

Dobb Saml., vict., George & Dragon
 * Limb George, shoemaker
 Marriott Richard, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, engineer, and machinist
 Mellors Nathan, coal master

Mountany William, boarding and day school and registrar of births and deaths, for Mansfield Union
 * Rawson John, blacksmith
 * Rowland Henry, maltster, *Newton Villa*

Farmers.

* Adlington Eliz.
 † Askey Thos.
 * Bettridge John
 Ball Geo. Ward
 † Ball John
 † Blythe Edw.

Boucher John M.
 * Branson Neville
 † Brian John
 * Clarke William, (and maltster)
 Downing Samuel,
West House

Downing William
 Haslam John
 * Longmate Robt.
 Marple Henry, *Pasture House*
 Pipe George

Sampson Edw.
 Sampson Stephen,
Church Hill
 Swain Benjamin
 Wall Roger
 Wilson Samuel

BOLSOVER is a large parish, and contains the townships of Bolsover and Glapwell, which together, comprise 5441A. 3R. 4P. of land, mostly a strong clay, with some limestone soil, abounding in coal and ironstone, and in 1851 had 378 houses and 1611 inhabitants, of whom 846 were males and 765 females; rateable value £5328 0s. 5d.

BOLSOVER is a large village, township, and decayed market town, situated on one of the highest points in the county, 6 miles, E. from Chesterfield, 24 miles N.N.E. from Derby, 8 miles N.W. from Mansfield, and 145½ N. by W. from London. It contains 4702A. 1R. 5P. of land, and in 1851 had 357 houses and 1512 inhabitants, of whom 792 were males and 720 females; rateable value £4665 6s. 3d. The Duke of Portland is principal owner and lord of the manor, which is copyhold; and a court is held every three weeks at the Swan Inn. Thos. Walkden, Esq., steward. Earl Bathurst, the Duke of Devonshire, and others are also owners. The Church, (St. Mary) a vicarage, valued in the King's book £5 19s. 4d., now £111., has been augmented with £200 benefactions, £400 Queen Anne's bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The Duke of Portland is patron and impropiator. Rev. John Hamilton Gray, M.A., Rural Dean, incumbent. The Church is a large structure, partly in the Norman style, intermixed with the early English, with a tower surmounted with a short spire. It was given by Wm. Peverel to Darley Abbey, and confirmed by Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby; it was afterwards appropriated to that monastery. The Earl of Oxford gave £10 per annum as an augmentation of the vicarage, in 1716. Attached to the south aisle is a mortuary chapel belonging to the Cavendish family, and contains two monuments to the members of that family, one of which, in the Gothic style, is to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, who died in 1617, and has his effigy in armour, recumbent on a mat, under an enriched arch, supported by Corinthian columns. Underneath is a recumbent figure of his lady, the heiress of Cuthbert Lord Ogle, and beneath her are the effigies of their children in kneeling postures. The costly marble monument of Henry Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1691, has a marble sarcophagus supported on each side by Corinthian columns; it commemorates also Frances, Duchess of Newcastle, who died in 1695; Margaret, their daughter, wife of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died 1716; Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of the first Duke of Newcastle; and Charles Viscount Mansfield, the Duke's eldest son, who died in his lifetime.

In April, 1854, the vault under these remarkable monuments was opened to receive the remains of the late Duke of Portland, he makes the fourteenth inhabitant of this family mausoleum. The others are, first, Sir Charles Cavendish, died 1617; second Catherine, Baroness Ogle, his wife; third, Sir Charles Cavendish, their second son, died 1658; fourth, Charles Cavendish, Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of the Marquis of Newcastle, died 1659; fifth, Henry Cavendish, second Duke of Newcastle, died 1691, sixth, Frances Pierrepont, his Duchess, died 1695; seventh, Margaret Cavendish, their daughter and heiress, wife of William Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, she died in 1718, and her funeral was the last occasion on which this vault was opened, until the interment of the late Duke of Portland, who was her great, great, grandson and heir. The six other

bodies contained within the vault are those of infants of various generations of the family.

In the chancel is the tomb of Huntington Smithson, architect, who died in 1648; with other memorials to the Woolhouse family, and Barkers of Norton Lees Hall, Lady Barker, relic of the late Sir Robert Barker, Bart., the last of this family, and heiress of Brabazon Hallowes, Esq. was buried at Bolsover, in 1806. The most ancient and remarkable object in the Church is a carved stone over the chancel door, representing the Crucifixion; it was pronounced by the Archeological Association, on their visit to Bolsover, in 1851, to be Saxon, "pre-Norman." In the Church is an ancient sculptured stone, placed within the rails of the communion table; it is five feet long by three feet wide, and was discovered in the early part of the last century, previous to which it had been a step to the north door of the Church. On the under side of this stone is a rude sculpture in high relief, representing the nativity of our Saviour. The Virgin Mary appears to be sitting in a stable, with a mutilated figure of the infant Jesus in her lap, who seems to have had one hand on a dove, three figures standing round the Virgin mother are most-likely the wise men of the east, who fell down and worshiped the infant Jesus, and opening their treasures presented him with gifts, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Two camels' heads are looking over into the manger, and the great projection of them seems very singular; the style of the drapery and other parts of the sculpture seem to attribute it to the 12th or 13th century, and it then was most likely an altar piece and held in high estimation. From the situation in which it was found, it probably was put there as a place of safety, during some of the frequent attacks which were made on Bolsover Castle.

The vicarage is a small house near the Church. There was a market at Bolsover as early as the year 1225, which was discontinued about the middle of the last century; but fairs are held on the last Friday in April and first Friday in October, for cattle and cheese, and a statues for servants is held on the first of October. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have each chapels here. In 1855 a National school for boys and girls was erected here in the Gothic style of architecture; it is a neat stone building, with a master's house attached. The parish was enclosed under an act passed 1777, and the award signed in 1780. Feast second Sunday in August.

The manor *Belesover*, which belonged to Leurie, was at the Domesday survey, held by Robert under William Peveril. It is probable that Peveril afterwards held it in demesne, and built a castle; for long after the forfeiture of this estate by Wm. Peveril the younger, for poisoning Ralph, Earl of Chester, in 1153, Bolsover castle is mentioned as being given with the manor by Richard I. in 1189, to his brother John, on his marriage with one of the Earl of Gloucester's co-heiresses. On the agreement entered into between Longchamp, the Bishop of Ely, and John, the king's brother, then Earl of Morteyne, during Richard's absence in the Holy Land, Bolsover Castle was committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. Two years after John's accession, Geoffrey Luttrell was appointed one of the overseers of the expenditure of £30, for enclosing Bolsover Park for the King. In 1204, the government of this castle was given to William Briuere; Bryan de Lisle was appointed governor in 1207; Nicholas de Chevat in 1208. In the year 1215, it was in the possession of the rebellious barons, when William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, having raised troops for the king, took it by assault, and in recompense was appointed governor. The same year Byran de Lisle was reinstated in his government, and in 1216 received a mandate to fortify the castle against the rebellious barons, or if he found it not tenable to demolish it. The same year the King appointed Gerard de Furnival to reside in Bolsover castle, with his wife and family, for the better preservation of the peace of those parts. William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, was again appointed governor by King Henry III., soon after his accession (in October, 1216), and held the government for six years. During the twelve following years there was a quick succession of governors. In or about the year 1234, the manor and castle of Bolsover were granted to John Scot, Earl of Chester, who, dying without issue, it passed to Ada, his fourth sister and co-heiress who married Henry de Hastings, Lord of Bergavenny, having been assigned as part of

her portion in 1236. Other lands having been given in exchange to Hastings, 1243, Bolsover reverted to the crown and was not afterwards in possession of a subject till 1514. Roger de Lovetot was made governor in 1253. Ralph Pipard was appointed governor of Bolsover and Hareston castle for life, in 1301; he died in 1308. Sir Richard Surry died seized of the castle and manor in 1395; Edmund of Hadbam, Earl of Richmond, father of King Henry VII. died seized of it in 1456. King Henry VIII. in 1514, granted Bolsover and Hareston castles to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in reward for his service in the expedition against France, to be held by the service of one knight's fee, but on the attainder of his son, the second Duke, in the 38th year of the same monarch, they reverted to the crown. King Edward VI. in 1552, granted a lease of the manor of Bolsover to Sir John Byron, for fifty years, and the next year granted the fee to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose family it continued till 1613, when Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury sold the the manor of Bolsover to Sir Charles Cavendish. Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, grandson of Sir Charles, dying without issue, the estate became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had married John Hollis, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, their daughter married Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom by a daughter also, Bolsover was conveyed to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland, in whose possession it still continues. Long before this the old castle had been in ruins, for we find in the time of Leland (about 1550) this ancient fortress was fast decaying. It was purchased by Sir Charles Cavendish, when it was in ruins and now not a vestige of it remains. The present mansion was rebuilt from the foundations of the old one, by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, whose passion for castle building is well known, and was completed by her son, Sir Charles Cavendish, in 1613, after which it was transferred to him by the Shrewshury family. The new castle was built exactly on the foundation of the Norman keep, which can be distinctly traced, and the character of a Norman castle was preserved throughout, so that it is a remarkable specimen of the Elizabethan restoration of an ancient Norman castle of the times immediately succeeding the conquest. The Bailey Wall, also was restored, on its exact original position and is one of the very few specimens of the Bailey Wall, of a fortress now existing in England, and as such it is an object of great interest to antiquarians. Sir Charles Cavendish died about two years after he had completed it, and was succeeded by his elder son, William, who, at the age of 15, was made Knight of the Bath; in 1620, created Baron Ogle and Viscount Mansfield; in 1628, Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, and Marquis of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and in 1644, Baron of Bothaland Hepple, and Marquis of Newcastle; and in 1665, Earl of Ogle, and Duke of Newcastle. This loyal nobleman entertained King Charles I. with great magnificence at Bolsover, when he was on his way to Scotland, in 1633. The expense of the dinner avas £4,000. Lord Clarendon speaks of it as "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would still be thought very prodigious, if the same noble person had not within a year or two afterwards made the King and Queen a more stupendous entertainment, which (God be thanked,) though possibly it might too much wet the appetite of others to excess, no man ever after in those days imitated." The Duchess of Newcastle, in her Memoirs of her noble husband, expressly says, that this second entertainment was the year after the former, which the King " liked so well, that a year after his return out of Scotland, he was pleased to send my lord word, that her Majesty the Queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment for her Majesty as he had formerly done for him; which my lord did, and endeavoured for it with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to that feast which both their Majesties were pleased to honour with their presence. Ben Jonson he employed in fitting such speeches and scenes as he could best devise; and sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their Majesties; and resigned Welbeck for their Majesty's lodgings. The whole entertainment was conducted in such a magnificent style, that the expenses of the second visit alone cost between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds."

On the breaking out of the Civil wars, the Duke, owing to his attachment to the royal cause, was obliged to leave the country and reside at Antwerp till the restoration. The Earl of Newcastle being commander in chief of the King's forces for the northern and midland counties, placed a garrison at Bolsover, of which he made Colonel Muschamp governor. The Earl was at Bolsover with his staff in the month of December, 1643. About the middle of August, 1644, Bolsover Castle was taken by Major-General Crawford. The Parliamentary writers represent it as having been well manned and fortified with great guns and strong works. It is said to have surrendered on summons, and that 120 muskets were taken in it, with much plunder. When the Marquis's estates, which had been seized by the parliament, were about to be sold, his friends in England made great efforts to save Bolsover and Welbeck, but in vain. Bolsover was purchased on speculation, with the intention of pulling down the castle and selling the materials. After part of it had been pulled down, Sir Charles Cavendish re-purchased it at a great disadvantage for his brother. The family portraits, by Vandyke, were preserved, and Lord Mansfield, after the death of his uncle, had Bolsover Castle some time in possession, but was unable to repair it. When the King's affairs had grown desperate, the Marquis of Newcastle retired to the continent, and resided chiefly at Antwerp, till the restoration, after which he returned to England, and in 1665 was created a Duke, as before mentioned. About this period, he retired from public life, spending his time chiefly in the country, "pleasing himself," as the Duchess in the life of her husband expresses herself, "in the management of some few horses, and exercising himself with the use of the sword, which two acts he had brought to an absolute perfection. During his residence at Antwerp, he published his celebrated work on horsemanship. A second edition was published in England, in 1667. After the Duke had a little recovered from the wreck which had been made of his fortune, he repaired Bolsover Castle, and occasionally resided there during the latter part of his life. Both the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle found great resources in literary pursuits; they were both dramatic writers and poets. The Duchess's printed works, which were chiefly philosophical, filled ten folio volumes, and she also left three more in manuscript. Her printed works are become rare, and few of them would afford amusement to readers of the present day, except her *Life of the Duke*. The Duchess died in 1673, the Duke in 1676; they were buried in Westminster Abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to their memory.

Henry, the second Duke of Newcastle, who resided often at Bolsover, died there in 1691, and was buried in the parish church. Leaving no son, his estates devolved to his daughter and co-heiress Margaret, married to John Holles, Earl of Clare, who, in 1694, was created Duke of Newcastle. Henrietta, their only daughter and heiress, married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford. Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, heiress of the Earl of Oxford, brought the manor, or as it is called in some records, the barony, of Bolsover, to William, Duke of Portland, great grandfather of the present noble owner, William John Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland. The barony of Bolsover and Woodthorpe was valued in 1641, at £846 8s. 11d, per annum.

Bolsover Castle stands on the abrupt brow of a steep hill, and commands some beautiful and extensive prospects, while it is a most picturesque object to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. It consists of two detached buildings, one of these, the Castle, is the restoration of the ancient Norman fortress. It is a square mansion, with turrets and a high tower at the north-east corner. All the rooms in the basement and first stories, are arched and supported on pillars. The Norman character is perceived in these pillars and arches, and some antiquarians believe that the tower portions of the pillars in the basement storey are original, and as old as the time of King Henry I. The kitchen, larder, and servants' hall are noble and lofty rooms. In the first story, the pillars next on the spot immediately above the pillars in the basement, are of a similar height, but of a more ornamented character. The arched roof of the drawing room, or pillar room, is elaborately

and beautifully carved. The pillars in the centre are both elegant and massive, the wainscoting is walnut, richly carved and gilt, and the furniture of the room is made to suit the Elizabethan period; there is here a very beautiful statue (life size) of the only daughter of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, in marble, executed in Rome. An ante-room, furnished with engravings and marble busts, conducts to the drawing room, which also is supported on pillars, and, adorned with a profusion of beautifully carved oak cabinets, and gilded wainscot, from Venice. The dining room communicates with the entrance hall, which is also furnished with fine carved oak cabinets. The dancing and drawing rooms are about twenty-five feet square. The only large room in the house, is the Star chamber, on the second story, which is upwards of forty feet long, and has been fitted up as a library and museum; the former of which contains a very considerable collection of books, &c., but what possesses the most attraction, is the rare and valuable assemblage of Etrurian vases, which the Rev. Jno. Hamilton Gray collected, in Italy, and which is considered to be one of the finest private collections in England; besides the collection of the Etrurian vases, there are also a number of interesting relics of the royal family of Stewart. The Norman Castle has always been kept in good repair, and during the last twenty-six years, that it has been inhabited by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, M.A., (the vicar), it has been fitted up in the style of the seventeenth century, so that a stranger unacquainted with the story of the place, might imagine the quaint old carvings and curious cabinets, and chests, to have been actually the property of the famous "Bess of Hardwick," instead of having been collected during the last quarter of a century.

There have been various opinions concerning the date of the magnificent range of buildings which extend along the grand terrace, now unroofed and in a dilapidated state. Mr. Bray was of opinion that the apartments in it were fitted up for the royal visits before mentioned. Dr. Pegge supposes it to have been erected some time after the Restoration. Lord Orford was of the same opinion. The date of Diepenbeck's view of Bolsover (1652), decides the point, that the building was erected before the Restoration; it is equally certain that it must have been erected before the civil wars, indeed before the royal visit before mentioned, it being impracticable that the King and Queen, with their court, and "all the gentry of the county," could have been entertained in the mansion already described. From the slight manner in which the Duchess, in the life of her husband, speaks of the additions made by him to Bolsover Castle, it is a more probable conjecture that the great range of building, now in ruins, was built, as well as the mansion, which is now habitable, by his father. The Duke's additions probably consisted of the spacious riding-house, for the practice of his favourite amusement, the smithy, &c. Dating the sequestration of the estates of its noble owner, Bolsover Castle suffered much, both as to its buildings and furniture, but these damages were repaired by the Duke after the Restoration. It is certain that the state apartments were not dismantled till after the year 1710, at which time Bassano speaks of them as furnished, and describes the pictures then in the several rooms, which are said to have been removed to Welbeck. The portraits of this Duke of Newcastle, on horseback, described by Bassano, are not now to be found there; probably they were in a state of decay. In the saloon at Welbeck is a very fine whole-length portrait of the Duke, by Vandyke; there is a whole-length of the Duchess of Newcastle, in one of the passages, in a fancy dress, by Diepenbeck. The gallery at Bolsover was about 220 feet in length by 22 it width; the dining room, 78 feet by 32; the two drawing rooms, one 39 feet, the other 36 feet by 33.

Bolsover Park, which was enclosed in the year 1200, has long ago been converted into tillage. A few years ago, when the venerable proprietor of this Castle, the late Duke of Portland, attended his 81st birthday, a festival was held within the walls of this magnificent ruin, and on the broad terrace below, when no less than three thousand persons assembled to do him honour, on a spot which commands one of the finest views in England, and amid scenes, rich in some of the most stirring incidents in English history. In the

distance the mountains of the Peak, the beautiful undulations of Scarsdale, the rich scenery of Sutton Park, the noble woods and mansion of Hardwick,—below the vale of Sutton, and above the battlements and turrets of the ancient Bolsover Keep, formed a picture of uncommon beauty. The terrace and tilt-yard, were thronged with groups in their gayest holiday attire, music and shouts resounded in the walls, and old Bolsover never saw such a stirring scene since the days of King Charles the First, and the loyal Marquis of Newcastle.

BOLSOVER was formerly noted for its manufacture of steel spurs and buckles, which were so admirably tempered, that it used to be said, a loaded waggon might pass over them without injuring them, and every ploughman and waggoner wore them. Tobacco pipes also formerly were extensively manufactured here, excellent clay being found in the neighbourhood. Both these sources of employment are now extinct, and besides agriculture, part of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and iron works in the neighbourhood. *Hockley*, a district, which forms the N.W. part of the village. *Oxcroft*, a small hamlet and manor, 2 miles N. from Bolsover. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of this manor, and owner of 458A. of land. *Shuttlewood*, a hamlet, 2 miles N.N.W. Here are the remains of a bath, of which the water is strongly sulphurous, similar to that of Harrogate. *Stanfree*, a small hamlet, 2 miles N.N.W. *Whaley*, a hamlet and small village, 3 miles N.E.; through which formerly a stage waggon went from this place to London, *Woodhouse*, a small hamlet and village, one mile N.N.W. from Bolsover.

GLAPWELL., a small village and township, on the Chesterfield and Nottingham road, 5 miles N.W. fr. Mansfield, 3 m. S. fr. Bolsover, and 7 S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 739A. 1R. 39P. of land, including woods, &c., and in 1851, had 21 houses, and 99 inhabitants, of whom 54 were males and 45 females; rateable value, £662 14s. 2d. Thos. Hallows, Esq., is the sole owner, and resides at the Hall, an ancient mansion, on a bold elevation near the village. The manor (*Glapwelle*), at the Domesday survey, was held with Bolsover; during the thirteenth century it was in the family of De Glapwell, whose heiress, it is probable, brought it to the Woolhouses. Wm. Woolhouse, Esq. died, seized of it, in 1411. The heiress of Woolhouse, about the middle of the 17th century, married the the ancestor of the present proprietor. There was formerly a Chapel at Glapwell. About the year 1260, an agreement was entered into between the Abbot of Darley and his parishioners of the *ville* of Glapwell, about roofing the Chapel; they agreed to give five acres of land for the purpose of repairing, or, if necessary, of rebuilding of it. There was many years a Presbyterian congregation here. William Woolhouse, Esq., who died, in 1667, gave a rent charge of £20 per annum to the minister. The Feast on November 12th.

CHARITIES.—*Richard Youle*, in 1699, gave 20s. for a distribution of bread on Christmas day. Wm. Wilkson left 6s. 8d. a year to poor widows; and Francis Tompkin 10s. annually to the poor, which are distributed at Christmas. The poor have also 10s. a year from the bequest of Richard Johnson, (who also left 10s. yearly to the poor of Clown), and the interest of £10 from the bequest of Ann Stones.

Samuel Dowker, in 1738, left the interest of £10 for a distribution of bread.

Francis Leach is supposed to have left the annual sum of 3s. 6d., which is paid out of a farm.

Isabella Smithson, 1795, gave the sum of £2,000 to be disposed of as her niece, Ann Morton, should judge most proper for the benefit of the poor. The above sum, by a suit in chancery, with the interest due to August, 1774, was recovered and laid out in the purchase of £3,308 4s. 3d. three per cent. annuities, by a scheme approved of and confirmed by the Master of the Rolls; it was directed that £20 or £25 should be paid to four women in any year as marriage portions, provided they had resided four

years in the parish of Bolsover at the time of their marriage, and the person with whom they should intermarry had resided there the same period. The remainder of the dividends, deducting £6 for the vicar for his trouble, was to be distributed to poor persons. No marriage portions have been paid, though some applications have been made, but regarded as not being qualified. The dividends, amounting to £99 5s., are annually distributed on Christmas day and on Easter Tuesday, among poor persons of Bolsover.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity. (See *Bradley*.)—The sum of £5 10s. received by the vicar, is laid out in woollen cloth and blankets, and given to the poor.

BOLSOVER DIRECTORY.

Those marked 1 are at Oxcroft, 2, Shuttlewood, 3 Stanfree, 4 Whaley, 5 Woodhouse, and the rest at Bolsover.

Post Office, at A. Shacklock's. Letters arrive from Chesterfield, at 9.0 a.m., and are despatched at 4.0 p.m.

Barton Wm., letter out of drills
 Bennett Clues., surveyor, and agent to Legal
 and Commercial Fire and Life Office
 Bond Fredk., corn factor
 Bower David, horse-breaker
 Clark Mrs. Ann
 Coupe Wm., pocket knife maker
 Cuttles Richd., hair-dresser
 Cutts Luke, coal dealer
 Flint Mr. George
 Frost Mrs. Elizabeth
 Gray Rev. John Hamilton, M.A., rector,
 and Rural Dean, *Castle*
 Hawkesley Geo., gent.
 Haywood Richd., confectioner
 Heald Geo., glover, constable, and assistant
 overseer
 Hodgkinson Mrs. Mary
 Hopkin Wm., tinner and brazier
 Jackson Richard, gent.
 Limb Geo., coal owner, *Oxcroft*
 Lucas Mr. Matthew, *Nunnery House*
 Mellors Job, besom maker

Palmer William, gent.
 Pearce Miss Mary
 Pulleyn John, gent.
 Robinson John gent.
 Rose Wm., painter and gilder
 Shacklock Ann, dressmaker
 Stevenson Olinthus, registr. of births & deaths
 Turner John, nail maker
 Twidale Wm., tray, tea dealer
 Whitaker John, beerhouse
 Wilson James, lime burner

Inns and Taverns.

Anchor, James Martin
 Angel, Thos. Heath
 Barley Mow, Wm. Chapman
 Black Bull, Harriet Mellors
 4 Black Horse, Abraham Pressley
 Blue Bell, Robt. Bond
 Cross Keys, John Hutton, (& baker)
 3 Royal Oak, Fras Shacklock, (& clock mkr)
 White Swan, Jph. Cree

Academies.

Marsh Jos. Thos
National, Jno. Windle

Basket Makers.

Charlesworth Job
 Charlesworth John
 Drabble Thomas

Blacksmiths.

Gunby John
 Johnson John., (and
 machinist)
 Johnson Stephen

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Bennett John

Bennett Wm.
 Broad Charles
 Dickins Vincent
 Drury John
 Higginbottom James
 Pearson George
 Shacklock Stephen
 Wild Wm.
 Wright Wm.

Butchers.

Hartley Samuel
 Jackson Matthew
 Pearce Edward

Chimney Sweeps.

Gascoyne John
 Hughes John

Corn Millers.

Bunting Alfred

Smith Thos.

Farmers.

3 Adin Jph.
 4 Armstrong Benj.
 Armstrong Edward
 Armstrong Richard
 Armstrong Wm., *Moor*
 Atkinson Henry
 Barker, John, *Coppice*
 Bond Robert
 Brown Wm., *Wood*
house
 5 Bunting John
 3 Calow Jno., (& brick
 maker
 Carter John
 Charlesworth Mary
 Charlesworth Richard
 Cooke Wm., *Woodside*

Cox George,
Woodside
 Cree Joseph
 3 Eyre Joseph
 Fowler Charles, *Ox-*
croft
 5 Green Thomas
 Harvey Wm
 Heath Solomon
 4 Hunt Robert
 4 Hunt Wm.
 Hutton John
 Jackson Ann
 Jackson James
 Jackson Wm.
 2 Lawrence John
 5 Nicholson Catherine
 Pearce John
 3 Richardson Ann
 Robinson Ann
 2 Saunders Richard

Shacklock Joshua
 3 Simpson Joseph
 1 Simpson Thos.
 Skinner Jno., *Oxcroft*
 5 Smith George
 Spite George
 Stocks Wm.
 2 Stubbins Samuel
 3 Thorneley John, (&
 lime burner)
 Tinsley Geo., *Moor*
 Whitaker John

Grocers.

Bennett Thos.
 Bunting Jno. Freeman,
 (& druggist)
 Charlesworth Ann
 Haywood Thos.
 Meakin John

Hook Makers.

Walters Aaron

Walters Samuel, (and
 cooper)
 Walters William

**Joiners & Cabinet
 Makers.**

Brown Thos.
 Crookes Henry
 Cuthbert Jph., (& bkr)
 Hind Chpr.
 Shacklock Abraham
 Thompson Wm.
 Walters Saml., jun.

**Nursery & Seeds-
 men.**

Adsetts John
 Brown Wm., *Wood-
 house*

Saddlers.

Dean Edward
 Sykes George

Shopkeepers.

Charlesworth Mary
 Heald John
 Savage George
 Wall Thos.

Stone Masons.

Brookes Joshua
 Charlesworth George
 Charlesworth Rd., jun.
 Hellingworth John
 Hughes Benjamin
 Wragg Thos.

Surgeons.

Alsop Anthony
 Marples Frs. Dickins,
 (& druggist)

Tailors.

*Mkd. * are Drapers.*
 Booker Geo.

* Crookes Francis
 Cutts Wm.
 Furniss John
 Haywood Edw.
 * Haywood John
 * Haywood Thos.
 Stubbins Thos.

Vtrinary. Surgeons

Martin James
 Waterhall John

Wheelwrights.

Handley Joseph
 Meakin Thos.

Carriers.

Chesterfield; Joseph
 Mellors and John
 Whitaker, Sat.
 Mansfield; Jph. Mell-
 ors and Thos Wall,
 Thurs.

GLAPWELL TOWNSHIP.

Hallowes Thomas, Esq., *The Hall*
 Gilbert Wm., gardener
 Hall Sarah, vict., Young Vanish
 Johnson John, butler, *Hall*

Thompson Wm., shoemaker
 Whitworth Wm., blacksmith
 Wood Wm., farm steward

Farmers.

Boler Thomas

Dickin Robert
 Shaw John
 Wardley Joseph, *Lane*

Wheelwrights.

Fox Joseph

Fox William

BRACKENFIELD & WOOLLEY formed a chapelry in Morton parish, but by an Order of Council, agreeable to the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it was made a distinct parish in 1844.

BRACKENFIELD is a scattered village, principally situated upon an open green, 4½ miles N.W. from Alfreton, 7 miles S. from Chesterfield, and 18 from Derby. It contains 1494A. 3R. 28P. of land, and in 1851 had 82 houses, and 399 inhabitants, of whom 192 were males, and 207 females; rateable value £1795 7s. 7d. Thomas and Wm. Wragg, Esqrs., are joint lords of the manor and owners, but Gladwin Turbutt, Esq., is also a considerable owner. The Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small ancient building, very rude and curious, with an antique rood screen, and at the end of one of the benches are carved the Arms of the Babingtons. A new church is in course of erection, about one mile east from the former, the site for which was given by Gladwin Turbutt, Esq., of Ogston Hall. It is a neat stone edifice in the decorated style, with nave, chancel, and north aisle, the cost of which was about £1400, raised by subscriptions, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies. A tower or spire is intended to be added as soon as sufficient funds are raised. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, value £58, originally endowed with £32 per annum Queen Anne's bounty, has been augmented with £20 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £6 Corden Fund. The rector of Morton is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Openshaw, B.A., of Sherland, is the incumbent. A handsome National school was erected on the Green at Brackenfield, in 1845, with a residence for the master, at a cost of £450, raised by subscription, aided by grants from the Committee of Council and the National Society. The Midland Railway crosses the

eastern side of the parish, and it appears is charged in the poor's rate, in all cases according to the traffic, the value of which is taken annually.

Ogston Hall and manor, one mile E. from the church, is the seat and property of Gladwin Turbutt, Esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county. *Road Nook* an ancient hall, which is the manor house of Brackenfield, is the property and residence of Mr. George Wragg. The family of Heriz possessed Ogstone and Brackenfield, then called Brackenthwayte, in the reign of King John, Sir Richard Willoughby held Brackenfield under the Deincourts, in 1369. About this time Ogstone became the property and seat of the Revels. The sisters and co-heiresses of William Revel, Esq., who died in 1706, married Richard Turbutt, Esq., of Doncaster, and Sir Paul Jenkinson, Bart., of Walton, near Chesterfield. Mr. Turbutt purchased a moiety of John Woodyeare, Esq., of Crookhill, near Doncaster, who married a granddaughter of Lady Jenkinson. Feast, first Sunday after Whitsuntide.

CHARITIES.—£8 10s. is received from the rector of Morton in respect of Gisborne's and Turbutt's charities, which is distributed to the poor.

*Those marked * reside at Woolley.*

Bradley Job, shopkeeper
Burgoyne Hy. & Eliz., National school
Crofts James, wheelwright
Griffiths Edwd., railway contractor
Hadfield Joseph, vict., Plough

Haslam Eliz., tanner
Limb John, stonemason
Milnes George, beerhouse
Turbutt Gladwin, Esq., *Ogston Hall*

Farmers.

Askew Wm.
* Barker Edwd.
* Barker George
* Bradley George
Bradley Job
* Crofts James
* Draycott John
* Elliott Francis

Fidler Wm.
Hadfield Joseph
* Haslam James
Hill John
Hopkinson Saml.
Knowles Robert, (&
shopkpr.)
Limb Ruth
Limb Susan

Mellors Eliz.
Milnes & Bright
Milner Arthur
Newton John
Radford Wm.
* Sadler Rd., *Moor*
Saxelby Thomas
* Sowter Eljz.
Sowter Robert

Spencer Thomas
Towndrow Edward
White Robt. & Jph.,
Skegaleq House
Wilmot Wm.
Wragg Eliz.
Wragg George, *Manor*
House
Wragg John

BRAMPTON is an extensive parish and small pleasant village, situated 4 miles W. by N. from Chesterfield. It contains many scattered hamlets and good houses; and at the north extremity the constablewick of Cutthorpe, the whole of which keep their poor conjointly, and for parochial purposes is divided into the Upper and Lower divisions. It contains 7920 acres of land, and in 1851 had 971 houses, and 4409 inhabitants, of whom 2202 were males, and 2207 females; rateable value £10,288 13s. The Duke of Devonshire is principal owner and lord of the manor, which is chiefly freehold; a part of Cutthorpe is copyhold. The Duke of Portland, Sir George Sitwell, Bart., and Robt. Arkwright, Esq., with several others, are also owners. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a perpetual curacy, valued at £143, has been augmented with £200 benefaction, and £200 Queen Anne's bounty. Bishop of Lichfield patron, and the Rev. Wm. Peach, M.A., incumbent. The church is an ancient embattled stone edifice, on a bold elevation, on the north side of the village; it has nave, chancel, side aisles, and handsome low tower, surmounted by a short spire. The Parsonage is situate near the church, and has 20 acres of glebe; the tithes have been commuted; the large for £411 8s. 10d., and the small for £90 6s. 4d. A small school and residence for the master were erected here in 1830, towards which the National School Society gave £100 for endowment. (See *Charties*.)

BRAMPTON MOOR AND NEW BRAMPTON form the south-east portion of the parish. An act was obtained for inclosing the Moor in 1825, which now forms a populous district, adjoining to Chesterfield, where a district church, St. Thomas, was erected in 1830, and opened in 1831; it is a spaiuous structure, with a handsome pinnacled tower, and cost £2,930 4s. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have endowed, and the value, including pew rents, is £150; the Bishop of Lichfield is patron; the Rev. John Beridge Jebb, B.A., incumbent; and the Rev. John Jones, assistant curate, to whom the Pastoral Aid Society allow £100 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each places of worship here, and a Natioeal school has also been erected. The parish is about eight miles in length from east to west, and 3½ miles in breadth, New Brampton forming the east extremity. It is noted for its extensive brown earthenware and stone bottle manufacture, generally designated as Chesterfield ware.

Three manors are noticed in Brampton (*Brantune*) at Domesday survey, two of which belonged to Ascoit Musard, the other to Walter Deincourt. The two former appear to have been united at an early period. This manor of Brampton was given by King Henry II. to Peter de Brampton, whom it is supposed was the second son of Matilda de Cauz, or Caus, heiress of the barony of Caus, by her second husband, Adam de Berkin; the grandson of this Peter assumed the name of De Caus. This family became extinct in the male line, about the year 1460; two of the co-heiresses married Ash and Baguley, or Balguy. The whole of the manor of Brampton, otherwise Caus-hall, became eventually, by purchase, the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury; it was purchased of the Shrewsbury family by the Earl of Newcastle; and was in 1641, valued at £142 4s. 8d. per annum, Having passed with other estates to the Duke of Portland, it was included in an exchange with the late Duke of Devonshire. *Birley Grange* formerly belonged to the monastery of Lowth. The abbot and convent of Rufford had lands in Brampton, which were granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and have passed with the manor. *Brampton House*, 1 mile W. from Chesterfield, is the property and residence of Wm. Claughton, Esq. *Bridge House*, ½ mile W.N.W. from Chesterfield, is the property and residence of Mrs. Rooth. *Ashgate*, an ancient mansion, formerly the property of the Clarke, 2 miles W. from Chesterfield, is now the property and residence of John Gorrell Barnes, Esq. *Cuthorpe*, a small village, pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding fine views, forms the north side of the parish, ½ miles N. by E. from Brampton. The Hall, now a farm house, is a very ancient building. *Linacre*, formerly esteemed a subordinate manor, was the seat of an ancient family named Linacre. *Somersall Hall*, a venerable mansion, formerly a seat of the Clarkes, 2 miles S.W. from Chesterfield, is now the property and seat of Samuel Johnson, Esq. *Three Birch*, a farm and district, noted for extensive slate quarries. *Watshelf; Watchell, or Wadeseel*, which took its name from Wade, the Saxon owner, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was given by the Musards to Beauchief Abbey. It is a small village, which forms the S.W. extremity of the parish. *Wigley*, a small village, ½ mile N. from Watshelf, was the original residence of the ancient family of Wigley. The scattered farms are named in the Directory. Brampton Feast is the nearest Sunday to St. Peter's day, and Cuthorpe Feast second Sunday in August.

CHARITIES.—*Brampton School*, near the church, is endowed with the following benefactions, viz.:—£1 per annum is received as the rent of half an acre of land awarded at the enclosure. In 1679, Peter Calton left 10s. per annum; Robert Sutton, 20s.; John Watkinson, 40s.; Sir Gilbert Clarke, £2 6s.; John Akerode, £1 10s.; Henry Glossop, 20s.; and Dorothy Heath the interest of £40. In consideration of these sums, the master instructs 16 children free.

Sir Gilbert Clarke, in 1701, gave his lands at Harwood, in Bakewell parish, upon trust, to apply one third of the rents to the minister of Brampton, one third towards the support of a schoolmsster, and the remaining third part in apprentice fees. By an old book, the property of the charity is stated to be £110, of which £106 17s. was laid out

in £200 three per cent. console, and the residue, £3 3s., was in the hands of William Peach. The dividends amount to £6 3s. per annum; of this sum, £2 6s. is paid to the minister, £1 6s. 8d distributed in bread, and the rest carried to a fund for clothing the poor. We conceive the income should be disposed of in accordance with the donor's intentions.

Henry Glossop, in 1748, left 20s. per annum to the schoolmaster, 10s. for a distribution of bread, and 2s. 6d. a year to the clerk for repairing his tomb.

John Wilcockson, in 1718, left the interest of £30 to the poor. *Nathaniel Newbold*, the interest of £20 to the minister for preaching a sermon on Easter Tuesday and *Joshua Hibbert*, 10s. for a sermon on the same day, and 5s. to be given in bread. The poor have also the benefit of £10 left by *John Memott*, £10 by *Richard Kindar*, and £5 left by *Samuel Tomlinson*. These sums, amounting to £90, were invested in land, producing a rental £6 13s. 4d., of which £1 8s. 6d. is paid to the minister, £2 6s. 6d. is laid out in blankets and clothes, and 5s. in bread for the poor.

John Akrode, in 1705, gave £300 upon trust, to be invested in land, out of the profits thereof 20s. to be given for the education of two boys, 50s. to be expended in bread for the poor, and the overplus to be paid to the minister. A sum of £1 10s. is now paid to the schoolmaster, £2 10s. for a distribution of bread, and the residue £9 14s. 6d., is paid to the minister.

George Milward left £10. This sum, with that of *James Shaw's*, *John Akrode's*, and a sum of £40 not accounted for, making £360, was put forth on lands and a messuage in North Wingfield, from which a rent charge of £16 per annum is paid, and given as above.

Godfrey Foljambe's Charity.—(See *Chesterfield*)—The scale of division, according to the population, recommended by the Commissioners, will give Brampton £33 8s. 10½d.

James Shaw, of London, in 1630, devised certain premises at West Smithfield, charged with £20 for the following uses, viz.—£5 to the aged poor, £14 for apprentice fees, 10s. for a sermon in the church on the day of distribution, 2s. each to the churchwardens and parish clerk, and the remaining 4s. to be spent by such ancient parishioners as should be present.

The sum of £100 was received as a fine on a lease, and vested on turnpike security. The income is now £23 12s. 6d.. of which £17 12s. 6d. is paid in apprentice fees, £5 to the poor, 10s. for a sermon on St. Thomas's day, and 10s. to the clerk and churchwardens for refreshments.

Henry Hatley, in 1592, left a rent charge of 20s. per annum, which is paid in respect of a farm at Dog Hole, and distributed on Christmas eve.

Anthony Boote, in 1712, devised a messuage and lands with the payment of 20s. yearly, to be distributed to 40 poor persons in the church porch on the 1st of January. The amount is paid by the owner of the estate.

John Belfit, in 1725, left 5s., charged on a field in Whittington, to be given in bread.

George Wilkes, it is stated, gave £10 to the minister for preaching a sermon on St. Thomas's day, and £5 for the poor, but we have not got any further information respecting it.

William Andrew left £20 for the poor of the parish; 18s. is paid as the interest, and distributed in bread on Christmas day.

Elizabeth Tomlinson, in 1779, directed her executors to place out the sum of £600, and pay the interest in the same manner as Foljambe's charity. The interest £24, is distributed in sums varying from 2s. to 5s. to poor persons.

Ann Stevenson, in 1743, gave to the poor of the hamlet of Watshef £5, for which 5s. as interest, is distributed to poor widows.

BRAMPTON DIRECTORY.

Marked 1 reside at Ashgate, 2 Brampton Moor, 3 Cuthorpe, 4 Eastmoor, 5 Holymoore side, 6 Loads, 7 Overgreen, 8 Oxenrakes, 9 Pratt Hall, 10 Watshef, and the rest in Brampton, or where specified.

Post Office, at Martha Elliott's, Brampton Moor. Letters arrive from Chesterfield, at 6.0 a.m., and are despatched at 7.0 a.m.

3 Alsop Mrs. Hannah
 1 Barnes John Gorrel, Esq., *Ashgate*
 Bennison Stephen, brewer; h. Ashgate rd
 2 Bennett George, timber merchant
 Bunting Mrs. Eliz.
 Bunting John, wine merchant
 2 Cartlidge Wm., dyer
 Claughton Wm., Esq., *Brampton House*
 2 Cupit Alfred, druggist
 Dixon John, Esq., *Brampton Hall*
 1 Dodson Wm., wood agent
 2 Elliott Wm., plasterer
 2 Gibbons Mr. Matthew
 2 Glossop Mr. James
 2 Hewitt Geo., candle wick mnfr.
 Hewitt John, candle wick mnfr.; h. *Fairfield*
 2 Hoyle James, clerk
 2 Irving Thos., corn, &c. merchant
 Johnson Saml., Esq., *Somersall Hall*
 2 Jones Rev. John, curate of St. Thomas's
 2 Kent Henry, elastic fabric mnfr.
 Kent John, needle & wire mfr.; h. Spa bank
 2 Knight John, brazier, &c.
 2 Margerison Wm., slater
 Manlove Simeon, cotton spinner, *Holymoore Works*; h. *Rye-hill*
 Melland Stephen, gent., *Upper Leadhill*
 2 Parkin & Co., brewers; Stephen Bennison, manager
 Peach Rev. Wm., M.A., incumbent
 Robinson Jonth., tobacco pipe maker
 2 Rooth Wm., chemical works
 Rooth Mrs. *Bridge House*

Beerhouses.

2 Elliott Thos.
 2 Gregory John
 Hudson George
 2 Patteson Edw.
 3 Reddish Reubon
 2 Rhodes Taos.
 2 Smith Wm.
 2 Turner Chas.
 2 Turner Paul
 2 Watts Joseph

Blacksmiths.

Barton Stephen
 5 Bennett John

4 Heath Samuel
 Marples Geo.
 10 Newbold Geo.
 2 Stubbin Samuel
 2 Watts Joseph

Boot & Shoemkrs.

2 Barker Thos.
 Canlin Richd.
 2 Knowles Wm.
 10 Lyon Geo.
 2 Lyon R.
 2 Platts Edw.
 5 Short Isaac
 2 Turner Isaac
 2 Twelves Wm.

2 Simpson Samuel, nail maker
 1 Stovin Miss —
 4 Taylor Jabez, manager at Eastmoor chimney pot and drain pipe *Pottery*
 2 Turner Ashton, clerk
 2 Vincent Mrs. T., *Manor House*
 Walker John, Esq., *Belmont*
 2 Walker Miss Martha
 2 Welch Edwin, hairdresser
 2 Wilcockson Thos., gent.
 2 Wright Mrs. P.
 2 Wright Mr. George
 2 Wright Walton, earthenware mnfr.

Inns and Taverns.

2 Anchor, Eliz., Davenport, *Welch Pool*
 2 Barrel, John Turner
 2 Bold Rodney, R. Lyon
 2 Bull's Head, Jas. Bennett
 Fox and Goose, George Hancock
 7 Gate, Geo. Magerison
 George and Dragon, Wm. Frearson
 10 Hare and Hounds, Thos. Widowson
 2 Hat and Feathers, George Hoskin
 5 Lamb, Jas. Shemwell
 4 New Inn, William Gregory
 2 Old Britannia, John Lenthall
 2 Old Griffin, Ellen Fletcher
 2 Old Pheasant, Catherine Bower
 3 Peacock, Henry Salt
 2 Red Lion, Saml. Gregory
 Rufford Inn, Jas. Pyatt
 6 Star, Jas. Wilcockson

2 Wright Saml.

Box (Paper & Chip) Manfrs.

2 Robinson John B.
 & Son. (& lint mfrs)
 2 Robinson Wm.

Brick & Tile Mkrs

2 Briddon S. & H
 2 Knowles Luke
 2 Knowles Math.
 4 Taylor Edley, (fire)
 6 Watkinson John

Butchers.

2 Addy Thos.

2 Gaunt Henry
 2 Hayes John
 2 Haslam Joseph
 Parker Geo.
 2 Sedgwick Thos.
 Sutton A.
 2 Turner Wm.

Candle-wick Mfrs

2 Hewitt, Bunting, & Co.

Corn Millers.

2 Elliott Wm.
 Lindley Geo., *Nether Load*

Colliery Owners.

*Mkd. * are Ironstone*
 1 Barnes Edw.
 2 Bennett Jonth.
 Brown Enzor, *Brook side*
 2 Dawson George
 2* Eyre Robt, Jno., & Wm.
 2 Hoskin Geo.
 2* Hoskin Saml.
 3 Mason John
 Marsden John
 2 Marsden Thos.
 2 Wilcockson Jas.

Earthwvr. Brown and Stone Bottle &c. Manufrs.

2 Briddon S. & H.
 2 Briddon Wm.
 2 Knowles Luke
 2 Knowles Matthew
 2 Lowe, Blake, and Knowles
 2 Oldfield John
 4 Taylor Edley, manufacturer of chimney pots, drain pipes &c., *Eastmoor Pottery*
 2 Wright Edw. & Son

Elastic Fabric Mfrs.

2 Kent and Hackett

Farmers.

8 Addy Edward
 10 Addy Edw., jun.
 2 Alsop Dorothy
 8 Anthony Edward
 Anthony Geo.
 4 Barnes Samuel
 Belfitt Wm.
 3 Belk Edw.
 2 Bestwick Henry
 8 Botham John
 3-6 Botham Wm.
 6 Bower Chas.
 Bower Wm.
 3 Bower Wm.
 4 Brown George
 Brown Henry
 Brown Jas., *Rufford*

3 Crookes Wm.
 10 Davenport Thos.
 Dicken Robt.
 4 Dixon John Henry
 Drabble Jno., *Hollins side*
 Drabble Joseph
 10 Fisher John
 10 Froggatt Ezekiah
 Gregory Richard
 4 Gregory William, (& cheese factor)
 4 Hall Elias, *Over-Stonelow*
 8 Hallatt Jph.
 10 Hancock Geo.
 10 Hancock Thos.
 8 Hancock Wm.
 6 Hardy Wm.
 5-6 Hartley Wm.
 4 Heath Saml.
 4 Heath John
 2 Heathcote Geo.
 4 Hill George
 4 Hill John
 6 Hogg Richard
 2 Holmes Thos.
 9 Hopkinson Wm.
 8 Hudson Saml.
 Keaton Job
 6 Lindley Geo.
 Littlewood Thos.
 5 Lowe Isaac
 10 Lowe John
 Marsden Jno., *Grove*
 Marsden William, *Stonelow*
 9 Margerison John
 8 Margerison Peter
 4 Marriott Wm.
 3 Mason John
 6 Massey John
 Mosley Wm.
 10 Newbold John
 8 Newbold Wm.
 10 Newbold Ruth
 Parker Richd., *Poole House*
 8 Pearson Samuel
 Pyatt Jas., *Rufford Inn*
 3 Rodgers Mrs.
 Shemwell John
 Shemwell Wm.
 2 Turner Isaac
 Turner Saml.
 5 Turner Wm.

6 Wagstaff Geo.
 10 Walker Wm.
 3 Webster Jas.
 Webster Wm.
 10 White Joseph
 10 Widowsdon Thos.
 Wilcockson Ann, *Brook side*
 Wilcockson Edw.
 Wilcockson Joseph
 3 Woodward Wm.
 6 Wright Joseph

Iron and Brass Founder.

2 Sneath John

Joiners, &c.

*Mkd. * are Wheelwghts*
 4* Adlington J.
 * Arthur Geo.
 10* Arthur John
 2* Doe Geo.
 2* Elliott John
 2 Graham Henry
 5* Hartley Geo.
 2* Hattersley John
 5 Hopkinson Geo.
 * Knowles Adam
 2 Marsden Chas.

Needle and Wire Mfrs.

2 Hackett, Kent, and Co., mnfrs. of steel and iron wire, bonnet wire, cap springs and small-wares

Plumbers, Painters, &c.

2 Green Mark
 2 Peak John
 2 Slack Abraham
 2 Taylor John

Schools.

2 Glossop Ann
 2 Haslam Eliza
 Hibbert S. & C.
 National, Enoch Horsfall
 2 *National*, John Hallows & Harriet Thornton
 2 Reddish Eliz.

2 Simmonite Matilda
 2 Winter Caleb

Shopkeepers.

5 Bingham Chas.
 2 Boot Edward
 2 Briddon Richd.
 2 Bryars Michael
 2 Butler Susan
 2 Burton Benj.
 Canlin Sarah
 2 Cook Daniel
 2 Dawson Isaac
 4 Dolby John G., (and besom maker)
 2 Eggleston Thos.
 2 Elliott Josiah
 2 Elliott Thos.
 2 Elliott Wm.
 2 Ford Luke
 2 Gilbert Thos.
 2 Gregory Charlotte
 2 Gregory John
 2 Hancock Henry
 2 Harrison Joseph
 4 Heath Samuel
 2 Huntington Saml.
 2 Jones Robt. B.
 2 Longdin John
 2 Margerison Chas.
 2 Middleton Jacob
 2 Parker Francis
 2 Rhodes Chas.
 2 Simpson Luke
 2 Slack Wm.
 2 Smith George
 2 Taylor James
 2 Turner Wm.
 2 Tyson Thos.
 Wainwright D.

Stonemasons.

2 Hancock Henry
 2 Longdin John
 2 Rowland Geo.

Tailors.

2 Barker Saml., Welch Pool
 2 Haslam Robert
 2 Hubbuck John
 4 Shacklock W.
 Slack Geo.
 2 Tother Andrew
 2 Wainwright David
 2 Wormsley Samuel

BRIMINGTON, parish and large village, formerly a chapelry belonging to Chesterfield, but by order of council, 3rd September, 1844, was made a distinct parish for all civil and ecclesiastical purposes. It is pleasantly situated on the Barlborough road, 2 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, and contains 1522A. OR. 25P. of land, and in 1851 had 243 houses and 1103 inhabitants, of whom 560 were males and 540 females; rateable value

£4014 14s. The houses are neat and modern built. Richard Barrow, Esq. is lord of the manor and owner. E. V. P. Burnell, Esq., Mrs. Susannah Heywood, Exors. of the late John Meynell, Esq., Col. E. T. Coke, and Peter Hartley, with several others are also owners. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, with nave, chancel, side aisles, a handsome stone tower, in the decorated style of architecture, with three bells, and has also a good clock, was rebuilt partly by rate and subscription in 1808; the tower having previously been rebuilt by Joshua Jebb, Esq., in 1796, and was raised in 1846, when the Church was again rebuilt and considerably enlarged, the cost being defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches, on condition that 365 seats should remain free and unappropriated for ever. It will now seat 572 hearers. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, valued in the King's book at £10, now £102, has been augmented with £200 benefactions, £600 Queen Anne's bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant. The vicar of Chesterfield is patron. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners impropiators, and the Rev. Frederick Arnold, B.A., incumbent. The Parsonage, is a substantial residence, created about twelve years ago, a little W. of the Church. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each chapels here, the former built 1806 and the latter in 1835. The National school for boys and girls was erected by subscription, in 1840, towards which grants were obtained from the National School society of £62, and from the Committee of Council on Education of £75. The site was given by the late G. H. Barrow, Esq.; it is a neat brick building. In 1854, a library was established in connection with the school, and contains 250 volumes of well selected books; Mr. H. Turton is the librarian.

Tapton Grove, 1½ miles N.E. from Chesterfield, is a large handsome mansion, on the verge of an abrupt declivity, at the foot of which a brook bounds the parish; it was erected by Avery Jebb, Esq., and is surrounded with a park, it is the property of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. (a minor), and seat of Mrs. S. B. Meynell. The Hall situate at the S. of the village is an ancient mansion, and formerly belonged to Major General Gell, who was one of Cromwell's officers; it is now the property of Colonel E. T. Coke, and seat of Capt. S. C. Wilmot. The manor of Brimington was formerly an appendage of Newbold and was successively in the families of Breton, Loudham, and Foljambe; it was purchased about the year 1800 of the Foljambe's by John Dutton, Esq., but is now the property of the Barrow family. The ancient family of Brimington became extinct in the time of Edward III.

CHARITIES.—*Joshua Jebb* in 1794, left £5 yearly, out of his real estate at Tapton, to five poor old women in Tapton or Brimington. The amount is given as directed.

Brailsford Charity—10s. yearly is paid out of a farm at Lockerford, supposed to have been left by Elizabeth or Isabel Brailsford. The amount is given in bread to the poor.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—The annual sum of £7 5s. is laid out in warm clothing, and given to the poor about Christmas.

Post Office, at Abel Toplis's, letters arrive from Chesterfield at 7 a.m., and are despatched at 7 p.m.

Allen Job, constable
 Arnold Rev. Fdk., B.A., incumbent
 Ashmore Mr. Saml., senr.
 Askew Michael, corn miller
 Fletcher Aaron, gent.
 Meynell Mrs. S. B., *Tapton Grove*
 Parker George, gardener
 Parker John, gentleman
 Turton Henry & Jane, National school

Watson Wm., stonemason
 Wilmot Captain Francis Sacheverell, *The Hall*

Inns and Taverns.

Bugle Horn, Wm. Greaves
 New Inn, Isaac Ball
 Red Lion, George Harper
 Three Horse Shoes, Mary Ann Ocroft

Beerhouses.

Orwin Matthew
Salmon Wm.
Siddall Silence
Smith Robt. Parr

Blacksmiths.

Allwood Thomas
Richards George

Brick Makers.

Dickson James
Smith Robt. Parr

Butchers.

Holmes Henry
Rodgers Wm.

Farmers.

Bagguley Thos.
Carrington Wm.
Cropper Thomas, (and
builder)
Dickson James
Heywood Susannah
Holland Wm.

Holmes John
Key Alfred
Knowles John
Mettam Wm.
Steel Fdk.
Wheatley David
White Joseph
White Thos.

Grocers.

Marsden William
Mycroft Bennett.

Iron Founders.

Knowles John

Milner Joseph
Mycroft Bennett

Shoe Makers.

Carrington Joseph
Cowlishaw John

Shopkeepers.

Milner Charlotte
Toplis Abel

Wheelwrights.

Calow John
Fox James
Hearnshaw Thomas

CHESTERFIELD.

CHESTERFIELD, an extensive market and Borough town, comprises within its parish six dependent townships, and is the head of an extensive Poor-law-union. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, between the rivers Rother and Hipper. (which are at this place but inconsiderable streams), 25 miles N. by E. from Derby, 12 miles N.W. from Mansfield, 12 miles S.S.E. from Sheffield, 151 miles N.N.W. from London on the Sheffield and London road. The Midland Railway between Derby and Leeds passes near the town on its eastern side, where a handsome stone station, with convenient waiting room for passengers, has been built; at Masborough, the railway is connected with Sheffield by the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway, the Midland Railway Company being lessees of that line, and have a station at Sheffield. The parish includes the townships of Calow, Hasland, Newbold with Dunstan, Tupton, Temple Normanton, and Walton, and previous to the 3rd of September, 1844, had the chapelry of Brimington annexed, which at that period, by order in council, was made a distinct parish for all civil and ecclesiastical purposes. The parish contains 12,012 acres of land of the rateable value, including the buildings, of £37,810, and in 1851, had 2,671 houses, and 12,318 inhabitants, of whom 6090 were males and 6228 females.

CHESTERFIELD is the capital of the Hundred of Scarsdale, and of the deanery to which it gives name, and is a polling place for the north division of the county. The township is of the rateable value of £18,379 14s. Od., but contains only 212A. 1R. 8P. of land, having in 1851, 1455 inhabited houses, 58 uninhabited, and 12 houses building, with a population of 7,101 souls, of whom 3473 were males, and 3628 females. From an actual survey, in 1778, Chesterfield contained 801 houses and 3,626 inhabitants. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and a considerable owner of property. The Parish Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, said to have been dedicated in the year 1232. Twelve years ago, the interior was restored at considerable expense, with open seats, defrayed by public subscription. The *living* is a vicarage, valued in the King's book at £15 0s 2d., now £357, and was, in 1817, augmented with £400 parliamentary grant. The Bishop of Lichfield is the patron, and the Rev. George Butt, MA., the vicar. This spacious structure is in the Decorated style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower rising from the intersections, surmounted by a lofty

spire 230 feet high, which, from the peculiar mode of putting on the lead with which it is covered, though perfectly upright, appears in every direction in which it is viewed, to incline considerably from the perpendicular. The east window in a fine composition in the latter style, and a beautiful screen and rood-loft ornaments the south transept; the chancel and nave contain some antique monuments in memory of the Foljambe's and others, with several effigies in the attitude of prayer. There was anciently a guild at Chesterfield, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Cross, valued at £19 per annum. It was established in the time of King Henry II., who maintained two or three priests here; it also appears by an inscription, that before the year 1550, there was a chantry belonging the Church. In 1100 William Rufus gave the Church to the Dean of Lincoln. In the town were three chapels, St. Thomas's was situate in Holywell Street, now in small dwellings, St. Helen's on the site of the Grammar school, and St. James's at Lord's Mill bridge. At Old Spital there was a house for Leprous persons, founded in the 10th of Richard I.; these, with the Endowed chapel and chantry, were swept away at the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII.

By the death of the late Dean of Lincoln, the patronage of the church, agreeable to the plans of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is now vested in the Bishop of Lichfield, the rectorial manor and tithes are in the hands of the Commissioners for ecclesiastical improvements. A memorandum in the parish register, dated 1586, notices "the great plague began in Chesterfield." In the months of June and July of the following year, 106 persons were carried off by this awful scourge, which seems to have disappeared in the succeeding winter. In March, 1608, it again made its appearance, but after May it seems gradually to have subsided. The Church register notices that the assizes were held here 15th and 16th March, when five men and one woman suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The assizes were held here owing to the plague being at time prevalent in Derby. In 1662, the Rev. John Billingsley, M. A. and his curate, Rev. James Ford, were ejected for nonconformity. In 1756, the church organ was installed at a cost of £500. In 1820, a new peal of ten bells was put up, which cost upwards of £500. A sum of £350 was expended in 1824, in sundry dwelling houses and gardens on the north side of the church, which were taken down and the space added to the church yard. The church clock was erected in, 1836, at a cost of £352, raised by a rate. On the 17th May, 1837, the first stone of Holy Trinity Church, was laid by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who gave the land for the site. It is a neat Gothic structure with tower, surmounted with pinnacles, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and cost £3,300, of which sum £500 was obtained from the Diocesan Society. and the rest raised by voluntary subscriptions: a considerable surplus was applied towards the endowment. The patronage is vested in trustees, the vicar of Chesterfield being one. The Rev. Alexander Poole is the incumbent. It constitutes an ecclesiastical district, the parishes of Chesterfield, Newbold, and Tapton, surrounding the church.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Salter gate, was erected about the year 1795, and was considerably enlarged in 1822. The interior is neat, and well fitted up with galleries.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Beetwell street, is a neat brick building, erected in 1848.

The Independent Chapel, Soresby street, a handsome stone building, 60ft. by 42ft., erected in 1822, is surrounded by a burial ground, convenient school rooms, and vestry adjoins, and galleries were added in 1834, at an expense of £310. It will seat about 700 persons; the Rev. Robt. W Selbie, is the pastor. The Independants have also a chapel in South place, formerly possessed by the Baptists.

The General Baptist Chapel is situated in Soresby street.

The Friends' Meeting House, Salter gate, a plain stone building, erected in 1770, and enlarged in 1800; a small burial ground is attached.

The Unitarian Chapel, Salter gate, was built in 1694, by Cornelius Clarke, Esq., of Norton, at an expense of £229 10s., who vested it in trustees, to be used as a place of worship for Dissenting Protestants. He also bequeathed £80 towards purchasing a house for the minister, some addition to this sum was made by the congregation, and the whole laid out upon a house in St. Mary's gate; the Rev. Alfred Turner Blythe is pastor.

The Wesleyan Free Church, Elder yard, erected in 1855, at a cost of about £700, is a neat Gothic stone building, capable of seating 420 persons, but galleries are about to be added to increase the accommodation to 500.

The Catholic Chapel, Spencer street, built in 1854, is a neat Gothic building, which will afford accommodation to about 1,400 persons. A house for the priest, and schools are to be added as soon as sufficient funds are raised.

Religious Institutions, which have for their object the promotion of Christian Knowledge, are liberally supported, the members of the Church and the Dissenting communities each subscribe to their respective Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies. The depository of the Bible Society, and that of the Tract Society, is at Mr. Cornelius Gallimore's, Irongate; and the depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at Mr. John Bush's, Market place.

Subscription Library, at Mr. John E. Roberts's, High street, established 1791, is supported by an annual subscription of one guinea; the entrance money is two guineas and a half; the Library contains about 1,500 volumes: and in 1831, Mr. Roberts established a News Room in connection with the same.

The Free Grammar, or St. Helen's School, situated on the Sheffield road, was founded by Queen Elizabeth. It was rebuilt in 1710, and again in 1845, at an estimated cost of £2,037 10s., exclusive of the outbuildings; it is a handsome stone structure, with a residence for the master. (See Charities for the Endowment.) This school formerly stood high as a classical seminary, and in common with the schools of Ashbourn and Wirksworth has the presentation to two Fellowships, and two Scholarships, founded by the Rev. Jas. Beresford, in St. John's College, Cambridge. The Rev. Fredk. Calder, head master; Geo. Kirkland, second master; German Hirst, third master; and Mons. T. Borgognon, French and drawing master.

The National Schools, (Trinity) Soresby street, were erected by subscription, in 1814, at an expense of £811 5s. 6d.; about 85 boys and the same number of girls attend.

Girls School of Industry, situated in Holywell street, was built by subscription in 1819. It is conducted on the British plan, will accommodate 150; average attendance 120.

British School, (Boys)—Hollis lane, is a large neat brick building erected in 1844, will accommodate 200, about 150 attend.

Infant School, Holywell street, was erected 1830, about 80 attend.

Victoria School, Vicar lane, Was erected in commemoration of the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in December, 1844; about 200 children attend. Here are Sunday schools belonging to the Churches, and all the principal places of worship.

Chesterfield and Brampton Mechanics Institute, Packer's row, (but is about to be removed to the New Market Hall,) was established in 1841. The reading room is open every day, from eight in the morning until ten at night, and the library contains 1500 volumes. A discussion class has been established, and the institution is in a highly flourishing state, having upwards of 200 subscribers. Mr. Griffith Jeffrey, librarian.

Benevolent Institutions.—The Dispensary and Hospital, St. Mary's gate, is supported by subscription, and was established in 1800, but no building has been erected for its use. Mr. Cornelius Black is the surgeon. A Vaccine Institution was opened in 1814 the funds of which were incorporated with the Dispensary; Mrs. Harding left the sum of £100 in

aid of the joint institutions, which is secured on the tolls of the Chesterfield canal. *The Benevolent Society*, established 1826, affords pecuniary relief and religious instruction to the sick and poor. The District Visiting Society is supported wholly by members of the Established Church. The Wesleyan Dorcas Society has existed since 1822, and in connection with the Independent Chapel is a Lying-in-charity.

Alms Houses, in Salter gate and in the Church yard, are noticed with the charities.

Places of Amusement—The *Theatre*, a small brick building, situated in a yard at the bottom of the Market place, is the property of the Corporation.

The Alma Concert Hall is situated in Froggatts yard, Low Pavement and is open every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Mr. James Clayton Slack, proprietor.

The Races are held on Whittington Common, about a mile from the town. They are well supported by the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, and are generally held about the end of September. A New Stand was erected in 1830.

Assemblies are occasionally held at the Angel Inn.

Baths, erected by the Corporation, in 1825-6, are situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town, and are conducted by Mr. Charles Kinder.

The North Derbyshire Agricultural Society, established 1819, hold their meetings alternately at Chesterfield and Bakewell. Mr. Paul Bright, Sheffield, secretary and treasurer.

County Court.—The New Small Debt Act, or County Courts. This important Act which superseded the Court of Requests, came into operation on the 15th March, 1847. Chesterfield County Court is held at the Town hall, Market place, monthly, and comprises the following district, viz.,—Barlow (Great.) Bolehill, Moor Hall, Wilday Green, Barlow (Little) Bolsover, Bolsover Woodhouse, Oxcroft, Stanfree, Whaley, Brampton, Ashgate, Brampton Moor, Cutthorpe, Eastmoor, Freebitch, Hen Park, Holymoorside, Loads, Loadhead, New Brampton, Overgreen, Pratt Hall, Riddings, Watshef, Brimington Common, Wheeldon Mill, Calow, Chesterfield, Clay Lane, Clay Cross, Danesmoor, Holmgate, New Market. Coal Aston, Dronfield, Cowley, Hill Top, Mickley, Stubley, Summerwood, Woodhouse, Eckington, Bolehill, Ford, High Lane, Marsh Lane, Mosborough, Mosborough Moor, Renishaw, Ridgway, Spinkhill, Troway, White Lane, Hasland, Corbriggs, Grassmoor, Heath, Holmesfield, Cartledge, Lydgate, Millthorpe, Unthank, Killamarsh, Church Town, Forge, Gander Lane, Nethergreen, Netherthorpe, Thorpe (Upper,) Thorpe West, Newbold, Dunstan, Littlemoor, Newbold moor, Stonegravels, North Wingfield, Lings, Williamthorpe, Staveley, Devonshire Terrace, Hague Lane, Hollinwood Common, Inkersall, Marsden moor, Middle Handley, Thorpe (Nether,) Norbriggs, Railway Terrace, Speedwell Terrace, Woodthorpe, West Handley, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Far Duckmanton, Temple Normanton, Tupton, Unstone, Apperknowle, Hundall, Walton, Slatepit Dale, Woodthorpe by Tupton, Wingerworth, Whittington, Sheepbridge, Whittington Moor. J. T. Cantrell, Esq., *Judge*; William Waller, Esq., New Square, Chesterfield, and Wm. Wake, Esq., Sheffield, *Registrars*; Mr. Charles North, *High Bailiff*; and Mr. Francis A. Hatton, *Broker*.

The Municipal Hall is situated in South street, and is a large neat stone building, erected 1849, by the Corporation. Petty Sessions for the borough are held every other Saturday.

The Town Hall, under which is the borough gaol, for debtors, is a large stone building in the Market place. It was built about 1790, by the late Duke of Devonshire. The summer Quarter Sessions, and a Petty Session every second and fourth Monday are held here.

Savings' Bank, Burlington street, was established 1816, and in November, 1855, had deposits amounting to £56,655, with 2093 depositors, of whom the respective balances of

1168 did not exceed £20, 560 not exceeding £50, 240 not exceeding £100; 69 not exceeding £150, and 34 that did not exceed £200; and one that exceeded £200. Of the number of depositors, 11 are Charitable and 10 Friendly Societies. Mr. Peter Redfern, actuary. The bank is open on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, and on Monday evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock. The *Penny Bank* is open from 6 to 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The *Stamp Office* is at Mrs. Ann Walton's, Low Pavement.

The *Water Works and Gas Light Company* established in 1826, with a capital of £10,000, in £25 shares, which was increased in 1855 to £38,000, by the creation of 720 new shares. The Gas Works, situated in Port House lane, have been recently enlarged, and consists two gasometers, each capable of holding 120,000 cubic feet of gas, and 40 retorts. The Water Works consisted originally of one single small reservoir, at the top of Pot House lane; during the past year two additional reservoirs have been made, occupying together about 10½ acres of land. They are situated in the township of Newbold, one on the Holme brook, and the other in Newbold Back lane, on an elevation equal to the highest building in that town. Mr. Wm. Machin, *managing clerk*.

The Chesterfield Poor Laws Union. —A commodious Union House was erected in 1839, in a healthy situation on the Newbold road. It is built of brick, at a cost of £10,000, and will accommodate 300 paupers. The present number in the house is 122. The Guardians meet at the board room every Saturday, at 10.30 a.m. The Union comprises 34 parishes, and embraces an area of 141 square miles, with 94,825 acres of land, and a population of 45,795 souls; the places comprised in the Union are: Ashover, Barlow Great, Barlow Little, Bolsover, Brackenfield, Brampton, Brimington, Calow, Chesterfield, Clay Lane, Coal Aston, Dronfield, Eckington, Hasland, Heath, Holmesfield, Killamarsh, Morton, Newbold and Dunstan, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Staveley, Stretton, Sutton, Tapton, Temple Normanton, Tupton, Unstone, Walton, Wessington, Whittington, Wingerworth, and Woodthorpe. There are 49 Guardians, 9 of which are ex officio, and 9 Medical Districts. John Lee, Esq. is *Chairman*, Rev. Alexander Poole, *Chaplain*; Mr. George Haslehurst, *Clerk and Superintendent Registrar*; J. H. Ramsden, *Master*, and Ann Fawcett, *Matron*. Mr. Wheelhouse, Eckington, is the *Relieving Officer* for the North District, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, Chesterfield, for the South district. The Registrars for Births and Deaths, are Robert Shaw, Chesterfield; John J. Hayes, Eckington; John Bassett, Ashover; William Siddall, Dronfield, and Olinthus Stevenson, Bolsover. Robert Shaw and Charles North, Chesterfield, are *Registrars of Marriages*.

The Chesterfield Burial Board, formed under the Acts of Parliament of 15th and 16th Vict. cap. 85, and 16th and 17th Vict, cap. 134, have purchased a very suitable site of land for a CEMETERY, at Spital, consisting of 6A. 3R. 30P, of which 3A. 0R. 10P. will be reserved for future requirements. The grounds have been laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Husband; and the chapels of which there are two, are under one roof, but quite distinct from each other. They are also exactly the same in size, while without marring the harmony of the whole, an individual character is given to each, by adopting the earlier and later periods of the geometric style, the former being that in which the Dissenters chapel has been designed, and the latter that of the Church. The grouping of which with the Lodge has been carefully considered, so that with the prominent position it holds, it will be a pleasing object, either viewed from the grounds themselves or from a distance.. The Spire, forming the entrance to the Episcopal chapel, is furnished with a bell and the Lodge contains board room, with distinct entrance, as well as a door of communication with the registrar's house.. The *Reception, or Dead house*, is a picturesque object, placed in a retired part of the ground, on the line between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions. The grounds are enclosed with a stone wall and iron railing towards the lane and main road, tressed piers flank the main approaches, and the roadways are closed by wrought-iron gates of corresponding design to the buildings. The total outlay is about £6,000, the repayment of which is spread over a term of

twenty years. Robt. Waller, Esq., is clerk to the *Burial Board*, and Messrs. Coates and Burrowes were the contractors for the buildings.

Chesterfield Canal.—An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1770, for making this Canal, which was completed in 1777, the line having been surveyed by the celebrated James Brindley. By this act the committee were empowered to raise £100,000 in £100 shares, and to borrow £50,000 on mortgage of the tolls. The canal is 46 miles in length, and commences in the tideway of the river Trent, at West Stockhill, 4 miles N.N.W. from Gainsborough, and terminates near the N.E. extremity of Chesterfield, in Newbold township, where extensive wharfs and warehouses have been erected. it runs N. by E. from Chesterfield, following the vale of the Rother, crossing the parishes of Staveley Barlborough and Killamarsh, and a small portion of Yorkshire, enters Nottinghamshire near Shireoaks. There are fly boats to Gainsborough, Stockwith, and all parts coastwise. Thos. Elliott, wharfinger, Canal wharf, Sheffield road.

At the Norman survey, Chesterfield was only a baliwie, belonging to the manor of Newbold, where it is named Cestrefield, but there seems to have been a castle here previous to this period. It is highly probable that the Roman road from Derby to York passed through this places and that there was a station or an encampment here. Though at the Norman conquest it was a place of small note and consequence, yet it must very soon afterwards have increased in size and importance. There was certainly a church here in the eleventh century, for William Rufus gave the Church of Chesterfield to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. In the reign of King John, the town was incorporated in favour of William de Briwere or Bruere. He obtained from his sovereign, in the sixth year of his reign, a grant in fee farm of the manor of Chesterfield, with Brimington and Whittington, and of the soak and wapentake of Scarsdale, paying yearly seventy-nine pounds. By this grant the same liberties were obtained as were enjoyed by the inhabitants of Nottingham; likewise a fair during eight days, beginning at the Exhalation of the Cross, and two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. Baldwin Wake, by marrying the daughter of Briwere. obtained possession of the manor of Chesterfield. It afterwards became the property of the Plantagenets, Earls of Kent. In 1386 it was possessed by Sir Thomas Holland, and in 1443 belonged to William Neville. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury was lord of the manor. It afterwards, by purchase came into the possession of William, Earl of Newcastle, and descended in the same manner as Bolsover, to the Duke of Portland; the manor of Chesterfield and the hundred of Scarsdale were exchanged by him in 1792, with the late Duke of Devonshire, for some estates in Nottinghamshire. In one of the windows of the Church are the arms of Edward Plantagenet and Margaret Wake, impaled together, this shows that it was built as early as the close of the thirteenth century. In the reign Henry III. the Church was made use of as a place of refuge by Robert Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby. It is said that as soon as this nobleman arrived at man's estates, he joined the rebellious barons against the King; with a view of quelling this insurrection, Henry the eldest son of the King of Almaine, marched against them with a powerful army, and at Chesterfield, after a sharp conflict, in which many were slain, routed all his forces. The Earl escaped, and was first concealed in the Church under some bags of wool, but by the treachery of a woman was ere long discovered and carried prisoner to London, where he was confined three years, and being unable to pay a large fine, levied upon him, was deprived of his estate and Earldom. It appears from the register of the church that the Earl of Newcastle was at Chesterfield with his forces, in May 1643 and again in December in the same year. It is not improbable that one of these times he engaged the forces of the Parliament. But it is certain that during the civil wars he obtained a victory over them at this place.

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION of 1688 is said to have owed its origin to the meeting of a few friends to liberty and the Protestant religion on Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield, when King James II. was endeavouring to assume arbitrary power, and to re-establish

Popery in this kingdom. In the early part of 1688, a few noblemen met by appointment on the moor, for the express purpose of devising means for rescuing their country from the double slavery with which it was threatened, amongst whom were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, Lord Delamere, and John Darcy, son of the Earl of Holderness. In consequence of a shower of rain they adjourned to the village of Whittington, and finished their consultations at a public house called the “Cock and Magpie,” which acquired from this circumstance the name of *Revolution House*, and the small room in which these distinguished guests held their conference, the *plotting parlour*. This house is still standing, and the arm chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat forms a part of the furniture. On November the 5th, 1788, the centenary of the revolution was celebrated at Chesterfield and Whittington with great magnificence.

King John granted to William de Briwere that Chesterfield should be a free borough, and enjoy the same liberties as the boroughs of Derby and Nottingham. This Charter was fully confirmed by Henry III. and enlarged by succeeding monarchs; but it does not appear that members of parliament were ever returned for the borough. The town, at an early period, was remarkable for trade, for with the charter granted by Edward I. was a guild of merchants, with all the privileges appertaining thereto. In 1594 Elizabeth granted a new charter to the town, under which the corporate body consisted of a Mayor, 6 Alderman, 6 Brethren, and 12 common Councilmen or capital Burgesses, with a town clerk and other officers. Since the Municipal Act, which passed 9th September, 1833, the borough has been governed by a Mayor, 4 Aldermen, and 12 Councillors. A town Clerk, two Auditors, and two Assessors are elected as appendages. It is not divided into wards.

CORPORATION.

Mayor.—William Drabble, Esq.

Magistrates.—William Drabble and William Hewitt, Esqs.

ALDERMEN.

John Walker, Esq.,
Johns Gregory Cottingham, Esq.,

William Drabble, Esq.,
William Hewitt, Esq.

COUNCILLORS

John Short, William Edwin Dutton, Thomas Jones, James Ball White, James Wright, Clay Jackson, John Cutts, James Lingard, John Holland, Joseph Eyre, John Marsden, and Charles Stanhope Burke Busby.

Town Clerk and Clerk to the Magistrates.—William Waller, Esq.

Assessors.—William Claughton and Josiah Bradbury Robinson

Auditors.—John Wood and Richard Alsop

Head Constable and Billet Master.—John Lambert.

Keeper of Prison and inspector of Weights and Measures.—James Radford.

Town Crier.—Richard Kirk.

Pinder.—Robert Pearce.

Trade.—The canal from Chesterfield to the river Trent, added much to the importance of the town, by opening a cheap transit to the coast for the lead, iron, and earthenware produced in the vicinity. The Midland railway has now placed it in a very favourable position, opening communication for its iron, coal, and lead, and it may now be considered as the centre of an extensive and flourishing trade. This district is particularly noted for the manufacture of brown earthenware and stoneware bottles, known all over the kingdom by the name of Chesterfield ware. The trade is principally carried on in Brampton, Newbold, Walton, and Whittington Moor all within 2 miles of Chesterfield, and gives employment to a considerable number of hands. In the town is a silk mill, several hat manufacturers, two extensive lace manufacturers, and one for gingham and checks; frame-

work-knitting is also carried on to some extent; and Mr. Joseph Johnson, of West Bars, has a large herring curing establishment, the only one in the county.

The Market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of every sort. The market place is spacious and situate on a declivity nearly in the centre of the town. It has several annual fairs, viz. January 27, February 28, first Saturday in April, May 4th, July 4th, (for cattle, wool &c.), September 25th, and November 25th, the last of which is a statute fair for hiring servants and is toll free.

The Chesterfield Market Company was formed in 1853 for the purpose of providing a suitable building for the accommodation of numerous merchants, factors and farmers who are in the usual habit of attending this market, and also to supply a deficiency which has long been felt, in the want of a suite of rooms applicable for all the requirements of this large and improving district, and commensurate with the importance and prosperity of this flourishing town. The Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament 17 and 18 Vict., Sessions 53 and 56, with a capital of £10,000 in £10 shares, and borrowing powers to the extent of one-third their capital, and commenced the present *Market Hall*, which stands about the centre of the market place, (an open area of about three acres,) in July, 1855; it is a noble brick building in the Roman Italian style, with stone cornice, quoins, and window dressings, 55 yards long, and 30 feet wide, including a *Corn Exchange* at the western end, occupying an area of 290 square feet, covered with glass; a covered Market in the centre, 25 feet high and occupying 450 square feet, which is surrounded on the north, south and east sides by shops, above which, on the south side are private offices, and on the north and east is the *Public Room* and *Session Court*, which is 70 feet long and 31 feet 9 inches wide, and 27 feet high. This noble room is lighted by five large windows, each 16 feet by 6 feet, and two smaller ones; the ceiling is coved, and so arranged as specially to adapt it for musical purposes, and in an evening will be lighted by three powerful sun-burner lights, containing each about 20 jets of gas. The other accommodation provided in this splendid building are rooms set apart respectively for a Town Library, Mechanics' Institution, magistrates and billiards, each 22 feet 6 inches square and 14 feet high. The east front of the building is ornamented with a tower, 100 feet high, furnished with a clock and bell, and at the south-west angle of the building is a convenient residence for the keeper. The total cost of the building, including the requisite internal fittings, was about £8,000. Messrs. Davis and Tew, of Chesterfield, were the architects, on whom it reflects great credit. Messrs. Shipton and Hallewell, are the solicitors to the Company; and Mr. Geo. Wallis, secretary.

Rivers.—The river *Ibber* or *Hipper* is chiefly composed of the *Somershall brook*, which rises in the mountainous districts of *Holy Moor* side, and is increased by various rivulets which flow from the moorlands that enclose its spring through a part of *Walton* to *Brampton*, and after receiving the *Holme* or *Linacre* water, it assumes the name of *Hipper*, runs close by the south side of the town, and has its confluence with the *Rother* on the south-east. The river *Rother* is said to have had its name from *Rud-whr* (red water), probably from its being impregnated with iron in some parts of its channel; it rises from *Rother* spring, in the village of *Pilsley*, and then runs to *Padley Wood*, by *North Wingfield* church, and joins the *Hipper* at *Chesterfield*; it then takes a north-easterly direction, and enters *Yorkshire* between *Killamarsh* and *Beighton*, and passing *Rotherham*, has its confluence with the *Don*.

CHARITIES.—*The Grammar School* was established under the authority of a charter of *Queen Elizabeth*, and vested in the mayor, aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses. A school-house, garden, and about five acres of land, are supposed to have been appropriated at the time of the foundation to the use of the master. These premises are of the estimated value of £45 per annum, subject to a chief rent of £2 10s. The school is also endowed with an annual sum of £13 6s. 8d., from the bequest of *Godfrey Foljambe*; *Lingard's* gift, £8; *Large's* gift, £7 7s. 11d.; *Clarke's* gift, £15 to the head master, and £15 to the under master; and £1 7s. the gift of *Leonard Gill*, making a total of £100 per annum. There

are also five pews on the organ loft of the parish church, appropriated to the use of the master and scholars, all of which are now let. The head master is appointed by the mayor and aldermen, subject of the approval of the Archbishop of York and the lord of the manor of Norton, in the latter of whom is vested the appointment of the under master. Instruction is confined to Latin and Greek, and it was formerly a school of some reputation; however, in 1794 the scholars were reduced to nine, and since that period have scarcely even exceeded seven, and for some time there was no boy in the school, which may in a great measure be attributed to the want of sufficient attention on the part of the master, whose attendance seldom exceeded an hour and a half in the day. A suit in chancery was instituted in the year 1829 against the corporation, as trustees of time school; and in July, 1839, a decree of the court was obtained, by which the sum of £719 15s. 7d. was ordered to be paid to the school estate by the corporation into the Court of Chancery, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1815 to the time when the principal money should be paid into court. On application, the court allowed the principal to be paid by instalments, the last of which was paid in June, 1834, when the interest due from the corporation fund was nearly £700, and till that was paid, with the cost of the suit, no master could be appointed. The government of the school has been vested in certain trustees since the suit in chancery.

Godfrey Foljambe, by will, 1594, conveyed to trustees the rectory and tithes of Attenborough, in the county of Nottingham, and all his lands and tenements in Ashover, upon trust, and directed the sum of £40 to be given to a lecturer at Chesterfield Church, £13 6s. 8d. to a schoolmaster for teaching poor children, £20 to the master and fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge, £13 6s. 8d. to the masters and fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge. and the residue for the relief of the poor of Chesterfield, Brampton, Wingerworth, or elsewhere within the parish of Chesterfield. The income derived from the above sources, after deducting £24 1s. 2d. for chief rents, land tax and fees, amounts to £401 15s. 10d., from which the fixed payments are made; of the residue it was settled in 1613, that the poor of Chesterfield should have one half, Brampton one-sixth, Wingerworth one-twelfth, and the other townships one quarter.

Theodosia Winchester, in 1737, left £20 upon trust, for a distribution of bread amongst widows and others. In 1796, it was secured on the Chesterfield and Matlock Bridge road. The principal has increased to £31 15s., upon which interest is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and expended in bread for the poor.

Hannah Hooper, in 1755, bequeathed £3000, three per cent. consols, upon trust, and directed the dividends to be given towards the maintenance of six poor widows or maidens of the age of 50 years or upwards. The half yearly dividends, amounting to £30, are given according to the donor's intention.

Elizabeth Bagshaw, in 1802, bequeathed £2,000 three per cent. consols, on trust, the dividends thereof to be paid to poor decayed housekeepers in Chesterfield, at the rate of 20s. each. The sum of £1,880 three per cent. consols, now stands in the names of the trustees, the residue was probably sold to pay the legacy duty. The dividends are distributed in accordance with the testator's will.

Cornelius Clarke Esq., of Norton, conveyed to the corporation of Chesterfield, a messuage and lands at Staveley Hague, upon trust, out of the yearly profits thereof £15 to be given the head master of the Grammar School; £15 to an under master, and 20s. yearly to the poor. In 1797, part of the above estate was exchanged for land in Eckington, containing 9A. 1R. 22P., and in 1804, the remainder was exchanged for 23A. in Hasland township, and 12A. at Brampton. A yearly sum of £3 2s. is received as compensation, from the Chesterfield Canal. Out of the annual income, £89 8s 7d, the stipends of the head master and usher of the Grammar School are paid, and £1 for providing bread in respect of *Allwood's charity*, the residue is given with *Bright's charity*.

John Bright, Esq., by will, left £80, John Bright, Esq., his heir, £20, and the corporation of Chesterfield £100. These sums in 1738, were invested in land at Ashover,

containing eight acres, upon trust, to apply one moiety of the yearly rents to a master to instruct 10 children, the other moiety may also be applied for the benefit of such master, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen, who may at any time withdraw the same and apply it to any other use. From 1799, a part of the rents have been given to the schoolmaster, except ten years, when the whole was applied to that purpose. The residue forms a part of the funds of the corporation. The lands are let for £12 10s. per annum. From the accounts of the corporation, there has been a considerable surplus of Clarke's and Bright's charities, which have become blended with the funds of the corporation. The amount of balances from 1799 to 1815, appears to be £719 15s. 7d., but it is submitted by the corporation that they ought not to be called on at this distance of time, and that probably the appropriation was made under the impression that they were entitled to the surplus. £30 per annum is now paid to a schoolmistress, who finds books and instructs 20 poor children.

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, by deed, 1591, granted a rent of £12 per annum, issuing out of the manor at Brackenfield, for the relief of the poor of Chesterfield. This rent charge is paid by 18 individuals, of which, only £11 0s. 0½d. appears at the utmost to be collected, the difference is supposed to arise from the deduction of the land tax. The amount is usually given in subscriptions to different institutions.

Francis Heathcote, in 1619, gave 40s. a year out of his lands, to the vicar of Chesterfield, for preaching two sermons in remembrance of him, on Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, he also gave 40s. a year to repair the church, especially the steeple. The land forms part of the property from which Taylor's charity is paid.

William, Earl of Devonshire, by indenture, 1655, reciting that he had given £20 for the benefit of the poor, Anthony Glossop, £20, Mr. Walton, £20, St. Peter Fretchville, £20, Sir Roger Manners, £5, and several other persons £25 for the same purpose, then in the hands of the corporation, to be by them employed to the best advantage, the amount was invested in land at Brampton, out of which £5 per annum was given to the poor. At a meeting of the corporation in 1796, it appeared that part of the land had been sold, but it was ordered that the whole of the rents should be applied to the poor; but from 1824. the amount of the rent has been carried to the account of the corporation, out of the funds of which, £5 is given for a distribution of bread at Michaelmas.

Thomas Large, by will, 1664, gave to the corporation certain houses and lands in Chesterfield, Newbold, and Calow, on condition that the Mayor should purchase or erect in Chesterfield a convenient house for three poor men or women of the said town, and pay a sum of £5 yearly to each inmate, and a gown of blue cloth at Christmas. He also devised his messuage in Chesterfield, and various other property, upon condition that one moiety of the messuage should be given in bread to poor people monthly, and the other towards the repairs of the church. The rents of the close called Porter's Pingle, and 20s. out of Brigg close to be paid to the master of the Free Grammar School, and the residue of the rents of Brigg close to the vicar, to preach a sermon on the feast of St. Peter, and the feast of St. Thomas. The rental of this property amounts to £86 10s., and is considered by the corporation as being held by them, subject only to the payments of £15 to the inmates of the alms-houses, a gown to each of the alms people, and a sum of £5 for such charitable purposes as they may think fit—usually given in bread; of the other premises devised, Brigg closes are let, at a rental of £12 per annum, of which the vicar receives £5 for preaching two sermons; 20s. and the rents of Porter's Pingle are given to the master of the Grammar school.

Sarah Rose, by indenture, transferred to the mayor and aldermen two securities given to her of the sum of £100 upon trust, to pay the interest after her decease, half-yearly, amongst the poor women placed in her alms-houses; each inmate receives 1s. 6d weekly, and a new gown at Christmas, with the letters S. R., on the right sleeve.

John Allwood, in 1665, left a rent-charge of 20s. yearly, out of Dunstan land, which is distributed to poor persons in bread.

George Taylor, by will, 1668, gave £120 to be lent from time to time to 12 young tradesmen on sufficient security, at 5 per cent.; of the interest £6, he gave £2 12s. for a distribution of bread—8s. a year for repairing the road from Durant Hall to the church—20s. to 40 poor housekeepers—20s. towards repairs of the church—and 20s. to the vicar for preaching a sermon on Good Friday. If any difficulty occurred in young tradesmen finding sufficient security, he directed the amount to be invested in land, and the profits given as above. He further directed his daughter to bestow £120 in building 6 alms-houses, which he endowed with £16 per annum, £2 a year to be given to each inmate—£3 to be expended in blue cloth gowns—and £1 to repair the said houses, situate in Salter gate. Various conveyances have taken place, and the £16 per annum is now secured upon premises in Newbold, each inmate receives 1s. a week, amounting to £15 12s. per annum, (£3 12s. being added from *Moore's Charity*) a gown every alternate year, and 1s. each for coals.

Francis Moore, who died 1716 devised two closes in Newbold, containing 4 acres; of the rents thereof he gave 52s. as an additional maintenance to two of the inmates of Salter gate alms houses, the residue to be expended in shoes and stockings and given to the poor. The land is let for £10 15s. per annum, of which £3 12s. is carried to *Taylor's charity*, and the remainder applied as directed.

Godfrey Wolstenholme, in 1682 gave the rents of a house to buy gowns or coats for poor persons. At the expiration of a lease, in 1819, the buildings consisted 5 small houses, 4 of which were repaired in 1820, at an expense of £68 16s. 3d. In 1825 the corporation took down the fifth house and erected 4 new ones, at a cost of £296 7s. 5d. to pay which, £257 19s. 10d. was borrowed from *Clarke's charity*, and £29 10s. 8d. from *Foljambe's*; for these sums, interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. The four old houses are let for £17 and the 4 built in 1825, for £21 5s. The debt of the old houses has been paid off, and the rents are now expended in gowns; the rents of the new houses are reserved for paying off the debt.

John Sleigh in 1624 left £200 to be invested in land, for the benefit of the poor. A further sum was left by *Richard Taylor*, and the whole, amounting to £260, was invested in land at Tapton, now producing a rental of £24 10s., which is usually distributed in sums of 5s. each to poor persons.

Richard Youle in 1699, gave 20s. yearly, to buy shoes for poor widows; 40s. for a distribution of bread; and 20s. yearly to the vicar for preaching a sermon on the 5th November. He also gave 17s. 4d. yearly, to be expended in bread, pursuant to the will of his uncle, *George Youle*. The corporation are possessed of a farm at Bolsover, probably surrendered to their use for the above purposes, now let for £14 per annum.

Nicholas Youle in 1702 gave £68 to be laid out in lands, the rents thereof to be expended in bread and stockings, and distributed to poor widows. Premises were purchased but afterwards sold, and the proceeds with some additions £140 10s. is now secured on the Three Tuns public house, in Chesterfield, at 4 per cent.

Heathcote Family Charities, for the purpose of placing out apprentices viz.: *Ann Heathcote* left £100; *Josiah Heathcote*, £200; *John Heathcote* £200, *Sir Gilbert Heathcote* £400, *William Heathcote* £200; and *George Heathcote* £200. These sums have been invested in lands in Barlborough, Snitterton, Darley, Matlock, and Walton, producing an income of £113 9s. which is expended in apprentice fees, with whom premiums varying from £5 to £10 are paid.

George Millward, gave £20, which was, with other sums belonging to the corporation, invested in lands, a proportionate share, £1 given in bread on St. George's' day. This charity is also entitled to the sum of £6 13s. 4d. for timber cut on the estate.

Jacob Brailsford left a rent-charge of £2 out of a house at the top of the Market place, £1 to be given to the vicar for a sermon on Easter Tuesday, and £1 to buy 120 twopenny loaves, to be distributed to the poor.

Sir Godfrey Webster, by will, left £1,100 on trust, to be laid out in lands, the rents to be distributed to 40 poor inhabitants, in sums of 20s. each. This legacy appears to have been invested in the purchase of £955 12s. South sea stock. The dividends amount to £28 13s. 4d., of which £27 is usually given to 20 poor persons about Christmas. The balance was never carried forward to the next year until 1824.

Church Lands—*John Williamson, Richard Ashe, Benedicta Cams, John Caweson, and John Swede*, bequeathed and enfeoffed lands and tenements for the repairs of All Hallows Church. The income now amounts to £27 16s. 6d., of this sum £26 11s. 6d. is carried to the churchwardens' account, £1 5s. being deducted for keeping the accounts.

James Milnes, by will 1678, gave to the corporation of Chesterfield, £20, the interest to be paid to poor people. He also bequeathed 15s. yearly out of a house, to be paid to poor widows, in sums of 6d. each. The house is stated to be vested in the devisees in trust, of the will of the late Joseph Graham. Nothing is known of the £20.

Leonard Gill, in 1742, gave £30 to the town of Chesterfield. 30s. yearly is received as the interest thereof, and distributed to the poor.

Ralph Naylor gave £20, and his son, *Ralph Naylor*, £40. These sums were secured on the Chesterfield and Matlock road, in 1760. In 1774 the principal was increased to £72, and by the addition of interest, in 1783, to £95 8s.; upon this sum $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest is paid, and given in bread on Good Friday.

Godfrey Heathcote, who died in 1773, gave to the mayor and vicar £60 in trust, to be lent to inferior tradesmen giving security for the same, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; no tradesmen to have the money more than three years. The loans are made by the mayor and vicar as directed.

Anne Dean Uleyate, in 1802, left certain legacies to Chesterfield, and appointed Charles Kinder and Bernard Lucas and their heirs executors. We are informed by the surviving executor that the testatrix left no personal property, but that her real estates had been sold, and the produce invested in £6,000 three per cent. Consols. It appears no claim can be substantiated, the devise being void, under the statute of 9 Geo. II.

CHESTERFIELD OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

CALOW, is a small village and scattered township, pleasantly situated on the Clown road, at its junction with the Sutton road, 2 miles E. from Chesterfield, contains 1274A. 3R. 35P. of land, and in 1851 had 123 houses, and 571 inhabitants, of whom 279 were males, and 292 females; rateable value £1632 17s. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor and owner of about 900 acres of land. Mr. Wm. Clarke, of Chesterfield, is also an owner, besides which there are several small freeholders. The Independents have a neat brick chapel here, erected in 1837, which will seat about 250, in connection with which is a day school, erected in 1855, and taught on the British system. It is a small neat brick building and will accommodate about 100, average attendance 60; Mrs. Sarah Lofts is the mistress. The Primitive Methodist chapel erected in 1854, is a small neat brick building, which will hold about 100. A new day school was erected here in 1855, but is now discontinued. It is a small neat stone building, capable of holding about 80, it is occasionally used as a place of worship. It is in contemplation to erect a new cemetery for the township. This manor belonged successively to the families of Breton, Londham, and Foljambe.

CHARITY.—*Elizabeth Wagstaffe* left a rent charge of 30s. per annum, 20s. thereof to be applied in apprentice fees, and 10s. distributed to the poor.

HASLAND is a considerable and scattered village and township, 1 mile S.S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 1980A. 3R. 22P. of land, and in 1851, had 280 houses and 1176 inhabitants of whom, 595 were males and 581 females; rateable value £7466 9s. The Duke of Devonshire is now lord of the manor and principal owner, it having been included in an exchange with the Duke of Portland. The Executors of the late B. Lucas, Esq., E. G. Maynard, Esq., Godfrey Heathcote, Esq., Exors. of the late Sir James Hunloke, Abel Smith, Esq., and J. G. Barnes, Esq., are also owners, besides several smaller owners. The Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1850, at a cost of £900, raised by voluntary contributions, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Lichfield Church Building societies. It is a neat stone building consisting of nave, and cupola with two bells. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, value £40, with which the vicarial tithe of Chesterfield is charged. The vicar of Chesterfield is patron, the Ven. and Rev. Thos. Hill, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby. incumbent; and the Rev. H. J. R. Rathbone, curate, who resides at the Parsonage house, a large brick built residence, faced with stone, adjoining the Church, erected at the same time, at a cost of £600, aided by a grant from the Lichfield Diocesan society. A National school for boys and girls is now in course of erection, at Grassmoor; it is a neat stone building, and consists of two rooms, one of which is intended for a class rooms and also to be licensed for Divine service. The cost of the building, about £300, will be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the school will be supported by subscriptions. The Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1842, is a neat stone building which will seat 150 persons, in connection with which is a day school where about 30 children attend. Hasland passed in marriage with one of the coheireesses of William Briwere, jun. to Ralph de Middleham. A younger branch of the Leakes were for many generations of Hasland Hall, of which John Linacre died seized in 1488.

Hasland Hall the seat of Archdeacon Hill, is a handsome stone mansion, about 1¼ miles S.E. of Chesterfield, about the middle of the seventeenth century, it belonged to Col. Roger Molineux, from whom it passed by purchase to Captain John Lowe, of the Aldewasley family. It is now the property of the Exors. of the late B. Lucas, Esq., the Lucas family having purchased it of the Lowes in 1727. Hasland House, 1 mile S.E. of Chesterfield, is a commodious and handsome mansion, the seat and property of the Misses Claughton. Bank close is a large handsome mansion, the seat of W. Drabble, Esq., and is situated about half a mile S.E. from Chesterfield. The manor of Boythorpe in the reign of Henry VI. was in severalties, belonging to Longford and others. It is deemed parcel of the manor of Hasland, and Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, who purchased part of it from Vincent Eyre, Esq., is principal owner.

NEWBOLD and DUNSTAN or DUNSTAN, form a joint township, which contains 2915A. 2R. 22P. of land, 452 houses and 2035 inhabitants, of whom 1031 were males and 1004 females; rateable value £6112 18s. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and principal owner. The trustees of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Milnes Smith, Rev. A. C. Broomhead, B. M. Lucas, and J. H. Barker, Esqrs., are also owners. The manor of Newbold, at Domesday survey, was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, and contained six berwicks, Whittington, Brimington, Tapton, Chesterfield, Boythorpe and Eckington; it afterwards belonged to the abbot and convent of Welbeck. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was parcel of the estate of Beauchief Abbey, and appears to have been granted to Sir William West, whose son, Edmund West, Esq. sold it in the year 1570 to Anthony and Gervase Eyre. Thomas Eyre, of Newbold, a zealous royalist, was governor of Welbeck, under the Earl of Newcastle; it is said that being captain of a troop, he was three times in one action personally engaged with Cromwell, and obliged him to retreat. This manor was included in the exchange before mentioned with the Duke of Portland.

NEWBOLD is a pleasant village 1¼ mile N.W. from Chesterfield, on a considerable elevation, commanding extensive views over a well-wooded and highly cultivated country. At

Little Moor, a Methodist chapel was erected in 1842; the township has extensive coal and iron mines and several manufactories of brown earthenware and stoneware bottles; and contains many scattered hamlets, with wharfs on the canal adjoining Chesterfield. A school was erected by the freeholders, with a residence for the master, on Newbold Green, in 1805. In a field near the village is an ancient building formerly used as a catholic chapel but now only as a place of interment to the Eyre family, who were for many years lords of this manor, and by whom it was originally built. Highfield, a neat mansion embowered with trees, 1 mile N.W. from Chesterfield, is the seat and property of Bernard Maynard Lucvas, Esq. Reservoir House, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.W. from Chesterfield, is a handsome residence the seat and property of Godfrey Heathcote, Esq. Newbold Field, a pleasant mansion, 3 miles N.W. from Chesterfield, is the seat and property of Edward Ward Fox, Esq., and Mrs. Lucy Fox.

DUNSTAN is a scattered hamlet, with Dunstan Hall, a neat stone mansion, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Chesterfield, the property of the trustees of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Milnes Smith.

CHARITIES.—*George Milnes, Esq.* in 1784, devised 2A. 3R. of land, to which the lord of the manor and others added 7A. 2R. of waste, on a portion of which a school and residence for the master was erected. The land produces about £30 per annum, which is paid the schoolmaster, and for which he instructs 20 children; small sums are occasionally laid out in books for the scholars.

Elizabeth Tomlinson, in 1779, devised three dwelling houses and a croft, to be used as habitations for three poor women, and bequeathed a sum of £400, to be laid out at interest, for the reparation of the houses and maintenance of the inmates. The amount is in the hands of the Rev. A.C. Broomhead, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., out of which each of the alms women receive 2s. a week for nine months in the year, and 2s. 6d. a week for the remaining three months.

TAPTON, a small but straggling township, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. by E. from Chesterfield, contains 652A. of land, and in 1851 had 37 houses and 214 inhabitants, of whom 99 were males and 115 females; rateable value £2171 17s. The Rev John William Thomas, is lord of the manor, and he with G. Y. R. Wilkinson, Esq. and the Exors. of the late John Meynell, Esq., are the principal owners. Tapton was held under the Briweres by the family of Brimington, from whom it passed in the reign of Edward III. to the Stuffins, of Sherbrooke; it was afterwards for some generations in the family of Durant, whose heiress married Alsop. In 1673, Durant Alsop and Thomas Alsop sold the manor to Geo. Taylor, Esq. In 1842 John Stephenson, Esq. sunk a colliery here, 600 feet deep, from which good coal for the converting of steel or for locomotive coke is obtained. Tapton Hall, now a farm house, is the residence of Mr. John Wheatcroft, and property of the Rev. John William Thomas. Tapton House is a handsome brick mansion, pleasantly situated in parklike grounds about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. from Chesterfield, is the property of G. Y. R. Wilkinson, Esq., and occupied by Misses Pocock and Walker, as a boarding school; it was formerly the residence of George Stephenson, Esq., civil engineer, of railway celebrity, who rose by self cultivation to great eminence. When a boy he was employed in a pit, and then as a banksman's boy. He observed the pumping engines were out of order, and offered to repair them; he was first disregarded, but, when tried, he effected the work, and was put in charge of the engines. He afterwards suggested and effected improvements in the tramroads. He was next employed on the Stockton and Darlington railroad, the first that carried passengers as well as minerals. This established his character; and when the Liverpool and Manchester railway was undertaken he was employed; and was the first person who introduced a locomotive capable of travelling at anything like the present rate.

Charities.—*Tapton* township partakes of the charities of George Taylor, noticed with the borough of Chesterfield, as well as some that extend over the whole parish; and of Elizabeth Brailsford and Joshua Jebb, noticed at Brimington.

TEMPLE OR NORTH NORMANTON, is a small compact village and township, situate on the Mansfield road, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. E. by S. from Chesterfield, and contains 498A. 0R 27P. of land, and in 1851 had 27 houses and 107 inhabitants, of whom 58 were males and 49 females; rateable value £614 1s. Robt. Arkwright, Esq. is lord of the manor and principal owner; Frederick Packman, Esq., of Tupton, is also an owner. This manor, which belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was granted in 1563, to George, Earl of Shrewsbury; it was afterwards in the Leake family. Godfrey Clarke purchased the manor of Normanton, with that of Sutton, of the trustees of the late Earl of Scarsdale. A small chapel of ease was erected here in 1623; it is a low stone building with wooden turret. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, certified at £7 12s., now £55, Frederick Packman, Esq., is patron; the Rev. Francis William Sharp, of Tibshelf, is incumbent. The churchyard is beautifully surrounded with trees, adjoining to which is an house formerly used as a day school, but now disused.

CHARITIES,—*Temple Normanton School* was erected by subscription, and John Clarke left £100 for purchasing a rent charge for teaching poor children; £4 10s. in respect of it is issuing out of Well Close Plot, which is given to a schoolmaster, who teaches four children.

Rev. Francis Gisborne's Charity.—(See *Bradley*.)—The annual sum of £5 10s. received by the incumbent, is laid out in warm clothing and given to the poor.

WALTON is a long scattered township and district of houses, extending from 1 to about 5 miles from Chesterfield, in a S.W. direction, on the Matlock road, contains 2325A. 3R. 35P, of fertile and well cultivated land, and in 1851 had 227 houses and 1114 inhabitants, of whom 555 were males and 559 females; rateable value £4170 2s. The Exors. of the late Sir James Hunloke, Bart., are lords of the manor and principal owners. Rev. H. Goodwin, E. G. Maynard, Esq., J. Walker, Esq., Exors. of J. Clayton, Esq., Messrs. Hewitt, Bunting, & Co., F. Packman, Esq., Rev. John B. Jebb, Samuel Johnson, Esq., Miss Graham, G. Heathcote, Esq., with several others are also owners. In 1831 a chapel of ease was erected for New Brampton and Walton, Holly Moor Side, with part of Newbold; it is a small neat structure, dedicated to St. Thomas, and consists of a handsome pinnacled square tower with one bell; it contains 700 sittings, half of which are free. The cost, £2930, was raised by subscription. The *living* is a perpetual curacy and the income is derivable from yearly payments by the occupiers of pews, with an augmentation grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, making a total of £150 per annum, exclusive of surplice fees which averages about £10 per annum. The Bishop of Lichfield, patron and the Rev. J. B. Jebb, of Walton Lodge, incumbent. This place was for many generations the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Foljambe, to whom it hereditarily descended by Loudham from the Bretons. Sir Francis Foljambe, who had been created a baronet in 1622, sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram. The Ingrams sold it about 1636 to Mr. Paul Fletcher, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Richard Jenkinson, whose son Paul was created a baronet in 1685. On the death of Sir Jonathan, 1741, the title became extinct. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Paul, inherited this estate, and gave it to her mother, who bestowed it on her second husband, William Woodyear, of Crookhill, near Conisbrough, who in 1813 sold it. There was an ancient chapel in Walton and Sir Robt. Breton is said to have had a license for a chantry in his chapel at Walton, in the reign of Henry III. Park Hall is a large handsome mansion 2 miles S.W. from Chesterfield. Walton Lodge, a handsome stone mansion, in an extensive and well-wooded park, 3 miles S.W. from Chesterfield, is the seat and property of the Rev. John B. Jebb. Here is an extensive candlewick manufactory, and also one for spinning and doubling Persian sewing thread.