

greatest diversity of architectural proportions, no two being exactly alike. The well arranged gardens attached, give an additional charm to this interesting village of rural beauty; every thing tends to show his Grace's taste, good feeling, and liberal disposition towards those in humble circumstances. The township contains 2255A. 3R. 25P. of land, and in 1851 had 60 houses and 346 inhabitants, of whom 160 were males and 186 females; rateable value £2598 2s. 6d. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is sole owner. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated in the centre of the village on elevated ground, and is approached by a flight of steps. It is a venerable stone edifice, with nave, chancel, side aisles, and square tower containing 4 bells. It was given at an early period by Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirleys, to the monastery of Rochester, in Staffordshire. In the chancel is a very elegant monument to the first Earl of Devonshire, which is composed of several figures the size of life sculptured in relief, and of the most elaborate workmanship. A table monument has two recumbent figures, one clothed in the dress of the times, the other representing a skeleton. "There is something," says Mr. Rhodes, "strikingly impressive in this representation of a man who appears to have just passed from time into eternity, with all the habiliments of life about him, and the bare ribbed image of Death, which lies at his side, awfully intimating the transition that must soon be made. The sculptor has here bodied forth a lesson of mortality which is extremely simple, yet full of pathos and instruction." The following is a monumental inscription to Henry, son of Wm. Cavendish, Knt. "Sacred to the memory of Henry, eldest son of Wm. Cavendish, Knt., of Chatsworth, in the county of Derby; and of the much celebrated Elizabeth Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the same county, who afterwards married her fourth husband, George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a strenuous and brave man, and particularly distinguished himself among the English volunteer commanders, in the campaign of the Netherlands, in the year 1578, in which he displayed perseverance, skill, diligence, activity, and fortitude. When, however, his military engagements gave place to the enjoyment of ease, he indulged in the liberal and sumptuous use of his fortune, in such a manner as to retain the character of splendour and festivity and avoid the reproach of luxurious indolence. Having deposited within these walls, in this county, his arms and his mortal remains,—his body lies here awaiting, instead of the clarion of fame, the trumpet of the resurrection. He died the 12th day of Oct., 1616." Another monumental inscription remembers William Cavendish, the second son of the same parents, who also here put off his earthly dress. "He was a man born to fill every honourable station, and, in the simplicity of his virtue, deserving, rather than courting glory; whom, when James I. of blessed memory, King of Great Britain, had honoured, first with the titles of Baron Hardwick, and afterwards Earl of Devonshire, he appeared not so much to do honour to the man as to the title. He was laborious and faithful to the highest degree. Whilst most active he seemed to be doing nothing, and succeeded in everything, while to himself he arrogated nothing. As he has left it in charge to be buried without pomp or parade, his son has erected this monument with greater affection than expense. He died at Hardwick, on the 3rd March, 1625, and was hurried at Edensor, to whom the costly and splendid monument before mentioned, was erected by William, second Earl of Devonshire." There are several other monuments and tablets, particularly one, with a Latin inscription engraved on a handsome brass plate, to the memory of "John Beton, of Scotland, son of that illustrious and very excellent man, John Beton, of Anthmuty, grandson of the celebrated Cardinal of the Church of Rome, great grandson of James Beton, the Right Rev. Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, &c. He was a faithful and confidential servant of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. He died of a dysentery in the year 1570, aged 32 years 7 months. His brothers, James, the Right Rev. Archbishop of Glasgow, and Andrew Beton, Comptroller of the Household, placed this perpetual remembrance of the event, by the wish and command of the Queen his most kind mistress." The *living* formerly a vicarage, valued in the King's books at £4 13s. 4. is now a donative, returned at £300, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire and incumbency

of the Rev. Joseph Hall, M.A, who is also chaplain to his Grace. The vicarage is a handsome stone mansion, a little south from the Church. Here is an excellent school established in 1734; the old school was taken down and rebuilt about 20 years ago, in a style to correspond with the other buildings; it is supported entirely by the Duke of Devonshire. The average attendance is 30 boys, 26 girls, and 23 infants. At the western entrance to the park, adjoining the road from Bakewell and Baslow, stands Edensor Inn, Family Hotel and Posting-house. It is a stone building with a handsome portico, pleasantly situated at a short distance from the Church, and was erected by the late Duke of Devonshire for the accommodation of tourists, and kept by Mr. William Jepson, who enjoys the right of fishing in the Derwent from Baslow to Rowsley. Omnibusses, flies, &c., are kept in constant readiness, and the house is fitted up with excellent accommodation, including a public Coffee-room for ladies and gentlemen, and is distant 4 miles from Bakewell, 16 from Castleton, 20 from Ashbourn, 14 from Sheffield, 10 from Chesterfield, and 10 from Matlock.

CALTON LEES and CALTON HOUSES form a small retired hamlet, about 1 mile southeast from the village. The manor of Edensor was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the joint property of Lovenot and Chetel; when the survey of Domesday was taken, it belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The mense seniority was for several generations vested in the Shirley family. Afterwards it was in the Foljambes, whose heiress brought Edensor to Sir Robert Plumpton. Sir William Plumpton, grandson to Sir Robert, died seized of it in 1480. His daughters and co-heirs married Sotehill and Rocliffe. A moiety of this manor passed by marriage to the Cliffords, and was sold by Geo. Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. Sir Ralph Langford, who it is probable purchased of the Sotehills or their heirs, died seized of the other moiety in 1513.

CHARITIES.—*John Hacket* left £20 to the poor, the interest to be distributed annually.

John Phillips founded a school at Edensor, and left by his will, bearing date 3rd March, 1734, £100 to the poor, and £50 to the schoolmaster. These sums were laid out in the purchase of two cottages, a small croft, and three fields, the whole containing 6A., situate at Beeley, and an allotment of common land of nearly 6A. was awarded in respect of the premises under the Inclosure Act, now producing about £16 16s, per annum. The school was to be open for the instruction of the poor children of Edensor, Pilsley, and Beeley. A third of the rent forms part of the salary of the schoolmaster of Edensor, to which the Duke of Devonshire makes a voluntary contribution of £30 per annum. Each housekeeper of the township of Edensor is allowed to send his or her children.

Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, by her will, bearing date 2nd August, 1674, left £420 to be laid out in lands, the interest to be appropriated for the binding out as apprentices yearly one or more poor children born at Edensor or Derby.

William, Earl of Devonshire, by his will, dated 17th July, 1683, gives and bequeathes to the poor at or in the several parishes or townships of Chatsworth, Edensor, Hardwick, Heath, Astwith, Houghton, Langwith, Harstoft, Stainsby, and Pentrich, in the county of Derby, the sum of £400, to be laid out in land, the interest to be laid out in making provision for work, or, if his executors think fit to erect a workhouse and settle a stock to receive such as cannot work, and to put forth apprentices of the younger sort.

In 1687, *The Right Hon. William, late Earl of Devonshire*, and *the Right Hon. Christiana, Countess Dowager*, his mother, by their will and testaments, did give and bequeath £1,020 to be laid out in lands for the use of the poor of the towns and villages of Derby, Edensor, Heath, Stainsby, Harstoft, Astwith, Rowthorn, Langwith, Houghton, Pentrich, Peak Forest, Shottle, and Postern; and in fulfilling the true intent of the said wills, there is purchased land in the parish of Rodsley, in this county, to the yearly value of £50, for the use of the poor of the towns and villages aforesaid for ever. The clear yearly rental of the estates purchased now produce £71 7s. 6d. The Duke of Devonshire is considered to be the trustee of this charity, and his agent receives the rents and dis-

tributes the proceeds accordingly, and the balance is placed to a distinct account, together with £270 received The a fall of timber on the Rodsley lands, making in the whole £580 10s.

Henry Hardy, by will, dated 1644, bequeathed to the poor of Edensor for ever, the yearly sum of 10s. to be distributed on Christmas day. This sum is paid by the Duke of Devonshire's agent, from a piece of land now forming a part of Chatsworth park, which formerly belonged to Philip Melton; two-thirds are distributed in Edensor, and one-third is paid to the overseer of Pilsley, and distributed in that township.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—The annual sum of £5 10s., paid to the incumbent, is laid out in coarse woollen cloth and flannel, and given amongst the poor about Christmas.

John Phillips, in 1734, gave to the parish of Edensor, for the use of the poor, £100, the interest to be distributed on the 5th of November yearly, for ever. He also gave £50 to the school of Edensor, and £50 to the school of Stainsby or Hardwick. The interest to be paid to the schoolmasters for the time being.

By indentures, 1735, *John and William Wright*, in consideration of £150, conveyed to the most noble William, Duke of Devonshire, and five others, and their heirs, a messuage in Beeley and about 6 acres of land, on trust that they should pay one-fourth part to the schoolmaster of Stainsby, and one-fourth part to the schoolmaster of Edensor, and the remaining two-fourths to the poor of the town of Edensor, to be distributed yearly on the 5th of November. The trust premises now consist of two cottages, a small croft, and three fields, containing about 6 acres, situate at Beeley, and an allotment on the enclosure of the common lands in Beeley about 1814, containing about 6 acres, the whole of which are now let for £16 16s. per annum. The Duke of Devonshire's agent receives the rent, which he pays to the overseer. One-third part, £5 12s., is then paid to the master of Edensor school, and the remaining two-thirds, £11 4s., are distributed by the church-wardens and overseers amongst widows and other poor persons of Edensor township. By the donor's will it appears the whole parish was intended to partake of the charity, but the deed to which the executor was a party confined it to the poor of Edensor. All the expense of the enclosure above-named, amounting to £20, was paid by the Duke of Devonshire, and it is proposed to apply the sum of £20 belonging to Hackett's charity, in the repayment of the sum thus advanced. The sum of £50, the residue of the £200, is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, and the annual sum of £2 10s. is paid as the interest thereof, to the school at Hardwick or Stainsby. But it appears the Hardwick charity does not receive its due proportion. But as the masters of these schools receive a voluntary contribution of £30 each from the Duke of Devonshire, it is not important that any alteration should take place.

CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty, which keeps its poor with Edensor, is 2 miles S. of Baslow, 2 miles N.E. of Rowsley, 3½ miles S.E. from Bakewell, 9 miles W. from Chesterfield, 10 miles N. by W. from Matlock, and 26 miles N.N.W. from Derby.

Chatsworth House. for nearly three centuries the principal seat of the noble family of Cavendish, is a magnificent mansion, and has been an object of attraction from the time of its first erection in the reign of William III., to the present day. It is a perfect model of taste, elegance, and superb workmanship. The hamlet of Chatsworth contains 1,105A. 1R. 21P. of land, of the rateable value of £828 15s. 9d., wholly as a park, which also extends into the hamlet of Edensor, and the townships of Baslow and Beeley, and comprises 1,391A. 0R. 13P. of land, of which about 400A. are wood. The park is about 11 miles in circumference, and is stocked with cattle, sheep, and about 1,100 head of brown and fallow deer. It is beautifully diversified with rugged cliffs, graceful undulations, verdant lawns and beautiful

pleasure grounds, whilst the bold eminences are seen crowned with plantations—the silvery Derwent winding its serpentine course through the valley, and groups of deer scattered o'er nature's carpet, or reposing under the ample shade of the beech or chesnut, giving an additional charm to the fairy scene; it is not easy to say which is most deserving of admiration, the magnitude and splendour of the building, or the picturesque beauties of the country in which the house is situated; delightful views are seen from various points, which mostly terminate in the surrounding moorland scenery. Mr. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, observes “immediately before us lay the river, across whose stream a stone butment or weir has been erected, which damming up the water, expands its breadth; it is thence precipitated over this interruption to its progress, where it forms a magnificent cascade. On a gentle ascending ground, about half-a-mile higher up the river, stands Chatsworth, finely embosomed in

‘Majestic woods, of every vigorous green:
Stage upon stage, high waving o'er the hill.’—*Thompson.*

A little on the left is the bridge; backed with broad and ample foliage; cattle reposing in groups on the brink of the river or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and remote distances, which are ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclose a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever pourtrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Bergam than Claude about it; the respective features which constitute the peculiar charm and excellence of these great masters, were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature.” From Domesday book we learn that Chetesword and Langelic, Lovenot and Chetel, had ten oxgangs of land to be taxed.—Land to ten oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure; William Peveral has the custody of them, by the king's order. Five villanies and two bordars, have there two ploughs and one acre of meadow; wood-pasture one mile long and one broad, and the like quantity of copice wood: value in King Edward's time 20s., now 16s. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor of Chatsworth belonged to the crown, and was placed under the custody of William de Peveral. It was for many generations the property of a family named Leche or Leech; one of whom, named John, was chirurgeon or, as a medical attendant was termed at that period, leech to the King in the reign of Edward III. From this John Leech, descended Sir Roger Leech of Beaurepoir or Belper, who was Lord High Treasurer of England, in the time of Henry V. The brother of Sir Roger, was Sir Philip Leech; he was treasurer for the wars of France. This distinguished knight was appointed to maintain a military post at the siege of Rouen. He was governor of Monceaux and Newcastle, and was sent by the King on a commission with the Earl Marshal to the province of Maine. Raulf Leech was a captain in the vanguard of the King's army, which entered France the 16th of June, 1513; and Roger Leech was his *petty* captain. The male branch of this family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century; but previous to that occurrence the manor of Chatsworth had been sold by Francis Leech or Leche, (who had espoused the sister of the Countess of Shrewsbury,) to the family of Agard, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish. Very few persons have the honour of being descended from ancestors of so distinguished merits and abilities as the present noble possessor of Chatsworth House. The first of whom we have any certain account was Robert de Gernon, a Norman who came over with William the conqueror, and contributed very much to the success of his expedition. Geoffrey de Gernon, one of his descendants, lived at the Moor Hall, in Derbyshire, in the reign of King Edward I; Roger, his son, married the daughter and sole heiress of John Potton or Potkins, of Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk. His children according to the custom of those times, in compliment to their mother, took the name of Cavendish. His eldest son, an eminent lawyer, was appointed Lord Chief Justice, in 1366, but afterwards was beheaded by the insurgents of Suffolk, because it was said his son had killed the famous Wat Tyler. From his brother Roger, was descended Captain Thomas

Cavendish, the second Englishman who sailed round the world. He performed one voyage in the years 1586 and 1587; but in attempting another, died of a broken heart, from vexation and disappointment. John, the second son of Judge Cavendish, for his service in quelling the insurrections which prevailed at that time, received the honour of knighthood, and an annuity of £40 for himself and for his heirs for ever. He was one of the esquires of the body to King Richard II., and King Henry V. To the latter he was also broiderer of the wardrobe, and in October, 1415, was at the famous battle of Agincourt. Thos. Cavendish, his great grandson, studied the law, and in the reign of King Henry VIII. was clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer. He had four sons; William, the second son, shared much the favour of Cardinal Wolsey, and attended him both in his glory and distress, till his death. Though his situation was rendered very critical by the King's displeasure with his patron, yet his conduct was regulated by so much prudence that, after the death of the Cardinal, he was greatly distinguished by royal notice and favour. When the King resolved upon the suppression of religious houses, he appointed Mr. Cavendish one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrender of several of them, Besides many other marks of favour and distinction, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign he was knighted by King Henry himself, made a privy counsellor, and appointed treasurer of the chamber. The emoluments of the last office were, fees £100, diet £100, and boat-hire £10 a year. In the two succeeding reigns he still continued his places of privy counsellor and treasurer of the chamber. In the sixth year of King Edward VI., he had in exchange for the manors of Northaw, Cuffeley, Chyldwyke, in Hertfordshire—which had been granted him by King Henry VIII.—several lands and manors belonging to dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent, and Essex. He married three times. His last wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardwick, of Hardwick in Derbyshire, and widow of Robert Barley, of Barley, in the same county, whose opulent fortune became her property. By her he had issue three sons and five daughters. Henry, the eldest son, settled at Tutbury; he married Grace, daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue. William, the second, was so great a favourite with his mother that, at her death, he became possessed of a larger estate than his elder brother. Being a person of great wealth and distinguished merit, he was, in the year 1605, raised to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby. His lordship contributed very much towards the establishment of the English colonies in Virginia, and the Bermuda islands. In the year 1618, after the death of his elder brother, he was created Earl of Devonshire. This nobleman had two wives. Sir John Cavendish, the only offspring of the second marriage, died without issue. By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters, but all except one son and one daughter, died young. His lordship departed this life at Hardwick, in the year 1625, and was buried at Edensor, near Chatsworth, to whom a beautiful monument was erected, with an elegant Latin inscription by his son.

William, the second Earl of Devonshire, was educated under the care of the famous Mr. Hobbes; but it does not appear that he adopted his principles in regard to religion and government. On his return from his travels through France and Italy, he received the honour of knighthood, and through the mediation of King James, married Christian daughter of his great favourite, Edward, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, who was descended from Bruces, Kings of Scotland. This young nobleman, who was possessed of great accomplishments and abilities, acquitted himself with distinguished abilities in many honourable commissions, with which he was entrusted by the King. But by living with too great splendour and hospitality, his estate was considerably encumbered. He departed this life, at his house in London, in June, 1628, and was buried in the family vault, at All Saints' church, Derby.

William, the third Earl of Devonshire, was only eleven years old when he succeeded to the honours and estate of his father. His mother, who is represented as a pattern of

female excellence, paid off during his minority the large debt with which it was encumbered. She also committed the education of her son to Mr. Hobbes.

During the civil wars betwixt Charles I. and the parliament, this active and distinguished nobleman shared in the calamities which befel the supporters of the royal cause. To avoid the troubles, which he knew, his attachment to the king would bring upon him, he went abroad; but his flight prevented not a sequestration of his estate. Before this event took place, he had attended King Charles in person and liberally supplied him with money. Nor was his mother less distinguished by her services to the distressed royalists. To requite such generous exertions, it is said that after the restoration no subject was treated with greater attention and respect than her Ladyship.

Charles Cavendish, the second brother of the Earl, a man of extraordinary personal and intellectual accomplishments, rendered the king many important services; he fell at Gainsborough, in an engagement with Cromwell, in July, 1643.

The Earl of Devonshire spent the latter part of his life as a private gentleman; and departed this life at Roehampton, in the year 1684; was buried with his ancestors at Derby. He left issue by his Lady, daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, two sons and a daughter.

William, the fourth Earl of Devonshire, not only equalled, but in several accomplishments, greatly surpassed all his ancestors. He had considerable reputation as a poet, and a man of letters. But the character in which he made the most distinguished figure, was that of a statesman. At a time when this country was threatened with the restoration of popery, and the establishment of a despotic government, he stood forth a zealous supporter of civil and religious liberty. In concert with several other eminent persons, he formed the plan of the revolution. They invited and at last fixed William, Prince of Orange, on the British throne. In reward for his strenuous exertion, the king afterwards conferred upon him many distinguished honours and profitable employments. He was admitted into the privy council, made lord steward of the household, and soon after constituted lord lieutenant of Derbyshire, and Knight of the Garter. He attended King William to the famous congress in Holland, and surpassed most of the foreign princes who composed it, in the magnificence of his furniture and plate, and the splendour of his entertainments. After his return to England, he was created in May, 1694, Marquis of Hartington, and Duke of Devonshire. He was made a justice in Eyre, and in the year 1697, was chosen Recorder of Nottingham. During the reign of Queen Anne, he retained all his places and manifested on several occasions, that great love of liberty, by which he had been prompted sometimes to put even King William in mind, that he came to England to defend the Protestants, and not to persecute the Papists. His Grace departed this life in the year 1707, at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, London, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. By his Duchess, daughter of James, Duke of Ormond, he had issue three sons and one daughter.

William, the second Duke of Devonshire, before the death of his father, had served as a volunteer in Flanders, under King William, and been several times member of parliament, for the counties of Derby and York. He succeeded his father not only in his titles and estates, but likewise in his places and trusts. However, when Queen Anne changed her ministry in 1710, he resigned them all. Yet notwithstanding, he was in the same year installed a Knight of the Garter. At the accession of George I., he was appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's household, and sworn of the privy council, but upon his resignation of the former office, he was in the year 1716, declared president of the council. He was three different times appointed one of the lord chief justices, when the king visited his German dominions. His grace, who departed this life, at his house in Piccadilly, London, in 1729, had by his Duchess, daughter of William Lord Russell, and sister of the Duke of Bedford, five sons and six daughters.

William, the third Duke of Devonshire, was appointed lord lieutenant and *custos retulorum* of the county of Derby, and sworn of the privy council, made lord keeper of the

privy seal, lord steward of his Majesty's household, and a Knight Companion of the most noble order of the Garter. In March, 1737, his Grace was in council declared Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in which station he acquitted him with great honour to his own character, and satisfaction to the nation over which he presided. He was also appointed three times one of the regents during the absence of George II., when he visited his Hanoverian dominions. Towards the end of his life he retired from public business to his seat at Chatsworth, honoured and beloved by all. His Grace, who departed this life, at Chatsworth, in December, 1755, had issue by his Duchess, daughter of John Hoskins, Esq., of the county of Middlesex, four sons and three daughters.

William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, after serving in two Parliaments for the county of Derby, was called up to the house of peers, and took his seat as Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick. Soon after, he was appointed master of the horse, and sworn of the privy council. In 1752, he was one of the lords of the regency, during his Majesty's absence in Germany. Two years after he was appointed governor of the county of Cork, and lord high treasurer of Ireland; and in 1755, lord lieutenant of that kingdom. The next year, he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as first commissioner of the treasury, and was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Derby. In 1757, he was installed a Knight of the Garter, and on the death of the Duke of Grafton, made lord chamberlain of the household, having first resigned his seat at the treasury board. After the accession of George III., the Duke continued in his posts till the beginning of the year 1763, when, being disgusted, as it was said, at the high degree of favour and influence possessed by the Earl of Bute, he resigned all the places which he held in England under the Crown. However, he continued in his office of lord high treasurer of Ireland and governor of Cork till his death, which took place in the year 1764, at The Spa, in Germany, whither his Grace had gone for the recovery of his health. By his lady, third and youngest daughter but, at length, heiress to the Earl of Burlington and Cork, (by which union the Barony of Clifford, created by writ of Charles I., in 1628, came into this family,) his Grace had issue three sons and a daughter.

Lord George Augustus, brother of the fourth Duke, was appointed in Oct., 1761, comptroller of the household; and, in 1762, sworn of the privy council. He died unmarried, and was buried at Holker, in the county of Lancaster, in 1794.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, third son of the third Duke of Devonshire, rose, to the rank of Field Marshal, and was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Cas, in 1758, but was afterwards allowed to return home on his parole.

Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of the third Duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as the friend of Lord Rockingham and the opponent of Lord North. He was twice chancellor of the exchequer, many years member of Parliament for the county of Derby, and died in 1796.

Lady Caroline married William Ponsonby, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son and heir of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Charles Cavendish, nephew to the third Duke of Devonshire, and great-uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, died on the 24th of February, 1810, at his house at Clapham. His remains were privately interred in the family vault at Derby. This gentleman had rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy. Those pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life, and were in fact his sole amusement. His manners were mild, his mind firm; and liberal without being profuse. He was born Oct. 10th, 1731, and died at the age of 75, leaving the greatest sum in funded property which perhaps any person ever possessed, amounting to

£1,200,000 His writings on subjects of science appeared in the *Philosoph. Trans.* of 1766, and subsequent years. The stamp duty upon Mr. Cavendish's will amounted to £42,000.

William, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, born 14th Dec., 1748, maintained the independent spirit of his father, and held no public situations under the crown, except the lord lieutenancy of the county of Derby. His Grace married, in 1774, Georgiana, daughter of John, Earl Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, who died 30th of March, 1806, by whom he had William Spencer, born in Paris, 21st of May, 1790, and two daughters, Georgiana, born 12th of July, 1783, married 21st of March, 1801, George, Earl of Carlisle, and Henrietta Elizabeth, born 12th of August., 1785, married, 24th December, 1809, Lord Viscount Granville. His Grace married again, 19th of Oct., 1809, to Lady Elizabeth Foster, relict of John Thomas Foster, Esq., of the county of Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol: and died in London, 29th July, 1811, aged 63 years, and was laid in the family vault in All Saints' Church, Derby.

Lord George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke, was member of Parliament for the borough and county of Derby more than half a century, and distinguished himself by his attachment to the liberties of the people; he succeeded his uncle, Lord John Cavendish, who died 1796, as representative of the county. His lordship's eldest son was unfortunately killed by a fall from his carriage; leaving three children, of whom the eldest, after having obtained the highest academical honours at Cambridge, was, in testimony of his capacity and acquirements, chosen member of parliament for that university in 1829; and soon afterwards espoused Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. Colonel Cavendish, third son of Lord George Cavendish, was many years member of parliament for the borough of Derby.

The present illustrious possessor of the dukedom is His Grace William Spencer Cavendish, the sixth Duke and ninth Earl of Devonshire. His Grace has devoted his princely fortune to the encouragement of literature, to the patronage of the fine arts, and to that style of living suitable to the rank and dignity of his station; though he has not taken any prominent position in political affairs, yet, when important occurrences have demanded his attention, we find him in his place in the House of Peers, offering his counsels, and ever ready to vindicate the claims of civil and religious liberty.

On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne of Russia, the noble Duke was nominated to the embassy of congratulation from the British court to the court of St. Petersburg. The costly and magnificent display of his Grace on this occasion surpassed all previous embassies of a similar character. His Grace was received with royal favour, and invested by the new Emperor with the highest order of Russian knighthood. On the return of his Grace to England, he was distinguished by the favour of George IV., and soon after his Grace was nominated to select and arrange a ministry, in the formation of which all the remains of party spirit might be lost in a general devotion to the interests of the public. His Grace is Lord Lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Derby, high steward of the borough of Derby, and lessee under the crown of the mineral duties in the High Peak. He is also lessee or lord of about 60 manors, patron of 31 Church livings, and owner of upwards of 70,000 acres of land in the county of Derby.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE.

Chatsworth House, independent of the recent additions, is a noble structure; the principal or western front, is rich in architectural ornament; it comprises three divisions of equal dimensions; the base is rusticated, and the central compartment, which is projected, is distinguished by four handsome fluted Ionic columns, that support an ornamental

frieze, and a pediment, within the tympanum on which the arms of the Devonshire family are admirably sculptured in stone; the right and left portions of this elegant front have each four fluted Ionic pilasters; the whole being surmounted with open balustrades, divided into sections, and adorned with urns and statues; the south, although much less ornamented than the west, presents an imposing front, having a double flight of steps in the centre of the building; these fronts, together with the east and the north, form the four sides of a quadrangular court, which contains some admirable carving in stone, particularly the military trophies that adorn the great hall. The other three sides have been rebuilt, and the whole of this interior court is now a beautiful specimen of chaste and elegant architecture. This building was projected by the celebrated fourth Earl (afterwards first Duke) of Devonshire, on his retiring from the court of James II. That nobleman directed his attention to works of architectural taste and magnificence, and resolved to raise a structure worthy his wealth and rank. In this disposition he contracted (says Kennet) with workmen to pull down "the south side of the good old seat, and to rebuild it on a plan he gave, for a front to his gardens, so fair and august, being 183 ft. 2 in. in length that it looked only like a model of what might be done in after ages. When he had finished this part, he meant to go no further; till seeing public affairs in a happier settlement, for a testimony of ease and joy, he undertook the east side of the quadrangle, and raised it entirely new, in conformity to the south, and seemed then content to say he had gone half way through, and would leave the rest for his heir. In this resolution he stopped about seven years, and then resumed courage, and began to lay the foundation for two other sides, to complete the noble square; and these last, as far as uniformity admits, do exceed the others by a west front of 172 feet in length, of most excellent strength and elegance, and a capital on the north side that is of singular ornament and service. And though such a vast pile (of materials entirely new) required a prodigious expense, yet the building was his least charge, if regard be had to his gardens, water-works, statues, pictures, and other the finest pieces of art and of nature, that could be obtained abroad or at home." The principal external fronts are the east, the south, and the west. This noble mansion was begun about the year 1687, under the direction of William Talman, a native of Wiltshire, and comptroller of the king's works in the reign of William III.; but it was not completed before the year 1706; and the most eminent artists were engaged to complete the work. Among the painters we find Verrio, Laguerre, Gennari, Ricard, and Sir James Thornhill; amongst the carvers in stone, Caius, Gabriel Cibber, J. T. Geeraerslius, Nost, Davies, Aurid, Lanscroon, Nedauld, Saml. Watson, carvers in wood; Grinlin Gibbons, it has been generally considered was the principal artist in this line; however, Mr. Saml. Watson, a native of Heanor, in Derbyshire, from documents in the possession of the family, executed much of the carving in wood as well as stone, and by whom the arms in the west front of the house were executed.

Chatsworth House was begun on a much more moderate scale than the subsequent design by Sir Wm. Cavendish, who, by his marriage with the celebrated heiress of Hardwick, became possessor of a large estate in this county. Before one wing of the intended fabric was raised, Sir William died; but his widow, who became Countess of Shrewsbury, completed the whole building in a style which entitled it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak; and it appears to have been a quadrangular building, with turrets, and acquired particular interest from its been one of the prisons of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, under the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. In 1570, the unhappy queen was removed to Chatsworth from Wingfield, and then resided here for some months. In the month of October, 1570, Sir Wm. Cecil, afterwards Lard Burleigh, and Sir Walter Mildmay, visited Chatsworth, and remained there 20 days, being employed in certain negotiations between Mary and Queen Elizabeth, soon after which Mary was removed to Sheffield Castle, which was her chief residence during the ensuing 14 years, though in company with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, she visited Chatsworth in the years 1573, 1577, 1578, and 1581. In 1577, Elizabeth wrote with her own hand to thank th^e

Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury for the hospitable entertainment of her favourite minister, the Earl of Leicester, at Chatsworth. During the civil wars between the Parliament and Charles I., the old hall at Chatsworth was occupied as a fortress occasionally by both parties. In 1643, it was garrisoned by forces under Sir John Gell, on the part of the Parliament, and in December of the same year, the Earl of Newcastle having taken Wingfield manor, made himself master of Chatsworth Hall, and placed a garrison in it for the King, under the command of Colonel Eyre. In September, 1645, it was held for the royal party by Colonel Shalcross, with a fresh garrison from Welbeck, and a skirmishing force of 300 horse. It was then besieged by Major Mollanus, with 400 foot, but the siege was raised by command of Colonel Gell, who commanded the major and his forces to return to Derby.

The taste and magnificence of the present noble Duke have been fully displayed by the erection of the great northern wing, chiefly intended for the accommodation of his numerous visitants, and reflects great credit on the ability displayed by the architect, Sir Jefferey Wyattville, who gave the design and also on Mr. Holmes, the clerk of the works, who left Windsor Castle to superintend this splendid structure, in which nearly the whole of the numerous rooms and passages have groined arches or arched roofs. The basement rooms and passages are all built of rubbed ashler stone, procured from the Duke's quarries at Beeley Moor. This wing is 385 feet in length, being projected from the east front, making the whole line 557 feet, and is, in all its parts, one of the best specimens of masonry in the kingdom. The stone is slightly tinged with a pale yellow, furnished from quarries on his Grace's estates in the immediate vicinity of Chatsworth. The exterior is classically beautiful, and presents an assemblage of parts so arranged as to be strikingly picturesque—the northern termination being distinguished by an elegant Italian tower, in the construction of which the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian orders of architecture have been tastefully used. "To complete this great improvement," Mr. Rhodes observes, "another wing, at the expense of another £200,000, must be projected from the south front. Should this be accomplished, Chatsworth will have attained the utmost pinnacle of its grandeur, and will emphatically be the 'Palace of the Peak.'" Various defects in the north front have been corrected, which has given to it a richness and beauty in unison with the character of the building. The east front has been likewise greatly and judiciously altered by the same architect. The grand entrance to Chatsworth is on the west, and commands a view of uncommon beauty. The Derwent, which is here a noble stream, runs within two or three hundred yards of the house; an elegant stone bridge of three arches spans the stream, with statues by Cibber between the arches, and the park around is spread out into beautiful undulations, where verdant slopes and sylvan groups unite to form a rich and varied landscape. To the north of the bridge may be seen a small tower, known as the "Bower of Mary Queen of Scots," from a garden in which that unfortunate Queen spent much of her time. It is moated round and is reached by a flight of steps. The exterior of Chatsworth, splendid as it is, conveys but a faint indication of the treasure within. It has been stated in the public papers that his Grace possesses the finest private collection of sculpture in Europe. They were formerly the occupants of various departments, but have been removed into the new sculpture gallery, and so classed and arranged as to form a splendid combination of talent. The columns, vases, and urns, which the Duke has collected during his visits to Italy are amongst the most costly ornaments of his mansion. The columns are from twelve to fifteen feet high, their dimensions in proportion. The materials of which they are composed are various—granite, porphyry, Sienna marble, stalactite verde-antique, and other choice marble, of Italy; but the richest, and by far the most costly, are two noble columns of Sicilian Jasper, intermixed with chalcedony, disseminated in veins throughout the mass. Each column is one entire specimen of precious stone. Eight of the finest of these columns now adorn the dining hall and the sculpture gallery. Others have been surmounted with appropriate capitals, and used as classical enrichments to the entrance doors of the principal apartments. Chats-

worth contains an abundance of paintings in almost every department of the art, and some of superior excellence. The ceilings and sides of the great hall were painted by Laguerre and Verrio, with subjects from Roman history. The staircases, the chapel, and the ceilings of the best apartments are covered with the works of the same artists, and Sir James Thornhill. With the exception of the chapel and the great hall, the subjects chosen are mythological—Phæton, Apollo, Jupiter, Antiope, the Muses, Diana, Aetæon, Bacchus, and Ariadne, Venus and Adonis, Melegar and Atalanta, Cephalis and Procris, with a long etcetera of gods and goddesses, make a part of the adornments of the principal rooms, a mode of ornamenting the mansions of the principal nobility when Chatsworth was built.

In addition to this general reference, we will endeavour to give a short but more methodical detail of the

INTERIOR OF THIS PALACE OF THE PEAK.

Passing the Porter's lodge, and the Domestic establishments on the left, visitors find themselves in the Court-yard of the north front, in the centre of which is a remarkably fine weeping-ash, removed from some nursery grounds at Derby, in 1830, where it had stood upwards of 40 years,—they are then admitted into the lower or sub-hall; in the further part of the hall are two antiques, a Germanicus and an Agrippina, from Wanstead House. The busts here are numerous. A flight of steps leads out from this apartment into the North Corridor, which communicates with the

GREAT HALL.

The double row of steps that connected this hall with the grand staircase, once regarded so magnificent have been removed. A gallery, defended by open balustrades, has been carried round three sides of this splendid hall, and forms a connecting link between the old and new parts of the house. In the centre of the hall, there is a remarkably large ENTROCHE marble slab, being 11 ft. by 7 ft. It is mounted on a magnificent carved gilt stand. The paintings of this hall are by Verrio and Laguerre. The history of Julius Cæsar has furnished the subject. In one compartment he is crossing the Rubicon, in another he is passing over to his army at Brundisium. The left and principal side represents the sacrifice before going to the senate, after the closing of the Temple of Janus. Over the north entrance is his death at the foot of Pompey's statue, and the ceiling contains his apotheosis. The two ends of the hall are eminently beautiful; they are each divided into three arched compartments, the central one, the largest, being the entrance from the North Corridor at one extremity, and the channel of communication with the Grand South Staircase at the other. From the floor of this magnificent apartment the effect is grand and strikingly impressive. Over the mantelpiece is the following inscription

“Ædes Has Paternsa Dilectissimas
Anno Libertatis Anglicæ MDCLXXXVIII Institvtas
Gvl. S. Devonicæ Dvx Anno MDCCCXI Hæres Accepit
Anno Mæroris Svi MDCCCXL Perfecit.”

Next,—

THE SOUTH GALLERY,

A room of powerful attraction to artists. From seven to eight hundred drawings cover the walls of this apartment, numerous sketches of Claude Lorraine—*fac-similies* of which have been published by Earlom—with a splendid collection by the first masters of the Venetian, the Florentine, the Spanish, and the Flemish schools. Titian, Raphael, Carracci, Corregio, Salvator, Reubens, &c., have all contributed.

Corresponding galleries have been erected on the north and west sides of the central court, and finished in a most splendid manner, and are the receptacles of the Duke's finest

CHATSWORTH.

collection of pictures, to which Chiswick, Devonshire House, and Hardwick, have largely contributed. These galleries are connected with each other, and form one of the most important improvements made at Chatsworth. A Door from the *Gallery of Drawings*, communicates with

THE CHAPEL,

Which is seated and lined throughout with cedar wood. Christ, healing all manner of diseases, occupies the principal compartment on the right. The incredulity of St. Thomas, surmounts the altar, and is said to be one of Verrio's best pieces. The statues of Faith and Hope, that constitute part of the altar, are by Cibber; here are also excellent specimens of carving in wood, by Watson.

The *North Staircase*; these stairs are of oak, with richly carved balustrades, &c., and contain on the first landing, some splendid full length portraits, in massive gilt frames of the Emperor Nicholas and his Empress, painted at Moscow, by Dawe; Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington; and of George IV., in his state robes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The *Great Drawing Room*; 48 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 18 feet high, is richly stored with admirable works of art. The chapel, music room, billiard room, and the drawing room, occupy the whole of the south front of the library; they look towards Rowsley, Darley Dale, and Matlock.

From the Drawing room which occupies the south-east angle of the building, visitors are admitted into

THE LIBRARY,

The first of the long range of apartments that form the east front of Chatsworth, an extent from one extreme point to the other of nearly 560 feet. The length of the rooms in succession, omitting inches, are,—drawing room, 30 feet; the great library, 90 feet; the anti-library, 30 feet; the cabinet library, 26 feet; the dining room, 58 feet; the anti-dining room and music gallery, 26 feet; the sculpture gallery, 103 feet; and the orangery, 108 feet; the bath lobby and the staircase to the banquetting hall, &c. occupy the remainder of the 560. The doors into the whole of this suit of apartments, are placed directly opposite each other, and when the whole are thrown open, a magnificent vista through a series of rooms of almost unparalleled splendour and richness is presented to the spectator, affording a long perspective of interior, not surpassed in any mansion in the kingdom.

The *Great Library* is one of the most splendid rooms in Chatsworth; it has been finished in a style unique in richness, elegance, and beauty. The doors of the two ends are of the richest mahogany, French polished. The bookcases of the same material, divided into compartments by semi-circular metallic pilasters, a section of a three inch diameter column, covered with gold; the compartments are all about nine feet and three feet alternately in breadth. About eight or nine feet from the ceiling, these pilasters terminate and expand into a richly wrought leaf, which is made to support the floor of a gallery that extends to three sides of the room, and which has been erected for the convenience of reaching the books from the upper shelves, without the aid of moveable library strairs. The gallery is defended by a rich balustrade, carved and ornamented with dead and burnished gold ornamented work in bas relief, which is so managed and arranged as to form a series of splendid framework to five circular paintings, that are set like precious gems within. These paintings, by Louis Charon, a French artist of considerable merit, who left his own country on account of his religion, and fled to England, made part of the ceiling in the old library. On the west side of this apartment, there is a noble chimney piece of Carra marble, surmounted with a mirror six feet by four feet six inches wide; one entire piece of glass. Some of the minor division of the bookcases, and the recesses between the windows are likewise panelled with looking

glasses set round with burnished gold mouldings; the whole combining a splendid display of taste and magnificence not to be found in the mansion of any other subject of the realm.

The *Anti-Library*, which is fitted up in the same style and manner, succeeds; the ceiling of this apartment is adorned by a beautiful picture by Hayler, and two smaller subjects, Night and Morning, from Thorwaldsen, by Charles Landseer : a door on the west side of this room communicates with the great north staircase, which in extent, design, and detail, is truly grand; it is the work of Sir J. Wyattville. On the first landing-place are two full length portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, painted by Dawe.

The *Cabinet Library*, although varying in size and form from the two preceding it, is a beautiful little gem. The roof is a splendid ornamental dome, divided into compartments, and supported by columns of variegated stalactite and Italian marble, based on pediments of pure statuary marble, and surmounted with capitals, richly sculptured in dead and burnished gold.

Over the chimney piece in the *Music Room*, there is a portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, the mother of the present Duke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a picture of Mary Magdalen, and Christ in the Garden, by Gennari; and one of the Angel Michael overcoming Satan, adorns the walls of this apartment: there was formerly an organ, which was used during Divine service in the chapel, but it has been removed.

The *Billiard Room* has a richly painted ceiling by Sir James Thornhill. A whole length portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, hangs over the fire place; Titian's family, by himself, ornaments one side of the room; and nearly opposite is the portrait of Geo. IV. on a sofa, a masterly production by Sir Thos. Lawrence, and well known from Finden's splendid engraving of it.

THE DINING ROOM.

The walls of this magnificent room are hung with family portraits, amongst which are five or six by Vandyke. Those of Arthur Goodwin, Lady Wharton, Lady Rich, and the first Earl and Countess of Devonshire, are perhaps the best pictures in the room. The ceiling is slightly coved and divided into numerous compartments or panels, the divisions and the ornaments within being richly gilt on a ground of the purest white. The effect is evidently what was intended—gay, cheerful, and splendid. The entrance to the two ends of this magnificent apartment are particularly beautiful, and are set between columns of Sicilian jasper and Italian marble of choice quality. They are based on appropriate pediments, and surmounted with Ionic capitals. The two chimney pieces in this room are nearly unique in design; they are executed in the marble of Carrara, and adorned with figures as large as life; one is by the younger Westmacott, and the other by Sievier. It is said the cost of these two fire-places was upwards of two thousand guineas each, exclusive of the stove, fire-irons, fender, &c. A youthful Bacchus and a Dacchante lean gracefully on the two extremities of one of them. The other, by Sievier, is distinguished by a Bacchus and a Priestess of his festivals; she is in the act of replenishing the wine cup with the juice of the grape. Both the figures are admirably calculated to excite that exhilarated state of feeling which never fails to give a zest to the choicest viands and wines. The furniture in this apartment is of corresponding grandeur; magnificent mirrors, tables of the choicest marbles and granite, placed on ornamented framework, decorated with the Duke's crest richly carved and profusely gilt, occupy the sides and ends of the room. All that wealth can purchase, or art and taste produce, are here brought together in splendid competition. Pausing through a small ante-room, fitted up for the accommodation of a musical band, we enter

THE SCULPTURE GALLERY,

The grand depository of the finest works of art that Chatsworth contains. The first entrance into this magnificent saloon of sculptured elegance is powerfully impressive. The human form seems here to live, move, and breathe in marble; feeling, sentiment, power, passion, repose, and action, are all admirably portrayed; thirty-six objects are particularly noticed by Rhodes, (from whom we quote,) all admirable productions. There is also a colossal vase, twenty feet in circumference, formed from one entire block of Swedish granite, and sculptured at Berlin by Barteleina, which is succeeded by another, similar in form, but smaller in dimensions, and of a more costly material; it is a natural conglomerate of a great variety of marbles, interspersed with fragments of chalcedony, and semi-transparent veins of calx spar. This beautiful vase is 12 feet in circumference, elegant in form, and beautifully polished. A little in advance of these vases are two superb tables. The one nearest the door on the left is a rare and unique specimen of Labrador felspar, embedded in a matrix of porphyry. The table on the right is of larger dimensions, equally beautiful and far more costly. The four large panels in the middle were a present to the Duke; the colour is a delicate pale green, variegated with shades of a darker hue, and appear to have the hardness and polish of a precious stone; they are said to be the production of the island of Corsica. These beautiful panels are surmounted by richly ornamented Mosaic-work, composed of different coloured marbles, with occasional fragments of lapis lazuli, so disposed as to form a splendid border round the whole. The table altogether contains about ten thousand pieces, and its estimated value is between two and three thousand pounds. It was manufactured by Mr. Mills, of Ashford. The exit from the gallery leading to the *Orangery*, corresponds in grandeur with that at the other end of the room. Two noble columns of Egyptian green marble form the portal, resting on golden pedestals, and surmounted with Corinthian capitals, worked in fretted and burnished gold, produce a splendid effect.

BANQUETING HALL.

In the middle of this fine apartment hangs a large and splendid chandelier. The exterior of the rim is partly composed of stags' heads as large as life, beautifully carved and gilt, each head being surmounted by the natural antlers of the stag from the forests of Germany. Many pictures, formerly in other parts of the house, now form various panels in the ceiling; the spaces between fitted up with rich and appropriate ornaments. The hall is crowned with an open temple in the richest style of Corinthian architecture, which commands an uninterrupted view of the scenery of Chatsworth park. A communication from the Anti-Library leads through the *North Gallery to the West Back Stairs*, and from thence to the *State Room Story*. One of the first rooms visited is the

ARMOURY ROOM.

The ceiling of the room is a splendid specimen of the talent of Sir James Thornhill, in this now almost exploded style of decoration. The subject is the Assembly of the Gods and the Deification of Romulus. The Rape of the Sabines, by Sir James, makes a part of the furniture of this room. A series of bed-rooms leads from this part of the house to the *State Dressing Room*, which occupies the south-west angle of the building. The ceiling is splendidly painted with the judgment of Paris. The most magnificent portion of the old part of Chatsworth succeeds. This suite of apartments, denominated

THE STATE APARTMENTS,

contains the principal part of the exquisite carving in wood, said to have been the work of Gibbons, but by various documents, it appears, Samuel Watson, a native of Derbyshire, was one of the principal artists employed; be that as it may, their near approximation to nature is wonderful.

The first of these apartments is the *State, or Scarlet Bed Room*, so named from containing the bed in which George II. died. This bed, with the chairs and footstools used at the coronation of George III. and Queen Charlotte, were the perquisites of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, as lord chamberlain of his majesty's household. The ceiling of this room is richly painted; the allegory of the morning star, embodied in the figure of Aurora chasing away the night, and dispersing her misty hosts of attendants, is well represented; a variety of subjects occupy the other compartments, in which the history of Diana is most prominent.

The next is the *State Music Room*, in which there is a most excellent likeness of the first Duke of Devonshire, in his robes of state; and amongst the costly furniture of this apartment are two magnificently gilt chairs, in which William IV. and Queen Adelaide were crowned. The present Duke of Devonshire being lord chamberlain, they devolved to him in right of his office.

Then the *State Drawing Room*; the ceiling is splendidly painted, the subject Phæton taking charge of the chariot of the sun.

The *State Dining Room*, is a spacious and noble apartment of fifty feet by thirty; the ceiling is richly ornamented with allegorical paintings, and in the centre is a splendid Vase, by Canteen, sculptured out of one block of the Mecklenburg granite, at Berlin, and measuring twenty feet in circumference, on a foot and plinth of the same material. The whole of this suite of rooms is richly adorned with carvings in wood. Returning from the state apartments down the south staircase, the *Duke's Private Rooms* are on the basement story.

From the *West Entrance Hall* (in which formerly was a statue of Mary Queen of Scots, by Westmacott, sculptured in Maltese stone, which has been removed to Hardwick,) a small apartment used as a *Private Library*, and stored with a series of engravings from the works of Canova, leads to the *Duke's Sitting Room*, which contains some excellent portraits of his most intimate friends; also a whole length figure of the Duke, by Hayter, and a clever cabinet picture by Newton, the subject from *Gil Blas*; several fine tables composed of Derbyshire and Foreign marbles, and one composed entirely of polished Malachite, a present to the Duke, by the Emperor of Russia.

THE ORANGERY,

A noble room, one hundred and eight feet long, twenty seven feet wide, and twenty-one feet high, well stored with orange trees of fine growth, Chinese scent jars, tastefully arranged, choice exotics and an almost endless variety of shrubs and flowers too rare and precious to be breathed on by the out-door atmosphere of Derbyshire, complete this brilliant storehouse. A niche on the western side of this lofty apartment is occupied by a group in statuary marble, a Venus and Cupid at play. Two circular compartments, one on each side the niche, are sculptured in marble, with figures in bas-relief, representing Night and Morning, by Thorwaldsen; Agamemnon's herald carrying off Briseis from Achilles; and another scene from Homer by the same artist, adorn one end of the Orangery; the battle of Castor and Pollux with Lyncus and Idus; and Castor and Pollux carrying away Phœbe and Talaira, by Schadaw, are sculptured in marble tablets on the other. From this apartment visitors generally pass into the *Garden*, down a broad flight of steps, adorned on each side by two fine dancing figures after Canova, and terminating with two beautiful vases.

THE GARDENS,

a term which here includes the range of smooth shaven lawns, flower beds, shrubberies, and fountains, extending from the house southward, and along the hill to the east; these constitute a series of delightful walks, amidst flowers and fragrance, shade and sunshine. Here

THE WATERWORKS,

one of the distinguished features of Chatsworth, are situated; they are supplied from a reservoir at the summit of the high hill which forms the eastern boundary of the noble

domain of Chatsworth; on the side of the hill is a *temple*, ornamented with columns, pilasters and figures bearing aquatic urns, and surmounted with a dome; frequently this building is made to serve the purpose of a fountain, and the water rushes impetuously from every part of it, until the whole temple is covered with spray and foam. From this place the stream descends along a continued slope of steps, that break it into foam and glitter. In another part of the garden, some water pipes, so constructed as to resemble a *willow tree*, play many an unlucky trick to visitors, whose curiosity may induce them to approach within the reach of its branches. About one hundred yards south of the willow tree, is

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY.

the most magnificent in the kingdom, covering about an acre of land; the length is 324 feet, and the width upwards of 170; the north and south divisions are 52 feet high, and the central or dome compartment, 76 feet; through the centre a spacious carriage drive is made, and at the base of the dome a gallery is carried at a considerable elevation; the ascent is made by a series of steps under rustic arches, and overhanging blocks of gritstone, covered with orchideous, ferns, and a variety of other rare plants. This immense mountain of glass, in form a parallelogram, took no less than seventy thousand square feet of glass to cover it, which is cut in slips of 4 feet long, and 6 inches wide; the interior is filled with an endless variety of all that is rare and beautiful; the luxuriance and magnitude of the tropical plants and the immense area they occupy, form a pleasing contrast to the tender climber, stretching its delicate branches, and hanging in graceful festoons, fringed with a profusion of blossoms of the most brilliant hues. The extreme loftiness and airiness of the glassy domes, admitting such an effulgence of light on all sides, that one is disposed to fancy oneself transplanted to a scene of enchantment. All its floral and choice productions are planted in a soil suitable to the nature of each species. In open borders, and the temperature so managed in its application to the different beds, as to suit the character of the plant.

Nearer the south front of the house, a *jet d'eau* throws up a column of water to the height of ninety feet; but the *Emperor Fountain*, not generally shown, is the most magnificent one in Europe. It attains the amazing height of 267 feet. *Walks* have been carried through the wood which clothes the hall on the east of the building, carried in circuitous directions to diminish the steepness of the ascent. The principal walks are thirty feet in width; these and the pleasure grounds are ornamented with sculptured figures and vases. On the most lofty part of this eminence is the *Hunting Tower*; this building is seen at a distance of many miles, and when his Grace is resident at Chatsworth, a flag is displayed on its turrets. It is supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants could enjoy the spectacle of a stag hunt without incurring the dangers attendant on the chase; it is a square tower, ninety feet high, with a rounded tower at each angle.

As an addition to the Waterworks, temple, and grand cascade, the *Cyclopien Aqueduct* has a most magnificent effect, and forms one of the most striking objects of this wonderful place. It is built on a rugged cliff at a considerable elevation above the waterworks, and in an eastern line with them; the design is to form a waterfall of about 150 feet, close upon the first reservoir, so as to form a connecting link with the waterworks. It is being constructed of the loose blocks of gritstone, which abound on the cliff, and no mortar or tool mark is suffered to appear on the exterior. The elevation of some of the arches is about 80 feet. Several are constructed.

The Gardens appropriated to the growth of fruit and vegetables extend over twelve acres of land, and these are furnished with twenty hot-houses and forcing pits. They are about half-a-mile to the north of the house on the road to Baslow, through the park. They contain many interesting objects, one of which we cannot pass over without noticing, and that is the Victoria Regia House, a new and beautiful structure of Sir Joseph Paxton's own conception. It was erected solely for the growth of this Water Lily, and is a short

parallelogram, of 68 feet 5 in. by 48 feet 9 in. Sir Joseph Paxton was the first to flower this fine plant; the first of which with one of the leaves nearly six feet in diameter, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, on the 9th of November, 1849.

The Flower Gardens have also been greatly enlarged, and laid out under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, and surround the house. The style of the gardens on the west front is Oriental, and they are enriched with eight stone baskets, elegantly sculptured, for shrubs and flowers, thirty-two feet square each. In the pleasure grounds there is a Spanish chesnut, planted by the Archduke (late the Emperor of Russia) Nicholas, and a variegated sycamore, planted by his brother, the Archduke Michael, in commemoration of their visit to Chatsworth—the former in 1816, and the latter in 1818.

Perhaps in nothing is his Grace's truly noble and patriotic endeavours so fully apparent as in the *Arboretum*, which is on a large scale. Its object is to naturalize every species of foreign tree and shrub. Thousands of them have been already planted, arranged in classes and species, on the sunny cliffs of Chatsworth, the towering crags and forests protecting them from the keen north and east winds, with convenient pools of water made here and there amongst these exotic beds to furnish the requisite supply of water. It is matter of astonishment, on every mazy turn up the cliff, to find both sides adorned with trees and shrubs from every climate. The immense cost has been of small consideration; experienced persons have been sent to the Himalayas, North and South America, and elsewhere, for plants. Hence Chatsworth gardens form an admirable finishing school for young men; and such is the celebrity of these gardens, grounds, and conservatory, that even foreigners come here to receive instruction in the art of horticulture. This is a high compliment to the taste and abilities of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., who has had the entire management of this princely establishment for many years, who resides at Barbrook Hall, a new and beautiful Anglo Italian Villa, recently erected on a large scale, with a handsome tower and suitable offices. Its situation is one of extreme beauty, being surrounded with flowers of every hue, shrubs and rare exotics arranged in open borders, and in every imaginable form which renders it a perfect model of taste and elegance.

The celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, remained a prisoner in this country during a period of seven years. He was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days. On departing, he paid his Grace this pleasing compliment—"My Lord Duke, when I compute the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out those I have passed at Chatsworth." In September, 1768, the King of Denmark visited Chatsworth, and was entertained there with great splendour, during his tour through the north of England. The celebrated philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, passed a great portion of his life at Chatsworth, under the patronage of the first Earls of Devonshire.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, with an illustrious suite, visited Chatsworth in beginning of December, 1843, when it was the scene of unparalleled display and grandeur. Any attempt to describe the illumination of the grand conservatory and pleasure grounds on that occasion would be presumptuous. His Grace the late Duke of Wellington observed in reference to it—"I have travelled Europe through and through, and witnessed many scenes of surpassing grandeur on many occasions, but never did I see so magnificent a *coup d'œil* as that extended before me."

In passing through Chatsworth, several rooms are pointed out which it is said were appropriated to the use of the Queen of Scots, on her occasional visits here. On the lawn directly opposite the south front of Chatsworth, is a copy of Canova's *Endymion*, by Sir Francis Chantrey, a finely executed work.

At the south-west extremity of the park, was erected in 1855, a Russian cottage, after the model of a Russian farm sent by the late Emperor of Russia to His Grace. It is built entirely of wood, and has a very pleasing effect from the variety, and harmony of the

colours in the painting of the exterior. Immediately on entering the cottage, the Mode Farm will be seen from which it was built.

PILSLEY township and village, pleasantly situated upon a lofty eminence, 2½ miles N.E. from Bakewell, 1 mile N.W. from Edensor, contains 447A. 2R. 22P. of tithe-free land, 78 houses, and 339 inhabitants, of whom 180 were males and 159 females, of whom many are employed at Chatsworth; rateable value £622 3s. 0d. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor, which is freehold, and the principal owner; but a few others are owners. Extensive prospects are obtained here. A public school is supported by his Grace.

CHARITIES.—*Edward Ripon*, by will 1653, gave 10s. yearly, issuing out of Over-hiddy Field, in Pilsley, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose agent pays 10s. to the overseer of the poor, by whom it is distributed on St. Thomas's day, to ten poor men and women.

William Peniston, by indenture, 1738, granted to Nathaniel Woodhouse, and two others, a rent charge of 10s., issuing out of Bradley Close, on trust, to pay the above sum into the hands of the overseer of Pilsley, a week before Christmas day, to be yearly laid out as follows:—viz., 16s. in buying twelve sixpenny loaves of bread, and 4s. yearly in buying sixteen threepenny loaves, to be brought by a baker, on the morning of Christmas day, yearly, to the parish church of Edensor, and after service, the said twelve sixpenny loaves given to twelve of the poorest inhabitants belonging to Pilsley, and the said sixteen threepenny loaves to be given to sixteen of the poorest children in Pilsley; no more than two loaves to be given to one family. The Tennant of the close pays the rent charge which is distributed as above.

EDENSOR TOWNSHIP.

Bacon Alex., gamekeeper
Bampton Jas., tailor
Cocker thos., butcher
Elliott Geo., gamekeeper, *Calton House*
Furnis Martin, woodman, *Calton Lees*
Furniss Wm., woodman *Calton Lees*
Hall Rev. Joseph, M.A., vicar, *Vicarage*
Hault Sarah, infant schoolmistress
Housley Thos., joiner
Jepson William, maltster, hop merchant and
Victualler, *Edensor Inn and Posting*
House, and public coffee rooms for ladies
and gentlemen

Longden Jas., stonemason, *Russian Cottage*
Mather Jph., shopkeeper
Millward Jas., librarian at Chatsworth House
Munns Geo., decorator, *Calton Lees*
Pleasance Jph., shoemaker
Sedding Richard, schoolmaster
Strutt Henry, corn miller, *Bridge House*
Strutt Martha, schoolmistress
Thornhill Miss, *Dunsar Cottage*

Farmers.
Blockley Barker Jno., | Housley _____
Jepson Wm. _____
Travis Sh., *Calton Lees*

Vickers Chas., (& bldr) | Vickers Dvd., *Calton*
Calton House | *Lees*

CHATSWORTH.

Devonshire (Duke of,) His Grace the most
Noble William Spencer Cavenish,
Chatsworth House
Barton Arthur, plumber
George Richd., manr. of pleasure grounds
Elliott Thos., gamekeeper
Hastie Mrs Mary, housekeeper
Hereman Saml., clerk

Holmes thos., joiner
Littlewood Jonth., stud groom
Paxton Sir Joseph, Knt., M.P., estate agent
to H.G. Duke of Devonshire, *Barbrook*
Hall
Radley Mrs Phœbe, housekeeper
Stewart Andrew, gardener

PILSLEY TOWNSHIP.

Allsop Eliz., schoolmistress
Bridge Mr. Luke
Dale Wm., brewer
Furnis Jabez, grocer
Holmes John, wheelwright
Hulley Wm. R., shopkeeper

Mortimer Geo., builder
Newton Thos., vict., Devonshire Arms
Oxspring Saml., butcher
Strutt Martha, and Son, blacksmiths
Taylor Jas., shoemaker
Turton Jno., shoemaker

Farmers.
Bridge Luke, jun., (& baker)

Furniss Peter
Sheldon Thomas

Slack George
Taylor Henry

EYAM, a parish with the townships of Eyam, Foolow, and Woodland Eyam, which together contain 4241 acres of land, and in 1851 had 364 houses and 1580 inhabitants, of whom 792 were males and 788 females; rateable value £4878 9s. 5d.

EYAM, a township and romantic, village, 6 miles N. from Bakewell, 4 miles E. from Tideswell, 12 miles S.S.W. from Sheffield, and the same distance N.N.E. from Buxton, forms a long street, running from east to west in a serpentine form. The village is said to be built on a series of caverns, many of which have been explored to a considerable extent, chiefly for the beautiful stalactitious petrefactions with which they abound. Previous to the enclosure in 1801 a considerable portion of the land was moorland. The township now contains 2258 acres of land, and in 1851 had 240 houses and 1079 inhabitants, of whom 534 were males and 545 females; rateable value £3006 11s. 7d. The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Chandos, and Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., are joint lords of the manor and patrons of the living. The principal owners are Thos. Burgoyne, Esq., Thos. Gregory, Esq., Lord Denman, Peter Wright, Esq., J. A. Shuttleworth, Esq., and Eaglesfield Smith, Esq., with several smaller owners. The Church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a venerable stone edifice, overgrown with ivy, contains nave, chancel, side aisles, and square tower with four rich and deep toned bells. The interior fittings are neat and substantial, and it contains a small organ, erected a few years ago, and an ancient stone font lined with lead. A mural monument in the chancel, dated 1694, perpetuates the memory of John Wright, Esq. Others have been erected to the ancestors of M. M. Middleton, Esq., of Leam Hall. An alabaster monument remembers Mary daughter of Smithson Green, Esq., of Brosterfield, who died May, 1777. A plain stone, inscribed with T. B., denotes the resting place of Thomas Birds, Esq., of Eyam, a celebrated antiquarian. The churchyard is ornamented with lofty Linden trees, which give it an air of quiet repose, and form an appropriate shelter to the sacred precincts of the dead. Amongst the objects of general interest is the tomb of Mrs. Mompesson, who died during the memorable plague of 1666. Opposite the chancel door stands an intricately ornamented cross of Saxon work, enriched with human figures, and various elaborate designs of interlaced knotwork. Its present height is about eight feet, and the upper part of the shaft is wanting; but as a relic of antiquity, its style of workmanship, and state of preservation, is superior to any other of the same period. On a stone on the west side of the tower is the following ancient inscription:—

	CW	
TB.	WC.	TCPT
CHICI.	915	MBT.

which has been the subject of many conjectures, but the prevailing opinion is that the letters C. W. are intended for Church Warden, and the other letters the initials of the then churchwardens, but what the figures mean we are unable to explain. The *living* is a rectory, valued in the King's book at £13 15s. 5d., now £226, in the incumbency of the Rev. Edward Benj. Bagshawe, M.A., for whom the Rev. Edmund V. Amery, M.A., officiates and resides at the rectory, a commodious mansion near the Church, erected by the Rev. E. Seward about 90 years ago, has been considerably improved by the present rector. The Methodists have a small chapel at the east end of the village. Many of the inhabitants are employed in silk weaving. The Free school was rebuilt in 1826, but is at the present time closed. A *Mechanics' Institute* was established in 1824, in connection with which is a Subscription Library, containing 766 vols., with 30 members who pay 3d. per month each; Mr. Wm. Wood, author of the "History and Antiquities of Eyam", is librarian. EYAM formerly had a market, which has long been obsolete; but Fairs are held April 13th, Thursday after the last Sunday in August, and October 18th. The Feast is held on the last Sunday in August.

Eyam Hall, a handsome Elizabethan mansion, situated a little W. of the Church, was built about the year 1500, by the ancestors of the present owner and occupier, Peter Wright, Esq. *The Firs*, a neat secluded residence a little north of the village, is occupied by the Misses Wright. *Eyam View*, an elegant mansion at the western extremity of the village, is the residence and property of Thos. Gregory, Esq. *Hollow Brook Cottage*, situated a little N.E. of the village, is an extremely pleasant residence on a gentle elevation overlooking the village. It is occupied by Mr. James Wills, as a boarding and day school.

The manor *Aiune* was parcel of the ancient demense of the crown; and having been granted by King Henry I., with other manors in the Peak, to Wm. Peveril, was held under him by an ancestor of the Mortynes; Roger de Mortyne sold it about or after the year 1307, to Thos. de Furnivall, Lord of Hallamshire. A coheirress of Furnivall brought it to the Nevills, and a coheirress of Nevill, to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Countess of Pembroke became possessed of it as one of the coheirresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1616; from her it passed to her grandson, Sir Geo. Saville. It remained in the Saville family till the death of Wm. Saville, second Marquis of Halifax, in the year 1700, who left three daughters his coheirresses, amongst whom, after their marriage, the estates were divided by a partition deed, in the sixteenth year of George II. Of these three coheirresses, Anne married Charles Lord Bruce, son and heir of Thomas Earl of Aylesbury; Dorothy married Richard Earl of Burlington; and Mary married Sackville, Earl of Thanet. It is generally supposed, that it was in consequence of the rich mines of lead ore, discovered at Eyam about the beginning of the eighteenth century, that these noblemen agreed to hold the manor of Eyam jointly, and to present a rector to the living of which they had the gift in turns. The joint portion of the manor belonging to Lord Bruce, became the property of the Duke of Chandos, from whom it passed by marriage to the Duke of Buckingham. The portion belonging to the Earl of Burlington, became, through marriage, the property of the Devonshire family; and the other has remained in the family of the Earl of Thanet. Besides the manorial rights and the gift of the living, the lords of the manor have little or no property in Eyam. Most of the land, and other property, had been sold by Sir Geo. Saville, two centuries ago. There is strong evidence, particularly on the south side of Eyam, of mining operations having been carried to a considerable extent in past ages. Through the virtue of a charter granted by King John, many of the old freehold tenures of Eyam are exempt from the general law of the King's Field. Of the ore obtained from the mines in the whole parish of Eyam, the lot which is every thirteenth dish, is claimed and taken by the lords of the manor. One penny a dish belongs the rector, and a small exaction called cope, is paid by the purchaser of the ore to the barmaster; these with a trifle paid to the rector and the lords of the manor, for what is provincially called hillock stuff, are the lots and tithes paid by the mines at Eyam. The lords of the manors of Eyam and Stoney Middleton, hold one Great Barmote Court, annually in April, alternately at the Bull's Head Inn, Eyam, and the Moon Inn, Stoney Middleton, at which the steward, Joseph Hall, Esq., of Castleton, attends; James Longsdon, Esq., of Little Longstone is barmaster. The Edgeside vein of ore was discovered about 150 years ago, but was not worked in the parish of Eyam until some time after its discovery. In the space of fifty or sixty years, it was cut for upwards of two miles in length, but dipping very fast eastward, it speedily reached the water, and could no longer be worked. A sough or level was brought to it from the river Derwent about 90 years since, but did not answer the general expectations. The quantity of metal obtained from this vein, may be judged of, by the fact, that it enhanced the annual income of the rector from £300 to £1,800 a year, and this for a long time. Other veins in the vicinity have been very productive, but nearly all have long been overpowered with water. The Watergrove Mine, just within the parish of Eyam, was by far the richest in the neighbourhood. A steam engine of 300 horses' power was erected on this mine, which has enabled them partially to compete with the water.

Lumps of ore, from three to five hundred weight, have been obtained from this mine. The oldest lead works in the vicinity of Eyam, are the *Rake*, extending over a large tract of land, south of the village.

About half a century ago, the *Morewood Sough* was projected by a family of that name, with a view of more effectually clearing the Great Eyam Edge vein of water. It commenced at Stony Middleton, and after carrying it about half a mile, the project was suspended for some years, but in 1843, the Morewood Sough Company was formed, and the work was resumed for a short time, but was again abandoned on account of the great expense. About ten years ago, the Eyam Mining Company was formed by a number of gentlemen, principally inhabitants of Sheffield, who purchased the valuable mineral property in Eyam, and who are now working the same to very great advantage, not only to themselves, but also to the inhabitants of Eyam and the neighbouring villages. They have erected a steam engine which enables them to proceed more rapidly with the work, and find employment for more than 100 men and boys. Immense wealth was formerly obtained from these mines, till stopped by water, and the most sanguine expectations are formed by the present company of their ultimate success. The Morewood Sough when finished, (from the circuitous route obliged to be taken) will be from two and a half to three miles in length. There is no doubt, from the great distance already driven, at a cost of above £5,000, the present company will complete this extensive work, and proof will be made whether the traditional history of the riches of this great vein will be verified; Jno. Pitt, Esq., is the president of the Company, Mr. Jno. Fordham, treasurer, Mr. Chas. Esam, secretary, and Mr. Geo. Maltby, agent.

Hay Cliff Mine, in Eyam Edge, now no longer worked, was once the grand depository of that extraordinary phenomenon, in the mineral world, provincially called *Slickensides*. The external appearance of this curious species of galena is well known wherever mineralogy has been studied. At the present time, good specimens of it are extremely rare, and can only be met with in cabinets that have been long established. In those mines where it has most prevailed, it exhibits but little variety, either in form or character. An upright pillar of limestone-rock, intermixed with calcareous spar, contains the exploding ore; the surface is thinly coated over with lead, which resembles a covering of plumbago, and it is extremely smooth, bright, and even. The effects of this extraordinary mineral are not less singular than terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or a scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to rend the rocks asunder with which it is united. The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a sound not unlike the hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling, that even the miners, though a hardy and daring race of men, turn pale and tremble at the shock. In the year 1738, an explosion took place in the Haycliff mine, when two hundred and fifty barrels of material were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 350 pounds weight. During the explosion, the earth had a tremulous motion, as if shook by an earthquake. In many of the lead mines in the vicinity of Eyam, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1755, was sensibly felt. "Two miners who were employed in drifts about sixty fathoms deep, were so terrified at the shock, that they dared not attempt to climb the mine; five shocks in the course of about twenty minutes succeeded each other; every shock was followed by a loud rumbling noise. All the shafts remained entire, but the drifts were scattered over with minerals which had fallen from the sides and roof".

From the word *Tor*, said to be of Phœnecian origin, and the word *Bole*, anciently signifying the hearth on which the lead was smelted - words in common use at Eyam - we are led to conclude that the lead mines have been worked from a very early period, and probably by a colony of foreigners. On Eyam moor small pieces of lead have frequently been found; one weighing fourteen pounds was met with a few years ago. About forty years since, near Leam Hall, a piece of lead was found weighing between thirty and forty pounds; it was thirty-six inches long, and had a hook attached to it. In the year 1814, a great

number of silver and copper coins were found in Eyam Dale, bearing the inscriptions of Probus, Gallienus, and Victorinus, Roman emperors, Ancient coins, spears, and other implements of war have frequently been found in different places of this interesting locality. That the Saxons penetrated among the mountains of the Peak, and resided in and around Eyam, is evident, for every little eminence has a Saxon name or termination. Lich is a Saxon word signifying a dead body, and the gate into the church yard through which the funerals pass is known by the name of Lich-Gate. The principal road into Eyam was once the Lyd-gate, now called Ligget. Lyd implies to cover or protect, and at this entrance there was a strong gate where watch and ward was kept every night. Every effective man who was a householder in the village, was bound to stand in succession at this gate from nine o'clock at night to six in the morning, to question any person who might appear, and to give alarm if danger was apprehended. The watch had a large wooden halbert or "watch bill", for protection, and when he left watch in the morning he took the "watch bill" and reared it against the door of the person whose turn to watch succeeded him. The ancient cross in the churchyard formerly stood in that part of the village called "The Cross", another stood in Eyam Edge, and one at Cross lane, both of which have been destroyed. The ancient names and customs, so well described by Mr. W. Wood in his history, prove the great antiquity of Eyam, and are also applicable to many other parts of the High Peak. The village of Eyam, picturesquely seated at the foot of a bold eminence, contains some good mansions and neat cottages, overshadowed by spreading sycamores, which gives it a rural and interesting appearance. A mountain range, crowned with thriving plantations, rising to an immense height, runs parallel with the village, and forms an impenetrable screen to ward off the northern blast. A little further north, rises *Sir William*, one of the most remarkable elevations in the county. From the summit of which, the eye ranges over countless hills and verdant dales, while Mam Tor, Ax Edge, Masson, and Kinderscout are seen rising in the distance.

Eyam Dale abounds with elevated rocks, interesting caverns, and picturesque beauty. "Cucklet Church", says Rhodes, "is a rocky projection from a steep hill, and excavated through in different directions to the arches, in the midst of a romantic dell, and surrounded with the rocks and mountains of the Peak. Here Mompesson administered the consolations of religion to his mourning people, during a period of sorrow and suffering almost unparalleled in history. Cucklet Church consists of a flinty combination of what the miners denominate Chert Balls, and of consequence it is almost impenetrably hard. The Dell in which it is placed is rich with verdure, wood, and rock. Its steep and rugged sides are embellished with the hazel, the wild rose, the dogberry, and the yew, beautifully chequered with the light and silvery branches of the birch, and the more ample foliage and deeper colour of the oak and elm. The tall aspiring ash, which, from its prevalence in this part of Derbyshire may be called the Tree of the Peak, is profusely scattered throughout the dell. The ash, indeed, is peculiarly entitled to the appellation here bestowed upon it. Wherever a cottage rears its head there flourishes the ash; wherever the side of a hill or the base of a rock is adorned with trees, there wave the graceful branches of the ash; and the rivers that circulate through the dales of Derbyshire have their banks decorated, and their various windings marked by this graceful tree, which uniformly characterises the woodland scenery of the Peak. The Dell opens into Middleton Dale, the wildness of which it softens and improves by its milder features. Here its extremest width prevails; nearer Eyam, the two sides rapidly approximate, and a little above Cucklet Church, they form the entrance into a narrow chasm, called by the villagers the Salt Pan. The name is sufficiently undignified, but the picture it presents is exquisite of its kind. Two perpendicular rocks terminate the dell, and on their nearest approach, where they meet within a few paces only, the lofty trees and thick underwood with which they are crested, cast an almost midnight darkness into the deep space that separates them, while the elm and the ash, which flourish at their base, throw their boughs athwart the gloomy cleft, and inter-

mingle their topmost foliage with the descending branches from above. The trees in this lovely dell have a majestic character, and during the summer months, the tufts of brushwood, which are scattered along its steep sides, are fancifully festooned with honeysuckles and roses.”

The varied and romantic scenery of this place has distinguished the inhabitants by all the characteristics of mountainous districts, and their observance of ancient customs, and adherence to hereditary prejudices, but Mr. Wood observes:—“It is lamentable, however, that the physical condition of the inhabitants of this far-famed village is greatly inferior to that of their forefathers, the principal cause of which is the decay of the lead mines. Previously to the present century, each miner had his cow and small plot of land, to which he attended during the intervals of his work at the mine; this double employment yielded him sufficient to live in health and happiness, leaving him abundance of time for halesome recreation. The mines being under water, can no longer, in their present condition, be successfully worked, and this deplorable circumstance is fast changing the aspect and character of the village.” Many interesting objects of antiquity have been found in the vicinity at various periods.

In 1856, at the Pippin mine, Eyam, belonging to the Eyam mining company, was found a beautiful and surprisingly perfect cast of a bellerophon, a fossil shell of the genus monothalamous, nearly allied to the argonaute. This splendid relic is deposited in the Eyam library. About thirty years ago, Mr. Anthony Hancock, of Foolow, found, in a limestone quarry near Eyam, a petrified snake, coiled up in a ring, very perfect. A little more than forty years ago, Mr. James Wood, of Eyam, on cutting a large sandstone on Eyam moor, found a petrified fish, about a foot in length, perfect in every part. The Druidical remains, a little north of Eyam, prove, to a certain degree, the high antiquity of the place. All the tract of land called the moor, was until its enclosure, literally covered with these relics. The Druidical temple, or circle, on that part of the moor called *Whetwithins*, is frequently visited. It consists of sixteen oblong sandstones standing in an upright position, forming a circle of about thirty yards in diameter. The stones are nearly equal in size, standing about a yard high, except on the north side, where two or three are enveloped in heath, and therefore appear, though clearly visible, not so large as the others. This circle is surrounded by a mound of earth about three feet high, in which the stones are placed. In the centre there stood, until some years back, a large stone, which was no doubt the altar on which sacrifices were made. It was also the *Maen Gorsedd*, or stone of assembly. The ceremony used at the opening of the *Gorseddaw*, or meetings, was the sheathing of the sword on the *Maen Gorsedd*, at which the Druid priests assisted. All the places of meeting were, like this, set apart by forming a circle of earth and stones around the altar, which was called *Cylch Cyngrair*, or circle of federation, and the priest or bard who recited the traditions and poems was named the *Dudgeinaid*, who, dressed in a uni-coloured robe, always commenced his recitations by one of the following mottoes—“In the eye of the light, and in the face of the sun”—“The truth against the world.” Here the ancient Briton displayed his eloquence, knowledge, and patriotism. In the immediate vicinity of this circle there are at least twelve more, each surrounded with circular mounds of earth, and some with stone. Most of these, not more than twelve yards in diameter, must be sepulchral; and there appears in all of them a large heap of stones in the centre. Contiguous to the large circle, until a few years ago, there was one of the most interesting barrows in the Peak of Derbyshire. It covered an area of ground nearly thirty yards in diameter; it was in the form of a cone, ten or twelve yards high, when perfect, and was composed wholly of small stones. On opening this barrow many years ago, an unbaked urn was found containing ashes, bones, an arrow head of flint, and a little charcoal, with which the body had been burned. There is, in the neighbourhood, a very popular tradition of some great chief being buried in this barrow, and it has frequently been explored; nothing has, however, been found, except the urn, but in the vicinity, spears, arrow heads, axes, hatchets, and many remains of antiquity have been turned up. About a mile west from

this barrow there was, about fifty years ago, another of great dimensions. It stood on Hawley's piece. When the moor was enclosed, it was carried away to make fences. An urn of large size was found near the centre, on the ground, and was carried away to the residence of the person who found it, but was afterwards broken and buried, from a superstitious notion that it was unlucky to have it in the house. Many urns have at various times been found around Eyam. About fifty years ago, Mr. S. Furniss found one richly decorated, which contained nothing but ashes. Not many years ago, two men discovered an urn surrounded with stones; one of the parties wishing to secure it entire, went some distance for a spade; in the meantime, the other, thinking it might contain some treasure, dashed it to pieces, when, to his mortification, he found it contained some ashes and two copper coins, on one of which was inscribed *Maximianus*, and some other characters not legible. About fifty years ago, one was found at Riley, in which were some ancient weapons and arrow heads of flint. Near the same place, two barrows or cairns were destroyed, in which were found urns containing ashes and bones. Many customs of the ancient Druids still remain amongst the villagers of Eyam. One of the incantations practiced at their festivals was to anoint the forehead of the sick with May-dew, which was carefully gathered at day-break;—hence the prevailing custom of anointing deceased children with May-dew. Another part of the ceremony of the great Druidical festival consisted in carrying long poles of mountain ash, decorated with flowers; and it is the practice of the villagers to hang branches of flowers from the cottage windows on May-day. Singing at funerals, and other observances, have purely a Druidical origin.

Eyam has produced several literary characters. John Nightbroder, a native of Eyam, highly distinguished for his literary taste, founded the house of Carmelites, or White Friars, at Doncaster in the year 1350. Miss Anna Seward, the poetess, was born at Eyam in the year 1747; the various poetical works of this lady are universally admired; her father, the *Rev. Thomas Seward*, rector of Eyam, published several works of considerable learning and taste. *Richard Furniss* published a history of this, his native village; the *Rag Bag*, and *Medicus Magus*, are amongst his poetical works. *William Wood*, the author of the *History and Antiquities of Eyam*, with several other productions, is now a resident in the village. The late *Thomas Birds, Esq.*, of Eyam, well known for his antiquarian researches, possessed one of the finest collections of fossils in the kingdom. *Caverns* abound in the vicinity of Eyam, which extend to a considerable distance; some of them are, adorned with stalactitions petrifications, and are objects worthy of the attention of the curious.

We now come to that dreadful scourge which visited Eyam in the years 1665 and 1666, by which the village, was nearly depopulated, viz.—the *Plague* and in giving that portion of its history we shall avail ourselves of the interesting account written by Mr. Wood on the subject: he says “The desolation of Eyam by the plague, in the years 1665 and 1666, has, from the time of its occurrence, always been considered a singular and remarkable event, for its ravages were far more appalling and fatal at Eyam, than any other pestilence hitherto recorded. From the autumn of 1664 to December 1665, about one-sixth of the population of London fell victims to this fatal pestilence; but at Eyam five-sixths of the inhabitants were carried off in a few months of the summer of 1666.

A box containing tailors' patterns in cloth, and it is said some old clothes, were sent from London to a tailor who resided in a small house at the west end of the church yard. The box arrived at the tailor's house on the second or third of September, 1665. The common belief is that it was opened by George Vicars, a journeymen tailor, as he was the first victim who fell a sacrifice to this fatal malady. In removing the articles he observed how very damp they were, and therefore hung them before the fire to dry; while he was watching them he was suddenly seized with a violent sickness, and other symptoms of disease, which greatly alarmed the family. On the second day he grew seriously worse; at intervals he was delirious, and large swellings began to rise about the neck and groin.

Medical aid was of no avail. On the third day of his illness, the fatal token—the plague spot—appeared on his breast, and he died in dreadful agonies, the following night, the 6th of September, 1665. Thus began in Eyam the plague, the most awful of all diseases, which after being in some measure checked by the severity of the following winter, spread amazingly, and eventually left the village nearly desolate. On the last day of September, six persons had perished, and by the middle of October, twelve more. Consternation and terror reigned throughout the village. Towards the latter end of October, the pestilence increased, doleful lamentations issued from the cottages containing the infected persons; the distress of those families was unimaginable; few or none would visit them; they were avoided in the street; all dreaded coming in contact even with those belonging to the families where the infection reigned! they were glanced at with fearful apprehension, and their privations arising therefrom defy description. During this awful month twenty-two died. In November, seven died. In December, a great snow is said to have fallen, accompanied with a hard and severe frost. The distress of the inhabitants was very great, and the pestilence rather increased, for nine died.

At the commencement of 1666, the villagers began to rejoice in the hope of being delivered from the awful scourge, as the pestilence was confined to two houses; four however died in January. In February, eight died and many were affected."

"We must here advert to two unrivalled characters who may be justly said to have been by their joint exertions, the principal instruments by whom Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties were delivered from the desolating plague,—the Rev. Thomas Stanley, and the Rev. William Mompesson. We shall see when we come to the greatest fury of the plague, that the salvation of the surrounding country originated in the wisdom of these two worthy divines. These two illustrious characters, throughout the fury of the pestilence, forsook not their flock, but visited, counselled, and exhorted them in their sufferings, alleviated their miseries, and held fast to their duties on the very threshold of death. In March, the plague had carried off fifty-six souls; in the succeeding month nine died, and in May three. At the commencement of June, this deadly monitor awoke from his short slumber, and with desolating steps stalked forth from house to house, filling the hearts of all with dreadful forebodings; despair seized every soul. Horror and dismay enveloped the village. Terror overwhelmed the hearts of the villagers. Mrs. Mompesson the rector's wife, threw herself and her two children at her husband's feet, imploring their immediate departure from the devoted place! He raised her from his feet, and told her that his duty to his suffering and diminishing flock—that the indelible stain which would rest upon his memory by deserting them in the hour of danger—and that the awful responsibility to his Maker, for the charge he had undertaken, were considerations with him of more weight and importance than life itself! He then urged his weeping partner to take the two children and fly to some place of refuge till the plague was stayed. She, however, resisted his persuasion, and declared nothing should induce her to leave him; the children were afterwards, by mutual consent, sent to a relative in Yorkshire. At this period of the calamity, the inhabitants began to think of escaping death by flight. Mompesson, on a visible manifestation in the whole mass to flee, was aroused; he energetically remonstrated with them on the danger of flight; he told them of the fearful consequences that would ensue; that the safety of the surrounding country was in their hands; that the invisible seeds of the disease lay concealed in their clothing; that it was impossible for them to escape death by flight. He told them that he would write to all the influential persons in the neighbourhood for aid, and would by every means in his power endeavour to alleviate their sufferings, and remain with them and sacrifice his life, rather than be instrumental in desolating the surrounding country. The inhabitants, with a super-human courage, gave up all thoughts of flight. "One can scarcely decide," says Mr. Samuel Roberts, "in this case, which most to admire—the wisdom of the pastor or the obedience of his flock. It was a sacrifice in either case, which we are utterly unable duly to appreciate. I can form no conception

of any instance in mere human beings more strongly proving the blessed effects of true Christianity than this, of faith no stronger, no obedience more perfect."

Mompesson immediately wrote to the Earl of Devonshire, stating the particulars of the calamity and adding, that he was certain that he could prevail on his suffering and hourly diminishing flock to confine themselves within the precincts of the village, if they could be supplied with victuals and other necessary articles, and thereby prevent the pestilence from spreading. The noble Earl, in his answer, expressed deep commiseration for the sufferings of the inhabitants, and assured Mompesson nothing should be wanting on his part to mitigate them. This worthy nobleman, who remained at Chatsworth during the whole time of the plague, generously ordered the sufferers to be supplied with all kinds of necessaries, agreeable to a certain plan. A circle, extending about half a mile round village, noted by particular and well known stones and hills, was marked out, beyond which it was solemnly agreed that no one of the villagers should proceed, whether infected or not. The places where articles were deposited were appointed in different directions, in order that the pestilence effluvia might not be directed all in one way. A well or rivulet, northward of Eyam, one of the places where articles were deposited, is to this day called "Mompesson's Brook". These articles were brought very early in the morning, by persons from the adjoining villages, who, when they had delivered them beside the well, fled with the greatest speed; persons set apart by Mompesson and the Rev. Thomas Stanley, (who had been rector of Eyam from 1644 to 1662, and still continued to reside there, and assisted the Rev. William. Mompesson in this dreadful calamity), fetched the articles left, and when they took money, deposited it in the well, and in certain distant troughs to be purified. The persons who received the money took care to wash it well. An account was left at this and other places of the progress of the disease, with the number of deaths, and other particulars. When money was sent, it was only for some extra or particular articles; the provisions, and many other necessaries, were supplied, it is generally asserted, by the Earl of Devonshire. The Cliff, between Stoney Middleton and Eyam, was one of the places appointed for this purpose.

A large stone trough stood there, in which money and other things were deposited for purification. It is said that no one ever crossed this *cordon sanitaire* from within or without during the awful calamity; this however is not precisely correct. It must be admitted that it was to the prescribing of this boundary and other precautions attendant thereon, that the country around was saved from this most horrible pestilence. The annals of mankind afford no instance of such magnanimous conduct in a joint number of persons; and ages pass away without being honoured by such an immortal character as Mompesson, who while the black sword of pestilence was dealing death around him, voluntarily "put his life in his hand" from an exalted sense of his duty,—for the salvation of the country. Towards the end of June, the plague began to rage more fearfully. The passing bell ceased, the Churchyard was no longer resorted to for interment, and the church door closed; a half-made grave, or hole hastily dug in the fields, received the putrid corpse ere life was quite extinct. At this juncture, Mompesson deemed it dangerous to assemble in the church, and he, afterwards met his diminishing flock in the Delf. Here the faithful shepherd lifted up his voice to the God of Mercy to stay the deadly pest, whilst the surrounding hills echoed the fervent responses of his sorrowing flock. Thus they assembled in the sacred dell, while each succeeding Sabbath told the tale of death. From that period, the arch in which Mompesson stood and administered the consolations of religion has been called *Cucklet Church*.

During the dreadful months of July, August, and September, the terrific sufferings of the inhabitants almost defy description. Every family, while any survived, buried its own dead; and one hapless woman in the space of a few days, dug the graves for, and buried with her own hands, her husband and six children. Appalling as such a circumstance must be, it is, however, only one out of the very many of that eventful time. The village was unfrequented; it stood as it were out of the world; none came to sympathise with its suffering inhabitants; it was regarded and avoided as the valley of death! On the clouds

that hung gloomily over the village were written "Pestilence and Death", at which terrific inscription the approaching stranger turned aside and precipitately fled. Thus, helpless and alone, perished the villagers of Eyam. As we stated before every family up to July had been, from dire necessity, compelled to bury their own dead; but when, as was now frequently the case, the last of a family died, some person had to undertake the charge of instantly burying the corpse. For this necessary purpose, nature seemed to have fitted the iron constitution and gigantic stature of Marshal Howe: when he learned that some one was dying, he immediately proceeded to the garden or adjoining field and opened a grave, then hastened to the house, where the victim lay still warm with life, and tying one end of a cord round the neck of the corpse, he threw the other over his shoulder, and dragged it forth through the streets to the grave, and with "unhallowed haste" lightly covered it with earth. The money, furniture, and other effects of the deceased were his unenviable remuneration. Such was the awful occupation of Marshall Howe, during this fearful calamity; he however tasted the bitter cup of affliction by burying an affectionate wife and an only son; still he continued in the office of burier of the dead, and survived the plague many years.

A few of the last days of July were really dreadful; five and sometimes six died in one day, and in the whole month fifty-seven. But it was in August that the pest bared his arm for the most deadly slaughter. All now expected death; no one cherished a hope of escape: and a mournful gloom settled on the features of the few who ventured to pace the lonely street.

"The very children had imbibed a look
Of such unutterable woe, as told
A tale of sorrows indescribable."

As August advanced, the mortality increased with inconceivable rapidity. Towards the latter end of the fatal month, near four-fifths of the inhabitants had been swept away. Mompesson during the whole time, unremittingly went from house to house comforting as much as possible his dying flock. This admirable and worthy man was now destined to drink of the sickening cup which had been passing round the village. On the morning of 22nd August, Catherine his beloved partner was seized with the distemper, Mompesson seemed for awhile unable to stand the terrible shock; he stood at her bedside a statue of despair. He, however, after the first paroxysm of grief was past, began, with a fortitude unexampled, to use every means imaginable to arrest the progress of the disease; but alas! in vain. She struggled with the invincible pest until the morning of the 24th, when this lovely and amiable lady fell a victim to the plague, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. Great as was the calamity that had visited and was still visiting almost every family and terrible as was the devastation of the pestilence, yet the few inhabitants that were left seemed to forget their own sufferings in the death of Mrs. Mompesson.

—"One lightning-winged cry
Shot through the hamlet, and a wailing grew
Wildier than when the plague-fiend first drew nigh,
One troublous house; and from all quarters fly
The wretched remnant who had ceased to weep;
But sorrow, which had drained their bosoms dry,
Found yet fresh fountains in the spirit deep,
Wringing out burning tears that lov'd one's couch to
steep."

They had witnessed in her worthy husband so much sympathy and benevolence, so much attention and humane feeling in his daily visits from house to house; hence their participation in the sorrows of their beloved pastor. The number of deaths which took place in

the month of August was seventy-eight, out of a population considerably under two-hundred on the first of the month. The houses from the east end of the village to the middle, were now nearly all empty. The few inhabitants of the western part of the village shut themselves up in their houses, nor could they be prevailed on to cross a small rivulet eastward, which runs under the street at Fidler's Bridge, and it is commonly asserted that the plague never crossed it westward. In September it raged with unmitigated fury, and twenty-four were carried off during the month. On the 11th of October, 1666, this awful minister of death totally ceased, after having swept away five-sixths of the population of Eyam. The number of those who perished is stated in the parish register to be 259. This is certainly appalling, when we consider the population at the commencement only amounted to 330.

A letter written by the venerable Mompesson, dated November 20th, 1666, says—"The condition of the place has been so sad that I persuade myself *it did exceed all history and example*. Our town has become a Golgotha, —the place of a skull; and had there not been a small remnant, we had been as Sodom, and like unto Gomorrah. My ears never heard such doleful lamentations, my nose never smelt such horrid smells, and my eyes never beheld such ghastly spectacles. Here have been 76 families visited within my parish, out of which 259 persons died, now (blessed be God) all our fears are over, for none have died of the plague since the eleventh of October, and the pest-houses have long been empty. I intend (God willing) to spend this week in seeing all woollen clothes fumed and purified, as well for the satisfaction as for the safety of the country. Here have been such burning of goods that the like I think was never known. For my part I have scarcely apparel to shelter my body, having wasted more than I needed, merely for example. During this dreadful visitation, I have not had the least symptom of disease, nor had I ever better health. My man had the distemper, and upon the appearance of a tumour, I gave him some chemical antidotes, which operated, and after the rising broke, he was very well."

Several respectable families left the village on the first appearance of the distemper, some of whom never returned. All the villages round were filled with consternation at the appalling reports of the pestilence in Eyam, and the inhabitants of Tideswell caused a watch to be placed at the eastern entrance, to question all who came that way. A female from *Orchard Bank*, in Eyam, ventured to the market in Tideswell; the watch, not knowing the place, suffered her to pass, but she had scarcely reached the market when some person knew her, and "the plague! the plague! —a woman from Eyam!" resounded from all sides, and the poor woman fled, chased by an infuriated mob. The Riley Graves, the burial place of the Hancock family, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of Eyam, are on the slope of a hill, the base of which partially terminates in Eyam. The mother, after burying her husband and six children in the short space of seven days, left her now desolate home, and went to reside with her only surviving son, at Sheffield. Riley House occupies the site of a house formerly the residence of the Talbots, a family that was all carried off by the plague. The pestilence had raged ten months before it reached Riley; a dilapidated monument in the orchard of the present farm house records their deaths. The Hancocks are remembered on head-stones, which have been surrounded by a stone wall for their better security, by Thomas Burgoyne, Esq. One hundred and ninety years have now passed over since this unequalled and dreadful visitation. Most of the impressive records which marked the resting places of these moral heroes, and lay scattered in all directions in the vicinity of Eyam, have been wantonly destroyed. The annals of mankind afford no instance of such magnanimous conduct in a joint number of individuals so awfully situated; their ashes ought to have been for ever undisturbed, and every vestige of their calamities guarded from the defacing hand of time. Mompesson, after the fatal ravages of the plague, was presented with the rectory of Eakring, Nottinghamshire: a brass plate, with a Latin inscription, marks the place in the chancel, at Eakring, where his ashes repose. Though his tomb may moulder in the dust, and be forgotten, yet his, memorial of humanity and devotedness to his afflicted parishioners will never perish.

CHARITIES.—*Thomas Middleton*, by will, 1745, devised to his two sisters two parcels of land called the Upper Lowe and the Nether Lowe, at Eyam, desiring them to settle the same in equal proportions to a schoolmaster at Eyam, to teach five poor boys and five poor girls to read and write. In consequence, a rent charge of £5 was secured by indenture, 1746, to be issuing from the two closes. They are now the property of Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, Esq., who pays the annual sum of £5 of to the schoolmaster for instructing ten children, boys and girls of the of the township of Eyam to read and write.

Honble. and Rev. Edward Finch, D.D., formerly rector of Eyam, gave £100 to the school, for teaching five poor children of Eyam and five of the out hamlets, which sum, with £15 given by another benefactor, was laid out in purchasing land in the parish of Hope, near Bradwell, called the Long Meadow, about the year 1750, said formerly to have consisted of several small pieces, but at the inclosure, about 1807, an allotment containing between three and four acres was laid together, now let for £5 per annum, for which ten poor children are taught to read. The school premises at Eyam consist of a house in which the master resides, a large school-room, a garden and small yard adjoining, which were rebuilt by voluntary contributions in 1826. The old buildings were purchased in 1792, by the Rev. Charles Hargrave and others. On the inclosure of the commons under an act 43 George IV., about three roods were set out in respect of the school, now let at £1 10s. per annum. The Duke of Devonshire makes a voluntary donation of £2 2s. to the schoolmaster.

Honble. and Rev. Edward Finch, D.D., it is stated on the church tablet, gave £15, the interest to be paid to the poor on St. Thomas's day, and that a person gave £20 gave for the same purpose. It appears by the parliamentary returns, 1782, that £2 10s. of these sums had been lost. The residue, £32 10s. was lent on security of the Chesterfield and Hernston turnpike road, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The interest, £1 12s. 6d. per annum, is received by the overseer of the poor of Eyam; and distributed amongst poor people about Christmas.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity.—(See *Bradley*). The annual sum of £5 10s. is received by the rector, which is laid out in coarse woollens and flannel, and distributed amongst the poor about Christmas.

FOOLOW, township and small ancient village, chiefly inhabited by farmers and miners, 1½ miles W. from Eyam, 2¾ miles E. by N. from Tideswell, contains 950 acres of good pasture land, 62 houses, and 226 inhabitants, of whom 112 were males and 114 females; rateable value £748 3s. 10d. The Duke of Devonshire is principal owner and lord of the manor. William Wyatt, Esq., Eaglesfield Smith, Esq., Lord Denman, the Trustees of Major Carleill, and Peter Wright, Esq., are also owners, besides whom are several small freeholders. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £34 to the rector, who has a small claim on all the lead ore obtained, but the mines are at present stopped working by water. The Methodists have a small chapel, built in 1810. *Bretton*, a few farms on a bold eminence, 1 mile N.E. from Foolow. *Bretton Clough* is partly in this and partly in Woodland Eyam township. *Broster Field* a district ¼ mile S. and the *Water Grove* lead mine, are in this township. Here is a sick society. This place is supposed to have derived its name from one Godfrey Foolow, who settled here several generations back.

WOODLAND EYAM, township of scattered farms, with Grindleford Bridge, on the Sheffield and Eyam road, where a bridge crosses the river Derwent, is 2 miles E. by N. from Eyam, and 10 miles S.S.W. from Sheffield; it contains 1,033A. 1R. 4P. of land, 62 houses, and 275 inhabitants, of 146 wore males and 129 females; rateable value £1,123 14s. 0d. The Duke of Devonshire, J. C. Athorpe, Esq., Messrs. Edward and Arthur Nowell, Geo. Cooper, William Hallam, William Smith, Mrs. Eliz. Mower, and John Greaves, Esq., are owners, with other small freeholders. Tithes commuted in 1845 for £57 10s. to the rector. The Methodists have a small chapel at Grindleford Bridge, erected in 1830, at a cost of £200. *Goatscliff*, a cliff and brook near Grindleford Bridge.

Shaw Clough, a brook on the south side, which separates this from Hope township. *High Lees*, a brook which separates this from Highlow township. *Hazleford*, 3 miles N. from Eyam, contains a few farm houses. *Leam Hall*, a handsome mansion 1 mile N. from Grindleford Bridge, is situated on a bold acclivity, with tasteful pleasure grounds, and commands fine views of the romantic scenery in the immediate vicinity. It is the property of J. C. Athorpe, Esq., and the seat of Thomas Burgoyne, Esq.

EYAM TOWNSHIP.

Post Office at Wm. Froggatt & Son's: letters arrive from Bakewell, at 8 a.m.; and are despatched at 5 p.m.

Adams Stephen, warehouseman
 Amery Rev. Edmund V., M.A., curate,
Rectory
 Bagshaw Mrs., Millicent
 Bagshawe Rev. Benj., M.A., rector
 Cocker John, manufacturer of concentrated
 lemonade, gingerette, raspberryade, and
 peppermint cordials
 Daniel John, miner
Eyam Mining Company, George Maltby,
 agent
 Fenton Thos., surgeon, *Eyam Terrace*
 Gravenor Mr. William
 Gregory Thomas, solicitor, *Eyam View*, and
 at Rutland Arms, Bakewell
 Hall William, corn miller and slater
 Maltby George, mineral agent
 Pursglove Eliz., dressmaker
 Schofield Edwin A., glass mould maker

Watson Mrs. Caroline E.
 Wild James, warehouseman
 Wills James, classical & commercial academy
 and confidential correspondent in French,
Hollow Brook Cottage
 Wood Wm., assistant overseer and income-
 tax collector
 Wright Misses, *The Firs*
 Wright Peter, Esq., *The Hall*

Inns and Taverns.

Bold Rodney, Samuel Furness
 Bull's Head, George Hibbert
 Foresters' Arms, William Bland, (and mineral
 agent)
 Miners' Arms, John Cocker. (& butcher)
 Rose & Crown, Vernon Siddall

Beerhouses.

Thorp George
 Turner Samuel

Blacksmiths.

Drabble Benjamin
 Moseley Matthew

Farmers.

Andrew Nathan, *Hay-
 Cliff*
 Ash Moses, *Shepherd's
 Park*
 Bailey William
 Beeley Godfrey
 Blackwell James,
Hanging Flat
 Blackwell James
 Blackwell Robert
 Bradford George
 Cocker Francis
 Cooper Abraham

Cooper William
 Elliott Ann, *Crosslow*
 Elliott Joseph
 Froggatt William
 and Son
 Furness Joseph
 Furness Samuel
 Furness William
 Heathcote Thomas
 Palfreyman Hannah
 Palfreyman Paul
 Rippon John
 Siddall Vernon
 Slinn James
 Thorp Robert, *Riley*
 Turner John
 White John, *Ball
 End*
 Wilden Ralph, *Hay
 Cliff*

Grocers.

Bradford George

Froggatt Wm. & Son,
 (and drapers)
 Slinn James

**Joiners and
 Builders.**

Cocker Francis, (and
 saw mills)
 Dane Wm., (& parish
 clerk)
 Slinn Samuel

Shoemakers.

Bailey William
 Blackwell James
 Bromley Jas. & John
 (wholesale mfr.)
 Cooper James
 Daniel George
 Hind John
 Rippon John

Shopkeepers.

Thorp George

Wain Ralph
 Wright John

Silk Weavers.

Froggatt Wm. & Son
 Wain Ralph
 Slinn, James

Stonemasons.

Unwin Wm. & Fras.
 Wyatt Joseph

Tailors.

Dane Thomas
 Hibbert George

**Carrier to
 Sheffield.**

Joseph Elliott, Tue.
 Thur. & Sat.

FOOLOW TOWNSHIP.

*Those marked * live at Bretton.*

Wyatt William, Esq., lead merchant
 Middleton John, vict., Bird in Hand

Morton Matthew, vict., Bull's Head
 * Simpson Joseph, carter

Farmers.
 Bagshaw Thomas
 Brickhill James, (and
 miner)
 Drabble John
 Elliott Edwd., *Shep-
 herd's Flatt*

* Elliott Godfrey
 Froggatt William
 Gregory George, *Old
 Hall*
 Lee John
 Middleton George
 * Middleton John

Middleton Thomas
 Moorhouse John
 Platts Wm., *Bros-
 terfield*
 Stone William
 * Townsend Thomas
 Young William

Shoemakers.
 Middleton Thomas
 Platts William, *Bros-
 terfield*

Shopkeepers.
 Lee John
 Middleton Joseph

WOODLAND EYAM TOWNSHIP.

Those marked 1 are at Bretton Clough; 2, Grindleford Bridge; 3, Hazleford, and 4 Leam.

Andrew Joseph, currier, *Goatscliff*
 Burgoyne Thos., Esq., lead mcht. & smelter,
Leam Hall; works, Bradwell
 2 Green & Outram, French and Peak mill-
 stone mnfrs., *Padley Wood Quarry*
 2 Green Thomas, beerhouse
 2 Hallam Wm. vict., Old Red Lion

2 Marsden Robert, farrier
 Mower Mrs. Eliz., *Mount Pleasant*
 Outram Robert, millstone manufacturer,
Goatscliff
 Smith Wm., tanner & currier, *Goatscliff*
 3 White Robt., gamekeeper

Blacksmiths.
 2 Kay Thomas
 2 White Robert

Farmers.
 2 Andrew William
 4 Eyre Benjamin
 3 Howe John
 3 Howe Josiah
 4 Holme Robert
 2 Kenyon John
 3 Middleton John

2 Outram James
 4 Outram Thomas
 2 Simpson Thomas
 4 Thorpe Sarah
 1 Townsend Wm.
 2 Wolstenholme Job
 1 Wright Robert

Gardeners.
 2 Smith Charles
 2 Smith George

Joiners.
 2 Outram James
 2 White George

Shoemakers.
 2 Hancock Francis
 2 Simpson Thomas

Shopkeepers.
 2 Webster John
 2 Gordon Hannah, (&
 tailor)

2 Kenyon James, (&
 school)
 2 Simpson Thomas
 2 White Thomas

**Carriers to
 Sheffield.**
 2 Kenyon John, Tu.
 and Sat.
 2 White Thomas, Tu.
 and Sat.

GLOSSOP parish forms the north-east extremity of Derbyshire; the river Etherow separating it from Cheshire on the north and north-west, and has its rise in the Alpine ridges at the north-east extremity of the county, which is also the source of the river Mersey. The river Derwent has its rise at the north-east extremity also, where for some distance it is called the Wrongsley river, and separates this county and parish from Yorkshire, after which, entering the parish of Derwent, it takes that name; the water from the east side of Kinderscout flowing to it. The river Goyt, which rises from Axe Edge, near Buxton, bounds the south-west side of the parish; and near Marple bridge the Etherow has its confluence with the Goyt, and flows to Stockport. The parish is 16 miles in length, and averages 5 miles in breadth, and is intersected by the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. It is one of the most romantic parishes in the county, particularly the wild mountainous district on its eastern side, of which a considerable portion is moorland. Its western side is a highly flourishing district, and by far the most important seat of the cotton manufacture in the county. This extensive parish comprises the townships or hamlets of Glossop, Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside, Chisworth, Chunall, Dinting, Hadfield, Hayfield, Ludworth, Mellor, Padfield, Simmondley and Whitfield; besides many other populous hamlets and villages. Hayfield, Mellor, and New Mills are chapelries, and a district church has been erected at Little Moor, in Whitfield hamlet. The parish is returned as containing 31876A. 1R. 30P. of land, mostly pasture, except the east side, which is chiefly moorland; it abounds in clay, stone, slate, coal, and valuable waterfalls, which have for ages coursed their way through the deep dells, their solitude being but occasionally