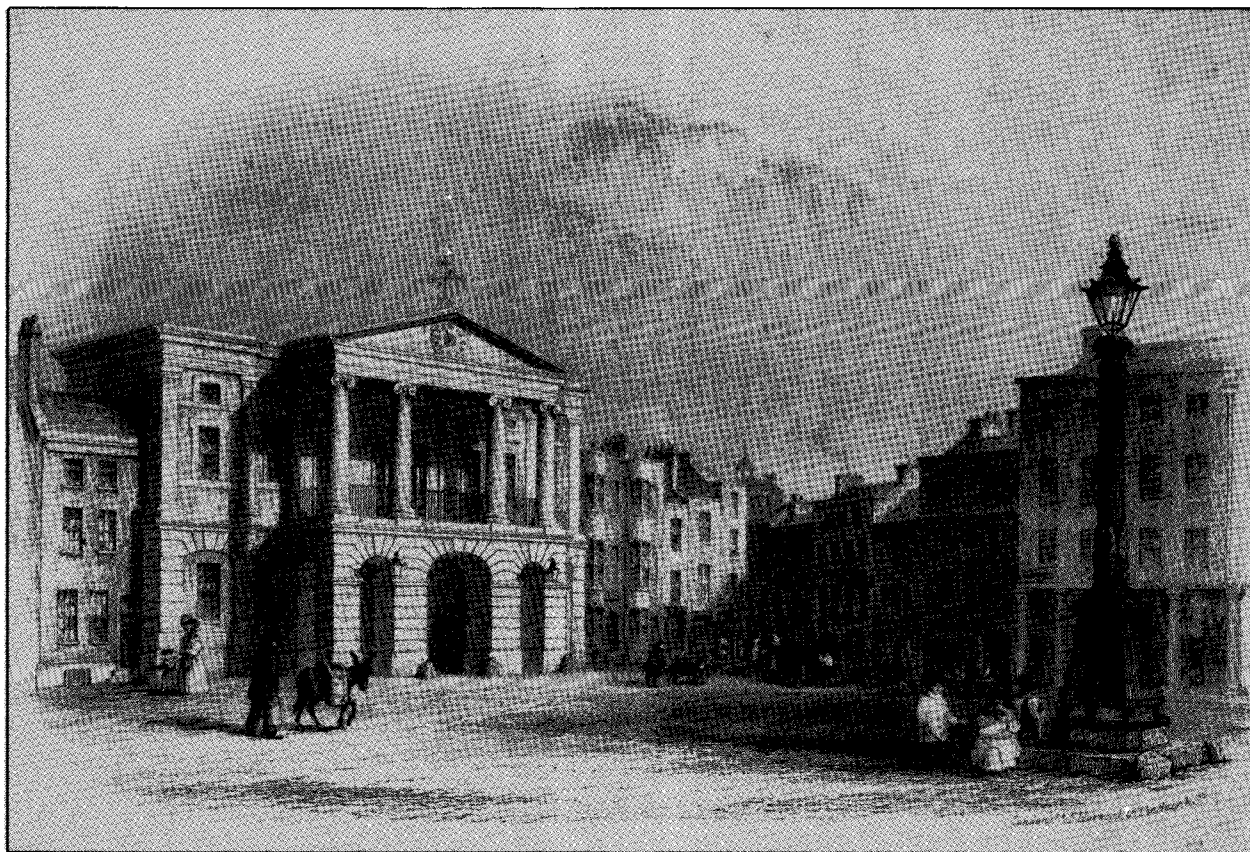


DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY



Derby Market Place

**The Local History Bulletin
of the
Derbyshire Archaeological Society**

Volume 10

Autumn 1985

Part 6

DERBYSHIRE MISCELLANY

Vol. X: Part 6

Autumn 1985

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ISSN 0417 0687

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.....

AN EARLY 19th CENTURY PLAN OF CHADDESSEN AND THE

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH ITS DATING

(by Peter F. Cholerton)

The oldest register ¹ now extant in the chest of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Chaddesden bears the title "Register of Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1718-1813," and contains at the back some fifteen pages or so of miscellaneous information on local charities, Government censuses and the like: in the midst of this, on two facing pages, has been drawn a sketch map of the village at a scale of six inches to one mile and an accompanying table of distances. The general area covered by this paper can be seen in the location plan (Fig. 1) whilst the plan and distance table are described more fully below.

THE PLAN

The plan (Plate 1) measures 16" x 7" and is now very difficult to read in places because of the crowding together of some of the words and fading ink. It has therefore been redrawn for clarity as Fig. 2 which nevertheless contains all the components of the original and shows the main thoroughfares of the village and the locations of the dwellings of over a dozen named families. The major **features** of the plan are described hereunder along with their present-day names and/or locations, figures in parentheses being used to give the appropriate grid references.

Feature on plan

Location/Description:

"Meadow Lane"

Now Highfield Lane and not to be confused with the modern Meadow Lane (cf. Fig. 1) Nottingham Road

"Turnpike Road"

"Duck Inn"

From the table of distances (Fig. 3), it is apparent that at the time the plan was drawn the Duck Inn was the home of the Bailey family. The Inn (3801 3663)* must have fallen out of use as such prior to the 1851 Census when only one Public House (Wilmot Arms) was recorded.

The main north - south road

Morley Road and Chaddesden Lane.

"Sir Robt. Wilmot's House"

Chaddesden Hall (3812 3680)*

Unnamed road from "Cross" to

Church Lane

"Church Gates"

"Steer's House"

Cottage (3814 3702)* to north of Hall Farm, or possibly Hall Farm itself (3814 3697)*

"Goodwin's House" (~~≠~~ 1)

One of a small group of 2/3 houses (3815 3703)* known as Butts Yard.

"Jackson's House"

146 Chaddesden Lane (3815 3709)

"Millington's House"

Wilmot Arms Public House (3827 3718)

Unnamed road to "Goodwins"

Wood Road

"Goodwin's House" (~~≠~~ 2)

Field Farm (3826 3729)

Unnamed road from "Goodwins" to "Kirkmans"

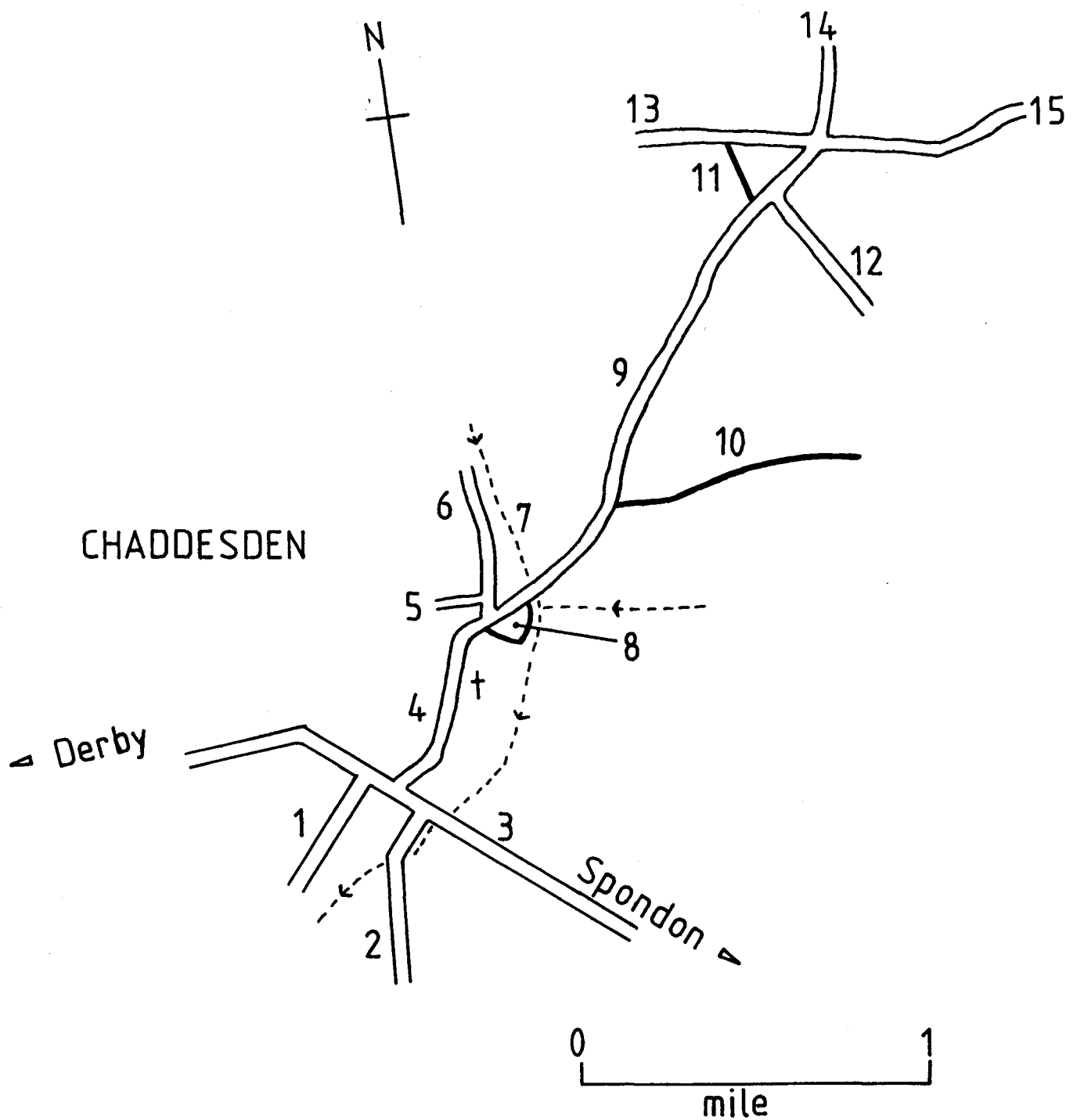
Almost certainly Field Lane, however, the plan might just represent a continuation of Wood Road.

"Kirkman's House"

Assuming the above road to be Field Lane, then Kirkman's house would be one of three cottages (3817 3729) on the north side of the lane.

Unnamed road from "Millingtons" to "Harvey's Bridge"

Chapel Lane



KEY:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Highfield Lane | 9 Morley Road |
| 2 Meadow Lane | 10 Locko Lane (Bridle Road) |
| 3 Nottingham Road | 11 Gravel Lane (Footpath) |
| 4 Chaddesden Lane | 12 Locko Road |
| 5 Field Lane | 13 Lime Lane (to Breadsall) |
| 6 Wood Road | 14 Lime Lane (to Morley) |
| 7 Chaddesden Brook | 15 Road to Stanley |
| 8 Site of Chaddesden Green (bounded to the south by Chapel Lane) | |

Fig. 1. Chaddesden: Location plan showing principal thoroughfares etc. referred to in the text.

Unnamed road from the rear of
"Millingtons" to the "Brook"

"Cholerton's House"

"Moorley's House"

"Locko Lane"

"Cokayne's House"

"Salisbury's House"

"Watts House"

"Gravel Lane"

"Mordick's House"

"Upper Locko"

"Coverdale's House"

Road joining "Breadsall Gate"
and "Coverdales"

This road, a continuation in part of
Chapel Lane and clearly shown on the
Chaddesden Inclosure Award Map of 1792
formerly marked the eastern boundary of
Chaddesden Green, however, most of its
route is no longer passable today.
Farmhouse (3849 3741)* situated on Morley
Road.

Cottage (3861 3746)* situated on Morley
Road.

Public bridle road to Locko, still known
by the same name.

Hill Farm (3899 3813) on Morley Road or
a cottage (3899 3818)* just to the north.
Grove Farm (3892 3822)*

Moor Farm (3925 3855)

Public footpath linking Morley Road and
Lime Lane.

Possibly Hollies Farm (3955 3910) or an
adjacent cottage.

Locko Road - leading to Locko and Spondon.

The Lodge (4024 3936) on the Stanley road.

Western section is Lime Lane (to Breadsall)
and the eastern section is the road to
Stanley.

NOTE: An asterisk (*) indicates the property has been demolished.

With only a few exceptions, the distances on the plan are measured in yards, northwards from a location marked "Cross". The use of this name was until comparatively recently also applied locally to Church Lane (i.e. "The Cross"), whilst a possible 16th century cottage (3812 3694) at the junction of Chaddesden Lane and Church Lane, demolished some years ago, was known as "Cross Cottage". Obviously the area was of some importance to the cartographer who first drew this plan and it is interesting to speculate that perhaps an actual cross once stood on this spot and might still have been in existence when the plan was made.

On the left-hand side of the plan appears a summary of the lengths of the various roads, totalling in all 7150 yards (4 miles 110 yards). The cartographer, however, failed to include the length of Gravel Lane - a fact which he acknowledged underneath the summary. To the south of the Turnpike Road is written the following statement "Turnpike Road from Hinchliffs to New Farm the Boundaries - One mile and 189 yards". New Farm seems to be an early title for what later became known as Cherry Tree Farm (3854 3595), situated immediately inside the eastern boundary of the parish and to the south of the Turnpike Road: this being the case, then in contradistinction Hinchliff's (or Hinchcliffe's) dwelling must have been on the western parish boundary and also adjacent to the Turnpike.

THE DISTANCE TABLE

The distance table (Plate 2) has also been redrawn, retaining all original features and reproduced as Fig. 3. The table itself is the same size as the plan, and is reminiscent somewhat of a leaf from a surveyor's log-book, having been divided into two by a vertical line running down most of its length.

The top three lines give the distances in miles and yards from (a) the Church gates ³ to the extreme northern tip of the parish (represented by "Morley Gate" on the plan - Fig. 2); (b) the Church gates to Salisbury's house and (c) Millington's House to the Turnpike Road. The middle portion of this page lists the distances in chains and links ⁴ measured from Morley Gate in a southwardly direction to the various houses and roads featured in the plan. When the geography of the area is considered, Morley Gate would represent the logical starting point for a longitudinal survey of the parish. The height of the land

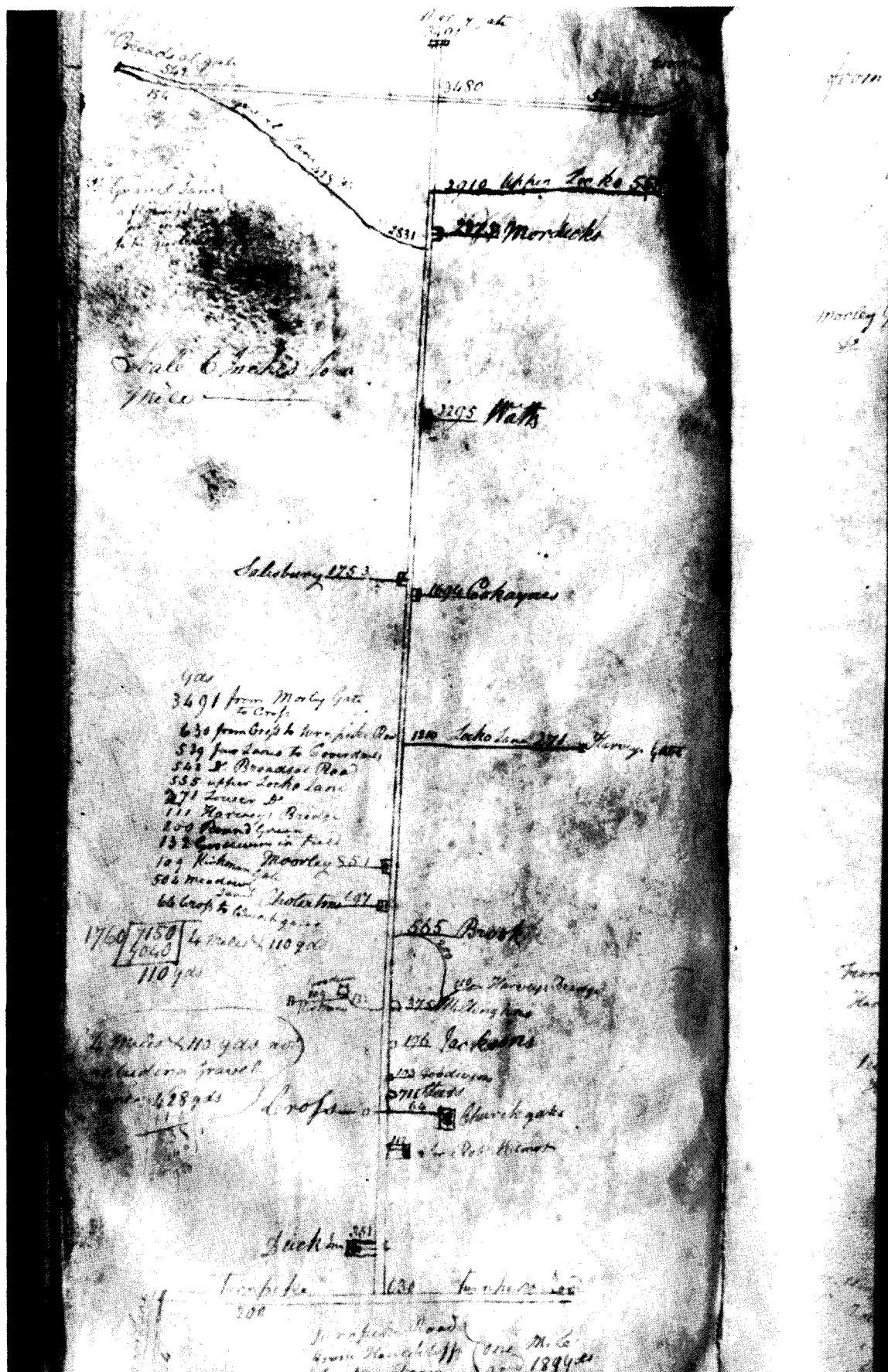


Plate 1. Plan of Chaddesden showing principal roads.

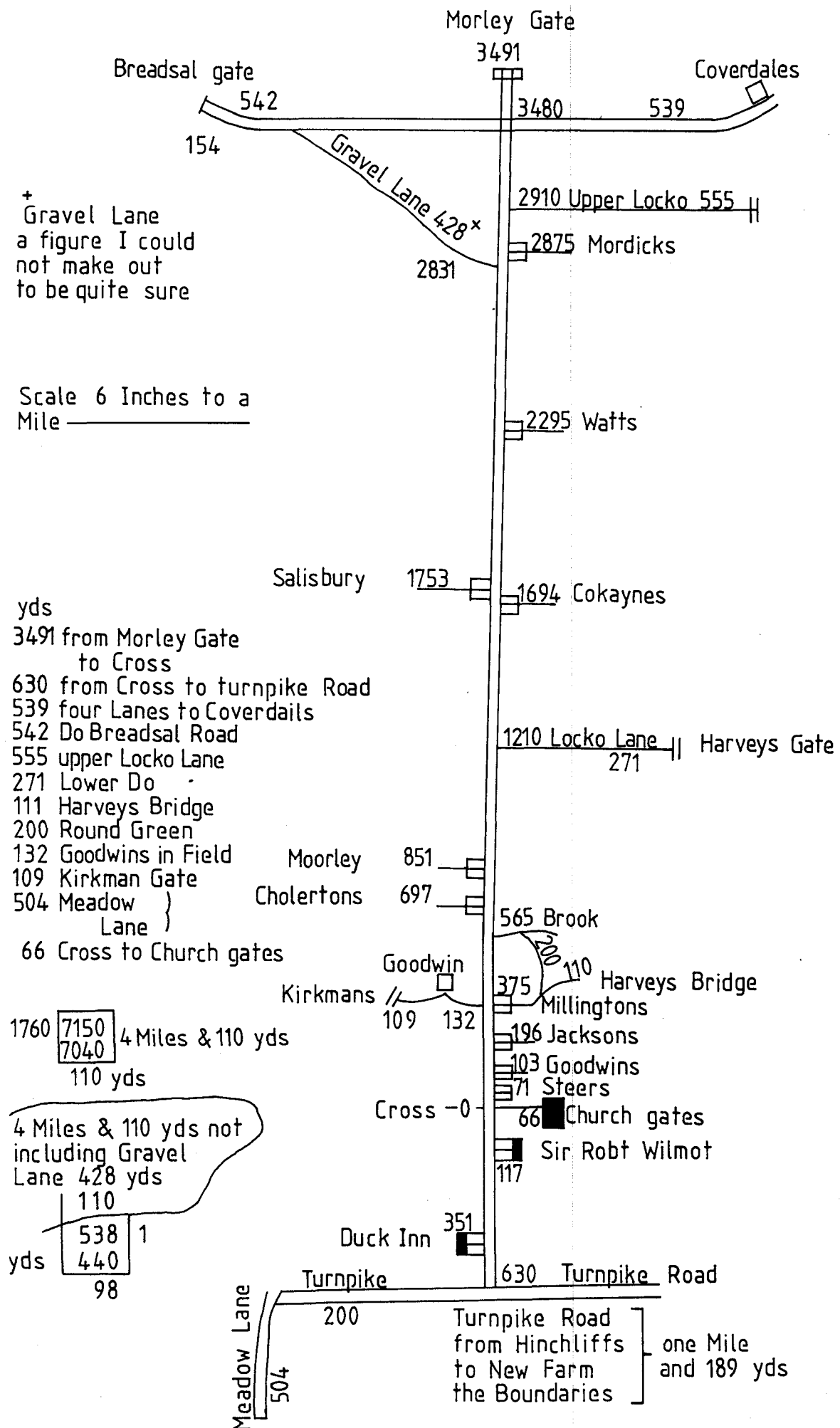


Fig. 2. Plan of Chaddesden (redrawn.)

from Church Gates	to top of Common 2 Miles & 26 yds
Do Do	to Salisbureys 1 Mile & 59 yds
from Millingtons	to Turnpike 1/2 Mile & 125 yds
	C L
Morley Gate to four Lanes	10,60
Do Do Locko Lane	25,28
Mordick	28,60
Watts	54,40
Salisbury	79,00
Cokayne	81,70
Locko Lane	103,70
James Moorly	120,00
Cholertons	127,00
Brook	133,00
Millingtons	142,50
<u>Jacksons</u>	<u>169,80</u>
Jacksons	151,00
Goodwin	154,00
Steers	155,00
Cross End	158,70
Sir Robt	164,00
Baileys	174,60
Turn Pike	187,80
	to Church 66
From Mile Post to Hinchliffs not Quite 1/2 Mile	
Twitchel by Henry Clark	78 yds
Cross to Church	3,00
four Lanes to Coverdails	24,50
Do to Breadsall	24,65
Upper Locko Lane	25,28
Lower Do	12,30
Millingtons to Harvey Bridge	5,00
Goodwins & Kirkmans	10,88
Meadow Lane	22,80
Morley Gate to Turnpike	187,80
Round Green	9,20
	80 324~91
	4 & 4~91
	<u>22</u>
	110 yds

Fig. 3. The Table of Distances (redrawn.)

here is 400' O.D. but falls off quite sharply to the village itself at a height of 180'O.D. Bearing in mind the difficulties that can be experienced when chaining uphill, it would have been surprising had the survey commenced from say the Turnpike Road.

In a similar manner to the plan, an additional section at the base of the distance table details the total length of the road network, which at 4 miles 4.91 chains agrees almost exactly with the figure of 4 miles 110 yards stated on the plan, of which the distance table is surely the precursor. The main difference being that the distances on the plan are on a south to north basis, whereas those on the table of distances are measured from north to south. The conversion from one form of measurement to another led the cartographer into making various minor errors which have been noted and are more fully evaluated in the Appendix.

DATE OF THE PLAN AND DISTANCE TABLE

Regrettably neither the plan nor the distance table bear any indication of their date and it is therefore necessary to turn to other sources in order to arrive at a date. The evidence for dating may be considered under four heads.

1. Terminal dates

Within the constraints imposed by the rather limited amounts of available data on the plan and distance table, it is nevertheless possible to attempt an initial dating on the following grounds:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Post 1759	Appearance of the Turnpike Road on the plan - the Derby to Nottingham Turnpike Trust was set up in that year.
Post 1793	(a) At the time of the Chaddesden inclosure (1791-1793), Chaddesden Lane divided just by the Duck Inn into three separate roads all leading to the Turnpike. As a result of inclosure, however, two of these roads were stopped up; as only one road is shown on the plan, there must be a strong assumption that it post dates the inclosure. (b) The Inclosure Award of 1793 ⁵ was responsible for the creation of Gravel Lane or Gravel Road as it was then called, ⁶ named thus because of its close proximity to the small allotment made to Chaddesden's Surveyor of the Highways for the purpose of getting gravel and stone for repairing the public highways in the Parish. ⁷
Pre 1883	The route round the east side of Chaddesden Green is shown on both the Inclosure Award Map (c.1792) and the plan described in this paper. This section of road also appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1" Map of 1836 but does not feature on the 25" OS Map of 1883.
Pre 1851	As has already been detailed, the Duck Inn apparently fell out of use sometime prior to the Census in that year.
Pre 1841	At the time the plan and distance table were drawn, it would appear the Wilmot Arms was kept by a member of the Millington family. This is confirmed by entries in the directories of Glover (1827-1829) and Pigot (1835) and in addition, Glover's directory also lists Thomas Bailey at the Duck Inn. By the time of the 1841 census however, the Millingtons no longer appeared to be connected with the licensed trade, their place at the Wilmot Arms having to all intents and purposes been taken by Edward Cholerton who was one of the only two publicans recorded. The other was Thomas Bailey presumably still at the Duck Inn. Insofar as is known, the Millington family was never again associated with the Wilmot Arms, thus indicating a date for the work prior to 1841.

Relative to a search for a date, it is worth recording at this point that the three Christian names recorded on the plan and distance table, Henry Clark,⁸ James Moorly and Robert Wilson are of no real value, as it was common for the first male child in the Wilmot family to be named Robert, and the parish registers record many instances of James Moorlys and Henry Clarks.

Clearly then, from the foregoing, the work which is the subject of this paper may be dated with some degree of confidence to the years 1793 to 1841. It remains for the following three sections to refine the dating process further.

2. An analysis of Chaddesden land tax assessments.

On the not unreasonable assumption that most if not all the people named on the plan and distance table would have been reasonably substantial owners or occupiers of land, eleven samples of the Chaddesden land tax assessments held on microfilm in the Derby Local Studies Library were made at five-yearly intervals, commencing with 1781 and terminating at 1831. The assessments so sampled were then scrutinised for the appearance of the seventeen surnames featured in this work and the results summarised (Table 1).

Table 1: Surnames occurring in the Chaddesden land tax assessments 1781-1831

<u>Surname:</u> ⁹	<u>Year of assessment:</u>										
	1781	1786	1791	1796	1801	1806	1811	1815 ^a	1821	1826	1831
Bailey	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cholerton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Clark(e)	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Cokayne	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coverdale										✓	
Goodwin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hinchcliffe											
Jackson										✓	
Kirkman/Kirkham										✓	✓
Millington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moorley/Morley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mordick/Murdock					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salisbury	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Steer										✓	✓
Watts	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Wilmot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTALS	11	10	10	10	8 ^b	9 ^b	9 ^b	9 ^b	9 ^b	16	14

A tick (✓) indicates the presence of a particular surname in the assessment for that year.

Notes:

- a. 1816 assessment illegible - 1815 substituted
- b. Abbreviated returns - many small tenants omitted

The results obtained were somewhat inconclusive as the returns for the years 1801 - 1821 inclusive omitted the names of many of the smaller tenants, preferring instead to group them under the all-embracing title of "sundry tenants". Fortunately the remaining six years sampled were full returns and permitted an attempt to date the plan and distance table. The 1826 assessment featured sixteen of the seventeen surnames under investigation, the sole name missing being that of Hinchcliffe which did not feature in any assessment (for possible explanation of which cf. infra), whereas by comparison, the previous full return sampled - that of 1796 - showed only ten of the surnames. This observation confirmed the dating expressed in the previous section and furthermore appeared to narrow the time scale down to the years 1796 - 1826. It was felt however that this approximation would prove to be capable of refinement by other analyses which now follow.

2. An analysis of individual surnames

As has already been stated, seventeen surnames are given on the plan and distance table, and in this section further refinement of the dating has been attempted by analysing the earliest recorded appearance in Chaddesden for each family surname and comparing this with the 1841 -1881 census returns for the parish (Table 2).

Table 2. Dates of references to selected Chaddesden surnames before 1881

Surname	<u>Earliest recorded use of surname in Chaddesden</u>	<u>Surname featured in census of</u>				
		1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Bailey	1734 (R)	✓	*	✓		✓
Cholerton	1561 (?) (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clark(e)	1552 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cokayne	1565 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coverdale	1819 (T)					
Goodwin	1663 (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvey	1742 (R)					*
Hinchcliffe	1721 (R)					
Jackson	1565 (T)		*			*
Kirkman/Kirkham	1794 (R)	✓	*	*		
Millington	1671 (R)	✓				
Moorley/Morley	1573 (T)	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
Mordick/Murdock	1789 (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salisbury	1719 (T)	✓				
Steer	1811 (R)	✓				
Watts	1724 (R)					*
Wilmot	Mid 16th century	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A tick denotes the presence of any given surname in the parish where it can be safely assumed the census entry relates to a "native", otherwise where an entry relating to a family of the same name but with no obvious connection with Chaddesden then this fact has been shown by an asterisk (*)

Notes:

The sources for the early dates are shown in parentheses thus:-

(R) Parish Registers/Bishop's Transcripts; ¹⁰ (T) Testamentary evidence¹¹

It should be noted here that although a particular surname shown in Table 2 might well have been recorded over a span of several hundred years, this does not necessarily imply a continuation of the original family. This is probably the case with some of the more common surnames (e.g. Clark(e); Jackson etc.).

From an examination of Table 2, it is immediately apparent that the surnames of certain families (i.e. Cholerton; Clark(e), Cokayne, Goodwin, Moorley/Morley, Mordick/Murdock and Wilmot) are of no use in dating the plan and distance table because of the length of time over which they occur. For the remaining ten surnames that did not possess the same degree of continuity in the parish, every effort has been made to locate the last recorded use of the various names prior to 1881 and the results summarised in Table 3.

In those instances where surnames feature in one or more Chaddesden censuses then all available records have been searched after the date of the last census in which that surname was listed, and wherever a surname was not detailed in any census, the records have been examined from the time the surname first appeared in Chaddesden. In a few cases, the parish registers seem to be at variance with the census returns inasmuch as the registers record events pertaining to a family even when the census does not show that family as resident in the parish. This can perhaps best be explained by the fact that many people would continue to use "their" Church even when they had moved some distance away. Occasionally the registers provide conclusive proof of this e.g.

WATTS Mary, died at Derby 1852 aged 79

STEER John, died at Derby 1862 aged 78

For the purpose of Table 3 however, whenever such discrepancies arise, the census returns have been used throughout to determine residency.

Table 3. Further analysis of dates of reference to selected Chaddesden surnames before 1881

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Earliest recorded use of surname in Chaddesden</u> (brought forward from Table 2)	<u>Last recorded use of surname prior to 1881</u>
Bailey	1734	1842: death of Thos. B., a publican (T) 1849: death of Sarah B., his widow (R)
Coverdale	1819	1826: death of Thos. C.) 1847: death of Kitty C.) (G)
Harvey	1742	1831: death of Thos. H. a farmer) 1833: death of Jane H.) (G)
Hinchcliffe	1721	1730: marriage of Ann H. (R)
Jackson	1565	1826: death of John J. a farmer ¹³ (T)
Kirkman/Kirkham	1794	1843: death of Wm. K. a yeoman (T)
Millington	1671	1849: marriage of Martha M. (R)
Salisbury	1719	1849: marriage of Joseph S. (R)
Steer	1811	1847: death of Sarah S. (R)
Watts	1724	1830: death of James W. a farmer (T)

Notes:

The sources for the last recorded dates are shown in parentheses thus:-

(G) Gravestone in Chaddesden churchyard

(R) Parish registers

(T) Testamentary evidence

That the name of Hinchcliffe does not appear in the 19th century is not unduly surprising when it is recalled that Hinchcliffe's house was evidently at or near the western parish boundary (vid. supra) and therefore perhaps not even inside the parish at all. Indeed, the 1861 Census recorded one house at this point as being in two parishes - Chaddesden and St. Alkmund's, Derby: in this case the Enumerator noted the house had been "returned to St. Alkmund's". It is conceivable this house was once occupied by the Hinchcliffe family and would then go some way to explaining the distinct paucity of references to this family.

An examination of the nine remaining surnames of Table 3 indicates a date for the plan and distance table of between 1819 - 1826 which is in accord with the dates arrived at from the other evidence and method of analysis.

4. The chronology of the plan and table in the register

The parish register which contains the plan and distance table was in use from 1718 to 1813 for registration purposes. It is evident however that when the volume was no longer required for its original purpose, the surplus pages at the back of the book were then used to record information of local interest. These items covering the years 1811 - 1888 are made in chronological order from the back of the volume towards the centre, the plan and distance table being entered between an account of Chaddesden School Land dated 1826 and particulars of the 1821 census implying a date in-between the two.

In conclusion, it may be useful to summarise the dates suggested by the evidence and analysis under the four heads.

(1) The terminal dates	1793 - 1841
(2) Analysis of land tax assessments	1796 - 1826
(3) Analysis of individual surnames	1819 - 1826
(4) Chronology in the register	1821 - 1826

Had the dating of the plan and distance table been assessed only on the basis of one of the four sets of evidence described above, then the result might have been regarded as suspect. Even taking into account the potential pitfalls inherent in the use of any of the four analyses, however, it is nevertheless significant that they do not contradict each other and it is, therefore, highly probable that the date of the plan and distance table is 1825 \pm 5 years.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN & DISTANCE TABLE

That the plan and distance table were primarily concerned with the roads in Chaddesden is obvious: the more specific object seems to have been the computation of the total length of the road network in the village that was liable to be maintained exclusively by the parish. This would explain why the length of the Turnpike Road was not included in the calculation, this type of road being kept in order largely by the Turnpike Trustees out of tolls received, although in certain cases, parishes were still expected to provide some statute labour to assist with the maintenance of the Turnpikes.

Unfortunately the precise function is less apparent as there is nothing on either the plan or the distance table to provide a definitive explanation. It may be speculated that when the plan was originally drawn (c. 1825), some thirty years had passed since the inclosure of 1793 and no doubt the local road system, much of which was originally set out in the Inclosure Award would by then be in need of repair (early parish authorities in general not being renowned for the regular upkeep of their roads). It is therefore possible that the Surveyor of Chaddesden's Highways needed to know the length of road under his management to assist with the levying of local highway rates or for the control of statute labour on the roads. An alternative explanation would be that the plan and table were created as a prelude to the general highway act of 1835 which brought about important changes in the ways that the country's roads were to be maintained.

In passing, it is worth noting the almost total absence of typical "parish chest" material for Chaddesden that might normally have provided an explanation for the plan and distance table. As far as the writer is aware, no such volumes of early Churchwarden's accounts, Surveyor's books, Vestry minutes etc. now exist for the parish.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am indebted to Rev. I.F.R. Jarvis, Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Chaddesden, for permission to examine the registers and to take photographs of the plan and distance table.

APPENDIX

Observed discrepancies between measurements on the plan and distance table

Corrected distance are shown in parentheses

THE PLAN from north to south

	3480	(3258)*	
	2910	(2935)*	
Upper Locko	555	(660)	taken from modern O.S. Map
Gravel Lane	428	(340)	" " " " "
Mordicks	2875	(2862)*	
Millingtons	375	(356)*	
Jacksons	196	(169)*	
Steers	71	(81)*	

* indicates corrected distances calculated from equivalent figures specified on the distance table.

THE DISTANCE TABLE

Church Gates to Top of Common	2 miles 26 yards	(2 miles 37 yards)
Millingtons to Turnpike	½ mile 125 yards	(½ mile 106 yards) - <u>vid. supra</u>
Morley Gate to Turnpike	187.80 chains	(187.30 chains)

The explanation for this last discrepancy may be as follows. In general, the distances on both the plan and distance table are in agreement from Morley Gate to The Cross. However, the plan shows Cross - Turnpike as 630 yards whilst the distance table shows it as being 187.80 chains - 158.70 chains i.e. 29.1 chains (640 yards) a difference of 10 yards or nearly ½ chain. The corrected figure of 187.30 chains would then also explain the apparent error in the calculation to the right of the final summary on the distance table which details the total length of road as 324.91 chains whereas the relative figures actually add up to 325.41 chains. The most likely explanation is that originally both plan and table were drawn in pencil before being inked-in at a later stage when 187.30 would be mis-read as 187.80. Evidence to support this may be seen firstly on the plan and distance table where several pencilled entries appear to have been over-written in ink, and secondly on the plan. The person inking this in found difficulty in reading the length of Gravel Lane and included a comment to that effect below the entry.

REFERENCES

1. In his visitation of 1824, Archdeacon Butler noted the presence of six volumes of registers, the first commencing in 1598. Of these, five remain but the oldest one is missing, probably removed at the 1857-1859 restoration of the church.
2. The length of Nottingham Road measured between the old parish boundaries on a large scale O.S. Map is in close agreement with the figure quoted here.
3. The gates formerly stood in Church Lane, a few yards to the north-west of

the church.

4. 1 chain = 22 yards = 66 feet
1 link = 1/100 chain = 7.92 inches
5. A copy of the Chaddesden Inclosure Act and Award may be seen in the Derby Local Studies Library (ref. 3920).
6. Chaddesden Inclosure Award 1793, pp. 34-35 "..... And we do hereby set out and ascertain and appoint One private carriage and Drift Road of the breadth of Twenty one feet branching out of the said Morley Road which said last described Road is hereby set out for the use of all the Owners and Occupiers of Lands Tenements and Hereditaments in the Liberty of Chaddesden aforesaid and is hereby called Gravel Road!"
7. Chaddesden Inclosure Award 1793, pp. 49-50 "..... We do set out allot and appoint unto and for the Surveyors of the Highways of the said Liberty of Chaddesden for the time being for ever One piece plot or parcel of Land marked Number 1A in the said plan containing One Acre and twenty seven perches or thereabouts situate lying and being on the said Chaddesden Common Which said Allotment is hereby set out and allotted for the getting Gravel and Stone for the purpose of repairing the public Highways and other Roads and Ways of the said Liberty of Chaddesden which now are or hereafter shall be within the same."
8. Henry Clark is mentioned in passing on the distance tables which states, "Twitchel by Henry Clark 78 yds." The twitchel or narrow footpath referred to is almost certainly the one that still runs from Wood Road (at a point just east of Field Lane) to Morley Road. The length of the path is no longer 78 yards owing to a road-widening scheme on Morley Road in the 1930's. Henry Clark's house was perhaps therefore one of the two cottages (now demolished) which stood on the south side of the path at grid ref: 3833 3726.
9. Many different ways of spelling the various surnames occur, the most common forms are given in this and succeeding tables.
10. Derby Local Studies Library "Church of St. Mary, Chaddesden - An Index to the Registers" by E.J. Wheatley (ref. 17438) and Derby Local Studies Library "Chaddesden Bishop's Transcripts" by E.J. Wheatley (ref. 19524).
11. "Chaddesden Wills and Inventories 1533 - 1868" by P.F. Cholerton (unpublished ms.).
12. The situation regarding the Bailey family is not easy to evaluate. Table 3 gives the last recorded use of the surname prior to 1881 as 1842/1849 with the deaths of Thomas Bailey, a publican and his widow Sarah respectively. Other references to people with the same surname occur in the census returns of 1851 and 1861 but relate to individuals lodging with a householder by the name of Robert Holmes. One such person was John William Bailey (b. Chaddesden 1850) who had strong Lincolnshire connections and was apparently absent from Chaddesden for some considerable time but returned as a married man c. 1875 when the baptisms of his children begin to be recorded in the registers. In spite of this, the most relevant date for the purpose of Table 3 must be 1842 as it records the death of a Publican (it should be remembered that the distance table shows the Duck Inn was kept by the Bailey family).
13. A later reference to the Jackson family occurs in the registers, namely the baptism of William Holt Jackson in 1836, son of Sarah a single woman. This entry has been ignored as it is unlikely that Sarah Jackson would be the householder shown on the plan and distance table.

CALKE ABBEY: ITS SETTING AND WORKING ESTATE

(by Joan Sinar, County Archivist, Derbyshire Record Office,
County Offices, Matlock)

Calke Abbey lies set in a frame of pasture, fields, woodlands and lakes built up by its owners over the last eight and a half centuries.

CALKE PARISH

The inner frame is the ancient parish and ecclesiastical liberty of Calke, dating from the foundation of Calke Priory by Richard, Earl of Chester, between 1115 and 1120. He endowed the new house with lands south-east of his manors of Repton and Ticknall, running along the county boundary: the wood lying between Seggburgebroc and Alrebroc in which the priory house was built, Little Geilberg, and the cultura or cultivated land between Alrebroc and Sudwde, together with other lands in Ticknall and Repton which cannot now be identified. The remains of Sudwde or Southwood still exist as a large wood south of Calke Abbey. Howard Colvin thinks Seggburgebroc was the brook formerly linking a string of small lakes north of the priory, and Alrebroc the stream running west to east about half way between the priory and the present remains of Southwood. The cultivated land would appear to be the southern point of Calke parish, with "Alrebroc" as its northern boundary, the county boundary on the south-east, and on the south-west the lane now running north-west from the northern tip of Southwood. So clearly defined an area of early mediaeval colonisation is rarely met. The still recognisable boundaries, including earth banks, fossilise the limit of the colonising drive in this area in 1115/20.

This estate retained its identity through all the vicissitudes of the demotion of Calke priory to the status of a cell of the new Repton priory, the surrender of Repton priory to the Crown in 1538, and the subsequent grant of the Calke estate to John, Earl of Warwick, in 1547. It was not simply an ecclesiastical parish but an independent ecclesiastical liberty or peculiar free from the diocesan jurisdiction, presumably until the abolition of such peculiars by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the enabling acts of 1836 and 1850.

Consequent upon its status as an ecclesiastical parish, it is a civil parish. Here too the lords of Calke as sole owners of the parish maintained their independence of national groupings of parishes for poor law purposes, caring themselves for the poor of their parish as if members of their own household until at least 1857. By 1864 however the owner had laid down this burden of his sole care of Calke's poor and the parish had become part of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Poor Law Union.

HARPUR OF CALKE - ESTATE TO 1677

After the Crown's grant of Calke priory buildings, lands and parish in 1547, the estate passed through several hands until it was bought by Henry Harpur in 1621. In 1626 he bought Ralph Abell's property in Ticknall, consisting of the manor or pre-Conquest estate there of Burton Abbey, and the rectorial tithes and patronage of Ticknall chapel formerly belonging to Repton Priory. The thirteenth century Testa de Neville reports that Clemence, widow of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, held in dower the whole vill of Ticknall. This points to Burton's manor and the Repton priory lands lying away from the main village. Until 1880 not only did the detached portion of Repton known as Repton Priory lie at the east end of Ticknall village, but west and south of the village, through Scaddowes. Daniel Hay and Southwood, the parish of Repton with its lay and priory manors curved right up to the southwest border of the liberty and parish of Calke. This suggests that the Burton/Abell estate lay north of Calke. It is probably to be identified largely with the northern area of the park lying outside Calke parish.

Henry Harpur and his heirs did not rest content with these purchases. There

are a number of early purchases of lands in Ticknall including purchases from members of the Francis family. The senior branch of this family were mesne lords of the Chester manor of Ticknall until their line ran out in the mid or late 16th century, and their lands passed by marriage first to Francis of Foremark, and then to Burdett of Foremark.

HARPUR OF CALKE - ESTATE FROM 1677

The double purchase of the 1620's established Henry Harpur as head of one of the junior branches of a family, the senior line of which, Harpur of Swarkestone, held extensive estates in South Derbyshire, mainly built up in the fifteenth century by the Findern family, and acquired by Harpur by marriage in the late sixteenth century. These estates passed in 1627 to Henry Harpur's elder brother, John, who had married the Dethick heiress of Breadsall.

John Harpur of Swarkestone and Breadsall through the Findern inheritance owned by the lay manor of Repton. Burdett of Foremark owned the priory manor of Repton. Each seems to have owned lands within the other's manor. Between them they owned substantial estate immediately west and south of Calke as well as the detached portion of Repton east of Ticknall. In 1660 John Harpur's son rounded off his Repton holdings with the purchase of the Kendall manor of Smisby and the greater part of the present parish there. The Kendalls and their Shepey ancestors had realised the importance of pasture in the Derby/Leicester area from the late middle ages onwards. They not only owned the overwhelming bulk of the land including woodland, but had carefully preserved or engrossed meadow and pasture, and monopolised the manorial waste.

In 1677 the Breadsall line failed and the united Findern, Harpur, Dethick and Kendall properties passed to Sir John Harpur, third baronet, of Calke, making him probably the largest landowner in South Derbyshire. The third baronet died in 1681, leaving an infant heir, Sir John Harpur, the fourth baronet, who came of age in 1701. The Harpur family had a useful knack of marrying heiresses, and Sir John found one outside the county, Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, second Lord Crewe of Stene. They married in 1702.

As soon as he came of age, Sir John set about building Calke House, a home worthy of his acres. He chose for its site none of the existing grand family homes but the old Calke priory buildings where he was sole owner of the manor, village and parish, and much of the land surrounding the parish. He and his descendants settled to the long task of creating a proper setting for their home, considering their extensive estates, their new standing and, later their hopes for a revival of the Crewe peerage.

Dame Catherine herself began a long observed tradition of care for their poorer tenants and neighbors. Her descendants continued with her generous care, but looked also to her standing. In 1808 her great grandson took the name of Crewe. Calke House was renamed Calke Abbey by the family a little earlier.

The fourth baronet built his new house on the old site, with its back to the then wooded Derby Hills, long disputed with the Coke family of Melbourne. This dispute was not finally settled until 1861. Sir John's new house looked west and south over land already mostly his. He and his descendants without wasting their assets tackled the steady enlargement and adornment of their central estate, the setting for their home. Within view point of their house they bought solidly whenever opportunity offered.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - PARK

The centre of the estate, the old woodland and the Burton Abbey manor was reserved for stock breeding and rearing, grazing sheep, cattle, horses and deer, specialising in certain breeds in at least the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Calke stock sales of these years were a regular feature of life in the Midlands. Winter feed was not neglected and demesne and tenant farms

fringed the central core.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - MINERALS

Mineral workings were also not neglected. Indeed the mineral workings must have been key factors in the family's long term plans to consolidate their central estate.

North of Calke Park lay limestone quarries and kilns, the product of which was highly valued for agricultural purposes. The carriage of this lime was one of the major reasons for the construction of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, planned in 1793 and finished in 1805. Benjamin Outram, its engineer, had some difficulty in establishing the line for the tramway linking Ticknall and the canal once it emerged from Southwood, Lord Moira's property. Various plans exist to which the line as finally built bears only a family resemblance, faint in some cases. It is possible that ownership of land affected was a major factor, for the line built, except for one tiny section, passed over the land of only two owners, Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Henry Harpur, both of them concerned in the lime business. The southern branch of the tramway to Crewe's lead works and limekilns serving the Crewe and Ferrers quarries at Dimmisdale and running roughly parallel with the county boundary, was not planned until 1829, and even then John Crossley's line was adapted slightly to run only on Crewe property.

Clay was worked and bricks made at first in the park. By 1829 Crewe had built a new brickworks just west of the Repton Priory quarries. Between 1832 and 1846 Sir George Crewe acquired Burdett's interest in the lime quarries and this part of the Repton Priory estate. By 1857 he added a tile works to the brickworks and both were described as extensive. Between 1832 and 1846 the tramway had been sold to the Midland Railway Company with Crewe retaining the mineral and sporting rights. By 1908 it was used only for estate purposes, and in 1913 Harpur-Crewe re-purchased the freehold. The line was later dismantled.

Apart from their commercial uses, the brick and tile works were drawn on liberally for the early and mid-nineteenth century re-building of the Calke estate villages along the Trent. By 1860 the limeworks were contracting in scale, and before 1881 the brick and tile works had closed. The brickworks were re-opened sporadically and with the limeworks were still in use for estate purposes in 1941 according to Kelly's Directory for that year. Local tradition says that the brickworks were closed down in 1939 because of difficulties in meeting black-out regulations. Easier transport and large scale workings elsewhere then prevented the brickworks re-opening and forced the closure of the lime works.

The limeworks and tramways were not the first industrial venture. Lead had been mined in the park south-east of the House in the eighteenth century. The Dimmisdale lead works point to other lead mines on or near the central estate: oral tradition says at Dimmisdale itself. Stone for the new House was quarried in the Pistern Hills, part of the Smisby estate, in the early eighteenth century, and later quarried continuously for estate and commercial purposes in the 1810's and 1820's. There were small coalmines in these hills and Sir George Crewe made several attempts to develop them further in the early mid-nineteenth century. A local informant says that a coal pit behind White Hollows cottages was worked in the late nineteenth century, and that the remains of two brick lined shafts can still be seen there. Coal and men, one at a time, were raised and lowered in two large copper-like containers.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - TICKNALL

These ventures all lay to the edge of the present central estate, as did the village of Ticknall. The Harpurs, to begin with only gradually, built up their ownership of Ticknall, but the pace quickened in the nineteenth century. Land tax assessments show their holding in Ticknall more than doubling from almost a third of the parish in value in 1780 to well over two-thirds in 1832. The 1857

Ticknall estate map shows how little of the village itself was in independent ownership, and most of this had been mopped up by 1886.

Though for the first six decades of the nineteenth century, Ticknall was a thriving service centre for some specialised industry including malting and pottery manufacture, it was practically an estate village, and seen as such by the Harpurs and Crewes. They held the advowson of the chapelry of Ticknall from the early seventeenth century, and apart from earlier contributions to church maintenance and repair, were largely responsible for the cost of demolishing the church in 1841 and rebuilding it on another site. They used as architect the Derby man, Stevens, who was currently working for them on Calke Abbey including remodelling the saloon. Dame Catherine Harpur founded a school for both boys and girls near the old church in the early eighteenth century and maintained it for many years. She endowed it in 1741, when she also persuaded her son to convey the site to trustees. In 1822 Lady Crewe built a separate school for girls and two years later, her husband, Sir George Crewe, rebuilt the old school, reserving it for boys. Both these schools were maintained by the family well into the second half of the 19th century and only re-amalgamated when the population began to fall as the industrial enterprises contracted. The combined schools later became a parochial school retaining all the Harpur-Crewe endowments. These schools served the young of Calke and Ticknall. Similarly the almshouses built in Ticknall in 1772 under the will of Charles Harpur served the aged poor of the two parishes. The almshouses also were restored in 1827 by Sir George Crewe. The charity was still active in 1941 and presumably continues to the present day.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - OLDER DRIVES AND PLANTATIONS

The family's interest in Ticknall village did not lessen its desire for privacy. The ancient public highway from Ingleby to Heath End was closed as a highway without diversion or closure order and became the main drive across the park, cutting across the old main drive out to the southwest. The old drive, shown running between an avenue of trees on an undated estate map of the mid-eighteenth century, and on Burdett's county map of 1767, was demoted to an estate track in its souther length and its northern length replaced by a parallel line running a little to the west. Long belts of trees were planted to the north about 1800 and extended and re-inforced before 1836 to shut out the limeworks and village, and enhance the distant views from the house. These plantations were extended to the west in the mid-nineteenth century and further consolidated in the 1880's. The earthenware manufactory at the southern end of the village, last remnant of Ticknall's pottery manufacture dating back to at least the 1540's, must have been well hidden long before its closure in the 1880's. South of this the land between Top Farm and White Hollows was theirs before 1793. Here they were content to intersperse the farmland with copse and coppice.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - EAST AND SOUTH - HEATH FARMS AND WOOD

The family's attitude to the estate village of Calke was rather different. It was not developed. With the Leicestershire heath lands of the Ferrers family beyond, it provided a respectable view point to the east. The Saracens Head and Heath End Farm had to be hastily bought in on the sale of the Ferrers' Staunton Harold estate in 1954. South of these the heath farms of the Hastings family and the extensive remains of the medieval Southwood in the same hands provided a safe long stop for centuries. The exact date of acquisition is not yet known. It could have been as early as the turn of this century when Sir Vauncey Harpur-Crewe bought Hastings property as far south as Ashby Old Parks to extend his shooting. It could have been as late as 1919/20 when the Hastings estates in this area were broken up. Bryan's Coppice which must be part of the 1677 inheritance, and which was certainly Harpur's in 1793 flanked Southwood on the west and south and west of this stretched their other Smisby lands curving up into the Pistern Hills.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - WEST - FARMS AND PLANTATIONS

North of Bryan's Coppice, the position was not so satisfactory. The hamlet of Southwood, part of the old Findern/Harpur estates in Repton, lying south-west of Calke parish, between the twelfth century cultura and the family's lands in Smisby, was only part theirs until 1821. Sir George Crewe then exchanged his part of Milton, a Repton estate lying northwest of Ticknall, for Burdett's part of Southwood and the Hays, presumably the western common pastures.

The acquisition of the whole of Southwood had several consequences. To begin with it meant that Crewe now controlled the whole length of the tramway north from the county boundary, except for the tiny section south of Ticknall mentioned earlier. This section he acquired sometime between 1857 and 1886. As he controlled this tramway and the land to the east, north of the county boundary, it was comparatively easy to put in another length of tramway to serve the Dimmisdale quarries owned by him and Lord Ferrers. This he did about 1829.

A strip of woodland, part of what is now Long Alders, curving upwards from the Smisby/Southwood hamlet boundary, is shown on Greenwood's county map of 1825. Before 1829 Crewe had planted west of it the long sinuous Pisternhill Plantation shielding the outer edges of his central estate, providing fine view points to and from Calke House across his lands and shielding too from sight the Pisternhill quarries. Long Alders was extended westward before 1882, and northward at a still later date.

West of Long Alders, Shaw Alders, Archers Alders and Hensons Coppice on the edge of the Southwood area were wooded before 1825. These three areas could well be old wooded sites, but they did help to shield the House from the view of Tatshall Fee, and extra parochial liberty belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and lying between Crewe's Ticknall and Southwood property. Possibly with this in mind he planted the north-western part of Pokers Leys and a rough strip running south-west from it sometime before 1857. The lack of earlier estate maps for Ticknall makes it difficult to date precisely plantings not shown on Greenwood's county map of 1825, and the first Ordnance Survey 1" of 1836. The lack of maps makes it difficult also to establish the Ticknall field pattern prior to 1857.

In 1859 the Earl of Stamford and Warrington sold Tatshall Fee, but not to Crewe. Fortunately within a year the purchaser of that part of the fee lying east of Mere oak Lane sold it to Crewe, completing the central estate west of the Abbey.

ESTATE DEVELOPMENT - NORTH

Only the nagging itch of the Derby Hills boundary remained to be settled in 1861. Then the central estate could continue on its even course, a fitting centre piece for the vast Midland estates of the family. Only the building of the Staunton Harold Reservoir in the mid-twentieth century interrupted the even course. Calke Mill and low lying fields along the county boundary were drowned.

FIELD PATTERNS

Within the inner ring of plantations the mid-eighteenth century fields were mostly swept away in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century development of the inner park. No attempt has been made to check on the survival of trees formerly part of hedgerows or on ridge and furrow or earth banks in this area.

Outside the inner ring a detailed check has been made using eight sources: a mid-eighteenth century estate map of the fields between Heath Lane and the old main drive immediately south west of the Heath End plantation; an estate map of Calke about 1800 and prior to 1808; an 1829 plan of Southwood and Repton Priory; an 1857 estate map of Ticknall; an 1859 plan of part of Tatshall Fee; a series of

1886 estate maps on an 1882 OS base; the 1961 OS 25 inch OS sheet; and field walking. Because of thick freezing fog for the greater part of the field walking and the shortage of time it was not possible to check four fields between Archers Alders and Long Alders plantations and the back boundaries of fields west of Jubilee plantations. The small fields immediately north of Heath Farm between Long Alders and the 1793 tramway were not checked because the tenant told us that he had been there over thirty years and complained that he had never been allowed to take out a single hedge. When he wanted to subdivide a field he had been forced to use stakes and wire. This confirms a statement by the present estate agent that every effort was made to conserve old hedgerows, a statement backed by the same information received indirectly from her predecessor, Mr. Cox, and local comments.

About eighty to ninety per cent of the field pattern traceable on each of the earliest maps available still remains. There has been a little discreet enlargement of fields, some of it before 1882, not by reblocking sections of the estate but by throwing two or perhaps three smaller adjoining fields together, removing an intermediate hedge but leaving the hedgerow trees. A high proportion of small fields remain untouched. Even where two or three fields have been thrown together the curves and jags of the outer hedge line remain untouched. So the overall appearance of the landscape remains untouched, unlike that of adjoining properties west of the Pisternhill Plantation where the straight hedgeless lines of modern fields are in sharp contrast.

The present fields betray in both pattern and surface traces of medieval and early modern organisation and farming. The low earth bank north of Alrebroc running from the estate road entrance on Staunton Lane to the plantation on the west side of the cultura marks both the limit of the cultura and the parish boundary. It runs to the north west corner of the plantation and disappears. North east of this running along the parish boundary is a long sunken line edged by large trees, probably the line of a tiny brook. West of the boundary lie two sets of ridge and furrow one running to a headland on which the Heath End plantation tails out but both running at a slight angle to each other, divided from each other by another earth bank, perhaps once the edge of a western enlargement of the cultura.

The fields in the cultura are still mostly larger than those across the way in the south eastern part of Southwood. The very smallest fields in this part of Southwood had mostly gone more than a generation ago. The slightly larger ones remain today almost in their entirety. It is interesting to see how tiny these fields were, smaller than those to the north and west of Southwood. The straight edged larger fields to the west must be the old common pastures and wastes of Southwood, referred to in the Repton inclosure act of 1766 and specifically exempted from that act. From Southwood House north are distinct areas of ridge and furrow including one fine example south of White Hollows lane and immediately west of the tramway. This runs straight through two 1829 fields now re-united, up to a broad headland and sharply defined lynchet. Another set of Southwood ridge and furrow runs north of Staunton Lane, parallel with the lane, west of Stanley Barn, and backed by the bank and tree line of the old Southwood boundary. Beyond it at right angles lies the only ridge and furrow so far indentified in Ticknall parish apart from a very little adjoining the old Calke cultura. These three sets of Southwood ridge and furrow show where the old arable lay, and point to the tiny south eastern field being later assarts from Southwood wood.

SUMMARY

The Calke central estate with its lands of under 3,000 acres shows in microcosm the development of the great landed estates: a large twelfth century clearance of woodland given as a source of food to a new religious foundation set deep in woods; the establishment of that foundation and of its ecclesiastical liberty; its passing into lay hands after the dissolution of the monasteries, the owner being a younger son of an important family in the county; his acquisition

of a neighbouring manor originating in a gift of an estate in 1002 to another monastery; the younger branch's inheritance from the senior lines of two great medieval estates, the purchases of a leading Elizabethan judge and his wealthy great grandson; the building of a new house to reflect the family's position, sited on the younger line's own estate; then the steady extension of that younger line's original estate by purchase and exchange; the exploitation of its mineral resources over three centuries; the development of two estate villages, one as an extension of the household, the other as an industrial and service centre linked to its main markets by new tramroad and canal; and the parallel development of the estate park as a major stock breeding centre. Such a combination of factors affecting estate development in so small an area can have few parallels. Add to this later owners' great interest in natural history and over the last century, their conservatism in personal life, and in household and estate management and the microcosm has survived against the odds into the late 20th century.

ANNA SEWARD AT BUXTON, 1808

(by Douglas Johnson, Victoria County History of Staffordshire)

In August 1808 Anna Seward, by then in poor health, went from her home at Lichfield to Buxton to take the waters with her companion, Miss Fern. The waters, if not the company, evidently agreed with her. After a month's stay she felt strong enough to go on and visit her dentist; then, after returning to Lichfield, she set off again to visit friends in Warwickshire. At their home, Park Hall, she settled down on the 22nd October 1808 to write a long gossipy letter to her old friend Mary Powys. The letter, now at the Johnson Birthplace Museum, Lichfield, includes an account of her visit to Buxton; it is that section of the letter which is printed below, by kind permission of Lichfield City Council.

The letter is vintage Seward - sharp, self-assured (by 1808 it was very old-fashioned to dine as early as 2.30 p.m.), and somewhat snobbish; one wonders whether poor Miss Fern was quite so happy with her attic bedroom as Anna Seward assumed she was. I have extended the standard abbreviations, but otherwise the extract is printed as written, with its occasionally eccentric spelling and punctuation.

Johnson Birthplace Museum, Lichfield, MS. 38/23 (part)

.... You will think I have found my wings when I tell you, that in the hope of guarding against the rheumatic suffering of last winter, I set out for Buxton on the 15 of August, accompanied by Miss Fern. On our road thither we passed two pleasant days with my Cousin, Miss Hinckley, that was, in a delightful Villa of her Husband, Mr. Harper, situated on an eminence on the yet woodland banks of the fallen Needwood, thro' so many ages the sylvan crown of Mercia. Travelling thro' the long-beautiful Interior, we found it all bare and ravaged. The umbrage on its banks has been spared, so that Mr. H.'s place possesses its pristine and forest-graces. Beyond that verdant screen it looks down into a sweep of Vales, than which nothing lovelier can well be contemplated, and the widely-stretched prospect closes with an undulating line of Derbyshire Mountains.

My accommodations at Buxton gave to my weak frame every comfort and assistance which my own house affords. We were in the new centre Hotel of the Crescent, comprised of three houses, once shops with hired lodgings. This new Hotel is by far the most spacious and commodious of the three; the Great Hotel at which the beautiful Assembly-Room, (sic) and Saint Anne's Hotel, to which the Baths adjoin, form the two horns of the half-moon. I had a moderate sized, and very pleasant palor, (sic) and a large bed-chamber adjoining, on the ground-floor; in the former a sofa and high-backed, stuff'd arm chair. Miss Fern's sleeping-room was somewhat star-loving, for she had 63 steps to ascend; in itself spacious and airy and she is stout, nimble and makes petty inconvenience, of every kind, her sport rather than complaint. Buxton was full, and we became acquainted with a few

intelligent People, amid a number of commonplaces. On the whole the Society was less endowed by intellect and less adorned by the graces of polished life, than I had ever known it - and men of any age or class, were scarce indeed. The young Marquis Hartington, with 3 or 4 fine Men in his train, came often from Chatsworth on residences of 3 or 4 days; infesting the Ball-Room with cold-blooded insolence, "the toss of Quality and high-bred fleer"; - once carried by his Lordship so far as to provoke an old Gentleman of the Company to tell him with stentor-lungs that he was a Puppy - The whole Room was in a ferment. - All the Noblesse, except the young Lord Lowther, who is too rational to flatter and uphold insolence of so much self-danger, as well as public annoyance, siding with the Marquis. Assembly-schism and infringement of the established rules of the Balls ensued. Ill wou'd such behavior have become any youthful Nobleman, least of all Lord Hartington, to whose Father the whole Place belongs, affording him immense Revenue. The facility of accommodation of every species, at Buxton, now, enables the Aristocracy of the Crescent to abstract themselves from the general Company, and keep their own unwholesome, topsy-turvy hours. Lord and Lady Shaftsbury, and that pretty Fairy, their Daughter, Lady Barbary Ashley, were of our Hotel and I was the only person of middle station in it who Lady Shaftsbury visited. She is an intelligent pleasant Woman, and Lady Barbara a very engaging Girl of 18. When I was sitting with them, in Lady S.'s drawing-room, one of the fine young Men of the Party was in the Circle. Our dinner-bell rung at half past 3 - On my observing that it was my signal to depart, he exclaimed - Heavens! Miss Seward, can you possibly eat your dinner at this strange hour? Indeed can I, rejoined I, at home I dine, and by choice and from conviction of the insalubrity of late meals, at half past two. The Man's eyes were a mile wide at the declaration. Lady S. politely said I believe you are intirely right; - but few have spirit enough to prefer better considerations to the injunctions of Fashion. Barry, Newton's Barry, whom you know, was at Buxton, expecting the from time to time delayed arrival of Lady Charlotte Rawdon, Lord Moira's Sister, and a party with her. You know how plain solemn and singular Barry's appearance. (sic) He was of St. Anne's. A Lady at that Hotel told me, the day after he came, that Lord Moira was expected; and that his Priest and Precursser had been at table that day; - a Quiz of a Creature; so proud, so solemn, and, I dare sware, so cross!" - I observed "Lord Moira was no Catholic, and I believed had no thoughts of coming to Buxton" - "O! indeed but he is a Catholic, and is certainly on his road hither." - I guessed it was Barry, who had been so oddly mentioned. In half an hour he called upon me. I told him he had been taken for Lord Moira's Priest. He laught and said, "that is better than what I am generally taken for, a Methodist Parson; the dinner Party at St. Anne's were frightened at my taciturnity to day; - to morrow I will make the Folk look about them at my speeches. - I afterwards found that his wit and singularity had become the vital spirit of the Company. You know how full of imagination, as well as how peculiar his sententious remarks. - Your Cousin, young Mr. Powys of Westwood, was at the Ball of Quality Misbehavior, but sided with neither Party. He has much of the Gentleman in his person and address, and was, on your account certainly, very civil to me. He came that day, and quitted Buxton the next.

We left it on the 19th of September, and circling round by Nottingham, passed two days in the pleasant and well regulated family of Bott the Dentist, with whom I had business. Out little journies were performed without danger, or one alarm, and I bore travelling so much better than I expected, that I took courage to repeat the experiment ere Winter closes in, and pay an often requested visit to my kind, hospitable, venerable Friend, Mr. Mitchel, whose house stands in the rich Garden of Warwickshire. Thus, after a 17 day stay at home, we set out for this place at half after seven on the 11th of this month, and arrived at the end of 40 miles by half past 3, the same day