

A description of Matlock-bath, with an attempt to explain the causes of the heat, and of the petrifying quality of the springs; to which is added some account of Chatsworth and Kedleston, and the mineral waters of Quarndon and Kedleston / by George Lipscomb.

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
MATLOCK-BATH;

WITH AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE
CAUSES OF THE HEAT, AND OF THE
PETRIFYING QUALITY OF
THE SPRINGS:

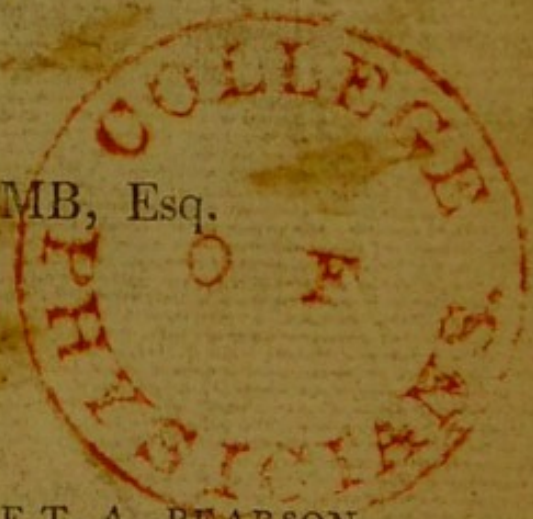
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
SOME ACCOUNT OF
CHATSWORTH & KEDLESTON,
AND THE MINERAL WATERS OF QUARNDON
AND KEDLESTON.

By GEORGE LIPSCOMB, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM,

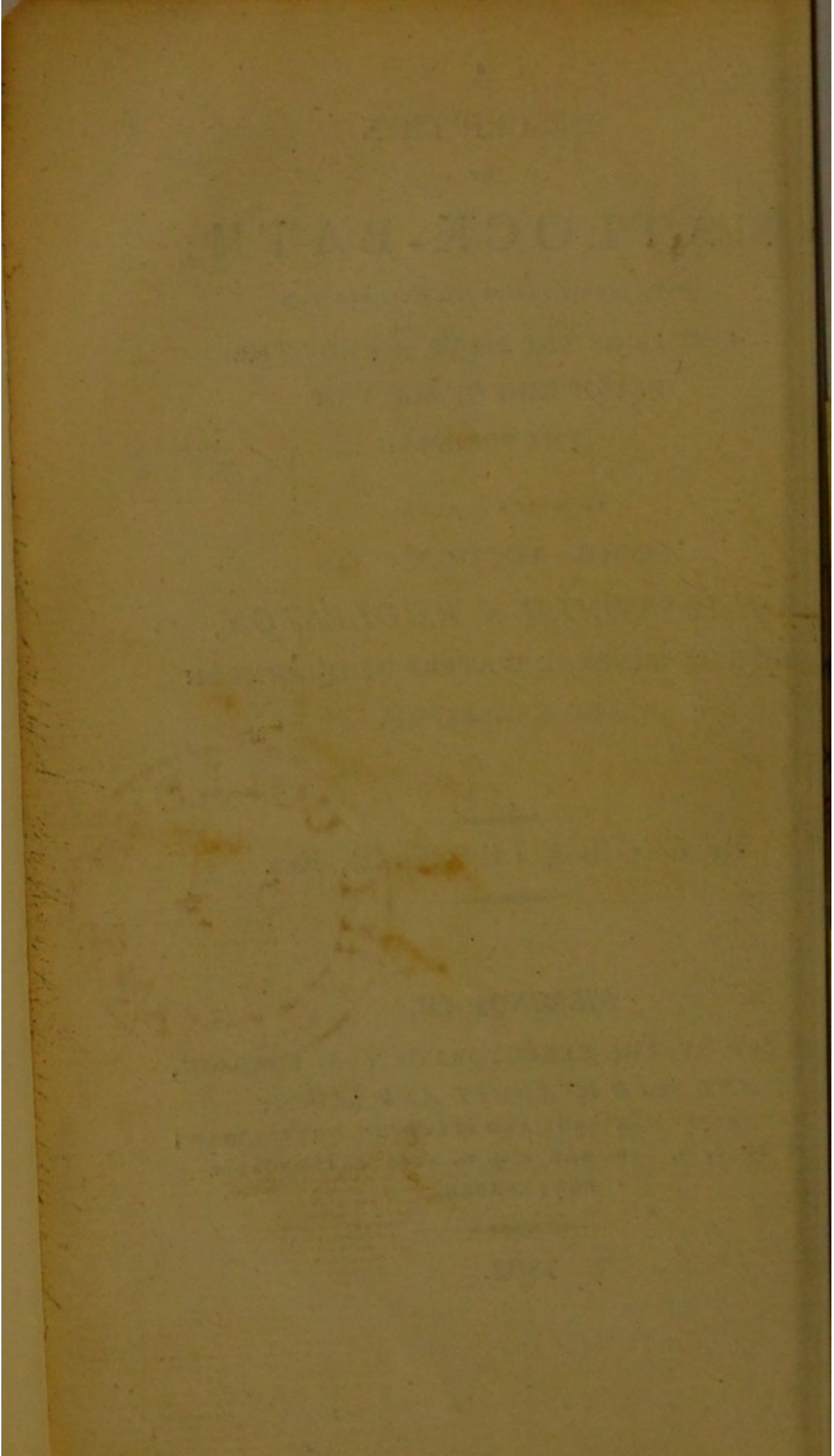
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—o—o—o—
1802.



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Lipcomb
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DUKE & EARL of DEVONSHIRE,
MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON,
BARON CAVENDISH of HARDWICK,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the
County of Derby;
Lord High Treasurer of Ireland;
Governor of the County of Cork;
High Steward of the Town of Derby;
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter;
L.L. D.

MY LORD,

IN the following pages I present to your Grace a concise account of MAT-LOCK-BATH, including an attempt to explain the cause of the heat and petrifying quality of the springs there.

Your

Your Grace's condescension, in permitting my sentiments on this subject to appear under the sanction of your name, has at once conferred on me a particular favour, and at the same time removed the embarrassment which I should have felt, on sending this little book into the world, destitute of that powerful recommendation to public attention, which it now derives from the countenance and influence of a Nobleman, who has long been pre-eminently distinguished as the promoter of Science, the patron of Literature, and the friend of Humanity.

I have the Honour to be,

My LORD,

Your Grace's

Most obedient,

And devoted servant,

GEO. LIPSCOMB.

Birmingham, Oct. 30, 1802.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

IT has been thought advantageous to be able to procure at a small expence, a guide to the principal and most interesting productions of Nature and Art, in places of public resort.

MATLOCK-BATH, notwithstanding its general and numerous claims on our attention, has hitherto been either neglected or forgotten. The present publication is intended to supply the want of a more complete and perfect description, which may, perhaps, be undertaken at a future period: and it might be wished by an abler hand.

The Author begs leave to remark, that these pages were written under the impression of ideas highly favourable

to the objects described, but he hopes that they will not, on that account, be despised, even by the most fastidious; for TRUTH, the great object of the philosopher's enquiries, and the last best guerdon of his most industrious perseverance has, every where, been permitted to controul the exuberance of fancy, to restrain within just limits the fascinations of delight, and to correct the wanderings of imagination.

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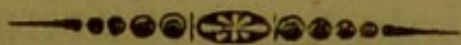
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A DESCRIPTION

A

DESCRIPTION,

&c. &c.



THE picturesque scenery near *Matlock*, the excellent accommodation to be met with, in this delightful and sequestered spot, and the utility of the springs with which the bounteous hand of Nature has enriched it, all unite to encourage the Author of these pages in the present undertaking: and he trusts that there shall never be found one among the future visitors of *Matlock*, who will be inclined to censure him for this

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humble

humble effort to bring in review before them, by a sort of microscopic glance, a vast variety of objects, each worthy of minute attention.

He hopes that the familiarity with which a stranger thus offers to take them by the hand, will not be misconstrued into impertinence or officiousness; but that they will condescend to consider him in the light of a friendly traveller, who knowing the disagreeableness, and having felt the difficulties of exploring an intricate country, without a guide, is desirous of lighting up a beacon for those who follow him; and of marking for them, the devious windings of a track which had cost himself much labour and pains to discover.

GENERAL

GENERAL CHARACTER of *MATLOCK*.

The situation of *Matlock*, almost in the centre of the island, and at an easy distance from many of our principal and most populous towns, has undoubtedly contributed to the celebrity which has been long attached to its name.

There are charms in retirement which the man of business feels most sensibly;—and when an opportunity is presented to him of mixing, occasionally, with company rendered cheerful by the enlivening influence of cheerful scenery, the most debilitated valetudinarian will often experience an alleviation of his sufferings, which could not be otherwise obtained.

Matlock must be allowed to possess advantages superior to the generality

lity of watering places. It has gaiety without dissipation, activity without noise, and facility of communication with other parts of the country, undisturbed by the bustle of a public road. It is tranquil without dullness, elegant without pomp, and splendid without extravagance. In it the man of fashion may at all times find amusement, the man of rank may meet with society by which he will not be disgraced, and the philosopher a source of infinite gratification; while they who travel in search of health, will here find a silver clue that leads to her abode.

It has been, fairly, objected to many of those places to which company resort, for the purposes of bathing and drinking water, that the beneficial effects expected by the sick

sick are more than counterbalanced by the hurry and fatigue which now, almost generally prevail, within these once sequestered retreats; but if *Matlock* can not entirely escape this reflection, it may at least be truly asserted that it by no means stands in the foremost rank of those public haunts of dissipation which originally occasioned so severe and so just a censure.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Diversified beauty is the prevailing characteristic of the narrow dales of the low peak of *Derbyshire*; and in no instance is it so conspicuous as in the course of the river *Derwent*.

From *Chatsworth* to *Matlock*, every turn of the road presents a variety of scenery, capable of form-

ing a complete picture: rugged rocks are finely contrasted by the most verdant pasturage, the horror excited by the former is softened by a variety of trees which descend from the summit of the hills to the very edge of the river; and the tameness of fields in tillage is happily relieved by the gentle inequalities which vary and diversify their surface, while the crystal stream of *Derwent* beautifully reflects the objects which adorn its banks.

Near *Matlock-Bath*, the valley is enclosed between two ranges of bold and romantic eminences, washed by the river *Derwent*, which sometimes glides majestically beneath the skirt of a gorgeous robe of wood, which clothes the mountainous boundary of this delightful spot, and sometimes brawls among
the

the pebbles which form its bottom, or dashes against the rugged rocks that constitute its banks: while every where the luxuriant branches of the trees, impending from the cliff, dimple the crystal surface of the stream.

Such is the appearance of the most prominent features which nature presents at *Matlock-Bath*.

Descending from generals to particulars, because, as it has been well observed, “ of those only can we “ have a distinct conception,” the village next claims our notice.

It consists, principally, of three Inns, known by the names of the OLD BATH, the NEW BATH, and the HOTEL, and of two convenient *lodging houses* (one of which has been lately erected) all of them situate on the south-east side of the

Derwent, commanding picturesque views of the cliff, the wood, and the river; and affording accommodation for about *four hundred* visitors.

So much attention has been paid to the roads in the vicinity, that they are excellent, and, at *Matlock-Bath*, as smooth as gravel walks; affording a most salutary opportunity of pleasant exercise, either in a carriage, on horseback, or on foot; and, in some degree, removing the prejudice which might arise to this place, from the idea of a learned physician, who remarks that the deep and delightful valley in which *Matlock* is placed, loses the influence of the sun earlier in the evening than more open situations; and particularly dwells on the circumstance, that “rain falls here
“ more frequently and copiously
“ than in other places.”

This

This observation must be admitted as true; but it certainly applies with more justice to the northern parts of *Derbyshire*, and the high mountains of the peak; for it is remarkable, that “ showers which have been “ brought by westerly winds” (the most common point from whence they come) “ and descended in “ great abundance in the neigh- “ bourhood of *Buxton*, have not “ reached, or have been carried over “ the towns of *Bakewell* and *Chats- “ worth.*”

The roads also are well gravelled, or so firmly compacted, that they retain but little moisture, even in the dampest seasons, and after the heaviest rains: and while valetudinarians are thus secured from the deleterious effects of humidity, they are equally protected from the oppressi-
on

on of excessive heat, by the friendly shelter of those beautiful trees, which on the north side of the river embrown the steep, and

—————“Fan the tepid breeze.”

Let it be remembered that these trees sprouting from among the rocks, and imbibing through a bed of stone, the nourishment which maintains their luxuriant foliage, encourage not that baneful humidity which prevails among woods which grow in richer soil, or in marshy swamps.

The buildings at *Matlock* are of stone, neatly, and even elegantly finished: and the general cleanliness of the inns, lodging houses, and inhabitants, can not escape the notice of travellers. It would be invidious to make comparisons, but, vanity apart, we dare boast that in the
above

above particular, no place of public resort can excel, and few can equal *Matlock-Bath*.

MATLOCK-WATER.

The warm springs here, were first noticed, says Mr. *Pilkington*, the historian of *Derbyshire*, “ about
 “ the year 1698, when the bath
 “ was paved and built by the Rev.
 “ — FERN, of *Matlock*, and Mr.
 “ HEYWARD, of *Cromford*. It was
 “ afterwards put into the hands
 “ of GEORGE WRAGG, who, to
 “ confirm his title, took a lease
 “ of it, from the several lords of
 “ the manor, for ninety-nine years,
 “ paying them a fine of one hun-
 “ dred and fifty pounds, and an
 “ annual rent of sixpence each. He
 “ then built a few small rooms ad-
 “ joining to the Bath, which were
 “ but

“ but a poor accommodation for
 “ strangers.

“ The lease and property of
 “ WRAGG, were afterwards pur-
 “ chased by Messrs. *Smith* and
 “ *Penel*, of *Nottingham*, who erect-
 “ ed two large commodious build-
 “ ings, with stables and other con-
 “ veniencies, and made a coach
 “ road to *Matlock* Bridge.

“ In a short time afterwards, this
 “ road was carried down the valley
 “ towards *Cromford*, and a passage
 “ made through the rock near that
 “ place, by means of which a com-
 “ munication was opened with the
 “ southern part of Derbyshire.

“ Some years afterwards, ano-
 “ ther spring was discovered at
 “ the distance of about a quar-
 “ ter of a mile from the old
 “ one. In this situation, likewise,
 “ a bath

“ a bath was formed, a lodging
 “ house built, and other conveni-
 “ encies provided for the accommo-
 “ dation of company.

“ At a still later period, a third
 “ spring was met with, three or
 “ four hundred yards eastward of
 “ that which was first noticed;” here
 another bath was erected, and a lodg-
 ing house built, which has been sub-
 sequently enlarged at different pe-
 riods until it is become one of the
 most commodious hotels in the king-
 dom. It is now kept by the inge-
 nious Mr. FROGGATT, whose assi-
 duity in collecting several particulars
 for this publication, and alacrity in
 procuring me access to other valu-
 able sources of information, merit
 this public acknowledgmen.

The reputation of *Matlock* water
 seems to have gradually increased in
 proportion

proportion to the opportunities of its being tried : for when Mr. *Pilkington* wrote his “ View of *Derbyshire*” (in 1789) it was calculated that the inns, in conjunction with the private lodgings, would accommodate about *one hundred and fifty* persons. At the present period, it has been already observed that nearly three times that number might be entertained : and the additions made within the last four years have been little short of one third.

The quality of the springs has been examined by many able physicians, who have all borne testimony of its beneficial effects.

The learned and ingenious Dr. PERCIVAL of *Manchester*, has observed that *Matlock* water is grateful to the palate, of an agreeable warmth (68 degrees by *Fahrenheit's*

heit's thermometer) but exhibits no proof of a mineral spirit either by the taste, or the test of syrup of violets.

The Doctor adds, that it is very slightly impregnated with selenite or earthy salts, "which is proved by its comparative levity (it weighing only *four* grains in a pint heavier than distilled water") and that a grey precipitate occasioned by adding a solution of silver in *aqua-fortis*, renders it probable that "a small portion of sea salt is contained in it."

Dr. PEARSON says "it has been reported to contain, in a gallon of water, forty grains of sediment, which is called nitre, alkaline earth, and sea salt." He observes himself that "it is impregnated with rather more fixed air than *Bur-*
ton

“ *ton* water, and that a pint weighs
 “ *eight* grains heavier than distilled
 “ water.”

Mr. *Pilkington* found that “ with
 “ syrup of violets, the water of the
 “ spring upon the hills, was turned
 “ greenish,” and therefore concluded,
 “ that it contains a small quan-
 “ tity of fossil alkali.”

Mr. *Pilkington* farther remarks
 that there is no doubt of calcareous
 earth being contained in the water,
 “ from the copious precipitate which
 “ takes place upon adding the fixed
 “ vegetable alkali; but more espe-
 “ cially from the large quantity of
 “ this substance which is deposited
 “ in the kettles and other vessels,
 “ in which it is usually boiled. On
 “ pouring vitriolic acid on a small
 “ portion of sediment collected in
 “ this manner, a very strong effer-
 “ vescence ensued.”

Dr.

Dr. *Percival* observes in the “*Medical and experimental Essays,*” that “*Bristol and Matlock waters* appear to resemble each other, both in their chemical and medicinal qualities,” and apprehends that “in hectic cases, hæmoptoës, the diabetes, and other disorders in which the circulation of the blood is quick and irregular,” the water here is “on some accounts preferable to that at *Buxton,*” particularly, as not being sensibly impregnated with any mineral spirit, it should seem less disposed to accelerate the pulse, and may therefore be drank in large quantity.

Dr. *Francis Armstrong* of *Uppingham*, in the county of *Rutland*, has also examined the properties of *Matlock* springs, and thinks them “of the same nature as *Bristol wa-*

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“ter,

“ter, equal in some cases, and
 “preferable in many.” He does
 not believe that “the air of *Matlock*
 “is in the least unfavourable to
 “consumptive patients, when the
 “lungs are not injured in such a
 “manner as to render a recovery
 “very doubtful.”

Dr. *Armstrong* relates the case of
 a lady in whose recovery he was
 much interested, who being in a
 confirmed phthisis pulmonalis, and
 reduced to such a situation that
 her friends not only did not expect
 to see her return from *Matlock*, but
 thought it almost impossible for her
 to endure the fatigue of the journey
thither, was so much benefited by
 the waters, that in a fortnight after
 her arrival, she was able to dine in
 public, and in six weeks was cured
 of her cough, and greatly recovered
 in point of strength.

Dr.

Dr. *Elliott*, in his “ Account of
 “ the Nature and Medicinal Virtues
 “ of the principal Mineral Waters
 “ of Great Britain,” mentions the
 agreement of quality between *Mat-*
lock and *Bristol* waters, (excepting
 the slight impregnation with iron,
 which the latter possesses) and gives
 the heat of the springs at 69°.

Dr. *Pennington*, of *Cambridge*,
 concurs with Dr. *Elliott* in fixing
 the degree of heat at 69, and says
 that alkalies make the water “ clou-
 “ dy and milky.” That when eva-
 porated it yields about 37 or 38 grains
 of solid matter in a gallon: of this
 about 12 or 13 grains were saline
 matter composed of calcareous nitre
 (vitriolated magnesia) and 24 or 25
 grains calcareous earth. The Doc-
 tor struck a fine purple colour with
 infusion of galls.

Dr. *Short* calcined the residuum, and discovered some particles in it which were attracted by the loadstone.

The late Dr. *Erasmus Darwin*, of *Derby*, to whose active and penetrating genius the world is much indebted for a variety of original ideas on different subjects, connected with medicine and philosophy, has, among many other ingenious remarks, particularly noticed the phenomenon which takes place at *Matlock*, in the production of a sponge-like calcareous stone in the course of the springs, which the Doctor considers as strongly corroborative of his theory, that the origin of these waters is in “the steam
“ raised from deep subterranean
“ fires, and not from the decomposition of pyrites,” more superficially situated.

Dr.

Dr. *Darwin* refers to “*White-*
“*hurt’s* Theory of the Earth,” in
proof that “the strata in this part
“of *Derbyshire* consist of beds of
“lime-stone and lava (toad-stone)
“which lie reciprocally one upon
“the other,” and sums up the ar-
gument by stating his supposition
that “the steam rising from sub-
“terraneous fires is owing partly
“to water slowly subsiding upon
“those fires, and to lime-stone gra-
“dually calcined by them; from
“whence” (says he) “it must
“happen that this steam rising
“through the perpendicular clefts
“in the supercumbent rocks, must
“be replete with calcareous gas
“ (carbonic acid gas) and some
“ phlogisticated air.”

“If,” continues the learned au-
thor, “this steam so impregnated be

“ condensed in lime-stone strata, the
“ fixed air in this hot steam will su-
“ persaturate itself again with cal-
“ careous earth, which is what pre-
“ cisely happens at *Matlock*, where
“ the waters are replete with calca-
“ reous particles, as appears by the
“ copious deposition of tupha or
“ calcareous incrustation along the
“ channels in which they flow.”

It may be remarked, that this ingenious theory is not irreconcilable with the known laws of chemistry, for however extraordinary it may seem at first sight, that an agent which is used to precipitate the heavier of two substances from that which held it in solution, should be capable of uniting with the substance so precipitated, and of thus rendering it more soluble in its original

ginal menstruum; it is an undeniable *fact*, confirmed by numerous experiments: as for instance, that a portion of alkali added to a solution of iron in an acid, precipitates the iron; and that a larger portion of the same alkali afterwards added to the precipitate which has been so formed, occasions it to be redissolved with the greatest facility.

Those who object to Dr. *Darwin's* theory, find a difficulty in admitting that subterranean fire can be maintained for a long series of years, so as to keep up a regular and undiminished heat, capable of producing the effect above described: but it must be confessed, that whatever validity there may be in such an argument, it will be quite as difficult to imagine that a bed of pyrites should

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be more inexhaustible than a body of enkindled fire.

However, the most serious objection to all former opinions on the subject is, that we have positive proof of the existence of beds of pyrites of vast magnitude and extent; while the idea of central or subterranean fire, at least in the present instance, is merely vague conjecture, and can not be proved.

Having thus mentioned the opinions of Dr. *Darwin* and others, I shall beg leave to offer to the consideration and judgment of the reader another theory which has presented itself to my mind, and which appears better adapted to explain at once the manner in which the heat of these springs is produced, and the cause of their petrifying quality, than any account which I have yet seen.

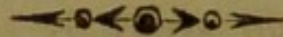
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I desire that I may not be misunderstood, when I say that whatever be the fate of my opinions on this subject, I shall feel but little regret, or but little exultation. The merit of the discovery, if it be any discovery at all, is next to none. The suggestions arose in my mind as soon as I had carefully examined the contents of the *Matlock-water*, and observed the nature of the strata through which it runs: and it appeared far more extraordinary, that the same idea had not occurred to others, than that it should present itself to me. On the other hand, as my intention in laying this theory before the public is solely to improve that part of philosophical knowledge which relates to petrifying waters, and as I am entirely uninterested in

in

in the event of its being admitted or rejected, I can not feel much dejection if the frowns of fastidiousness, or the fangs of envy, shall despoil me of what I do not even at present, in the novelty of the idea, consider as a great *possession*.

I submit therefore, with equal plainness and deference to the candour of my readers,



A NEW THEORY

Of the Cause of Heat in Matlock-Water,

AND OF

ITS PETRIFYING POWERS.

1st. IT is well known from the experiments of Dr. *Percival* and others, that a portion of saline matter is detected in these waters.—

2dly.

2dly. It is equally well known that the acid of sea-salt will dissolve lime in considerable quantity.

May we be permitted to conjecture that the water of these springs being previously impregnated with salt, becomes saturated with lime in its passage through the strata before described, and is afterwards decomposed by the addition of pyrites dissolved in the rain water, which percolates through the supercumbent strata? for pyrites containing sulphur, the heat which takes place during the solution of pyrites will necessarily disengage a certain proportion of its acid: and sulphuric acid will immediately unite with lime when held in solution by the weaker acids, and when united with it, fall down in what is chemically
denominated

denominated calcareous sulphate ; and heat is again generated during the process.

The following circumstances will appear to support this hypothesis :

1st. That there is present in the *Matlock* water a much greater quantity of calcareous matter than common water is known to be capable of holding in solution, without the assistance of an acid.

2dly. That muriate of iron, which would be necessarily formed by the marine acid uniting with the iron of the pyrites after the former had been disengaged from the lime by the sulphuric acid which had previously existed in combination with the pyrites, is perfectly soluble in water, but may be detected therein by the purple colour which is communicated by the addition of the infusion

fusion of galls, as in Dr. *Pennington's* experiment.

3dly. That on a chemical analysis of the calcareous encrustations deposited by the water, they have been found to contain a small portion of iron mixed with sulphate of lime : and Dr. *Short* detected the presence of iron also, in the residuum procured by evaporating the water, as before mentioned.

In this manner all the phenomena observable at *Matlock* and in similar springs, may, I think, be reasonably accounted for, on principles well understood, and capable of the clearest demonstration ; without resorting to mere hypothetical conjecture, which is both difficult to be comprehended, and incapable of proof.

I must beg leave to add that since the above remarks were committed

to

to paper, a circumstance has been presented to my observation, which so strongly corroborates them, that it may be considered as little short of the demonstration resulting from a synthetical experiment.

Having at the suggestion of my learned and ingenious friend Dr. *Bache*, been induced to investigate the effects of carbonic acid upon lime water ;—by blowing through a small tube into a glass containing a portion of that liquid, carbonate of lime was speedily produced in considerable quantity :—we then dropped in a little sulphuric acid, which occasioned the precipitate to be re-dissolved with great facility : and the liquid thus restored to its original transparency was suffered to stand undisturbed for several days, at the end of which, the sides and
edge

edge of the glass were covered with a transparent crystallization exactly similar to the spar and stalactite found in the subterranean caverns near *Matlock*.

DEGREE OF HEAT.

It will be perceived that there has been a trivial disagreement respecting the heat of *Matlock* water: Dr. *Pennington* and Dr. *Elliott* having given it at 69, and Dr. *Percival* at 68 degrees: I do not know that it is material to rectify this error, or to reconcile the difference of two accounts, one of which must be unintentionally incorrect; for it can not be supposed that either of these writers *wished* to convey an erroneous idea. It is probable, however, that even admitting the examination to have been made in the

same

same place (in the spring itself) the thermometers employed might have occasioned the difference:—the heat at present is certainly 68 degrees, and there is no reason to suppose it at all altered since Dr. *Pennington's* account was published,—for the changes of the weather and vicissitudes of the seasons have certainly no very material effect on these springs, which are in every respect alike, and undoubtedly originate in the same common source: and every person who is accustomed to chemical experiments must be aware that the result is not always uniformly the same, even when the greatest nicety and caution have been used, to repeat an analysis without the smallest deviation from the mode in which it had been before conducted.

THE

THE DISEASES

IN WHICH

MATLOCK WATERS

ARE PRINCIPALLY RECOMMENDED,

ARE glandular affections, rheumatism, and the debility which supervenes in consequence of it: the first stages of consumption, gravel, scrofula, calculous complaints, diabetes, gout, cachexy, obstructions, from biliary concretions, hæmoptœe, and those indispositions which are promoted and continued from relaxation of the muscular fibres of the body.

In all these cases *Matlock* water has been prescribed and used with manifest advantage; but it is to be regretted, that persons often lose the

D

benefit

benefit which might be derived from an early application, and injure the reputation of the springs, by resorting to them in a hopeless state of debility and decay.

It would be impertinent to trouble the reader with a long dissertation on the manner in which the waters are supposed to produce their effects in the before mentioned diseases:—such an attempt would extend these observations far beyond the bounds, which the very nature of the publication prescribes to itself. It must be obvious that in those disorders in which they are resorted to, for the purpose of rendering purulent matter less acrimonious, as in pulmonary and scrofulous ulcers, the circumstance of being able to use them in large quantities

quantities without inconvenience, which has been before hinted at, is of vast importance; and would itself alone entitle these springs to the highest celebrity and estimation.

Custom has fixed the times of bathing and drinking the water, to be before breakfast, or between breakfast and dinner; and the *Matlock season* is from *April* to *November*.

It is usual to begin with drinking a small quantity; increasing it gradually as the stomach will bear it: but this must, of course, entirely depend on the nature of the disorder, and should always be regulated by the judgment of the physician.

Besides the testimony afforded by the faculty, whose opinions have been quoted, many respectable practitioners in the neighbouring towns,

as well as in more distant parts of the kingdom, will cheerfully bear witness of the good effects of *Matlock* water; but the best and strongest recommendation of this excellent bath is, undoubtedly, the acknowledgment of the numerous patients, who, for more than seventy years, have annually resorted to it, have tasted largely of its efficacy, and returned convalescent to their families and friends, after hanging up the votive crutch, an impressive trophy of the victory which *Matlock* had obtained for them over disease: and there is no doubt, that a long list of grateful names might have been procured of persons whose rank and station in life would have seemed to give celebrity to these “healing waves,” and afford patronage

nage to the attempt now made to describe them, if delicacy had not forbade such an intrusion on the former visitors of *Matlock*, as well as on the courteous reader.

VILLAGE OF *MATLOCK*.

At the time of compiling Domesday Book, *Matlock* appears to have been a hamlet of the manor of *Mestesford* (the situation of which is now unknown) which was part of the demesnes of the crown. It afterwards became a part of the estates of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who had a charter of free-warren granted to him, for his demesne lands here. On the attainder of his son *Robert de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, for espousing the cause of *Simon de Montford*, Earl

of *Leicester*, *Matlock* (then become a manor) reverted to the Crown; and was granted in the 7th of *Edward I.* to *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and continued a part of the possessions of the earldom and duchy of *Lancaster*, until the 4th of *Charles I.* when it was granted by that King, along with a great number of other manors and estates, to *Edward Ditchfield* and others, in trust for the mayor and citizens of *London*; and in the year following it was sold by *Ditchfield* and the other trustees, to the copyholders of the manor of *Matlock*, and is now divided into several small shares. The parish lately contained 2354 inhabitants.

The village, which is about one mile and half distant from *Matlock-Bath*,

Bath, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the neighbouring lead mines, and in the cotton manufacture. It is situated on the banks of the *Derwent*, over which is a neat stone bridge.

This river, which rises in the northern extremity of *Derbyshire*, runs through a hilly country, and falls into the *Trent*, a few miles beyond *Derby*.

Mr. *Pilkington* says, that it is much warmer than the generality of rivers, and I am informed, that in summer the thermometer frequently stands in it, as high as 66 degrees.

It has been conjectured that the rapidity of the current, in some measure, contributed to the heat of the water, but it is surely unneces-

sary to resort to such an hypothesis, when we recollect that the country through which it flows abounds with warm springs, from which it probably receives a considerable body of water; and in some places runs over a stratum of lime-stone.

Mr. *Pilkington* has also recorded, that in what has been denominated *the hard frost*, in the year 1740, “ the *Derwent* was not so
 “ soon frozen over as the *Trent*,
 “ and that after the commence-
 “ ment of the thaw it became na-
 “ vigable nearly a month earlier
 “ than that river.”

The *Derwent* produces a plentiful supply of excellent trout and grayling; and affords to the company at *Matlock* an agreeable opportunity of taking the diversions of angling and rowing.

THE CHURCH,

Is a rectory of about the annual value of three hundred pounds; is dedicated to St. *Giles*, and in the patronage of the Dean of *Lincoln*. The edifice is small, unornamented, and destitute of monumental records; and the living is not benefited by the products of the lead mines.

SCENERY ON THE BANKS

OF THE

DERWENT.

From the turnpike gate at *Matlock* to the *Old Bath*, the bank of the *Derwent* is one complete incrustation of tophus, which gradually acquires hardness until it becomes perfectly solid: and the buildings in
the

the neighbourhood are (almost all of them) erected with this stone.

The cliff which bounds the eastern side of the river, has been mentioned as remarkably bold and picturesque, insomuch that the views of that part of it denominated *the high Torr*, designed and executed by the late truly ingenious artist, Mr. *Wright*, of *Derby*, are not among the least of the pictorial ornaments of *Chatsworth-House*.

The prospect of the cliff from the *Old Bath* is very striking,—a small slip of meadow interspersed between the turnpike road and the river, being rendered highly picturesque by three small habitations in the cottage style, which form an interesting foreground to a beautiful landscape.

But

But the most complete and perfect view, although perhaps not the wildest nor even the grandest scenery which this romantic vale presents, is that which opens to the astonished and enraptured sight, from the front of *Frøggat's* Hotel.

The trees which clothe the opposite steep are beautifully varied in their tints, most happily disposed, and their sombrous hue charmingly set off by the bare and rugged protuberances of the rock, whose majestic bosom seems thrown forward to meet the spectator's eye, and brought just near enough to be seen in due proportion at a single glance.

The murmuring *Derwent*, which forms a gentle curve in front of the Hotel, by the side of a green turf, ornamented with trees, accommodated with seats, and guarded from
the

the smooth road by posts and chains heightens the scene in such a manner as to render it irresistibly captivating.

Nor is the contemplation of this delightful scenery confined to its separate and distinct parts, however interesting or impressive; for the imagination is excited in so lively a manner by the romantic appearance of the rocks, as to furnish much new matter from the inexhaustible resources of her intellectual store. The mind can not rest satisfied with reality, but gladly forsaking philosophy for fiction, wanders with pleasure and delight into the wild universe of conjecture, and every moment sees new forms, new objects, and new combinations arising at the magic touch of her creative fancy.

A few

A few rough stones on one of the projecting points of the rock, most forcibly obtrude themselves on our notice, as representing a person seated in a chair, with a book open before it. The head, neck, shoulder and arm of the figure are so exactly distinguishable, that the deception, after having been once suffered to possess the imagination, is not easily removed or forgotten.

Sitting at one of the windows at *Froggat's*, in a summer's evening, when the fringed summit of the irregular eminence before me, was crowned with a brilliant rainbow, and the trees sparkled with myriads of impending dew-drops, the first thought occurred to my mind of forming the present publication:—whether it was a happy or unhappy idea, the reader must determine.

COTTON

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

On the bank of the *Derwent*, between the baths at *Matlock* and the pass of the rocks near *Cromford*, stands a large and not inelegant building, erected by the late Sir *Richard Arkwright*, Knt. for the manufacture of cotton.

If this was not the first mill contrived for that purpose, yet being a part of the scheme of the ingenious person who introduced so great an improvement into this part of the country, the mention of it will be allowed to afford a proper opportunity to present a short account of the business to the reader.

Mr. *Pilkington* having already described the machinery, and a specification of Sir *Richard Arkwright's* patent

patent having been published, it might be sufficient to refer those who may have curiosity enough to examine the subject with precision, to the “*View of Derbyshire,*” and the “*Repertory of Arts :*”—for the use of more general readers; however, it will not be improper briefly to mention, that there is a carding engine, consisting of two cylinders covered with fine wire, and acting on each other so as to prepare the cotton in the same manner (but with infinite celerity) as the manual labour with cards; and the cotton, so prepared, is taken off from these cylinders, first by a smaller cylinder, and afterwards by a crank.

Mr. *Pilkington* believes not that the whole, but that the most valuable parts of this engine were contrived by Sir *Richard Arkwright* :—that he
invented

invented the two movements by which the cotton is laid on and taken off, without any impediment to the operation of the machine.

The cotton thus carded, is drawn through (or between) rollers, and made ready for roving, which is performed by drawing it again between rollers, and giving it a slight twisting: it is then spun, by very complex machinery, the merit of which is, that it performs in an inconceivably short space of time, a process, which, before the discovery of the machine, much labour as well as a longer time, was required to accomplish.

“ This machine,” says Mr. *Pilkington*, “ is constructed on principles entirely new, and may be justly regarded as a very extraordinary
“ dinary

“ dinary production of uncultiva-
 “ ted genius. Every distinct part
 “ is sufficient to excite admiration,
 “ and nothing less than an un-
 “ bounded invention could have
 “ combined together in one ma-
 “ chine, so great a variety of ori-
 “ ginal movements.”

The invention of Sir *Richard Ark-*
wright was opposed by difficulties
 which called for great patience as
 well as fortitude to encounter. His
 situation in life, and the opulence
 of his competitors, were equally
 against him; but he was fortunate
 enough to meet with friends, willing,
 as well as ready, to encourage an un-
 dertaking which promised to be
 productive of lasting and extensive
 benefit, not only to individuals, but
 to the nation at large.

A patent was obtained, first for the exclusive use of part of the machinery, and afterwards for that by which the operation of spinning is effected.

The manufacturers in *Lancashire* were enraged at an innovation which threatened to supersede the use of the hand machines, which they had been accustomed to employ; they formed a combination, and determined to oppose its establishment.

Opposition is ever an incentive to industry. The difficulties presented to the patentees stimulated them to exertions which ultimately established their work, and caused its superiority over the hand machines to be more generally known and acknowledged.

The proprietors commenced a manufactory of calicoes, with their
own

own cotton : they obtained the abolition of a heavy tax, to which all goods of that nature had been before liable. They had the satisfaction of seeing their new branch of trade in a flourishing state, affording considerable employment to the machine : and their exertions and wishes were crowned with complete success.

The manufacturers soon discovered that the cotton prepared at *Cromford* was not only cheaper, but of a superior quality, to that which they had been accustomed to use :—the sale of it became extensive, the profits increased, the celebrity of the invention was widely proclaimed, and its utility every where admitted.

Fame produces envy. The patentees having altered their machi-

nery, were disturbed in the possession of the important advantages of their patent. Its validity was tried before Lord *Mansfield*, and the machine in use, not being found to agree with the model delivered in, at the Tower, a verdict was given against them. They were dissatisfied in turn; the cause was a second time carried into *Westminster Hall*, the former judgment was reversed, and “*Sir Richard Arkwright’s*”
 “claim to the exclusive use of his
 “machine, declared to be just, and
 “well founded.”

This decision occasioned a stop to be put to the working of those machines which had been constructed without a grant from the *Cromford Mill* company, and the immense advantages resulting from this circumstance

cumstance, so provoked the neighbouring manufacturers, that another attempt was made to set aside the patent; the issue of which proved agreeable to the wishes of the adverse party.

After that time no steps seem to have been taken by Sir *Richard Arkwright* to oppose his competitors. The inducements which originally prompted him to resist their combined efforts, no longer prevailed. No interruption has, therefore, been since experienced by those who, having industry and enterprize enough to engage in similar undertakings, have availed themselves of this admirable invention, which has amply compensated for the temporary inconveniencies which a few individuals at first sustained on its introduction; by benefits so solid, public,

and extensive, that it may, indeed,
 “ be with reason questioned whe-
 “ ther there ever was an invention
 “ or improvement of equal conse-
 “ quence to the manufacturers of
 “ this kingdom.”

There are two cotton mills at *Cromford*, besides that which has been before mentioned, between *Cromford* and *Matlock-Bath*.

WELLERSLEY.

While Sir *Richard Arkwright's* genius was happily exerted to improve commerce, increase industry, and give bread to thousands of the labouring poor, it would have been unpardonable for a man of his acknowledged taste, to have overlooked the romantic and peculiar beauties of the delightful spot, where he resided.

resided. These scenes were reserved for his improving hand; and accordingly we find that as soon as he had realized sufficient property to form a handsome establishment, the extremity of *Matlock* dale was chosen, for the site of a new house, which was elegantly built of white stone, from a design of Mr. *W. Thomas*, of *London*, architect.

The front of this edifice commands a most interesting landscape, though confined within the narrow bounds of a deep valley, excepting where the passage which was blasted through the solid rock, to make a carriage road from *Matlock-Bath* to *Derby*, admits a peep into another glen, where the thriving village of *Cromford* presents lively and pleasing ideas, of the beneficial effects of trade and industry: nor is it

among the least of the advantages which have resulted from modern improvement, that throughout the whole of this district, and especially in this place, vivacity and cheerfulness have succeeded to gloominess and ignorance, the filth of poverty has been exchanged for neatness and comfort, and the squalid aspect of starving ignorance improved into the full expansion of human features, in their most perfect symmetry.

The *Derwent* washes the foot of the knoll, on which the house stands, and the opposite side of the valley is a continuous range of rocky cliffs, interspersed with bushes and shrubs, crowned with vast masses of black rugged stones, and backed by still more mountainous eminences, capped with Scotch firs.

Between

Between the river and the cliff, a narrow slip of verdant meadow is intersected by a gravel-walk, which leads to a small chapel, elegantly built of hewn stone. This was a chapel of ease to the parish church of *Wirksworth*; was began by Sir *Richard Arkwright*, and finished by his son, who is the patron. It was consecrated *September 20th, 1797*. Sir *Richard Arkwright* endowed it with a rent-charge of fifty pounds per annum, and Queen *Anne's* bounty having been since obtained, and the money arising from it laid out in the purchase of lands, the whole amounts to about seventy pounds a year.

On the left, the view from the house includes a bridge over the *Derwent*, and is terminated by minute

nute enclosures, decorated with farms and cottages, scattered over an irregular steep, on the north-east.

Towards the right, the prospect is still more confined, but the river, the turnpike road, and the cliff, with an infinite variety of undulating ground, and here and there a cottage perched on the summit of a rock, half hidden in a deep recess, or emerging from a thicket, present a copious source of pleasure to the eye, and afford as great a choice of scenery to the artist, as is to be met with, probably, in the same space, in any part of England.

A very neat lodge opens the gardens, which are only at stated periods exposed to public view. The company at *Matlock* were formerly indulged in a participation of the beauties

beauties of these delightful grounds, at all times; but some irregularities having unfortunately taken place, and some injury having been done to the shrubberies in consequence of this indiscriminate admission—visitors are now *shewn the place by a guide*, two days every week.

The house consists of several neat and elegant apartments, designed for use more than ornament, and comfortable rather than magnificent. It contains several good family portraits, particularly one of the late *Sir Richard Arkwright*, by *Wright*; which has been recently engraved at the expence of *Mr. Arkwright*, for the use of his friends.

The walks are charmingly varied, and disposed so as to present in different places views of scenery highly interesting and sublime.

From

From an eminence called *Wild Cat Torr*, on the very summit of the rock, which borders the river *Derwent* on its eastern side, there is a grand bird's-eye view of *Matlock*, and the neighbouring cliffs,—the road to *Wirksworth* ascending a lofty hill beyond *Cromford*,—a beautiful eminence planted with fir trees, called the *Heights of Abraham*,—the *Derwent*, and its cascade near *Mr. Arkwright's* cotton manufactory, the water-wheels of which heighten the interestingness of the picture,—and *Saxton's* bowling-green, with several cottages and gardens.

The conservatory, forcing houses, and pinery, are worthy of notice; but most particularly the very commodious method by which they are respectively supplied with water.—What must have been the transport
of

of the original proprietor, when in the midst of enjoyment, he reflected on the change produced in the whole face of the country, by the industrious exertions of his intuitive genius? and how happily might he exclaim

“ Deus nobis hæc otia fecit !”

PETRIFYING SPRING.

Near the western bank of the *Derwent* (which as has been already observed, is formed almost entirely of one complete mass of tufus or incrustation) and not far from *Saxton's* Hotel, is a petrifying spring, which has afforded innumerable specimens of most beautiful and extraordinary transmutations of vegetable, animal, and testaceous substances, which have been exposed to its influence.

Sculls

Sculls and other bones soon begin to exhibit small particles of calcareous earth, spread irregularly over their surfaces; but a considerable length of time elapses before they become completely petrified. An old wig and a hair broom are among some of not the least curious articles in the collection: and the person who keeps the spring will readily undertake to accommodate visitors, by properly disposing any specimens which they may be desirous of placing in the water, in a manner most advantageous for their transmutation into stone.

SUBTERRANEAN CAVERNS.

There are two remarkable caverns in the hill on the west side of the *Derwent*.

The

The visitor, in his journey hither, will have admired the rough majesty of the rocks, which crown the mountainous eminences of *Derbyshire*, in romantic grandeur: and in these wonderful excavations he will behold the original structure of this gigantic work of nature, and see ponderous masses of stone suspended in dreadful and portentous horror, by a power which defies the imitation of all human ingenuity.

In some places beautiful encrustations of spar and snow fossil; in others, tremendous apertures of unfathomable depth.

One of these caves (that which is called "*Cumberland Cavern*") is said to have formerly communicated with the entrance of an old lead mine: the other is entirely the sport of Nature, rendered accessible by the

the manual exertions and perseverance of *Smedley*, whose name it bears, and who accompanies strangers as a guide. More than seventeen years elapsed before so much of this subterranean work had been completed, as to render it an object worthy of being much visited: for an almost infinite labour was required to blast away the projections of rock which frequently obstructed the passage; and after this had been done, it was sometimes almost impracticable to remove the fragments: steps were to be made in some places—chasms to be filled up in others—and inequalities levelled, to render the passage easy.

The labours of Mr. *Smedley* were, however, not only soothed by the hope of future celebrity, but finally repaid by the treasures of spar and
other

other curious specimens of minerals and fossils, which he was thus enabled to collect; and with which, cut into various figures and ornaments, his musæum or magazine, opposite “the *New Bath*,” is always plentifully stored.

SPAR ORNAMENTS.

Besides Mr. *Smedley's*, there is another repository of spar and petrification ornaments, near *Froggat's* Hotel, kept by a very intelligent person, who shews the *Cumberland* cavern.

It was my intention to have recorded the name of the artist who first converted the stalactite of *Matlock* to ornamental purposes; but as many claims have been set up for the honour of the discovery as would employ

ploy the Court of Chancery to investigate, during the next century: I therefore decline entering into a dispute, which is far above my abilities to decide upon; and shall content myself with remarking, that spar and petrification ornaments have been made by Mr. *Smedley* during more than thirty years; and that it is believed a person of the name of *Watson*, at *Bakerwell*, had been previously engaged in a similar employment. Be this as it may, the inventor was certainly an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, and all the merit which others have pretended to claim, must rest entirely on the excellence of their workmanship, and the superior beauty of their performances. Vases, urns, pedestals, pyramids, and a variety of

of chimney ornaments, ink-sands, salts, candalabra, most exquisitely finished, may always be purchased on the spot. In the article of seals, sufficient attention does not seem to have been paid to the engraving, and picture-frames of alabaster, unless they were wrought in the Indian lathe, will never be much admired: they are, however, conveniently adapted to the reception of convex glasses, for the purpose of exhibiting the effect of distance in perspective, as practised by Mr. *Bisset*, of *Birmingham*.

A LIST OF PLANTS,
GROWING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
MATLOCK;

FROM

Pilkington's "View of Derbyshire."

LATIN NAMES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
<i>Circaea lutetiana.</i>	Night shade.
<i>Valeriana officinalis.</i>	Great wild valerian.
<i>Elymus europæus.</i>	Wood lime-grass.
<i>Lithospermum officinale.</i>	Com. gromwell.
<i>Cynoglossum.</i>	Houndstongue.
<i>Polemonium cæruleum.</i>	Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder.
<i>Campanula latifolia.</i>	Broad-leafed bell flower.
<i>Verbascum thapsus.</i>	Great white mullein, com.
	Ladies fox glove.
<i>Evonymus europæus.</i>	Spindle tree.
<i>Hedera helix.</i>	Ivy.
<i>Gentiana centaurium.</i>	Centaury gentian.
<i>Parnassia palustris.</i>	Grass of Parnassus.
<i>Allium vineale.</i>	Crow garlic.
<i>Convallaria majalis.</i>	Lilly of the valley.
<i>Epilobium angustifolium.</i>	Rosebay.

Daphné

<i>Daphné mezereum.</i>	Mezereon.
—— laureola.	Spurge laurel.
<i>Arenaria verna.</i>	Mountain sandwort.
<i>Reseda luteola.</i>	Wild woad.
<i>Prunus padus.</i>	Bird's cherry.
<i>Cratægus aria.</i>	White haw.
<i>Sorbus domestica.</i>	Sorb-tree.
<i>Pyrus communis.</i>	Com. pear-tree.
<i>Rubus saxatilis.</i>	Stone bramble.
<i>Chelidonium majus.</i>	Greater celandine.
<i>Cistus helianthemum.</i>	Dwarf cistus.
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris.</i>	Com. columbine.
<i>Helleborus fœtidus.</i>	Stinking hellebore.
———— viridis.	Green ———.
<i>Origanum vulgare.</i>	Wild marjoram.
<i>Thymus serpyllum.</i>	—— thyme.
<i>Euphrasia officinalis.</i>	Com. eye-bright.
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum.</i>	Yellow cone-grass.
<i>Antirrhinum majus.</i>	Greater toad-flax.
<i>Cardamine impatiens.</i>	Impatient ladies smock.
<i>Lactuca virosa.</i>	Strong scented lettuce.
<i>Eupatorium cannalinum.</i>	Hemp agrimony.
<i>Fussilago petasites.</i>	Butter-bur.
<i>Viola lutea.</i>	Yellow pansies.
<i>Ophrys apifera.</i>	Bee-orchis.
<i>Serapias latifolia.</i>	Bastard hellebore.
<i>Taxus baccata.</i>	Yew tree.

- Asplenium ruta muraria. White maiden-hair.
 ——— scolopendrium. Hart's tongue.
 Lycopodium alpinum. Mountain club-moss.
 Lichen saxatilis. Stone liverwort.

NATIVE FOSSILS.

- Black marble.
 Bright yellow stalactite.
 Round scaly stalactite.
 Green stalactite.
 Honeycomb tophus.
 Stained green and blue tophus.
 Rhomboidal spar.
 Pyramidical, or dog-tooth spar.
 Hexagonal spar.
 Hair fossil.
 Snow fossil.
 Selenitical needles.
 Solid smooth quartz.
 Small brilliant quartz crystal, found on brown
 chert.
 Pale amethystine crystals, found on the toad
 stone.
 Pellucid crystals, ditto.
 White chert.
 Green ditto.

Cornelian

Cornelian coloured, ditto.

Brown, ditto.

Black, ditto.

Dark green, ditto.

White chert, stripped with brown.

Angular pieces of chert cemented together
by calcareous spar.

Sandstone.

Greenish pyrites.

METALLIC SUBSTANCES.

Cubic lead ore.

Ramose lead ore.

Steel grained lead ore.

Brown lead ore.

Liver coloured copper ore.

Green satin, ditto, *very scarce*.

Iron ore.

Dark brown ochre.

SEMI-METALS.

Zinc crystallized.

Bone calamine.

Calamine, like dog-tooth spar.

Waxen calamine.

Stalactitical calamine.

Pseudo-galena.

EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS.

Madrepores, coral, branched, with stars at the extremity of each branch.

Entrochus, cylindrical.

Screw stones, in chert.

Anomiæ, bivalve, one valve gibbous and often perforated at the base, the other plain and less.

Large bumped anomia.

Petrified rushes.

——— yew.

——— cauliflower.

In the 4th vol. of *Archaeologia*, Mr. *Pegge* has described a pig of lead found on *Cromford* moor, in April, 1777, inscribed,

“IMP. CAES HADRIANI, AUG. MEI. LVI.”

“The sixth Legion inscribes this
“in memory of the Emperor Ha-
“drian.” He supposes the pig to
have been cast about A. D. 130.

Two others have been found, one of them in 1783, near *Matlock*.—

The

The inscription is very doubtful, being made up of many compounded letters, and the words very much abbreviated. Mr. *Pegge* thought that it would admit of this construction,

“ Lucius Aruconius Verecundus,
“ Mercator Lundinensis.”

The letters are in very sharp relief; and as perfect as if newly formed. The length of the block on the upper side is nineteen inches, the breadth three and an half. The length on the lower side is 22 inches, and the breadth four inches, three-fourths; the weight 84 lb.

Another block of lead has been also found at *Matlock*, inscribed,

“ TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EXARG.”

The weight of this pig is twelve stone and five pounds.

There can be no doubt that the lead mines in *Derbyshire* were not
only

only worked by the Romans, Saxons and Danes, but that they have not been neglected at any succeeding period, down to the present time. The Duke of *Devonshire* and the families of *Manners*, *Thanet*, *Bruce*, *Curzon*, *Gell*, and *Archer*, are considerable proprietors of this valuable district.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The post goes out every evening about 6 o'clock, and comes in every morning at the same hour.

Excellent post chaises, with good horses, are kept at each of the Inns: and open carriages and saddle horses may be procured.

The roads are, in general, good, and the neighbouring district affords many agreeable rides.

Provisions

Provisions of all kinds are plentifully supplied from the neighbouring markets; and the expence of board and lodging is moderate.

Besides the bowling-greens, each of the Inns has a billiard table. The balls have never yet been regulated under any precise ceremonial; but appointed by the inclination of the company, at irregular intervals.

ITINERARY.

MATLOCK to DERBY, 17 MILES,

Through Cromford,

Wirksworth

Eithersay

Weston

Kedleston N. Inn

Quarndon; to

DERBY.

ANOTHER ROAD, $16\frac{1}{2}$ MILES,

Cromford

Steeple House

Sandyford

Milk-Key

Belper Lane-end.

Hazle Wood

Duffield

DERBY.

TO ASHBORNE, 12 MILES,

Cromford

Middleton

Hopton

Carsington

Hogneston

ASHBORNE.

TO

TO MANSFIELD, 20 MILES,

Cromford Bridge

Holloways

Critch

Alfreton

Sutton

MANSFIELD.

TO BAKEWELL,

Matlock Bridge

Darley

Little Rowsley

Rowsley

BAKEWELL.

N. B. There are two or three roads from
Bakewell to *Buxton*.

TO CHATSWORTH,

Little Rowsley, as before

Beeley

Edensor Inn

CHATSWORTH.

TO BUXTON,

Cross Green

Wensley

Winster

Pike Hall

New House, Hurdlow

BUXTON.

Among the various objects worthy of attention in the vicinity of *Matlock*, may be enumerated,

The Silk mills, at *Derby*.

Lead mines, near *Wirksworth*.

The Church, at *Ashborne*, which with many other interesting monumental records, contains a beautiful recumbent statue, of the daughter of Sir *Brooke Boothby*, with most pathetic inscriptions in *Latin, French, Italian, and English*.

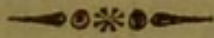
Near *Ashborne*, is the entrance to *Dove Dale*, a romantic valley.

A valuable collection of paintings, at *Okeover Hall*.

A rocking-stone, or *Druidical altar*, on a hill called the *Riber*.

The seat of Mr. *Gell*, at *Hopton*.

APPENDIX.



A DESCRIPTION OF *CHATSWORTH HOUSE.*

THIS celebrated and magnificent seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*, being situated at about the distance of twelve miles from *Matlock-Bath*, is usually visited by those who take up their residence at the latter place, for any considerable length of time. It is presumed, therefore, that an attempt to supply the want of a *Chatsworth* guide, by affixing to the foregoing account of *Matlock*, a short description of this palace will neither be thought impertinent, nor superfluous.

Near the approach to *Chatsworth*, from *Matlock*, is an excellent house
of

of accommodation, called *Edensor* Inn, where strangers usually leave their equipages; and then walk through the park, at the entrance to which is a modern built lodge, with an elegant arched gateway.

Gaining an easy eminence, which is ornamented with fine oaks, a view is presented of the house, offices, and stables, with several ornamental buildings in the gardens; and an elegant bridge over the *Derwent*, which winds gracefully before the west front of the house.

The stables, which appear to be very spacious, are partly hidden by plantations, extended along a bold irregular slope, to the very summit of a mountainous eminence towards the east.

Crossing a fine bridge, built by *Paine*, and ornamented with statues by

by *Cibber*; another lodge opens into the north court, erected by the last Duke of *Devonshire*.

A second quadrangle is formed by the body of the house, having a corridor supported by handsome stone pillars, and ornamented with trophies remarkably well executed; and several marble busts. In the centre is a fountain, with the statue of *Orpheus*.

THE HALL,

Is painted by *La Guiere*,—the best piece is over the entrance, the death of *Cæsar* in the Capitol: and on one side is a roman sacrifice.

From this room the approach to the stair-case is the most magnificent which can be imagined,—ascending by a double flight of steps of root of amethyst, guarded by a rich

gilt balustrade, between two rocks of variegated alabaster. This part of the house was thought by *Kent* sufficiently elegant to be borrowed for the princely seat of *Holkham* in *Norfolk*.

The foot of the stair-case has several figures in chiaro oscuro, particularly one of *Hercules*; and the ceiling is painted with the Triumph of *Cybele*.

From the stair-case a plain unornamented gallery, along one side of the quadrangle, leads to the gallery of

THE CHAPEL,

A beautiful room wainscotted with cedar. The altar-piece, in a niche of *Derbyshire* variegated alabaster, exquisitely wrought, and highly polished, is a capital painting of the
 Doubting

Doubting Disciple. *Christ* seems to be in the very act of saying to him, "Reach hither thy finger and *examine* my hands; and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless but believing."

On one side of the altar is a statue of Faith, on the other of Hope, both by *Cibber*; and beyond them two paintings of Justice and Mercy.

The side of the chapel opposite the windows has a large piece representing the Miracles of *Christ*, in which some of the figures are very striking.

The ceiling is painted with the Ascension; and the floor is of marble, curiously inlaid.

The carving by *Gibbons*.

THE MUSIC ROOM

Adjoins the gallery of the chapel, in which the *Devonshire* family are seated when divine service is performed. The organ is placed in this room, and not in the chapel, and has a fine effect.

Over the chimney, in one picture, is a half length of the present Duchess of *Devonshire* and Lady *Georgina*, wife of Lord *Morpeth*.

The room is hung with white watered tabby—chairs and sofas to match.

THE DRAWING ROOM,

Hung with pea green silk damask, has over the chimney a whole length portrait of his Royal Highness *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, uncle to his present Majesty.

THE

THE DINING ROOM

Looks along a vista; having immediately under the eye a bason with rock-work: *Triton* and four sea horses. Over the chimney is a picture of *William*, first Duke of *Devonshire*, a celebrated patriot.

THE BALL ROOM

Is about one hundred feet long, ornamented with tapestry, from the story of *Signor Fido*, divided into compartments, by pilasters painted in imitation of verd antique. Over the chimney in basso relievo, are cupids, in white marble.

THE BILLIARD ROOM

Contains several pictures, and among them one of *Diana* and *Ac-*

taon, and a view of the former house at *Chatsworth*, which was erected by the famous Countess Dowager of *Shrewsbury*. The ceiling by *Thornhill*.

BEST BED-CHAMBER.

The bed and furniture of white satin, painted.

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE'S DRESSING ROOM

Commands a view of the water, and fine plantations in the gardens.

A CABINET,

With a good collection of the mineral and fossil productions of *Derbyshire*, properly marked and well arranged; a few curiosities,—such as a large tooth, supposed to be an elephant's grinder, found

on *Crooksmoor*, near *Sheffield*,—a ring with a fine Vesuvian Hyacinth, collected by her Grace of *Devonshire*, at *Vesuvius*; several beautiful petrifications, &c. &c.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S DRESS-
ING ROOM,

Hung with tapestry, from the story of *Hero* and *Leander*.

ANTI-CHAMBER,

Fine painting by *Raphael*, of *St. Michael* and the falling Angels.

Andromeda and the Sea Monster, by *Sir James Thornhill*.

“ So sweet her Frame, so exquisitely fine,

“ She seems a Statue by a hand divine.”

BACK STAIR-CASE,

Ornamented with statues, and painted with the fall of *Phaeton*, leads to the

PAINTED ANTI-CHAMBER.

Rape of the *Sabines*, by Sir *James Thornhill*. The ceiling—the assembly of the Gods.

“ Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi
 “ Consiliumq; vocat Divum pater atq; hominum rex
 “ Sideram in sedem.”

CHINTZ APARTMENT,

Contains paintings from *Orlando Furioso*, and portraits of the second Duchess of *Devonshire*, her father, Lord *William Russell*, and four children.

BEDCHAMBER

AND

DRESSING ROOM.

STATE DRESSING ROOM,

Paintings of the Flight into *Egypt*,
 The Sleeping Shepherd, &c.

STATE BED-CHAMBER,

Hung with fine tapestry. The bed and furniture of crimson silk damask;—the ceiling painted with *Aurora* chasing.

STATE DRAWING ROOM.

The ceiling—*Phaeton* ascending the chariot.

Full lengths of

The first Duke of *Rutland*.

— second Earl of *Pembroke*.

William, second Earl of *Devonshire*.

Edward, Lord *Bruce*, father-in-law of the second Earl of *Devonshire*.

Colonel *Cavendish*, who was killed in the civil war, near *Newark*, in 1643.

James,

James, Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, father-in-law of the first Earl of Devonshire.

General *Russell*.

PRESENCE CHAMBER,

Hung with tapestry from the cartoons of *Raphael*, and containing the state chairs and footstools used by their present Majesties at the coronation, and appertaining to the perquisites of the late Duke of *Devonshire*, as Lord Chamberlain.

The rest of the chairs and seats are covered with crimson velvet.

In an oval compartment in the ceiling,—the discovery of *Mars* and *Venus*.

STATE DINING ROOM,

Ornamented with five antique marble busts; has a painted ceiling.

ANTI-

ANTI-CHAMBER,

Hung with tapestry. A fine picture by *Titian*, of the Angel appearing to *Mary*, in the garden. Over the chimney, in one piece, *Henry the Seventh and Eighth*, in crayons, by *Hans Holbein*.

CUT-VELVET BEDCHAMBER,

Hung with tapestry. *Nessus the Centaur*, and *Deianira*.

CRIMSON BEDCHAMBER,

Contains a bed with silk damask furniture; which, as well as the chairs, &c. is said to have belonged to the apartment in which *King George the Second* died.

DRESSING ROOM

Adjoining, has a fine head in basso relievo, over the chimney, of a Knight

Knight of the Golden Fleece;—perhaps *Philip de Valois*.

BEDCHAMBER OF MARY, QUEEN
OF SCOTS,

Who was confined sixteen years at *Chatsworth*; not, indeed, in the present house, but in an apartment of the old building, situated in the same spot, and furnished in the same manner.

GARDENS.

The extent of the south front of *Chatsworth* is 182 feet, that of the west 180 feet. The window-frames on the south side are entirely gilt.

In the gardens the principal objects of curiosity and attention, are the water-works.

The great cascade descends with considerable noise and impetuosity,
by

by a flight of stone steps, down a steep hill, and soon disappears. At the head of this cascade is a temple, sheltered by a venerable wood.

In the front of the building, over the entrance, the figure of *Nilus* reclines on an urn, from which a stream of water descends, as also from a dragon, on each side of the cornice; from the mouths of lions, or, perhaps, sea monsters, and from the urns of two sea nymphs, into a bason, in which the water also arises in the shape of two fine spreading trees or fans. When the bason is filled, the cascade begins to play.

There is also a copper tree, the branches of which produce an artificial shower; but these conceits are rather curious than beautiful. A jet d'eau, however, must be excepted, which throwing up a strong column

lumn of water to the height of 90 feet, has a striking effect.

The sea-horses in a circular bason, near the south front of the house, are both clumsy and childish.

These works are supplied by a reservoir, which is said to cover sixteen acres of ground.

At the highest point of the eminence, eastward of the gardens, a building has been erected, which commands an extensive view; and is supposed to have been built for the convenience of the ladies who might wish to see the hunting of the stag.

A curious sun-dial, near the house, shews the hour and minute, by two hands, which are directed to move on the face of a clock, by setting a small prism in such a manner, as to direct the sun's beams to a key

or

or index, which regulates the motion of the wheels within.

Chatsworth has been the seat of the noble family of *Cavendish*, for about two centuries; the first mansion having been erected by the great Countess of *Shrewsbury*, mother of the first Earl of *Devonshire*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

On the pediment of the south front, is inscribed the family motto,

CAVENDO TUTUS.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
KEDLESTON HALL;
WITH
AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
MINERAL WATERS
AT QUARNDON & KEDLESTON.



—————“ Not *Babylon,*
“ Nor great *Alcairo,* such magnificence
“ Equal'd in all their glories, to inshrine
“ *Belus* or *Serapis* their GODS, or seat
“ Their Kings, when *Egypt* with *Assyria* strove
“ In wealth and luxury.”

MILTON.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MINERAL WATERS

OF

THE TOWN OF

...

...

...

...

...

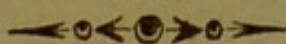
TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
NATHANIEL, Lord SCARSDALE,

A Nobleman,
Whose polished, elegant, refined *Taste,*
Has decorated his native country
With one of its most brilliant ornaments:
Whose *Munificence* affords to every admirer of the
ARTS,
An opportunity of consulting the most perfect
MODELS
Of correctness and excellence
In
PAINTING, STATUARY, and ARCHITECTURE:
Whose
Generous Liberality,
Opens an harvest of delights to the man of
SCIENCE AND ERUDITION:
Whose
Polite urbanity adds lustre to exalted rank,
And
Entitles him to the purest homage
OF GENIUS,
INDEPENDENT and UNSOPHISTICATED PRAISE.

The following Description of his Lordship's magnificent
PALACE AT KEDLESTON,
Is,
With his Lordship's permission,
Most respectfully inscribed by
GEORGE LIPSCOMB,

Birmingham, Oct. 30, 1802.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
KEDLESTON, &c.



KEDLESTON, the seat of *Nathaniel, Baron Scarsdale*, is a monument of his Lordship's taste and munificence, a brilliant ornament to the country, an honour to the architect, and an object which can not fail to attract the notice, and secure the applause of every lover of the fine arts.

This elegant mansion, whose internal as well as external splendour, has occasioned an able writer to say, that it seems made for more than a mortal's residence, stands in

a spacious park, well stocked with beautiful deer, and adorned with the noblest oaks, some of which measure near twenty-four feet in girth, and an hundred and eighteen in height.

A rivulet has been enlarged, so as to form an extensive sheet of water opposite the north front of the house; and a handsome cascade falls gracefully under the arches of a noble bridge, which is advantageously viewed from the principal rooms on that side of the building.

The north front measures three hundred and sixty feet in length, consisting of a centre, and two pavilions connected to it, by corridors, the idea of which is taken from the ancient amphitheatres.

The

The pavilion on the right of the approach, comprises the kitchen and inferior offices: that on the left, the apartments occupied by the family.

A double flight of steps leads to the

PORTICO,

Which is formed by six columns of the Corinthian order, three feet in diameter, and 30 feet in height, proportioned from those of the Pantheon at *Rome*, and several of them in one single stone. These support the Tympanum, on which are three elegant statues of

Venus, Bacchus, and Ceres; and in niches within the portico

Two Muses and a Vestal:

And bas relievo medallions, by *Col-*

lins, of Vintage, Pasturage, Harvest, Ploughing, and Boar-hunting.

THE HALL,

One of the most magnificent apartments in Europe, sixty-seven feet three inches, by forty-two feet, and forty feet high. In it are twenty Corinthian columns, of variegated alabaster, twenty-five feet high, and two feet six inches in diameter, proportioned from the three columns in the *Campo-Vicino* at *Rome*, which are supposed to have belonged to the temple of *Jupiter Stator*.

The blocks out of which these pillars were formed, were dug on *Lord Scarsdale's* estate.

Behind the columns are the following paintings, in *chiaro oscuro*, from the *Iliad* of *Homer*.

On

On the west side,

Helen going to the field, accompanied by *Paris*.

The Judgment of *Paris*.

Meeting between *Hector* and *Andromache*.

Juno and *Minerva* preparing to assist the *Grecians*, are forbidden by *Iris*, sent from *Jupiter*.

On the east side,

Helen reproaching *Paris* for his retreat from *Menelaus*, is silenced by *Venus*.

Achilles receiving from *Thetis* the armour which *Vulcan* had made at her entreaty.

Achilles delivering his armour to *Patroclus*.

Mercury delivering a message at the Throne of *Jupiter*, in the presence of *Juno* and *Neptune*.

At the north end,
Apollo and the Hours.
 Sacrifice to *Sylvanus*.
 ——— to *Diana*.

At the south end,
Night distributing her Poppies.
 Sacrifice to *Apollo*.
 ——— to *Mars*.

In the circles over the doors,
 Introducing to the intended Bride.
 The *Grecian* Marriage.
 Washing the Feet.
 Retiring to Rest.

Under these, *Trophies*.
 Over the chimney pieces, which
 are of statuary marble,
Apollo and Hyacinthus—after *Do-*
minichino.

Ceres and Arethusa—after *Grave-*
lot, in circles.

In the niches are twelve statues, many of them of uncommon excellence.

Apollo, Belvidere.

Meleager—of Paulo Pichini.

Idol.

Venus.

Fawn.

Apollo, Vil. Medici.

Urania.

Fawn.

Venus.

Ganymede.

Antinous.

Mercury.

There are, besides, two tablets with Lord *Scarsdale's* arms; twelve seats after the ancient Sarcophagus, and the grates are after the antique tripods.

Nothing can appear more striking, even to a common observer, than this

room :

room: its exquisite proportion and splendid embellishments, excite the highest admiration and delight.

THE MUSIC ROOM,

Thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and twenty two feet high; finished with stucco, an *Ionic* entablature, antique ceiling, compartments, and decorations.

At the west end,

An Organ.

Bacchus and Ariadne, by *Guido*.

Holy Family, *Leonardi di Vinci*.

Landscape—*Horizonti*.

David's Triumph—*Guercino*.

On the chimney side,

Landscape with Figures, by *Horizonti*.

Flowers, — — — *Baptiest*.

Flowers and Fruit, — — *Baptiest*.

Port of Naples, — *Gaspar Ochiali*.

Horses, Figures, &c. *Giovanni di St. Giov.*

Water flowing from the rock struck by Moses

Bassan.

At the east end,

An Harpsichord.

Triumph of Bacchus, by *Luc. Giordano*

Shipping, — — *Vandeist.*

Old Man's Head, — *Rembrandt.*

Roman Charity, — *Signora Pozzi.*

Arm of the Sea & Storm, *Tempesta.*

The Chimney Piece is of statuary marble :

Tablet, an Epithalamium from the Adm.

Rom. in basso relievo, by *Spang.*

WITHDRAWING ROOM,

Forty-four feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-eight feet high; hung with blue damask; antique ceiling coved; *Venetian* window; and door-cases finished with *Corinthian* columns of *Derbyshire* alabaster.

THE PAINTINGS ARE,

Olympia and Orlando, by *Annibal Caracci.*

Alexander, &c. — *Paul Veronese.*

Landscape,

Landscape, with the } *Mompert, Brughel*
 Story of Naaman, } *Tenies & old Franks*

Landscape—*Cuyp*.

The Salutation of Elizabeth—*Andrea del Sar*

Landscape—*Dominichino*.

Death of the Virgin—*Raphael*, his earliest
 manner.

Landscape—*Suaneveldt*.

Magdalen—*An. Caracci*.

Holy Family—*Guido*.

Holy Family in Landscape—*Polemborg*.

Time on the Wing—*Teniers*.

Christ, and the Woman with } *Ben. Lutti*
 the Box of Ointment, }

Scripture History—*Bernardo Strozzi*, vulgo
Prete Genoese.

His very best manner—*Claude Lorenze*.

Holy Family—*Raphael*.

La Vie Champêtre—*Dom. Fetti*.

Cain and Abel—*Benedetto Lutti*.

Holy Family—*Tintoret*.

Holy Family—*Gioseppi Chiari*.

Sleeping Cupid—*Guido*.

Holy Family—*Nic. Beritoni*.

Virgin and Child—*Parmegiano*.

The Chimney Piece is of statuary marble:

two whole length Female Figures by *Spang*

Tablet—Virtue rewarded with Riches and

Honour, in basso relievo, by *Spang*.

THE LIBRARY,

Thirty-six feet by twenty-four, and twenty-two feet high; finished with stucco, and mahogany book-cases; *Doric* entablature, and Mosaic ceiling.

PAINTINGS.

Diogenes, &c.—by *Lucca Giordano*.

Adam and Eve
Lot and his daughters } *Carlo Lotti*.

Daniel interpreting to
Nebuchadnezzar, } *Rembrandt*.

Man's Head,
Man in Armour, } *Guercino*.

Shakespear—*Vandyke*.

Figure of Winter—*Andrea Sacchi*.

Old Man's Head—*Salvator Rosa*.

Holy Family—*Nic. del Abbatti*.

Rinaldo and Armida—*Nic. Poussin*.

Andromeda chained to the Rock—*Guido*.

BUSTS.

BUSTS.

*Homer.**Sappho.**Socrates.**Virgil.**Anacreon.**Pindar.**Horace.*

The Chimney Piece is enriched with *Doric* Columns of statuary marble. *Sienna* marble ground.

Tablet from plate of *Raphael's* Cupid and Psyche, in basso relievo, by *Wilson*.

Over the door,

Continence of Scipio, }
 Rape of the Sabines, } by *M. A. Buono Rot*
 Small Bronze of Neptune—*Fiamingo*.

SALOON,

The most beautiful room which imagination can picture;—exact in its proportion, magnificent in its

its ornaments, and containing an assemblage of rich and delicate design, perhaps, unparalleled. It is a circle forty-two feet in diameter, fifty-five feet high to the top of the dome, sixty-two to the rose in the skylight, thirty-four feet six inches to the top of the cornice of a large entablature, at the spring of the dome. Four alcoves, eleven feet in diameter, twenty-two feet high.

The dome, white stucco, finished in octagon compartments with roses, by *Rose*.

The ceiling of the alcoves, white, lozenge compartments and roses.

The mouldings, roses, and ornaments half gilt.

The alcoves have fire places, representing altars, adorned with sphinxes and bas. rel.

The candle branches have bass-relievos of boys under them, after *Raphael, Albano, Dominichino, Parmegiano, Poussin, Pietro di Cortona, &c.*

The doors have scagliola pilasters, verd-antique, by *Bartoli*.

Pictures over the doors, Ruins, &c. by *Hamilton* of the Royal Academy;—their frames ornamented with recumbent figures of Friendship and Liberality.

Over the alcoves, English History, in chiaro oscuro: viz.

The Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk* entreating Lady *Jane Grey* to accept the Crown.—*Cipriani* from —, by *Rebecca*.

Edward the Black Prince, serving the French King (when his prisoner) at supper.—*Rebecca*.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, widow of Sir *John Gray* (afterwards Queen) imploring King *Edward* the Fourth to restore her husband's lands.—*Angelica*, from —, by *Rebecca*.

Eleanora sucking the poison from her husband, *Edward* the First's wound. The same.

The bases and capitals of the door pilasters, are after the Temple of *Erectheus*, King of *Athens*; 1409 years before *Christ*.

This noble room forms the south entrance, which is designed after the Arch of *Constantine*, and is adorned with statues of *Flora Farnese*, and *Bacchus*, in niches, with medallions of *Apollo* and *Diana* over the pillars, the statues of *Pastoral* and *Comic Muse*, *Prudence*, and *Diana* above: and, by the steps, the *Medicean* and *Burghesian* vases.

On the pediment is the following hospitable and liberal motto :—

N. BARO DE SCARSDALE AMICIS ET SIBI.

ANTI-CHAMBER,

Twenty-four by twelve, and twenty feet high.

Birds in cut Paper.

A Landscape—by *Grimaldi, J. Bolognese.*

St. John—*Carlo Maratti.*

Two Landscapes—*Heusch.*

And Imitations of Ivory in chiaro oscuro.

PRINCIPAL DRESSING ROOM,

Twenty-four feet square, and twenty feet high; hung with blue damask.

PAINTINGS,

Lord and Lady Scarsdale—by *Hone.*

King Charles I.—*Vandyke.*

Prince Rupert's Daughter—Sir *Godfrey Kneller.*

Landscape—*Salvator Rosa.*

Blind

Blind Beggar, &c.—*Jean Stein.*

Landscape and Figures—*Berghem.*

Two whole length Portraits—*Sir Peter Lely*

Two Landscapes—*Cimeroli.*

View of Matlock High Torr—*Zuccarelli.*

Banditti—*Lougherbourgh.*

PRINCIPAL BED-CHAMBER,

Thirty feet by twenty-two, and
twenty feet high; hung with blue
damask.

PAINTINGS,

Sir Nath. and Lady Curzon,
Father and Mother of the
present Lord Scarsdale, } *Richardson.*

Two whole length Portraits—*Sir P. Lely.*

Keswick Lake,
View in Cumberland, } *Barret.*

Duchess of York—*Sir Peter Lely.*

Duchess of Portsmouth, and
D'Aubigné, } *Vandyke.*

Countess of Dorset, daughter
of Sir George Curzon, Go-
verness to Princess Mary &
the Duke of York. Temp.
Car. I. } *After Mytens,
by Hamilton.*

Two Landscapes—*Zuccarelli*.

The chimney piece is of statuary marble:
an oval tablet of root of amethyst, vulgo,
Derbyshire Blue John.

WARDROBE,

Twenty-two feet, by fourteen, and
twenty feet high; hung with blue
damask.

PAINTINGS.

Turkies—by *Van Utrecht*.

Countess of Dorchester—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

A Lady—*The same*.

Jupiter and Io—*Andrea Sacchi*.

Thieves Gaming—*Bamboccio*.

Sir Peter Rycout—*Vandyke*.

His Wife and Child—*Quintin Metsys*.

Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

Soldiers, &c.—Copy after *Salvator Rosa*.

Hon. C. Curzon—*Angelica Kauffman*.

Hon. H. Curzon—*W. Hamilton*.

Cardinal de Curzon— - - -

Mary Curzon, Countess of Dorset - -

Prince Henry, eldest son }
of King James I. } *Cor. Jansen.*

Woman

Woman drawing Water—*Van Goen*.

The Nativity,
The Resurrection, } *Morillio*.

The History of *Christ* in thirty-six enamels,
after *Albert Durer*.

DINING ROOM,

Thirty-six feet by twenty-four,
and twenty feet high, finished with
stucco—painted ceiling, a niche for
sideboard, twelve feet in diameter.

PAINTINGS.

Hawks and Ducks, }
Dead Game, . } by *Snyders*.

Hagar and Ismael, }
Ditto, } *Cerri Ferri*.

Landscape from Mil- }
ton's Allegro, } *Zuccarelli*
Ditto, }

Landscape—*Schiavoni Andr*.

Game and Dogs—*Fyde*.

Herodias and St. John—*Romanelli*.

Merry Making—*Mons. Theodoro*.

Porsenna—*Zuccarelli*.

Landscape—*Claude Lorenze*.

Basso relievos of Vintage and Harvest, by
Collins.

The chimney piece is of statuary marble :

Terms of Bacchus and Ceres :

Tablet, an ancient repast by *Spang.*

Subjects in the ceiling,

In circles, *Europe, Asia, Africa,*
and *America.*

In the centre, *Love* embracing
Fortune.

In the oblong squares, *The Four*
Seasons, expressed by Triumphs of

Venus,

Apollo,

Bacchus, and

Æolus.

The side board cistern is of solid
Sicilian Jasper, by *Stuart.*

The plate-warmer, copper gilt, af-
ter an antique bas relievo.

Antique Tripod, finely chased, on
the sideboard—by *Stuart.*

GREAT STAIR-CASE,

Thirty-one feet by twenty, and forty-nine feet high; finished with paintings in chiaro oscuro, and pictures.

Madona and Christ—by *Carlo Maratti*.

Paris and Helen—*G. Hamilton*.

Diana, Calista, &c.—*Old Stone*, after *Titian*.

Boaz and Ruth—*W. Hamilton*, R. A.

STATUES,

Priestess of Isis,

Bacchus of Sansovino,

Apollo of the Villa Medici,

Camillus of the Capitol,

Santa Susanna,

Venus Callipygis,

Flora of the Capitol.

On the Stairs are three elegant
candalabra.

Cæsar's

Cæsar's Hall in the rustic story,
contains Busts of the *Cæsars'*, and
medallions of

Homer,
Hesiod,
Horace, and
Tully.

Contiguous, in the Tetrastyle Hall,
Four Landscapes, by *Morland.*

BUSTS OF

Alexander,
Ariadne,
Marcellus,
The elder *Faustina,*
Brutus, and
Antinous.

On the Corridor stair-case,

Ruins of an Abbey—by *Ruysdell.*

And Louis 14th and Family—*Minderhoot.*

THE FAMILY PAVILION,

ANTI-ROOM,

A good picture of Fish.

Hercules and the *Erymanthean*
Boar.

Landscapes, and
Coloured Prints.

The chimney piece of marble,
from the peak of *Derbyshire*.

BREAKFAST ROOM,

Eighteen feet square, finished
with fresco paintings, and antique
ornaments, after the Baths of *Diocle-*
sian.

The chimney-piece of statuary
marble, part gilt.

LADY SCARDALE'S DRESSING ROOM,

Twenty-four feet by eighteen,
hung with paper.

PAINTINGS.

PAINTINGS.

- A Landscape—by *Wooton*.
 Ditto, - - - *C. Lorrain*.
 Ditto, - - - *Gaspar Poussin*.
 A Turkish Caravan, } *Peters*.
 Ditto, }
 A Landscape—*Brughel*.
 Ditto, - - *Berchem*.
 Nymphs and Fawns—*Van Uden*.
 Merry Making—*Pandolfo*.
 Villa Madama—*Wilson*.
 Two drawings of Dead Game.
 Plants and Blossoms in Water Colours.
 Santa Christiana—*Carlo Dolci*.
 The Nativity—*Jac. Bassan*.
 The chimney-piece is of statuary
 marble, having an oval tablet of root
 of *Emerald*.

LADY SCARDALE'S BEDCHAMBER,

Eighteen feet square.

PAINTINGS.

PAINTINGS.

Lord Milsintown—by *Hone*.

Small Pictures—*Morland*.

Ditto, - - *The same*.

The chimney piece of veined marble, with *Doric* pilasters.

LORD SCARDALE'S DRESSING ROOM,

Twenty-four feet by eighteen, hung with green paper, and coloured prints upon it.

Landscape—by *Paul Brill*.

Venus and Cupids, a Cartoon—*C. Maratti*.

Christ delivering the Keys to Peter, Old *Palma*.

A Badger and Fruit—*Snyders*.

Lady Scarsdale—*Hone* and *Hamilton*.

A Flemish Fair—*Velvet Brughel*.

Two Heads of the Venus } *G. Hamilton*.
of Medici,

Hon. Juliana Curzon—*Hone*.

Landscape—*Marco Ricci*.

Dutch Landscape—*Vanderneer*.

THE KITCHEN PAVILION.

The Kitchen measures forty-eight feet by twenty-four, with a gallery at one end, supported by *Doric* pillars.

Over the chimney is inscribed in large capitals,

WANT NOT.—WASTE NOT.

In this pavilion are included the laundry, bedchambers for servants, larders, and cellars: and it communicates with a court which contains the brewhouse, bakehouse, wash-house, dairy, and other inferior offices.

The corridor which leads to the family pavilion is hung with green paper and prints, *Volterra* Vases, &c. three marble medallions, and several small statues, after *Fiamingo*.

Tablet,

Tablet, *Cupid and Psyche*, by *Wedgwood*.

The kitchen corridor, finished with stucco, and ornamented with prints. A model of the victory, and a *French* sloop, made by *French* prisoners at *Derby*. Medallions of *Annibal Carracci*, *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, and *Corregio*.

Above this corridor are cisterns, which contain 120 hogsheads of water, for the use of the house.

ATTICS.

CRIMSON DAMASK BEDCHAMBER.

Drawing in red chalk, from *Raphael's Parnassus*.

Lady and Child—by *Parmegiano*.

LARGE DRESSING ROOM.

Cymon and Iphigenia—by *Claude*.

SMALLER

SMALLER DRESSING ROOM.

Cato—by *Spagniolet*.

St. Catherine—*Kent*.

GREEN BEDCHAMBER.

Holy Family—by *Contarini*.

Prince of Orange—*Cornelius Jansen*.

View of Caprea.

— of the Coast of Baia.

DRESSING ROOM.

Festa Floralia—*Zuccarelli*, after *Vandyke*.

Having thus enumerated the principal ornaments of *Kedleston*, it may not be improper to remark, that in this assemblage there are several productions of the pencil, which can not fail to be highly interesting to the connoisseur. Among them, the old man's head, by *Rembrandt*, and the thunder storm, by *Tempesta*,

in

in the music room. *Christ*, and the *Woman* with the box of ointment, by *Lutti*; the *Holy Family*, by *Raphael*, another by *Tintoret*. The former contains an admirable figure of *St. John*; and it seems to have been copied by *Corregio*, the exact resemblance of the features being preserved in an excellent painting by that artist, which is in possession of the Author of these pages. *Virgin and Child*, by *Parmegiano*, and a picture of *Claude Lorenze*, in the Drawing-room, are remarkably conspicuous. Above all, the Interpretation of *Nebuchadnezzar's* dream by the prophet *Daniel*, merits our particular notice. This is a celebrated painting by *Rembrandt*, in which the countenances surpass almost every thing attempted on canvass.

Those of the *Monarch*, of the *Secretary*, and of *Daniel*, exhibit, respectively, the strongest marks of awe, astonishment, and earnestness. The light emanating from the *Mithra*, or Emblem of the *Sun*, &c behind the Throne, is inimitably fine: the velvet covering of the table, at which the *Secretary* is seated, the *King's* robes, the ornaments of his turban, or cap of state, surpass the feeble powers of any language (at least of mine) to describe or praise. Examining the lineaments of *Nebuchadnezzar's* countenance, we seem to hear *Daniel* pronouncing the divine malediction, “ This, O *King* ! is
 “ the decree of the most High !—
 “ They shall drive thee from men;
 “ thy dwelling shall be with the
 “ beasts of the field ; thou shalt eat
 “ grass with the oxen ; shalt be wet
 “ with

“ with the dew of Heaven, till thou
 “ know that the most High *Lord*
 “ ruleth in the kingdoms of men.”

The longer this painting be examined, the more evident its beauties become, and still remain unsullied by defects.

The Chiaro Oscuro paintings in the Saloon, are, perhaps, the finest of the kind in *England*.

Among the Statues, I scarcely know whether I may hope to be forgiven for particularizing those of *Venus de Medicis*, of *Meleager*, of *Apollo Belvidere*, *Antinous*, and *Apollo de Villa Medici*.

Some of the Busts are admirable; and whether we consider the delicacy of the workmanship, the mode of arrangement, or the adaptation of the different subjects to each other, and to the splendid building which

they adorn, we shall be ready to agree with an enraptured visitor, who, after inspecting this magnificent seat, declared, that it appeared to be calculated for *more than a mortal's residence*.

Besides the umbrageous dignity of the noble oaks, which adorn the Park; the lodge at the entrance, built by Mr. *Adam*, from the Arch of *Octavia*, the truly elegant manner in which the gardens are laid out, the yatch floating on the river, the admirable ingenuity with which the boundaries are concealed, and the disposition and shape of the water, and the plantations, merit particular attention; insomuch that the stranger will find his curiosity amply gratified, and his trouble delightfully recompensed by a visit to *Kedleston*; the amateur and the virtuoso

tuoso will experience the sublimest gratification; while those who have the honour of being admitted to partake of the hospitality which is so generously cultivated here, will pay equal homage to the munificence and urbanity which have perfected, as to the genius which created *Kedleston*.

KEDLESTON SPA.

At the verge of *Kedleston* park an Inn has been erected by Lord *Scarsdale*, for the genteel accommodation of company resorting to the mineral springs in the vicinity: and it is fitted up in such a manner as to afford comfortable lodgings for those who have occasion to continue here during a considerable time, as well as for more transient visitors.

The spring arises in Lord *Scardale's* park, at almost half a mile distant from the Inn, and a neat building, with suitable conveniences for bathing in hot or cold water, has been placed over it.

The spring is pretty copious,—the water pellucid, but deposits a yellowish-green sediment, like alkalinized sulphur, on the stones of the well, and in the baths.

Its smell is fetid, and the taste strong, though not disagreeable. It is what has been termed “a pure sulphureous water,” being unimpregnated with any other mineral substance.

The heat of the water in the spring is 53 degrees.

It contains thirty-eight grains of sea-salt, and forty-two grains of calcareous earth, in a gallon: it turns silver

silver to a dark copper colour, and has a sweetish taste. It looks clear and transparent when first taken out of the spring, but soon becomes turbid, and loses its scent and taste.

In its qualities it much resembles the water at *Harrowgate*, and is principally valued for its antiscorbutic effects.

Like all waters of this description, it is diuretic: it has afforded relief in the gravel; but is now principally used in cutaneous diseases, and as an external application to old and indolent ulcers; for the cure of which it is highly serviceable.

QUARNDON

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Besides the water at *Kedleston*, there is a chalybeate spring at *Quarndon*, about a mile distant from it, to which the company at the New Inn have an opportunity of resorting.

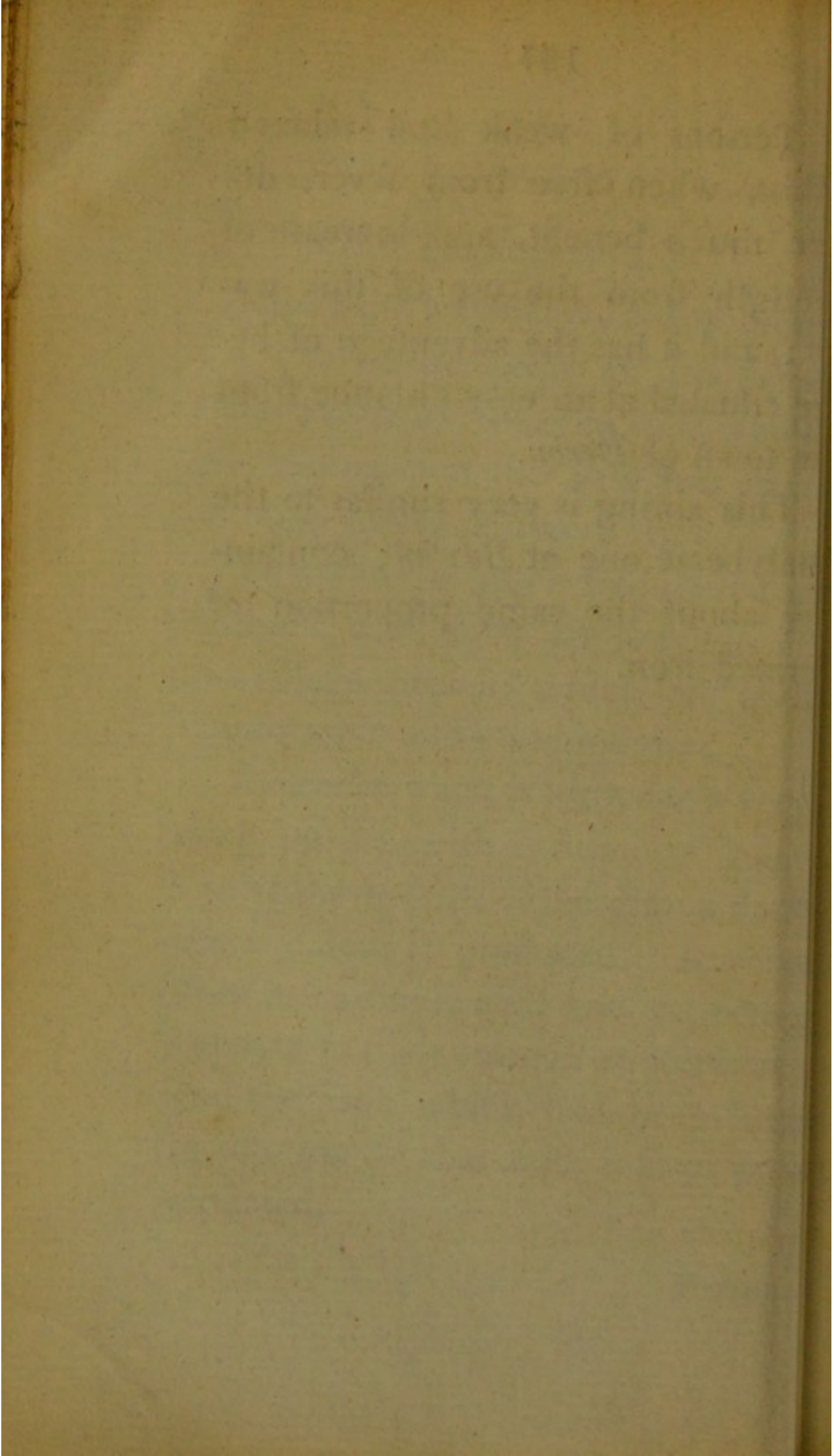
This water is much frequented in summer, and there are lodgings in the village near it, which are both comfortable and commodious.

Quarndon water is turned to a very deep purple, with infusion of galls, and at the bottom of the glass a dark green colour is produced. It soon loses its carbonic acid gas, on being exposed to the common atmosphere; and the iron which had been held in solution by that acid, is then precipitated.

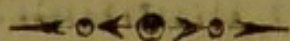
Persons

Persons of weak and relaxed habits, when free from fever, derive much benefit, and increase of strength from the use of this water: and it has the advantage of being situated at an easy distance from the town of *Derby*.

This spring is very similar to the chalybeate one at *Burton*; containing about the same proportion of aerated iron.



CONCLUSION.



IF the preceding description of *Matlock-Bath*, shall afford entertainment to any of its friends, place in a more striking point of view one single feature, among the varied beauties which adorn the spot,—dissipate the gloom of a lowering morning, or facilitate the enjoyment of the scenery to which it relates;—if it shall be found capable of aiding the memory, directing the judgment, or even assisting the imagination on any of the subjects on which it presumes to enlarge: if it shall be the means of beguiling a tedious hour of sickness; of softening the pillow which sustains the languid head or the enfeebled

feebled limbs;—if it shall prove, not totally unworthy of a place in the post-chaise, when it travels to *Matlock*, and not so unimportant as to be forgotten in returning—if it may be a companion when present, and an occasional remembrancer when absent; the design of the Author will be fully answered, and the pains which he has taken to render the information conveyed, as *generally useful* as he could, will be amply and completely rewarded.

FINIS.

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