseph Sweetnam*, minister of tic church of All

Saints, granted to Roger Allesbrey, Gilbert Ward, Samuel Goodwin, and their heirs, a yearly rent charge of 26s. to be issuing out of a barn and croft, situate in Full street, &c., in trust, to distribute yearly, on Good Friday, 16s. to sixteen poor widows dwelling in the parish of All Saints, to each 12d.; and the other 10s. residue thereof, to ten poor widows dwelling in the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby; at the discretion of the trustees, overseers, churchwardens, &c., or the greater part of them.

*Elizabeth Stone*, by will dated 12th July, 1717, gave to the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, and his heirs, her house and garden, in Kirk Ireton, in the county of Derby, of 25s. yearly rent, in trust, to pay ten poor widows of the parish of All Saints, Derby, being of the communion of the Church of England, 1s. a-piece, on Easter day. The overseers, receive 10s. annually from the owner of the house and garden at Kirk-Ireton.

*Harpur's Charity*.—It is stated in a book relating to All Saints, that *Joyce Harpur* gave £10 to raise 10s. a-year for ever, for the poor of this parish, which £10 was applied towards building a workhouse; and the interest was according to the parish order, to be yearly distributed for ever, according to the intent of the giver, by the churchwardens. The annual sum of 10s. is now paid by the overseers of the poor of All Saints, out of the poor rates, to the churchwardens, and distributed on Good Friday.

*Beamont's Charity*.—It is stated in the same book, that *Alice Beamont* gave 10s. a-year in bread, to be distributed in the church porch, - on Christmas eve and Good Friday. The annual sum of 10s. is now received from the tenant of a house on the west side of Full street, and is distributed on Good Friday.

*Rents of 10s. and 6s. 8d.*—In the before-mentioned book, relating to the charities of the parish, it is stated that Benjamin Edge paid to the churchwardens, 10s. per annum, out of Middleton's Pingle, at Normanton, and Joshua Tatham paid out of a house, in Sadler gate, 6s. 8d., being a chief rent. These sums are distributed on Good Friday.

*William Duffield*, by will dated 22nd December, 1639, gave to the poor of All Saints' parish, namely, such as were lame and not able to work, six gowns, at 16d. a yard; for maintaining of which, he left the rent of his house, in Friar gate, Derby, between the vicarage and Wm. Shaw's house, for ever. He also gave the rent of his house, in Bag lane, to the poor of All Saints, they maintaining it in good repair as it was. The property in Friar gate, consists of two dwellings, let for £15 10s. The house in Bag lane being in a ruinous condition, was in 1740, leased to Robert Simpson, for a term of 70 years, at the yearly rent of £1 10s., the lessee covenanting to expend £50 in repairs. The term of 70 years having expired in 1810, the premises were advertised to let, when George Simpson became the highest bidder, and the churchwardens devised the same for 21 years, by the 7 description of a message in Bag lane and a message situate down the yard, and another small tenement adjoining to the said George Simpson, for the term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £8 5s., with a covenant on the part of the lessee, to keep the premises in repair. The rent is distributed on Good Friday.

*Samuel Ward*, of Derby, maltster, by indenture dated 31st March, 1673, conveyed his estate to certain trustees, for the raising and making, for ever, 2s. weekly, to be bestowed in six loaves of bread, of the value of 4d. a-piece, and it was declared that when eight of the trustees should die, the survivors should, at the cost of the parish, convey the said lands to the mayor and burgesses, to the intent that they should reconvey the same to the surviving trustees and eight others of the inhabitants of Derby. Trustees were re-appointed in 1707, and the last appointment was made on 23rd and 24th Nov., 1809. The property of this charity consists of an undivided moiety of a parcel of land, containing between eleven and twelve acres on the west side of the turnpike road leading from Derby to Allestree, (the other moiety of which belongs to Moore's charity, next mentioned), let for about £87 per annum, and occupied principally as a nursery. Thirty sixpenny loaves are distributed every Sunday, at the church, by the parish clerk, for which he receives £1 per annum, mind the receiver of the rents, £3.

*Isabella Moore*, by indenture dated 31st March, 1673, conveyed her estate to certain



trustees, for the raising £5 from the profits of the said lands, to be bestowed in the putting forth to an apprentice in some honest trade of one male child, being the son of some poor person, inhabiting within the parish of All Saints. The last appointment of trustees is dated 21st Oct., 1782, (for the description see Ward's charity above). £44, the yearly proceeds, is employed in binding out apprentices with premiums of £10 each, but if they are placed with framework knitters only £5 is given.

*Francis Goodwin*, of Derby, glover, by his will dated 11th Nov., 1626, gave his house in the beast market, in Derby, to his son, Francis Goodwin, and his heirs, that the rent of the said house should be bestowed yearly, for ever, fourteen days before Christmas, in cloth, to be given to the poor, in Derby, &c. In the before-mentioned old book, relating to charities, this benefaction is stated as being a yearly sum of £1 13s. 4d. for ever, out of a tenement at the market head, in the parish of St. Werburgh. It appears from this donor's will, that the whole rent should be bestowed in cloth, but Mr. Robt. Dowman Battelle has produced to us an abstract of a deed made 1767, by which it was conveyed free from incumbrance, except a certain charity of £1 8s. or thereabouts, per annum, which is laid out in purchasing four gowns for four poor widows, of the parish of All Saints, in Derby.

*Charity for Gowns*.—Six gowns of the value of about 10s. each, have for many years been given at Christmas, to six poor widows, out of property belonging to Sir Hugh Bateman Bart., until his death, 1824, afterwards by Richard Thomas Bateman, Esq., his nephew. Mr. Bateman's agent says, they cannot find any documents by whom or at what time this charity was given, but says that he has been informed the distribution in made in respect of a house in St. Mary's gate.

#### PARISH OF ST. ALKMUND.

*Countess of Devonshire, and others*.—The annual sum of £2 5s. 4d. is received from the chamberlain of the corporation, by the churchwardens of this parish, as the portion of the above charities already described.

*Sweetnam's Charity*,—(see All Saints), 10s. whereof is given to ten poor widows of this parish; given amongst the others the day after Christmas day.

*Christopher Nayler*, by his will dated 4th February, 1666, declared his will to be, John Nayler and his heirs should have his house in the pariah of St. Michael, on condition that he and his heirs should pay yearly the sum of 20s. to the overseers of the parishes of St. Michael and St. Alkmund, for ever, 10s. a-piece, to be by them distributed to the most honest and needy poor inhabiting therein, on the 25th December; the sum of 10s. is paid by the occupier of a house in Queen street, and the distribution made with others the day after Christmas day.

*Parish Land*.—By an indenture dated 1st February, 1667, between the mayor and burgesses of Derby, on the one part, and ten others, parishioners of St. Alkmund, a parcel of land, containing 4A. 2R. 36½P., situate in High Grave field, Little Chester; was conveyed to the parish of St. Alkmund, to the use and behoof of the poor, in lieu of other lands belonging to the said poor, dispersed amongst the lands of the said mayor and burgesses, and of which part had been alienated to the Dean of Lincoln. The field is now let for £16 a year, received by the vestry clerk and carried to the overseer's account. We have not been able to discover by what means this parish became possessed of the parcels of land granted to the corporation in exchange.

#### LITTLE EATON TOWNSHIP, ST. ALKMUND'S, DERBY.

*Richard Parker*, by will dated 20th December, 1659, gave to the inhabitants of Little Eaton, £20, to be vested in land, the profits thereof to be distributed to the poor of the said town, for ever, and made Edmund Webster, Esq., his executor, &c. John Webster, at a court holden for the manor of Duffield, on the 10th March, 1719, surrendered a Pingle, called Cumberland Pingle, paying yearly to the overseers of the poor of Little Eaton,

the sum of 20s. at Christmas, to be disposed of to the poor. By indenture, dated 14th March, 1719, this was vested in trustees, &c. The field is now the property of John Balguy, Esq., whose agent pays 20s. yearly to the overseer, which is distributed a few days after Christmas.

*Ann Parby*, by deed, in 1715, gave to the poor of this township the sum of £10, producing 10s. per annum; which is now paid by Mr. John Tempest, of Burley, in the parish of Duffield.

#### PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL.

*Countess of Devonshire and others' charities.*—(See Derby.)

The annual sum of £1 2s. 8d., being the portion of these charities appropriated to the poor of this pariah, is received from the chamberlain of the corporation by the churchwardens, and distributed shortly after Christmas, in sums of 6d. and 1s. each, to poor persons of the parish, widows and others.

*William Botham*, whose bequest of £100 to be lent to the poor of Derby is already noticed, also left 40s. yearly by his will dated 1603, to be paid by his heirs, for ever, out of his lands, towards the relief of the poor people of Derby. The only sums now paid from this charity are, 2s. 8d. to St. Michael's parish, and 8s. to the parish of St. Werburgh; the parts belonging to the other parishes are not now paid.

*Daniel Deane*, by his will dated 1st April, 1637, gave to the poor people of the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby, yearly, for ever, 15s. to be distributed by the churchwardens of that parish, to 45 poor inhabitants, in fourpenny loaves, on the Feast-day of Virgin Mary, and to the poor people of the parish of St. Michael, yearly, for ever, to be distributed by the churchwardens in like manner. By an old book relating to charities of this parish, the house charged with this payment is stated to be situated on the east side of the Market place of Derby. The annual sum of 5s. is now received from the secretary of the assembly rooms, which are situate on the east side of the Market place. At the time of our investigation, three years' payment of Deane's charity for this parish remained undisturbed, in consequence, as the assistant overseer said, of his not having been aware in respect of what donation it was received.

*Christopher Nayler's charity.*—(See St. Alkmund's parish.)

Ten shillings yearly is paid to the overseers of this parish. For some years this has been erroneously carried to the general account of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor; it ought, however, to be distributed to the poor in future, on Christmas day; and the arrears from the time of the last distribution ought to be accounted for and given in the same manner.

*Parish Lands.*—By indenture, dated 1st September, 1657, certain premises were vested in trustees for raising a sum for the repairs of the parish church of St. Michael. By lease, bearing date 29th September, 1674, the trustees, in consideration of £10, paid by Richard Boothouse towards the repairs of the church and bells of St. Michael, and of the surrender of three former leases, devised to the said Richard Boothouse, his executors, &c., the messuage or tenement situate in the parish of St. Michael, for a term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of £4. This rent is now paid from two houses in Queen street, opposite the end of Full street, by the tenants under Lord Scarsdale. A rent of 10s. per annum is paid in respect of some property in Walker lane. A rent of 9s. is paid by the county treasurer, in respect of a part of the buildings erected for the Judges' lodgings, on the site of which formerly stood two houses, being near the lower end of Walker lane, it appears originally intended for the poor of St. Michael and St. Alkmund. A rent of 4s. appears to have been formerly received for a garden in St. Michael's lane, which now forms the site of some houses belonging to the parish; and a rent of 5s. was formerly received for a piece of ground which is now the site of the parish vestry. The rents of £4, 10s., and 9s., are received by the assistant overseer, and carried to the general account, for the repairs of the church and relief of the poor.

## ALVASTON CHAPELRY, ST. MICHAEL'S, DERBY.

*Gilbert's charity and others*'.—By an inquisition taken at Derby, before the commissioner, of charitable uses, it was found that there was one cottage and backside, and various other lands, &c., given by one Gilbert, and others, for the repairs of the church at Alvaston, and for the discharge of the yearly sum of £3, paid by the churchwardens of Alvaston to the vicar of St. Michael, Derby.

By indentures &c., dated 23rd and 24th June, 1825, a messuage, with a garden, barn, and cowhouse, situate in Alvaston, was conveyed to trustees; who declared the purchase-money (£120) was received by them, as trustees of the charity, under a former deed, made in 1810. The property is now let for £61, and is divided amongst labouring men, to enable them to keep a cow each.

The house, purchased for £120, in 1825, is let for £4 a year. The cow-house and barn was taken down, and two school rooms have been erected at an expense of £100. The sum of £3 3s. is paid to the vicar of St. Michael, in lieu of various dues, &c. £2 2s. is subscribed to the Derby infirmary for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and 10s. is paid to the treasurer for keeping the accounts.

There are also two small donations, amounting to 12s. a year, supposed to be made from *Robert Herbert's* bequest of 8s. a year, and 4s. from that of *William Robinson*.

It appeared to us desirable some more regular plan should be adopted for the application of the charity, regard being had to the purposes for which it is applicable.

## ST. PETER'S PARISH.

*Robert Liversage*, by deed of feoffment, dated 2nd August, 21st Henry VIII., (1529) granted and confirmed to the vicar of St. Peter, and seven others, various tenements and lands, to the use of the said Robert Liversage and Alice his wife, and the survivor of them, to the fulfilling of his will, as follows—viz., that Ralph Ley, his priest, and his successor, his priests, should receive all the rents and profits of the said premises, and have the letting to farm of the same, by the advice of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's; to the intent that the said Ralph, and his successors, should say mass daily in a chapel which he built, for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife; and he directed that on Fridays, weekly, the said Ralph, and his successors, should say mass in the said chapel, and that 13 poor men and women should be present, and each receive one silver penny; and his yearly obit should be kept, on the anniversary of his death, within the parish church of St. Peter, and certain payments therein specified, made to the vicar, the priest., and others, attending at such obit, all the coats and charges of which he directed should be paid out of the rents and profits of the said premises.

Various awards, decrees, exchanges, and indentures, have in regard to this property taken place; and which still, in 1826, appears to have been in an unsatisfactory state. The commissioners recommended that a scheme for the future disposal thereof, under the sanction of the court of equity, should be framed; for which it was agreed, at a meeting holden 6th July, 1826, that a petition should be presented, under the act 52nd Geo. III., to the court of Chancery, for the better regulation of this charity. The proceeds of the property amount to £590 8s. 4d.

The trustees conceive that their power extends only to the management of the property, not to the application of the proceeds, and that their duty ceases on paying over the clear rents to the churchwardens. The present vicar (1826) having declined to take any part in the administration, after a small payment (£4 6s. 8d.) for a weekly distribution of bread, and all necessary repairs of the church, the residue is paid to the overseers of the poor. In 1818, a sum of £650 was paid by the churchwardens from this charity, for the purchase of a new burial ground near the church.

*Countess of Devonshire's charity and others*'.—The annual sum of £3 8s. 0d. arising from these charities, already noticed, is paid by the chamberlain of the corporation to

the churchwardens. This sum, with several others following, they distribute on St. Thomas's day amongst the poor of the parish, who attend the church, usually in sums of 1s. each.

*Osborne and Stables's* charity—The Rev. Wm. Osborne, late vicar, left by will £26 in money, and three lands lying in Cowsley field, Derby, to the vicar and churchwardens; to whom and others, trustees of Liversage's charity, they were conveyed by indenture, dated 1st June, 1722; to distribute three two-penny loaves to three poor persons frequenting the church and coming to prayers; and reciting that the said lands had been sold for £9, and reciting that by the will of *Jane Stables*, £5 was left to the vicar and churchwardens for the payment of 1s. a-piece yearly on St. Thomas' day to five poor housekeepers not receiving alms of the parish; and reciting that the sums of £26, and £9, and £5, amounting to £40, had been paid to the trustees of Liversage's charity. No distribution is made in respect of the small donation of James Stables, but ought to be on St. Thomas' day.

*Babington's* charity—The parliamentary returns of 1786 state, that Augustine Babington, in 1568, gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum to the poor of this parish, also, 20s. to the poor of the parish of Normanton. The annual sum of 20s. is received from the tenant of a farm at Normanton, which formerly belonged to the Dixie family, and applied with others, on St. Thomas' day.

*Elizabeth Wilcox*, formerly of Spondon, and afterwards of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, spinster, by will dated 20th April, 1646, reciting that she had by indenture, bearing date 10th June, 12th Chas. I., conveyed to certain trustees her messuage, situate in Derby, nigh St. Peter's bridge, stating, that after her decease, she gave the said premise, to the poor of Ashwell, in the county of Rutland, Elvaston in the county of Derby, and St. Peter's, Derby, the rents, &c., to be divided as follows, viz., one half to the poor of the parish of Ashwell, and one half to the poor of the said parishes of Elvaston and St. Peter, to be distributed by the parsons, vicars, and churchwardens of the said parishes, on the Feast-day of St. Thomas, the apostle.

The trust property consisted of the Angel Inn, situate in the Corn market, and parish of Saint Peter, Derby, and a messuage and garden adjoining to the back or rear thereof, which premises were let together for some years previous to, and up to the year 1852, for the annual rent of £60, at which time the property was sold to the corporation of Derby, by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, for the sum of £2000. This sum is now invested on ample freehold security, in the names of the present trustees of the charity appointed by the court, viz. :—William Whiston, the younger, of Derby, gentleman, Herbert Mountford Holmes, of the same place, coach manufacturer, Henry Morley, of the same place, gentleman, George Gascoyne, of the same place, builder, John Walters, of the same place, ironmonger, and Edward Etches, of the same place, cheese factor. The present interest of the trust funds, is £90 per annum, which is annually paid to the different parishes according to the directions, and in the proportions, directed by the will of the testatrix.

Mr. Whiston, solicitor, in Saint Peter's street, Derby, is the present solicitor of this charity.

*Dorothy Cundy*, by will dated 1697, (see St. Werburgh) gave a rent charge of £5 to be bestowed in eight gowns or coats of the value of 12s. 6d. four of which were to be given on St. Thomas' day, to St. Peter's parish. The annual sum of £2 10s. a moiety of the above rent charge is paid from a house in Sadlergate to the churchwardens of the parish, who provide seven gowns which they distribute to poor widows on St. Thomas's day.

*George Jackson, M.D.*, by his will dated 16th May, 1699, gave to the poor of St. Peter's parish, Derby, 50s., to be paid yearly, for ever, on St. Thomas's day, out of the fee farm rents of the Champagne of the Peak, in the county of Derby. The above is paid by the agent of the duke of Devonshire.

*Theodosia Brough*, by will dated in 1723, charged her lands in the parish of Spondon, county of Derby, with the payment of a rent charge of 40s. per annum, to pay to ten poor widows of the parish of St. Peter, Derby, 2s. a piece; and to ten poor widows of the parish of St. Werburgh, Derby, 2s. a piece. The annual sum of 20s. is distributed on St. Thomas's day.

#### ST. WERBURGH'S PARISH.

*Countess of Devonshire and others' charities*—The annual sum of £3 8s. arising to this parish is paid by the chamberlain of the corporation to the churchwardens of this parish, who also receive several others, as noted hereafter, amounting to £8 7s. 10d., usually distributed on the day after Christmas day, amongst the poor of the parish, in sums of about 2s. each to the widows, and 1s. or 1s. 6d. each to other poor persons, and of about £5 arising from the alms collected at the sacrament. But the accounts appear not kept in proper order, and the commissioners (1826) observe, "It is very desirable that in future a debtor and creditor account should be kept of all the charities received and disposed of by the churchwardens," &c.

*Ash's Charity*.—already noticed, of which the poor of this parish are entitled to the annual sum of £3; but the sum of £1 11s. 10d. only has been hitherto paid by the corporation, of Derby.

*Botham's Charity*.—See St. Michael's parish—The annual sum of 8s. is received by the churchwardens, from John Smith, Esq., as the owner of a house in Derby, on the Ashbourn road.

*Samuel Fletcher*, by will, dated 15th June, 1695, gave two acres of laud for the use of ten of the poorest widows in the parish of St. Werburgh for ever, and directed that Samuel Fletcher, his nephew, should hold the said acres during his life, and that in recompense he or his assigns should yearly, on Christmas Day, before divine service in the morning, pay to the vicar of the said parish, the full sum of 20s., to be equally distributed to ten of the poorest widows of that parish, who should on that day be at divine service (if able to come thereto). And that after the death of the said Samuel Fletcher, it should be lawful for the vicar and churchwardens to enter upon the premises, and to take the full rent for the uses aforesaid. By a lease bearing date 26th December, 1729, this property was leased to William Turner, for a term of 1,000 years, on paying £50 as a fine, and the reserved rent of 20s., and reciting that the said William Turner intended to inclose the land in Park Field, with other of his lands, so that the bounds and description of the same might in time become unknown. The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the parish wanted to raise a fund to build a workhouse. It is clear from the donor's will, that the vicar and churchwardens had no authority to raise money by granting such a lease.

*Brough's Charity*.—See St. Peter's.—Ten poor widows receive 2s. each, amounting to £1 per annum, out of certain closes at Spondon.

*Isaac Cheshire* gave to the poor of this parish 20s. per annum, to be distributed on the feast of our Saviour's nativity. This annual sum is received by the churchwardens out of an estate at Langley, in the county of Derby.

*Daniel Deane*, by will, dated 1637, (see St. Michael's,) gave 15s. per annum, out of his house in Derby, to be distributed to 45 poor inhabitants of St. Werburgh, in four-penny loaves, on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This is now paid by the secretary of the Assembly Rooms to the churchwardens, and the bread distributed on Lady-day.

*Jones's Dole*.—On the 13th May, and 23rd November, annually, bread to the amount of 4s. is given by the churchwardens. The same distribution appears to have been made as far back as 1747, but no other particulars have been obtained.

*John Bloodworth*, by will, gave to the churchwardens of St. Werburgh £100, to be laid out in purchasing land in the names of feoffees, the rents thereof to be yearly disposed of as follows :—12d. every Sunday in wheaten bread to the poor of that parish; 2s. to the churchwardens, and 2s. to the parish clerk, for their pains; and 13s. 4d. to the minister of

the church to preach a sermon on the 5th Nov. yearly, in remembrance of the deliverance of the nation from the gunpowder plot, and the residue he directed to be laid out on that day, in two-penny loaves of wheaten bread, to be distributed amongst the poor of the said parish by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor. By indenture dated 3rd Sept, 1660, this £100 was, with the consent of the principal inhabitants, vested with the mayor and burgesses of Derby, and a yearly rent charge of £6, to be payable, issuing out of two closes known by the names of the Rayles and Darley Hill, which are now not known, but this annual sum is considered a charge upon their general property.

*Mary Day*, by will dated 25th Sep. 1669, gave £60 to trustees, to be bestowed by them in the purchase of land lying in the county of Derby, that out of the rents and profits thereof, there might be 1s. weekly raised for ever, to be by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, distributed in the parish church of St. Werburgh, viz., 6d. in money and 6d. in bread. By indenture, 10th April, 1674, a close of meadow, called the Old Meadow, was enfeoffed for the payment. The annual sum of 52s. is now paid by the owner of the land,

*John Gisborne* the elder, of Derby, by will dated 3rd May, 1689, gave to his sons. John and Thomas Gisborne, £200 in trust, that they, and the survivor of them, and his heirs should purchase therewith-land of inheritance, or a fee farm rent, of the yearly value of £10, if they could, the rents and profits thereof to be disposed in the following manner, viz. :—one-half of the yearly value of the rents and profits, above all charges, to be yearly disposed of on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle and St. John the Baptist, to the poor of the parish of Willington, in the county of Derby; one moiety of such half of the rents to buy four gowns or coats, for four poor men or women of that parish, to be disposed of on St. Thomas's day, the other moiety of said half to be given in money on the feast days of St. Thomas the Apostle and St. John the Baptist, in equal portions, to such poor inhabitants of Willington, not having the said coats or gowns that year. And the testator directed, that the other half of the yearly rent, above all charges, should be disposed of, one moiety in gowns and coats, and the other in money, to poor persons of St. Werburgh, Derby, in the same manner as at Willington.

By indenture, dated 3rd July, 1690, it appears that £262 11s. 8d. was paid by the two Mr. Gisborne's, to whom an annual fee farm rent, payable out of the rectory and church of Church Broughton, was granted. *John Gisborne*, his son, by will dated 16th April, 1704, gave to his son, John Gisborne, and his heirs, &c., a fee farm rent issuing out of the tithes in Church Broughton, in trust to buy and provide four gowns or coats, each of the value of 12s., to be by him and his heirs disposed of on Christmas-day; two of the said poor persons to be inhabitants of St. Werburgh's, Derby, one of Hilton, and one of Boylstone, in the said county. The fee farm rent of £13 2s. 7d., appears to be now (1826) vested in Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq., from which sum £1 19s. 5½d. has always been deducted as land tax.

*Dorothy Cundy*, by will dated 11th March, 1697, gave to trustees a yearly rent charge of £5, issuing out of her messuage where she dwelt, and out of the malt room, outhouse, &c., thereto belonging, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, and out of the tenement, &c. situate in St. Peter's, on trust that they should bestow the same yearly in eight gowns or coats, of the value of 12s. 6d. a piece, to be yearly given on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle; four of the said gowns or coats to St. Peter's Parish, and four to the poor inhabiting Saint Werburgh's; she also gave the vicar of St. Werburgh and his successors, nine acres of land by estimation, lying in the felids of Derby and Normanton, provided that he and they should preach, or cause to be preached, two sermons, one on the 23rd Nov., and the other on the 13th of March; she gave to her executors £140 in trust, to purchase land, &c., of the clear yearly value £7, of which £5 to be paid to two indigent glovers, &c., (see Derby) and 40s. to be laid out in bread, yearly to be distributed at St. Werburgh's on the 23rd Nov. and 13th March. By exchange and enclosure several changes have been made in the original property. Mr. Charles Howard Whitehurst, at present, (1826) holds the property, which was by him granted on lease for 21 years, to Wm. Bromley. Mr. Whitehurst has signified his willingness, to convey the lands to trustees, that the whole route and profits

might be employed upon the trusts mentioned in Mr. Cundy's will, provided the existing lease granted by him be left undisturbed, but it was considered the property was worth £20 per annum, whereas, for sixteen years they would only get £13 per annum.

*Rebecca Fowler*, out of her zeal for the education of poor children inhabiting within St. Werburgh, directed in her lifetime, that her brother William Fowler, should after her decease bestow upon a purchase of land £116, part of her estate. By indenture dated 18th of November, 1711, Thomas Alestrey, conveyed to William Fowler and four others, a close called the Moor Furlong Close, in Alvaston and Bolton, that the said William Fowler, his surviving trustees and all others as should be elected trustees, should with the rents and profits thereof; put to school and educate in the reading of English 14 poor children, and should find them necessary books, &c. It is also further agreed the trustees on the Saturday after Michaelmas day, should meet in the said parish church, in the presence of other inhabitants, and make a just account of the state of the charity, &c. The estate contains about 7 acres, now let for £12 per annum.

*Thomas Haughton*, by indenture dated 24th October, 1729, granted to the vicar of St. Werburgh and four others and their heirs, three parcels of land, with a newly erected messuage thereon, called Foulbrook close, in the liberty of Little Over, near the Red ditch lane, in the county of Derby, in trust that if they should be living at the time of his decease, they should let the said premises for the best rent, and apply the rents, &c., towards putting out apprentices, such and so many poor children of St. Werburgh to such trades and businesses as they shall think fit, &c., that as any of the trustees die others shall be elected within three months. The property consists of a small house and 22A. 2R. 24P. of grass land, let for £54 10s. per annum, which had been let previous to 1822 for £71 per annum. The premium has been advanced to 12 guineas.

*William Potter*, it is stated on a benefaction table in the church, gave 50s. per annum to the poor, which was paid by the parish, and in the parliamentary returns of 1786, this gift is mentioned as being £50 vested in the parish officers, &c. We have not been able to find any trace of this charity in the parish books, nor any further information.

*John Spateman*, it is also stated, in 1729 left £10 for the use of the poor of this parish. As there is now no such sum, it may have been distributed at the time when given.

*Parish Land.*—There is a parcel of land containing about two acres, in the old meadows, near Derby, subject to the common rights of the burgesses after the crop of hay is taken, formerly let for £9 a year, and is now occupied by the parish, and the profits carried to the general account of the overseers of the poor.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The DERBY GENERAL INFIRMARY is pleasantly situated on the London road. It was first open for the reception of the sick and poor lame of any country or nation, in the year 1809, and since then great numbers have partaken of the healing benefits of this benevolent institution, which ranks as the most extensive and useful in the town of Derby. The building is a modern stone structure, approached by steps and a portico, supported by four Doric pillars, the bottom story being a little sunk and surrounded by an area. It is calculated to accommodate one hundred patients, and is surrounded by 14 acres of land purchased to prevent the too near approach of buildings, and cost nearly £18,000, which was raised by subscription. The middle story is a little elevated, and contains a spacious bail, which is lighted by a dome of elegant design, over the centre of the building, surmounted externally by a colossal figure of Esculapius, and the upper story is approached by a staircase which terminates in a gallery surrounding three sides of the hall. Two spacious day rooms, one for each sex, are appropriated to the convalescent patients, and the whole building is effectually warmed and ventilated. Five large baths are heated by steam, into which the water is pumped by a steam engine, the power of which is likewise applied in performing the more laborious domestic operations of the establishment; a portion of the building was so constructed as to have no internal connection with the Infirmary, which

is used as a fever ward. All the internal arrangements are of the most complete and satisfactory order, and reflect the highest credit on the late Wm. Strutt, Esq., who was the principal designer. A new wing has recently been added at the north-west angle, consisting of fever and lock wards, with convalescent rooms, lavatories, fumigating rooms, wash houses, &c. Since its commencement to Sept. 29th, 1855, 71,429 patients have been admitted, and 70,969 discharged, and 2001 out-patients, 942 in-patients were admitted during the year ending Sept. 29th, 1855, the average number in the house was 95 during the same year. The expenditure of this noble institution was for the same period, £2793 1s. 9d., and the receipts, £2865 15s. 3d., the annual subscriptions amounted to £1461 12s. 0d., and the interest on funded and other property to £965 per annum. During the year 1855, donations and legacies amounting to £110 were received. Among former benefactors to this institution, are his Majesty, the King of Belgium, and her Majesty Queen Adelaide, each £100. An unknown friend,\* £6,237 2s. 10d.; Isaac Hawkins, Esq., £5,361 4s. 4d.; the Rev. Francis Gisborne, £7,562 14s. 0d.; Duke of Devonshire, £2,000; Sir Richard Arkwright, £1,000; the Duke of Rutland, £500; Edward Degge Sitwell, Esq., £600; Derby Corporation, £500; the late T. Evans and Sons, £500; Edward M. Mundy, Esq., £500; Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale, £500; Edward Corden, Esq., £1000, with a long list of others.

John Balguy, Esq., Q.C., is the *president*; James Heygate, M.D., F.R.S., Henry Goode, M.D., Thos. Morley Rooke, M.D., are the *physicians*; Thos. Bent, M.D., *consulting physician*; John Whitaker Johnson, Henry Francis Gisborne, Samuel W. Fearn, *surgeons*; Richard B. Godwin, Douglas Fox, *consulting surgeons*; Arthur Henry Dolman, *house surgeon*; Rev. Gervas Wright, *chaplain*; Samuel Whitaker *secretary*; and Mr. and Mrs. Blackner, *master and mistress*.

DERBY SELF-SUPPORTING INFIRMARY, in Bridge gate, is a valuable institution, established in 1830, which the intention of encouraging a provident spirit amongst the working classes. By paying 1d. per week for persons above 14 years of age, and one halfpenny for children under that age, they thereby entitle themselves to medical assistance in all cases of sickness, and where severe illness renders them unfit to attend the dispensary, medical officers of the establishment attend at their homes. The affairs are managed by a president, five vice-presidents, and a committee of ten subscribers, and is attended by eight surgeons. The annual subscription in 1855, amounted to £79 15s., and £296 9s. 9d. has been received from the subscriptions of free members, and £6 18s. 7d. for fines. The expenses for the same period have amounted to £240 2s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of the institution of £143 0s. 5d. Mr. John Webster is the resident dispenser.

THE DERBYSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, situated in the parish of Mickleover, three miles W.S.W. of Derby, is a handsome Elizabethan brick building with stone quoins, and the windows have stone dressings and mullions, erected in 1850-51. The total cost of the land (79 acres), building, furniture, &c., was £98,396 16s. 3d. it is approached from the Uttoxeter road, by a pleasant lane, and in which at the the N.E. angle of the estate are the entrance gates with a lodge attached; a carriage drive, with turfed slopes, leads from these gates past the Eastern front, and along the South terrace, which stretches across the property from East to West, to the *chief entrance* in the centre of the Southern or principal front, the drive being continued forward to the farm, which is also approached by a back road from the entrance lodge, which, skirting a plantation (about four acres) to the North, also affords access to the offices and back premises of the establishment; a kitchen-garden (containing about five acres) surrounds the building on the north, east, and west sides. The site of the building and exercise gardens covers a space of five and a half acres. The

\* This unknown friend also left two sum, of the same amount to the Sheffield and Nottingham Infirmarys. The money was paid by Messrs. Coutts, &c., bankers, London, and the donor is generally believed to have been that great philosopher and chymist the Hon. Henry Cavendish, who died at Chapham, in 1811.



internal arrangements of the building are such as cannot be found in any other similar establishment; it is the *first* in which a recreation-hall has been included, in which there have been provided private corridors of communication to all the wards, in which the cheerfulness, comfort, and warmth of the patients' galleries, and airing grounds have been made an entirely primary consideration, and in which a complete system of ventilation by means of shafts has been attempted and carried out with success. It is calculated to accommodate 300 patients, and is divided into twelve wards, replete with every convenience, including a reception room, visitors' room, dining rooms, committee room, dispensary, two kitchens, above which are the chapel and recreation-hall, work rooms, laundry, general wash house, foul-linen wash house, bed picking and upholstery room, tailors' shop, and shoemakers' shop, beyond which is the engine house, containing a steam-engine of fifteen horse power, which is used for the pumping of water, and the driving of the washing and brewing machinery. Below the engine house is the well, 103ft. deep, having, when at rest, 53ft. of water. Adjoining the well is a soft water feeder, communicating with two tanks capable of containing 122,000 gallons of water. To the-east of the engine house is the plumbers' shop, next which is the brewhouse, and beyond the brewhouse is the bakehouse, with large oven and flour-store attached. At the top of the four towers at the angles of the principal front are four water tanks, capable of holding 10,000 gallons of water, and the roof of that portion of the building which contains the chapel is surmounted by a clock-turret, having a clock which strikes the hours and quarters, and has four dials. Outside the gates, a little to the north, are the gas-works, consisting of a gas holder 31 feet in diameter, and six retorts, from which the whole of the establishment is lighted. The farm establishment, lying west of the building, consists of the steward's house, with a bailiff's house adjoining, beyond the bailiff's house is the farm yard, surrounded by the required buildings; a stack yard is at the back of the farm buildings, beyond which, in the extreme north-west angle, is the burial ground, surrounded by a dwarf wall. In the burial ground is a small chapel; also a mortuary, fitted with a table and other necessary appointments. Since the opening of the Asylum, on the 21st August, 1851, 158 patients have been admitted, and 35 discharged. There are now 123 patients in the house, viz., 66 men, and 57 women.

Dr. John Hitchman is the superintendent physician; the Rev. George Fritche, B.A., is the chaplain; and Mr. Langley is the clerk and steward.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—Belonging to this class there are in this town a number of *Benefit Societies*, the members of which pay small contributions to their respective funds, from which they are relieved in case of sickness, infirmity, and superannuation, and from which the friends of deceased members receive sums of £8 or £10, to provide for their decent interment, &c. Amongst these fraternities are several secret orders, viz.: lodges of *Freemasons*, *Odd Fellows*, and *Ancient Druids*, whose splendid "regalia," gives an imposing effect to all public processions. The *Odd Fellows* and *Druids* are very numerous in Derby and the neighbouring villages.

SAVINGS' BANK, Friar gate, is a provident institution, which affords a safe and beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes. It was established in 1818. A handsome stone building was erected out of the surplus fund in 1839, from a design of Mr. H. J. Stevens, with a residence for the clerk, at a cost of about £2,800, and was opened 23rd Nov., 1840. It is open on Monday and Friday, from half-past eleven o'clock to half-past twelve, and on Saturday evening from seven to eight o'clock. At the annual meeting of the Trustees and Directors, in Nov., 1855, the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P., in the chair. The number of depositors amounted to 8,013, being an increase of 274 within the year, and the balances due to depositors, £175,347 17s. 0d. The number of receipts for the year was 6,668, amounting to £34,586 3s. 7d., and the number of payments 2,949, amounting to £35,109 17s. 10d. Henry Cox, Esq., is treasurer; Mr. J. Watson, actuary; and Mr. G. Rickards, clerk.

DERBY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, St. Helen's street, was founded in 1784, by Dr. Darwin; it has for its object the promoting of scientific knowledge, by occasional meetings,

conversation, and lectures, as well as by the circulation of books; it has about 19 members, who are in possession of an extensive and valuable library, containing 4,000 volumes, with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, specimens of fossils, &c., and pay a yearly subscription of 30s., and a fee of £2 2s. is charged for entrance. Dr. Bent is the president; Mr. Spencer, secretary; and Miss Thacker, librarian.

TOWN AND COUNTY LIBRARY, Amen alley, to which situation it was removed at Michaelmas, 1840. It was established in Full street, in 1835, at which time the *Permanent Library*, which was established in 1811, at Mr. Wilkin's, transferred their stock to this library, which was raised by shares of £5 5s., and an annual subscription of 25s., and that of non-proprietors, £2. There are 165 proprietors, and upwards of 8,000 volumes. It is open from nine in the morning to nine in the evening, except Sunday. John N. Khars, Esq., secretary; and Mr. Edward Bailey, librarian.

TOWN AND COUNTY MUSEUM, ATHENÆUM, Victoria street, was originally a private museum, in Full street, established in 1836, but removed to its present situation in October, 1840. It was originally commenced by £1 shares, and an annual payment of 5s.; non-proprietors pay 7s. 6d. annually. It contains some interesting specimens of minerals, fossils, preserved birds, native and foreign animals, insects, skeletons, &c. It is under the management of a president, a committee of thirteen gentlemen, and two secretaries; and is open from nine in the morning to eight in the evening. Admission, 6d. Mrs. Catharine Pipes is the attendant.

COOK'S MUSEUM, Piazza, Market place, established in 1822, by Mr. John Cook, the proprietor, though comparatively small, contains an excellent collection of curiosities, and is undoubtedly worthy the attention of the curious. The specimens in Natural History, 2,000 in number, are from all parts of the globe, and extremely beautiful. In this class we would particularly mention as worthy of notice, the splendid Argus pheasant, the gold and silver pheasants, and the Himalaya pheasants; all of which we have seldom seen surpassed, if equalled, in any exhibition of a similar nature. There is also a magnificent collection of humming birds, king trogons, and spiders; also, an enormous American vampire, the bead of which resembles, in appearance, that of a wild fox. The other curiosities in the Museum are numerous, select, and of a peculiar interesting character; and we would urge visitors to the town, as well as the inhabitants generally, to give them a close examination, as we feel assured they will be highly gratified by so doing. Admittance 6d.; working people and children 3d. each.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, in the Wardwick, was established in 1825; but in 1832, more commodious premises were purchased for the institution, at a cost of £1,500. In 1836, the first stone of a Lecture Hall was laid by the late Joseph Strutt, Esq., the president of this noble institution, which was opened in 1837, and cost upwards of £2,000, including the necessary furniture. The principal entrance is beneath a Doric portico, surmounted by a pediment of elegant proportions. The room is 75 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 65 feet high, and the walls are ornamented with many valuable paintings, given by the late president. £1,600 having been borrowed on mortgage, it was resolved to open an exhibition and raise a fund to pay off this sum. For this purpose, the nobility and gentry, in the town and neighbourhood, were solicited for the loan of articles, and upwards of 5,000 different specimens, including the newest improvements in arts and science, and an extensive collection of rare and valuable curiosities were kindly furnished. To witness this interesting exhibition, which lasted 18 weeks, no less than 96,000 persons availed themselves. The total receipts amounted to £2,119 9s. 8d. The expenses being £764 9. 8d., it left a balance of £1,355 for the liquidation of the debt; since which there has been added a good gallery, a spacious reading-room, and four ante-rooms, which now render it one of the most complete institutions in the Midland counties; part of the remaining debt has been paid off, and it is in as favourable a position as could well be wished. The library contains 5,000 volumes, and a museum and philosophical apparatus. The reading-room is open from eight o'clock to ten at night, and is well supplied with periodi-

cals, and newspapers. It is under the management of a president, vice-president, and a committee of 22 members, eleven of whom are elected every six months. Lord Belper, president; Mr. John Walker secretary, and Mr. Henry Helliwell, librarian.

THE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE, Agard street, was established in 1849, for promoting the intellectual improvement of the working classes, and consists of a good library, of 800 volumes, with a reading-room attached, open every night from six to ten o'clock, liberally supplied with the daily and weekly newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, for the use of which the members pay 3d. per week each, with the privilege of attending classes for reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, French, Latin, &c. There are about 80 members. Wm. Hirst, Esq., is the treasurer, and Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, honorary secretary.

NEWSPAPERS.—The periodical press of Derby furnishes four weekly papers, viz.:—

*The Derby Mercury*, established in 1723, by Mr. Samuel Drewry, is now published by Mr. Thos. Newbold, 35, Irongate, every Wednesday.

*The Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*, established in 1823, previous to which several unsuccessful attempts had been made to establish a second newspaper. It is published by Walter and William Pike, 39, Corn-market every Friday.

*The Derbyshire Advertiser*, established on the 7th of January, 1846, and in politics takes an independent course. It is published by John and William Hobson, 2, Market-head, every Friday.

*The Derby Telegraph*, established January 1st, 1854, is printed for the proprietor, by Richard Ieans, 22, Irongate, every Saturday.

NEWS ROOM, Amen alley, established 1835, in Full street, but removed to its present situation with the Town and County Library, in 1840. There are 35 subscribers; those in the town and neighbourhood pay 22s. 6d. annually, if more than two miles distant, 21s. annually. Open daily, from eight o'clock in the morning to half-past nine in the evening.

NEWS ROOM, in the Athenaeum, Victoria street, has 99 subscribers, who pay one guinea each. It is well supplied with London and country papers.

DERBYSHIRE CLUB, OR COUNTY NEWS-ROOM, established in 1854, consists of 152 members. It is under the management of a committee of eight, including the president, vice-president, and secretary, who meet the first Friday in every month, at the King's Head hotel, Corn-market. The annual subscription is one guinea, with two guineas entrance, to residents; and to parties resident more than ten miles from Derby, the annual subscription is one guinea, and one guinea entrance. Sir Robt. Wilmot, Bart., is the president; and John G. Crompton, Esq., treasurer.

ALBERT CLUB AND NEWS-ROOM, Albert street, established 1855, has about 100 members, who pay an annual subscription of one guinea; the latest reports of the corn-markets, the state of the funds, of politics, &c., are received by *Telegraph* daily. Mr. Wm. Giles, secretary.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Market place, were erected by a subscription of the nobility and gentry of the county, and the foundations laid in the spring of the year 1763, but the rooms were not finished before the year 1774; the cost was £2,500, and is in the hands of trustees. It is an elegant stone buildings, on a rusticated basement; the ball-room is an elegant apartment, 68ft. long, 32ft. wide, and 30ft. high. It is fitted up with splendid chandeliers, sconces, and rich drapery. At one end is a spacious orchestra, and adjoining are convenient card and ante-rooms, whilst below are the refreshment rooms.

THE THEATRE, Bold lane, was erected at the expense of Mr. Jas. Whiteley, in the year 1773. It is a small brick building, inconveniently situated, and quite inadequate for the proper representation of the drama, and for the requirements of the day.

THE ARBORETUM is situated in Litchurch parish, the principal entrance being in Grove street, through an elegant entrance lodge, in the Elizabethan style. It was opened on the 16th Sept., 1840, and was celebrated with every demonstration of joy by all classes of the inhabitants; it is supposed that not less than 6,000 people were assembled on the grounds,

parading the serpentine walks, and admiring the beauties of nature, scattered with exquisite taste by the scientific hand of Mr. Loudon, the landscape gardener. It occupies above eleven acres of ground of an irregular form, and contains an immense collection of ever-greens, shrubs, and forest trees, all arranged and described so as to afford the means of instruction and gratification. This interesting place was formed at a cost of about £10,000, by the late Joseph Strutt, Esq., and by him vested in trustees for the benefit of the public, on condition that it be open free to all classes of the public on the Sunday, (except between the hours of ten and one o'clock,) and on one other day in every week. On all other days a charge of 6d. admission is paid by the visitors; which, with subscriptions, forms a fund, by which the grounds are kept in a proper state of order. We will conclude this notice, however, by giving an extract from the speech of the munificent donor at the presentation of this noble gift. He says—"I have purposely omitted any endowment to keep the Arboretum in order, as I know by experience, that I shall best provide for its future preservation by entrusting it to those who will enjoy and profit by it, and who will take an interest in its permanence. \* \* \*— If we wish to obtain the affection and regard of others, we must manifest kindness and regard towards them; if we seek to wean them from debasing pursuits and brutalizing pleasures, we can only hope to do so by opening to them new sources of rational enjoyment. It is under this conviction that I dedicate these gardens to the public; and I will only add, that as the sun has shone brightly on me through life, it would be ungrateful in me not to employ a portion of the fortune which I possess in promoting the welfare of those amongst whom I live, and by whose industry I have been aided in its acquisition." That Mr. Strutt's views and expectations were well founded, has been fully realized by the fact of the trustees having, in 1845, purchased upwards of five acres of land, adjoining the Arboretum, which they have laid out and planted in a style corresponding with the original gift, at a cost of above £2,000. A new Lodge has also been erected on the Osmaston road, opposite the end of Regent street, which is surmounted by a full length figure of the donor.

RACES were held on a fine course called the Siddals, and have been in considerable repute for a number of years. They were discontinued in 1833 for a few years, but have been established again on a suitable piece of land on the Nottingham road, where a very excellent grand stand was erected in 1852, at a cost of £2,400. The course is two miles round, and is remarkable for the ease of the curves, and for the general regularity of its surface. They are held in September.

THE ATHENÆUM is in the extensive meadow on the south side of the Morledge.

FOOTBALL PLAY.—Football continues to be played on Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday, in many parts of England; but the mode of playing it at Ashbourn and Derby differed much from the usual practice of this sport. In Derby, the contest lay between the parishes of St. Peter and All Saints, none of the other parishes of the borough taking any direct part in the contest, but they all joined in the sport, as well as persons from the adjacent country. The game commenced in the Market place, where the partisans of each parish were drawn up on each aide. The goals to which the ball was to be taken were Gallows balk, on the Normanton road, for St. Peter's and Nun's mill, for All Saints. About noon the ball was tossed up; this was seized by the strongest and most active men, the rest closed in upon them, and a solid mass was formed, the struggle was then violent, and the motion of this immense human mass heaving to and fro, was tremendous and appalling. Still the crowd was encouraged by respectable persons attached to each party. The numbers engaged exceeded 1,000, and the streets were crowded with spectators, the shops were closed and business suspended. It is said to have been in commemoration of an occurrence as early as the year 217, when the Britons beat a troop of Roman soldiers.

THE ATHENÆUM, &c., a magnificent pile of buildings erected in 1839 at the entrance of the Corn Market from the London road, and forming the most striking improvement that has taken place in Derby for a considerable period. The building comprises the *Athenæum*, the *Royal Hotel* the *Post Offices*, the *Derby and Derbyshire Bank*, and the *Museum*;

it possesses two lines of frontage, one of 185 feet towards Victoria street, and the other of 134 feet towards the Corn Market. The cost of the whole was upwards of £20,000, including the site. The entrance to the *Athenæum* and *Museum* is in Victoria street, and on the basement story of this portion of the building is the News Room, Library, and Reading Room; and ascending a flight of elegant stone stairs you reach the *Large Hall* which is used for first class concerts, balls, lectures, &c; it is a noble and well proportioned room, of an oblong square, with a beautifully ornamented ceiling; at the east end is a raised platform divided off from the room by massive dark scagliola columns, supporting an enriched entablature. From this platform two doors communicate with the *Royal Hotel*. Over the Hall is another room of equal proportions appropriated to the *Museum*.

THE ROYAL HOTEL forms the extreme angle of the building and is a remarkable convenient and elegant establishment, with a frontage of 92 feet towards Victoria street and 62 feet towards the Corn Market. The entrance is beneath a balconied porch in the angle of the edifice, with a window on either side the door way. Over the entrance are two massive Grecian Ionic columns, supporting the entablature and the cornice, which is surmounted by the *Royal Arms*.

THE POST OFFICE forms the basement story of that end of the Hotel which fronts the Corn Market; the Offices and Letter boxes are situated within a recessed portico supported by massive square pillars and the interior is fitted up with every convenience for the despatch of business. Thomas P. Bainbrigg, Esq., is the *Postmaster*.

TOWN AND COUNTY MUSEUM, (see page 82.)

THE DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE BANK, which forms another portion of the Athenæum, has a frontage of 36 feet towards the Corn Market, with a rusticated basement, constructed on the fire proof principle, and is ornamented with various decorations combined with the arms of the town and county.

THE INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, at the Athenæum, Victoria street—Mr. James Ritchie, *supervisor*.

STAMP OFFICE, Rotten Row, John Cordon, Esq., distributor for the county.

HAWKERS LICENCE AND LEGACY DUTY OFFICE, is at the Stamp office.

INCOME TAX OFFICE, Albert Street, John Huish, Esq., clerk to commissioners.

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OFFICE, Derwent street, Mr. Joseph Jones, clerk; Mr. Thomas C. Thornburn, surveyor, and Richard Hanson and Thomas Bailey, inspectors.

FAIRS are held on the Monday after January 6th and 25th, March 21, and the two following days, Friday in Easter week, Friday after May day, Friday in Whitsun week, July 25th, the first Tuesday in August, and on September 27th and two following days. Those in March and September are large cheese fairs, the others are principally for cattle.

THE MARKET PLACE is an open space, surrounded by shops and public buildings, in the centre of the town containing 110 yards by 55, near to which is a covered Market for the sale of meat, butter, vegetables, &c., erected by the corporation in the year 1830. The regular market days are Tuesday and Friday, the latter is the principal one, and is abundantly supplied with agricultural produce of every description.

THE CATTLE MARKET is held in the Morledge every alternate Tuesday, for fat cattle, and on every Friday for lean cattle and swine. This market has been considerably enlarged and improved, by covering over the mill fleam or goit in the Morledge with an arch.

THE HIDE AND SKIN MARKET, Albert street, is held every Friday, at 1 30 p.m.; and *Wool* sales are held the last Friday in each month, during the season. W. Pool, *broker*.

THE GAS WORKS, in Cavendish street, were built under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1820, and commenced the Christmas following; and consist of six gasometers, which will contain 302,000 cubic feet of gas. In 1855, 67,000,000 cubic feet of gas were made, and the pipes extend about 30 miles. Mr. Thomas Crump is the manager. *The Office* is in Friar gate, and Mr. Isaac Fisher is the secretary.

THE WATER WORKS, originally established in 1691, were at the bottom of St. Michael's lane. A New Company was formed, and an act of parliament obtained in 1848, for the better supplying with water the borough of Derby, under the powers of which eleven acres of land were purchased in the parish of Breadsall, about 2½ miles from Derby, on the road to Little Eaton, and New Works erected thereon in 1849-50. They consist first of a *collecting* reservoir, from which the water is pumped into another and larger reservoir, formed on an elevation of 185 feet above the turnpike road, and capable of holding 2,000,000 gallons of water, from whence it flows into the filtering beds and ultimately into the *service* reservoir, when by means of the engines it is conveyed by pipes to every part of the borough, and the inhabitants can now boast of as an abundant supply of pure, filtered water, at constant pressure, as any town in the Midland Counties. The Engine House contains a pair of splendid engines of 50 horse power each, (by Hawthorne, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne) capable of pumping 2000 gallons of water per minute. Adjoining the Engine House is the residence of the *Engineer*, a good Gothic building, with a neat and tastefully arranged garden in front. The entrance Lodge is occupied by the engineman or stoker. The New Water Works Company, whose offices are at No. 16, Wardwick, have a capital of £40,000, in 1600 £25 shares, and is managed by a Board of Directors Thomas Hawksley, Esq., is the *chief engineer*; Mr. James J. Jessop is the *secretary*; and Mr. John Thomson, *resident engineer*.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL, Curzon street, a handsome building erected in 1853, at a cost of £3,000. It consists of basement and upper-story, the frontage is 60 feet, and 40 feet on the wall rising in the centre of Pediment to 55 feet. The centre portion of the façade recedes so as to allow of access to the floor, and the gallery staircases, which are placed in the remaining portion of the front, and form the piers, from which a large semicircular arch springs, at the height of 30 feet. Within this arch are two subordinate arcades, the lowermost of which forms the portal, and has its cornice and balustrade. The principal entrance to the hall is in the centre, and there are entrances from the staircase lobbies. The Hall is 70 feet long and 45 feet wide, and will accommodate 1000 persons comfortably.

RIVERS, CANALS, AND BRIDGES.—Derby possesses a most extensive and direct communication with the inland navigation of England. The river Derwent which passes the east side of the town, through a fine open valley, running in a very tortuous course, (south-east,) forms its confluence with the Trent on the Leicestershire border, in the parish of Sawley, at about 7 miles distance in a direct line from Derby, but by the course of the river nearly double the distance. The Derwent is not now navigable to Derby. The Old Navigation was sold for the sum of £3,696 to the proprietors of the Derby canals; of which one, running south, joins the Grand Trunk, or the *Trent and Mersey* canal, near Swarkeston bridge, a distance of 5 miles; and thus forms a direct communication between Liverpool and Hull, and all the navigable rivers and canals in the western parts of the Island, and Bristol and London. The other runs south-east from Derby, joins the Erewash or Langley bridge canal, near Sandiacre, about 8 miles E. by S. from Derby. Opening a direct communication with the coal and iron district of the county. Also the Erewash canal communicates with the river Soar, near Sawley ferry; which, with the Leicester Union, the Grand Union, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and the Regent's canals, form a direct line of navigation betwixt the Trent and the Thames, and thus opens a communication with all the canals in the south of England. There is also a prolongation to Little Eaton, 3 miles N. from Derby. These canals were made under an act of parliament passed in the year 1777, and were opened in 1795-6. The proprietors were empowered to raise the sum of £90,000, and required when the dividends exceed 8 per cent. to reduce the tolls. There is a large and convenient wharf in Siddal's lane for loading and unloading the boats.

All the rivers and canals in the county are described at a preceding page, in the general survey of the county.

BRIDGES.—The Markeaton brook which rises near Mugginton, 6 miles N.W. from

Derby, is crossed by seven good stone bridges, and one of wood, in the town of Derby, erected by subscription, immediately after which it has its confluence with the river Derwent, over which a modern and elegant bridge of three arches, each of 44ft. span, was erected, under an act of parliament obtained in 1788. It is situate at the bottom of Bridge gate. It was finished in 1793, it is a handsome structure with stone balustrades. The contract was £2,900, and for extra work £875, in addition a considerable sum of money was expended in the purchase of property to form the approaches. There is also a handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1850, for horses and foot passengers, from Derwent street to the Nottingham road, and the Long bridge for horses and foot passengers crosses the Derwent from the Mill Fleam, Siddal's lane, to Derwent row.

There are three bridges over the *Nottingham canal*, one extends over the canal and Nottingham road, and is built with brick with stone facings, and cast iron ribs; one from Nottingham road to Erasmus street, of stone; with one from Derwent row to Exeter street; and one of iron over the Derby canal, near the railway station.

THE RAILWAY VIADUCT.—The station is situate at the south extremity of Derby, on the western side of the Derwent, over which is a handsome bridge of three cast iron arches, of 100ft. span, the abutments and piers are of stone, the latter being 40ft. wide, 10ft. long, and 22ft. below the level of the water. There is also a versed rim of 10ft. to the arches; the width of the road-way measuring 27ft.; on the north side there are two 25ft. flood arches; this bridge was commenced in June 1838, the Butterley Company furnished the iron work.

#### EMINENT MEN.

THOMAS LINACRE, M.D., was born in Derby, 1460, educated at Oxford, resided at Rome and Florence, and was a learned and great physician. He founded two public lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge, for the study of physic; and the College of Physicians in London. He was chief physician to Kings Henry VII and VIII. In 1509, he entered into holy orders, and was eventually made Prebendary of Westminster, which he held until 1524, when he died, aged 64, and was buried under a stately monument at St. Paul's, London.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, an eminent painter, the son of Mr. Wright, an attorney of Derby, was born in 1734, and commenced his career as a sign painter. He produced a set of historical pictures, which may deservedly rank amongst the earliest valuable productions of the modern school; of these, the "Blacksmith's Forge," "Air Pump," "Gladiator," and several others, are well known by Pether's mezzotintos. His style of landscape painting is more varied than that of any other artist whose works we are acquainted with. Sometimes he excites the sublimest ideas under the various effects of day, fire, or moonlight; at other times we are soothed with the calm and still scenery of Italy, in which he introduces the clear and brilliant skies peculiar to that climate. He again exhibits the most playful execution and charming effects, which constitute the principal beauty of our mountain scenery in Westmoreland and Cumberland. His judicious combination of fire and moonlight has particularly attracted the admiration of connoisseurs, several of his pictures realised large sums, amongst which may be enumerated a fine production of "Vesuvius," sold to the Empress of Russia for 300 guineas; also a companion picture "Girandolo," for 200 guineas; the "Siege of Gibraltar," sold to Mr. John Milnes, for 400 guineas; a large picture of "Prospero in his cell, showing a visionary spectacle to Ferdinand and Miranda," for 300 guineas, with many others of a similar character.

JOHN FLAMSTEAD, one of the most eminent Astronomers England or any other country ever produced, was, it is generally supposed, born at Derby, on the 19th August, 1646, and received the first part of his education at the Free school, in that town, but was interrupted by a bad state of health in his preparation for the University. During his sickness, having met with an astronomical work, he received much pleasure from the perusal of it, and formed a taste for those studies, from the successful prosecution of which he afterwards

acquired the most distinguished reputation. His first attempts in astronomy were calculations of the places of the planets, and of an eclipse of the sun by the Caroline tables. By means of the latter of these observations, he became acquainted with Mr. Emanuel Halton, a mathematician of some eminence, who resided at Wingfield manor. This gentleman very liberally supplied him with the astronomical works then extant. From this time Mr. Flamstead prosecuted his favourite study with great success. In the year 1669, he calculated some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars with great precision, which procured him the thanks of the Royal Society, and the correspondence of some of its most learned members. In the year 1674, passing through London on his way to the University, he was informed by Sir Jonas Moore, that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to his majesty (Charles II.) and he embraced the opportunity of recommending himself to the favour of the king by gratifying his wishes. He also constructed two barometers, at the request of Sir Jonas Moore, who showed them as great curiosities to the King and the Duke of York, and accompanied them with Mr. Flamstead's directions, for judging of the weather by these instruments. This great patron and friend, Sir Jonas, the year following, brought Mr. Flamstead a warrant to be astronomer to the King, with a salary of £100 a-year, payable out of the ordnance. This appointment did not lessen his inclination to go to the church, and a few months afterwards he was ordained by the Bishop of Ely. In the year 1684 he was presented to the living of Burstow, in Surrey. On the 10th August, 1675, during his residence at Greenwich, he laid the first stone of the Royal Observatory, built by Charles II., at the solicitation of Sir Jonas Moore, then surveyor general of ordnance. He took possession of the Observatory in 1676, and directed his whole attention to that science which had been the means of raising him to the honourable situation in which he was now placed. After having made many important discoveries and improvements in astronomy, as may be seen from perusing the Philosophical Transactions, published at this time, he died on the last day of December, 1719. About six years after his disease, his great work, *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, was published and dedicated to the king. It had been prepared and part printed before his death, and will be a lasting and noble monument to his memory. He composed the British Catalogue of Fixed Stars, containing about three thousand, which is twice the number of those contained in the catalogue of Hevelius. To each of these stars he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right ascension, and distance from the pole-star; together with the variation of right ascension, and declination, while the longitude increases a degree. The great accuracy and extent of Mr. Flamstead's observations are deserving of admiration, nor has any age or country produced a more eminent astronomer, if we except the late celebrated Dr. Herschel, whose discoveries have raised the astonishment of all Europe.

WILLIAM HUTTON, the celebrated historian, was born in Full street, Derby, in 1729, where his father was a woolcomber, burthened with a large family, for whom his utmost exertions scarcely sufficed to procure subsistence. When five years old, Hutton tells us he was sent to school to a Mr. Thomas Meat, who often, he adds, "took occasion to beat my head against the wall, holding it by the hair, but never could beat any learning into it." He continued his attendance for about two years, when he was taken away; and, although only 7 years old, was sent to work at the silk mill. At the close of this weary bondage in his fourteenth year, he was bound apprentice again, for seven years more, to his uncle, a stocking weaver of Nottingham. After remaining with him for some time, a quarrel ensued, and he ran away; but in less than a week his finances being exhausted, he resolved to throw himself upon the protection of his father, and the affair ended by his consenting to complete his engagement with his uncle. He seems now to have first begun to show that ingenuity and taste for intellectual occupation, which we find afterwards so strongly marking his character. Having borrowed a dulcimer, he set about the fabrication of an instrument for himself; but as he had neither timber to work upon, tools to work with, nor



money to purchase either, One of the family relies in the shape of a large trunk was made to supply the former, while his pocket knife had to serve all the variety of edge tools, and a fork with one prong was made to act in the capacity of sprig-awl and gimblet. In this way he at last completed the dulcimer; which, after learning to play, he sold to one of his wealthier companions for 16s., bought a coat with the money, and constructed a better instrument for himself. In 1746, he first began to be fond of books, and those he bought being mostly in a tattered condition, he felt anxious to restore them to a more seemly appearance; and accordingly bought from a bookbinder several of his cast-off tools and a worn-down press, for which he paid 2s. This proved for 42 years his best binding press. Seeing no prospect of anything but drudgery and poverty in the trade to which he had been brought up, his great ambition now was to be settled in business as a bookseller, and he at last determined to set up in that character in the town of Southwell. Here he accordingly opened a shop, with (as he expresses it) about 20s. worth of trash for all his stock, and in one day became the most eminent bookseller in the place. This humble attempt was, however, the beginning of his prosperity. Next year he was offered about 2 cwt. of old books, on his note of hand for 27s. Upon this, he determined to break up his establishment, and transfer himself to Birmingham. There he succeeded so well that by the end of the first year he had saved about £20. Mr. Hutton had been in the habit of sending verses occasionally to the magazines, almost from the commencement of his residence in Birmingham; but it was in the year 1780 that he undertook for the first time to write a book. This was his celebrated history of Birmingham, for which he was immediately elected a fellow of the antiquarian society of Edinburgh. Of his other works, the principal are his "History of the battle of Bosworth," his "History of Derby," and his "Description of the Roman Wall." In order to prepare himself for the composition of this celebrated remnant of antiquity, he performed a journey of about 600 miles, entirely on foot, at the age of 78. Soon after the publication of his history of Derby, the riots at Birmingham took place, when his house was burnt to the ground, and property to the amount of £8,000 destroyed. In 1806 he visited London, on which occasion he remarks "I was never more than twice in London on my own concerns; the first was in 1749, to make a purchase of materials for trade, to the amount of *Three Pounds*; the last was in 1806, 57 years after, to ratify the purchase of an estate which cost £11,590. *One* laid a foundation for the other, and both answered expectation." He died September the 20th, 1814, at the advanced age of 92, and was buried in Aston Church.

#### PARISHES.

The town of Derby is divided into five parishes: All Saints, St. Alkmund, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Werburgh. Of these St. Alkmund lies to the north and east, St. Peter on the south, St. Werburgh on the west, and All Saints and St. Michael's in the centre, surrounded by the other three.

ST. ALKMUND'S parish is bounded on the west by St. Werburgh, and on the south by St. Michael and All Saints' parishes. Within the borough, it contains 649 acres of land, of which the rateable value, including the buildings, is £23,625 3s. 4d.; and in 1851, had 2201 inhabited houses; 114 houses uninhabited, and 39 buildings; and a population of 10,993 souls, of whom 5152 were males, and 5841 females. Without the borough, the pariah contains the township of Little Chester, Derley Abbey chapelry, and Little Eaton chapelry, which, together, contains 1278A. 2R. of land, and 2060 inhabitants.

ST. MICHAEL'S pariah is principally bounded by St. Alkmund on the north, and All Saints on the south. It is of small extent within the borough, and has no land except a few gardens and the sites of the houses. Its rateable value is £3,215 18s.; and in 1851 had 183 inhabited houses, and 8 uninhabited and a population of 10,367, of whom 524 were males, and 512 females. Without the borough, it contains the chapelry of Alvaston, which contains 1354a. 3R. 34P. of land, and 504 inhabitants.

ALL SAINT'S parish is bounded on the east by the Derwent, by St. Peter's parish on

the south, St. Werburgh's on the west, and St. Michael's on the north. It contains about 15 acres of land in the Holmes, besides the sites of the houses. The rateable value is; £18,447 6s. 8d. The parish is situate wholly in the borough, and in 1851, had 878 inhabited houses, 37 uninhabited, and 4 building, and a population of 4396, of whom 2094 were males, and 2302 females.

ST. WERBURGH'S parish is bounded on the east by the parishes of St. Peter, All Saints, and St. Alkmund; by the chapelry of Normanton on the south; and has Markeaton and Littlelover townships on the west and south-west. It is wholly in the borough, and contains 664A. 2R. 30P. of land, of the rateable value of £26,168 3s. 4d.; and in 1851, had 2098 inhabited houses, 87 uninhabited, and 29 building, and a population of 10,482, of whom 4987 were males, and 5495 females.

ST. PETER'S parish is bounded by the parishes of All Saints and St. Werburgh on the north and west, by the chapelries of Alvaston and Normanton on the south. It contains 179 acres of meadow and garden land, which with the buildings is of the rateable value of £29,134 5s.; and in 1851 contained 2839 inhabited houses, 57 uninhabited, and 15 building. The population was 13,702, of whom 6613 were males, and 7089 females, within the borough. Without the borough, it contains the chapelry of Boulton and the township of Litchurch, which together contain 1496 acres of land, with a population of 1926.

*The summary* of the borough is 1,660 acres of land, including the gardens and sites of houses; 8199 inhabited houses, 303 uninhabited, and 87 building. The rateable value of which, is £100,590 16s. 4d.; with a population of 40,609, of whom 19,370 were males, and 21,239 females. The population in 1377, amounted to 1,040 above 14 years of age; in 1801, 10,828; in 1811, 13,043; in 1821, 17,423; in 1831, 23,627; in 1841, 32,741; showing an increase in 1851, of 7949 souls within the borough, and in the whole of the parish, of 8794. On the 31st March, 1851, 93 persons were returned as being in the infirmary; 922 in the county gaol; and 162 in the Union workhouse, which is situated without the borough, in the township of Litchurch. The corporation are lords of the manor, and considerable owners.

Under the NEW POOR LAW, which passed in 1834, the *Derby Poor Law Union* has been formed, which consists of the parishes of All Saints, St. Alkmund, St. Peter, St. Werburgh, and St. Michael's, with the townships of Little Chester, Darley, and Litchurch, containing together a population of 43,684 souls; and the UNION HOUSE, Osmaston road, was erected in 1838. It is a plain brick building, the centre being 23 yards long, with wings of equal extent. The extent of the premises, including the gardens, is three acres, and the cost, including fixtures, about £8,000; it will accommodate 500 paupers, but it is limited to 450. The number in the House at this time is 204. The board room and offices are in Wardwick; the guardians, 36 in number, meet every Tuesday, at two o'clock; chairman, Mr. John Sandars; vice-chairman, Rev. E. H. Abney; guardian, *ex officio*, Thomas Bent, Esq., M.D. Mr. William Webster is the governor, and Mrs. Ann Webster, matron. Mr. John Moody is *clerk* to the Union, and *superintendent registrar*; Mr. William Gadsby, *relieving officer*; Mr. Thos. Harwood, *surgeon*; Rev. Wm. C. Quant, *chaplain*; William Holt, *schoolmaster*; Ann Hanson, *schoolmistress*; Mr. James Jay is *registrar* of births, deaths and marriages for St. Peter's district, and Mr. John Oliver for St. Alkmund's district. Mr. William Henry Hodges, Mr. George Calladine, and Mr. Thos. Bottom, *collectors* of poor rates.

RAILWAYS.—The DERBY STATION, London road, is a handsome brick structure of very great extent, being erected for the accommodation not only of the North Midland, but also for the Midland Counties, and Birmingham and Derby Companies. It was built by the Midland Company, and is under the management of its directors, but the other companies pay six per cent, on that proportion of the cost which is for their accommodation. The entire area enclosed is 26 acres. The station consists of offices for the booking of passengers, waiting rooms, handsome refreshment rooms, apartments for the directors, secretary, and

other officers, warehouses for goods; a shed of great extent and lightness to cover in the landing places of the railways, and separate engine houses and workshop. The walls have open arches in their whole length, and the width is about 140ft. under three roofs, of light, yet strong construction, amply lighted from above, and supported by 60 fluted cast iron pillars 22ft. high. The length of the main shed is 450ft, but one of three roofs extends to the length of 1050ft. by 42ft. wide. The engine house and workshops afford every convenience, and are lighted from a dome shaped roof, the engine house contains sixteen lines of rails radiating from a single turn-table, in the centre; the engines on their arrival are brought in here, placed upon the turn-table, and wheeled into any stall that may be vacant, each of the sixteen stalls in these locomotive stables will hold two or three engines each, and here the iron horses receive every attention necessary. There are also carriage houses and workshops on a large scale, for the repairing everything on the spot, and upwards of 600 men are employed in the various departments of the station. On the south side are the gas works, from which the whole of the establishment is lighted, about 1000 burners being used for that purpose. The *Midland Hotel*, at the entrance of the station, is fitted up in a superior style of elegance for passengers travelling by railway, and post-horses and carriages are always in readiness, Thos. Jackson, Esq., of London, is the proprietor, for whom Mrs. Susan Chatfield is the manager. The Refreshment rooms at the station are also under the same management.

IMPROVEMENTS. - In 1768, an act was obtained for selling part of Nun's green, and for applying the money for the improvement of the remaining part of the said green. In 1792, an act was obtained for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the street within the borough of Derby, and for selling apiece of waste ground called Nun's green. This continued in force till 1825, when it being found insufficient for the increasing wants of the public, a further act was obtained "for better paving and otherwise improving the borough of Derby." Under this act power was given to take down the Town hall and build a new one, to erect a new market, to take measures for improving the streets, and lighting the town, for establishing a night watch, for better paving, draining and cleansing the borough and for preventing nuisances. The powers of this act were vested in commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen and owners of property of the rateable value £30 a year. By this act the commissioners were empowered to borrow £20,000 to be laid out in lighting and improving the town.

The streets and principal thoroughfares have, during the last 30 years, been greatly improved, and new streets have been formed in every quarter, particularly in the Castle fields, Nun's green, Kensington, between the Derwent and North parade, and between the Normanton and Osmaston roads; and during this period four Protestant churches, one Catholic church, with numerous schools and charitable institutions have been erected, all of which are noticed under their various heads. The efforts of the commissioners since the improvement act of 1825, have been judicious and energetic in attending to the health and convenience of the inhabitants. We will here make a few extracts on the *sanatory condition of Derby*, from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of populous towns, in 1844 :— "The principal part of Derby stands on a layer of gravel, under which is a thick bed of marl, the probable source of the salts of lime, which renders the waters so generally hard. The natural drainage of the town is good, both as to the quality of the soil and the fall; but the obstructions offered by weirs and by dams on the river, and by the foul brooks, render it at present extremely defective. 13,000 acres drain in this most inefficient manner into the river Derwent, the Markeaton and other brooks, which pass through and around the town, of which about 500 acres are occupied by roads, streets, and buildings. The sources of aqueous exhalation in and about Derby are, therefore, bad in their nature and very abundant. The Derwent washes the town to the entire east, while the Markeaton brook traverses it from west to east, with the Kensington and Bramble brooks falling into it. These streams are so surcharged with the town refuse as to be in fact nothing but great open sewers, the offensive emanations from which, owing to the circum-

stances stated, rise sensibly into the atmosphere, so as to offend in every quarter of the town. The state of public health in Derby is unfavourable, especially that of the operative classes; for while the average mortality of all England is but 2.2 per cent., and in many parts of the country is but 2.0 per cent., that of Derby was 2.6 per cent., during 1840, 41, and 42; and in those years the excess of deaths in Derby over the most favoured districts, amounted to 648, and, by the death of 752 labourers and artisans, the average age was only 21 years." The powers of this commission have been well executed; great evils, with their remedies, pointed out; but, it is to be feared, the greatest evil to the operative classes did not come under their powers.

The report of Mr. Commissioner Muggridge, on the condition of the frame-work knitters, published in 1846, ably describes the miseries, hardships, and privations of this industrious and deserving class of the community; and fully proves the necessity that the legislature should direct their attention to the evil, and endeavour to secure to the operatives of every class some chance of existence.

The flood culverts near the railway, on the Nottingham road, are about to be extended; and a sewer from thence to near the china manufactory, and a sewer, in Park street, are about to be made.

A most melancholy accident happened at Derby on Tuesday, 5th Nov., 1844. It had been resolved to provide a cattle market, and otherwise improve the town, to effect which the mill fleam, or goit, in the Morledge, was to be covered over. This work was in progress, by Mr. James Sims, the contractor, six or seven yards of the arch being finished. The arch was a span of 38ft., and built to rise 6ft. 6in., forming the segment of a circle 62ft. diameter; it was 20in. thick, and turned in four rings of 5in. each. The arch and backing was laid and grouted with Barrow lime. At about a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, the workmen struck some of the wedges away, and the whole of the centreings were lowered and cased from the masonry. The middle supports were then taken away, leaving the centreings to rest on the two opposite aides. At nine o'clock the workmen were employed in striking out the remaining wedges which supported each end of the centreings; the arch having stood sound until that time. Up to this period the masonry was free from the wood work, but immediately after the whole mass of brick work fell, computed to be about 60 tons weight, without the least warning, burying under the ruins six of the workmen, who were instantly crushed to death. At the time of the accident, two individuals were on the top of the arch, one of whom (Thomas Whittington) went down with it; the other, Jacob Beresford, jumped off, and providentially neither of them were hurt. After this it was agreed, with the view of making the work more secure, that *two* arches should be thrown over the stream instead of one. This was accordingly done, and the arches were completed, in so far as regards the brick work. From these two main arches two branches were projected to the mill fleam, to convey the water from Messrs. Evans's to the main trunks. These also were covered in. On Tuesday, 16th April, 1846, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Sims and his son, and five others, commenced removing the centres. Every thing appeared right, and the wedges were struck in the usual way; Mr. Sims was just in the act of remarking, "How well the cement had set," and that he "never saw a bit of better work," when down came the arch upon them and buried Mr. Sims and his son, and two others, under the ruins, of whom the elder Sims, and Edward Harlow, his apprentice, were killed. This was an elliptical arch; and Mr. Samuel Harper, the town surveyor, on the inquest, said, "The arch has been completed about a month. The work was well done; but I think the wedges ought to have been more gradually slackened, which would have afforded an opportunity to see how the work stood; and but for that reason it would have stood"

#### DERBY ANNALS.

The following is a short annals or sketch of the most remarkable events which have at different periods of time taken place in the town of Derby:—

918.—About this time, the Danes took possession of Derby, which was soon after

recovered by the heroic Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and princess of the Mercians. The town appears at this time to have been strongly fortified. About twenty-four years after, it fell a second time into the hands of the Danes, but was delivered from their power by King Edmund.

1199.—King John conferred on the burgesses of Derby and Nottingham, an exclusive privilege of dyeing woollen cloth.

1202.—The burgesses of Derby were returned debtors to the King's Exchequer sixty-six marks, for the confirmation of their liberties; a sum nearly equal to £1,980 of our present money.

1257.—The burgesses of Derby paid a fine of ten marks, for having a certain charter granted to them, that no Jew or Jewess should reside in the town.

1302.—An act was obtained for paving the town.

1322.—Robert de Holland joined in an insurrection raised by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II; but hearing the earl was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, he surrender himself at Derby, and was carried prisoner to Dover.

1343. A proclamation was made to carry into effect a previous resolution of parliament, expressly for the protection of the wool trade of Derby, which ordains that no person shall purchase wool at a lower price than nine and a half marks per sack, that being the price established in Derbyshire. About this period, was the conquest of Calais, where a mart, for the wool at Flanders had long existed; and foreign wool was introduced into this country, which diminished the price of the home-grown commodity. Edward perceived the advantages of this intercourse, and notwithstanding this protecting edict, he incorporated a company of wool merchants, and ordained that the price fixed by tin, at Calais should be the regulating value. This company maintained its station, keeping up a continual correspondence with agents in Derby and Nottingham, until the loss of Calais under Queen Mary, when that channel of prosperity to this town gradually

1534.—Two gallows were erected for hanging prisoners, and the next year the dissolution of the Abbeys commenced.

1545.—Mr. Griffin was at St. Peter's church, and would have taken Mr. George Curzon way, being a ward; the town bell was rung, and resistance was made.

1554.—Sir John Marriott, vicar of St. Alkmund's, hung himself by one of the bell-ropes in the belfrey.

1555.—By the charter of grants of Queen Mary, there appears to have been three fulling mills on the river Derwent, and the name of "Full street" still points out the particular part of the banks of the river where the fullers carried on this branch of business.

1556.—Joan Waste was burnt as a heretic at Windmill pit, near the road going to Burton. She was a poor blind woman, who, during the reign of Edward VI., had attended the services of the church, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the Protestant religion. After Queen Mary came to the throne, she was induced to continue a public profession of it, and she was accused before the Bishop of the diocese, of maintaining that the Sacrament was only a memorial or representation of the body of Christ, and the elements were mere bread and wine. This opinion she was required to renounce; but persisting in it, she received sentence of condemnation; she was then committed to the custody of the bailiff, and kept till the writ for burning heretics was sent, when she suffered death as a martyr to the Protestant faith.

1576.—From a dispute, Sir John Zouch and Sir Thomas Stanhope assembled great numbers of persons; but the peace was kept by the interference of the burgesses, and the ringing of the town's bell.

1586.—Mary Queen of Scots was lodged one night at Derby, on her road to Tutbury from Wingfield Manor.

1686.—The plague broke out in St. Peter's parish.

1587.—St. Mary's bridge was broken down, and the mills which stood at the further end were carried away with the water.

1588.—There was a great fray between Mr. Vernon's and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the burgesses, and the ringing of the town's bell.

1592.—The plague again broke out in Derby, and great numbers were carried off by this awful calamity.

1601.—A woman burnt in Windmill Pit, for poisoning her husband.

1603.—The burgesses began to break open commons. The year ensuing they continued the practice, and justices of the peace were sent to decide the matter. At the next assizes they were indicted, and three or four of them committed to the common gaol.

1607.—The witches of Bakewell were hanged.

1610.—By a great flood on the Markeaton brook, two prisoners were drowned in the town gaol, which stood where the Royal Hotel now stands.

1610.—There was a great affray between the electioneering parties of Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Gresley, and much controversy about it in the town; in consequence the assizes were removed and held at Ashbourn that year.

1611.—A great flood on the Markeaton brook.

1617.—A Cockpit was made on Nun's green.

1633.—King Charles I. was expected at Derby, but was prevented by Lord Grey from coming. However he visited the town two years after. When the king returned from Ripon, in Yorkshire, where he had been negotiating a treaty with the Scots, he passed through the town. On this occasion, the corporation gave to the Earl of Newcastle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a calf; six fat sheep, and a purse of money, that he might keep hospitality in the town. They also presented the Elector Palatine who accompanied him with twenty broad pieces.

1634.—A great snow, wherein four persons perished between Derby and Chaddesden.

1636.—The spring was forward, and the plague again made its appearance; it was thought (first) in Bag lane.

1643.—On the 25th of August, the royal standard was erected at Nottingham, and the king marched through Derby. It is said that he borrowed £300 of the corporation, and all the small arms they could furnish, which he promised to return at the conclusion of the war. In November, Sir John Gell, of Hopton, came to the town, garrisoned it for the parliament, and kept the main guard at the Town hall.

1645.—The town was disgarrisoned and the soldiers discharged. The assizes were held in the Friars' close.

1652.—The ceremony of marriage was performed by justices of the peace.

1659.—An insurrection was made against Richard, son to Oliver Cromwell.

1660.—The new mace was made; before which, the mayor had the two old ones, which formerly belonged to the bailiffs. The County hall built in St. Mary's gate.

1661.—The river Derwent was so wonderfully dried up, "soe that people might goe over drye shod."

1662.—A great hurricane, which blew up trees and did considerable damage on the south side of the town, while the north side completely escaped.

1665.—Derby was again visited with the plague; the town was forsaken; the farmers declined the market place, and grass grew upon the spot on which the necessaries of life had been sold. To prevent a famine, the inhabitants erected a stone a little way out of the town, for the purpose of exchange. This was called the Headless Cross.

1672.—The maltsters, who were not burgesses, by an order of sessions upon the statutes of the 29th of Elizabeth, were suppressed; upon which twelve agreed with the corporation for their freedom. Barley was then about 2s. 3d. a strike.

1673.—A great flood upon the Markeaton brook, filled the cellars as high as Rotten row, and broke down three of ten bridges. St. James's bridge was landed at the Sun inn, St. Peter's street.

1674-5.—February 18th, the funeral of Christiana Countess of Devonshire, was solemnized in great state. Dr. Fampton preached a funeral sermon from Prov. xiv. 1. In the afternoon a funeral oration was made by Mr. Nealer, from 2 Samuel iii. 38, in commemoration and commendation of Col. Charles Cavendish, who was slain in the civil war, about Newark, in the year 1643; whose bones were brought with them, and likewise laid in the vault in All Hallows church. One hundred pounds were given as a dole to the poor of Derby.

1676.—A great frost, and the Derwent frozen over, so that loaded wagons were able to cross the ice.

1678.—A great alarm in Derby, occasioned by a letter found at Thurlston, hinting that 500 papists would rendezvous at Nun's green the following (Sunday) night.

1680.—The association was burnt, the town charter surrendered up, and the present charter obtained at the charge of nearly £400.

1688.—Noted for the glorious revolution. On the 21st of November, the Earl of Devonshire came to Derby, with a small retinue, which some accounts assert was composed of 500 men. He invited many gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his sentiments in favour of the Prince of Orange, who was then landed in England. He read to the mayor and commonalty, the declaration of the prince, and delivered another made by himself and the nobility and gentry in concert with him, "That they would, to their utmost, defend the Protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the subject."

1698.—On November 6th, a great flood, occasioned a great part of St. Werburgh's church to fall.

1715.—Was noted for the rebellion caused by the Chevalier de St. George, son of James II., but which was ended at Preston, on Monday, 14th November, when 7 lords and 1,500 men, including officers, fell into the hands of the king's forces.

1717.—The first silk mill in England erected at Derby, by Mr. Lombe.

1730.—Old town hall taken down.

1740.—A great flood; many of the inhabitants were confined to their upper rooms, and were in great fear of being swept away by the torrent of water.

1745.—Noted for the rebellion of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, commonly known by the name of the Pretender; when a desperate effort was made by the partisans of that family to regain the throne which James II. had reluctantly abdicated. On the 4th of December, the prince, with his army, amounting to about 6,000 men, entered Derby. Previously to their appearance in the town, steps had been taken to provide for the safety of the inhabitants, and to oppose their progress towards London. Nearly 600 men had been raised by subscription of the gentlemen of the town and country, besides 150 levied and maintained by the Duke of Devonshire. On Tuesday, the third of the month, these forces were reviewed by his Grace and the Marquis of Hartington. The inhabitant. were now in high spirits, which were much increased by the news, that the army of the Duke of Cumberland would come to an engagement with the rebels the next day. But they were soon thrown into the greatest terror and confusion, by hearing of the approach of the van-guard of the rebels towards Ashbourn. The disorder was not diminished by the immediate orders which were given for the soldiers to march out of the town. Distraction appeared in every countenance, and several of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen, having conveyed away or secreted their most valuable effects, now departed themselves, with their wives and children, with all possible haste. About ten o'clock at night, the drums beat to arms, and the soldiers by torch light marched for Nottingham, with the Duke of Devonshire at their head. About eleven o'clock the day following, two of the vanguard of the enemy entered the town, and immediately seized a fine horse belonging to Mr. Stamford. When they reached the Market place, they continued between two and three hours on horseback; and to prevent any further impression being made on their minds, the bells were rung, and several bonfires were kindled. About three o'clock in the

afternoon, Lord Balmarino with the life guards, and many of their chiefs arrived on horseback, and being the flower of the army, made a fine appearance. Soon after them, the main body marched into the town, in tolerable order, six or eight a-breast, with about eight standards, having white flags and a red cross. However, old men and boys formed a part of their army, and their music was chiefly the bag-pipe. In obedience to their commands, their prince was publicly proclaimed by the common crier; before his arrival. He marched into the town on foot, and was attended by a large body of men, who conducted him to Lord Exeter's house, in the Full street. The Dukes of Athol and Perth, Lord Balmerino, Lord George Murray, Lord Pitsligo, Old Gordon of Glenbucket, Lord Nairn, and some other persons of distinction, with their chiefs and general officers, took possession of the best houses in the town. Many ordinary houses, both public and private, had each forty or fifty men quartered upon them, and some gentlemen's houses nearly a hundred. Great pains were taken to supply these unwelcome visitors with every necessary article of food, and every expedient was employed to prevent insult and depredation; but all efforts for this purpose proved ineffectual; for on the second day they seized every sort of property, and behaved with so much violence, that several gentlemen thought it prudent to conceal themselves. They beat up for volunteers, but were only joined by three idle and unprincipled fellows of the lowest class. By a calculation made, collecting the number in each house throughout the town, there appeared to have been 7,148 persons, exclusive of women and children, in the town. The evening on which the rebels arrived in Derby, a council of war was held. The only resolution made was that of levying money from the town. Having obtained a list of the gentlemen who had subscribed for the defence of his majesty King George, they demanded that the money should be advanced to them; and it was found necessary to comply with their requisition. The total sum raised in various ways, during their stay, was between two and three thousand pounds. In the evening of the second day, another council was held, at which their debates grew very warm, and were overheard by Mr. Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the Duke of Perth. The final result of their deliberations was, to return to the north. The causes of this resolution was supposed to be, the very small encouragement they had met with on the road, and the great strength and quick approaches of the army under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. Another circumstance is mentioned in Derby, as having had some influence on their determination. it is said that when the standard of their prince was taken into his lodgings, it was broken at the entrance into the door. This incident was considered as ominous of their fate, and the minds of some of their chiefs were a good deal affected by it. Early on Friday morning, their drums beat to arms, and their bag-pipes played about the town. As their advanced guard had secured the pass at Swarkeston bridge, it was expected that they would march towards London. But about seven o'clock, they made a precipitate retreat towards Ashbourn. Their hussars rode into the neighbouring villages, and plundered the inhabitants of horses, and of every other kind of valuable property of which they had the least want. Two of the rebels went to Clifton, near Ashbourn, and demanded a horse, which being refused, they shot the person to whom it belonged. In the like violent manner, they took away the life of the innkeeper at Hanging bridge, betwixt Ashbourn, and Leek. The fate of a gentleman, son to Mr. Birch, of Manchester, is particularly deserving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the second day, from the Duke of Cumberland, he was stopped by the guard attending the artillery on Nun's green, and being suspected as a spy, was closely confined in the house of Lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window six yards high, into the garden. Attempting to pass a spiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but swam to some steps in the adjoining garden. Thinking himself not safe in this situation, he took off all his clothes, and left them, with a gold watch and some money, which soon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its course four miles to Alvaston. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm house, where, after the surprise of the family had subsided, he met with the utmost care and attention.



After having procured some clothes at another house, he escaped to Nottingham, and the day following passed through Derby on his way to his friends at Manchester.

1756.—Old county gaol built.

1759.—300 French Prisoners of War were stationed at Derby, on parole.

1763.—Foundations of new Assembly rooms laid, but not completed till 1774.

1768.—The King of Denmark arrived at the George.

1770.—Three several floods on the Derwent and Trent within a few days of each other.

1772.—Two men whipped round the market place, for poaching, and in the same year, Thos. Bott, a farmer, sold his wife for eighteen pence, to a man living at Langley Common, and in order that the transfer might be binding, writings were drawn up in regular form, and she was delivered to her new possessor in the Market place, with a halter round her waist, in the presence of several witnesses and a large concourse of spectators.

1773.—Theatre built by Mr. James Whitely.

• 1788.—Derby philosophical society founded by Dr. Darwin.

1788.—On the fourth and fifth days of November, the hundredth anniversary of the Revolution was celebrated, in a distinguished manner, at Derby; on the evening of the former day there was a ball, and the following morning a public breakfast was given by Samuel Crompton, Esq., at the new assembly rooms, from whence a respectable number of gentlemen walked in procession to attend divine service at All Saint's church. Public dinners were provided at the principal inns; an ox and ten sheep were roasted in the Market place and other parts of the town, which, with several hogsheads of ale, were given to the populace.

1795.—A great flood on the Trent, Swarkeston bridge washed down.

1810.—General hospital erected.

1815.—On the occasion of Peace, after the battle of Waterloo, considerable rejoicings took place.

1816.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt.

1831.—The town was the scene of dreadful riots occasioned by the throwing out of the Reform Bill, when the gaol was broken open, the prisoners liberated, and other excesses committed. The military were called out, and some persons were shot.

1832.—August 7th, the Reform Bill having passed both houses of Parliament, the event was celebrated by public rejoicings on an extensive and liberal scale.

1837.—The coming of age of her present Majesty was celebrated in a magnificent manner.

1837.—The brook course, from St. Peter's bridge to St. James's bridge, was covered over, agreeable to an order of the town council of 9th May, 1836.

1839.—Athenæum completed and on the 30th May, the first Railway was opened at Derby.

1840.—16th September, the Arboretum, was opened; the day was a universal holiday.

1841.—The Town hall was burnt down, and many of the deeds of the borough destroyed.

1842.—April 1st, a great flood on the Markheaton brook; one female was drowned, and damage to the amount of £15,000 was done.

1843.—The Queen and Prince Albert were at Derby on their way to Chatsworth. The same day the Duke of Wellington passed through.

1843.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England, held its fifth annual gathering at Derby, under the presidency of the Earl of Hardwicke.

1844.—Tuesday, November 5th, a most melancholy accident happened. The Mill fleam or goat on the Morledge was being arched over, to make an improvement for the cattle market; a part of the arch being completed, on removing the centre, the whole fell, when six of the workmen were crushed to death.

1844.—The King of Saxony visited Derby.

1845.—December 27th and 28th. Great flood. Several streets inundated and con-

siderable damage done at the wharfs and warehouses in Derby. The river Derwent rose to a greater height than has been known for many years.

1845.—Tuesday, April 16th, the arches over the Mill fleam having been completed, on removing the centres, a portion of the arches fell, and Mr. James Sims, the contractor, and his apprentice were killed.

1845.—A covered drain, commencing on Nun's green, and ending on the Morledge, was made.

1851.—The British Archæological association held their annual congress at Derby, under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

1852.—The contested election in which the celebrated "W. B." and Frail correspondence took place, was held in Derby, and which resulted in a petition to parliament; in the unseating of Mr. Horsfall, the conservative member, and the exposure of an organised system of bribery and corruption almost unequalled.

1854.—The first regiment of Derbyshire militia was embodied.

1855.—The second regiment of Derbyshire militia, or Chatsworth rifles, was embodied.

1856.—May the 14th, the return of Peace was celebrated with much pomp in Derby. The proclamation was read at the County hall by the Sheriff and at the Town hall by the Mayor, and a grand procession formed. The day was held as a general holiday, the streets profusely decorated, and sheep roasted in various parts of the town.

1856.—Monday, June 23rd, the night of the anniversary fete of the Arboretum, a dreadful murder was committed near Derby, on the body of a poor man named Enoch Stone, of Spondon.

1856.—The late reputed member of parliament for the borough of Derby, the Right Hon. Edwd. Strutt, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Belper.

#### TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Situated on the banks of the Derwent, Derby constituted a place eminently favourable for the early institution and prosperity of manufactures; and the waters of that fine river were rendered useful here by the erection of large mills, for the manufacture of silk, long before the vast spread of steam power. Indeed, Derby seems to have been noted for its woollen manufacture at a very early period. Afterwards, plain worsted stockings were the chief article manufactured, and the hosiers connected with their business that of combing and spinning Jersey. Subsequently, cotton hosiery was manufactured to a great extent. Of these branches of manufacture, the chief is silk; and Derby, with Nottingham, is now the Centre of the silk hosiery trade; and Derby enjoys a good share of the *cotton hosiery* and of the *lace manufactures*. The former of which, (though the stocking frame was invented in 1589,) was not of much importance till the middle of the 18th century, nor the latter till 1778, when the point-net machine was invented and appended to a stocking frame, but has lately been superseded by warp and bobbin net machines, worked on various new and improved principles. The *bone or cushion lace* was from an early period a source of profitable industry to a considerable number of females in this town, who afterwards found a more constant employment in chevining hosiery, (ornamenting stockings with clocks, &c..) or embroidering machine wrought lace net.

The Rev. William Lee, M.A., who *invented the first stocking frame* in 1689, was a native of either Calverton or Woodborough, in Nottinghamshire. Deeming says that he was heir to a pretty freehold estate, and being deeply in love with a young person to whom he paid his addresses, but whom he found more intent upon her knitting than to his vows and protestations, he was induced to contrive a machine which would render the mode of knitting by hand entirely useless. Others, however, say that Mr. Lee was a poor curate, and married; and his wife being obliged to occupy herself industriously with knitting, which interfered very much with the attention necessary to her family, he was prompted to attempt the invention of the present complex yet simple machinery. It is certain that he

or his brother exhibited the machine before Queen Elizabeth; but his invention being despised in his native country, he went to France, with several English workmen, where he was patronized by Henry IV. The murder of that monarch overturned all his hopes of success; he died of grief and chagrin at Paris, and his few surviving workmen returned to England. After some time, a company of framework knitters was established in London, which was for a considerable time the nursery of this manufacture, and the hose made were principally of silk, of the same colour as the dress with which they were worn, and were called *fashion work*. In time this custom gave way; fewer colours were wanted; and as the article could be manufactured cheaper in the country, and of equal quality, thither the manufacture was again transferred, and ceased in Town in 1664. The trade soon spread itself over a great part of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, and a few frames are at work in most large towns in the Kingdom.

The first stocking frame produced only plain work. The Derby rib machine was invented in 1758, by Jedediah Strutt, who first appreciated the importance of Sir Richard Arkwright's inventions, and entered into partnership with him; and under a patent, which was granted them for fourteen years, carried on the manufacture of ribbed stockings till 1797; during which time the patent right was thrice unsuccessfully disputed; first with the hosiers of Derby, and afterwards with those of Nottingham.

In 1775, the warp machine, which united the stitch of the stocking frame with the warp of the weaver's loom, was invented by Mr. Crane, of Edmonton.

In 1776, the knotting machine was invented by Mr. Horton.

In 1782, The warp frame was invented by James Tarrant, which makes an inferior kind of stockings, called *cut-ups*, and is also used in making warp lace.

In 1835, a patent for a knitting machine producing distinct loops upon short needles was obtained by Whitworth.

In 1839, Mather's new patent stocking-frame was introduced, an invention of great importance to the trade and country at large; he had not strayed from the original principle, but finished what Lee began; it is a rotatory frame with double tire and parallel motion, and makes 4 or 6 hose at the same time, and can be worked by the steam engine.

It appears from a document sent in 1844 to the Board of Trade, that the hosiery frames in Great Britain and Ireland actually at work, amount to 33,300, of which about 18,000 are employed in making plain cotton hose, half-hose drawers, pieces, gloves, caps and shirts; about 9,000 in making plain worsted hosiery; about 1,080 making plain silk hose, purses and gloves; about 70 making plain flax thread hose, principally in Ireland; about 2,770 making worsted ribbed hose; 750 making cotton ribbed hose and tops; and 40 making silk ribbed hose; 200 making silk knotted hose; 40 making silk spider and jack-machine hose; 800 making cotton, tickler, spider, and jack-machine hose; 250 making Berlin warp pieces, &c.; about 200 making warp sham knotted hose, cotton, worsted, and silk; 550 making plain gloves; 150 cashmere gloves; 20 cashmere hose; 530 tuck hose, cotton, worsted, and silk; 70 making muffatees, muffs, &c., silk, cotton, and worsted; 350 making cravats, shawls, scarfs, &c., made from warp and plain frames; warp fancy gloves. Being an increase since 1815, over Blackner's calculation, of about 6,300 frames, of which several are employed in new branches. The wrought cotton hose branch has decreased, since 1815, from 7,589 to 5,580 frames; and the wrought worsted hose from 5,650 to 4,200; whilst the cut-up frames have increased from 370 to 4,500. Blackner gives no worsted hose as being cut-up; now they are estimated at about 4,200.

#### THE LACE TRADE.

The first lace made by machinery in England, was formed by removing the loops of the plain stocking fabric to form the mesh, but was very imperfect. About the year 1778, the thread which conjoins the loops, was placed round the loops alternately, keeping the stocking loop unremoved; this method formed a complete sexangular mesh, but had little or no

sale, the article being loose, and only retaining its form by stiffening, which was very imperfectly done.

In 1778, the point net machine (appended to a stocking frame) was invented by Messrs. Linley, Taylor, and Flint, of Nottingham.

In 1786, an improved method of making point net, and re-looping the conjoined thread, made a fast mesh, so as to require little or no care in the stiffening. From this period, lace by machinery began to be in considerable demand, made from the barleycorn point, a fast wrought net.

In 1802, there were in England about 1,200 machines, all employed in making silk fast net. At this time, the French had increased their machines, at Lyons and Nismes, to near 2,000, all employed on single press net; and in order to protect it against the superior quality of the English net, the French republic had prohibited the latter so early as 1795.

In 1803, the war with France again commencing, Mr. William Hayne, the original patentee, was in Paris, and was detained by Buonaparte; his object was to smuggle British net into France, which he continued to do, with varied success, till 1809, when his agents having betrayed him, no less than £25,000 worth was seized in one week, which, together with the fine, amounted to £40,000. He had before sustained considerable losses, by seizures in this contraband trade, and succeeded almost by a miracle in making his escape; and though he had been considered of unbounded wealth, in 1811 he was found insolvent, and died in a childish insanity.

In 1814, after the peace of Paris, the speculations in Nottingham and Derby were ruinously extensive. Lace machines rose in value from £25 to £130, under the impression that British lace would have the same demand as in 1802. Mr. Morris, who had been at Lyons and Nismes, thought differently; and a little before he died, he sent a memorial, written with his own hand, to Lord Sidmouth, pointing out the danger from French competition, and predicting the total extinction of the silk-lace manufacture in England. The admonition was thrown by as ill-timed and useless, by that minister. However, the British were met in the great markets of Spain, Sicily, and South America, by the French single press net, stiffened and dressed in such a superior manner as wholly to supersede them, which caused the failure of most of the old houses. Large quantities of French net were imported into England, at a duty of 40 per cent. which was greatly evaded. Various memorials were presented to Mr. Robinson, and at length the duty was altered to 2s. per square yard, or more than 75 per cent. This continued till Mr. Huskisson, by his celebrated measure, altered the whole scale of duties, which took place in 1826; since which the point net machines have gradually disappeared. The workmen, principally inventors of machinery, finding that in France the bobbin-net machines were increasing at the rate of 20 per month, came to the resolution to memorialize the Board of Trade, when Mr. Herries promised a careful investigation under the Wellington administration, which was soon afterwards dissolved. After which Mr. G. Henson, of Nottingham, was permitted to wait on the new administration, but Lord Auckland doubted the propriety of interference; and Mr. P. Thompson, the President of the Board of Trade, treated the matter as frivolous and unworthy of his attention. Their Majesties soon afterwards, with a praiseworthy attention to the distress of the country, gave positive orders that no person should appear at court dressed in any but British manufactures. Silk lace had begun to be made from the bobbin-net machines, which had increased since 1813, from little more than 200 to more than 4,500, at an expense of nearly a million and a half of capital. A species of white silk lace had been made from the warp frame, another distinct mode of making machine lace. Mr. *Joseph Crowder*, of Nottingham, who had made considerable improvements in lace machinery, directed his attention to the stiffening of it, in which the French far excelled; and from great perseverance, was enabled to produce an article from the bobbin-net machine, equal in appearance to the French tulle, but decidedly superior in stamina. It was conceived, that if her Majesty would order a dress of this net, and thus introduce

it to the notice of the nobility and gentry, their patriotism might induce them to use a British instead of a foreign article. A petition to her Majesty was signed by the principal manufacturers, and presented by Sir Herbert Taylor. Her Majesty, with the greatest condescension and attention, not only gave the order, but directed Messrs. Train and Wesson, who had in the handsomest manner undertaken to complete it, to apply to her milliner, through whom she gave directions as to the manner in which the dress, when made, was most likely to meet the public approbation. This dress, when completed, was sent by direction of Sir Herbert Taylor, direct to her Majesty, at St. James's palace. The pattern was made in stripes of nine inches, and consisted of an elegant star, having a large openwork in the middle, beautifully worked with the needle, encircled with a series of roses; the whole appearance of the dress was brilliant, and absolutely dazzled the eye. Her Majesty took the earliest and most effectual method to introduce the article to the notice of her court, by wearing it at the *Juvenile Ball*, given by their Majesties on the 24th of May, 1831, in honour of the Princess Victoria of Kent, the heiress presumptive to the crown, and now our most gracious Sovereign. Thus her Majesty in the noblest manner did her duty, in introducing the article in the most effectual way to her Court. The manufacture of lace is principally confined to the Counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester; there being, according to Mr. Grainger, 2,760 machines employed there; and only 787 in the Isle of Wight and all the rest of England. The value of this machinery may be estimated in round numbers at a sum not far short of £1,500,000. The amount of the actual fixed capital has not been calculated, but the value of the goods sold in the year 1835, was £2,212,000. The annual value has since fallen off, but to what extent is uncertain. A large portion of the machines are now worked by the agency of steam, and the broad machines worked by manual labour, have two men each, who work them in "four hour shifts." About 700 persons are employed in Derby in the manufacture of lace.

In 1833, a patent was obtained, of which Messrs. Fisher and Crofts were the proprietors, for improvements in the machinery for ornamenting bobbin-net, with patterns of opaque cloth work, made by the employment of additional warp threads to each carriage or bobbin.

In 1837, William Bull Dexter obtained a patent for applying the Jacquard principle to the manufacture of warp-lace, the first application of this principle in Nottingham for figuring lace; but it has since extended to all kinds, and its powers seem but half developed, and will have a great effect on the fancy and warp-lace manufacturer.

The JACQUARD MACHINE, by means of which great improvements have been made to the lace machine, for the figuring or working patterns upon it, is one of the most useful of modern discoveries; it was invented by a Frenchman of the name of Jacquard, who was originally a straw hat maker at Lyons; for this invention the Emperor Napoleon conferred upon him a decoration, and granted him a pension of one thousand crowns. But on his endeavouring to introduce the machine to general use at Lyons, the workmen broke out into revolt; in consequence of which, his machine was ordered to be destroyed in the great square of that city. From the successful competition of foreigners, and the consequent decline of trade in France, some intelligent manufacturers were led to think on the man whose discovery might bring some relief to that depression. They found strength of mind to make another experiment, it succeeded; silks of greater beauty were introduced at a lower cost; this was a dawn of prosperity, and it has continued to shine. Of that machine, which had been devoted to destruction, thousands have been introduced; such was the success of the Jacquard machine in France. Some years elapsed before it was introduced into this country. In the silk manufacture of Spitalfields it was first used; then in the carpet manufacture of Scotland, and subsequently of England; in the silk and cotton manufacture of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where some thousands are employed in weaving *worsted*, *damask*, *figured merinos*, *figured stuffs*, *fancy waistcoats*, *silk manufactures*, *camblets*, *carpets*, &c., and a great many at Barnsley and the neighbourhood,

in the linen manufacture; and lastly this method is coming into general use in the lace manufacture.

The method invented by M. Jacquard, in using perforated cards, seems likely to be superseded; the using of knobs on the cards being now preferred by the mechanics. A great improvement has been made upon this principle; the cylinder, instead of standing perpendicular, is now fixed on horizontally, and made to advance and recede in a straight line to the bolts, having no angular pressure, and consequently have no tension to cause them to break off, as in the perpendicular motion.

In 1838, a new and important manufacture arose in the making of lace caps from the hosiery or stocking frame, by the aid of the jack-tickler or Jacquard machine; this machine has been latterly applied to the making of lace in breadths, and, with such brilliant success as to astonish the oldest workmen.

In 1844, Wm. Clark, obtained a patent for improvements in machinery for manufacturing ornamented bobbin-net or twist lace, and for making it scalloped or any figure of edge.

In 1844, Thomas Unsworth, of Derby, silk weaver, obtained a patent for an improved manufacture of elastic fabrics. About the same time, several patents were taken out for improvements in lace machinery by Nottingham machinists.

In 1844, Richard Harris the elder, of Leicester, manufacturer, obtained a patent for improvements in machinery employed in the manufacture of looped fabrics.

**SILK MILLS AND MANUFACTURE.**—Silk was used as the principal material in hosiery, soon after the invention of the stocking frame; but it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century, that the manufacture of that elegant article upon an extensive scale, by machinery, was introduced into England. The Italians previously possessed the art of throwing silk by machinery, and the French excelled in the fabric of piece-goods; but all attempts to rival these productions here were unavailable, till an enterprising mechanic, named John Lombe, proceeded in 1715 to Italy, clandestinely, and at great personal risk, investigated the whole process, and returned in 1717, with plans and models, and with two Italian workmen. He immediately came to Derby, rented a long swampy island in the Derwent, and erected "the Silk Mill," the first in England, which was long esteemed a masterpiece of mechanical skill, and was said by every turn of the water-wheel, (which went round three times in a minute,) to organize, or prepare for the weaver, 73,726 yards of silk thread. In 1718, he obtained a patent for fourteen years, but dying shortly afterwards, from poison, as it was suspected, administered by an Italian sent to England for that purpose, his brother William succeeded to the business; but being of a melancholy disposition, the mill soon came into the hands of his cousin, Thomas Lombe, who continued the silk manufacture here till 1732, about which time 300 hands are said to have been employed. The patent then expired, and on application for a renewal, he was knighted, and in lieu of it, a remunerating grant of £14,000 was voted to him, and a model of the works was ordered to be deposited in the Tower, at London. Since this original mill was erected, many others on improved principles have been added; and a government ordnance depot, built in 1803 for 15,000 stand of arms and 12,000 barrels of gunpowder, has been converted into a silk mill. Besides the manufacture of hosiery and lace, the weaving of piece goods was introduced about twenty years ago; and about ten years afterwards, sarcenets, gros-de-naples, and other rich silks, were manufactured in a style equal to those of Spitalfields. The weaving of narrow piece goods was introduced in 1823, by James and C. S. Peet, when ferrets, galloons, doubles, &c., were manufactured by steam power. Ribbon hand-loom weaving was also carried on; but now the steam-loom ribbon manufacture has not only put an end to this branch of the hand-loom weaving at Derby, but is entering into formidable rivalry with that great monopolizer of the ribbon manufacture, COVENTRY.

The broad loom fabrics, introduced here by Mr. William Taylor, then produced by hand looms, were chiefly gros-de-naples, plain velvets, plain and figured satins, plain

sarcenets, &c. The total number of looms thus employed in Derby and its dependencies, in 1839, was about 344, and the trade was extending.

The first fire proof mill ever built in England, and the largest mill in Derby, was erected in 1793, by Messrs. W. Y. and J. Strutt. The floors are constructed on brick arches, and paved with brick. These gentlemen were extensive manufacturers of cotton thread, hosiery, figured waistcoat pieces, &c., for many years. This mill is now occupied by Mr. Joseph Davenport, as a silk mill.

#### COTTON TRADE.

*The first Cotton Mill erected in the World* was built at Nottingham, in 1769, by the celebrated Richard Arkwright. The machinery here introduced for the spinning of cotton was invented in Lancashire; but, from a determination of the workmen to resist all improvements that had a tendency to supersede manual labour, Nottingham obtained the honour of having the first mill for that purpose. Until the latter part of the 18th century, the warp of cotton goods was of linen yarn, principally imported from Germany or Ireland; and the weft was of cotton, which was carded by hand, and spun in the weaver's own family by the *distaff and spindle*, which, after England began to export cotton goods, were soon found greatly insufficient to supply the increasing demands of the loom, though upwards of 50,000 spindles were daily in motion, in Lancashire, by as many individuals. At this juncture, *Thomas Highs*, a reed maker of Leigh, assisted by John Kay, a clock maker, invented a machine which gave motion to six spindles, and which he named after his own daughter, "*Jenny*."

In 1767, *James Hargrave*, of Blackburn, constructed a spinning jenny that would spin 20 or 30 threads into yarn, but it was destroyed by a mob; in consequence of which, he left Lancashire and went to Nottingham, where he set several similar machines to work; but his patent was invaded, and he died in poverty and distress, having no claim to the invention, which belonged to the before named *Thomas Highs*, who also (in 1767) invented the Throstle, for the spinning of twist by rollers,—but of this he was also superseded by *Richard Arkwright*, who was a barber at Preston, who had the address to possess himself of a model of *Highs's* machine, and from it further improvement, particularly by the addition of two movements for the laying on and taking off the cotton from the carding engine, was the foundation of Mr. Arkwright's future prosperity, and of the extension of the cotton trade. After Mr. A., afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright, had constructed his machine, he found he had many difficulties to contend with, before he could derive any benefit from his invention. Being in low circumstances, it was necessary to find some persons of property who were able and willing to encourage his project. With these he was so fortunate as to meet, and a patent was obtained for the exclusive use of the first three movements, *Carding*, *Sizing*, and *Roving*, for the term of fourteen years. Another patent was afterwards granted for the operation of spinning during the same period. The specification was enrolled in Apl., 1776, which privilege he enjoyed till 1785, when his patent right was destroyed by a decision of the court of King's Bench after a long protracted litigation. Though Sir Richard has been deprived of the honour of the original invention, and subjected to a charge of a want of fair dealing towards Highs, he possessed the merit of having perfected that which before had attained only any embryo state, and of having surmounted difficulties by the force of his own mind, which scarcely any other man in the same situation could have triumphed over. His capacity for combination, if not of invention was of the highest order, and his manufactories in Derbyshire (see Cromford), and Nottinghamshire in the infancy of the cotton trade manifested the intelligence of a presiding genius. He became one of the richest commoners of England, and died at Cromford, in 1792, in the 60th year of his age. Two cotton mills were erected in Derby about the year 1780, and this manufacture of calico was also carried on by Mr. Strutt. Previous to the death of Sir Richard, whose principal establishment was at Comford, there were 16 other cotton mills in Derbyshire, belonging to various individuals, and the hands employed by them computed at 3,000. There is at present no cotton spun at Derby, but there is a

manufactory of tapes and small wares, principally worked by steam power. At present there are in Derby 57 steam engines of the aggregate power of 629 horses, besides four water wheels of 116 horses' power. Since the introduction of the rotatory lace machine about the year 1830, many small steam engines in various parts have been erected, and now that the stocking frame is made on the rotatory principle, no doubt inanimate power will greatly increase in the lace and hosiery districts.

From 1776 to 1780, the average annual import of cotton wool into Great Britain was 6,766,613 lbs. In 1843, the quantity entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 585,909,104 lbs. The export of cotton goods in 1780 was £355,060. In 1843, the official value was £82,165,291, of which the declared value was £23,443,039. In 1844, the exports at the declared value were £25,831,586. The official value being according to a scale fixed in 1694. In 1810, the whole of the British manufactures and produce exported at the official value, was £34,940,650, the declared value was £49,975,684, but which should have produced £58,875,740; in this year and the year previous, the exports were very large, for in the year following they were ten millions less in value. In 1820, the exports were £37,818,636 official value, £35,568,670 real value, and they should have been £63,724,386, being an annual depreciation of £28,155,710. In 1830, the exports at official value were £61,140,865, at declared value £38,251,503, which should have produced £101,763,602, being an annual depreciation of £63,511,499. In 1840, the exports were £102,705,372 official value, and £51,406,430 declared value, but which should have been £170,943,074, being an annual depreciation in the value of £110,536,644. In 1842, the exports at the declared value were £40,785,350. In 1843, £44,812,020. In 1844, £50,615,265. The price of weaving 12 yards of 60 reed 6-4ths cambric was in 1800, 14s. In 1812, 10s. In 1820, 4s. 6d. In 1830, 1s. 9d. In 1832, 1s. 7½d., after which this return for weaving is omitted. The growth of all our manufactures, particularly that of cotton, has been greatly facilitated by Bolton and Watt's *Rotative Steam Engine*, which gave full scope to Sir Richard Arkwright's inventions, and to the *power loom* invented by the Rev. — Cartwright, of Kent, in 1785, but not brought into extensive use till about 1820. About 1830, the lace machine was made rotatory, and the steam engine applied to it; and in 1839, the stocking frame also, as before noticed. Lace machines are now made of the width of 22 quarters; and no doubt the rotatory stocking frame will ere long equal it. In addition to hose, drawers, or singlets, coats of woollen yarn are manufactured, and it is anticipated will soon become an article of considerable export. It is estimated that the cotton twist and weft spun in Great Britain, amounts to 120,000,000 lbs. per annum, of which nearly one-tenth is used in the lace and hosiery manufacture, two-tenths, exported in twist and waft, and the remainder manufactured at home into calicos, muslins, fustians, &c.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS AND PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS of RAW MATERIALS, &c., and the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES, for the SIX MONTHS ending June 30th, 1856; also for the corresponding period of the two previous years; shows the declared value of the Exports to have been upwards of £41,500,000 sterling as per table annexed.

	IMPORTS.		
	Quantities Imported, 6 months		
	1854.	1855.	1856.
Animals, living, viz. :—			
Oxen and Bulls	14,501 ..	16,632 ..	9,830
Cows . . . . .	7,826 ..	1,894 ..	614
Calves . . . . .	9,775 ..	8,872 ..	6,265
Sheep . . . . .	36,933 ..	19,232 ..	12,643
Lambs . . . . .	1,097 ..	698 ..	944



Swine and Hogs . . . . .	637	..	409	..	209
Cotton (raw) . . . . . cwt.	4,678,911	..	4,419,708	..	5,281,953
Cotton Yarn . . . . . lbs.	649,181	..	465,630	..	567,973
Flax . . . . . cwt.	643,835	..	307,735	..	303,787
Hemp, undressed, . . . . cwt.	332,421	..	626,510	..	406,339
Silk, raw . . . . . lbs.	4,653,076	..	3,887,379	..	3,118,615
" waste . . . . . cwt.	9,697	..	6,136	..	8,801
" thrown . . . . . lbs.	539,440	..	537,884	..	395,667
Wool (Sheep and Lambs) lbs.	42,235,162	..	33,292,816	..	40,795,274
Alpaca . . . . . lbs.	619,545	..	411,447	..	1,494,593

## EXPORTS.

Declared value of the Exports for 6 months ending June 30th.

Articles.	1854. £.	1855. £.	1856. £.		
Coals and Culm . . . . .	1,079,398	..	1,108,103	..	1,269,038
Cotton Manufactures . . . . .	12,395,170	..	12,840,203	..	14,032,602
" Yarn . . . . .	3,255,035	..	3,295,770	..	3,643,575
Earthenware . . . . .	696,605	..	471,444	..	627,290
Glass . . . . .	285,270	..	232,201	..	293,788
Hardware and Cutlery . . . . .	1,921,028	..	1,364,784	..	1,703,246
Linen Manufactures . . . . .	2,099,596	..	1,764,374	..	2,333,728
" Yarn . . . . .	521,750	..	468,760	..	612,525
Metals, viz., Iron . . . . .	5,924,358	..	3,938,698	..	6,064,232
" Steel, unwrought	346,824	..	267,518	..	360,411
" Copper . . . . .	845,731	..	948,731	..	1,216,597
" Brass . . . . .	53,646	..	43,968	..	49,184
" Lead . . . . .	201,553	..	264,348	..	256,414
" Tin, unwrought . .	58,658	..	74,431	..	105,292
" plates . . . . .	595,962	..	520,293	..	694,489
Salt	144,110	..	141,470	..	173,587
Silk only . . . . .	525,481	..	353,975	..	624,102
" mixed with other materials	147,336	..	90,186	..	181,623
" thrown . . . . .	102,675	..	86,568	..	314,306
" Twist and Yarn . . . . .	96,939	..	124,480	..	137,919
Soap . . . . .	132,392	..	129,116	..	135,348
Sugar refined	147,444	..	52,055	..	386,782
Wool, Sheep or Lamb's . . . . .	271,943	..	537,610	..	466,280
Woollen Manufactures . . . . .	5,004,522	..	3,258,576	..	4,642,130
" Yarn . . . . .	518,799	..	765,806	..	1,209,945
" mixed with other materials . . }	86,790	..	69,849	..	67,644
Total declared Value of the foregoing Articles . . . . }	£37,459,015		33,213,317		41,602,077

In 1856, from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 22,413,888 lbs. of woollen and worsted yarn were exported against 20,071,744 lbs. for the same period for 1855, and 12,715,024 lbs. for 1854. When we consider that our exports to foreign countries, (though they have increased since 1800 six times over on the aggregate, and in the cotton trade to a much greater extent,) never amounted to one-eighth part of our home trade and consumption, one seems to be amazed at the magnitude of our commerce; from which we are led to suppose, that the labourers of England and the British islands are industrious, happy, improving, and contented; yet on examination the very reverse proves to be the case. They often lack em-

ployment, are badly paid, are demoralized, pauperized, and miserable. A large portion of the inhabitants can have no adequate conception of their condition. During the various panics which have occurred of late years, committees of investigation have repeatedly been appointed in all the principal manufacturing towns, with the most appalling results, as to the misery and destitution of the inhabitants, and temporary relief afforded; but pauperism, destitution, and crime, are every year on the increase. Where are we to look to for a remedy? Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says, "To, say that what improves the circumstances of the greater part is an inconvenience to the whole, is to say, that a society can be flourishing and happy, of which the greater part are poor and miserable. It is equity that those who feed and clothe the whole, should have such a share as to be themselves well fed, clothed, and lodged." But this is a subject which not only the government, whose first care should be the well-being of man in general, but also the nobility, gentry, clergy, merchants, and manufacturers, ought to be all interested in devising means by which the industry of the people may be secured and fairly remunerated; the only real source of wealth, and of the well-being and safety of the state.

The MANUFACTURE OF PORCELAIN OR CHINA was commenced here about the year 1750, by Mr. Duesbury, who brought it to such perfection as in some respects to equal the best foreign china. A rich and elegant dessert service, consisting of one hundred and twenty pieces, was made for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.; and rich services have been made for the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and other noblemen. In 1819, a rich service, for the Persian ambassador, was executed in a style of superior splendour; the ground was gold, chased, and inscribed with Persian characters. The "biscuit" figures, and ornamented china, of the most exquisite beauty, which is manufactured here to a considerable extent, were first made at this establishment, and are held in high estimation.

The SPAR WORKS here are objects of curiosity, taste, and science. Mr. Elijah Mellor, in 1750, established the first jewellery manufactory here. The fluor spar, or as it is termed, "Blue John," is an elegant natural production. The only mountain where it can be obtained in sufficient abundance and quality for the purposes of manufacture, is situated westward of Castleton, between Mam Tor and the eminences that compose the Long Cliff. The deep violet is the most common kind, but in some a fine yellow tint prevails, and in others a pale rose colour. The acid procured from fluor spar is more powerfully corrosive than any other, and is used in engravings upon glass; and the spar is worked into a variety of useful and ornamental articles, such as vases, cups, necklaces, eardrops, &c. Mr. Joseph Hall has erected a very ingenious machine for sawing and polishing marble, which is put in motion by a steam engine. The beautiful spars and marbles peculiar to the county are here formed into elegant chimney pieces, ornamented tables, and figures of the most chaste and beautiful description.

Mr. Henry Moore, artist, Derby, is the sole inventor of a process for ornamenting black marble, without corroding the surface or destroying the polish. It is effected by decomposing the black carbonaceous colouring matter of the marble, to the different degrees of shade that may be undertaken, which when highly polished, resembles a mezzotinto engraving.

IRON WORKS.—Iron ore is found at a short distance east of the town, alternating with the coal, and here are some extensive iron and brass foundries, steam engine and boiler manufacturers, where also articles of domestic use are produced. The beautiful temple in the Alton tower gardens, was cast for the Earl of Shrewsbury at the Derwent foundry. Here are also some extensive iron forges and rolling and slitting mills, where malleable iron bars, sheet-plates, and tin-plates, are produced and manufactured into steam-boilers, gasometers, stove-grates, and various kitchen apparatus, &c.

LEAD WORKS.—There are two establishments in Derby for making white and red lead, and two at which lead pipes and sheet lead are manufactured. The shot tower of Messrs.

Cox Brothers is a curious object. It is a circular building, about 80 yards in height. The lead, in a state of fusion, is poured from a boiler at the top of the tower, and falls through sieves into a reservoir of water below.

Besides the above-mentioned manufactures, we may name the Coach Manufactory of the Messrs. Holmes, one of the most celebrated in the Kingdom; also the Manufactories for Roman Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c. of Messrs. Pegg Harper, and Co., and Mr. Robt. Brookhouse, in the Morledge. Of Colour and Chemical Works, there are likewise some extensive firms, and amongst the various improvements which are daily taking place in every branch of trade, we may refer to a novel machine for grinding drugs, &c., recently patented by Mr. H. Goodall, of Derby. This invention consists in the application of mechanical power to a pestle producing a compound of variable rotary motion, originally intended for grinding drugs on a small scale, but in carrying out the invention its grinding powers were discovered to be so great, that it has led to a trial on a larger scale, and the result is more than satisfactory. So portable as to be easily fitted up in any room, so simple that its getting out of order seems out of question, the wonder is, that such an apparatus has not long ago been invented and superseded the primitive hand pestle in all operations where quantity of work was wanted to be despatched, or fineness of material essentially required. And Mr. Goodall's machine brings with it this further recommendation, that whereas retail druggists and others were formerly at the mercy of wholesale houses, now they can, at a reasonable cost, have their own grinding apparatus on their own premises—no slight advantage, we should think, judging by the exposures which have lately been made. There is no doubt the invention, when extended and worked by steam power, will supersede much of the machinery at present in use for various purposes, especially as a mineral or quartz crusher, being capable, we understand, of doing much more work with less power than any other machine; it will, therefore, be found of great service to miners, brass founders, emery grinders, &c. Mr. Goodall's clever invention has received the approbation of Mr. Nasmyth and other scientific men. There are also several breweries, malting, soap making, and dyeing establishments, and an old established manufactory for turret and every other description of Clocks.

At an early period Derby was famous for its malt and ale. Cambden says, that "the latter was derived from the Danish word *oel*, and was made here in great perfection." A large quantity of malt is still made in the town, of which a considerable part is sent into Cheshire and Lancashire; yet with all these sources of employment, and trade good, in 1833-4, Derby became the field of one of the most protracted and severe contests between masters and men ever witnessed in a manufacturing community. The silk weavers and others had enrolled themselves by thousands in the trades' unions. The masters resisted, and determined to put a stop to them, and twenty of the principal Derby masters, on the 25th of November, 1833, issued a declaration, "That each of them will immediately cease to employ every man who is a member of the trades' union." On the very next day, the operatives struck work, and most of the mills stood still; 2400 were said to have turned out. Up to the 7th of May, 1834, when the turn-out terminated, they were supported by subscriptions from other trades' unions, to the amount of £4,783 15s.; but the hands who had returned to work had suffered great privations, and many, it is said, had died from sheer want. Yet, although "picketing," or placing turn-outs to prevent the introduction of fresh hands, was as usual practised, the turn-out was attended with fewer breaches of peace than almost any on record.

The town of Derby has had the honour of giving the title of earl to several great and noble families. Some writers assert that it was enjoyed by the Peverells, Earls of Nottingham. It was certainly conferred on Robert de Ferrieres, in the third year of King Stephen, in reward for his eminent services at the famous battle of Northallerton, Yorkshire, when a glorious victory was obtained over David, King of the Scots. Robert, his son and successor, was styled Comes junior de Ferrieres. He founded the religious house of Saint Helen, in Derby, and was a large benefactor to the priory at Tutbury. He was succeeded

by William de Ferrieres, in the twelfth year of Henry II. Dugdale mentions Robert de Ferrieres, who lived in the nineteenth year of his reign. But it does not *certainly* appear that he was Earl of Derby. The title was next enjoyed by William de Ferrieres, who attended King Richard into the Holy Land, and was slain at the siege of Acre. William, his son, was created Earl of Derby by a special charter, in the first year of King John, who girded on his sword with his own hand. He died in the twenty-first year of King Henry III., and was succeeded by his nephew William, who survived him only seven years. Robert, his son, was the last of the family who enjoyed this title. When he came to years of maturity, he joined with the barons in a rebellion against Henry III., and by his revolt lost his title and a large part of his estates. His possessions and power in Derbyshire were conferred upon the king's son, Edmund; but it is said the title was not disposed of till the reign of Henry III., who by act of parliament granted the earldom of Derby to Henry of Lancaster, son of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. The title continued in this family till Henry VII. bestowed it upon Thomas Stanley, who had not only married his mother, but crowned and proclaimed him king on Bosworth field. Since which the title has continued in the same noble family.

HISTORY AND DIRECTORY OF  
**THE OUT TOWNSHIPS IN DERBY.**

ST. ALKMUND'S PARISH.

Chester (Little), a township and small ancient village on the east bank of the Derwent, one mile N.N.E. of Derby, without the borough, was anciently a city. It contains 446 acres of land including 11A. 2R. 18P. of roads and waste, and in 1851, had 91 houses, and 1430 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1391 5s. The Duke of Devonshire is lessee of the manor, under the Bishop of Lichfield. The corporation of Derby own 330 acres. The Derby canal occupies 5A. 2R, 13P., rated at £151 6s. 1d.; and the Midland railway, 9A. 2R. 11P., rated at £516 10s. 6d. The railway passes close to the E. side of the village, under a neat stone bridge of three arches, over which the road passes to Mansfield. In 1831, during the Reform Riots, the Grange, a neat house belonging to Miss Harrison, was ransacked, and the interior with the furniture destroyed by fire. It has since been restored. A church (St. Paul's) was erected here in 1849, till which a factory, in the City road, was fitted up for divine service. The Church, a handsome cruciform edifice in the decorated style, was erected at a cost of £2000, raised by subscriptions, as a memorial to the late Bishop Shirley, formerly Archdeacon of Derby. It consists of a north aisle, and north and south transepts, chancel, and turret with one bell. It was consecrated on the 22nd of May, 1850, and has 800 sittings, half of which are free. Since which an organ, a stained glass window in the chancel, and the chancel floor laid with encaustic tiles has been added. The living is a perpetual curacy, value £150, in the patronage of the Bishop and Crown, alternately. The Rev. John D. Massingham, MA. is the incumbent. A good parsonage house, a little east of the church, was erected in 1856 at a cost of £1200, by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Diocesan Society, and Queen Anne's bounty. National Schools, Mansfield street, were erected in 1852, capable of accommodating 250 children. There is it residence adjoining for the master and mistress. The average attendance is 140. Little Chester occupies the site of the Roman station Derventio, the most important in the county,

occupying nearly six acres. The wall that surrounded it was traced by Dr. Stukely, in 1721, but subsequent cultivation has removed every vestige of it. It stood on the line of the Iknield street, which here crossed the river, and is noticed in Domesday Book under the name of *Cestre*, being described as a parcel of the ancient demesne of the Crown. Numerous foundations, coins of gold, silver, and copper, and other Roman remains have been discovered. AD. 275, the Britons besieged a colony of Roman soldiers here, and took it by storm, putting all the Romans to the sword.

The City House is a large ancient building, supposed to have been built in 1594, is the property of the Corporation of Derby, and in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Parker.

Adsetts John, gent.	Fowkes, Wm., coal dealer	Marshall, Thos., vet, surgeon
Annable Wm., joiner & baker	Hough John, shopkpr.	Parker Jph., farmer, <i>City House</i>
Arnold Hy., cheese factor	Ling Ann, vict. Coach&Horses	Shaw Geo., bird preserver
Bacon Saml., machine clerk	Massingham Rev. John Deacon, M.A., parsonage	Symons Thos., vitrol works
Dodds Hy., farm bailiff		

DARLEY on DERLEY ABBEY, (sometimes called *Little Derby*.) township, chapelry, and pleasant, well-built village, one mile N. from Derby, contains 324A. 3R. of land; and in 1851, had 173 houses, and 925 inhabitants, of whom 444 were males, and 615 females; rateable value, £3,933 6s. 8d. Samuel and Thomas Wm. Evans, Esqrs., are lords of the manor, and principal owners. Miss Mainwaring, Wm. Mundy, Esq., Miss Strutt, and others, are small owners. The living, a perpetual curacy valued at £153, was erected by Walter Evans, Esq., and endowed at his sole expense, for the use of his work people. It is a handsome gothic structure with a pinnacled tower, and a small organ, is partly pewed and partly open benches, it was opened in 1819, and has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Thos. Wm. Evans, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. John Edmd. Carr, M.A., incumbent, for whom the Rev. Fras. J. Jones, officiates, who resides at the Parsonage House, a good residence, pleasantly situated a little north of the church. There is a beautiful marble monument to the founder, Walter Evans, Esq., who died September 9th, 1839, aged 75 years, and to Elizabeth his wife, who died March 19th, 1836, aged 78, also one to Arthur Evans, aged 23. Handsome brick school rooms were also erected by Mr. Evans, in 1826, at a cost of about £3,000, consisting of a boys' and girls' school rooms, with a house at each end for the teachers. About 55 boys and 30 girls attend the day schools. The residence of Misses Evans, is a neat modern mansion on rising ground, north of the village, surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds. Here is an extensive writing paper manufactory, at which about 80 persons are employed, and a large cotton mill at which 750 persons are employed.

An Abbey was founded here in the reign of Henry I. (see Derby). The building called St. Sythe's Chapel, now converted into dwelling houses, may still be seen, and serves to point out the situation of the abbey.

Evans Misses E. & F., Darley house	Fletcher John, clerk
Evans Samuel, Esq., Abbey	Greensmith Lawrence, shopkeeper
Evans Samuel & Co., paper manufacturers	Holmes John, shoemaker
Evans Walter & Co., manufacturers of knitting and sewing cotton	Jones Rev. Francis Innes, curate
Allen William, constable	Lawrie Robert, paper mill manager
Astle Catherine, schoolmistress	Marriott John, clerk
Ballington Catherine, infant school	Marple Ann, free-school mistress
Brailsford Samuel, spinner	Prince Edmund, cotton mill manager
Burkitt John, dyer	Thornhill John, clerk
Daniels Thomas, foreman	Walters John, baker and miller
Elks Samuel, parish clerk	Windar William, schoolmaster
Fletcher Hugh, farmer	Yeomans Ann, infant school

EATON (LITTLE), a township, chapelry, and large scattered village, with some neat modern mansions; 3/4 miles N.N.E. from Derby. It contains 507A. 3R. 13P. of land (a sandy limestone); and in 1851, had 150 inhabited houses, and 692 inhabitants. The rateable value is £2034. The Bishop of Lichfield is lord of the manor, which is included with

Little Chester, and the Duke of Devonshire is lessee of the manor, and an owner. The other principal owners are, George Shutt, Esq., Rev. J. E. Carr, Mr. John Tempest, Mr. Trowell, and Lord Scarsdale. The Midland railway occupies 9 acres, valued at £388 8s. The chapel, a neat stone structure, with a turret and one bell, was erected in 1790, by voluntary subscription; enlarged in 1837, and brought to its present state in 1851. The old chapel was allowed to go to decay; and previous to its being taken down, was used as a blacksmith's shop. The living, a perpetual curacy, valued at £110, endowed with £200 Queen Anne's bounty, and £1,400 parliamentary grant. The vicar of St. Alkmund is patron, and the Rev. John Latham, B. D., incumbent. A national school, for boys and girls, was erected in 1841.; a neat stone building, cost £200; 100 children attend. There is also an Infant school. The Independents have a chapel, erected in 1843, a plain stone building, lighted from the roof. The Methodists have also a small chapel here. In 1789, an enclosure of 71 acres took place, of which 50 acres were copyhold, at a cost of £526 7s. 11d. when 4A. 3R. 11P. were awarded in lieu of quit and chief rents. These is a Druid's lodge and a Female Benefit society. And in the township are six stone-quarries with a bleach yard and extensive paper mills. The Derby canal has a branch to Little Eaton, to which coals are brought from Kilburn, Denby, &c., by the *Ripley branch* of the *Midland railway*, a new line recently opened, and which was opened for the conveyance of passengers between that place and Derby, on the 1st September, 1856.

*Edge Hill*, one mile N. from the village, (unoccupied). *Outwoods*, near Edge Hill, is a large, handsome mansion, the property and residence of the Rev. J. E. Carr.,

*Post Office*—Receiving house, at the Anchor inn; letters are despatched to Derby at 6.15 P.M.

Askew Wm., manager, Bleach works  
 Bullock, Mr. John  
 Caldicott Chas., schoolmaster  
 Carr Rev. John Edmund, *The Outwoods*  
 Chambers Wm., stone merchant, and manufacturer of scythe stones and grindstones, *Birchwood house, Coxbench*  
 Cocker John, tailor  
 Cocker Fras., National school  
 Dawson Thos., shopkeeper  
 Dilks John, overlooker at Brook mill  
 Garton Mrs. Martha  
 Greatorex Robt., gentleman  
 Harvey Robt., paper manfr., h. *Poplar house*  
 Hepworth Miss Mary  
 Hill John, coal agent  
 Hodgson Mr. George

Latham Rev. John, B.D., incumbent  
 Marriott Maria, grocer  
 Philip Mrs. Hannah  
 Pool Joseph, constable  
 Pool Wm., blacksmith  
 Pratt Thos., shopkeeper  
 Roper Thos., coal agent  
 Rowland John, canal agent  
 Seal Francis, stone mason  
 Seal John, stone mason, Holbrook  
 Seal Mr. Robert  
 Sharpe Robert, coal agent  
 Smith E. & Son, bleachers  
 Smith Mary, bleacher  
 Tatam, Joseph, maltster, *Furlongs Cottage*  
 Tatem Thomas, farmer  
 Tempest, Harvey, Tempest & Harvey, paper manufrs., *Brook mill*

Tempest John and Son, paper manfrs., *Pickwish mill*  
 Tempest John, paper manfr.; h. *Pickwish*  
 Tempest John, jun., paper manfr.; h. *Dowland house*  
 Vickers, John, cowkeeper  
 Wall Ralph, tailor  
 Walters Wm., wheelwright  
 Webster Joseph, maltster  
 Wheeldon, Richd., framework knitter  
 Wildsmith Joseph, butcher  
 Wright John, overlooker, at *Pickwish mill*

#### Inns and Taverns.

Anchor, Isaac Mason  
 Bridge inn, Mary Knifton  
 King's Head Geo. Knifton, (and joiner)  
 New inn, Geo. Millward

**Beerhouses.**  
 Johnson John  
 Sharpe Robert  
**Boot&Shoemakers**  
 Brown John  
 Selby William  
 Tomlinson, Samuel

Whitaker, Joseph  
**Farmers.**  
 Bates George  
 Brickwood John  
 Chambers Wm *Birchwood house, Cox bench*

Millward George  
 Sneap Benjamin  
 Tatam Joseph, *Furlongs cottage*  
 Vickers John, sen.  
**Quarry Owners**  
 Barton John

Chambers William, *Birchwood house, Coxbench*  
 King John  
 Swinnerton Stephen  
 Thompson George  
 Vickers, John, jun.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

ALVASTON, a township, village, and Chapelry in St. Michael's, Derby; 3 miles S.E. by E. from Derby. It contains 1354 A. 3R. 34P. of land; and with Sinfin Moor, had in 1851,

108 houses, and 504 inhabitants; rateable value, £2,355 13s. 5d. The village is intermixed with Boulton, in St. Peter's parish. Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor, and a considerable owner. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., Rev. Joseph Sikes, Rev. Wm. Cantrell, and Mr. Wm. Osborne, are owners. Vicar of Youlgrave holds 12A. 1R. 11P., Gilbert's charity 22A. 2R. 17P., and Larges's hospital 6A. At the enclosure in 1802, an allotment of 3A. 27P. of land was made for the reparation of the roads in this and in Boulton chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, value £116 per annum, which has been augmented with £400 Queen Anne's bounty, and has 3A, 3R. 19P. of glebe land. The parishioners are patrons, and the Rev. Edwd. Poole, incumbent. At the enclosure in 1802, 154A. 2R. of land was allotted to Messrs. Burnside, the impropriators for the great tithe, and 60A. 1R. 19P. to the incumbent, for the small tithe. The church, a handsome stone edifice, erected in 1856, on the site of the old chapel, is in the Perpendicular style, with the exception of the chancel, which is in the Decorated. It has nave, chancel, side aisles, and tower, with two bells. The cost, exclusive of the old materials, &c., was about £1,600, raised by subscriptions and grants, towards which the Earl of Harrington contributed two days at Elvaston Gardens, which realized £180; ladies' stalls at the gardens, £180. G. B. Mills, Esq., £110, Rev. C. Poole and family, £100, Messrs. Burnside, the impropriators, £70, Rev. W. Cantrell, £50, Charles Holbrooke, Esq., £45, Thomas Briggs, Esq., £40, the Diocesan Church Building Society, £155, Incorporated Society, £90, with several others of a smaller amount. It is fitted up with open seats to accommodate 320 persons, exclusive of 60 children in the tower, with a handsome carved pulpit and reading desk. An ancient Greek cross was found under the foundation of an older tower than the one pulled down in 1855. This old tower, with its spire, fell in 1775. Several old coins were also found, and an old stone, built into the wall to form the top of one of the windows, had a double cross worked upon it. The chancel contains several marble tablets to the Borrow and Allestree families; and a very neat one to the Rev. Samuel Hey, vicar of Ockbrook, and minister of this place from 1809 to 1830, was erected by the parishioners, as a token of respect to him. He died April 14th, 1852, aged 71 years. The Methodists and Presbyterians have chapels, but that of the latter is not at present used. A school was built a few years ago, by Gilbert's Charity, to which the trustees contributed £20 per annum, on condition that 20 children are taught for 1d. per week. The average attendance is 70. The children from Boulton attend this school also.

*Sinfin Moor* contains 106A. 1R. 9P. of land in this township, and is returned as an extra parochial liberty. The Derby canal occupies 6A. 3R. of land, valued at £120. Here is a gunpowder magazine. Feast, Sunday after 11th of October.

*Post Office* at John Jordan's; letters arrive from Derby at 6.30 A.M., and are despatched at 8.30 P.M.

Birley Charles, clerk  
 Briggs Miss Elizabeth  
 Briggs Mr. John  
 Briggs Thomas, gentleman  
 Camp Lydia, dress maker  
 Cantrell Rev. William  
 Chapman William, shop-  
 keeper and tailor  
 Chapman Wm., sen., tailor  
 Clifford Mary Ann, school-  
 mistress  
 Cokayne Samuel, gentleman  
 Coxon Eliz., shopkeeper

Coxon John, blacksmith  
 Dagley Mr. Herbert, *The Hall*  
 Fearn Wm., railway guard,  
 Holbrooke Chas., lead merch.  
 Hollingworth Jas., chemist  
 Holmes Arthur, coach builder,  
*Ashbourn cottage*  
 Mansfield George, victualler  
 and maltster, Wheel  
 Martin Chas., schoolmaster  
 Osborne Mr. James  
 Osborne Mr. Joseph  
 Osborne Mr. Wm. Willson

Poole Rev. Edward, incum-  
 bent of Alvaston and Boul-  
 ton  
 Rowbottom William, shop-  
 keeper and shoemaker  
 Smith Mrs. Harriet, *The Hall*  
 Stone Chas., vict., Joiner's  
 Arms  
 Tranton John, sawyer  
 Walker Miss M. A.  
 Ward Miss Arabella  
 Wildsmith Samuel, vict.,  
 Harrington Arms

**Farmers.**

Baker Charles, *Hard-  
 hurst's farm*  
 Bancroft John, Sinfin  
 moor  
 Briggs Robert

Cowley Sarah  
 Greatorex Henry (and  
 shoemaker)  
 Henshaw Richard  
 Holloway John  
 Holmes James, sen.

Holmes Jas. (&butchr)  
 Holmes John, Sinfin  
 Moorcroft Samuel  
 Osborne Edwin,  
*Stock-  
 Off flats*

Parker Wm., *Bracken  
 farm*  
 Porter Herbert, *Fal-  
 lows*  
 Summers James

## ST. PETER'S PARISH.

BOULTON, a township, small village and chapelry, 3 miles S.E. from Derby, adjoins to and is intermixed with Alvaston, in St. Michael's parish. It contains 791A. 3R. 4P. of land; and, in 1851, had 43 houses, and 206 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,274 10s. 9d. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal owner. Rev. William Cantrell, Richard Riley, Earl of Harrington, John Curzon, Esq., and others, are owners. The chapel is a perpetual curacy, value £120, which has been augmented with £400 benefaction,, and £400 Queen Anne's bounty. The landed proprietors are patrons, and the Rev. Edward Poole, of Alvaston, incumbent. At the enclosure of a common, in 1802, the lay impropiators, Messrs. Burnside, had 44A. 0R. 32P. of land awarded, and 42A. 2R. 6P. were awarded to the incumbent, in lieu of tithe; besides which the incumbent has 10 acres of glebe land here and 37A. of land in other places. The chapel, a small ancient Norman structure, has nave, chancel, small turret and two bells. In 1840 it was new pewed and the body extended about 12ft., and thoroughly repaired, at a cost of £483 8s. 10d., defrayed by voluntary subscription, and a grant from the Diocesan society of £50. £203 was raised by a ladies' bazaar. The children attend the school at Alvaston. At an interment in the chapel several years ago, some tessellated bricks were found, on which were two keys crossed. In the year 1271, an agreement was made between the abbot of Derley and Robert de Sacheverell, who claimed the patronage of Bolton as a parish church. By this agreement, in consideration of 20 marks paid by the abbot, the said Robert gave up his claim, and admitted Bolton to be a chapel of St. Peter, in Derby, the abbot agreeing to present a fit minister, who should have three bovates of land, nine *sellions* and 12s. rent, besides the small tithes. The Earl of Harrington claims the right of the Derwent fishery through this as well as Alvaston township. 22A. 3R. 23P. of land belonging to the above chapel is situate in Alvaston township.

Coxon Jno. & Son, blcksmths  
 Gibbons John Warren, gar-  
 dener and florist  
 Heath, Thomas, gardener and  
 seedsman  
 Holdsworth Miss Catharine  
 Hollis William, surgeon  
 Marsh John Riley, gent., the  
*Cottage*  
 Mills George B., gent.  
 Morris William, blacksmith

Newbold Jeremiah, tailor  
 Ordish William, cowkeeper  
 Sherwin George, shoemaker  
 Sherwin Wm., wheelwright  
 and parish clerk  
 Tomlinson and Harpur, brick  
 mks., Shelton Lock. Geo.  
 Shelton, manager

**Farmers.**

Dolman Elizabeth

Garratt Thomas  
 Hall Thomas  
 Morris Thomas  
 Riley Richard  
 Sherwin Noah  
 Sherwin Samuel (and baker)  
 Sherwin Thomas  
 Sherwin William  
 Smith, John  
 Williams William

LITCHURCH TOWNSHIP (which with Morleston gives name to the hundred) 1 mile S. E. from Derby, contains 704 acres of land, 375 houses, and 1,720 inhabitants in 1851. During the las twenty years its population has been increased threefold, owing no doubt to its contiguity to the Railway terminus. Several handsome villa residences and extensive works for the manufacture of locomotive engines, wheels, &c., having been erected. The Arboretum, the Derby canal, and the Midland Railway Co.'s station, wharfs, and offices are all rated to, and in this township, which forms a populous suburb to Derby, with which the names of the inhabitants are given.