

MAGNA BRITANNIA.

VOL. V.

DERBYSHIRE.

Printed by A. Strahan,
Printers-Street, London.

MAGNA BRITANNIA;
BEING
A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF
G R E A T B R I T A I N.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE FIFTH,
CONTAINING
DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.
1817.

630
L. G. H. C.
1. 1. 1.

CONTENTS

OF

THE FIFTH VOLUME.

	Page
<i>GENERAL HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE</i> -	iii—ccxlii
<i>Inhabitants and Government</i> - - - -	iii
<i>Historical Events</i> - - - - -	vi
<i>Division of the County, Ecclesiastical and Civil</i> - - -	xi
<i>Table of Parishes</i> - - - - -	xiii
<i>Monasteries, Colleges, and Ancient Hospitals</i> - - -	xvii
<i>Borough and Market Towns</i> - - - - -	xviii
<i>Disused Markets</i> - - - - -	xix
<i>Fairs</i> - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Disused Fairs</i> - - - - -	xxi
<i>Population</i> - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey</i> -	xxxv
<i>Nobility of the County</i> - - - - -	xlviii—lxi
<i>Irish Peers who have Seats in Derbyshire</i> - - - -	lv
<i>Extinct Peerages</i> - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Baronial Families Extinct</i> - - - - -	lxi
<i>Noblemen's Seats</i> - - - - -	lxii
<i>Baronets</i> - - - - -	lxiii—lxxiv
<i>Baronets who were not described as of Derbyshire at the Time of their Creation</i>	lxviii
<i>Extinct Baronets</i> - - - - -	lxix
<i>Baronets' Seats</i> - - - - -	lxxv
<i>Gentry</i> - - - - -	lxxv—clxvii
<i>Families Extinct before the Time of the Heralds' Visitations</i> - -	xcix
<i>Families Extinct, or removed out of the County, since 1500</i> - - -	cxii
<i>Families of whom it has not been ascertained whether they are or are not Extinct</i>	cliii
<i>Principal Seats, Halls, Mansions, &c., the Residence of Gentry</i>	clxvii
<i>Forests and Deer-Parks</i> - - - - -	clxix

CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Geographical and Geological Description of the County</i>	clxx — clxxxiv
<i>Boundaries, Extent, &c.</i>	clxx
<i>Soils and Strata</i>	clxxi
<i>Surface and Scenery</i>	clxxv
<i>Rivers</i>	clxxvi
<i>Navigable Canals</i>	clxxix
<i>Roads</i>	clxxxi
<i>Natural History</i>	clxxxiv — cxcii
<i>Fossils and Minerals</i>	clxxxiv
<i>Indigenous Plants, either rare or not of general Occurrence</i>	clxxxviii
<i>Birds</i>	clxxxix
<i>Warm, Mineral, and other remarkable Springs</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Produce</i>	cxcii
<i>Manufactures</i>	cc
<i>Antiquities</i>	cciii — ccxli
<i>British Antiquities</i>	cciii
<i>Roman Antiquities</i>	ccv
<i>British and Roman Roads and Stations</i>	ccviii
<i>Ancient Church Architecture</i>	ccxix
<i>Saxon</i>	ccxix
<i>Thirteenth Century</i>	ccxx
<i>Fourteenth Century</i>	ccxxi
<i>Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Painted Glass</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Rood-lofts, Screens, and Stone Stalls,</i>	ccxxii
<i>Ancient Fonts</i>	ccxxiii
<i>Ancient Sepulchral Monuments</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Fifteenth Century</i>	ccxxviii
<i>Sixteenth Century</i>	ccxxxii
<i>Remains of Monastic Buildings</i>	ccxxxiv
<i>Ancient Stone Crosses and Pillars</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ancient Castles</i>	ccxxxvi
<i>Ancient Mansion-Houses</i>	ccxxxvii
<i>Customs</i>	ccxli
 <i>PAROCHIAL HISTORY</i>	 1 — 306
<i>Additions and Corrections</i>	307
<i>Errata</i>	312
<i>Index of Names and Titles</i>	313
<i>General Index</i>	330

LIST OF PLATES.

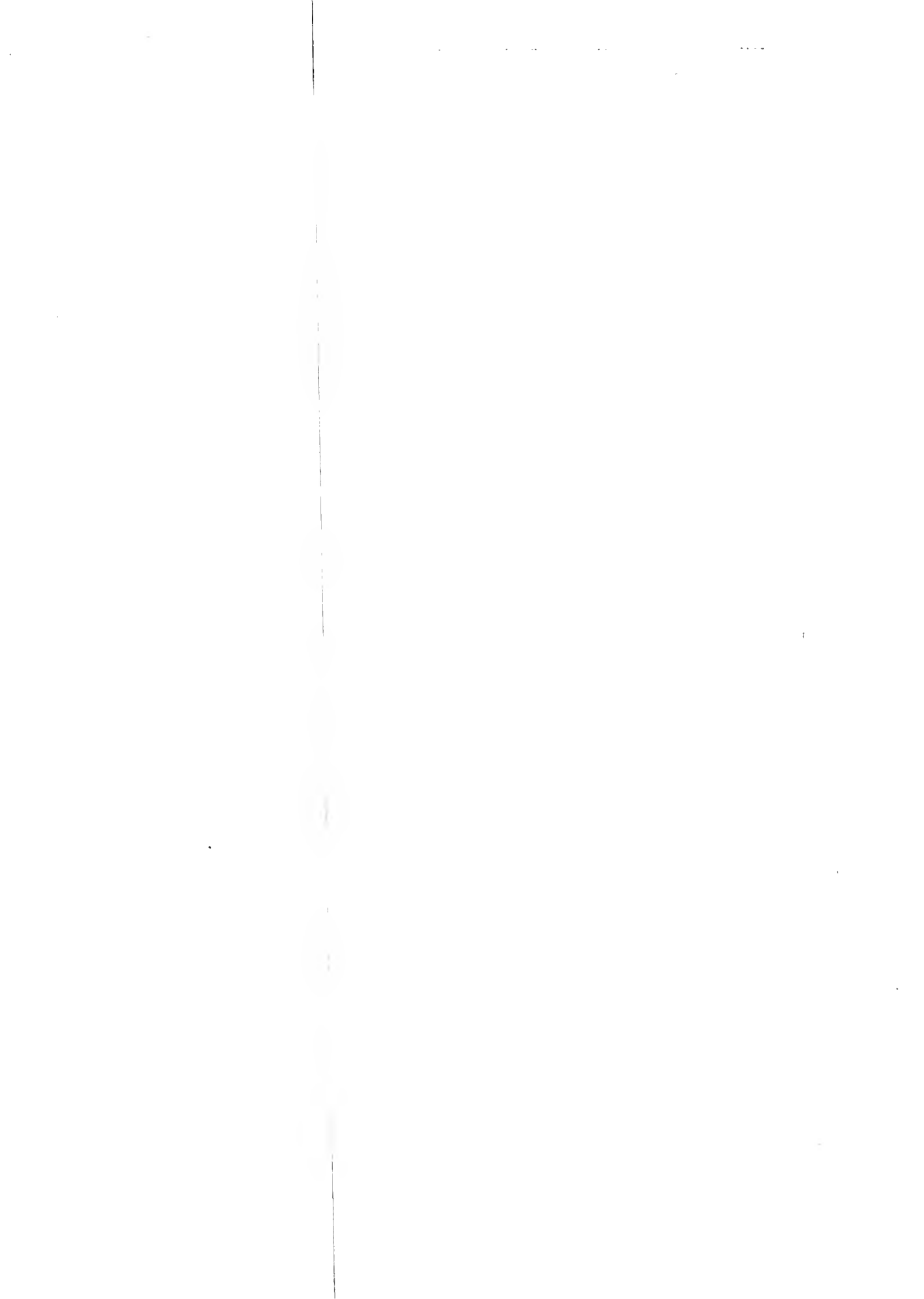
D E R B Y S H I R E.

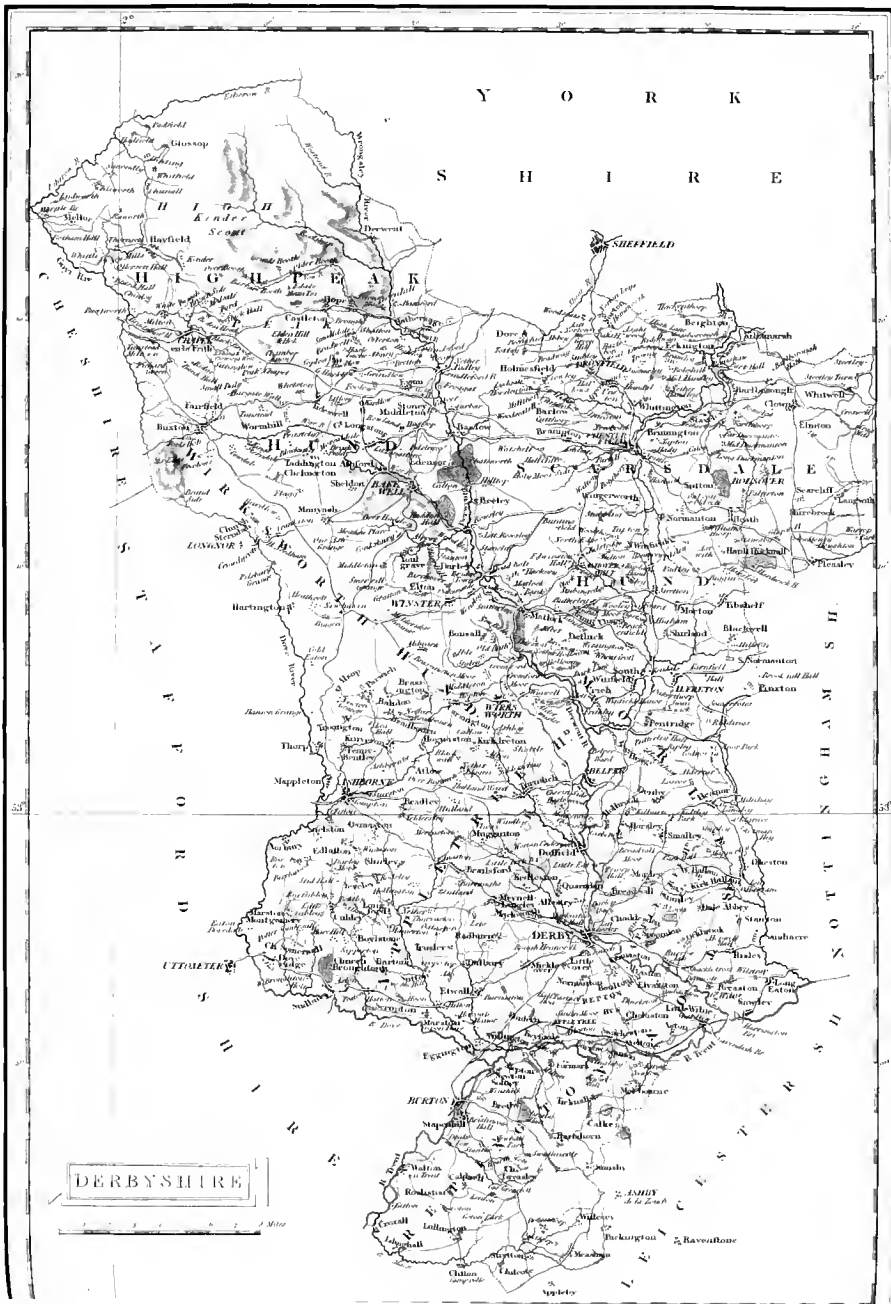
	Page
I. Map of Derbyshire - - - - -	i
II. Entrance of the great Cavern at Castleton - - -	clxxii
III. Rocks in Middleton-Dale - - - - -	clxxv
IV. Group of Rocks called Mock Beggar-Hall - - -	clxxvi
V. Roman altar found near Haddon, and inscriptions on Roman pigs of lead - - - - -	ccvi
VI. View of the Crypt under the Chancel of Repton Church	ccxix
VII. Plan and Section of the Crypt under the chancel of Repton Church - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
VIII. Elevation of part of the Nave of Melbourne Church	<i>ibid.</i>
IX. Plan of Steetly Church - - - - -	} ccxx
X. South-west View of Steetly Church - - - - -	
XI. North-east View of Steetly Church - - - - -	
XII. Section of Steetly Church from East to West - - -	
XIII. Transverse Section of Steetly Church - - - - -	
XIV. South Door-way of Steetly Church - - - - -	} ccxx
XV. Capitals, &c. in Steetly Church, on an enlarged Scale	
XVI. Elevation of the South Side of the Chancel of Sandiacre Church - - - - -	ccxxi
XVII. Elevation of the West Side of the Tower of All Saints Church, Derby - - - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
XVIII. Specimens of painted Glass in the Chancel Windows of Norbury Church - - - - -	ccxxii
XIX. Stone Stalls in the Chancel of Sandiacre Church - -	<i>ibid.</i>
XX. Stone Stalls in the Chancel of Dronfield Church - -	<i>ibid.</i>
XXI. Ancient Sepulchral Monuments in Repton Church-yard, and Brampton and Darley Churches - - - - -	ccxxiii
XXII. Ancient Sepulchral Monument in Scarcliffe Church - -	ccxxv

LIST OF PLATES.

	Page
XXIII. Monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe and his Lady, in Bakewell church - - -	ccxxv
XXIV. Monument of a Knight of the Fitzherbert family, and his Lady, in Norbury Church - - -	ccxxviii
XXV. Ancient Cross in Bakewell Church-yard - - -	ccxxxv
XXVI. Ancient Cross in Eyam Church-yard - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
XXVII. Elevation of an Ancient Brick Tower at Repton; and Plan of the Entrance and adjoining Offices of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXVIII. Plan of the Ground-floor of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXIX. Plan of the First-Floor of Haddon-Hall - - -	} ccxxxvi
XXX. South-east View of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXXI. North-west View of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXXII. Part of the Lower Court of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXXIII. View of the Upper Court of Haddon-Hall - - -	}
XXXIV. View of Hardwick-Hall - - -	ccxxxviii
XXXV. View of the Eastern Front of Hardwick-Hall - - -	<i>ibid.</i>
XXXVI. Plan of the Town of Derby - - -	101

DERBYSHIRE.





DERBYSHIRE

Scale bar and other small text at the bottom left.

DERBYSHIRE.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Inhabitants and Government.

DERBYSHIRE, which took its name from the county town, was, in the time of the Britons, part of a large district inhabited by the *Coritani*. During the government of the Romans, it formed part of *Britannia Prima*. When England became divided, under the Saxon Monarchs, into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, Derbyshire constituted part of Mercia, and Repton, then called Repandme, appears to have been a residence of the Mercian Kings.

The inhabitants of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were called the North Mercians, as living for the most part north of the river Trent; and these two counties long continued to be so far connected in civil polity, that they had but one sheriff for both, till the year 1569. The assizes for both counties were held at Nottingham till the reign of Henry III. They were then held at Nottingham and Derby alternately, till 1569; since which time, the assizes for this county have been uniformly held at Derby, except in the year 1610, when on account of a commotion at Derby, they were, on that occasion, removed to Ashborne. The Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas sessions, are now held at Derby, and the Midsummer sessions, at Chesterfield. From the year 1618 till 1797, the Michaelmas sessions had been held at Chesterfield, and the summer sessions at Bakewell.

The Duchy of Lancaster court for the recovery of small debts, the punishment of trespasses, assaults, &c., which is held at Sudbury, extends its jurisdiction over the whole county, except the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

The Peverell court of the same nature ^a, held at Basford in Nottinghamshire, extends its jurisdiction over many of the townships in the hundred of Scarsdale, the Peak, and the wapentake of Wirksworth.

The barmote courts for the regulation of the mineral concerns of Derbyshire, and determining all disputes relating to the working of the mines, are held at Monyash, in the Peak, and at Wirksworth.^b

Philip Kinder, in the preface to his intended History of Derbyshire, written about the middle of the seventeenth century, has the following observations relating to the character and modes of living of the inhabitants of Derbyshire. “The common sort of people, out of a genuine reverence, not forced by feare or institution, doe observe those of larger fortunes, courteous and readie to show the waies and helpe a passenger: you may say they are lazie and idle in a better sense, for (except the grooves) they have not whereon to set themselves on worke, for all their harvest and sede tyme is finished in six weeks; the rest of their tyme they spend in fothering y^r cattle, mending their stone inclosures, and in sports.

“The countrie women here are chast and sober, very diligent in their huswifery; they hate idleness, love and obey their husbands, only in some of the great townes, many seeming sanctificators use to follow the presbyterian gang, and upon a lecture day, putt on their best rayment, and hereby take occasion to goo a gossiping. Your merry wives of Bentley will sometymes look in y^e glass, chirpe a cupp merrily, yet not indecently. In the Peake they are much given to dance after the baggpipes, almost every towne hath a baggpiper in it.

“Their exercises, for the greate part, is the *Gymnopaïdia*, or naked boy, an ould recreation among the Greeks, with this in foote-races, you shall have in a winters day, the earth crusted over with ice, two agonists, stark naked, runn a foot race for 2 or 3 miles, with many hundred spectators, and the betts very small.

“They love their cards. The miners at Christmas tyme, will carry ten or twenti pounds about them, game freely, retorne home againe, all the yeare after good husbands.

^a Mrs. Hutchinson, in her memoirs of her husband, speaks of this as an obsolete court, lately revived, in the reign of Charles I. See p. 113, 114. Under the grant to Lord Middleton, the jurisdiction of this court was extended to many places in Derbyshire, which never formed part of the honor of Peverell. See a list of the Derbyshire townships within this jurisdiction, in the second volume of Pilkington's Derbyshire. Several erroneous names occur in this list, as they do, indeed, in the original charter.

^b See the account of Lead-Mines, &c.

“ For diet, the gentrie, after the southern mode, have two state meales a day, with a bit in y^e buttery to a morning draught; but your peasants exceed the Greeks, who had four meales a day, for the moorlanders add three more; y^e bitt in the morning; y^e *anders* meate, and the *yenders* meate, and so make up seaven; and for certaine y^e great housekeeper doth allow his people especially in summer tyme, so many commessations.

“ The common inhabitants doe prefer oates for delight and strength above any other graine: for here you may find *jus nigrum*, the Lacedæmonian pottage, to be a good dish, if you bring a Lacedæmonian stomach. It is observed, that they have for the most part, fair, long, broad teeth, which is caused by the mastication of their oat bread.”

Speaking of persons of eminence connected with Derbyshire, Mr. Kinder calls it “the amphitheatre of renowned persons. The glorious Cavendish, of the illustrious family of the Cavendishes, who gave the world a girdle in two solar revolutions.^c Anthonie Fitzherbert, of the family of Norbury, which gave life with law unto the common lawes of England, and in comparison, put the codes with digest into a bag. Bradford^d, the crowned martyr that cufte the triple crowne, and rent the Roman pale asunder. Ripley of Ripley, another Hermes, in his twelve gates, concerning the philosopher’s-stone, having suffer’d death for making a pear-tree to fructifie in winter. Mr. Sentlow Cnyfton^e, of the family of Bradley, a renowned antiquarie, who left many MSS., but alas! we must commend them like many of Tully’s orations, with this unhappie elogie *reliquæ desiderantur*. They are all wanted and much desired, *non extant*. Mr. Dethick, King of armes *pater patratus*^f, father of the fatherhood, whose power delegate from the King, was greater than that of the natural father, who only can beget a man, but he can create a gentleman. Mr. Thomas^g Bancroft, surnamed the small poet, by way of friendlie ironie; but worthie to be ranked amongst the best classicks and greater volumnes; he writ the

^c Cavendish the circumnavigator had no connection with Derbyshire.

^d We have not found how Bradford was connected with Derbyshire: he was a native of Manchester.

^e Saintloe Kniveton.

^f Sir Gilbert Dethick and Sir William Dethick, his son, were successively Garter Kings of Arms in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. Sir Gilbert was third son of Robert Dethick, of Derby, steward of Edmund De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and yeoman of the armoury to King Henry VIII., who was descended from a younger son of Sir William Dethick, Knight, of Dethick, in this county.

^g Thomas Bancroft was a native of Swarkston, and lived at Bradley. his poems, which were chiefly satirical and epigrammatical, are very scarce.

Glutton's feast, concerning Dives and Lazarus, the Battle of ^h Letzphen, with other poems. Some there are living, whose names I will silence in few letters, taking my indication from the verse.

'Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit.'

Such as A. C.ⁱ, the muse of the Peakish mountains, and in competition with Plautus, the tenth muse; C. C.^k, who from Homer and Horace hath extracted y^e essence of lyric and epic poesie into an English elixir; and Mr. T. H.^l, Plato himself in his ideas and rich conceptions."

Notices of eminent literary and other characters, who have been natives or inhabitants of Derbyshire, will be found in the following work, under the parishes with which they were connected. We have not been able to discover the birth-places of two literary persons, who are known to have been natives of Derbyshire: Dr. William Outram, a learned divine of the 17th century, who wrote upon Sacrifices; and Samuel Richardson, author of Sir Charles Grandison, and other novels, which acquired so much celebrity in the reign of George II.

Historical Events.

WE have no notices of the military transactions of the Romans in this county. The first historical event which we find on record relating to Derbyshire, is the invasion of the Danes in 874, when they expelled Burghed from his kingdom, and fixed their head-quarters at Repandum^m (now Repton), which had been the royal residence. The Danish army left Repton the next year, in two divisions; Healfden marching with a detachment into Northumberland; and Godrun, and the other generals, with the main body, into Cambridgeshire.ⁿ

In the year 917^o, or, according to some writers, 918^p, the brave Ethelfleda,

^h The battle of Lutzen, 1632, in which Gustavus, King of Sweden, lost his life.

ⁱ Sir Aston Cockaine.

^k It is most probable that this was Charles Cotton; though he more properly belonged to Staffordshire. His poem, on the Wonders of the Peak, did not appear till after Kinder's MS. must have been written.

^l Thomas Hobbes.

^m Sax. Chron. and Roger Hoveden.

ⁿ Sax. Chron.

^o Ralph Higden; Chron. Mailros.

^p Sax. Chron. Simon Dunelm. Henry Huntingdon says, in the seventh year after the death of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, whom he erroneously calls her father.

Countess of Mercia, daughter of King Alfred, recovered Derbyshire from the Danes. The Danish army, which was quartered at Derby, not venturing to come out and oppose her in the field, she boldly attacked the castle, and after a severe struggle, in which four of her bravest and favourite^q generals were killed at the entrance, she broke down the gate and walls, and took it by storm.^r After this, Derby fell again into the hands of the Danes; for we are told that King Edmund took it from them, with four other towns^s, in 942. Some years before this (in 924), King Edward having marched with his army from Nottingham to Bakewell, commanded a fortress to be built in the neighbourhood of the latter place.^t

It appears, that during the rebellion of Prince Henry against his father Henry II. the castle of Duffield, in this county, was held against the King, by Robert Earl Ferrars; for it is related, that, among others who came to make their submission to the victorious monarch, in the month of July, 1174, was that Earl, who then delivered into the King's hands, the castles of Tutbury and Duffield.^u

During the civil war in King John's reign (in 1215), William Earl Ferrars, with an armed force, took Bolsover and Peak Castles, which were then in the possession of the rebellious barons.^x

In the year 1264, King Henry III. sent his son, Prince Edward, into Derbyshire, to wreak vengeance upon Robert Earl of Derby, then one of the most active of the Barons in rebellion against him; with instructions to lay waste his manors with fire and sword. The Earl, having made his peace, by the promise of a large sum of money; and having taken fresh oaths of allegiance, broke both his oaths and his promise, and appeared in arms again in Derbyshire, in the year 1266, with Baldwin Wake, (Lord of Chesterfield), John D'Egville, and other Barons and Knights, and assembled a numerous force at Duffield-Frith, whence they marched to Chesterfield. Here they were surprised in their quarters by Henry, the King's nephew, and the greater part of them put to the sword. The Earl of Derby was taken prisoner, having been betrayed as it is said by a woman, who pointed out the place of his concealment in the church.^y Wake, D'Egville, and the other Barons and Knights, made their escape. Some of the Knights,

^q Some of the Historians call them *fortissimos*. The Sax. Chron. adds, *qui ei chariores fuerunt*.

^r Hen. Huntingdon.

^s Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Stamford.

^t Sax. Chron.

^x Matth. West.

^u Jo. Bromton.

^y Walter Hemingford.

with their adherents, withdrew into the forest of the Peak, where they continued for two years, living a predatory life.^z De Ferrars had his life spared, but was divested of the Earldom of Derby, with its large possessions, which were given to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, and eventually formed a considerable part of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The only incidents deserving notice connected with Derbyshire, from this period till the commencement of the civil war in the 17th century, of which we have seen any mention, are, the imprisonment of John Duke of Bourbon for many years in Melbourne Castle, after the battle of Agincourt, and that of Mary Queen of Scots, who, during a captivity of 18 years, resided a considerable part of the time in this county, under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.^a

At the commencement of the civil war, immediately after King Charles had displayed his standard at Nottingham, his first march was to Derby. At this time (August, 1642), all Derbyshire, as Sir John Gell observes, declared for the King. He claims the merit of having been the first who appeared in arms in this county for the Parliament. Having before fought under the Earl of Essex, he went, in the month of October, 1642, to Hull, where he solicited and obtained the command of a regiment of foot, then consisting of 140 men, with which he marched into Derbyshire. Having on the 17th reached Chesterfield, he raised at that place 200 men by beat of drum; thence he marched to Derby, where he raised a regiment of horse, and garrisoned the town. At this time, Lord Clarendon observes, there was, in Derbyshire, no visible party for the King; the whole county being under the power of Sir John Gell. Winfield-manor was about this time made a garrison for the Parliament.

Most of the particulars in the following brief account are taken from a narrative of the services performed by Sir John Gell, written by himself^b, for the purpose of refuting, as it appears, certain charges brought against him after the Independents got into power. There is no doubt that Sir John Gell was an active useful officer in the service of the Parliament during almost the whole of the civil war: this Mrs. Hutchinson, in her Memoirs

^z Chron. Dunst.

^a She was some months at Winfield maner-house in 1569, and again in 1584. In 1570, she was for some months at Chatworth; and occasionally for a short time in succeeding years. She was allowed also to resort to Buxton four times, for her health, under the Earl's charge. By far the greatest part of her captivity was passed at Sheffield castle, a seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

^b MS. in the possession of his descendant, Philip Gell, Esq., M.P., of Hopton-hall.

of her husband (a distinguished parliamentary officer of the Independent party), allows; although she accuses him of being a great boaster, and of having sometimes claimed for himself the merit of services which had been performed by others. She accuses Whitlock also of having given Sir John Gell more than his due share of praise.

The first service which Sir John Gell recounts in his Narrative, is the driving of Sir Francis Wortley and his forces from Wirksworth and the Peak, in November, 1642. Soon afterwards he took Bretby-house, which had been fortified by the Earl of Chesterfield. In the beginning of January following, he took Sir John Harpur's house at Swarkston, and Swarkston-bridge, where he defeated a party of Royalists, in a skirmish, which is called, in the parish-register of All-Saints, in Derby, the battle of Swarkston-bridge.

Early in this year (1643), the Earl of Newcastle, who was commander-in-chief of the King's forces in the northern and midland counties, placed a garrison in Bolsover Castle. In the month of April, Colonel Thomas Gell (brother of Sir John) took Sutton-house, which had been garrisoned by its owner, Lord Deincourt, after a short resistance. The Earl of Newcastle was with his army at Chesterfield, in May and in December, 1643: at one of these periods, he is said to have been successful in an engagement with the Parliamentary forces.

In the course of this year, Sir John Gell mentions that Sir Thomas Fairfax, then commander-in-chief for the Parliament, came to Derby, and stayed there three days, for the purpose of procuring a supply of men from the Derbyshire garrisons: Sir John provided him with 400 from Chatsworth, Winfield, and Wingerworth. In the month of December, the Earl of Newcastle besieged Winfield manor-house, and took it in three days: the command was given to Colonel Molineux. Sir John Gell says, that after the Earl of Newcastle was gone, Colonel Milward quartered his regiment at Bakewell; Colonel Eyre at Chatsworth, and his own house (Hassop) in the Peak; Colonel Fitzherbert at South-Winfield and Tissington; and Colonel Frecheville at his own house (Staveley).

The Parliamentary forces, then at Ashborne, had a successful engagement close to that town, in the month of February 1644, with the Royalists, who in consequence evacuated Tissington and Bakewell, and retired to Chatsworth, Winfield, Staveley and Bolsover. In the month of March, there was an engagement at Egginton-heath, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians. The latter were under the command of Captain Rodes and Major Molanus. Sir John Gell claims the victory for the Parliament. This

seems to have been the same battle in which Heath says that the Royalists were victorious, relating the same circumstance which Sir John asserts of the Royalists, as having happened to the parliamentary forces; that they were driven across the Dove, in which many were drowned.

In the month of April, Sir John Gell and Lord Grey took the pass of Wilne-ferry, and demolished the works constructed by the Royalists on the Leicestershire side of the river. Soon after this, he commenced the siege of Winfield manor-house, then commanded by Colonel Dalby, applying for assistance to Colonel Hutchinson, the governor of Nottingham, who sent him 200 men. The King sent General Hastings to its relief, but his troops were beaten by Sir John Gell; and Major-General Crawford having arrived with reinforcements from the Earl of Manchester, they opened their batteries, and the garrison was taken after a bombardment of three hours. The governor was killed during the siege. Colonel Gell left two companies in the house, and marched to Derby. On his route to Winfield, General Crawford took Bolsover Castle and Staveley-house. In October, 1644, Colonel Gell garrisoned Barton-park, for the purpose of watching and annoying the King's garrison at Tutbury.

Whilst the King was moving about with his reduced army (3000 horse), after the battle of Naseby, by quick marches, he passed from Bewdley into Derbyshire, and defeated Sir John Gell in some skirmishes at Sudbury and Ashborne, about the middle of August, 1645. From Ashborne, he marched through the Peak to Doncaster.

About the latter end of September, 1645, the governor of Welbeck put a fresh garrison into Chatsworth, with 300 horse, under the command of Colonel Shallcross. Colonel Molanus being sent by Sir John Gell against the garrison, besieged it for fourteen days; but on hearing of the demolition of Welbeck, Bolsover, and Tickhill castles, was commanded by Colonel Gell to return to Derby.

In the month of January 1646, orders were given for supplies for the garrison at Derby; but that town and Winfield manor-house were dismantled not long afterwards. In 1659, there was an insurrection at Derby against Richard Cromwell.

In the year 1745, Charles James Stuart, commonly called the young pretender, having, in the prosecution of his rash enterprize, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, entered Derby with his army on the fourth of December. His advanced guard secured the pass at Swarkston-bridge; but on the evening of the fifth he held a great council, at which, after a warm debate, it was determined, in consequence of the little encourage-

ment he had met with on his march, and the near approach of the Duke of Cumberland with a superior force, to retreat immediately towards the North, a resolution which was carried into effect at an early hour the next morning.

Division of the County, Ecclesiastical and Civil.

THE civil subdivisions of Derbyshire, like those of most other northern counties, were anciently called wapentakes. In the Domesday Survey, we find mention of the wapentakes of Scarvedale, Hamestan, Morlestan, Walecross, and Apultre, and a district called *Peche-fers*^a; but we gain no information from it, as to the extent of the several districts. The Hundred Roll, a record of the year 1273, speaks of the wapemakes of Peck, Scarvedale, Apeltre^b, Repindon, Greselegh, Little-chirch, and Wyrkesworth. Other records speak of the hundreds of Risley and Sawley. This seems to have been the same district, and probably a part of the wapentake called in the Domesday Survey, Morlestan, and in the Hundred-Roll, Little-chirch, now the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The Wirksworth division still retains the name of a wapentake; the other modern divisions, Appletree, High-Peak, Scarsdale, Repton and Gresley, and Morleston and Litchurch are called hundreds. The hundred of Repton and Gresley, which seems to have been two wapentakes, in 1273, is supposed to answer to the wapentake of Walecross, spoken of in the Domesday Survey; and the Wapentake of Hamestan there mentioned, is supposed to have consisted chiefly of what is now the hundred of High-Peak.

In the reign of Edward I., the wapentakes of Apeltre and Repington, which had belonged to the crown, were by the King's grant, vested in Edmund Earl of Lancaster.^c The wapentake of Greselegh belonged to the heirs of the Earl of Chester^d, and the wapentake of Scarvedale to Nicholas Lord Wake. The Lordship of this wapentake (now the hundred of Scarsdale) has always passed with that of Chesterfield, and is vested in his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is lessee under the Duchy of Lancaster of the hundred of the High-Peak.

^a Peak-Forest.

^b In one part of the Roll called the hundred of Apeltre.

^c In one part of the Roll, it is said, the heirs of the Earl of Chester.

^d In one part of the Roll, it is said to belong to the heirs of the Earl of Chester, and Edmund Earl of Lancaster, jointly.

The hundred of Appletree, of which Lord Vernon is lessee, has been held by the Vernon family on lease under the Duchy of Lancaster, ever since the year 1660. Richard Arkwright, Esq., M. P., is lessee of the wapentake of Wirksworth, under the Duchy. The Lordship of the hundred of Repton and Gresley, which has long passed with the manor of Repton, is vested in Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. The hundred of Morleston and Litchurch is in the crown.

Derbyshire is an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and is divided into six deaneries; *Alto Pecco* or High-Peak, Ashborne, Castillar, Chesterfield, Derby, and Repington.

Bakewell, Hope, Tideswell, and their chapelries, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Kniveton, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; Sawley and its chapelries are in the jurisdiction of the prebendary of that corps, in the church of Lichfield; Calke, Dale-Abbey, and Hartington, with the chapel of Sterndale, and Peak-Forest chapel, are exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

According to Wolsey's list, the number of parishes in this county, in the reign of Henry VIII., was 106. Pilkington was very nearly correct in stating them at 116 in 1789; the number, as will be seen by the following table, is 117. There are also forty-nine parochial, and three extra-parochial chapels, in which the rites of baptism and sepulture are performed. Many of these have long been deemed, and are usually described as separate and distinct parishes; there are thirteen chapels of other descriptions, and two extra-parochial chapels, in which the rites of baptism and sepulture are not performed.

Fifty of the benefices in Derbyshire are rectories; fifty-eight vicarages, and nine donatives or perpetual curacies. Of the vicarages, donatives, &c. forty-seven were appropriated to religious houses; five to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, three to the Dean of Lincoln, one (Kniveton) passed by exchange from the former to the latter, and was afterwards alienated to lay hands; one (Tibshelf) was appropriated to the vicars-choral of Lichfield, two to the Bishop of Carlisle, one (Scropton) to a chantry in the parish church, and one (Longford) to the *sine cure* rector.

Table of Parishes.

Names of Parishes.		Hundred or Wapentake.	Deanery.	Chapels.	Chapels destroyed.
Alfreton - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	{ Alsop in the } { Dale, P. }	Ryddings.
Ashborne - -	Vicarage	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		Hognaston, P.
Ashover - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Parwich, P.	Yeldersley.
Aston-on-Trent -	Rectory	{ Morleston and } { Litchurch }	Derby	Dethick - -	Lea.
Bakewell - -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	Ashford, P.	Harthill.
				Baslow, P.	
				Beeley, P. - -	
				Buxton, P.	
				Chelmorton, P.	
				Great-Longstone, P.	
				Monyash, P.	
				Sheldon.	
				Taddington, P.	
Barlborough -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Barrow - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and } { Litchurch }	Derby	Twyford, P.	
Barton-Blount -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar.	Beauchief-abbey extra-par. in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Ches- terfield.	
Beighton - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Fenny-Bentley -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Blackwell - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Bolsover - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	- -	Glapwell.
Bonsall - -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Boylston - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Bradborne - -	Vicarage	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne	Atlow, P. - -	Aldwark.
				Ballidon, P.	
				Brassington, P.	
				Tissington, P.	
Bradley - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Ashborne		
Brailsford - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar	{ Osmaston juxta Ashborne.	
Brcadsall - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Derby		
Church-Broughton	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Calke - -	Donative	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Carsington - -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Castleton - -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	Edale P.	
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	Chatsworth ex- tra-par. in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak.	

Chellaston

Names of Parishes.		Hundred or Wapentake.	Deanery.	Chapels.	Chapels destroyed.
Chellaston -	{	Perpetual Curacy	Repton and Gresley -	Castillar	Walton.
Chesterfield -				Vicarage	
				Bramton, P. -	
				Brimington, P.	
				Temple-Nor-	
				manton, P.	
				Wingerworth, P.	
				Chilcote, a chapel	
				of ease to Clifton	
				Camville in	
				Staffordshire.	
Clown - - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Crich - - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and	Derby	- -	{ Wake-
Croxall - - -	Vicarage	{ Litchurch, &c. }	Repington		bridge, D.
Cubley - - -	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Castillar	{ Marston-Mont-	
Dalbury - - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar	gomery, P.	
				Dale-Abbey,	
				extra-par. in	
				the hundred of	
				Morleston and	
				Litchurch and	
				deanery of	
				Derby.	
Darley - - -	Rectory	{ Wirksworth and	High-Peak		
		{ High-Peak			
Derby - - -		{ Morleston and	Derby -	- - -	St. Mary's.
		{ Litchurch - }			
All-Saints -	Vicarage	- - -	- -	Little-Eaton, P.	
St. Alkmund -	Vicarage	- - -	- -	Quarndon, P.	
St. Michael -	Vicarage	- - -	- -	Alvaston, P.	
St. Peter - -	Vicarage	- - -	- -	Boulton, P.	
				Normanton, P.	
				Osmaston, P.	
St. Werburgh -	Vicarage				
Doveridge - -	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Dronfield - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Dore, P.	
				Holmsfield, P.	
Duckmanton * -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Duffield - - -	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Derby -	Belper, P.	
				Heage.	
				Holbrook.	
				Turndich.	
				Killamarsh, P.	
Eckington - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Edensor - - -	Donative†	High-Peak - -	High-Peak		
Edlaston - - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Ashborne		
Egginton - - -	Rectory	{ Morleston and	Castillar		
		{ Litchurch			
Elmton - - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		

* United with Sutton in the Dale.

† It is called a vicarage in the Liber-Regis, but has long been deemed a donative. The minister has no small tithes, but receives a stipend from the Duke of Devonshire, and is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction.

Elvaston

Names of Parishes.		Hundred or Wapentake.	Deanery.	Chapels.	Chapels destroyed.
Elvaston - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Etwall - -	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Eyam - -	Rectory	High-Peak - -	High-Peak		
Glossop - -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	{ Hayfield, P. Mellor, P. }	{ Charlesworth, now in the hands of the Independ- ents. Drakelow Hescote. }
Church-Gresley {	Perpetual Curacy	Repton and Gres- ley - - }	Repington	- -	
Kirk-Hallam -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
West-Hallam.	Rectory	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Hartington -	Vicarage	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne -	{ Earls- Sterndale. }	
Hartshorn -	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Hathersage -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	{ Darwent, P. Stony-Middle- ton, P. }	
Heanor - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Heath - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Hope - -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak	Fairfield, P.	
Horsley - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby -	Denby, P.	
Halt-Hucknall -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Hulland Intakes, extra-par.	
Ilkeston - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Kirk-Ireton -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Kedleston -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Derby		
Kniveton - {	Perpetual Curacy	{ Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Langley - -	Rectory	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Langwith - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Longford - {	Rectory and Vic.	{ Appletree - -	Castillar -	- -	{ St. Nicholas- Alkmanton. }
Lullington -	Vicarage	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Mackworth -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby	Allestrey, P.	
Mappleton* -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Marston-on-Dove	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Castillar -	- - -	Hilton.
Matlock - -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Melbourne -	Vicarage	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Morley - -	Rectory	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby	Smalley, P.	
Morton - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Trinity.	
Mugginton -	Rectory	{ Appletree, and Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Norbury - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Ashborne		

* United to the vicarage of Ashborne.

Names of Parishes.		Hundred or Wapentake.	Deanery.	Chapels.	Chapels destroyed.
South-Normanton	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Norton - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Oockbrook - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Mickle-Over -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby -	{ Finderne, P. Little-Over, P. }	} Potlac.
				Peak-Forest, extra-par. in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak.	
Pentrich - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Pinxton - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Pleasley - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Shirebrook.	
Radborne - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Derby		
Ravenstone -	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Repton - -	{ Perpetual Curacy }	Repton and Gresley - - }	Repington	Bretby, P. Foremark, P. Measham, P. Newton-Solny, P. - }	} Ingleby.
				Smithsby, P. Tickenhall, P.	
Sandiaere - -	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby		
Sawley - -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and Litchurch }	Derby -	Risley, P. Breason. Little-Wilne, P. Long-Eaton.	
Scarcliffe - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	- - -	Paltrerton.
Scropton - -	{ Perpetual Curacy }	{ Appletree - -	Derby		
Shirland - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		
Shirley - -	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Derby -	Yeaveley.	
Somersall-Herbert	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Spondon - -	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Derby -	Chaddesden, P. Locko, D. Stanley, P.	
Stanton-by-Bridge	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington	- - -	} St. Anne-upon-Swarkeston-bridge.
Stanton-by-Dale	{ Perpetual Curacy }	Morleston and Litchurch }	- Repington		
Stapenhill - -	Vicarage	Repton and Gresley	Repington	Caldwell, P. -	Newhall.
Staveley - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Barlow, P.	
Stretton-in-the-Field - -	{ Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Sudbury - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Sutton-in-the-Dale	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield		

		Hundred or Wapentake.	Deanery.	Chapels.	Chapels destroyed.
Sutton-on-the-Hill	Vicarage	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Swarkston -	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington		
Thorp - -	Rectory	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne		
Tibshelf - -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	Wormhill, P.	
Tideswell - -	Vicarage	High-Peak - -	High-Peak		
Trusley - -	Rectory	Appletree - -	Castillar		
Walton-on-Trent	Rectory	Repton and Gresley	Repington	Rosleston, P.	
Weston-on-Trent	Rectory	{ Morleston and }	Derby		
Whittington -	Rectory	{ Litchurch }	Chesterfield		
Whitwell - -	Rectory	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	- - -	Steetly, an- ciently a pa- rish church.
Willesley -	{ Perpetual Curacy	Repton and Gres- ley - -	Repington		
Willington -	Vicarage	{ Morleston and }	Derby		
North-Winfield -	Rectory	{ Litchurch }	Chesterfield		
South-Winfield -	Vicarage	Scarsdale - -	Chesterfield	- - -	Limbury.
Wirksworth -	Vicarage	Wirksworth - -	Ashborne	{ Alderwasley, D. Cromford.	{ Biggin Cromford.
Youlgrave - -	Vicarage	{ Wirksworth and }	High-Peak	{ Birchover, alias Row- tor, D. Elton, P. Winster, P.	

Monasteries, Colleges, and Ancient Hospitals.

THE Austin canons had a considerable abbey at Darley, near Derby, removed from St. Helen's, in the outskirts of that town. They had priories also at Repton and Gresley; the former priory had a cell at Calke. Dale Abbey was originally inhabited by Austin canons; these were soon succeeded by Premonstratensians, and it continued of that order till its dissolution: the Premonstratensians had also an abbey at Beauchief. A piece of ground at Ashborne was given for the erection of a cell for Cisterians belonging to Mireval Abbey, in Warwickshire^a; but it does not appear that the intention was ever carried into effect. The Cluniac monks of Bermondsey had a cell at Derby: the Benedictine nuns had a priory at that

^a Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

town. The Dominican friers had a priory also at Derby; the Austin friers a priory at Breadsall. The Knights Hospitallers had preceptories at Barrow^b and Yeaveley; and it has been supposed that they had one also at Waingrif. The brethren of St. Lazarus had a preceptory, or hospital at Locko, formerly called Lokhay. The church of All Saints in Derby and that of Bakewell, were collegiate. There were two ancient hospitals at Derby. We have records of ancient hospitals also at Chesterfield; in the parish of Longford, between Bentley and Alkmanton; and in the High-Peak, between Hope and Castleton.

Borough and Market Towns.

The only parliamentary borough in the county is that of Derby, which has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The county also sends two members. There are now sixteen market-towns, of which the following table will give the particulars. A list of Fairs is subjoined.

Market-Towns.	Market-Days.	Commodities.
Alfreton - - -	Friday - - -	Corn, butchers'-meat, &c.
Ashborne - - -	Saturday - - -	Corn, provisions, &c.
Ashover - - -	Thursday - - -	{ Butchers'-meat; only in the winter. (De- clined.)
Bakewell - - -	Friday - - -	- Small market for butchers'-meat, &c.
Belper - - -	Saturday - - -	- Butchers'-meat, and other provisions.
Buxton - - -	Saturday - - -	- Corn and provisions.
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - -	Thursday - - -	- Butchers'-meat, &c.
Chesterfield - - -	Saturday - - -	{ Corn (particularly wheat and oats), and other provisions.
Crich - - -	Thursday - - -	- Corn, provisions, &c.
Cromford - - -	Wednesday - - -	- Corn, provisions, &c.
Derby - - -	{ Friday - - - Wednesday - - -	{ A great market for corn, and all sorts of provisions. - Vegetables, butter, &c.
Heanor - - -	- Wednesday - - -	- Butchers'-meat and provisions.
Ilkeston - - -	- Thursday - - -	- Vegetables, fruit, &c. (declined).
Tideswell - - -	- Wednesday - - -	- Butchers'-meat, &c.
Winster - - -	- Saturday - - -	- Butchers'-meat, &c.
Wirksworth - - -	- Tuesday - - -	- Butchers'-meat, and other provisions.

^b We were led into an error by the account in Bishop Tanner's Notitia, and placed this at Barrow in Cheshire, in a former volume.

Disused Markets.

	Date of Grant.	Day.
Aston-on-Trent - - -	41 Hen. III. - - -	Tuesday.
Bolsover (discontinued about the middle of the last century) - - -	10 Hen. III. - - -	Friday.
Castleton - - -	{ Had been held by prescription } temp. Hen. III. - - -	Wednesday.
Charlsworth in Glossop - - -	2 Edw. III. - - -	Wednesday.
Cubley - - -	36 Hen. III. - - -	Monday.
Dronfield (discontinued within memory) - - -	{ Not known - - -	Thursday.
Hartington - - -	5 John - - -	Wednesday.
Higham in Shirland (revived about 1750, again discontinued about 1785) - - -	35 Edw. III.; to be held within the manor of Shirland - - -	Originally Wednesday, afterwards Friday.
Hope (lately discontinued) - - -	1715 - - -	Saturday.
Measham (discontinued within memory) - - -	4 Edw. II. - - -	Tuesday.
Melborne - - -	1 Edw. III. - - -	Wednesday.
Pleasley - - -	13 Edw. I. - - -	Monday.
Repton - - -	{ Altered in 1330, at which time it was claimed by prescription. - - -	Wednesday.
Ripley in Pentrich - - -	36 Hen. III. - - -	Wednesday.
Sandiacre - - -	53 Hen. III. - - -	Wednesday.
Sawley (revived for some years between 1760 and 1770, since which time it has been again discontinued) - - -	43 Hen. III.	Tuesday.

Fairs.

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Description.
Alfreton - - -	July 31. - - -	For horses, horned cattle, &c.
	{ May 21, July 5, Aug. 16, Oct. 20, Nov. 29, first Tuesday after Jan. 1, Feb. 13, and April 3. - - -	{ Horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
Ashborne - - -	{ Feb. 13, and Oct. 20., are noted horse fairs. The Feb. fair begins two days before that date, and the Oct. fair three days before, for the sale of horses. The fairs of April 3, and May 21, are noted for the sale of milch cows. The Aug. and Nov. fairs, chiefly for the sale of fat cattle. Wool is sold at the July fair, but it is the smallest in the year.	
Ashover - - -	April 25, and Oct. 15. - - -	Horned cattle and sheep.
Bakewell - - -	{ Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26, Monday after Oct. 11, and Monday after Nov. 22. - - -	{ Horses, cattle, &c.
Belper in Duffield	{ Besides these, there are three great markets for fat cattle; the days not fixed. Jan. 28, May 15, and Oct. 31. - - -	{ Horned cattle and sheep.
Bolsover - - -	Easter Monday.	
Buxton - - -	{ Feb. 3d, April 1, May 2, Sept. 8, and Oct. 28. - - -	{ Cattle.

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Description.
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Thursday before Old Candlemas-day, March 3, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy-Thursday, and three weeks after, July 7, Thursday after old Michaelmas-day, and Thursday after old Martinmas-day	Cattle, &c.
	The July fair was formerly noted for the sale of wool. There was a fair (now discontinued) the Thursday before St. Bartholomew's day, for sheep and cheese.	
Chesterfield	Jan. 27, Feb. 28, the first Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, Sept. 25, and Nov. 25.	Cattle, &c.
	The February fair is chiefly for horses, particularly those of the draught kind; the Michaelmas fair has a large supply of cheese, apples, onions, &c. The November fair is chiefly for hiring servants.	
Crich	April 6, and Oct. 11.	Horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool-len-cloths, cotton goods, and pedlar's wares.
Cubley	Nov. 30.	Formerly famous for fat hogs, much declined.
Darley-Flash	May 13, and Oct. 27.	Cattle and sheep.
Derby	Monday after Jan. 6, Jan. 25, March 21 and 22, Friday in Easter-week, Friday after May 1, Friday in Whitsun-week, July 25, Sept. 27, for three days, and Friday before Oct. 11.	Cattle, &c.
	Those of March and October are great cheese fairs.	
Dronfield	April 25.	Cows, sheep, &c.
Duffield	Thursday after New Year's-day, and March 1.	Cattle.
Glossop	May 6.	Horned cattle, wooden and tin wares.
Hayfield	May 11. July 23.	For cattle, horses, and sheep. Sheep and wool.
Higham	The first Wednesday after New Year's-day	Horned cattle.
	March 28, (a new fair)	For cattle.
Hope	May 13. The day preceding the second Wednesday in September (a new fair)	For cattle and hiring servants. For horned cattle and sheep.
	Oct. 11.	A small cattle fair.
Ilkeston	March 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week	Cattle.
Matlock	Feb. 25, April 2, May 9, Oct. 4.	For cattle, swine, sheep, and pedlars' wares.
Newhaven-in-Hartington	The second Tuesday in September, and Oct. 31.	Horned cattle, sheep, and all kinds of hardware.
Pleasley	May 6, and Oct. 29.	For fat and lean cattle, horses, and sheep.
Repton	Michaelmas	Statute fair for hiring servants.
Ripley	Wednesday in Easter-week, Oct. 23.	Horses and cattle.
	The last is a great fair for foals.	
Tideswell	May 15, the second Wednesday in Sept., and Oct. 29.	For horned cattle, sheep, &c.
	The two last are also for cheese; the October fair was formerly noted for an abundant supply of calves, but has of late years fallen off.	
Wirksworth	Shrove-Tuesday, May 12, Sept. 8, and the second Tuesday in October	For horned cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlars' wares.
	The November fair is also for hiring servants.	

Disused

Disused Fairs.

	Date of Grant.	Day.
Aston - - -	41 Hen. III. - - -	St. Peter <i>ad vincula</i> , for three days.
Charlsworth - - -	2 Edw. III. - - -	St. Mary Magdalen.
Measham - - -	4 Edw. II. - - -	} Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, three days.
Melborne - - -	} 14 Hen. III. - - - 1 Edw. III. - - -	
Repton - - -		} Claimed by prescription in 1330, July 1.
Sandiacre - - -	53 Hen. III. - - -	St. Michael for three days.
Sawley - - -	43 Hen. III. - - -	} St. Giles, eight days. St. Michael, three days. The fair was held latterly Nov. 12, O. S. and was noted for the sale of mares and foals.

Population.

Venerable Bede, who wrote before the year 730, estimated the number of families in that part of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, which was north of Trent^e at 7000.

The number of lay persons in Derbyshire, assessed in the year 1377 to a poll-tax, from which none but mendicants and children under fourteen years of age were exempted, was 24,289; the number of the religious of both sexes, who were taxed separately, was 456. Mr. Pilkington, who had been taking considerable pains to ascertain the population of the county; and for some years previously to the publication of his work in 1789^f, had procured an actual enumeration of the inhabitants^g, as well as the houses^h, in several parishes, makes the number of inhabitants 124,465; in 1801, they were 161,142; in 1811, 185,487; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods,

^e (North Mercia) See Bede's Ecclesiastical History, in *Scriptores Vetustiores*, p. 213.

^f His collections on this subject seem to have been made mostly in 1783 and 1784.

^g Besides the town of Derby, (see the Parochial History,) the parishes where the inhabitants were enumerated, were Doveridge 750, Hartshorn 406, Melbourne 1410, Mickle-Over 864, and Whittington 605.

^h The following Table will exhibit the number of houses in each parish, according to Mr. Pilkington's enumeration, made in 1783, 1784, &c.

Alfreton.....	444	Bakewell (and its cha- pelries).....	1220	Blackwell.....	73
Appleby (in the Derby- shire part).....	} 59	Barlborough.....	128	Bolsover.....	236
Ashborne and its cha- pelries.....		} 737	Barrow.....	64	Bonsall.....
Ashover.....	365		Barton-Blount.....	5	Boylston.....
Aston-on-Trent.....	354	Beighton.....	115	Bradborne and its cha- pelries.....	} 262
		Fenny-Bentley.....	26	Bradley.....	
				Brailsford	

periods, exhibiting an increase of more than 60,000 inhabitants in little more than thirty years. This is to be attributed to the great extension of manufactures, particularly at Derby, Belper, the parishes of Glossop, Chesterfield, and its neighbourhood, and the villages on the Nottinghamshire side of the county.

Brailsford.....	148	Eyam.....	266	Repton and its chapel- ries, including Mea- sham, Smithsby, and Ticknall.....	636
Breadsall.....	58	Glossop and its chapelries	121	Sandiacre	68
Church-Broughton.....	48	Gresley.....	121	Sawley and its chapelries	406
Calke.....	13	Kirk-Hallam.....	50	Scarcliff	82
Carsington.....	46	West-Hallam.....	56	Scropton	81
Castleton.....	238	Hartington.....	319	Shirland	176
Chapel-en-le-Frith.....	420	Hartshorn.....	76	Somersall.....	17
Chellaston.....	42	Hathersage.....	272	Spondon and its cha- pelries.....	320
Chesterfield and its cha- pelries.....	1649	Heanor.....	153	Stanton-by-Bridge	31
Chilcote.....	14	Heath.....	64	Stanton-by-Dale	58
Clown.....	78	Hope and its chapelries...	523	Stapenhill and its cha- pelries	86
Crich.....	233	Horsley and Denby.....	344	Staveley and Barlow.....	387
Croxall.....	16	Halt-Hucknall.....	98	Stretton	15
Cubley.....	131	Ilkeston.....	272	Sudbury	66
Dalbury.....	37	Kirk-Ireton.....	120	Sutton-on-the-Hill	78
Dale.....	52	Kedleston	19	Sutton-in-the-Dale.....	23
Darley.....	381	Langley.....	60	Swarkston	38
Derby.....		Langwith.....	24	Thorp	28
St. Alkmund and its chapelries.....	416	Longford.....	121	Tibshelf	115
All Saints.....	531	Lullington.....	110	Tideswell.....	254
St. Michael and Al- vaston.....	182	Mackworth and Allestreyc	105	Trusley.....	10
St. Peter and its cha- pelries.....	410	Mappleton.....	161	Walton-on-Trent	106
St. Werburgh.....	398	Marston-on-Dove	129	Weston-on-Trent.....	73
Doveridge.....	145	Matlock.....	373	Whittington.....	134
Dronfield and its cha- pelries.....	447	Melbourne.....	286	Whitwell.....	138
Duckmanton.....	53	Morley	148	Willesley.....	7
Duffield and its cha- pelries.....	1067	Morton	54	Willington	36
Eckington and Killamarsh	793	Mugginton	108	North-Winfield.....	277
Edensor.....	115	Norbury	110	South-Winfield.....	127
Edlaston.....	34	South-Normanton	121	Wirksworth and its chapelries.....	991
Egginton.....	151	Norton	278	Youlgrave and its cha- pelries.....	637
Elmton.....	52	Ockbrook	104		
Elvaston.....	78	Mickle-Over.....	191		
Etwall.....	90	Packington (in the Der- byshire part).....	32		
		Pentridge	230		
		Peak-Forest.....	95		
		Pinxton	70		
		Pleasley	82		
		Radborne.....	32		

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Alfreton.....	439	541	441	644	2,301	3,396
Appleby*.....	98	—	99	—	457	—
Ashborne.....	443	444	479	471	2,006	2,112
Chapelries of						
Alsop-in-the-Dale.....	8	7	8	7	70	61
Hognaston.....	55	58	55	61	262	288
Parwich.....	89	94	89	94	450	485
Townships of						
Offcote and Underwood.....	48	51	49	51	220	257
Clifton and Compton.....	137	136	143	137	627	663
Hulland.....	30	36	30	44	146	214
Newton-Grange.....	1	3	1	3	9	15
Sturston.....	76	86	81	86	360	387
Yeldersley.....	32	40	32	46	187	210
Total of the parish of Ashborne...	919	955	967	1,000	4,337	4,692
Ashover.....	417	453	448	495	2,119	2,377
Chapelry of Detbick with Lea, } and the hamlet of Holloway.. }	108	116	108	117	509	487
Total of the parish of Ashover...	525	569	556	612	2,628	2,864
Aston.....	72	111	109	112	467	532
Townships of						
Shardlow and Wilne.....	108	142	112	155	580	750
Total of the parish of Aston-on- } Trent..... }	180	253	221	267	1,047	1,282
Bakewell.....	280	292	286	298	1,412	1,485
Chapelries of						
Ashford.....	131	123	134	123	678	624
Baslow, with the township of } Bubnell..... }	167	172	167	172	817	920
Beeley.....	58	52	58	53	268	272
Buxton †.....	170	180	172	180	760	934
Chelmorton.....	34	47	44	48	201	245
Great-Longstone.....	81	93	83	97	389	489
Monyash.....	66	60	76	60	330	316
Sheldon.....	28	32	28	32	127	125
Taddington.....	85	88	85	89	284	515
Townships or liberties of						
Blackwell.....	9	8	9	8	55	59
Brushfield.....	7	8	7	8	44	51
Calver.....	105	99	105	104	494	555
Curbar.....	40	62	40	67	188	364

* No separate return was made for the Derbyshire part of this parish in 1811, but it is stated that the inhabitants of that part were supposed to be then about 550.

† Part of Buxton is in the parish of Hope.

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
<i>Bakewell—continued.</i>						
Flagg	36	38	36	38	161	168
Froggatt.....	19	21	20	21	103	102
Upper-Haddon.....	43	48	47	52	204	238
Harthill.....	8	10	8	10	40	54
Hassop.....	27	31	27	31	113	144
Little-Longstone	31	31	31	31	152	142
Rowland.....	25	25	25	26	101	117
Rowsley.....	38	39	38	39	218	199
Wardlow *.....	32	37	35	37	132	162
Total of the parish of Bakewell...	1,520	1,596	1,561	1,624	7,271	8,280
Barlborough	123	118	139	131	677	609
Barrow-on-Trent	51	56	53	56	268	287
Chapelry of Twyford, with the } township of Stenson	29	43	33	43	157	230
Townships of Arleston and } Synfin	12	11	12	11	58	71
Total of the parish of Barrow...	92	110	98	110	483	588
Barton-Blount.....	8	8	8	10	61	66
Beauchief-Abbey, extra-par.	16	15	16	15	102	98
Beighton	136	144	145	163	634	717
Fenny-Bentley	36	27	36	39	180	192
Blackwell	88	90	92	90	420	429
Bolsover	243	244	251	244	1,091	1,043
Township of Glapwell.....	22	23	22	23	109	103
Total of the parish of Bolsover...	265	267	273	267	1,200	1,146
Bonsall	268	277	279	278	1,204	1,278
Boylston	42	54	51	59	253	327
Bradborne.....	36	33	37	37	157	190
Chapelries of						
Atlow.....	32	31	32	31	137	159
Ballidon	18	17	18	19	80	92
Brassington	136	146	144	146	560	650
Tissington	66	70	66	70	455	484
Townships of						
Aldwark	15	16	18	16	68	74
Lea-Hall	3	3	3	3	20	24
Total of the parish of Bradborne	306	316	318	322	1,477	1,673
Bradley	42	44	56	51	312	288

* Part of Wardlow is in the parish of Hope.

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Brailsford	123	130	127	137	648	709
Chapelry of Osmaston	52	61	52	62	225	253
Total of the parish of Brailsford	175	191	179	199	873	962
Breadsall	93	95	101	99	414	478
Church-Broughton	76	80	82	89	420	463
Calke	12	8	12	8	96	67
Carsington.....	43	47	44	49	190	242
Castleton	198	210	198	210	843	931
Chapelry of Edale	75	80	76	80	397	387
Total of the parish of Castleton...	273	290	274	290	1,240	1,318
Chapel-en-le-Frith						
Townships of						
Bowden-Edge	170	206	177	214	902	1,076
Bradshaw-Edge.....	249	312	261	316	1,329	1,591
Coomb's-Edge	55	71	55	71	276	375
Total of the parish of Chapel- en-le-Frith	474	589	493	601	2,507	3,042
Chellaston	46	54	46	54	205	261
Chesterfield	895	951	917	973	4,2067	4,476
Chapelries of						
Brampton.....	409	444	419	458	2,047	2,260
Brimington.....	107	117	115	119	503	526
Temple-Normanton.....	26	29	29	29	141	151
Wingerworth	92	93	97	93	500	479
Townships of						
Calow	49	62	49	62	269	327
Hasland	129	150	136	150	560	697
Newbold and Dunston	163	174	163	175	781	841
Tapton.....	31	24	29	24	148	127
Walton.....	134	133	137	140	661	720
Total of the parish of Chester- field.....	2,035	2,177	2,091	2,223	9,877	10,604
Chilcote chapelry	32	36	33	38	168	194
Clown.....	97	98	108	105	484	515
Crich	272	361	284	380	1,413	1,828
Townships of						
Tansley.....	81	84	82	87	381	370
Wessington	113	70	112	70	511	373
Total of the parish of Crich.....	466	515	478	537	2,305	2,571

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Croxall	22	24	24	24	137	154
Township of Catton.....	6	6	6	6	65	58
Total of the parish of Croxall..	28	30	30	30	202	212
Cubley.....	75	71	75	71	431	385
Chapelry of Marston-Montgo- } mery.....	85	76	85	76	438	381
Total of the parish of Cubley....	160	147	160	147	869	766
Dalbury	36	34	38	39	187	210
Dale-Abbey, extra-parochial	73	76	83	77	414	412
Darley	210	204	218	219	1,077	990
Townships of Wensley and } Snitterton	139	135	139	135	620	617
Total of the parish of Darley....	349	339	357	354	1,697	1,607
Derby —						
St. Alkmund.....	411	576	444	600	2,002	2,516
Chapelries of						
Little-Eaton	69	84	85	84	395	429
Quardon.....	59	77	60	85	357	427
Townships of						
Darley-Abbey	92	116	107	129	615	796
Little-Chester	29	35	38	35	181	173
Total of the parish of St. } Alkmund.....	660	888	734	933	3,550	4,341
All Saints.....	564	559	693	690	2,862	3,211
St. Michael	146	170	185	231	771	815
Chapelry of Alvaston.....	64	75	67	77	303	341
Total of the parish of St. } Michael	210	245	252	308	1,074	1,156
St. Peter	459	555	486	578	2,231	2,696
Chapelries of						
Boulton	23	29	23	29	108	116
Normanton.....	44	45	52	49	214	230
Osmaston	21	23	21	23	114	112
Township of Litchurch.....	8	15	8	15	35	52
Total of the parish of St. } Peter	555	667	590	694	2,702	3,206
St. Werburgh	564	784	633	825	2,966	3,805
Total of the town of Derby	2,144	2,644	2,441	2,924	10,832	13,043
Total of the several parishes } of Derby	2,553	3,143	3,902	3,350	13,154	15,719

Derby-

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Derby-Hills, extra-parochia:	11	15	12	15	57	63
Doveridge.....	142	155	151	161	722	800
Dronfield	231	267	234	269	1,182	1,343
Chapelries of						
Dore	83	84	85	84	375	398
Holmsfield	76	78	77	78	338	386
Townships of						
Coal-Aston.....	43	94	43	94	244	260
Little-Barlow.....	11	11	11	13	44	51
Totley	48	48	48	48	206	238
Unston	69	77	69	78	352	439
Total of the parish of Dronfield	561	659	567	664	2,741	3,115
Duckmanton, with Sutton.....	96	114	96	117	515	619
Duffield.....	312	359	324	387	1,656	1,882
Chapelries of						
Belper	831	1,023	852	1,166	4,500	5,778
Heage	208	234	218	247	979	1,210
Holbrook	93	102	93	105	559	541
Turndich	46	64	59	66	272	323
Townships of						
Hazlewood.....	55	68	56	75	302	348
Shottle	107	113	112	116	556	636
Windley.....	34	29	35	30	186	135
Total of the parish of Duffield...	1,686	1,992	1,749	2,192	9,010	10,853
Eckington	597	603	629	620	2,694	2,889
Chapelry of Killamarsh.....	125	133	132	148	576	632
Total of the parish of Eckington	722	736	761	768	3,270	3,521
Edensor.....	92	87	104	101	439	439
Township of Pilsley.....	40	37	40	40	166	162
Total of the parish of Edensor...	132	124	144	141	605	601
Edlaston	18	} 35 }	20	} 39 }	95	} 202
and Township of Wyaston	16		19		69	
	34		39		164	
Egginton.....	70	64	70	64	360	357
Elmton	58	55	58	55	261	282
Elvaston.....	84	88	91	95	465	438
Etwall.....	82	83	84	92	504	393
Township of Barrowcote	—	5	—	5	—	30

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
<i>Etwall—continued</i>						
Township of Burnaston.....	23	28	23	27	117	132
Total of the parish of Etwall...	105	116	107	124	621	555
<i>Eyam</i>	196	213	196	213	817	1,000
Township of Foolow	58	58	65	64	301	332
Total of the parish of Eyam...	254	271	261	277	1,118	1,332
<i>Glossop</i>	494	721	505	721	2,759	4,012
Mellor.....	270	272	301	331	1,670	1,760
Townships of Ludworth and Chisworth, in the chapelry of Mellor.....	150	—	155	—	866	—
Townships of Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornsett, partly in the chapelry of Mellor, and partly in that of Hayfield	287	489	361	532	1,878	2,801
Townships of Chinley, Bugs- worth, and Brownside, in the chapelry of Hayfield.....	154	174	156	180	738	938
Townships of Great-Hamlet, Phoside, and Kinder, in the chapelry of Hayfield.....	192	245	192	245	972	1,286
Total of the parish of Glossop...	1,547	1,901	1,670	2,009	8,883	10,797
<i>Church-Gresley</i>	33	47	48	47	245	235
Townships of						
Castle-Gresley	18	22	23	26	114	119
Drakelow.....	10	9	10	9	94	77
Linton.....	40	54	53	57	230	242
Oakthorpe †	61	—	61	—	281	—
Swadlingcote	44	58	45	60	216	296
Total of the parish of Church- Gresley.....	206	190	240	199	1,180	969
<i>Kirk-Hallam</i>	13	16	15	16	83	109
Township of Mapperley.....	55	57	56	57	275	319
Total of the parish of Kirk- Hallam.....	68	73	71	73	358	428
<i>West-Hallam</i>	95	118	113	134	584	639

† In the returns of 1811, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe are given together, as follows; but it is observed that the Derbyshire part of the latter is partly in Measham chapelry:—

Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe..... | — | 125 || — | 125 || — | 666

Hartington

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Hartington	62	74	75	81	369	477
Middle, with Earl- } Sterndale	67	69	70	69	376	396
Nether.....	63	73	63	73	318	421
Upper	153	163	153	177	655	682
Total of the parish of Hartington	345	379	361	400	1,718	1,976
Hartshorn	112	140	112	145	580	695
Hathersage	106	112	113	113	498	570
Chapelries of						
Darwent.....	23	20	23	21	135	126
Stony-Middleton	89	103	89	103	404	513
Townships of						
Bamford.....	33	40	34	40	173	190
Outseats.....	38	37	40	37	186	193
Nether-Padley.....	5	5	5	5	28	39
Total of the parish of Hather- } sage.....	294	317	304	319	1,424	1,631
Heanor.....	125	341	166	346	1,061	1,912
Townships of						
Codnor.....	159	207	172	225	828	1,103
Codnor-Castle and Park.....	59	100	65	108	309	708
Shipley.....	83	91	85	93	433	563
Total of the parish of Heanor...	426	739	488	772	2,631	4,286
Heath.....	67	66	74	75	378	362
Hope	76	89	79	93	394	440
Chapelry of Fairfield.....	84	97	84	99	356	482
Townships of						
Abney	28	25	28	25	145	137
Aston and Thornton	22	21	22	21	116	110
Bradwell.....	214	225	216	237	955	1,074
Brough and Shatton	18	17	18	18	92	89
Fernilee	69	69	69	70	346	368
Grindlow	23	24	23	24	101	111
Hazlebadge.....	11	12	11	12	77	63
High-low.....	—	8	—	8	—	34
Great-Hucklow.....	43	47	43	47	171	218
Little-Hucklow.....	45	52	45	52	174	200
Offerton.....	4	5	4	6	30	38
Stoke.....	12	13	12	13	68	66
Thornhill.....	—	23	—	25	—	125
Wardlow.....	32	37	35	37	132	162
Woodland-Eyam	36	40	36	40	163	175
Woodlands.....	38	34	37	36	239	233
Total of the parish of Hope.....	755	838	762	863	3,559	4,125

Horsley

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Horsley	106	111	113	111	551	537
Chapelry of Denby.....	154	163	158	168	881	916
Townships of						
Horsley-Woodhouse	103	103	104	105	551	580
Kilbarn.....	78	90	83	92	374	410
Total of the parish of Horsley...	441	467	458	476	2,357	2,443
Halt-Huckrall, including the } township of Stainsby	97	98	105	108	492	511
Hulland-Ward, extra-parochial	36	50	41	53	176	248
Hulland-Ward Intakes	—	11	—	12	—	35
Ilkeston.....	487	599	518	602	2,422	2,970
Kirk-Ireton.....	107	111	107	111	512	544
Township of Ireton-Wood	20	29	24	32	126	165
Total of the parish of Kirk- } Ireton.....	127	140	131	143	638	709
Kedleston	26	25	26	31	138	144
Kniveton	60	65	60	65	285	301
Langley, with the township of { Meynell-Langley	87	89	87	92	483	518
Langwith	31	31	33	32	156	140
Longford	78	93	80	92	414	481
Townships of						
Alkmanton	15	12	15	12	65	63
Hungry-Bentley	10	11	11	11	82	78
Hollington	41	52	41	52	219	259
Rodsley	27	23	27	32	115	161
Total of the parish of Longford	171	191	174	199	895	1,042
Lullington	56	56	61	56	245	259
Township of Coton-in-the-Elms...	54	59	54	58	248	253
Total of the parish of Lullington	110	115	115	114	493	512
Mackworth	60	66	67	66	305	372
Chapelry of Allestrey.....	70	74	81	74	350	380
Township of Markeaton.....	34	35	36	38	184	199
Total of the parish of Mackworth	164	175	184	178	839	951
Mappleton.....	36	33	36	33	162	178
Marston-on-Dove	16	15	16	17	100	92
Township of						
Hatton.....	36	37	37	38	299	252

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Marston-on-Dove— <i>continued</i>						
Townships of Hilton.....	77	96	82	98	371	465
Hoon.....	4	4	4	4	41	35
Total of the parish of Marston- on-Dove.....	133	152	139	157	811	844
Matlock.....	475	523	475	551	2,354	2,490
Melborne.....	352	395	370	415	1,861	2,003
Morley.....	47	50	48	52	256	239
Chapelry of Smalley.....	109	128	115	130	618	646
Total of the parish of Morley...	156	178	163	182	874	885
Morton.....	24	24	24	24	109	136
Township of Brackenfield *.....	—	63	—	63	—	322
Total of the parish of Morton...	—	87	—	87	—	458
Mugginton.....	51	47	52	47	308	317
Townships of						
Mercaston.....	29	19	31	24	153	144
Ravensdale Park.....	8	8	8	8	52	49
Weston-Underwood.....	48	29†	48	29	237	267†
Total of the parish of Mugginton	136	103†	139	108	750	777
Norbury and Roston.....	62	79	73	81	384	425
Chapelry of Snelston.....	82	87	82	89	443	449
Total of the parish of Norbury..	144	166	155	170	827	874
South-Normanton.....	136	164	143	164	719	848
Norton.....	306	300	306	305	1,446	1,527
Ockbrook.....	161	143	177	165	827	934
Mickle-Over.....	97	108	98	117	507	587
Chapelries of						
Findern.....	62	69	65	69	318	339
Little-Over.....	61	65	63	65	319	352
Total of the parish of Mickle- Over.....	220	242	226	251	1,144	1,278
Packington.....	30	43	30	50	124	243
Peak-Forest, extra-parochial.....	126	130	126	132	607	626

* There were no returns for Brackenfield in 1801.

† There must have been some mistake in these numbers in the returns.

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Pentrich.....	109	122	124	139	670	726
Township of Ripley.....	194	256	213	259	1,091	1,439
Total of the parish of Pentrich..	303	378	337	398	1,763	2,165
Pinxton.....	99	104	102	110	463	548
Pleasley.....	84	87	88	96	473	527
Radborne.....	46	43	47	46	270	247
Ravenston.....	64	109	64	114	194	431
Repton.....	228	321	279	330	1,424	1,648
Chapelries of						
Bretby.....	48	55	48	55	265	341
Foremark.....	11	11	11	11	77	73
Measbam.....	210	254	226	281	1,136	1,525
Newton-Solney.....	42	55	42	59	181	259
Smithsby.....	60	66	61	66	235	277
Ticknall.....	229	248	244	248	1,125	1,166
Township of Ingleby.....	24	27	25	27	132	117
Total of the parish of Repton...	852	1,037	936	1,077	4,575	5,406
Sandiacre.....	83	104	89	105	405	495
Sawley.....	145	169	151	176	720	823
Chapelries of						
Breaston.....	69	91	73	96	379	457
Long-Eaton.....	125	124	128	131	504	580
Risley.....	43	49	43	49	225	240
Townships of						
Draycot*.....	135	163	143	163	690	892
Hopwell.....	4	3	4	3	35	23
Total of the parish of Sawley...	521	599	542	618	2,553	3,015
Scarliff.....	86	94	97	98	452	454
Scropton.....	85	89	92	95	476	494
Shirland.....	227	263	245	263	1,008	1,197
Shirley.....	50	56	53	61	244	302
Townships of						
Stydd.....	6	5	6	5	29	29
Yeaveley.....	41	46	41	46	192	231
Total of the parish of Shirley...	97	107	100	112	465	562
Somersall.....	19	20	19	20	88	107

* Probably the village of Little-Wilne is included in this enumeration.

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Spondon	200	202	200	208	865	943
Chapelries of						
Chaddesden	105	104	107	104	502	506
Stanley.....	56	65	56	65	254	289
Total of the parish of Spondon...	361	371	363	377	1,621	1,738
Stanton-by-Dale	73	62	73	72	314	356
Stanton-by-Bridge	31	33	31	33	167	170
Stapenhill	100	99	102	99	457	447
Townships of						
Ca'dwell	18	29	30	29	170	137
Stanton and Newball.....	160	190	162	212	798	946
Total of the parish of Stapenhill	278	318	294	340	1,425	1,530
Stavely.....	326	368	334	387	1,653	1,793
Chapelry of Barlow.....	115	118	139	131	552	609
Total of the parish of Stavely....	441	486	483	518	2,205	2,402
Stretton.....	55	20	55	20	212	138
Sudbury.....	76	89	89	100	536	525
Sutton-in-the-Dale (See Duck- } manton)..... }						
Sutton-on-the-Hill	25	25	27	26	125	123
Townships of Osleston and } Thurvaston..... }	42	50	51	50	263	291
Total of the parish of Sutton- } on-the-Hill..... }	67	75	78	76	388	414
Swarkston	47	49	49	51	256	265
Thorp.....	29	23	29	23	152	151
Tibshelf.....	133	135	141	139	661	705
Tideswell.....	284	271	301	271	1,351	1,219
Chapelry of Wornhill.....	50	60	51	60	234	295
Townships of						
Litton.....	78	85	79	85	438	458
Whetstone.....	10	11	10	11	47	66
Total of the parish of Tideswell	422	427	441	427	2,070	2,038
Trusley	17	17	18	17	148	120
Walton-on-Trent	68	78	76	90	343	408
Chapelry of Rosleston	49	55	51	56	255	274
Total of the parish of Walton- } on-Trent	117	133	127	146	598	682

Parishes.	Inhabited Houses.		Families.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Weston-on-Trent	76	84	77	84	380	362
Whittington.....	136	133	139	133	663	627
Whitwell.....	162	153	166	162	782	707
Willesley	9	6	9	6	62	57
Willington	52	68	61	69	305	350
North-Winfield	51	55	51	55	240	254
Townships of						
Clay-Lane	59	94	59	94	353	422
Pilsley.....	53	48	56	48	263	254
Stretton.....	91	90	94	97	440	390
Tupton.....	39	39	40	39	218	216
Woodthorp.....	34	45	45	45	201	207
Total of the parish of North- Winfield..... }	327	371	345	378	1,705	1,743
South-Winfield	167	175	174	186	898	987
Winhill in Burton-on-Trent.....	57	64	62	71	309	317
Wirksworth	660	744	705	762	2,978	3,474
Chapelries of						
Alderwasley.....	57	70	68	70	347	365
Cromford.....	207	230	283	260	1,115	1,259
Townships of						
Ashley-Hay.....	46	44	46	44	198	214
Biggin.....	25	25	25	28	123	148
Callow.....	15	16	15	18	95	105
Hopton.....	18	20	18	20	99	113
Ible.....	16	21	18	23	80	116
Ideridgehay and Aulton.....	28	30	28	30	134	159
Iron-brook-Grange*	—	6	—	6	—	42
Middleton.....	154	139	157	178	693	888
Total of the parish of Wirks- worth..... }	1,226	1,345	1,363	1,439	5,862	6,883
Youlgrave.....	154	172	155	174	686	852
Chapelries of						
Elton.....	99	101	100	104	401	434
Winster	190	188	190	199	753	847
Townships of						
Birchover	29	20	29	21	125	116
Gratton.....	5	6	5	6	35	37
Middleton and Smerrill.....	39	42	39	42	183	208
Stanton.....	138	137	144	140	603	656
Total of the parish of Youlgrave	654	666	662	686	2,786	3,150

* No return was made for this township in 1801.

Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

WHEN the Domesday Survey was taken, the King held twenty-one manors in this county in demesne; and one other was held under the crown, the Bishop of Chester had two; the Abbot and convent of Buxton six; Roger de Poictou four; one manor was held under him; Henry de Ferrars, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, of that name, held forty-nine manors in demesne, and forty-one were held under him; William Peverel held six in demesne, six others were held under him; Walter Deincourt held six in demesne; Geoffry Alselin had four in demesne, and two were held under him; Ralph Fitzhubert held eleven manors in demesne, and eight others were held under him; Ralph de Burun had four in demesne, a fifth was held under him; Ascoit Musard held five in demesne; two manors were held under Gilbert de Gand, the Conqueror's nephew; Nigel de Statford held nine manors in demesne; Robert Fitzwilliam, one; Roger de Busli had four in demesne, and four others were held under him. The King's Thaners held twenty-two manors immediately of the crown.

The following table will shew more particularly who were proprietors of the several manors and lands, both at the time of the Survey and in that of Edward the Confessor. The modern names of the several estates are annexed, as far as they could be ascertained.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Achetorp - - -	Oakthorp - - -	Ervin - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Adlardestreu, a berwick of Markeaton } Ælwoldestun - - -	Allestrey - - - Elvaston - - -	Earl Siward - - - Tochi - - -	Hugh, Earl of Chester. Geoffry Alselin.
Æstun - - -	Aston-on-Trent - - -	- - -	{ Uetebrand, under the King.
Aidele, a berwick of Hope - - - }	Edale - - -	The King - - -	The King.
Aiscforde - - -	Ashford - - -	The King - - -	The King.
Aitone - - -	Long-Eaton - - -	- - -	The Bishop of Chester.
Aitun - - -	Eaton-on-Dove - - -	Uluric - - -	{ Aleher, under Henry de Ferrars.
Aime - - -	Eyam - - -	Caschin - - -	The King.
Alchementune - - -	Alkmanton - - -	Uhuiet - - -	{ Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Alewoldestune - -	Alvaston - -	Tochi - -	Geoffry Alsclin.
Aneise, a berwick of } Bakewell - -	Oneash - -	The King - -	The King.
Apleby - -	Appleby - -	- - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Badequella - -	Bakewell - -	- - - -	The King.
Banford - -	Bamford - -	- - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Barcovere - -	Birchover - -	- - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bartune - -	Barton-Blount - -	{ Two persons of } the name of Go- dric and others }	Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars.
Barewe - -	Barrow - -	- - - -	{ The King and Ralph } Fitzhubert.
Barleie - -	Barlow - -	{ Hacon - - } Leuric and Uctred	Ascoit Musard.
Barleburgh - -	Barlborough - -	Levenot - -	The King's Thanos.
Barwe - -	Barrow - -	Godwin and Colegri	{ Robert, under Ralph } Fitzhubert.
Basselau, a berwick of } Bakewell - -	Baslow - -	- - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bectune - -	Beighton - -	Steinulf - -	The King.
----- - -	----- - -	{ Swain - - } Godric - -	Roger de Poietou.
Begelie - -	Beeley - -	Leuric - -	{ Lewin, under Roger } de Busli.
Belesovre - -	Bolsover - -	Leuric and Levenot	The King.
Belidene - -	Ballidon - -	- - - -	{ Robert, under Wil- } liam Peverel.
Benedlege, a berwick } of Ashborne - -	Fenny-Bentley - -	- - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Beneleie - -	Hungry-Bentley - -	Uluiet and Ulehel - -	The King.
Bereeles, a berwick } of Bakewell - -	Birch-hills near } Edensor - -	- - - -	{ Ralph, under Henry } de Ferrars.
Berwardescote, or } Berverdescote - -	Berwardescote or } Barrowcote - -	Gamel and others - -	The King.
Berleie, a berwick of } Darley - -	Burley-fields in the } parish of Darley }	- - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Berverdescote - -	Barrowcote - -	- - - -	The King.
Blachewelle, a ber- } wick of Bakewell }	Blackwell - -	- - - -	The King.
Blanghesbi - -	- - - -	Steinulf - -	Roger de Poietou.
Boilestun - -	Boylston - -	Godric and Levenot	Henry de Ferrars.
Boletune - -	Boulton - -	Levenot - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Bolun - -	- - - -	Eluric - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bradburne - -	Bradborne - -	Eluric - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bradelei, an append- } age of Duffield }	- - - -	Siward - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bradestune - -	Breaston - -	Levenot Sterre - -	{ Herbert, under Hen- } ry de Ferrars.
Bradewelle - -	Bradwell - -	Leving and others - -	William Peverel.
Braidelei - -	Bradley - -	Aluric and Lewin - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Braideshale - -	Breadsall - -	Siward - -	{ Robert, under Henry } de Ferrars.
Braidestune - -	{ Breaston - - }	Ligulf and Lewin Cilt	Roger de Busli.
----- - -	----- - -	- - - -	Geoffry Alsclin.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Braillesford - - -	Brailsford - - -	Earl Wallef - - -	{ Elsin, under Henry de Ferrars.
Brandune - - -	Brampton - - -	Wade - - -	Walter Deincourt.
Brantune - - -		{ Branwin and Dun- ninc - - - }	Ascoit Musard.
Branlege - - -	{ Bramley-Lane in Halt-Hucknall }	- - -	Roger de Busli.
Branzinctun - - -	Brassington - - -	Siward - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bredelawe, a berwick of Ashborne - - -	Broadlow-ash - - -	- - -	The King.
Bretebi - - -	Bretby - - -	Algar - - -	The King.
Brimintune, a berwick of Newbold - - -	Brimington - - -	- - -	The King.
Broctune - - -	Church-Broughton	Uluric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Bubedene - - -	Bubden in Longford	{ Ulehel - - -	{ Elsin, under Henry de Ferrars.
- - -		{ - - -	The Bishop of Chester.
Bubenenle, a berwick of Bakewell - - -	Bubnell - - -	- - -	The King.
Buitorp, a berwick of Newbold - - -	Boythorp - - -	- - -	The King.
Bunteshale, a berwick of Mestestford - - -	Bonsall - - -	- - -	The King.
Burnulfestune - - -	Burnaston - - -	Gamel and others - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Burtune, a berwick of Bakewell - - -	Burton, near Bakewell	- - -	The King.
Caldecotes - - -	{ Oldcotes, in the parish of Heath - - - }	{ Swain Cilt - - - }	Walter Deincourt.
Caldelawe, a berwick of Wirksworth - - -	Callow - - -	- - -	The King.
Caldewelle - - -	Caldwell - - -	Ælfric - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Calchale - - -	- - -	Sberne and Hacon - - -	The King's Thanes.
Caluoure, a berwick of Ashford - - -	Calver - - -	- - -	The King.
Castelli Terra, in Peche fers - - -	Castleton, in Peak- Forest - - -	Guarnebern and Hundinc - - -	William Peverel.
Cedesdene - - -	Chaddesden - - -	- - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Celardestune - - -	- - -	Ulsi - - -	{ Amalric, under Henry de Ferrars.
Celerdestune - - -	Chellaston - - -	- - -	The King.
Cellesdene - - -	- - -	Osmund - - -	The King's Thanes.
Ceolhal, part of Long- dendale - - -	- - -	Eilmer - - -	The King.
Cestrefeld, a berwick of Newbold - - -	Chesterfield - - -	- - -	The King.
Chendre, part of Long- dendale - - -	Kinder - - -	Godric - - -	The King.
Chenivetun - - -	Kniveton - - -	Earl Siward - - -	Hugh, Earl of Chester.
Chetelestune - - -	Kedleston - - -	Ulsi and Godwin - - -	{ Gilbert, under Henry de Ferrars.
Chetesvorde - - -	Chatsworth - - -	Chetel - - -	The King.
Chetun - - -	Catton - - -	Siward - - -	{ Nigel, under Henry de Ferrars.
Cheveneswrde, part of Longdendale - - -	Charlesworth - - -	Suinus - - -	The King.

Chinewoldemarese

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Chinewoldemaresc - - }	Killamarsh - - }	Ælwold - - - Godric, and others	Ascoit Musard. The King's Thanes.
Chisevurde, part of } Longdendale - - }	Chisworth - - -	Suinus - - -	The King.
Chiteslei - - -	- - -	- - -	The King.
Cildecote, a berwick } of Clifton, in Staf- } fordshire - - }	Chilcote - - -	- - -	The King.
Cliptune - - -	- - -	Leuric and Levenot	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Clune - - -	Clown - - -	Ernvi - - -	Ernvi, under the King.
Cobelei - - -	Cubley - - -	Siward - - -	{ Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars.
Codetune - - - }	Cotton, near Derby	{ - - - Osmund - - -	The King. Henry de Ferrars.
Collei - - -	Cowley in Darley -	Swain and Uctred -	{ Swain, under Henry de Ferrars.
Cornun - - -	- - -	- - -	Certain clerks of Derby.
Cotenoure - - -	Codnor - - -	- - -	{ Warner, under Wil- liam Peverel.
Cotes, a berwick of } Darley - - }	- - -	- - -	The King.
Cotes, or Cotune - -	Coton-in-the-Elms -	Algar - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Cranchesberie, a ber- } wick of Bakewell - }	Cronkesden-Grange, in Hartington - - }	{ - - - - - -	The King.
Crice - - -	Crich - - -	Leuric and Levenot	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Crocheshalle - - -	Croxall - - -	Siward - - -	{ Roger, under Henry de Ferrars.
Crunforde, a berwick } of Wirksworth - }	Cromford - - -	- - -	The King.
Delbebi - - -	{ Dalbury - - }	Godric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Dellingesberie - - -	- - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Denebi - - -	Denby - - -	Osmund - - -	Ralph de Burun.
Dentine, an append- } age of Longdendale }	Dinting - - -	Levenot - - -	The King.
Dereleie - - -	Darley - - -	- - -	The King.
Detton - - -	- - -	- - -	Certain clerks of Derby.
Derby - - -	Derby - - -	- - -	The King.
Dochemanestun - - -	Duckmanton - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Dore - - -	Dore - - -	Edwin and Lewin -	Roger de Busli.
Drachelawe - - -	Drakelow - - -	Elic - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Draicot - - -	Draycot - - -	- - -	The Bishop of Chester.
Dranefeld - - -	Dronfield - - -	- - -	The King.
Dubrige - - -	Doveridge - - -	Earl Edwin - - -	{ The Monks of Tut- bury, under Henry de Ferrars.
Dulvestune - - -	- - -	Earl Edwin - - -	{ Orme, under Henry de Ferrars.
Durandestorp - - -	Donisthorp - - -	Carle - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Duuelle - - -	Duffield - - -	Siward - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Echintune, a berwick } of Newbold - - }	{ Eckington - - }	- - -	The King.
Echintune - - -	- - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Ednesoure - - -	Edensor - - -	Levenot and Chetel	Henry de Ferrars.
Ednolestun - - -	{ Ednaston - - }	- - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Ednolestune - - -	- - -	Tochi - - -	Geoffry Alselin.

Ednunghalle

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Ednunghalle - -	Edingale - -	Ælgar - -	The King's Thaness. Henry de Ferrars.
Eghintune - -	Egginton - -	Tochi - -	{ Azelin under Geoffry Alselin.
Eisse - -	Ash - -	{ Ulchel, Avic, and Hacon - -	{ Robert, under Henry de Ferrars.
Eitune, a berwick of Ashborne } Elleshope, a berwick of Ashborne }	Cold-Eaton - - Alsop-in-the-Dale	- - - -	The King. The King.
Elstretune - -	Alfreton - -	Morcar - -	{ Ingram, under Roger de Busli.
Eltune - -	Elton - -	Caschin and Uctred	Henry de Ferrars.
Emboldestune - -	Ambaston - -	Tochi - -	Geoffry Alselin.
Englebi - -	Ingleby - -	- - - -	{ The King. Ralph Fitzhubert. Nigel de Statford.
Erlestune - -	Arleston - -	{ Golegri and Ra- venchel - - }	Henry de Ferrars.
Esnatrewic - -	Pinxton - -	Aldene - -	{ Drogo, under William Peverel.
Esseburne - -	Ashborne - -	- - - -	The King.
Essovre - -	Ashover - -	Leuric and Levenot	{ Serlo, under Ralph Fitzhubert.
Estune, a berwick of Hope - - }	Aston in Hope - -	- - - -	The King.
Estune - -	Aston in Sudbury - -	Levenot - -	{ Alcher, under Henry de Ferrars.
Estune - -	- - - -	Uctebrand - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Estune - -	{ Cold-Aston in Dronfield - }	Tolf - -	{ Lewin, one of the King's Thaness.
Etelawe - -	Atlow - -	Eluric - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Etwelle - -	{ Etwall - -	Gamel and others	{ Saswalo, under Henry de Ferrars.
- - - -	- - - -	Dunstan - -	{ Azelin, under Geof- fry Alselin.
Faitune - -	{ Fenton near Ash- borne - - }	Ulchil - -	{ Roger, under Henry de Ferrars.
Farleie - -	Farley - -	- - - -	The King.
Farulvestun - -	Foston - -	Levenot and others	Henry de Ferrars.
Findre - -	Finderne - -	- - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Flagun, a berwick of Ashford - - }	Flagg - -	- - - -	The King.
Fornewerche - -	Foremark - -	Ulchel - -	Nigel de Statford.
Geldeslei - -	Yeldersley - -	Ulchetel and Godwin	{ Cole, under Henry de Ferrars.
Ghersintune, a ber- wick of Wirksworth }	Carsington - -	- - - -	The King.
Gheveli - -	Yeavely - -	{ Two persons of the name of Li- gulf - - }	Alsi, under Henry de Ferrars.
Giolgrave - -	Youlgrave - -	Colle and Chetel - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Glapewelle - -	Glapwell - -	Leuric - -	{ Serlo, under William Peverel.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Glosop - - -	Glossop - - -	Levine - - -	The King.
Gratune - - -	Gratton - - -	Chetel - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Greherst - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Habenai - - -	Abney - - -	Swain - - -	William Peverel.
Hadun } berwicks of {	Over and Nether- }	- - - - -	The King.
Haduna } Bakewell {	Hadden - - -	- - - - -	{ Warner, under Wil-
Hainoure - - -	Heanor - - -	- - - - -	{ liam Peverel.
Halen, held with Til- } chestune - - - }	Little-Hallam - -	Ulf Fenise - - -	Gilbert de Gand.
Halun - - -	{ Kirk or West- } Hallam - - - }	Dunstan - - -	Ralph de Burun.
Hanzedone, a berwick } of Ashborne - - }	Hanson-Grange - -	- - - - -	The King.
Hatun - - -	Hatton - - -	Edric and others - -	{ Saswalo, under Henry
Heðcote - - -	{ Heatheote in } Gresley - - - }	Elric - - -	{ de Ferrars.
Hedfelt, part of Long- } dendale - - - }	Hadfield - - -	- - - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Helmetune - - -	Elmton - - -	Swain Cilt - - -	The King.
Henlege - - -	- - - - -	Levenot - - -	Walter Deincourt.
Henleic - - -	{ Hanley, in North- } Winfield - - - }	Godric - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
- - - - -	- - - - -	Raven - - -	Lewin, under the King.
Heorteshorne - - -	Hartshorn - - -	Aluric - - -	Sedret, under the King.
Heret*, a berwick of } Hathersage - - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Herdebi † - - -	- - - - -	Siward - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
- - - - -	- - - - -	Turgar - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Hereseige - - -	Hathersage - - -	Levenot and Leuric - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Hertestaf - - -	Harstoft - - -	Steinulf - - -	Roger de Poictou.
Heselebee - - -	Hazlebadge - - -	Lewin - - -	William Peverel.
Hetesope, a berwick } of Ashford - - }	Hassop - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Hetfelt - - -	Hayfield - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Hiltune - - -	Hilton - - -	Uluric and others - -	{ Robert, under Henry
Hiretune, a berwick } of Wirksworth - - }	Kirk-Ireton - - -	- - - - -	{ de Ferrars.
Hochelai - - -	Hucklow - - -	- - - - -	{ The Abbot of Burton.
Hoge - - -	Hoon - - -	Ernvi and others - -	The King.
Hoilant - - -	Hulland - - -	Ulsi and Godwin - -	William Peverel.
Holebroe - - -	Holbrook - - -	- - - - -	{ Saswalo, under Henry
Holintune - - -	Hollington - - -	Lochi - - -	{ de Ferrars.
Holmesfelt - - -	Holmsfield - - -	Siward - - -	Geoffry Alselin.
Holtune - - -	Stony-Houghton - -	{ Lepsi, Elfag, and } others - - - }	Henry de Ferrars.
- - - - -	- - - - -	Swain - - -	Walter Deincourt.
- - - - -	- - - - -	Swain Cilt - - -	Walter Deincourt.

* Supposed to be Upper and Nether-Hurst, near Hathersage.

† Supposed to be Coxbench.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Holun - - -	Holm in Brampton	Dunnine - - -	Ascuit Musard.
Holun, a berwick of } Bakewell - - }	Holm-Hall - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Honestune - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Horselei - - -	Horsley - - -	Turgar - - -	Ralph de Burun.
Hortedun - - -	Hartington - - -	Godwin and Ligulf	Henry de Ferrars.
Hortel - - - } Hortil - - - }	Hartle - - -	{ Chetel - - - Levenot - - -	Henry de Ferrars. Ralph Fitzhubert.
Hougen - - -	Hoon - - -	- - - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Ibeholun, a berwick } of Mesteford - - }	Ible - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Iretune - - -	{ Little-Ireton, near Kedleston }	Godwin - - -	{ Orme, under Henry de Ferrars.
Langelei - - -	Meynell-Langley - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Langeleie - - -	- - - - -	Levenot and Chetel	The King.
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	{ Warner, under Wil- liam Peverel.
Langenedele - - -	Longdendale - - -	Ligulf - - -	The King.
Langesdune, a ber- } wick of Bakewell - }	Longstone - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Lede - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Linctune - - -	Linton - - -	Leuric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Litun - - -	Litton - - -	Lewin - - -	William Peverel.
Lodevorde, part of } Longdendale - - }	Ludworth - - -	Brun - - -	The King.
Lodowelle - - -	Ludwell - - -	Elsi - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Longesdune - - -	{ Longsdon, or Longstone - }	Colne - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Ludecerce - - -	Litchurch - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Lullitune - - -	Lullington - - -	Auti - - -	{ Edmund, under the King.
Lunt - - -	Lown, now Heath	Steinulf - - -	Roger de Poictou.
Machenie - - -	Makeney - - -	Siward - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Machevorde, a ber- } wick of Markeaton }	Maekworth - - -	Earl Siward	{ Gozelin, under Earl Hugh.
Maneis, a berwick of } Bakewell - - }	Monyash - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Maperlie - - -	Maperley - - -	Staplevine - - -	The King.
Mapletune, a berwick } of Ashburne - - }	Mapleton - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Marchetone - - -	Mark-eaton - - -	Earl Siward - - -	Hugh, Earl of Chester.
Merchenestune - - -	Mercaston - - -	Gamel - - -	{ Robert and Roger, under Henry de Fer- rars.
Merchetune - - -	- - - - -	Alded - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Mers - - -	- - - - -	Levenot - - -	The King's Thanes.
Merstun - - -	Marston - - -	Brun and Elric	{ The Monks of Tutbury, under Henry de Ferrars.
Meslach, a berwick of } Mesteford - - }	Matlock - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Messeham - - -	Measham - - -	- - - - -	The King.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Mestesforde *	-	-	The King.
Middletone	{ Middleton near Youlgrave }	Levenot	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Middletune, a berwick of Wirksworth	{ Middleton in Wirk- worth }	-	The King.
-----	Milton	Earl Algar	The King.
-----	-	{ Goded	The King.
-----	-	{ -----	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Mileburne	Melborne	Dummic and Elvin	Henry de Ferrars.
Mogintun	Mugginton	The King	The King.
Moresburg	Mosborough	Gamel	{ Chetel under Henry de Ferrars.
Morlei	Morley	-	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Mortune	Morton	Siward	Henry de Ferrars.
Muchedes near Wormhill	-	Swain Cilt	Walter Deincourt.
Muchdeswelle, a ber- wick of Hope	-	Siward	Henry de Ferrars.
Muleforde	Milford	-	The King.
Neutone	Newton in Blackwell	Siward	Henry de Ferrars.
Neutune	Newton grange	Leuric and Levenot	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Newebold	Newbold	Osmer	Henry de Ferrars.
Newetun	King's-Newton	-	The King.
Normanestune	{ Normanton near Derby }	Algar	The King.
Normantune	-	-	The King.
-----	-	Lewin and Edwin	The King.
-----	-	-	The King.
-----	-	{ Leuric, Gamel, and Teodric	{ Amalric, under Henry de Ferrars.
Normentune	-	Elfag	{ Edwin, under Wil- liam Peverel.
Nortberie	Norbury	Siward	Henry de Ferrars.
Nortun	{ Norton	{ Godeva and Bada	{ Ingram, under Roger de Busli.
Nortune	-	{ -	The King.
Oehebroe	Oekbrook	Tochi	Geoffry Alselin.
Ochenavestun, a ber- wick of Ashborne	Hognaston	-	The King.
Offretune, a berwick of Hope	Offerton	-	The King.
-----	-	-	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Onestune	Oneston or Unston	Lewin and Edwin	The King.
Opetune, a berwick of Wirksworth	Hopton	-	The King.
Opewelle	Hopwell	-	{ Ralph Fitzhubert, un- der the Bishop of Chester.
Ophidicotes, a ber- wick of Ashborne	Offcote	-	The King.

* Supposed to have been near Matlock.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Osmundestune - - } ----- - - }	Osmaston near Derby, and Osmaston near Ashborne }	Osmund - - - Wallef and Ailiet - -	{ The King and Henry de Ferrars. { Elfin, under Henry de Ferrars. { John, under Henry de Ferrars.
Oswardestune - - -	Osleston - - -	Ernvi and Lewin - -	{ Ralph Fitzhubert. { Walter Deincourt.
Ougedestun - - } Oughedestune - - }	Ogston - - -	{ - - - { Swain Cilt - -	The King.
Padefeld, part of } Longdendale - - }	Padfield - - -	Levine - - -	The King.
Padine - - -	- - -	- - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Paltretune - - -	Palterton - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Pentric - - -	Pentrich - - -	Levenot - - -	{ Colne, under the { King.
Pevrewic - - -	Parwich - - -	- - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Pilesberie - - -	{ Pilsbury, in Hartington - - }	Elsi - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Pinneslei - - -	{ Pilsley, in Northwinfield - - }	Swain Cilt - - -	Walter Deincourt.
Pirelaie - - -	- - -	Dunning - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Potlac, a berwick of Over - - - }	Potloek - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Presteclive, a hamlet of Bakewell - - }	Priesteliff - - -	- - -	The King.
Radburne - - -	Radbourn - - -	Ulsi - - -	{ Henry de Ferrars, { Ralph Fitzhubert claiming a third.
Ralunt, a berwick of Ashford - - }	Rowland - - -	- - -	The King.
Rapendune - - -	Repton - - -	- - -	The King.
Ravens - - - h - - -	- - -	- - -	The King.
Ravenestun - - -	Ravenston - - -	Godric - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Redeslei - - -	Rodsley - - -	Brune - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Redlavestun - - -	Rosleston - - -	Earl Algar - - -	The King.
Redlesleie - - -	Rodsley - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Reuslege, a berwick of Bakewell - - }	Rowsley - - -	- - -	The King.
Ripclie - - -	Ripley - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Riselei - - -	- - -	{ Lewin - - -	The King's Thanés.
Riseleia - - -	Risley - - -	{ Ulsi - - -	{ Fulc, under Roger de Busli.
Roschintone, or Rouston - - }	Roston - - -	Siward - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Rugetorn - - -	Rowthorn - - -	Ulsi and Steinulf - -	Roger de Busli.
Salham * - - -	- - -	Cole - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Salle - - -	Sawley - - -	- - -	The Bishop of Chester.
Sandiacre - - -	Sandiacre - - -	{ Toli, Cnut, and } { others - - }	The King's Thanés.
Sapertune - - -	Saperton - - -	{ Godric and Lewin } { Cilt - - -	Roger, under Henry de Ferrars.
Scardeclif - - -	Seacliff - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.

* Supposed to be in the parish of Hartington, where is a pasture-field still called Saum.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Scelhadun, a berwick of Ashford - }	Sheldon - - -	- - -	The King.
Scetune, a berwick of Hope - }	Shatton - - -	- - -	The King.
Scipelic - - -	Shipley - - -	Brun and Odincar -	{ Malger, under Gilbert de Gand.
Scochetorp - - -	Oakerthorp - - -	Leuric and Levenot	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Serotun - - -	Scropton - - -	Tochi - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Sedenefeld - - -	Sinfin - - -	Ulchel - - -	{ William, under Henry de Ferrars.
Segessale - - -	Sedsall - - -	Ulurie - - -	{ Alcher, under Henry de Ferrars.
Serdelau - - -	Shardlow - - -	- - -	{ Uctebrand, under the King.
Sinitretone, a berwick of Mesteford - }	Snitterton - - -	- - -	The King.
Sirelei - - -	Shirley - - -	{ Chetel, Ulme, and } others - - }	Henry de Ferrars.
Sirelunt - - -	Shirland - - -	Leuric - - -	{ Warner, under William Peverel.
Sivardingescotes -	Swadlingcote - - -	Godric - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Smalei - - -	Smalley - - -	- - -	The King.
Smidesby - - -	Smithsby - - -	Edwin - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Smithcote - - -	- - -	- - -	{ Warner, under William Peverel.
Snellestune - - -	Snelston - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
- - -	- - -	{ Levenot, Elfric, } and others - }	{ Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars.
Sorchestun - - -	Swarkston - - -	Gamel and others -	Henry de Ferrars.
Sothelle - - -	Shottle, in Duffield	Gamel - - -	{ Godrie, under Henry de Ferrars.
Spondune - - -	Spondon - - -	Stori - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Stanlei - - -	Stanley - - -	Ulfar - - -	Robert Fitzwilliam.
Stantone - - -	Stanton-by-Dale -	Ulf Fenisc - - -	{ Malger, under Gilbert de Gand.
Stantun - - -	Stanton - - -	Edward - - -	Ernvi, under the King.
- - -	{ Stanton-ward, in } { Stapenhill - }	Alwin - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Stantune - - -	Stanton - - -	Godric and Raven -	Henry de Ferrars.
Stapenhille - - -	Stapenhill - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
- - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Stavelie - - -	Stavely - - -	Hacon - - -	Ascut Musard.
Steinesbi - - -	{ Stainsby, in Halt- } { Hucknall - }	Steinulf - - -	Roger de Poitou.
Steintune - - -	Stenston - - -	Leuric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Stertune - - -	{ Sturston in Ash- } { borne - }	Ulchil - - -	{ Roger, under Henry de Ferrars.
Stoche, a berwick of Hope - }	Stoke - - -	- - -	The King.
Stratune - - -	Stretton, in Shirland and North-Winfield	{ Leuric - - - } { Levenot - - - }	{ Robert, under Ralph Fitzhubert.
- - -	- - -	- - -	The same.
Streitun - - -	Stretton-in-the-Fields	Ælurie - - -	{ Roger, under Henry de Ferrars.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Sudberie - - - }	Sudbury - - - }	Godric, Ulric, and Elmer - - - }	{ Aleher, under Henry de Ferrars.
Sudberie - - - }	Sutton in the Dale -	Steinulf - - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Sudtune - - - }	Sutton on the hill -	{ Tori, Elwold, and others - - - }	Roger de Poietou.
Sudtun - - - }	Swarkston - - - -	- - - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Sudtune - - - }	Somersall - - - -	{ Ormer and Ernich } { Elric - - - - }	Wazelin, under Henry de Ferrars.
Suerchestune - - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Sumersale - - - }	Tadington - - - -	- - - - -	{ Uleher, under Henry de Ferrars.
----- - - - }	Tapton - - - -	- - - - -	{ Alric, under Henry de Ferrars.
Tadintune, a berwick of Ashford - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Tapetune, a berwick of Newbold - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
----- - - - }	{ Egstow in North- } { Winfield - - - }	Bada - - - -	The King's Thaness.
Tegestou - - - -	Tansley - - - -	Levenot - - - -	{ Robert, under Ralph Fitzhubert.
Teneslege, or Taneslege, a berwick of Mestesford - - }	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Tibeecl - - - -	Tibshelf - - - -	Ligulf - - - -	{ Robert, under the King, William Peverel, keeper.
Tiebenhalle - - - -	Tickenhall - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
----- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
----- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Nigel de Statford.
Tideswelle, a berwick of Hope - - }	Tideswell - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Tilehestune - - - }	Ilkeston - - - -	{ Ulf Fenise - - - }	{ Malger, under Gilbert de Gand.
----- - - - }	- - - - -	{ Osmund Benz - - - }	{ Osmund, under the King.
----- - - - }	- - - - -	{ Toli - - - - }	The King's Thaness.
Tizinctun - - - -	Tissington - - - -	{ Ulchil, Edric, and others - - - }	Henry de Ferrars.
Topetune - - - -	Tupton - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Topetune - - - -	Thornset - - - -	{ Dofin - - - - }	The King's Thaness.
Tornesete, part of Longdendale - - }	Thorp - - - -	Ligulf - - - -	The King.
Torp - - - -	Thurlston in Elvaston	- - - - -	The King.
Torulfestune or Turulvestun - - }	Thurvaston - - - -	Tochi - - - -	Geoffry Alselin.
Torverdestune - - -	Totley - - - -	Ulchel - - - -	{ Elfin, under Henry de Ferrars.
Totingelei - - - -	Trusley - - - -	Tolf - - - -	The King's Thaness.
Toxenai - - - -	- - - - -	Ulehetil and Avie	{ Hugh, under Henry de Ferrars.
Trangesbi * - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	The King.
Trangesby - - - -	- - - - -	Elmod - - - -	Nigel de Statford.

* Not known. It was somewhere in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, near the borders of Leicestershire.

Ancient Names of Manors and Lands.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Tuiforde - - -	Twyford - - -	Leuric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Tunestal - - -	- - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Tunestalle - - -	- - -	Steinulf - - -	Roger de Poitou.
Turvurdestune - - -	Thurvaston - - -	Hedul - - -	{ Robert, under Henry de Ferrars.
Uffentune - - -	{ Ufton, in South- Winfield - - }	- - -	{ Nigel, under Ralph Fitzhubert.
Ufre - - -	Mickle-Over - - -	The King - - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Ufre parva - - -	Little-Over - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Uftune - - -	Ufton - - -	Leuric - - -	{ Warner, under Wil- liam Peverel.
Uluritune - - -	- - -	Alun - - -	The King's Thanos.
Upetun - - -	- - -	- - -	The King.
Wadescel - - -	- - -	Wade - - -	Walter Deincourt.
- - -	{ Wadeshelf - - }	{ Dunning and Branwin - - }	Ascut Musard.
Walestone - - -	Wallston in Duffield	Gamel - - -	{ Godric, under Henry de Ferrars.
Waletune - - -	Walton-on-Trent - - -	Earl Algar - - -	The King.
- - -	Walton - - -	Hundulf - - -	The King.
Watrefeld - - -	- - -	Lewin - - -	William Peverel.
Welledene, a berwick of Wirksworth - - }	Welledune - - -	- - -	The King.
Werchesvorde - - -	Wirksworth - - -	- - -	The King.
Werredune - - -	- - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Westone - - -	Weston-on-Trent - - -	- - -	The King.
Westune - - -	- - -	Earl Algar - - -	The King.
- - -	Weston-Underwood	Ulf - - -	{ Gilbert, under Ralph de Burun.
Widerdestune - - -	{ Wyaston, or Wy- ardston - - }	Earl Edwin - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Wilemestorp - - -	Williamsthorp - - -	Swain Cilt - - -	Walter Deincourt.
Willetune - - -	Willington - - -	Leuric - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Winbroc - - -	Ivenbrook - - -	Chetel - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Winefeld - - -	South-Winfield - - -	Elnod - - -	{ Robert under Earl Alan, and Alan under William Peverel.
Wineshalle - - -	Winshall - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Burton.
Wingreurde - - -	Wingerworth - - -	- - -	The King.
Winnefeld - - -	North-Winfield - - -	- - -	Walter Deincourt.
Winsterne - - -	Winster - - -	Leving and Raven - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Wistanestune - - -	Wessington - - -	- - -	{ Levine, under Ralph Fitzhubert.
- - -	- - -	Swain Cilt - - -	Walter Deincourt.
Witewelle - - -	Whitwell - - -	Levenot - - -	Ralph Fitzhubert.
Witfeld, part of Long- dendale - - - }	Whitfield - - -	- - -	The King.
Witintune, a berwick of Newbold - - }	Whittington - - -	- - -	The King.
Winleslei - - -	Willesley - - -	{ - - -	The King.
Winlesleie - - -	- - -	{ Aluric - - -	Henry de Ferrars.
Wodneslei, a berwick of Mestesforde - - }	Wednesley, or Wensley - - }	- - -	The King.
Wrunele - - -	Wormhill - - -	Earl Siward - - -	Henry de Ferrars.

The only estates which have continued in the descendants of those who were their possessors at the time of the Domesday Survey, are some manors of the Gresley family, which have passed to them in uninterrupted succession from their ancestor Nigel de Stafford. The greater number of the estates of Henry de Ferrars, were parcelled out among his retainers, not long after the date of this survey, by Henry de Ferrars, and his son Robert, the first Earl Ferrars. Among those who had grants from the former, we find the ancestor of the Fitzherberts, who still possess the estates then granted. The manors which were retained by the Ferrars family in their own hands, were forfeited by Robert, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry III., and became parcel of the duchy of Lancaster.

Ralph Fitzhubert was ancestor of the Frechevilles, who continued to possess estates in Derbyshire till the extinction of the family in the reign of Charles II. The estates of Walter Deincourt continued in his descendants till they became divided between coheiresses in the reign of Henry VI. The estates of the Barons Musard passed to coheiresses in the reign of Edward II.; a marriage with one of them increased the landed property of the Frechevilles.

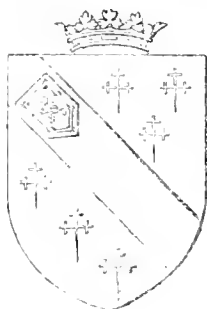
The estates of William Peverel, Geoffry Alselin (the heiress of whose family married Bardolf), Ralph de Burun and Roger Busli, passed out of those families at an early period.

Among the possessors of considerable landed property in the reign of Henry II. we find only the Shirleys and Curzons who retain any part of it at the present day. Among the larger landed proprietors of later date, may be mentioned the Vernons of Haddon, whose estates have passed by inheritance to the Duke of Rutland; the Longfords and Leakes, whose estates have been dispersed; the Montgomerys, whose estates passed by inheritance to Lord Vernon's ancestors, and the representatives of the other coheiress; the Stanhopes, whose estates are now held by the three noble families of that name; the Talbots, and Cavendishes.

The estates of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in Derbyshire have been partly divided among coheiresses, and have partly passed by gift of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, to the family of Sir William Cavendish, her husband. These estates, with numerous grants of abbey lands, have passed to his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire, who has by far the largest landed property in the county, and is lessee, under the crown, of the greater portion of the ancient Ferrars estate, which was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster.

Nobility of the County.

THE noble family of HOWARD became possessed of the manor of Glossop, in this county, by marriage with one of the coheireses of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Having been settled on a younger branch of the family, Glossop-hall was the property, and occasionally the residence, of Bernard Howard, Esq., before he succeeded to the title of Duke of Norfolk, on the death of his cousin the late Duke, in 1815.



Arms: — Gules, on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, fitchée, Argent, an escutcheon, Or; therein a demi-lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow), within a double tressure, flory counter-flory.

CAVENDISH, Duke of Devonshire. — Sir William Cavendish, descended from an ancient family who took their name from Cavendish in Suffolk^a, the place of their residence, settled in Derbyshire in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of Hardwick, about the year 1544; by which match he became possessed of Hardwick-hall, and other estates. Having been an active and useful instrument in the business of the Reformation, he obtained several grants of manors and lands in this county, which had belonged to religious houses; was raised to the dignity of a Privy-counsellor, and appointed by King Henry VIII. to the office of Treasurer of the Chamber. In the reign of Edward VI. he purchased Chatsworth, ever since one of the principal seats of his noble descendants, of the family of Agard, and began to build on the site of the old hall a mansion, which was finished by his widow. This lady, more celebrated as the Countess of Shrewsbury, built a new mansion at Hardwick, which appears to have been the chief seat of Sir William Cavendish, their elder son: this Sir William was created Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, in 1605, and in 1618, Earl of Devonshire. His great-grandson, the fourth Earl, one of the first and most zealous promoters of the Revolu-

^a The first of the family who settled at Cavendish is said to have been a younger son of the Gernons, of Derbyshire; but, though the tradition is by no means improbable, no documents have been brought forward in support of it.

tion, was, in 1694, created Marquis of Hartington, and Duke of Devonshire, which titles are now enjoyed by his immediate descendant William George, the sixth Duke, and ninth Earl, whose chief country seat is at Chatsworth. Hardwick-hall is occasionally inhabited by the family, and is still kept up in its original style, with the ancient furniture.

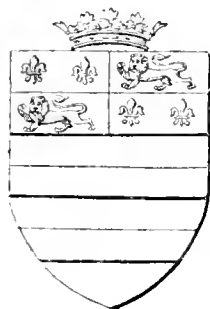


Arms: — Sable, three harts' heads caboshed, Argent, attired, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a snake noué, Proper.

Supporters: — Two harts, Proper, each gorged with a garland of roses, Arg. and Az. attired, Or.

MANNERS, Duke of Rutland. — Sir John Manners, second son of the first Earl of Rutland, became possessed of Nether-Haddon, and large estates in Derbyshire, in consequence of his marriage with the coheiress of Sir George Vernon who died in 1561. Upon the death of George, seventh Earl of Rutland, in 1641, the elder branch of that noble family having become extinct, John Manners of Nether-Haddon, grandson of Sir John above-mentioned, succeeded to the title, and Haddon-hall became, for some time, one of the principal seats of the Earls of Rutland, as it was of the first Duke, who was raised to that dignity in 1703: it is now the property of his Grace, John Henry, the present Duke, but has not been for many years inhabited by the family. The first Duke of Rutland, during the life of his father, John, eighth Earl of Rutland, was summoned to parliament by writ, as Baron Manners of Haddon. Sir Roger Manners, a younger son of Sir John, who married the coheiress of Vernon, settled at Whitwell in this county; he died without issue.



Arms of Manners, Duke of Rutland: — Or, two bars Azure; a chief quarterly of the second and Gules, the first and fourth charged with two fleurs de lis of the first, and the second and third with a lion passant-guardant of the same, being an augmentation given to the family, in consequence of their descent from King Edward IV.

Crest: — On a chapeau, Gules, turned up Erm. a peacock, in pride, Proper.

Supporters: — Two unicorns, Arg. their horns, manes, tufts, and hoofs, Or.

BENTINCK, Duke of Portland. — The grandfather of the present Duke became possessed of Bolsover castle, in this county, by his marriage with

the representative of Henry Cavendish^b, the last Duke of Newcastle of that family. The old mansion above-mentioned is kept up and furnished, though not inhabited by its present noble owner.

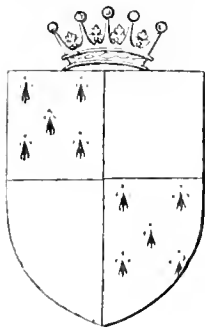


Arms of Bentinck, Duke of Portland: — Azure, a cross moline, Argent.

Crest: — Out of a marquis's coronet, Proper, two arms counter-embowed and vested, Gules, gloved, Or, and holding each an ostrich feather, Argent.

Supporters: — Two lions, double queveé; the dexter, Or, the other Sable.

STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield: — The Stanhope family were originally of the County of Durham: they came into Nottinghamshire in the reign of Edward III., in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Maulovel. Sir Michael Stanhope had grants of abbey lands in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Shelford, in the former county, was for several generations, the chief seat of this family. Sir Thomas Stanhope, son of Sir Michael, became possessed of considerable estates in Derbyshire, in consequence of his marriage with the coheirress of Sir John Port, who was one of the representatives of the Montgomerys of Cubley; and in the year 1585, he purchased the mauor and park of Bretby, now the principal seat of this noble family. Philip, the grandson of Sir Michael, was created, in 1616, Baron Stanhope of Shelford, and in 1628, Earl of Chesterfield. The title of Chesterfield is now enjoyed by George Augustus Frederick, a minor, who is the sixth Earl, and only son of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1815.



Arms of Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield: — Quarterly, Ermine and Gules.

Crest: — On a wreath, a tower, Azure, with a demi-lion rampant, issuing from the battlements, crowned ducally, Gules, and holding between his paws, a grenade, firing, Proper.

Supporters: — Dexter, a talbot guardant, Ermine; sinister, a wolf, Erminois, both gorged with chaplets of oak, Proper.

SHIRLEY, Earl Ferrers: — Fulcher, the son of Sewall de Etingdon, who held large possessions in Derbyshire and other counties, under Henry de Ferrars, had five sons, two of whom were founders of ancient families in

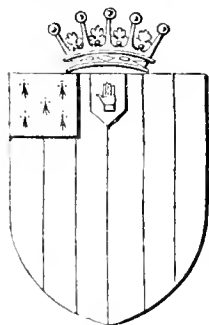
^b Daughter of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, by the heiress of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who had married the heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

this county, the Shirleys and Iretons, each having been denominated from the place of their residence. Sewall, who having settled at Shirley, took the name of De Shirley, died about the year 1129; his son married the heiress and assumed the arms of Clinton; his grandson, Sewall, married a coheiress of Meynell. Sir Ralph, grandson of the last-mentioned Sewall, married a coheiress of Waldeshof; Sir Thomas, son of Sir Ralph, married the heiress of Lord Bassett of Drayton, his son, Sir Hugh, the heiress of Braose or Breus, of Gower; Sir Ralph, the next in succession, the heiress of Bassett, of Brailsford; his son Ralph, the heiress of Staunton. Ralph Shirley, who died in 1517, being grandson of Ralph last-mentioned, had four wives; by a coheiress of Walsh, he had an only daughter, who married an ancestor of Pulteney, Earl of Bath. John, grandson of the last-mentioned Ralph, married the heiress of Lovett. His son George was created a Baronet in 1611. Sir Henry Shirley, the second baronet, married a coheiress of Devereux, Earl of Essex, through whom the barony of Ferrars of Chartley came into the family. Sir Robert Shirley, grandson of Sir Henry, (being the seventh baronet,) was declared, in 1678, Lord Ferrars of Chartley^c, and, in 1711, was created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers; the two last-mentioned titles are now enjoyed by his grandson, Robert, the present and seventh Earl Ferrers. The old seat of the family, at Shirley, has long been destroyed. Ednaston, another mansion in this county belonging to the family, is now a seat of the Honourable Washington Shirley, brother of the present Earl.

Arms of Shirley, Earl Ferrers:—Paly of six, Or and Azure, a canton, Ermine.

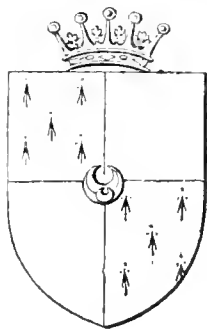
Crest:—On a wreath, the bust of a Saracen, side-faced and coupéd, Proper, wreathed about the temples, Or and Az.

Supporters:—On the dexter side, a talbot, Ermine, eared, Gules, and gorged with a dueal coronet, Or; on the sinister side, a rein-deer of the second, attired and gorged in like manner, Or, and charged on the shoulder with a horse-shoe, Argent.



^c The Barony of Ferrars of Chartley, was inherited in 1717, on the death of the first Earl Ferrers, by Elizabeth, the then only surviving child of his eldest son Robert, who died some years before him; this Elizabeth was the wife of James, Earl of Northampton and grandmother of the late Marquis Townshend, in whose right he was Baron Ferrars of Chartley. The said Elizabeth Shirley was also, through her mother who was daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Walton-on-Trent in Derbyshire, and grand-daughter and heiress of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth, the representative of the other great branch of the ancient family of Ferrers or Ferrars, that of Groby and Tamworth.

STANHOPE, Earl of Harrington.—Sir John Stanhope, elder son of Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, and great grandson of Sir Michael, was settled at Elvaston, in this county. John, son of Sir John Stanhope, the younger, married a coheiress of Agard of Foston; Thomas, the elder surviving son of John, a coheiress of Thacker, of Repton-priory. Charles, the next brother of Thomas, succeeded him in the Elvaston estate, was some time Secretary to the Treasury, and Treasurer of the Chamber. On his death, without issue, in 1760, Elvaston passed to his nephew, William, Earl of Harrington, whose father (younger son of John Stanhope, Esq., who married the coheiress of Agard) had been created an Earl in 1742. Elvaston-hall is now the seat of Charles Stanhope, third Earl of Harrington.



Arms: — Quarterly Ermine and Gules, with a crescent on a crescent for difference.

Crest: — On a wreath, a tower Azure, a demi-lion rampant issuing from the battlements, Or, holding between his paws a grenade firing, Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a talbot guardant, Arg. gutté de poix; on the sinister, a wolf Erminoise; each supporter gorged with a chaplet of oak, Vert, fructed, Or.

CURZON, Lord Scarsdale. — The ancient family of Curzon, or as it is frequently spelt in records, Curson, were settled at Kedleston, their present seat, and at Croxall, as early as the reign of Henry I. The Croxall branch, which appears to have been the elder, became extinct by the death of Henry Curzon, Esq. in 1639. The daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Curzon, Knt. (elder brother of Henry), who died in 1622, married Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, ancestor of the present Duke. Richard, the common ancestor of both branches, married the heiress of Camville. Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, the ninth in descent after the separation of the branches, married the heiress of Twyford, and was common ancestor of Lords Scarsdale and Curzon, of Sir Robert Curzon (who was created a Baron of the Empire by the Emperor Maximilian, in the year 1500, and died without issue), the Curzons of Water-Perry, in the county of Oxford, now extinct, and the Curzons of Letheringset, in Norfolk. John Curzon, the immediate descendant (being the ninth in descent) from Sir John above-mentioned, was created a Baronet in 1641. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fifth Baronet, was, in 1761, created Baron Scarsdale, and was father of Nathaniel, the present Lord Scarsdale. The coheiresses of Vernon of Stokesay,

say, in Shropshire, and Ashton of Middleton, in Lancashire, have married into the Curzon family.



Arms : — Argent on a bend, Sable, three popinjays, Or, collared, Gules.

Crest : — On a wreath, a popinjay rising, Or, collared, G.

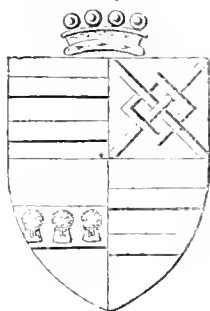
Supporters : — On the dexter side, the figure of Prudence, represented by a woman, habited Argent, mantled Azure, holding in her sinister hand a javelin, entwined with a remora, Proper ; and on the sinister, the figure of Liberality, represented by a woman habited Argent, mantled Purple, holding a cornucopia, Proper.

VERNON, Lord Vernon. — The first connection of the ancient family of Vernon with this county was by the marriage of Richard, a younger son of one of the Barons of Shipbrooke, in Cheshire, with a coheirss of the Avenells, of Nether-Haddon. This Richard died without male issue, leaving a daughter and heiress, married to Gilbert le Francis, whose son Richard^d took the name of Vernon, settled at Haddon-hall, and was common ancestor of the Vernons of Haddon, Stokesay, Hodnet, Sudbury, &c. The elder line of the Haddon branch of the Vernons became extinct in 1561, by the death of Sir George Vernon, one of whose coheirsses brought Haddon, as before-mentioned, to Sir John Manners, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland. A coheirss of Camville, the heiresses of Pembrugge, and Ap-Griffith (who married the heiress of Stackpoole), and a daughter of Swynfen, who was heiress to Pype and Spemore, married into the Haddon branch of the Vernon family.

Sir John Vernon, a younger son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, settled at Sudbury in the reign of Henry VIII., in consequence of having married one of the coheirsses of Montgomery ; his grandson, John, dying without issue, this branch of the family became extinct. He bequeathed his estates to the issue of his widow by her first husband, Walter Vernon, of Houndshill, in Staffordshire. Sir Edward Vernon, the elder son, who settled at Sudbury, married the heiress of a younger branch of the Vernons, who were of Hilton, in Staffordshire ; Henry, his son, married the heiress of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, in Cheshire, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, by which match his posterity became the representa-

^d This Richard died in the year 1322, aged 65 ; he married a daughter of Michael de Harcla. William, his grandson, then aged 10 years, being the son of Richard, who died in his father's life-time, was found to be his heir. See Esch. 6 Edw. I., and 16 Edw. II.

tives of the original elder male line of the Vernons, Barons of Shipbrooke. His grandson, Henry, married the heiress of Pigot, and representative of the ancient family of Venables, Barons of Kinderton, in Cheshire. George Venables, the son, was, in 1762, created Lord Vernon and Baron of Kinderton. His son, George Venables, the second Lord Vernon, married the heiress of Lord Mansell, by whom he left an only daughter. On his death, in 1813, the title of Vernon, and the Sudbury estate, devolved to his next brother, Henry Venables, who had previously taken the name and arms of Sedley, but since his coming to the title has resumed those of Vernon.

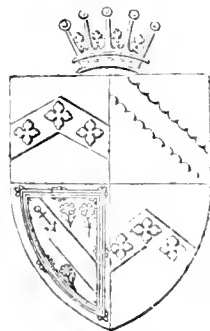


Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, two bars Argent, Venables; 2, Argent, a fret, Sable, Vernon; 3, Or, on a fess Azure, three garbs of the field.

Crest: — A boar's head, erased, Sable, ducally gorged, Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion, Gules, collared and chained, Or; on the sinister, a boar, Sable, ducally collared and chained, Or.

Upon the death of the late Earl of Newburgh without issue, that Scottish title being inheritable through heirs female, Francis Eyre, Esq. of Hassop-hall, assumed it, as being the son of Lady Mary, the younger daughter and coheirress of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, by Charles Radcliffe, a younger son of Francis, Earl of Derwentwater; Prince Justiniani, son of the elder daughter, being incapable of inheriting as an alien. Francis Eyre is the immediate descendant of Stephen Eyre, a younger son of Ralph Eyre, Esq., of Padley, who settled at Hassop in the reign of Henry VII.



Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Eyre.^c — 2, Radcliffe.^f — 3, Arg. on a bend, G. between three gillyflowers, slipped, Proper, an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, Vert. Livingston.

Crest of Livingston: — A moor's head, coupé at the shoulder, Proper, banded, Gules and Argent, with pendants at the ears, of the last. — This crest is borne together with those of Eyre and Radcliffe.

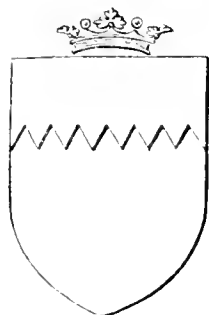
Supporters: — On the dexter side, a savage man; on the sinister, a horse, Argent, caparisoned, Gules.

^c See the account of Gentry.

^f See Extinct Gentry.

Irish Peers who have Seats in Derbyshire.

BUTLER, Marquis of Ormond. — Walter, Earl of Ormond, became possessed of Sutton-hall and manor by marriage with the granddaughter and representative of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq. He was created a Marquis in 1815.

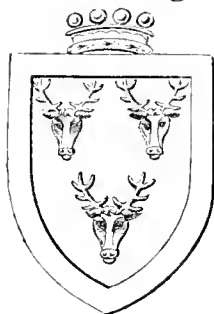


Arms: — Or, a chief indented, Gules.

Crest: — Out of a plume of feathers an eagle issuing.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, an eagle; on the sinister, a griffin.

CAVENDISH, Lord Waterpark. — Henry, a natural son of Sir Henry Cavendish (elder brother of the first Earl of Devonshire), became possessed of the Doveridge estate by his father's gift, and was immediate ancestor of Henry Cavendish, Esq., who was created a Baronet in 1755, and was grandfather of Richard, Lord Waterpark, whose mother was, during her widowhood, created a Baroness in her own right, in the year 1792.



Arms: — Sable, three bucks' heads, caboshed, Arg. atired, Or. within a border of the second.

Crest: — On a ducal coronet, a snake nowed, Proper.

Supporters: — Two bucks, Proper.

Extinct Peerages.

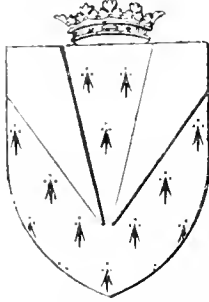
CAVENDISH and HOLLES, Dukes of Newcastle. — Sir Charles Cavendish, younger son of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, became possessed of Bolsover Castle by purchase in 1613; his son William, by the coheirss of Ogle (who became Baroness Ogle in her own right), was, in 1628, created Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle-on-Tyne; in 1644, Marquis of Newcastle; and in 1664, in consequence of his long and loyal services, Earl of Ogle, and Duke of Newcastle. Henry, Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, son of the second Duke, having died without issue by his wife (the heiress of Percy, Earl of Northumberland), John Holles, Earl of Clare, who married Lady Margaret Cavendish, one of the Duke's daughters and coheirsses, possessed Bolsover Castle, and was, in 1694, created Duke of Newcastle. That title became again extinct at his death, in 1711, and Bolsover passed with his heiress to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, and with that Earl's heiress to the Duke of Portland, as before mentioned.

Arms

Arms of Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and Crest : — The same as the Duke of Devonshire, with due difference.

Supporters : — On the dexter side, a bull, Or, gorged with a ducal coronet, G. ; on the sinister, a lion per fesse, O. and G., ducally crowned, Or.

Arms of Holles, Duke of Newcastle : — Ermine, two piles, Sable.



Crest : — On a chapeau, G., turned up, Ermine, a boar passant, Az., bristled, hoofed, and armed, Or.

Supporters : — On the dexter side, a lion, Azure ; on the sinister, a wolf, Or.

FERRARS, Earl Ferrars and of Derby. — Henry de Ferrars possessed numerous manors in Derbyshire, by gift of William the Conqueror ; his son, Robert, appears to have been the first Earl Ferrars. Robert, the second Earl Ferrars, was, according to Vincent (on the authority of Ordericus Vitalis), created Earl of Derby, in 1138. His son, William, Earl Ferrars and of Derby, married the heiress of Peverel. William, the third Earl of Derby, married the coheiress of Blundeville ; his son, the fourth Earl, one of the coheiresses of Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had seven daughters, and afterwards one of the co-heiresses of Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Robert, the succeeding and fifth Earl of Derby, was dispossessed of his estates, and deprived of his Earldom, for his repeated acts of rebellion, in the reign of Henry III. : he died in 1278. His descendants enjoyed the title of Lord Ferrars, of Chartley, but had no longer any connection with this county. The last Lord Ferrars, of Chartley, died in or about the year 1449. His daughter and heiress married Sir Walter Devereux ; and the barony, having passed through the families of Shirley and Compton, is now enjoyed by Marquis Townshend. The Earls of Derby had a castle at Duffield. After the title of Earl of Derby had been taken from the Ferrars family, it was given, with that of Lancaster, to several of the blood-royal of the Plantagenets. Melbourne Castle was one of the seats of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. King Henry VII. conferred the title of Earl of Derby on the Stanley family, in whom it has ever since continued. The Tamworth branch of the Ferrars family had for some time a seat at Walton-upon-Trent, in this county. The heiress of this branch having married Robert Shirley, his descendant Marquis Townshend is representative of this branch, as well as that of Ferrars of Chartley.

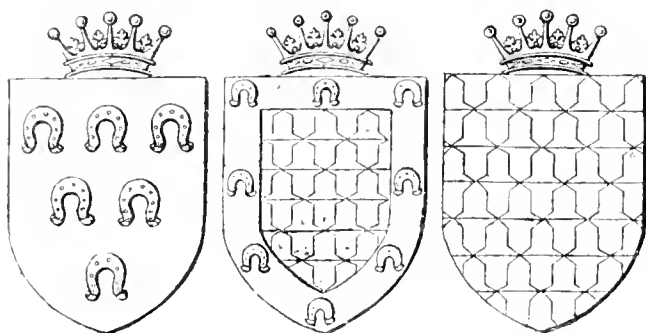
Arms

Arms of the Earls Ferrars and of Derby : — The three first Earls bore,

Arg. six horse-shoes, Sable.

William, the fourth Earl, bore, Vaire, O. and G., a border, Azure, semée of horse-shoes, Arg.

The two last Earls bore only Vaire, Or and Gules.



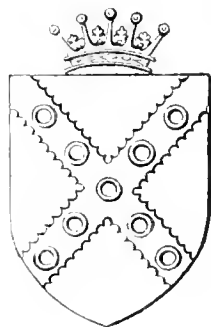
LEAKE, Earl of Scarsdale. — This ancient family derived their descent from Alan de Leca (Leak in Nottinghamshire,) who was living in 1141. William Leake, who first settled at Sutton, in Derbyshire, early in the fifteenth century, was a younger son of Sir John Leake, of Gotham in Nottinghamshire. Sir John Leake, the younger, married the heiress of Hilary, alias Grey ; his father, the heiress of Towers. Francis Leake (the fifth in descent from William above-mentioned, and son of Sir Francis, who married a coheiress of Swift, of Rotheram) was created a Baronet in 1611 ; in 1624, Lord Deincourt, and in 1645, Earl of Scarsdale. These titles became extinct by the death of Nicholas, the fourth Earl, and the last of the Leake

family, in 1736. A younger branch of this family, descended from Thomas, second son of William Leake who first settled at Sutton, was for some descents of Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield.

Arms : — Arg. on a saltier engrailed, Sable, nine annulets, Or.

Crest : — Two popinjays, rising, Or, supporting a peacock's tail, Proper.

Supporters : — Two angels, Proper.



GREY, Lord Grey of Codnor. — Richard Grey who settled at Codnor, was son of Henry de Grey, of Turroc, in Essex, by the heiress of Bardolf. This Richard was one of the Barons in the interest of King John : he married the heiress of De Humez ; his grandson Henry was summoned to parliament as a Baron in the reign of Edward I., Richard Lord Grey, K. G. Lord Treasurer of England, (grandson of Henry) married the heiress of Bassett, of Sapcote, Henry his son, the heiress of Percy, Lord of Athol.

Henry, the last Lord Grey of Codnor, died without issue, in the year 1496, when the title became extinct. A branch of the Zouch's of Haringworth, possessed the Codnor estate, and became representatives of the family, in consequence of the marriage of Sir John Zouch, a younger brother of William Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Grey, and aunt of the last Lord Grey.



Arms: — Barry of six Arg. and Azure.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a demi-peacock displayed with wings elevated, Argent.

Supporters: — Two boars.

SEGRAVE, Baron Segrave. — This noble family, before and after they were summoned to parliament as Barons, had a seat at Bretby, which John, Lord Segrave, had a licence to castle in 1228. Elizabeth, sole heiress of John, Lord Segrave, who died 27 Edw. III. married the son and heir of John, Lord Moubray.



Arms of the Barons Segrave: — Sable, a lion rampant, Arg. crowned, Or.

MOUBRAY, Baron Moubray. — John Moubray, who married the heiress of Segrave as above-mentioned, succeeded his father as Lord Moubray, and died seised of Bretby castle, &c. in 1400; his coheiresses married Berkeley and Howard, whose descendants, the Earls of Berkeley, and the Dukes of Norfolk, have borne among their other titles, those of Baron Segrave and Moubray.



Arms of the Barons Moubray: — Gules, a lion rampant, Argent.

GREY, Baron Grey de Wilton. — This noble family, who derived their descent from John de Grey, a younger brother of Richard, the first Lord Grey of Codnor, had, for some generations, a seat at Shirland. Sir Henry Grey was summoned to parliament 50 Edw. III., by the style of Henry Grey de Shirland, Chevalier. Henry, the last Lord Grey de Wilton, of the male

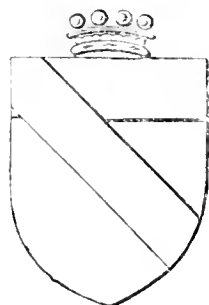
male line, died in 1614; Shirland had some time before passed out of the family. The title was, in 1784, revived in the Egerton family, who were descended from a sister of the last Lord Grey. This Baronial family took their distinguishing appellation, from Wilton-castle, in Herefordshire, which they had acquired by marriage with the heiress of Longchamp.

Arms : — The same as Grey of Codnor, with due difference.

Crest : — On a gauntlet, Arg., a falcon rising, Or.

Supporters : — Two griffins, Or, langued, Gules.

CROMWELL, Baron Cromwell. — The Cromwell family possessed the manor of West-Hallam from an early period; but it does not appear that they had any residence in Derbyshire before Ralph, Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer of England, inherited the manor of South-Winfield, and built the manor-house, of which the fine ruins now remain. The Lord Treasurer died without issue, and had, before his death, sold the reversion of the Winfield estate.



Arms : — Arg. a chief G. over all a bend, Azure.

TUCHET, Baron Audley. — John, son of Thomas Tuchet, (whose ancestors had long possessed a park and seat at Markeaton, near Derby,) by one of the coheiresses of Nicholas, Lord Audley, of Heleigh, became Baron Audley; his descendant, John, Lord Audley, sold this estate to the Mundy family, in the early part of the sixteenth century.



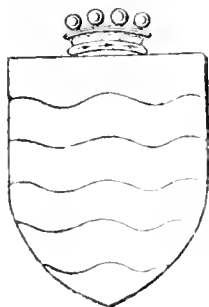
Arms of Tucket, Lord Audley : — Ermine, a chevron, Gules.

Crest : — On a ducal coronet, Or, a swan naiant, Arg. beaked, G. ducally crowned, Or.

Supporters : — Two griffins, Sable, langued, Gules.

BLOUNT, Lord Mountjoy. — The family of Blount were, for several generations, of Barton-Blount, and of Elvaston near Derby. Sir Walter Blount, of Barton, was Standard-bearer to King Henry IV.; his descendant and name-sake, Lord Treasurer to King Edward IV., was, in 1465, created Lord Mountjoy of Thurstaston. Most of the Derbyshire estates passed out of the family long before the death of the last Lord Mountjoy, who was created Earl of Devonshire in 1603, and died in 1606. Thurstaston, how-

ever, appears to have been inherited under his will, by his natural son, Mountjoy Blount, who, in 1627, was created Lord Mountjoy of Thurvaston, and the next year, Earl of Newport. These titles became extinct by the death of Henry the fourth Earl, in 1681.



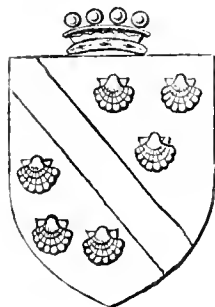
Arms of Blount, Lord Mountjoy :— Barry, nebulee of six, Or and Sable.

Crest :— On a ducal coronet, Or, a wolf passant, Sable, between two feathers of the first.

Supporters :— Two wolves, Sable.

FRECHEVILLE, Lord Frecheville, of Stavely. This ancient family was settled at an early period at Bony in Nottinghamshire. Anker de Frecheville, about the year 1175, married the heiress of Hubert Fitz-Ralph. Another Anker de Frecheville (son of Ralph) having married the heiress of Musard, became possessed of Stavely, in Derbyshire, and settled there. His son Sir Ralph, was summoned to parliament as a Baron 29 Edw. I.; but none of his immediate descendants received a like summons. John Frecheville, the fourth in descent from Sir Ralph, married the heiress of Nuthill. John Frecheville, the sixth in descent from the last mentioned John, was created Lord Frecheville of Stavely, in 1664. The title became extinct at his death in 1682; he left three daughters, coheiresses; the elder married Charles, Duke of Bolton; the second, Philip Warwick, Esq., (son and heir of Sir Philip Warwick,) and afterwards Conyers, Earl of Holderness; the third, Colonel Thomas Colepeper.

Arms :— Azure, a bend between six escallop shells, Argent.

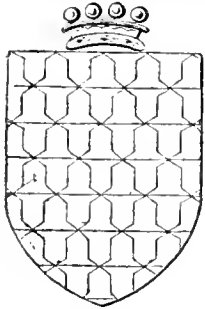


Crest :— A demi-angel issuing from a wreath, Proper, crined and winged, Or, on his head a cross formée of the last; vested in mail, and the arms in armour, Proper, holding in both hands an arrow in bend, Or, feathered and headed, Argent.

Supporters :— Two angels, habited as in the crest, each holding an arrow.

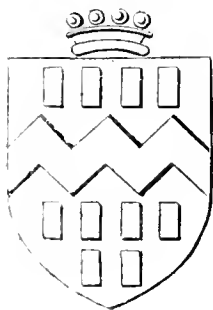
Baronial Families, extinct.

PEVEREL. — William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror had large possessions in Derbyshire by his father's gift : he built the castle of the Peak, and either he or his son are supposed to have built that of Bolsover. The heiress of William Peverel the younger married William de Ferrars, the first Earl of Derby.



Arms : — Vaire, Or, and Gules.

DEINCOURT. — Walter Deincourt possessed several manors in this county by gift of the Conqueror. Edmund Deincourt, the last of the elder branch died in the early part of the reign of Edward III. The chief remaining branch had their principal residence at Park-hall or Park-house, in the parish of Morton. John Deincourt, who died 7 Hen. IV., married the heiress



of Grey of Rotherfield. His elder son, William, dying without issue in 1422, and a younger son Robert, in 1442, the male line of the family became extinct. The sisters and coheiresses married Ralph, Lord Cromwell and William Lord Lovell. The heiress of a branch of this family married Barton, about the year 1370.

Arms of Deincourt of Park-hall : — Sable, a fesse dancette between ten billets, four above and six below, Argent.

MUSARD. — Ascuit Musard held Stavely (the place of his residence,) and other manors at the time of the Domesday Survey. Nicholas, the last heir male of the family, died in or about the year 1300. The elder of the coheiresses married Sir Ralph Frecheville ; a second left a daughter and heiress, married to William de Chelaston, the name of her husband is not known.



Arms : — Or, two chevrons, Azure.

FITZ-RALPH. — Hubert Fitz-Ralph held numerous manors in Derbyshire at the time of the Domesday Survey, in which he was succeeded by his son Hubert Fitz-Ralph. Crich was the seat of their barony. The heiress of Fitz-Ralph married Anker de Frecheville, ancestor of the Derbyshire family of that name.

There appears to have been another baronial family of Fitz-Ralph, Lords of Alfreton, one of whom was founder of Beauchief-abbey, and one of whose coheiresses married Chaworth.

Noblemen's Seats.

Mr. Kinder, speaking of the Nobility of Derbyshire, says, “No countie in England hath so manie princelie habitations, the theatre of hospitalitie, and seats of fruition; as Bolsover, Haddon, Hardwick, another escurial, Brettby, Sutton, Olcoates. In tymes past, the Castle of the Peake, for the honour of Peverell; Codnor, for the Lord Grey; Elvaston, for the family of Blount, Lord Mountjoye; the Earls of Shrewsbury at Buttons^s; and Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, at Chatsworth.”^h

The present noblemen's seats are, Chatsworth, the chief seat, and Hardwick, an occasional residence, of the Duke of Devonshire; Elvaston, the seat of the Earl of Harrington; Sudbury, of Lord Vernon; and Kedleston, of Lord Scarsdale. Bretby, the seat of the Chesterfield family, is shut up, during the minority of the present Earl. Haddon and Bolsover, belonging to the Dukes of Rutland and Portland, although the buildings are kept up, have many years ceased to be inhabited by those noble families. The Duke of Rutland has lately fitted up a Hall on the banks of the Derwent, in the parish of Youlgrave, called Stanton-Woodhouse, for the purpose of an occasional residence during the shooting-season. Sutton is a seat of the Marquis of Ormond, of the kingdom of Ireland, in right of his wife. Doveridge is the seat of Lord Waterpark, of the kingdom of Ireland; Hassop of the Earl of Newburgh, of the kingdom of Scotland.

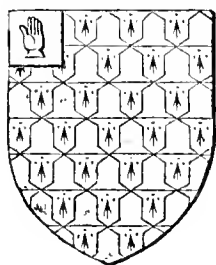
The only remains of ancient seats of the nobility are those of Codnor Castle, formerly belonging to the Lords Grey, and Winfield manor-house, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

^s It seems probable, that this was a name sometimes given to South-Winfield manor-house, of which Mr. Kinder makes no mention; yet it had been inhabited by the Shrewsbury family not many years before his time. We know of no place in Derbyshire now called Buttons, nor have we seen any record of such.

^h MS. History of Derbyshire in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Baronets.

GRESLEY, of Drakelow. — This ancient family derive their origin from Nigel de Stafford, (said to have been one of the younger sons of Roger de Toni, Standard-bearer of Normandy,) which Nigel had large possessions in this county. The grandson of Nigel was Robert de Greslei, so called from Gresley in this county, one of the manors belonging to his grandfather at the time of the Domesday Survey; William de Greslei, his son was of Drake-low in the same parish, the present seat of the family. Sir Nicholas, the sixth in descent from William, married the heiress of Wasteney, of Colton in Staffordshire, from whom this family inherited large possessions. George, the seventh in descent from Sir Nicholas, was created a Baronet in 1611. Sir Thomas, the second baronet, (grandson of Sir Nicholas) married a coheirress of Morewood; his grandson, Sir Thomas, the fourth baronet, a coheirress of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. of Staffordshire. The title is



now enjoyed by Sir Roger Gresley, a minor, born in 1799, great grandson of the last-mentioned Sir Thomas, who is the eighth baronet of the family: he was son of Sir Nigel the late baronet by his second wife, the heiress of Garway.

Arms: — Vaire, Erm. and Gules.

Crest: — On a wreath, a lion passant, Erm. armed, langued, and collared, Gules.

HARPUR, of Calke, (now Crewe). — The Harpurs were an ancient Warwickshire family; the first who settled in Derbyshire, was Richard Harpur, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common-pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth, a native of Chester, where a younger branch of the Harpur family at that time resided. Judge Harpur seated himself at Swarkston-hall, which had belonged to the Rollestons; he married the heiress of Findern, of Findern, by whom he had two sons, Sir John, ancestor of the Harpurs of Swarkston, Breadsall, and Calke, and Sir Richard, ancestors of the Harpurs of Little-Over. The elder or Swarkston branch became extinct after four generations, the coheirresses (sisters of Sir John, the last heir male, who died in 1677,) married Gilbert of Locko and Cooper of Thurgarton in Nottinghamshire. John, the second son of Sir John Harpur of Swarkston, married the heiress of Dethick; his son, Sir John, who was of Swarkston, after the extinction of that line, married the heiress of Henry Howard, of the

the Suffolk family, by whom he had a son, who married, but left no issue. Henry, the third son of Sir John Harpur of Swarkston, before mentioned, was created a Baronet in 1626. Sir John Harpur, his great-grandson, the fourth baronet, married one of the coheiresses of Thomas Lord Crewe, of Stean, (by his second wife, a coheiress of Armine.) The present and seventh baronet, is Sir Henry, great-grandson of Sir John. In the year 1808, he took the name of Crewe, by the King's sign-manual, in consequence of his descent from Lord Crewe, as above-mentioned.

The elder branch of the Harpurs of Little-Over, became extinct by the death of John Harpur, Esq., in 1754; the heiress married Heathcote. A younger branch of the Harpurs of Little-Over, was settled for three descents at Twyford, which estate came afterwards to a younger branch of the Harpurs, of Calke, the coheiresses of which married Francis and Revell.



Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant and a border engrailed, Sable. The Twyford branch bore a canton, S. charged with a fret, Argent, for difference.

Crest: — On a wreath, a boar passant, Or, bristled, G. and collared with a ducal coronet of the second.

EVERY, of Egginton. — Simon Every, who was created a baronet in 1641, was of a Somersetshire family: he settled at Egginton in this county in consequence of his marriage with Mary, elder daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Leigh. Sir Henry, the third baronet, married one of the coheiresses of Russel, of Strensham in Worcestershire, but left no issue either by her or by his second wife. His brother, Sir John Every the succeeding baronet, was a naval officer of some note in the reign of King William. Upon the death of his younger brother the Reverend Sir John Every, the seventh baronet, in 1779, the elder branch became extinct, and the title devolved to Mr. Edward Every, then of Derby, being the fourth in descent from Francis, third son of Sir Simon, the first baronet, which Francis was buried at Egginton in 1708; his son, Sir Henry, is the present baronet.



Arms: — Or, four chevronels, Gules.

Crest: — An unicorn's head, couped, Proper.

CURZON, of Kedleston. See Lord Scarsdale,

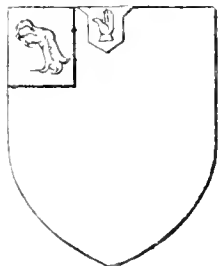
HUNLOKE, of Wingerwörth. — The first of this family who settled in Derbyshire, was Nicholas Hunloke who purchased Wingerworth of the Curzons in the reign of Henry VIII. Henry Hunloke, his grandson, who was Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1624, married to his second wife, the heiress of Alvey. Henry his son, by her, was for his signal services in the battle of Edghill, created a Baronet in 1643; his son, the second baronet, married the heiress of Tyrwhit, in consequence of which marriage, the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke was, in 1806, adjudged by the House of Lords to be one of the coheirs of Robert de Roos, who was summoned to parliament, 49 Henry III.¹ The barony being taken out of abeyance, was then given to Lady Henry Fitzgerald. The present and sixth baronet of this family is Sir Henry Hunloke, a minor, born in 1812.



Arms of Hunloke: — Azure, a fesse between three tigers' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — On a chapeau Azure, turned up Erm. a cockatrice with wings expanded, Proper; comb, beak, and wattles, Or.

BOOTHBY, of Broadlow-Ash. — This family was originally of Boothby in Lincolnshire. Henry, third son of William Boothby, a merchant in London, was created a baronet by King Charles I., in 1644, but the patent never passed the seals: he was described as of Clatercote in Oxfordshire. His grandson William, being of Broadlow-Ash, near Ashborne in Derbyshire, procured a renewal of the patent, although not with precedence from 1644. His son Francis, who died in his father's life-time, married a coheiress of Child; Henry the grandson, who was the second Baronet, died without issue, when the title devolved to William son of Sir William, by his second wife who was a coheiress of Brooke; he was succeeded by his grandson of the same name, on whose death, in 1787, the title went to Brooke Boothby, son of Brooke, second son of Sir William before mentioned, by the coheiress of Brooke. The late Sir Brooke, who enjoyed the title only two years, married the heiress of Hollins: he was succeeded by his son Sir Brooke Boothby, the present and sixth baronet.



Arms: — Argent, on a canton, Sable, a lion's paw erased, in bend, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a lion's paw erased, erect, Or.

¹ George Earl of Essex was also adjudged one of the coheirs.

CAVENDISH, of Doveridge. See Lord Waterpark.

WILMOT, of Chaddesden. — This family was originally of Nottinghamshire, afterwards of Derby. They have been settled at Chaddesden somewhat more than two centuries. Robert Wilmot^k, who was living in 1600, married the heiress of Shrigley. His descendant, Dr. Edward Wilmot, physician to the late King and to his present Majesty, was created a Baronet in 1759; his son, (by the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead,) Sir



Robert Mead Wilmot, married the heiress of Wollet, and was father of Sir Robert Wilmot, the present baronet.

Arms: — Sable, on a fesse, Or, between three eagles' heads couped, Arg. as many escallops, Gules.

Crest: — An eagle's head, couped, Argent, in its beak an escallop, Gules.

WILMOT, of Osmaston. — This branch of the family descended from Sir Nicholas, a younger son of Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden above-mentioned, by the heiress of Shrigley. Robert, the elder son of Sir Nicholas, married the heiress of Eardley, and his eldest son, Robert, a coheir of Sir Samuel Marow, Bart. Robert, the son of the last-mentioned marriage, was created a



Baronet in 1772, with remainder to Robert Wilmot, Esq. of Osmaston, who is the second and present baronet.

Arms: — The same as Wilmot of Chaddesden, with the distinction of a border, engrailed, Or, (granted in 1760.)

Crest: — The same as Wilmot of Chaddesden, the eagle's head being gorged with a collar engrailed, Azure, for difference.

FITZHERBERT, of Tissington. — The Tissington branch of this ancient family, is descended from Nicholas, a younger son of John Fitzherbert of Somersall, which Nicholas, about the middle of the fourteenth century, acquired Tissington, by marrying a coheir of Meynell. The Fitzherberts had possessed Somersall, which from them acquired the name of Somersall-Herbert, beyond the reach of records. The elder branch of the family became extinct by the death of Richard Fitzherbert, Esq., of Somersall in 1803.

William Fitzherbert, Esq., of Tissington, the immediate descendant of Nicholas above-mentioned, was created a Baronet in 1783. He was suc-

^k The grandfather of this Robert, is the first person mentioned in the Heralds' visitations; he and his son were of Derby.



ceeded, in 1791, by his eldest son Anthony, and Sir Anthony, in 1799, by his brother Henry, the present and third Baronet. Alleyn Fitzherbert, brother of Sir William the first baronet, was, in 1801, created Baron St. Helen's.

Arms: — Gules, three lions rampant, Or.

Crest: — An armed arm, erect, coupé; vested, Ermine, cuffed, Argent.

HASTINGS, of Willesley-hall. — Charles Hastings, Esq. (a natural son

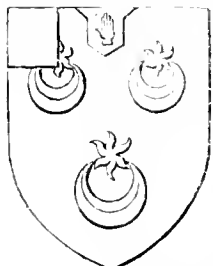


of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon), who married the heiress of Abney, of Willesley-hall, was created a Baronet in 1806. Sir Charles Hastings is a General in the army.

Arms: — Arg. a maunch, within a border engrailed, Sab.

Crest: — A bull's head, erased, Erminois, attired, and ducally gorged, Argent.

BATEMAN, of Hartington. — It is uncertain when the Bateman family first settled at Hartington; but, probably, in the early part of the sixteenth century: they first appear in the parish Register, in the year 1554: it is probable that they came from Norfolk, where a family of that name, of considerable note, existed in the fourteenth century.¹ Hugh Bateman, Esq., the immediate descendant and representative of Hugh Bateman, who was baptized at Hartington in 1554, was, in 1806, created a Baronet, with remainder, successively, to the male issue of his two daughters, since married to the eldest son of Sir Joseph Scott, Bart., and to Sir Alexander Hood. Sir Hugh Bateman's grandfather married a coheiress of Osborne, by a coheiress of Sacheverell. Robert, a younger brother of Hugh Bateman, of Hartington-hall, which Robert died in 1645, was a merchant in London and Chamberlain of the City; three of his younger sons, William, Anthony, and Thomas, were Aldermen of London, all knighted by King Charles II., at the Restoration, and designated as Knights of the Royal Oak, had the Institution of that order taken effect. Sir Anthony was Lord Mayor of London in 1664; Sir Thomas who was in the same year created a Baronet, died without male issue.



Arms: — Or, three crescents, each surmounted by an estoile of six points, Gules; a dexter canton, Azure.

Crest: — A crescent, surmounted by an estoile, Gules, between two eagle's wings, Or.

¹ Some of the Hartington family were possessed of lands in Norfolk as late as 1676.

SITWELL, of Renishaw-hall. — The family of Sitwell was settled in the parish of Eckington early in the sixteenth century.¹ They afterwards became possessed of Renishaw-hall in that parish. Upon the death of Francis Sitwell, Esq., in 1753, without issue, his estates devolved to Francis Hurt, (son of his cousin-german, Catherine, daughter of William Sitwell, Esq.) Mr. Hurt took the name of Sitwell in 1777, and was father of Sitwell Sitwell, Esq., who was created a Baronet in 1808. Sir Sitwell died in 1811, and was succeeded by his only son, George, a minor (born in 1797), who is the present baronet.

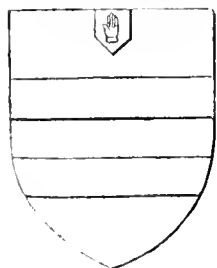


Arms: — Barry of eight, O. and Vert; over all, three lions rampant, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, erased, Sable, holding an escutcheon, per pale, Or and Vert.

Baronets who were not described as of Derbyshire at the Time of their Creation.

BURDETT, of Bramcote, in Warwickshire, now of Foremark, in Derbyshire. This ancient family was of Leicestershire immediately after the conquest. Sir Robert Burdett settled at Arrow, in Warwickshire, in the reign of Edward II. Thomas, his immediate descendant, being then of Bramcote, was created a Baronet in 1618. Previously to this period, the heiresses or coheiresses of Camville, Veale, Bruin, and Waldief, had married into the family. Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart., acquired Foremark by marriage with the heiress of Francis; and it became, in consequence, the chief seat of the family. Francis, son of Sir Robert Burdett, the fourth baronet, married the heiress of Jones, of Ramsbury manor, Wilts, and died in his father's life-time: his son, Francis, is the fifth and present baronet.



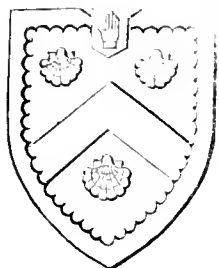
Arms: — Azure, two bars, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a lion's head, erased, Sable, langued, Gules.

CAVE, of Stanford, Northamptonshire, now CAVE BROWNE, of Stretton-in-the-Fields, Derbyshire. On the death of the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, of

¹ There had been five descents at Eckington in 1662. — Hieron's Collections.

Thedingworth, in Leicestershire, in 1810, the title devolved to William Cave Browne, Esq., of Stretton, descended from Roger, elder son of Sir Roger Cave, Bart., who died in 1703, by his second wife. This Roger married Catherine, daughter of William Browne, Esq., of Stretton: his son John, on succeeding to this estate took the name and arms of Browne, in

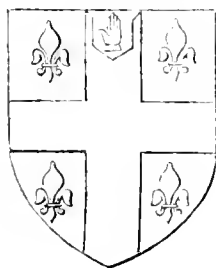


1753, and was father of Sir William Cave Browne, Bart. The heiress of Bromflete, and coheiresses of Genell and Danvers, have married into the Cave family.

Arms of Browne, of Stretton:— Azure, a chevron between three escallops, Or; a border engrailed, Gules.

Crest:— An ostrich, Argent, the wings, collar, and beak, Or.

BANKS, of Revesby-Abbey, in Lincolnshire, now occasionally resident at Overton-hall, in Derbyshire.— The family of Banks was originally of Yorkshire. Joseph Banks, Esq., M.P. for Peterborough, married the heiress of Hodgkinson: William, his son, took the name of Hodgkinson for the Overton estate, which afterwards passed to his younger brother, the late Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Esq. Joseph Banks, Esq., of Revesby-Abbey, (son of William, above-mentioned, who had resumed the name of Banks, and grandson of Joseph Banks, above-mentioned) was created a Baronet in 1783. On the death of his uncle, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, in 1792, he



became possessed of Overton-hall, which has since been his occasional residence. In 1795, he was made Knight of the Bath; and upon the new-modelling of that order in 1814, one of the Knights Grand Cross. Sir Joseph married one of the coheiresses of Hugesson, of Provender in Kent.

Arms:— Sable, a cross, Or, between four fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

Crest:— On the stump of a tree, couped, Proper, a stork, close, Argent, beaked, Or.

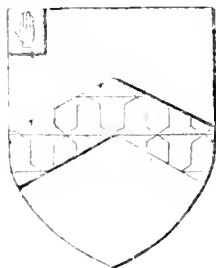
Extinct Baronets.

LEAKE, of Sutton, 1611. See Earl of Scarsdale, among the extinct Peers.

KNIVETON, of Mercaston, 1611.— This ancient family, was originally of Kniveton, whence they took their name. Sir Matthew Kniveton was settled

settled at Bradley in the reign of Edward I., and there the elder branch continued till the early part of Charles I.'s reign, when it became extinct, after a continuance of about fifteen generations. Matthew, a younger son of Sir Matthew Kniveton above-mentioned, settled at Mercaston. Thomas, the eighth in descent from Matthew, married a coheirress of Leche of Chatsworth. His son William, who was created a Baronet in 1611, married the heiress of Rollesley of Rollesley-hall. Sir Gilbert, the second baronet, who married the heiress of Gray, of Tanney in Hertfordshire, removed to Bradley after the extinction of the elder branch. Sir Andrew, the third baronet, a zealous Royalist, having been much impoverished by the civil war, sold Bradley and the greater part, if not the whole, of the family estates. Sir Andrew had a younger brother, Thomas, and three sisters married to Sir Aston Cokaine, Pegge of Yeldersley, and Henry Neville. We have not been able to find when the title became extinct; but Collins, in his *Baronetage* of 1720, says that Sir Thomas Kniveton, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in the reign of Charles II. was supposed to have been the last Baronet. This Sir Thomas continued to belong to the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the early part of King William's reign, and was living in 1690. He was the younger brother of Sir Andrew Kniveton before mentioned.

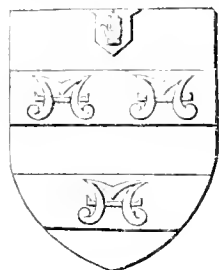
Arms: — The bearings of this family have been various. The earliest coats were, a chevron between three knives, borne by Sir Henry Kniveton, temp. Edw. I., and Gules, a bend vaire, Arg. and Sable. Sir Henry Kniveton, temp. Edw. III. bore a bend, vaire, between six crosses formée. A later coat, and that borne by the baronets of the family, was Gules, a chevron, vaire, Argent and Sable.



Crest, a demi-eagle issuing from a wreath, Or, the wings expanded, Sable.

WILLOUGHBY, of Risley, 1611. — Sir Richard Willoughby, who, during a great part of the reign of Edward III. was one of the justices of the Common-pleas, and sometime chief justice of the King's-bench, acquired the Risley estate by marriage with the heiress of Morteyne: his younger son Hugh, settled at Risley. The son of Hugh married the heiress of Dabridgecourt, and his son, it appears, bore his mother's arms, (Ermine, three bars humetteé) which are engraved on his monument at Wilne, impaled with Clifton. Henry, the last heir male of this branch, was created a baronet in 1611, during the life-time of his father, Sir John Willoughby, who

who died in 1625. Sir Henry dying without male issue, in 1649, the title became extinct: he had four daughters; by his first wife, Elizabeth and Anne; by his second wife, (the coheiress of Darcy,) Catherine and Elizabeth. The elder, Elizabeth, married Sir Henry Griffith, and died without issue; Anne married Sir Thomas Aston, Bart., and afterwards, the

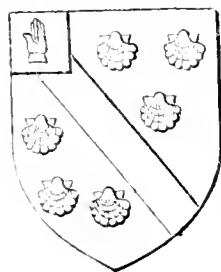


Honourable Anchetil Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford; Catherine married Sir J. Bellingham, Bart., and afterwards George Purefoy, Esq.; and Elizabeth, the youngest, Sir Symonds Dewes, Bart., and afterwards Sir John Wray, Bart.

Arms of Willoughby, of Risley:—Or, on two bars, Gules, three water bougets, Argent.

Crest:—An owl, crowned, Or.

FOLJAMBE, of Walton, 1622. — The first of this family of whom we have any account in the pedigrees, is Sir Thomas Foljambe, whose son, Sir Thomas, appears to have been settled at Darley. Sir Godfrey, son of the last-mentioned Sir Thomas, died in or about the year 1376; his son Thomas married the heiress of Loudham, of Walton near Chesterfield, which was the seat of his posterity for several generations. Sir James and Godfrey, sons of Sir Godfrey, who was great-grandson of Thomas above-mentioned, married the coheiresses of Fitzwilliam of Aldwark. George, a third son, was of Barlborough, where his elder son, Henry, was living in 1569. Francis Foljambe, Esq. descended from Sir James, who married one of the coheiresses of Fitzwilliam, was created a Baronet in 1622. The title, and the elder branch of the family became extinct at his death. Aldwark, in Yorkshire, inherited from Fitzwilliam, continued to be the seat of a younger branch, till that also became extinct, in the male line, about the year 1740: The Staffordshire branch of Foljambe was descended from an illegitimate son of Godfrey Foljambe, who married the other coheiress of Fitzwilliam, but died without lawful issue.

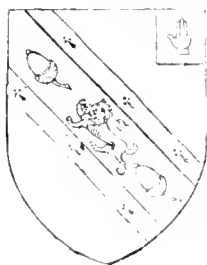


Arms of Foljambe:—Sable, a bend between six escallops, Or.

Crest:—In the year 1513, Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton had a grant of the following crest;—A Calopus or Chatloup, passant, quarterly, Or and Sable, the horns quarterly in like manner. The family nevertheless bore, at a later date, for their crest, a man's leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, Or and Sable, spurred, of the first.

RODES,

RODES, of Barlborough. 1641. — This was an ancient Nottinghamshire family. William, sixth in descent from Sir Gerard Rodes, who lived in the reign of King John, married the heiress of Cachehors, of Stavely-Woodthorpe in Derbyshire, where his posterity settled. Francis Rodes, the fifth in descent from William, was one of the justices of the Common-pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he purchased Barlborough, which, in his son's time, became the seat of the family. His grandson, Sir Francis Rodes, Knt., created a Baronet in 1641, married the heiress of Lascelles, of Sturton, in Nottinghamshire. The title and the male line of the family became extinct by the death of Sir John Rodes, the fourth baronet, in 1743. His sister and heiress married Gilbert Heathcote, whose grandson, Gilbert, took the name of Rodes, and died in 1768. Cornelius, nephew of the latter,



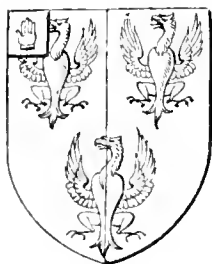
took the name of Rodes in addition to that of Heathcote in 1776, and is the present possessor of the Barlborough estate, and representative, in the female line, of the ancient family of Rodes.

Arms: — Arg. two cottises Ermine, and in bend a lion passant-guardant, Gules, between two acorns, Azure.

Crest: — On a wreath, a hand couped at the wrist, holding an oak bough with acorns thereon, Proper.

COKE, of Longford, 1641. — Clement, the sixth son of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke, settled at Longford in the early part of the seventeenth century.* Sir Edward was the representative of an ancient Norfolk family, into which the heiress of Crispin and coheiresses of Folcard and Knightly had married; he himself married a coheiress of Paston; his son Clement, a coheiress of Rediche, by the heiress of Dethick of Newhall. Edward Coke, Esq., of Longford, son of Clement, was created a Baronet in 1641: he married a coheiress of Dyer; his son, the second baronet, a coheiress of Barker. The title of this branch of the family became extinct by the death of Sir Edward, the third baronet, in 1727. After this event, Longford passed to the elder or Holkham branch, which became extinct by the death of Robert Coke, Esq. Wenman Roberts Esq., his nephew, took the name of Coke in 1756, and was father of T. W. Coke, Esq. M.P., now of Holkham, and of Edward Coke, Esq., of Longford, M.P. for Derby.

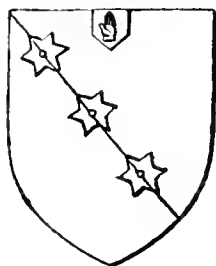
* He died in 1629.



Arms: — Per pale, Gules, and Azure, three eagles displayed, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath, an ostrich, Argent, in the beak a horse-shoe, Azure.

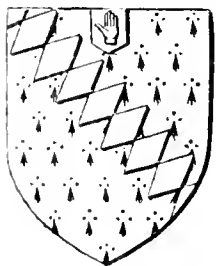
GELL, of Hopton, 1641. — The Gells were of Hopton as early as the reign of Edward III.¹ Sir John Gell was created a baronet in 1642. The title and the male line of the family became extinct by the death of Sir Philip Gell, the third Baronet in 1719: his sister and eventually heiress married William Eyre, Esq., of Highlow, whose second son, John, took the name of Gell, about the year 1735. He married a coheirss of Jessop, of Broom-hall in the parish of Sheffield, by the heiress of Lord Darcy, of the kingdom of Ireland; and was grandfather of Philip Gell, Esq. M.P., the present possessor of Hopton.



Arms of Gell: — Per bend, Azure and Or, three mullets of six points, in bend, pierced and counter-changed.

Crest: — A greyhound statant, Sable, collared, Or.

PYE, of Hoone, 1664. — The ancient family of Pye was originally of Kilpec-castle in Herefordshire: their descendant, Sir Robert Pye, who married a coheirss of Croker, settled at Farringdon in Berkshire, in the early part of the sixteenth century; his second son, John who settled at Hoone in Derbyshire, was created a Baronet in 1664. The title became extinct in 1734, by the death of Sir Robert Pye, the fourth Baronet.

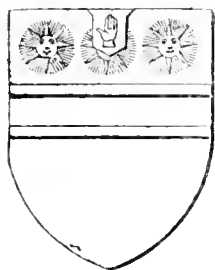


Arms: — Ermine, a bend, fusily, Gules.

Crest: — A cross crosslet fitchéé, Gules, standing between a pair of wings, displayed, Argent.

JENKINSON, of Walton, 1685. — Richard Jenkinson inherited Walton from his uncle, Paul Fletcher: his son Paul was created a Baronet in 1685. Sir

¹ Ralph Gell, the first who is mentioned in the pedigrees of the family is supposed to have married the heiress of Hopton.



Paul, the second baronet, married one of the coheiresses of Revel, of Ogston. The title became extinct on the death of his younger brother, the third baronet, in 1741.

Arms:— Azure, two barrulets in fesse, Or; in chief three suns, Proper.

Crest:— On a wreath, a sea-horse's head coupéd, Azure, finned, and gorged with two barrulets, Or.

BARKER, of Glapwell. — This family was of considerable antiquity in Derbyshire. The Barkers were originally of Dore, and are mentioned in the list of Gentry, temp. Hen. VI.: they were afterwards of Norton-Lees, which was acquired by marriage with the heiress of Parker of that place and of Dronfield-Woodhouse. Sir Robert Barker, who married the heiress of Brabazon Hallows, Esq., of Glapwell, was the last of the family. He was created a Baronet in 1781, and died in 1789.



Arms:— Per chevron, engrailed, Or and Sable, a lion rampant counter-changed; a canton Azure charged with a fleur de lis, Or.

Crest:— A demi-dragon, wings expanded, Vert, holding in the fore paw a sword erect, Proper.

LEVINGE, of Parwich, and afterwards of High-Park, Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland. An Irish baronet. — Thomas Levinge descended from a Norfolk family, purchased Parwich of the Cokaines soon after the year 1600; his descendant, Sir Richard Levinge, Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, in Ireland, was created a Baronet in 1685, and was ancestor of the present Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., who sold Parwich (after it had long ceased to be a seat of the family,) in 1814.



Arms:— Vert, a chevron, Or; in chief, three escallop shells, Argent.

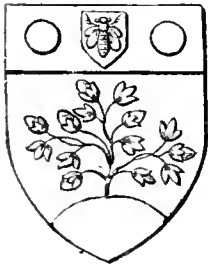
Crest:— Within a chaplet, Vert, an escallop shell, Argent.

Baronets' Seats.

THE present Baronets' seats are, Ashborne-hall, Sir Brooke Boothby's; Calke, Sir Henry Crewe's; Wingerworth, Sir Henry Hunloke's; Egginton, Sir Henry Every's; Tissington, Sir Henry Fitzherbert's; Chaddesden, Sir Robert Wilmot's; Osmaston, Sir Robert Wilmot's; Foremark, Sir Francis Burdet's; and Stretton, Sir William Cave Browne's. Of these, only Sir Henry Crewe, Sir Henry Every, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Sir Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden, and Sir William Cave Browne, are at present resident in the county. Ashborne-hall, is in the tenure of Richard Arkwright, Esq., jun. Wingerworth is shut up during the minority of the present baronet. Foremark and Osmaston are at present uninhabited.

Gentry.²

ARKWRIGHT, of Willersley-hall. — The founder of this family was the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who, from an humble origin, acquired opulence by the industrious application of his extraordinary mechanical talents, to the improvement of the cotton manufacture. He was sheriff of the county in 1786, and the same year created a knight. In 1782 he purchased the Willersley estate, and, in 1788, built Willersley-hall, which is now the residence of his son, Richard Arkwright, Esq. M.P.



Arms granted in 1787: — Arg., on a mount, Vert, a cotton tree fructed, Proper, and, on a chief, Azure, between two besants, an inescutcheon of the field, charged with a bee, volant, Proper.

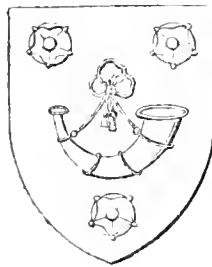
Crest: — An eagle rising, Or, in the beak, pendant by a ribband, G., an escocheon, Azure, thereon a hank of cotton, Argent.

BAGSHAW, of Abney, and of the Ridge. — These two branches of Bagshaw were of considerable antiquity in the Peak. They bore the same arms, and were no doubt originally from the same stock; but it does not appear by Glover's pedigree in the earliest visitation of Derbyshire, how they were connected. The elder line of the Abney branch became extinct towards the latter end of

² The families of ancient gentry are given as existing, if any of the male line are known to remain in the county, although no longer in possession of the seat of their ancestors, as Bagshaw of Abney, Beresford of Bentley, Calton of Calton, &c. &c.

Queen Elizabeth's reign by the death of Nicholas Bagshaw who had two daughters. The Bagshaws of Hucklow became representatives of the family. The Reverend William Bagshaw, an eminent puritan divine, known by the name of the Apostle of the Peak, was the eldest son of William Bagshaw, of Hucklow and Abney; he lived at Ford which has since been the chief residence of the family. The present male representative is the Reverend William Bagshaw of Wormhill. The Bagshaws of the Oaks were descended from a younger son of the Bagshaws of Hucklow. John Bagshaw, the last of this branch, died in 1791. In the year 1801, William Chambers Darling being maternally descended through the family of Chambers, from Richard Bagshaw, sometime of Castleton and the Oaks; on coming into possession of the latter, which is now his seat, took the name of Bagshaw by the King's sign manual, and had a grant of the arms of Bagshaw, with a difference. He was knighted in 1805. The Bagshaws became possessed of the Oaks by marrying the heiress of Gill.

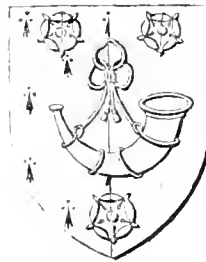
The family of Bagshaw of the Ridge became extinct by the death of Thomas Bagshaw, Esq., in 1721. One of his daughters and coheiresses married William Fitzherbert, Esq. of Tissington, and the Ridge estate was settled on her and her issue male. An heiress of the Cokaines married into this family.



Arms of Bagshaw of the Ridge: — Or, a bugle horn, Sable, between three roses, Proper.

Crest: — An arm couped at the elbow and erect, Proper, grasping a bugle horn, Sable, stringed, vert.

The arms of Bagshaw, of Abney, were not proved in 1634: the following have been granted to their descendant, Sir William Chambers Bagshaw; — Per pale, Erminois and Gules, a bugle stringed between three roses, all counter-changed, barbed, and seeded, Proper.

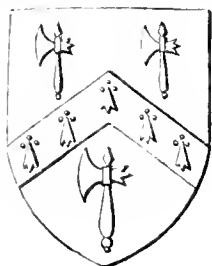


Crest: — A dexter cubit arm issuing out of the clouds, the hand, Proper, holding a bugle-horn, Or, the handle, Sable, within the strings a rose, Gules.

BAINBRIGGE, of Derby. — A branch of the Bainbrigges of Lockington, in Leicestershire, of which J. Bainbrigg, Esq., is the present representative, have been settled at this place somewhat more than a century. It does not appear whether they are descended from William Bainbrigg of Derby,

Derby, who, in 1581 or 1582, had a grant of arms somewhat varying from those of Bainbrigge of Lockington, or whether the said William left any descendants.

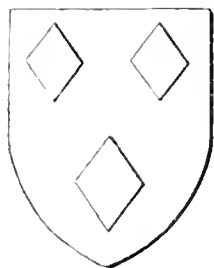
Arms of Bainbrigge, of Lockington:— Arg. a chevron embattled, between three battle-axes, Sable.



Arms granted to William Bainbrigge of Derby, 24 Eliz. : — Arg. a chevron, Ermines, between three battle-axes, Sable.

Crest:— A demi-arm armed, the gauntlet, Or, holding a battle-axe, Sable, mantled, G., doubled, Argent.

BALGUY, of Aston in the Peak. — This ancient family, which had been settled in the Peak for many generations, is supposed to have been descended from that of Baguly, of Baguly in Cheshire: the arms are the same. The present representative is John Balguy, Esq., of Duffield, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Great Sessions for Wales, and Recorder of Derby. An heiress of Brailsford, of Norton, and a coheiress of Lee, of Lancashire, have married into this family.



Arms:— Or, three lozenges, Azure, two and one.

Crest:— A bear passant, Proper, collared and chained, Or.

BEAUMONT, of Barrow. — Edward, a younger son of Thomas Beaumont, of Thringston, (which Thomas was second son of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole-Orton, by the heiress of Maureward,) settled at Barrow, about the year 1550. John Beaumont, Esq., of Barrow, is the present representative of this branch.



Arms:— Azure, semée de lis, and a lion rampant, charged with a crescent, Or.

Crest:— A lion passant, Or, charged with a crescent.

BERESFORD, of Bentley. — Thomas Beresford, a younger son of the family of that name in Staffordshire, married the heiress of Hassall, of Hassall in Cheshire, and settled at Bentley in the fifteenth century. The elder line of this branch became extinct in the reign of James I. by the death of

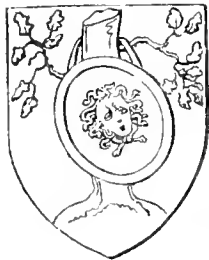
Thomas Beresford, whose heiress married the representative of the Staffordshire branch: the heiress of this elder branch married Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, by whom she had a daughter and heir married to Charles Cotton. Hugh, a younger son of Thomas Beresford, who first settled at Bentley, seated himself at Newton-Grange, in the parish of Ashborne, at which place they had resided for five generations in 1611. The Newton-Grange estate was sold by Richard Beresford, father of John Beresford, Esq., now of Compton, near Ashborne.



Arms: — Argent, a bear rampant, Sable, chained, collared, and muzzled, Or; a crescent for difference.

Crest: — A dragon's head, erased, Sable, pierced through the neck with a broken spear, Or, and holding a piece with the point of the same in his mouth; and headed, Argent.

BORROW, of Derby. — Isaac Borrow, father of John, who was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1688, settled at Castle-fields, adjoining to Derby: he was descended from the ancient family of Burgh, *alias* Stockden, of Leicestershire. His descendant (who writes his name Burrough) still possesses the site of the Castle at Derby, but resides at Chetwynd-park, in Staffordshire. His cousin, John Borrow, Esq., lord of the manor of Hulland in Ashborne, resides at Derby.

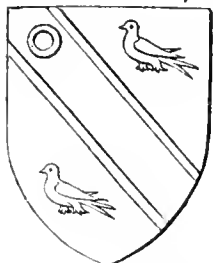


Arms granted to John Borrow, of Derby, in 1702: — Argent, on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak-tree, coupéd, sprouting out two branches, Proper, with the shield of Pallas thereon fastened by a belt, Gules.

Crest: — An eagle regardant, with wings expanded, standing on a mount, Proper, supporting with his dexter foot the like shield as in the arms.

BRADSHAW, of Bradshaw, Windley, Holbrook, &c. — All the Derbyshire Bradshaws were descended from Bradshaw, of Bradshaw in the Peak: they became possessed of Champeyne-park, in Duffield, by marrying the heiress of Folcher, who had married the heiress of Champeyne. They were afterwards of Windley, in the same parish. The elder branch appears to have been settled at Abney in the seventeenth century. Francis Bradshaw, who was the head of the family about 1600, married a coheiress of Stafford, of Eyam. George Bradshaw, Esq., the last of the elder branch, died in 1735; his sister and heiress married Galliard; the coheiresses of Galliard married
Smith

Smith and Bowles; a son of the former, now of Annan, in Scotland, is representative of the elder daughter. A younger branch (descended from Anthony, a fourth son of William Bradshaw, of Windley and Bradshaw) was of Belper, and afterwards of Holbrook. This branch became extinct (at least in its elder line^m) by the death of the Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, of Upminster, in Essex, in 1767. Mr. Joseph Baggaleyⁿ (in 1768) took the name of Bradshaw, and was father of Francis Bradshaw, Esq., now of Barton-Blount.

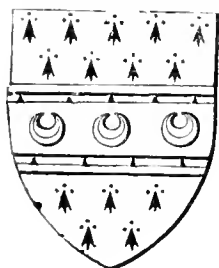


Arms of Bradshaw, of Windley and Bradshaw: — Arg. two bendlets between two martlets, Sable; an annulet for difference, G.

Crest: — On a wreath, a hart, G., charged with an annulet, Or, standing under a vine-bough, Vert.

The Bradshaws of Marple, in Cheshire, (now extinct,) were a branch of the Derbyshire family. The celebrated President Bradshaw was of this branch, which has been for many years extinct in the male line, and is represented by the Isherwoods.

BRISTOWE, of Twyford. — William Bristowe, Esq., ancestor of Samuel Bristowe, Esq., now of this place, who settled at Twyford, early in the seventeenth century, was a younger son of the Bristowes of Beesthorp, in Nottinghamshire, originally of Burstowe, in Surrey, whence they took their name.



Arms: — Ermine, on a fesse, cottised, Sable, three crescents, Or.

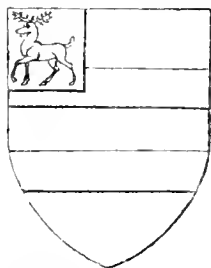
Crest: — Out of a crescent, Or, a demi-eagle displayed, Azure.

BUXTON, of Buxton, afterwards of Bradborne and Brassington. — The first of the name we meet with is Henry de Bawkestones, mentioned in a deed of the year 1256. The regular pedigrees begin about the year 1500, or somewhat earlier. The visitation of 1634 describes the family as having resided for four generations at Buxton, when the elder branch appears to have removed to Brassington, in consequence of the marriage of Richard Buxton with the heiress of Lane: his son married a coheiress of Ferne; Richard, his elder grandson, the heiress of Jackson, and left only daughters.

^m Mr. Joseph Bradshaw, of Makeny, is probably a descendant of Vicesimus, the twentieth child of Anthony Bradshaw mentioned above, who died in 1614; he has a younger brother, Vicesimus.

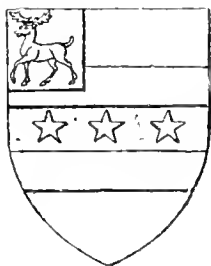
ⁿ Son of Anne, eldest daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, uncle of the said Samuel.

John, son of the first Richard, was of Ashborne in 1662. This branch appears to be extinct. A younger branch of the Buxtons of Brassington settled at Youlgrave, and were some time possessed of that manor, which they sold to the Rutland family. A younger branch of this family was of Bradborne for several descents: the representative of this family is the Rev. George Buckston, now of Ashborne, whose father first adopted that spelling. Mr. Buckston's father married one of the coheireses of Peacock; his grandfather, a coheiresse of Stubbing, of West-Broughton.



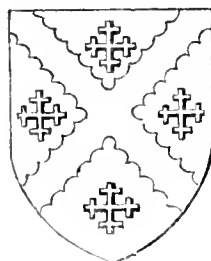
Arms of Buxton, of Brassington:—Sable, two bars Arg.; on a canton of the second, a buck, trippant, of the field.

Crest:—A pelican, vulning itself, Or.



Buxton of Bradborne:—The same arms, with the addition of three mullets Arg. between the bars. This distinction appears to have been first borne by Mr. Buckston's immediate ancestor, German, second son of George Buxton, of Bradborne, who died in 1662.

CALTON, of Calton in Bakewell, and of Edensor. — This family is mentioned in the list of Gentry, temp. Hen. VI.; they were then of Edensor. Calton was sold by the family to the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The present representative of a younger branch, settled for some generations at Chesterfield, is Mr. Richard Calton, attorney at law, of that town. The Caltons of Milton, in Berkshire, seem to have been of this family. The elder branch is supposed to be still in existence in a reduced state.^o



Arms:—Or, a saltier engrailed, between four cross crosslets, Sable.

Crest:—A boar, passant.

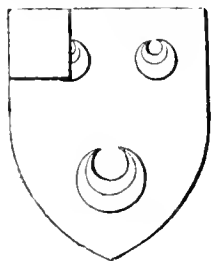
^o According to the information we have received, it seems that the representative is a clerk, or writer, in some office at Manchester. His father kept one of the principal inns in Derby. The grandfather sold the remains of the family estate in Darlev-Dale.

COKE, of Trusley. — This family is of considerable antiquity. Hugh Coke married the heiress of Owen, of Marchington, in Staffordshire, and settled at that place in the reign of Edward III. : Thomas, his grandson, about the middle of the fifteenth century settled in Derbyshire, in consequence of his marriage with one of the coheiresses of Odingsells, of Trusley. Richard Coke, the fifth in descent from this Thomas, married the heiress of Sacheverell, of Nottinghamshire. William Coke, grandson of Richard, married a coheiress of Beresford, of Alsop. William Coke, great-grandson of the last-mentioned William, dying without male issue in 1716, the elder branch became extinct: his daughters and coheiresses married Edward Wilmot, or the Chaddesden family, and D'Ewes Coke, of Suckley, in Worcestershire, descended from George Coke, Bishop of Hereford, a younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, who died in 1639. The Reverend Francis Wilmot, Rector of Trusley, and D'Ewes Coke, Esq., of Brookhill-hall, in the Nottinghamshire part of the parish of Pinxton, are the representatives of this branch.

Daniel Parker Coke, Esq., of the College in Derby, descended from the Reverend Thomas Coke, Rector of Trusley, a younger brother of Robert Coke, Esq., who died in 1713, is the male representative of the family, being the eleventh in descent from Thomas Coke, who married the heiress of Odingsells. The mother of Mr. Coke was heiress of Goodwin; his grandmother, the heiress of Willet, both of Derby. Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to King Charles I., and younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, settled at Melbourne in this county. George Lewis Coke, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, died in 1750; his sister and sole heir married Sir Matthew Lambe, Bart., father of the present Lord Viscount Melbourne.

Arms of Coke, of Trusley: — Gules, three crescents, and a canton, Or.

Crest: — The sun in splendor, Or.



COKE, of Longford. — See Extinct Baronets.

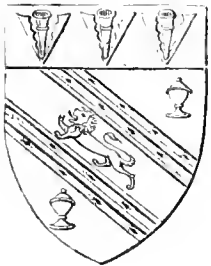
COTTON, of Etwall. — The Cottons of Bellaport, in Staffordshire, descended from the Cottons of Ridware by a coheiress of Venables, settled at Etwall in consequence of a marriage with Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Samuel Sleigh, who died in 1679. William Cotton, Esq., who died in 1776, left a son of the same name, who was legitimated by act of parliament, and is the present possessor of the Etwall estate.



Arms of Cotton, of Etwall:— Azure, an eagle displayed, Argent, armed, Gules. This was the coat of Ridware, adopted by Cotton after the match with the heiress of that family: their ancient coat was— Argent, a bend, Sable, between three pellets.

Crest:— An eagle displayed.

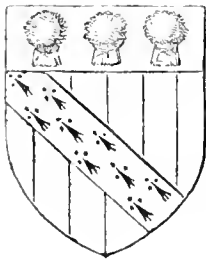
CROMPTON, of Derby. — This family have resided at Derby for about a century. Samuel Crompton, Esq. had a grant of arms in 1751, and served the office of Sheriff in 1768. The present representative of this family is settled in Yorkshire; his younger brother Mr. John Crompton, resides at Derby.



Arms:— Vert, on a bend, Argent, double cottised, Ermine, between two covered cups, Or, (one in the sinister chief, the other in the dexter base,) a lion passant, Gules; on a chief, Azure, three pheons, Or.

Crest:— A demi-horse rampant, issuant, vulned in the breast by an arrow, Or, shafted and feathered, Argent.

DALE, of Flagg. — The present representative of this family, of which three descents are recorded in Dugdale's Visitation ^p, (1662,) is Robert Dale, Esq., of Ashborne, who served the office of sheriff in the county in 1786.



Arms:— Paly of six, Gules and Arg., a bend, Ermine, on a chief, Azure, three garbs, Or.

Crest:— On a mount, Vert, three Danish battle-axes, two in saltier and one in pale, Proper, the staves, Azure, encompassed with a chaplet of roses, alternately G. and A. banded by a ribband, Or.

EYRE, of Highlow, &c. — We find this ancient and widely spreading family first settled at Hope, where William le Eyre held a messuage and lands in the reign of Edward I. The earliest pedigree in the Herald's

^p They were of Flagg, in 1601.

Visitations, begins with Nicholas, son of this William. It appears by record, that this Nicholas was living in 1365. He had four sons. There is no account of the posterity of the two elder in the Visitations. Ralph Eyre, of Offerton in Hope, buried at Hathersage in 1493, was, probably, the son of one of them. Robert Eyre, third son of Nicholas, married the heiress of Padley, of Padley in Hathersage, by whom he had eleven sons. Robert, the eldest, settled at Padley. Sir Anthony, his great-grandson, was thrice married and had several children, but left only one surviving daughter and heiress, who married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Norbury.

Thomas, grandson of Robert Eyre, by the heiress of Padley, being the next brother of Robert, son of Robert, settled at Highlow in Hope. The immediate male representative of this Thomas, and, in consequence, of the elder branch of Eyre of Padley, and most probably also, of the original Eyres of Hope, is Philip Gell, Esq. M. P. of Hopton, whose grandfather took the name of Gell as before mentioned.

One of the younger sons ^a of Robert Eyre, by the heiress of Padley, was of Holme-hall in the parish of Chesterfield; he married the heiress of Whittington, who was heiress also of Bakewell. Edward Eyre, grandson of this marriage, had two wives: from the first is descended Anthony Eyre, Esq., of the Grove in Nottinghamshire, many years one of the members for that county. Thomas Eyre, son of the second wife, settled at Holme-hall, and his descendants were afterwards of Newbold and of Dronfield-Woodhouse. The immediate representative of this branch is Edward Eyre, Esq., now of the Upper Crescent in Bath. Mr. Vincent Henry Eyre, son of the late Mr. Eyre, of Sheffield, and grandson of a younger brother of Mr. Edward Eyre's father, resides at Highfield in the parish of Chesterfield.

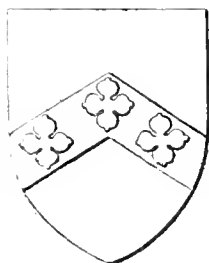
For an account of the Eyres of Hassop, (descended from Stephen, the tenth son of Ralph Eyre, by the heiress of Padley,) see Earl of Newburgh.

The Eyres of Bradway and Rowter were younger branches of the family of Eyre of Hassop. — The Bradway Eyres were descended from Adam Eyre, son of Ralph, by a coheiress of Stafford. This branch is extinct: the heiress married Tatton, and afterwards Radcliffe. Thomas

^a Called in the Visitation Robert, and described as the fourth son, the elder being Robert also. It is more probable that his name was Roger, as was that of his eldest son. There is but one Robert mentioned among the children of Robert and Jane Eyre, on the monument in Hathersage church: the *third* is there called Roger.

Eyre, Esq., the last of the Rowter branch, died in 1719, having bequeathed Rowter to Henry Eyre, of the Nottinghamshire family. This Henry left an only daughter married to the first Earl of Massareene.

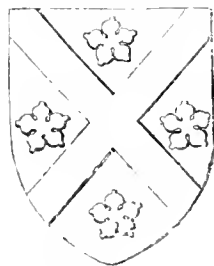
In Dugdale's visitation is a pedigree of the Eyres of Shatton in Hope. — Thomas Eyre, of Shatton, was 56 years of age in 1662; his son Robert, aged 32, was of Edale, and had several brothers. It is not stated how they were descended, but they bore the coat of Eyre quartered with Padley. There is a pedigree in the same Visitation, of Eyre of Cuchill and Ashop, in Hope, who bore the arms of Eyre within a border, Azure. Joseph Eyre, of this branch, was 42 years of age in 1662, and had a son of the same name. There are numerous families of this name among the yeomanry, both in the parish of Hope and elsewhere in the Peak.



Arms of Eyre: — Argent, on a chevron, Sable, three quatrefoils, Or.

Crest: — A leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, Argent and Sable, spurred, Or.

FOSBROOK, of Shardelow. — The ancestor of Leonard Fosbrook, Esq., being descended from a Northamptonshire family, settled at Shardelow in the reign of Charles II.



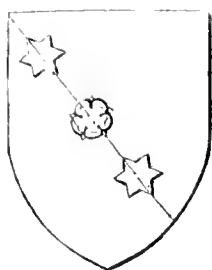
Arms: — Azure, a saltire between four cinquefoils, Argent.

GELL, of Hopton. See extinct Baronets.

GELL, of Middleton and Wirksworth. — This family is descended from Thomas Gell, who died in 1626. We have not been able to ascertain their connection with the Hopton family.^r The representative of the Gells of Middleton and Wirksworth, at least the representative of the Derbyshire branch^s, is Philip Gell, Esq., of the Gatehouse in Wirksworth.

^r John Gell of Hopton, who died about the year 1520, had two younger brothers, Ralph, who was of Ible, and Thomas: and it does not appear by the pedigree that they died without issue.

^s An elder branch of the Gells of Middleton and Wirksworth removed into Huntingdon; whether they are extinct or not we have not been able to ascertain.



Arms granted in 1731: — Per bend, Arg. and Gules, a rose between two mullets of six, bendways, counter-changed.

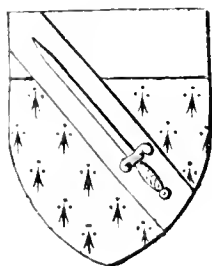
Crest: — A greyhound, Sable, collared, Gules.

GIRARDOT, of Allestrey. — John Charles Girardot, Esq. descended from an ancient French family, settled at Allestrey in the year 1805.



Arms, as granted by the Parliament of Dijon: — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant, Sable. — 2 and 3, Gules, a chevron, Argent.

GLADWIN, of Cold-Aston, temp. Jac. 1., afterwards of Edelstow and Tupton, now of Stubbing. — The present representative of this family is Charles Dakeyne, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Derbyshire militia.



Arms: — Ermine, a chief, Azure, over all a bend, G. charged with a sword, Arg., hilt and pomel, Or.

Crest: — On a mount, Proper, a lion seiant, Arg. guttéé de sang, holding in his dexter paw a sword, Or.

GREAVES, of Beely. — This ancient family took their name from a place called the Greaves or Greves in the parish of Beely, where they resided as early as the reign of Henry III. John Greaves, their descendant, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a joint purchaser of the manor of Beeley, at which place they continued to reside till about the year 1700. The present representative of the Derbyshire branch of this family, is the Reverend

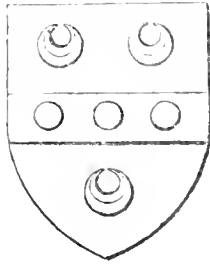


George Greaves, rector of Stanton-by-bridge and Swarkston. There is another branch settled at Liverpool, but which of them is the elder we have not been able to ascertain.

Arms: — Per bend, Vert, and Gules, an eagle displayed, Or.

Crest: — An eagle displayed, Or, winged, Gules, issuing from a wreath.

HALLOWES, of Dethick, afterwards of Glapwell. — This family was originally of Hallowes, in Dronfield. Samuel Hallowes, of Dethick, married the heiress of Woolhouse, of Glapwell, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The heiress of the late Brabazon Hallowes, Esq., married Sir Robert Barker, Bart., since deceased: his nephew, Thomas Hallowes, Esq., now of Glapwell, is the representative of this family. The family of Hallowes disclaimed at the time of Dugdale's Visitation.



Arms granted in 1711: — Azure, on a fesse, Argent, between three crescents of the second, as many torteauxes.

Crest: — A demi-griffin rampant, Sable, winged, Argent.

HALTON, of South-Winfield. — The first of this family who settled in Derbyshire was Mr. Immanuel Halton, steward of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1699: he was the representative of the ancient family of that name, of Green-thwaite-hall, in Cumberland. The present representative of the family is Winfield Halton, Esq.



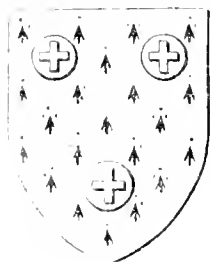
Arms: — Per pale, Gules and Azure, a lion rampant, Or.

HEATHCOTE, of Little-Over. — It is probable that this family was originally of Heathcote, in the parish of Hartington. The first mention we find of them is in the reign of Edward IV., when they were engaged in mercantile concerns at Chesterfield. A family of Heathcote had been some time resident at Brampton in 1614, when they purchased Cutthorp in that parish. The immediate descendant and representative of the Heathcotes of Brampton is Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Esq., of Barlborough, who took the name of Rodes in 1776, as before-mentioned. The ancestor of Bache Heathcote, Esq., now of Little-Over, was of Derby at the time of his death, in 1618. Samuel Heathcote, Esq., father of Bache, married the sister and heir of John Harpur, Esq., of Little-Over, who died in 1754. Gilbert Heathcote, alderman of Chesterfield, who died in 1690, was ancestor of both the Baronets of that name. Sir Gilbert, his eldest son, who was one of the founders of the Bank of England, and sometime Lord Mayor of London, was created a Baronet in 1733, and was ancestor of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., of Normanton, in Rutlandshire. William Heathcote, nephew of Sir Gilbert, being son of Samuel, third son of the Alderman of Chesterfield,

Chesterfield, was created a Baronet the same year, and was ancestor of Sir William Heatcote, Bart., of Hursley, Hants.

Godfrey Heatcote, of Chesterfield, was father of Ralph Heatcote, Rector of Stavely, from whom descended the Heatcotes of Sileby in Leicestershire. Dr. Ralph Heatcote, Vicar of Sileby, was a controversial writer of some note in the early part of the last century: his son, Ralph Heatcote, Esq., was plenipotentiary at Cologne and Hesse-Cassel.

Arms of Heatcote: — Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross, Or.



HOLDEN, of Aston. — The first of this family of whom we find mention in Derbyshire was of Wilne; his son, Robert Holden, Esq., settled at Aston, and died in 1659. Robert Holden, Esq., the last heir male of the elder branch, died in 1746. Charles, fourth son of James Shuttleworth, Esq., by the heiress of Holden, now the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden, of Aston, took the name of Holden by sign manual in 1791, and had a grant of arms somewhat differing from those which had been borne by the

Holdens^t, but were not allowed at the Heralds' College. Robert Holden, Esq., of Darley-Abbey, is the male representative of a younger branch of the Holdens, above-mentioned.

Arms: — Sable, a fesse engrailed, Erminois, between two chevrons, Ermine.

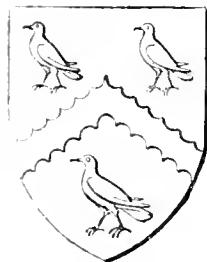
Crest: — On a mount, Vert, a heath-cock rising, Sable, winged, Or.



HOPE, of Grange-field. — This family is traced to the reign of James I.; the present representative is the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, of Derby, whose father married the heiress of Stead.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed, Sable, between three Cornish choughs, Proper.

Crest: — A Cornish chough, rising, Proper.



^t Viz. — A plain fesse, between two chevrons, Ermine.

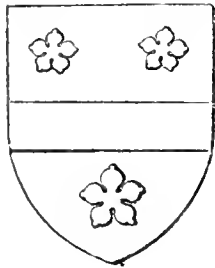
HORTON, of Catton. — This ancient family has been settled at Catton, now the seat of Eusebius Horton, Esq., more than 400 years. A younger branch, which became extinct in 1740, had settled at Coole-Pilate, in Cheshire, in the reign of Henry IV., in consequence of having married a coheirress of St. Pierre.



Arms: — Sable, a buck's head, caboshed, Argent, attired, Or.

Crest: — On the waves of the sea, Proper, a spear erect, Or, headed, Argent, enfiled with a dolphin of the first.

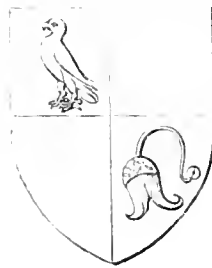
HURT, of Alderwasley. — This family had been for five generations of Ashborne at the time of the Visitation of 1611. Christopher Hurt, of this family, married a coheirress of Blackwall, of Shirley. Nicholas Hurt, who settled at Alderwasley about the year 1690, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of Lowe, of that place, was of Castern, in Staffordshire, near Ashborne. Alderwasley is now the seat of his great-grandson, Francis Hurt, Esq.



Arms: — Sable, a fesse, between three cinquefoils, Or.

Crest (granted by William Flower, Norroy, to Hurt, of Ashborne): — A hart, statant, Gules, attired, Or, vulned or *hurt* in the flank, with an arrow of the second, fleched, Argent.

JEBB, of Walton. — Joshua Jebb, Esq., now of Walton, and Richard Jebb, Esq. of Tapton-grove, are grandsons of Joshua Jebb, Alderman of Chesterfield. Samuel Jebb, M.D., well known in the literary world, and John Jebb, Dean of Cashell, were brothers of the Alderman of Chesterfield.



Dr. Samuel Jebb was father of Sir Richard Jebb, Bart., the late eminent physician; the Dean of Cashell was father of Dr. John Jebb, a well known controversial and political writer who died in 1786.

Arms of Jebb: — Quarterly, Vert and Or; in the first quarter, a falcon, close, Argent, belled of the second; in the fourth, a hawk's lure of the third.

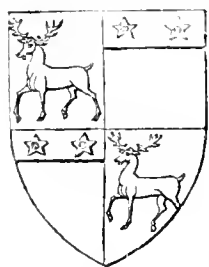
LONGSDON, of Little-Longsdon. — This ancient family is descended from Matthew, a son of Thomas, Rector of Bakewell; who, before the reign of Edward I., having settled at Little-Longsdon, was called "De Parva Longsdon,"



Longsdon," and his posterity afterwards Longsdon. The present representative is James Longsdon, Esq., of Little-Longsdon.

Arms: — An eagle displayed, with two heads.

LOWE, of Denby and Locko. — This ancient family is said to have been originally of Cheshire. They settled at Denby, in or about the reign of Henry VI. in consequence of the marriage of Lawrence Lowe, Esq., serjeant at law, with the heiress of Rosell. Richard Lowe, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died without lawful issue, in 1785: he bequeathed the estates of Denby and Locko to William Drury, a distant relation, who in 1791, pursuant to his will took the name (in addition to that of Drury) and the arms of Lowe (to be borne quarterly). William Drury Lowe, Esq. is the present proprietor of Locko.



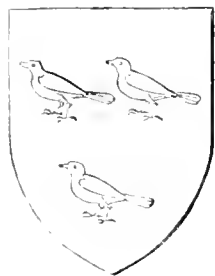
Arms: — 1 and 4, Azure, a hart trippant, Argent; Lowe. — 2 and 3, Arg. on a chief Vert, two mullets, Or, each charged with an annulet, Azure; Drury.

Crest of Lowe: — A wolf passant.

Crest of Drury: — A greyhound current, Sable, gorged with a plain collar, Or, and charged with two mullets of the last.

Thomas Lowe, of the Denby family, having married the heiress of Fawne, or Fowne, of Alderwasley, settled at that place in or about the reign of Henry VII. The sole heiress of this branch married Hurt, not long before the close of the seventeenth century.

MELLOR, of Mellor and Ideridge-hay. — The Mellors were descended from a younger son of Simon de Stavely, who settled at Mellor in the reign of Henry III. The coheiresses of the elder branch of Mellor married Radcliffe, Stafford, and Ainsworth, about the middle of the fourteenth century. A family of this name, supposed to be a younger branch, was of Ideridge-hay as early as the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Samuel Mellor, the representative of this family, who died in 1795,

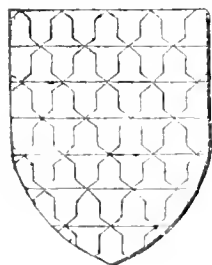


left no male issue surviving; his grand-daughters and co-heiresses married Cresswell and Cock. His nephew, Thomas Mellor, Esq., is the present heir male of this family.

Arms: — Argent, three blackbirds, Proper.

MEYNELL, of Meynell-Langley, Willington, and Bradley. — This ancient family was settled in Derbyshire at an early period. Hugh de Meinell, who was of Langley-Meinell in 1251, married the heiress of Edensor; his grandson, Sir Hugh, the heiress of Ward, of Stanton-Ward, in Stapenhill. Another Sir Hugh, who was of Newhall in Stanton, and of Langley-Meynell, married a daughter of Lord Bassett, of Drayton, who, through her mother, was heiress of Everdon. One of the three coheiresses of Ralph Meynell, who died in 1387, married Staunton; the other two into the Dethick family. Bassett of Blore married the heiress of Dethick, and the heiress of Bassett of Blore, William Cavendish, afterwards Earl and Duke of Newcastle.

A younger branch of this family, descended from William Meynell, of Yeavey, brother of Ralph above-mentioned, settled at Willington, about the year 1500. The immediate descendant and representative of this branch is Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Bradley, whose ancestor Francis purchased that place in 1655: his father, Godfrey, was at that time the representative of the Willington and Yeavey branches. Godfrey Meynell, Esq., now of Meynell-Langley, is the representative of Francis Meynell, Esq., younger brother of Godfrey before-mentioned, which Francis settled at Anslow, in Staffordshire, in the reign of Charles I.



Arms: — Vaire, Argent and Sable.*

Crest: — A horse's head, erased, Argent.

MIDDLETON, of Leam, in Eyam. — Robert Middleton, the last heir male of this family, died in 1736. His daughter and heir married Mr. Jonathan Oxley, of Sheffield; pursuant to whose will, Marmaduke Carver (son of the

* These arms were originally borne by the family of Ward, or De la Ward, and adopted by the Meynells of Derbyshire, after the marriage with the heiress of that family.

Rev. Mr. Carver, of Mortham, in Yorkshire) took the name of Middleton in 1795, and is the present proprietor of Leam.

No arms were entered at the Heralds' College at the time of the change of name.

MILNES, of Tapton-hall, Aldercar, Dunston, and Cromford. — The family of Milnes is traced to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Richard Milnes, Alderman of Chesterfield, who died in 1628, was ancestor of the Milnes's of Aldercar, Dunston, and Cromford. Richard Milnes, Esq., of Aldercar-park, was Sheriff in 1720; William Milnes, Esq., of Cromford, in 1771. Richard Milnes, elder brother of this William, was of Dunston: his only child who left issue was a daughter, married to Robert Mower; by whom she had a daughter (her only surviving child), now widow of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Dunston. William Milnes, Esq., above-mentioned, who acquired Cromford in marriage with the heiress of Soresby, had a grant or confirmation of arms in 1795, and died without male issue in 1797. One of his coheiresses married Smith; another, Lee, and afterwards Pegge; and the third, Gell, of Hopton. Richard Milnes, Esq., of Chesterfield, nephew of William above-mentioned, is the male representative of Milnes of Dunston and Aldercar; he is unmarried. Mr. Gell, of Hopton, is the representative, in the female line, of Milnes of Cromford and Aldercar. The other coheiresses left no issue.



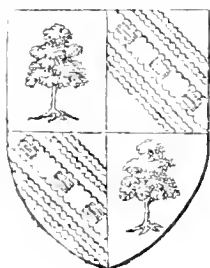
Arms of Milnes, of Dunston, Aldercar, and Cromford: — Or, a bear rampant, Sable, muzzled, collared, and lined, Gules.

Crest: — A bear's head, coupéd, at the neck, Sable, charged with a mill-rind, Or.

James Milnes, who settled at Tapton-hall, was a younger brother of Richard Milnes, Alderman of Chesterfield, before-mentioned. This branch became extinct in the male line in 1717. The sisters and coheirs of the last heir male married Revell and Brailsford. The Yorkshire branch (of which is Sir Robert Shore Milnes, created a Baronet in 1801) derives its descent from Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, a younger brother of James Milnes, Esq., of Tapton-hall; which Richard died in 1706.

MOREWOOD, of Alfreton. — This family resided at Staden, in Bakewell, previously to the reign of Henry VIII., when Rowland Morewood married one of the coheiresses of Stafford, of Eyam; some of the descendants settled at Alfreton. One of the coheiresses of Anthony Morewood, who

died in 1636, brought Alfreton to the Honourable Alexander Stanhope; but it reverted to the male line. John Morewood, Esq., of Alfreton, had a grant of arms in 1678: his descendant, George Morewood, Esq., died without issue, in 1792. The Rev. Henry Case, Rector of Ladbrook, in Warwickshire, who married his widow, took the name of Morewood by sign manual, in 1793, with licence to quarter the arms of Morewood and Case.



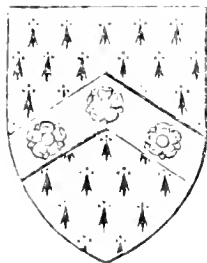
Arms:— 1 and 4, Vert, an oak-tree, Argent, fructed, Or; Morewood.— 2 and 3, Or, on a bend, invecked, Azure, double cottised, Gules, three square buckles of the first; Case.

Crest of Morewood:— A dexter and sinister arm, armed, Proper, supporting a chaplet of oak-branches, Vert, acorned, Or.

Crest of Case:— A cubit arm, armed; in the hand, Proper, a bugle-horn, Sable, stringed, Gules, between two oak-branches, Proper, fructed, Or.

Some of the descendants of Rowland Morewood and Catherine Stafford were settled in the parish of Dronfield. Andrew Morewood, of the Hallows in that parish, who died in 1678, left several daughters coheiressees. We can learn nothing further of this branch.

MOWER, of Woodseats. — The ancestor of this family married the heiress of De Mora, with whom he had Woodseats, in or about the reign of Henry VI. The present male representative of this family, into which the coheiressees of Hewgate, Kinge, Sheldon, Prichard, and Johnson have married, is George Mower, Esq., now of Holt-house, in Darley. There was a younger branch of this family at Holmes-field. George Mower, of this branch, had two sons, Robert and James, living in 1651. We can learn nothing further of this branch.

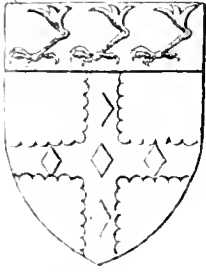


Arms:— Ermine, upon a chevron, Azure, three roses, Gules.

MUNDY, of Markeaton. — Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London, a native of High-Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire^u, settled in Derbyshire in

^u In the fourth volume of Nichols's Leicestershire is a pedigree of Mundy, carried up to an early period. It does not appear where they were resident, but one of the ancestors, in the reign of Edward I., married an Eyre of Hope, and his grandson a daughter of Meinell, alias Ward; both Derbyshire families.

the reign of Henry VIII., having purchased Markeaton of Lord Audley.



The present representative is Francis Mundy, Esq.

Arms:— Per pale, Gules and Sable, on a cross, engrailed, Argent, five lozenges, Purpure; on a chief, Or, three eagles' legs, erased, a-la-quoise, Azure.

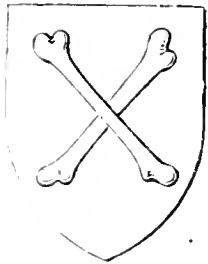
Crest:— A wolf's head, erased, Sable, bezantée; fire issuing from his mouth, Proper.

MUNDY, of Shipley. — Edward Mundy, Esq., descended from a younger branch of the Mundys of Markeaton, and father of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., now of Shipley, one of the representatives for the county, married the heiress of Miller, who had married the heiress of Leche, the former possessors of that place.

Arms, the same as Mundy of Markeaton, with due difference.

The heiress of a younger branch of Mundy of Markeaton, settled at Quarndon, married Musters.

NEWTON, of Horsley and Mickle-Over. — "This family, being descended from the Newtons of Newton, in Cheshire, settled at Horsley about the year 1500. The descendants of the elder son of Roger Newton, Esq., of Chaddesden, whither the family had removed, settled at Duffield. This branch became extinct by the death of Timothy Newton, whose heiress married Hancock of Brampton. Robert Newton, son of Roger by his second wife, settled at Mickle-Over, and died in 1611. This branch became extinct in the male line by the death of Robert Newton, Esq., in 1789. John Leaper, Esq., descended from a sister of the late Mr. Newton's father, took the name and arms of Newton, by sign manual, in 1790. He served the office of Sheriff in 1798, still possesses the house and estate at Mickle-Over, but is at present resident at Clifton, near Bristol.



Arms:— Sable, two human shin-bones, in saltier, Argent.

Crest:— A naked man, kneeling on his sinister knee, and holding a sword, Proper, the point downward, hilt and pomel, Or.

NIGHTINGALE, of Lea. — Peter Nightingale, Esq., purchased this estate in 1707. By the will of Peter Nightingale, Esq., who was sheriff of the county

county in 1770, his great nephew, William Edward Shore, Esq., took the name of Nightingale in 1815. He resides at Lea-wood house near Cromford. No arms were entered when the change of name took place.

PEGGE, of Beauchief. — The Pegges were for several generations of Yeldersley near Ashborne.* Mr. William Pegge of Yeldersley, the last of the elder branch died without issue in 1768. Edward Pegge, Esq., who became possessed of Beauchief-abbey by marrying the heiress of Strelley died in 1679. The present representative of this family is Peter Pegge Burnell, Esq. Another branch of the Pegges was of Osmaston near Ashborne.

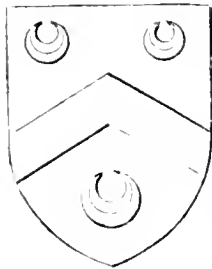


Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, was of this branch; and his grandson, Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D., Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, is its present representative.

Arms of Pegge of Beauchief and Osmaston: — Argent, a chevron between three piles, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-sun issuing from a wreath, Or, the rays alternately Argent and Sable.

POLE, of Radborne. — The Poles are said to have been of an ancient Staffordshire family; but they had been for some time of Hartington in this county, before the marriage of Sir John de la Pole with the heiress of Wakebridge, in the fourteenth century. Peter his son, married a daughter of Sir John Lawton, who was heiress, on her mother's side, of Sir John Chandos. Ralph, son of Peter, was appointed one of the justices of the King's-bench in 1452. Ralph, his eldest son, was of Radborne, and married the heiress of Motton. The elder branch of the Radborne line became extinct by the death of German Pole, Esq., in 1683, when Radborne and other estates passed, under his will, to Samuel Pole, Esq., of a younger



branch settled at Lees, immediate ancestor of Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Esq. now of Radborne. One of the coheiresses of Sacheverel of Morley, married the present Mr. Pole's great-grandfather.

Arms of Pole of Radborne: — Argent, a chevron between three crescents, Gules.

Crest: — A hawk rising, Proper.

* Katherine Pegge, of this family, was one of the mistresses of King Charles II., and mother of Charles Fitz-Charles, Earl of Plymouth.

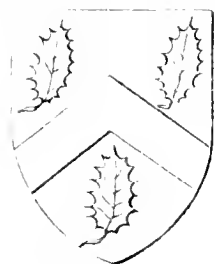
John, a younger son of Ralph Pole the judge, settled at Wakebridge, where his descendants continued till the year 1724, when John Pole, Esq., the last heir male of this branch died leaving a sister and heir married to Morphy. A younger branch of the Poles of Wakebridge, was settled at Park-hall in Barlborough. This branch became extinct in 1750, by the death of Francis Pole, Esq.

Henry, another younger son, of Ralph Pole the judge, settled at Heage, where his father also appears to have had a seat in the reign of Henry VI.; he married a coheiress of Dethick. The last heir male of this branch died some time in the seventeenth century: the coheiresses married Frith and Chaworth.

The Poles of Wakebridge bore in addition to their ancestors' arms, a canton, Azure; those of Heage, a canton Gules.

RODES of Barlborough. See extinct Baronets.

SHORE, of Mearsbrook and Norton-hall. — Samuel Shore ^x, of Sheffield, father of Samuel Shore, Esq., now of Mearsbrook, and grandfather of Samuel Shore, Esq., now of Norton-hall, purchased Mearsbrook in the parish of Norton, and retired thither in the latter part of his life. Mr. Shore, of Mearsbrook, who was sheriff of the county in 1761, mar-



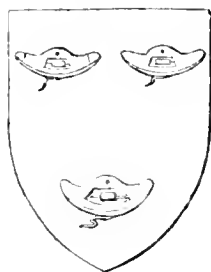
ried a coheiress of Offley; his son, Mr. Shore of Norton-hall, a coheiress of Foye.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, Sable, between three holly leaves, Vert.

Crest: — A stork, holding in the dexter claw, a pebble of the sea *shore*.

^x The name of Shore appears to have been of considerable antiquity in Derbyshire: it appears among the list of gentry temp. Henry VI. Sir John Shore, an eminent physician at Derby, entered his pedigree and arms at the time of Dugdale's visitation; but the pedigree is not traced far up: his father was of Snitterton. Lord Teignmouth is the immediate descendant and representative of Sir John Shore. It is probable that the Shores of Sheffield were, as they claim to be, descended from the same family. The arms are the same; they must have branched off before 1608.

SHUTTLEWORTH, of Hathersage. — The father of Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, Esq., now of this place, married the heiress of Spencer of Yorkshire, who had married the heiress of Ashton of Hathersage.⁷



Arms: — Argent, three weavers' shuttles, Sable, tipped and quills furnished, Or.

SITWELL, of Steynesby. — Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., who purchased this place about the year 1782, is grandson of Richard Wilmot, D.D., Rector of Morley, youngest son of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden, by Joyce Sacheverell, sister of the last Sacheverell, of Morley. His elder brother, Richard Staunton Wilmot, took the name of Sitwell in addition to that of Wilmot, pursuant to the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Sitwell, (daughter and heir of George Sitwell, Esq.,) who died in 1769. On the death of Richard Staunton Wilmot Sacheverell, Esq., in 1772, his brother Edward Sacheverell Wilmot took the name of Sitwell.

Arms: — Sitwell and Wilmot quarterly.⁷

SMITH, of Dunston. — The late Thomas Smith, Esq., of a Yorkshire family, acquired Dunston in marriage with the daughter and only child of Robert Mower, Esq., by his first wife, who was eventually sole heiress of Milnes of Dunston. The eldest son is just of age.

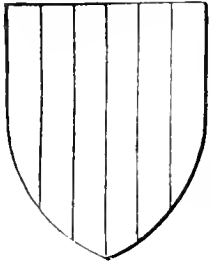


Arms granted in 1816. — Argent, on a bend, engrailed, Azure, between two unicorns' heads erased, Gules, three fleurs de lis, Or.

STRELLEY, of Shipley, Beauchief, and Ulkerthorpe. — The Strelleys were an ancient Nottinghamshire family. Philip de Strelley had a share of the manor of Repton in 1232. About the beginning of the fourteenth century, a branch of this family settled at Shipley, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Vavator. Shipley passed from the Strelley family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Nicholas Strelley had a grant of Beauchief-

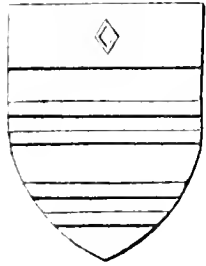
⁷ See p. lxxviii. and p. lxxvi.

Abbey in 1536. The Beauchief branch of this family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century. Edward Pegge, Esq., who married the heiress, died in 1679. Benjamin Strelley, Esq., of Okerthorp or Ulkerthorpe in South-Winfield, is descended from Philip Strelley, citizen and goldsmith, of London, who died seised of Ulkerthorpe in 1603, and is supposed to have been of a younger branch of this family.



Arms: — Paly of six, Arg. and Azure.

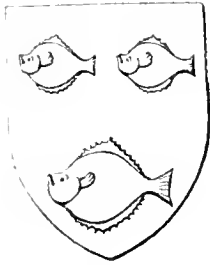
THORNHILL, of Stanton. — The grandfather of Bache Thornhill, Esq., now of Stanton, being descended, as appears from family documents, from the Thornhills, of Thornhill in the Peak², married Ann, the daughter and heir of Henry Bache of London, and niece and heir of Raphael Bache, Esq., of Stanton, in the year 1697.



Arms borne by Thornhill of Stanton as granted in 1734: — Gules, two bars gemelles, Argent, a chief of the second, with the addition of a masle, Sable, thereon for difference.

Crest: — A mount; thereon a thorn-tree, Proper, charged on the branches with a masle, Or.

TURBUTT, of Ogston. — Richard Turbutt, Esq., of Doncaster, who married one of the coheiresses of Revel of Ogston, in the early part of the last century, was the immediate ancestor of William Turbutt, Esq., now of Ogston.

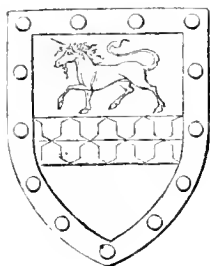


Arms: — Azure, three turbots, Argent, finned, Or.

Crest: — A naked arm holding in the hand, Proper, a trident, Or, armed and headed, Argent.

WILKINSON, of Hilcote-hall: — The ancestor of John Wilkinson, Esq., now of Hilcote-hall, settled at that place about the beginning of the last century, and died in 1721. The elder son of his son John Wilkinson, Esq., assumed the name of Lindley in 1782. Hilcote-hall was settled on the issue of Stephen, a younger son, who was grandfather of the present Mr. Wilkinson.

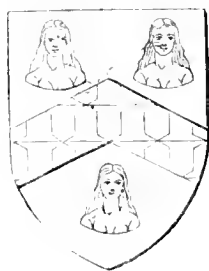
² See the account of Thornhill in the parish of Hope.



Arms : —Gules, a fesse, Vaire, in chief an unicorn passant, Or, all within a border, Sable, bezantée.

Crest : — A fox's head, coupéd, per pale, V. and Or, holding in his mouth a dragon's wing, Arg.

WOLLEY, of Riber and Allen-hill. The family of Wolley are of considerable antiquity in Derbyshire ; the name occurs among those of the gentry returned by the commissioners in the reign of Henry VI. Two branches of this family were for many generations settled at Riber and Allen-hill, in Matlock. The Riber branch became extinct by the death of Anthony Wolley, Esq., in 1668. Mr. John Wolley, of London, grocer, is the representative of the Allen-hill branch. His younger brother, Mr. Adam Wolley, to whom we have been indebted for so much valuable assistance, resides at Matlock-Bath. A younger branch of the Wolleys of Allen-hill, (some time extinct,) was, for several generations, of Marston-on-Dove. Mr.



William Wolley, who wrote a MS. history of Derbyshire about the year 1712, was of this branch.

Arms : — Sable, a chevron vair, Or, and Gules, between three maidens' heads coupéd, Proper, crined of the second.

Crest : — A man's head, (side face, with a beard,) issuing from a wreath, Proper.

WOLSTENHOLME, of Horsley-gate, in the parish of Dronfield. — A younger branch of the ancient family of Wolstenholme, of Wolstenholme in Lancashire, settled at this place about the year 1450. A younger brother of this branch, who went to London about the middle of the sixteenth century, settled at Stanmore in Middlesex, and was ancestor of Sir John Wolstenholme, who was created a baronet in 1664. The title and the Stanmore branch became extinct by the death of the late Sir Francis Wolstenholme, the sixth baronet. The present representative of the elder line of the Horsley-gate branch which continued in Derbyshire, is the Reverend Hugh Wolstenholme, curate of Crich, whose father having a small estate and a numerous family, sold his ancient patrimony at Horsley-gate.

Arms :



Arms: — Azure, a lion passant guardant, between three piles, Or.

Crest: — An eagle displayed, Or, treading on a snake, nowed in fret, Azure.

Families extinct before the Time of the Heralds' Visitations.

ADERLEY of Heage. — One of the coheiresses married Winfield.

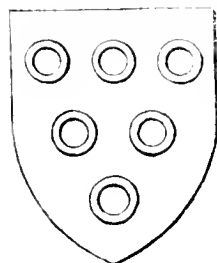
ALFRETON. — The coheiresses married Latham and Chaworth — extinct in 1269.



Arms: — Azure, two chevrons, Or, adopted by Chaworth.

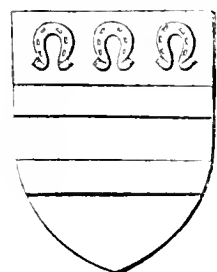
ARCHER of Abney, Highlow, and Hucklow. — Edw. I.—Edw. III.

AVENELL, of Nether-Haddon. — The coheiresses, in the reign of King John, married Vernon and Bassett.



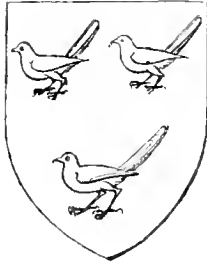
Arms: — Gules, six annulets, Argent.

BAKEPUZE, of Barton-Blount. — Henry II.,—Edw. I.



Arms: — Gules, two bars, Argent, in chief, three horse shoes, Or.

BAKEWELL, of Bakewell. — One of the coheiresses married Linacre before the year 1400.



Arms : — Or, three magpies, Proper.

BEC or BECK of Pleasley. — The nieces and coheiresses of Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, who possessed estates in this county, and died in 1340, married Harcourt and Willoughby.



Arms : — Gules, a cross moline, Ermine.^a

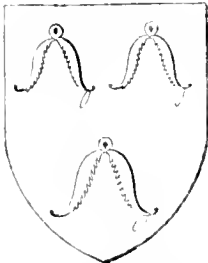
BEELEY OF BEELEGH, of Beeley. — Temp. Ric. I., and John.

BELLERS, of Criche, temp. Edw. II.—Ric. II. — One of the coheiresses married Swillington.



Arms : — Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant, Argent.

BERNAKE, of Upper-Padley:— An ancient family, not extinct till after the reign of Edw. I. The heiress of Padley, who had married the heiress of Bernake, or of a branch of Bernake who possessed Padley and had taken that name, married Eyre.



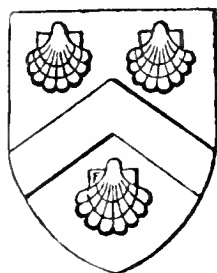
Arms : — Arg. three horse barnacles, Sable.

^a The Bishop adopted the ermine bearing ; the cross in the family arms was Argent, and it is so borne in the Willoughby quarterings.

BOTHE, of Barrow, — 1431. 1484.

BRAMPTON, of Brampton. — temp. Hen. II., &c.

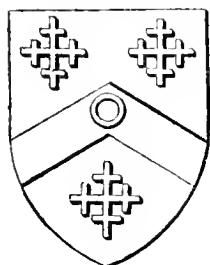
BRETON, of Walton; extinct in the early part of the 14th century. — The heiress married Loudham.



Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three escallops, Gules.

BRIMINGTON, of Brimington; extinct temp. Edw. III. — The heiress married Stuffin.

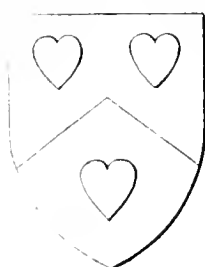
CACHEHORS, of Stavely-Woodthorpe. — The heiress married Rodes about the latter end of the fourteenth century.



Arms: — A chevron between three cross crosslets, Sable, an annulet for difference.

CADMAN, of Cowley. — The heiress married Needham, temp. Eliz.

CAUZ, of DE CAUCEIS, of Bradborne and Brampton; Hen. II., John, Hen. IV. — The family of Cauz of Brampton, descended in the female line from the Baronial family of Cauz in Nottinghamshire, became extinct about the year 1460. Two of the coheiresses married Ash and Baguley.

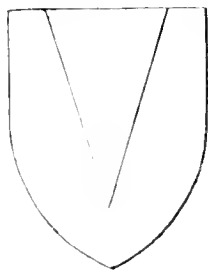


Arms: — Per chevron, Or and Gules, three human hearts counter-changed.

CHANDOS,

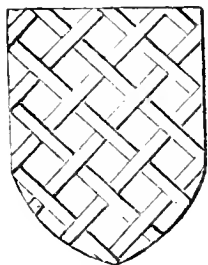
CHANDOS, of Radborne. — The heiress married Lawton, whose heiress brought Radborne to the Poles, temp. Hen. VI.

Arms : — Argent, a pile, Gules.



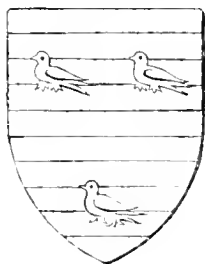
CHAMPEYNE, of Champeyne in Duffield. — The coheiresses married Foucher and Daundelin, in the 14th century.

Arms : — Or, fretty, Sable.



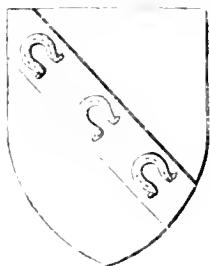
CHAWORTH, of Alfreton. — The heiress married Ormond, temp. Hen. VII.

Arms : — Barry of ten, Argent and Gules, three martlets, Sable. After the match with Alfreton, this was borne as the first quartering.

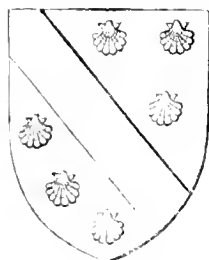


CURZON, of Breadsall. — The heiress married Dethick, about the commencement of the 14th century.

Arms : — Gules, on a bend, Azure, three horse-shoes, Argent.

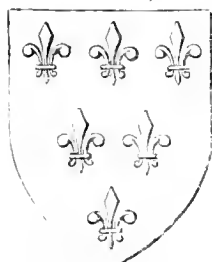


DANIELL, of Tideswell; extinct about the year 1330. — One of the coheiresses married Meverell.



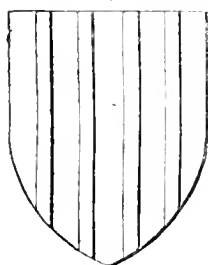
Arms: — Az. a bend between six escallops, Or.

DARLEY, of Darley, temp. Edward III. — The heiress married Columbell.



Arms: — Gules, six fleurs de lis, Argent.

DUNE, of Breadsall. — From the time of William the Conqueror till about the year 1200, when the heiress married Curzon.



Arms: — Or, four pales, Gules.

DURANDESTHORP or DONISTHORPE, of Donisthorpe. — From 1100 to 14 . . .

FITZ-ERCALD, extinct temp. Ric. I. — The coheiresses married Longford and Sacheverell.

Arms: — We believe the annexed coat, Arg., three hares playing bagpipes, Gules, to be that of Fitz-Ercald, though it has usually been assigned to Hopwell. It occurs as the first quartering in some of the old monuments of the Sacheverells at Morley. We cannot find any trace of a match between Sacheverell and the heiress of Hopwell. The only person of the name of Hopwell, indeed, of whom we have found mention, (Roger de Hopwell, in the reign of Edward III.) bore a different coat ^b, and no other coat applicable to Fitz-Ercald appears among the Sacheverell quarterings.

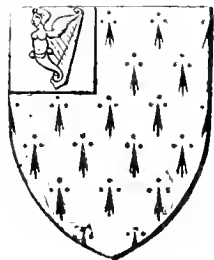


^b See Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 493. This Roger de Hopwell did not possess the manor of Hopwell, but died seised of a small estate in that hamlet. Esch. Edw. III.

FOLCHER OF FOUCHER, of Windley, married a coheiress of Champeyne. — The heiress married Bradshaw.

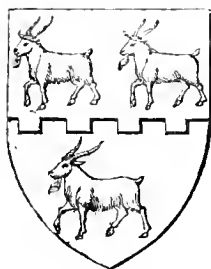
FOWNE OF LE FUN, of Yeaveley, temp. Ric. I., and Alderwasley, Hen. III. — Hen. VII. — The heiress of the latter married Lowe.

FRANCIS, of Derbyshire. — Sir John Francis, goldsmith, Lord-Mayor of London, 1400.



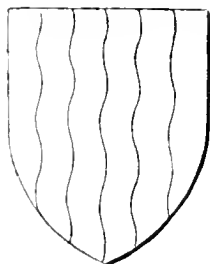
Arms: — Ermine, on a canton, Sable, a harp, Or.

GOTHAM, of Lees in Norton. — The heiress married Parker about the year 1400.



Arms: — Per fesse embattled, Or and Sable, three goats trippant, counter-changed.

GERNON, of Bakewell, Ric. I.—Ric. II. — The coheiresses married Peyton and Botetort.

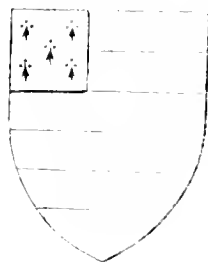


Arms: — Paly-wavy of six, Argent and Gules.

GLAPWELL, of Glapwell, extinct at an early period. — It is probable that the heiress married Woolhouse, who succeeded them in the Glapwell estate.

GUSHILL,

Goushill, of Barlborough. — Married the heiress of Hathersage, temp. Hen. III. ; the heiress of Goushill married Wingfield about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

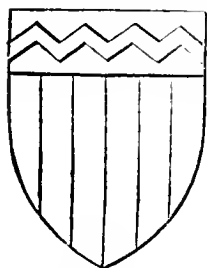


Arms: — Barry of six, Or and Gules, a canton, Ermine.

Grey, of Sandiacre. — descended from a brother of the ancestors of Lord Grey of Codnor and Lord Grey of Wilton. The heiress of Grey of Sandiacre married Hilary, who took the name. John Hilary alias Grey, died s. p. in 1392. The heiress married Leake.

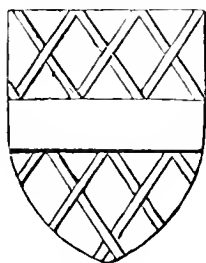
Arms: — The same as Grey of Codnor, with a label of three points bezantée.

Hathersage of Hathersage. — The coheiresses married Goushill and Longford, about the latter end of Henry III.'s reign.



Arms: — Paly of six, Arg. and Gules, on a chief, Azure, a fesse dancettée, Or.

Helyon of Bakewell. — Married a coheiress of Swinborne. The coheiresses of Helyon married Montgomery and Tyrell, &c., in or about the reign of Henry VI.



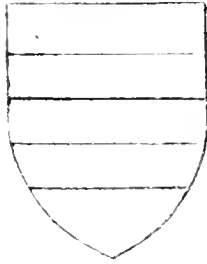
Arms: — Gules, fretty, Argent, a fesse, Or.

Heriz, of South-Winfield. — The heiress married De la Riviere, about the year 1330.



Arms: — Azure, three hedge-hogs, Or.

HERTHILL, of Herthill; extinct in 1402. The heiress of this family married Cokaine.

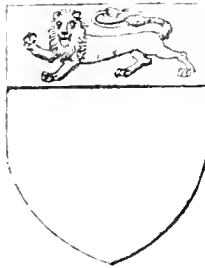


Arms: — Argent, two bars Vert.

HILARY. — See Grey.

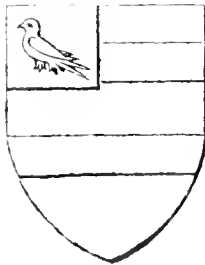
HOPTON, of Hopton; temp. John — Edward IV. The heiress of the elder branch married Rollesley in the reign of Edward II. Another branch became extinct in the male line in the reign of Henry VI.: the heiress is supposed to have married Gell.

INGWARDBY, of Willesley. — A coheiress married Abney, about the year 1400.



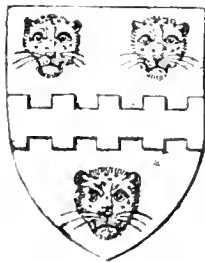
Arms: — Or, on a chief, Gules, a lion passant, Argent.

LATHBURY, of Egginton. — This family had married the heiress of Cadby; the heiress of Lathbury married Leigh, about the year 1500.



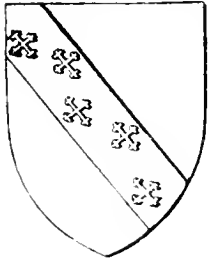
Arms: — Argent, two bars, Azure; on a canton of the second, a martlet, Or.

LEVETT. — The heiress married Shakerley, of Longsdon.



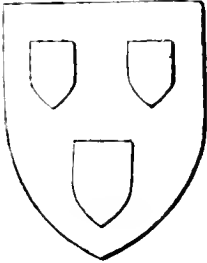
Arms: — Argent, A fesse embattled, counter-embattled, between three leopards' faces, Sable.

LOUDHAM, of Nottinghamshire, married the heiress of Breton, of Walton, near Chesterfield: the heiress of Loudham married Foljambe, temp. Ric. II.



Arms: — Argent, a bend, Azure, crusuly, Or.

MONJOYE, of Yeldersley. — The heiress married Ireland, temp. Edward III.



Arms: — Azure, three escutcheons, Or.

MONTGOMERY, of Cubley; extinct 7 Hen. VIII. The coheiresses married Vernon and Giffard.



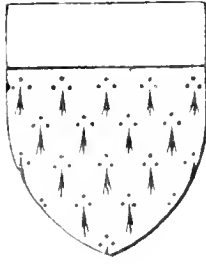
Arms: — Or, an eagle displayed, Azure.

MORLEY, of Morley. — Richard de Morley, great grandson of Philip, Lord of Morley, and sixth in descent from Edmund, Lord of Morley, had a daughter and heir married to Hugh de Rislep, whose heiress married Masey, of Sale, in Cheshire, whose heiress married Statham, temp. Edw. III.



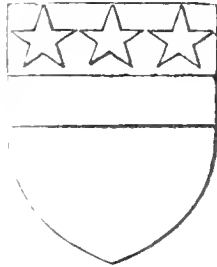
Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant, double queued, Sable, crowned, Or.

MORTEYNE, of Eyam and Risle. — The heiress married Willoughby, temp. Edw. III.



Arms: — Ermine, a chief, Gules.

ODINGSELLS, of Trusley; temp. Edw. I. — The coheiresses married Coke and Piper, about the middle of the fifteenth century.



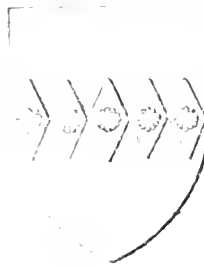
Arms: — Argent, a fesse Gules, in chief, three mullets, Sable.

PADLEY, of Padley in Hathersage. — The heiress of Bernake married into this family, or one of the Bernakes assumed the name of Padley. The heiress of Padley married Eyre about the close of the fourteenth century.

Arms, the same as Bernake.

PLESLEY, of Plesley, descended from Serlo, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror. The coheiresses of Plesley, about the end of the twelfth century married Willoughby and Deincourt.

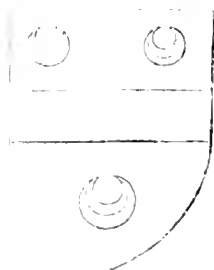
PLUMPTON, of Darley; a Yorkshire family. — The coheiresses of Sir William Plumpton, who died in 1480, married Sotchill and Rocliffe.



Arms: — Argent, five fusils in fesse, Sable, each fusil charged with an escallop of the field.

RIBOEUF, of Etwall, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

RISLEY, of Risley.



Arms:— Argent, a fesse, Azure, between three crescents, Gules.

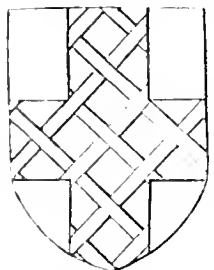
ROSELL, of Denby, temp. Hen. III. The heiress married Lowe, temp. Edw. IV.



Arms:— Argent, three roses, Gules, barbed and seeded, Proper.

SAVAGE, of Tissington. — At an early period the coheiresses married Meinell and Edensor.

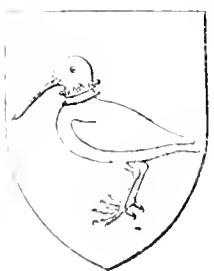
SHEPEY, of Smithsby. — A younger branch of the Shepeys, of Shepey in Leicestershire, married the heiress of Comin, of Smithsby.



A coheiress of Walcot, by the heiress of Walleis, had previously married into this family. The heiress of Shepey, of Smithsby, married Kendall before the year 1500.

Arms:— Azure, a cross, Or, fretty, Gules.

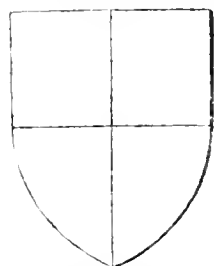
SNITTERTON, of Snitterton, a branch of the Shirley family. The heiress married Sacheverell before the year 1500.



Arms:— Gules, a snipe, Argent, gorged with a crown, Or.

SOLNEY,

SOLNEY, of Newton-Solney. — There were five generations of this family, all knights. The coheiresses, in the fourteenth century, married Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Thomas Stafford.

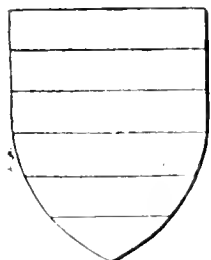


Arms: — Quarterly, Argent and Gules.

SOMERSALL, of Somersall; extinct in 1548. The coheiresses married Derby and Siston.

STAFFORD, of Eyam; temp. Hen. III.—Eliz. The heiress of Roland married into this family in the reign of Henry VI. The coheiresses of Humphry Stafford, the last heir male, married Savage of Castleton, Eyre of Hassop, Morewood, and Bradshaw. The immediate descendants of these coheiresses quartered the arms of Stafford of Eyam the same as those of Stafford of Botham. We have seen a seal of Stafford of Eyam in the collection of Mr. Wolley, of Matlock, with the following arms: — Ermine, on a bend, Gules, three roundles.^b

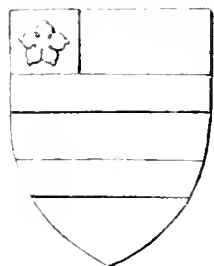
TOKE OF TOUKE, DE TOLKA, of Synfen, Hilton, and Potlock. Hen. II.—Hen. V.



Arms: — Barry of six.^c

TRUSLEY, of Trusley, temp. Hen. II.

TWYFORD, of Twyford. — Robert de Twyford, a priest who lived in the fourteenth century, was the last legitimate male heir of this family. The descendants of this Robert, by a concubine, bore the name of Twyford, and were not extinct in 1500.

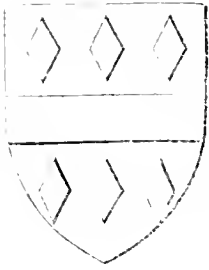


Arms: — Argent, two bars, Sable; on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil, Or.

^b This coat has been attributed (the bend G. and the roundles Arg.) to Folcher, whose heiress married Bradshaw. See p. civ. The same coat, with the same colours, was borne by Botterill. See G. 15. Heralds' College.

^c Vincent's Derbyshire, in the Heralds' Office: the colours are not expressed.

WAKEBRIDGE, of Wakebridge. — The heiress married Pole, temp. Edw. III.



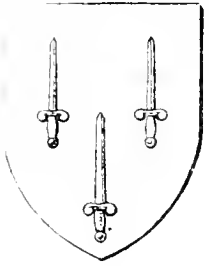
Arms: — Azure, a fesse, Gules, between six lozenges, Sable. Wyrley, in his Use of Arms, speaks of Sir William Wakebridge, who bore this coat, as a valiant knight, notwithstanding he bore colour upon colour in his coat-armour.

WALKELIN, of Radborne. — The coheiresses, in the thirteenth century, married Chandos and Stafford.



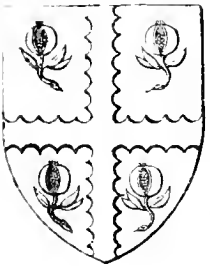
Arms: — Barry of six, Gules and Azure, a lion rampant, Ermine.

WALDESHEF, of Boylston and Fairfield, married the heiress of Basinges: the coheiresses married Shirley and Ridware, in the reign of Edw. II.



Arms: — Gules, three swords erect, Argent.

WHITTINGTON, of Whittington. — The heiress of the elder branch married Dethick before 1320; and a coheiress of Dethick married Pole. The heiress of a younger branch married Eyre, temp. Hen. VII.

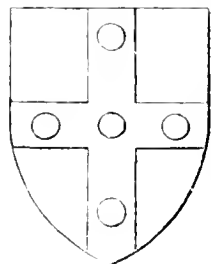


Arms: — Sable, a cross engrailed, Argent, between four pomegranates, Or.

WINFIELD, of Edelstow, in Ashover. — The heiress married Plumley at an early period.

Families extinct, or removed out of the County, since 1500.

ABNEY, of Willesley. — This family settled at Willesley, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Inghwardby, soon after the commencement of the fifteenth century. The elder branch became extinct in 1791, by the death of Thomas Abney, Esq., whose heiress married Charles Hastings,



Esq. (now General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart.) Edward Abney, Esq., of Measham-field, is of a younger branch of this family. Sir Thomas Abney, of Stoke-Newington, in Middlesex, who was Lord-Mayor of London in 1701, was of a younger branch of the Willesley family. This branch is extinct: the heiress died unmarried in 1782.

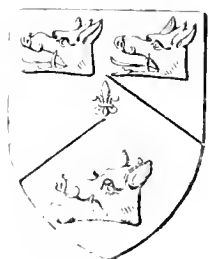
Arms: — Argent, on a cross, Sable, five bezants.

AGARD, of Foston and Sudbury. This ancient family settled at Foston as early as the year 1310. The estate was sold in the reign of Charles II.; and about the same time one of the coheiresses of Charles Agard, Esq., the last heir male, married John Stanhope, of Elvaston, ancestor of the Earl of Harrington.

One of the Agards of Sudbury married a coheiress of Ferrers of Tamworth. We do not find when this branch became extinct.



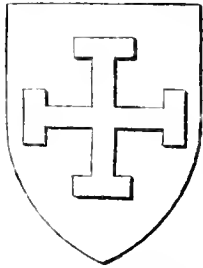
Arms of Agard of Foston. — Argent, a chevron engrailed, Gules, between three boars' heads, couped, Sable, langued, Gules.



Arms of Agard of Sudbury: — Argent, on a plain chevron, Gules, between three boars' heads, couped, Sable, langued of the second, a fleur de lis, Or.

Crest: — A bugle-horn, Arg. garnished, Or, slinged, Sab.

ALLEN, or ALEYNE, of Gresley. — Sir Christopher Aleyne, son of Sir John Aleyne, or, as he himself wrote his name, Alen, Lord Mayor of London, in 1535, settled at Gresley. His descendant, Samuel Stevenson Aleyne, Esq., (who died in 1734,) was the last heir male of this branch of the family: his sisters and coheirs married Malbon, Cowper, and Warburton. The Aleynes, Baronets, of Hatfield, in Essex, were descendants also of the Lord Mayor.



Arms of Aleyne of Gresley: — Sable, a cross potent, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, Sable, holding in his paws, a rudder, Or.

Sir John Alen, the Lord Mayor, bore — Or, three ogresses, on each a talbot passant of the field; on a chief, Gules, a lion passant guardant of the field. This coat is quartered on the monument of the Aleyne family at Gresley.

ALSOP, of Alsop-in-the-Dale. — This ancient family was settled at Alsop, about the time of the conquest, and continued in an uninterrupted descent for 19 or 20 generations. It appears to have become extinct by the death of Anthony Alsop, Esq., somewhat more than a century ago. John Alsop, of a younger branch, settled in London, had a grant of arms in 1597. Another branch was of Marshfield in Leicestershire, at the time of the visitation of that county, in 1619.



Old arms of Alsop: — Sable, a bend Argent, between three doves in chief, wings expanded, of the second, legged and beaked, Gules, with ears of wheat in their beaks, Proper; and three pheons in base, Or.

In the Visitation of Derbyshire, 1634, the arms of Alsop, of Alsop, are described — Sable, three doves, rising, Argent, beaked and legged, Gules.

The grant to Alsop of London was — Sable, on a bend, between six doves, Argent, legged and beaked, Gules, three pheons of the field.

Crest: — A dove, Argent, legged and beaked, Gules, between two ostrich-feathers, Sable.

The Alsops of Leicestershire bore — Sable, on a chevron, between three rooks, Or, a mullet of the field.

ASHTON, of Castleton, Stony-Middleton, &c., descended from the Ash-tons of Lancashire. — Alexander Ashton, of Castleton, the representative of this branch, was aged 40 in 1667, and had a son, Robert.^a Robert, a younger son of Charles Ashton, who was of Castleton in 1625, settled at Stony-Middleton; his son, Robert who was sheriff in 1665 had three wives: Robert, his son by his first wife, settled at Bradway, and *his* elder son, Richard, who was of Bradway and of Scotton, in Lincolnshire, died in 1706. This Richard had several brothers, one of whom was the learned Dr. Charles Ashton, master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Robert Ashton, of Stony-Middleton, the sheriff, had by his second wife only a daughter; by his third wife a son, Benjamin, who settled at Hathersage: the daughter, and eventually sole heir of Benjamin married Spence, whose heiress married Shuttleworth.



Arms:— Argent, a mullet, Sable, a crescent for difference.

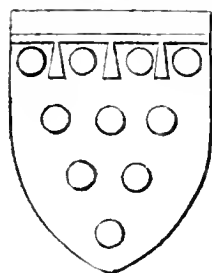
Crest:— A boar's head, couped, Argent.

BABINGTON, of Dethick and Normanton. — Thomas Babington, second son of Sir John Babington^b, by the heiress of Ward, and brother of Sir William Babington, who was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1423, married the heiress of Dethick, and settled at Dethick. His grandson, Thomas, had four sons: Sir Anthony, the elder, who continued the Dethick line; William, who married one of the coheiresses of Beaumont of Tinnore, in Staffordshire, where he settled; Rowland, who settled at Normanton; and Humphrey, who settled at Temple-Rothley, in Leicestershire, and married the other coheiress of Beaumont. The last-mentioned was immediate ancestor of Thomas Babington, Esq., now of that place, sometime M.P. for Leicester. Sir Anthony's first wife was a coheiress of Ormond, by the heiress of Chaworth: by his second wife he had three sons, the elder of whom was ancestor of the Babingtons of Rampton, in Nottinghamshire. Anthony, great-grandson of Sir Anthony, being descended from the first wife, was executed for high treason, in 1586. The Dethick estate, which had been secured by a previous transfer to his younger brother, was sold about the middle of the following century. The elder grandson of his brother George was living, and 32 years of age, in

^a Probably Robert Ashton, who was Lord of the manor of Bamford in 1688; but we have not been able to trace the Castleton branch any further.

^b This Sir John was son of Sir John Babington, Captain of Morlais in Brittany, temp. Edw. III.

1672. None of the family remain in Derbyshire; but the late Mr. Cornelius Babington, of Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, descended from Cornelius, great nephew of Anthony Babington, who was attainted in 1586, died in 1811, at an advanced age, leaving male issue. The Normanton branch sold that estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A branch of the Babington



family descended from a younger son of Sir John Babington before-mentioned, was settled, for several generations, in Devonshire.

Arms: — Argent, ten torteauxes, four, three, two, one, Gules; a label of three points, Azure.

Crest: — A demi-dragon, with wings expanded, Gules, a scroll issuing from the mouth.

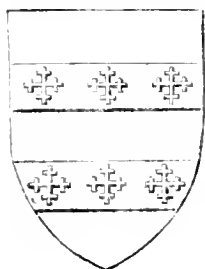
BACHE, of Stanton. — This family, which had resided at Stanton more than 200 years, became extinct by the death of William Bache, Esq., in 1698: the heiress married the grandfather of Bache Thornhill, Esq., now of Stanton.



Arms: — Or, a lion rampant regardant, Pean; a border Sable bezanty.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant regardant, Pean, holding in its paws a bezant.

BALLIDON, of Derby. — Three descents of this family, who were of some antiquity at Ballidon, whence they took their name, are described in Dugdale's Visitation. William Ballidon, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1745: his sister and heiress married William Coke, Esq., of Trusley.

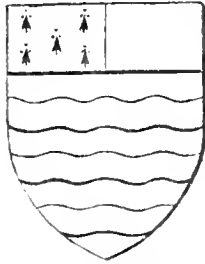


Arms granted by Dugdale: — Argent, two bars, Vert, each charged with three cross-crosslets, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, Vert, crowned, Or, holding between his paws a cross-crosslet of the second.

BARLEY, of Barley, otherwise Barlow. — The pedigree of this family in Glover's Visitation deduces their origin from Simon Barley, who called the place after his own name in the reign of William the Conqueror. This alone would be sufficient to make its authenticity questionable. There is no doubt that they were a very ancient family; but there is reason for supposing that, instead of a descendant of Simon above-mentioned having married

ried the heiress of Abitot, the Barleys were descended from a younger son of the Abitot family, who on settling at Barley assumed, as was usual, the name of the place of his residence. James Barley, Esq., who lived in the



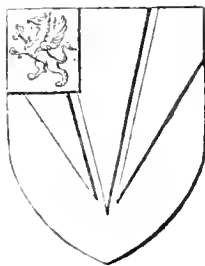
reign of James I., left two daughters coheiresses, who married Linney and Bullock. He had a younger brother, who married a daughter of John Talbot, and died without issue.

Arms of Barley : — Argent, three bars wavy, Sable ; a chief, per pale, Erm. and Gules.

Crest : — A demi-stag, charged with three bars, wavy.

A younger branch, which was of Dronfield-Woodhouse, and became extinct in the sixteenth century, bore — Barry wavy of six, Argent and Sable, a chief, per pale, Ermine and Gules, charged with a fleur-de-lis, Or.

BASSETT, of Langley. — Sir John Bassett, of Chedle, who died in the reign of Henry IV., married the heiress of Brailsford, of Brailsford ; his son by this wife was of Brailsford, and left a daughter and heir married to Shirley. Ralph Bassett, son of Sir John by another wife, married the heiress of Beke ; and his grandson of the same name the heiress of Dethick, who had married a coheiress of Meynell, of Langley-Meynell. The posterity of the last-mentioned Ralph were in consequence of this match settled at Langley, for several generations. William Bassett, of Langley, grandson of Ralph, married, a coheiress of Byron. The heiress of this branch of the Bassett family married Henry Howard, a younger son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and after his death, William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle.

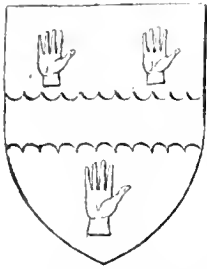


Arms : — Or, three piles, diverging from the chief of the escutcheon, Gules ; a canton, Argent, charged with a griffin, segreant, of the second.

Crest : — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a boar's head, Gules.

BATE, of Foston and Little-Chester. — The name of this family occurs in the list of gentry ; temp. Hen. VI. At a later period we meet with two families of the name who appear to have been not immediately connected. In the reign of Charles II., one of these families became, by purchase, pos-

essed of Foston, which had been the seat of the Agards. Brownlow Bate, Esq., the last of this family died at Bath in 1815. Coheiresses of Draper and Chambers married into this family. The other family of Bate had been of Little-Chester for three generations in 1662. Nathaniel Bate, the repre-



sentative of the family, whose name appears in the intended list of Knights of the Royal Oak, was then unmarried; Richard, a younger brother, had four sons.

Arms:— Sable, a fesse engrailed, Or, between three dexter hands, Argent.

Crest:— A stag's head, issuing from a wreath, transfix'd through the neck with an arrow.

Bate, of Little-Chester, bore the fesse plain; and for a crest, a cross patee.

BEARD, of Beard-hall. — Richard Beard, first-mentioned in the pedigree, lived about the year 1400; his eldest son had an only daughter, who brought the manor of Beard to two brothers of the Leigh family, whom she successively married. The posterity of a younger son continued at Beard-hall four descents later. The grandfather of the last Beard of Beard-hall, had four sons; the two elder died without male issue, each of them having an only daughter and heir; Alice, daughter of Nicholas, married Blackwell; Alice, daughter of Richard, married Bowden. William, son of John, the



third son, was of Beard-hall, and had three daughters married to Ashenurst, Holt, and Yeavely. The Ashenursts inherited Beard-hall. Ralph, fourth son, had four sons, but we know nothing of their posterity.

Arms of Beard:— Argent, three men's heads, couped and bearded, Proper, within a border, Azure.

BEIGHTON, of Wirksworth. — A family which rose to opulence by the lead mines, and soon became extinct.

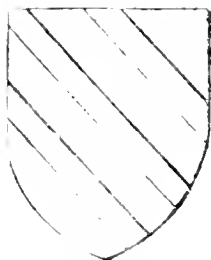


Arms granted in 1675. — Sable, on a bend, Argent, a greyhound current of the first between two stags' heads caboshed, of the second.

Crest:— A greyhound, Ermine, collared, Or; issuing out of a mural crown, of the second.

BENTLEY,

BENTLEY, of Derby and Breadsall descended from the Bentleys of Staffordshire. — Sir John Bentley of Breadsall, who died in 1622, left two daughters coheiresses, one of whom married Cutler.

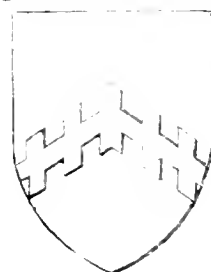


Arms : — Or, three bendlets, Sable.

Crest : — A lion statant, Argent.

There was also a family of Bentley of Hungry-Bentley. Edward Bentley, Esq. of this family, was convicted of high-treason in 1586.

BIRD, of Over and Nether-Lockoe. — The family of Bride, or Bird, possessed Nether-Lockoe, as early as the reign of Henry IV., and sold it in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Bird, Esq., of a younger branch of this family, died in the reign of James I., leaving four daughters, coheiresses.



Arms : — Sable, a chevron, embattled, counter-embattled, Argent.

Crest : — A stump of a tree, issuing from a wreath, thereon, a falcon rising, Proper.

BLACKWALL, of Blackwall — This ancient family was of Blackwall in the Peak, in the reign of Henry III. There were four brothers of this family in the reign of Henry VIII. A descendant of the elder married the heiress of Wensley, and was father of Wensley Blackwall, and grandfather of Sir Thomas Blackwall, a zealous loyalist, who became impoverished in the civil war, and died in reduced circumstances in the reign of Charles II. We know nothing more of this elder branch, than that George Blackwall, brother of Sir Thomas, was a citizen and Skimmer, of London, and had younger brothers. Richard, the second of the brothers above-mentioned, (temp. Hen. VIII.) married a coheiress of Boyvill, and left an only daughter; Thomas, the next brother left two coheiresses, married to Hurt, and Eyre of Hassop; Ralph^c, the younger, married one of

^c Mr. John Blackwall, of Blackwall in Kirk-Ireton, has been supposed to have descended from a grandson of this Ralph; but it is not probable, as the Blackwalls, of Blackwall in Kirk-Ireton, who are an ancient family, can be traced as proprietors of that estate to an earlier period, and it is most likely that the ancestors of the two families each took his name from the place of his respective residence. Dr. Anthony Blackwall, who wrote on the Sacred Classics, was of the Kirk-Ireton family.

the coheireses of Stafford of Eyam, and left posterity, which we have not been able to trace.



Arms of Blackwall, of Blackwall in the Peak:— Argent, a greyhound current, Sable, collared, Or, on a chief indented, of the second, three bezants.

Crest:— Two arms in mail issuing from a wreath, holding in the hands a greyhound's head, coupé and erect, Sable, collared checky, Or and Gules.

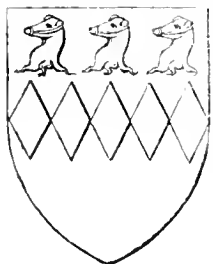
BONELL, of Duffield. — The late Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq., descended from an ancient family of that name in Flanders, succeeded to an estate at this place, as heir at law to Henry Porter, Esq., who took the name of Sherbrooke, and died without issue: the only daughter and heir of the late Mr. Bonell married Sir Charles Henry Colvile, representative of the ancient family of that name in the Isle of Ely.



Arms of Bonell:— Or, Semée of cross crosslets, and a lion rampant, Sable.

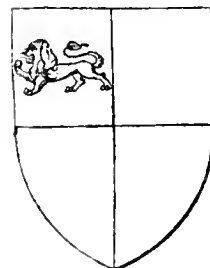
Crest: A demi-lion rampant, Sable.

BOSVILLE, of Beighton. — The family of Bosville, of Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, sometime resident at Beighton in this county, became extinct by the death of Colonel William Bosville, in 1813. His nephew and legatee, the Honourable Godfrey Macdonald, younger brother of Lord Macdonald, has taken the name.



Arms:— Arg. five fusils in fesse, Gules, in chief, three bears heads erased, Sable, muzzled, of the field.

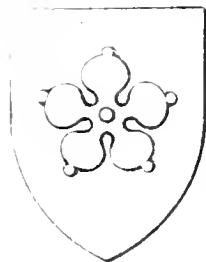
BOWDEN, of Bowden. — This family was for several generations of Bowden in Chapel-en-le-Frith. George Bowden, of Bowden, and of Barnby in Yorkshire, who died in 1680, appears to have been the last heir male of the family. There were, at that time, younger branches settled in Leicestershire.



Arms:— Quarterly, Sable and Or, in the first quarter a lion passant, Arg. langued, Gules.

Crest:— An eagle's head erased, Sable.

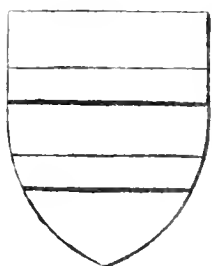
BRAILSFORD, of Brailsford, and of Senior, in Hucknall. — This ancient family was of Brailsford in the reign of Henry II. Nicholas, the first who assumed that name, was son of Elsinus, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Richard II., the heiress of the elder branch married Bassett of Chedle. John Brailsford, the representative of a younger branch, settled at Senior in the reign of Edward VI. was servant to Sir



John Harpur, in 1662; his father had sold the family estate, but Senior was then possessed by a cousin, as appears by Dugdale's Visitation of Derbyshire. The representatives of Brailsford of Senior, or rather, probably of the younger branch, are opulent yeomen in the neighbourhood of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.

Arms: — Or, a cinquefoil, Sable.

BRERETON, of Hurdlow in Hartington. — Three descents are described in



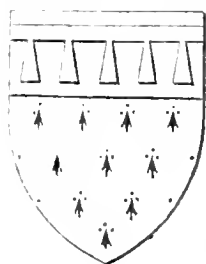
Dugdale's Visitation. William Brereton, the representative, who was thirty-two years of age in 1662, died without issue; his sister and heiress married Barker, and the heiress of Barker, married Bossley. Mr. Bossley of Bakewell is the present representative.

Arms: — Argent, two bars, Sable.

Crest: — A camel's head erased.

BROWNE, of Stretton. See Cave Browne, Baronet.

BULLOCK, of Norton, Onston, and Darley. — This family was of Norton in the reign of Henry VI. The elder branch, after five descents, settled at Onston: the heiress of this branch, in the seventeenth century, married Latham, whose heiress married Mower. Another branch continued at Norton. John Bullock, Esq., the last of this branch died in 1682. A younger branch of the Bullocks of Onston, settled at

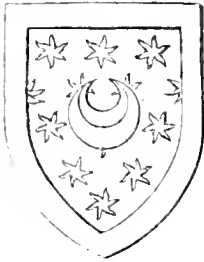


Darley, near Derby, and afterwards removed to Brampton. The heiress of this branch, about the middle of the seventeenth century, married Hayne, whose heiress married Dale.

Arms of Bullock: — Ermine, a chief, Gules, a label of five points, Or.

Crest: — Seven arrows, six in saltier and one in base, feathered and headed, Arg. enfiled with a mural crown of the last.

BURTON, of Dronfield. — This family was descended from Richard Burton, of Chesterfield, a younger brother of Sir William Burton, of Lindley, in Leicestershire, who was slain at Towton-field, in 1461. Francis Burton, of Dronfield, who was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1666^b, married the heiress of Burton, of Lindley: his son Ralph died without issue in 1714. William Burton, of Sheffield, who died in 1798, was descended from a younger branch of the Burtons of Dronfield: he had a son living in Staffordshire a few years ago, who is supposed to be the present representative of the family.



Arms: — Azure, semée of etoiles, and a border, Or; a crescent, Argent.

Crest: — On a ducal coronet, a wyvern, Az., collared, Or.

CHENEY, of Ashford, Monyash, and Kirk-Langley. — The present representative of this family, who were of Ashford somewhat more than a century ago, is Major-General Robert Cheney, who resides at Beverley, in Yorkshire.



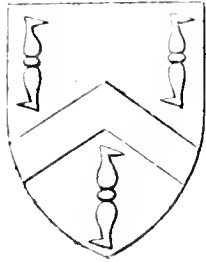
Arms: — Azure, six lions rampant, three and three, Argent; a canton, Ermine.

Crest: — A Bull's scalp, Proper.

CHETHAM, of Ash and of Mellor-hall. — James Chetham, Esq., grandson of James Chetham, of Smedley, in Lancashire, and great-nephew of Humphrey Chetham, the munificent founder of the Blue-Coat Hospital at Manchester, married one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall and Ash. This branch of the family became extinct by the death of Humphrey, the younger of three sons, who all died without issue.

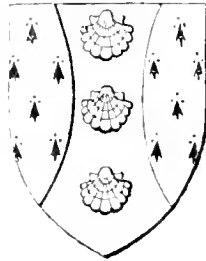
James Chetham, of Lancashire, probably of the same family, married a daughter of Radcliffe, of Mellor, (eventually heiress of her nephew.) Thomas Chetham, Esq., his great-grandson, who sold his Derbyshire estate, and died in 1799 at Highgate, in Middlesex, was the last of the family who resided at Mellor-hall. His son of the same name, who in 1808 took the name of Strode in addition to that of Chetham, is the present representative of this branch of the family.

^b Three of the Burton family were sheriffs within the space of 22 years: Thomas in 1644; his brother Michael in 1646; and Francis in 1666.



Arms of Chetham, of Smedley in Lancashire, and of Et-wall: — Argent, a chevron, Gules, between three fleams or lancets, Sable.

CLARKE, of Somersall, afterwards of Chilcote and of Sutton. — The first of this family mentioned in the pedigree was of Chesterfield; his son was of Somersall in Brampton: Chilcote was purchased in 1672; Sutton between 1736 and 1740. Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1786: his sister and heir married Job Hart Price, Esq., who took the name of Clarke in 1787, and left a daughter and heir, now Marchioness of Ormond.



Arms: — Azure, three escallops in pale, Or, between two flanches, Ermine.

Crest: — Within an annulet, Or, enriched with a ruby, a pheon, Argent.

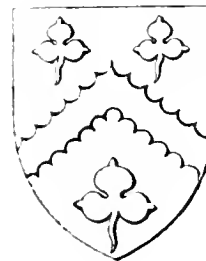
CLARKE, of Ashgate in Brampton, and of Norton-hall. — This family settled at Ashgate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It became extinct by the death of Cornelius Clarke, Esq., then of Norton-hall, in 1696: his sisters and coheirs married Offley, Bright, Nevil, Heathcote, &c.



Arms: — Gules, a bear rampant, (collared of the field,) between three mullets, Argent.

Crest: — A bear rampant, collared and chained, Sable, holding a battle-axe, Gules.

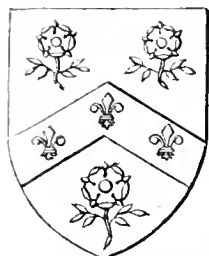
CLAY, of Criche. — Two generations only are inserted in the Visitation of 1611. The coheiresses, who were then living, married Brailsford of Senior, Pwisey, and Clarke of Mansfield.



Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils, slipped, Sable.

Crest: — Two wings issuing from a wreath, Argent, charged with trefoils, Sable.

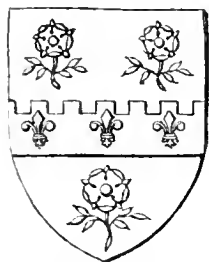
COAPE, of Duffield. — Henry Coape, Esq., of this place, whose family had been originally of Shatton in Hope, was sheriff of the county in 1703: his only son died unmarried in 1778; his only daughter married into the family of Porter.^c



Arms borne by Coape, of Duffield: — Arg., on a chevron, Az., between three roses, Gules, stalked and leaved, Vert, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Crest: — A fleur-de-lis, Argent.

There was another family of Coape, of Farnah, in Duffield, of which William Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxton^d in Nottinghamshire, (late Coape,) is the representative. The following coat was confirmed to this family in 1810: —



Arg., on a fesse embattled, between three roses, Gules, slipped, Proper, as many fleurs-de-lis, Or.

COKAINE, of Ashborne. — This ancient family was settled at Ashborne as early as the reign of Henry III. Edmund Cokaine, the fifth in descent, married the heiress of Herthill; his brother John was ancestor of the Cokaines of Cokaine-Hatley, in Bedfordshire. Francis Cokaine, who was of Ashborne in the sixteenth century, married the heiress of Marow. On the death of his grandson, Francis, in 1594, Sir Aston Cokaine, the poet, grandson of his younger brother Edward, became the head of the family, and died in 1684. The elder line became extinct by the death of his son Thomas, who married a coheiress of Stury. The family had resided for two or three generations at Pooley in Warwickshire. The coheiresses married Henslow and Turville. From a younger son of Sir John Cokaine, who died in the reign of Henry VI., was descended the family of Cokaine, Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland, lately extinct.



Arms: — Argent, three cocks, Gules; the combs and wattles, Sable.

Crest: — A cock's head, issuing from a wreath, Gules; comb and wattles, Sable.

COLUMBELL, of Darley. — This family was settled at Darley in or before the reign of Richard II. John Columbello, Esq., the last heir male, died

^c Of Nottinghamshire, but anciently of Lincolnshire.

^d Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C.B., so much distinguished for his military services, and now Governor of Canada, is a younger brother of Mr. Sherbrooke of Oxton.

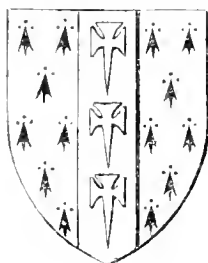


in 1659: his daughter and heir married Marbury, of Marbury in Cheshire. The heiress of Stockwith, of Lincolnshire, married into this family.

Arms: — Sable, three doves, Argent, with ears of wheat in their beaks, Proper.

Crest: — On a chapeau, Argent, turned up, Sable, a dove of the first, with an ear of wheat in its beak, Proper.

CRICHE, of Stubbing-Edge. — It appears by deeds that this family was settled in Derbyshire as early as the reign of Edward II., and they were probably originally of Criche.^d The Criches had been settled for several generations in the parish of Ashover. William Criche, father of Ralph,



who was living in 1634, married the heiress of Sandford; his second wife was one of the Hunlokes, of Wingerworth. Cornelius Criche, the last of the family, died in very reduced circumstances, at the age of 101, in 1789.

Arms: — Ermine, on a pale, Sable, three crosses patee fitchée, Or.

DAKEYNE, or DAKINS, of Biggin, and afterwards of Stubbing-Edge. — The first in the pedigree is Robert Dakins, of Biggin, grandfather of Robert who married the heiress of Dowlis, and great-grandfather of Arthur Dakins, who was of Stubbing-Edge in 1611. His descendant Arthur, who was living in 1708, left a daughter and heir, married to Hopkinson, of Bonsall. Mr. John Dakeyne, of Mansfield, descended from a younger brother, is said by Dr. Pegge, to have been the last of this family; but there are still some of the name in Derbyshire.^e



Arms: — Gules, a lion passant guardant and two mullets in pale, Or, between two flanches, each charged with a griffin segreant, Sable.

Crest: — A dexter arm, embowed, Proper, issuing out of a naval crown, Or, holding a battle-axe of the second; on the wrist a ribbon, Azure.

^d The arms of Criche, of Criche, are nevertheless described very differently from those of Stubbing-Edge, in some Heraldic collections; viz. Sable, a chevron between two crescents in chief and a pelican vulning itself in base, Or.

^e The family of Dakeyne, or Dakins, of Stubbing-Edge, had lands in Fairfield in the sixteenth century; at which place are now living the immediate descendants of Mr. William Dakin, one of the grantees, in trust, of the chapel lands at that place temp. Eliz.

DEGGE, of Derby. — This family was of Stramshall in Staffordshire in the reign of Richard II., and they continued there for several generations. Sir Simon Degge, who settled at Derby, was an eminent lawyer, and eventually, one of the Justices for North Wales. In the civil war he was a Royalist, and his name is to be found in the Derbyshire list of intended Knights of the Royal Oak. It is remarkable that he was obliged to serve the office of High-Sheriff, when a barrister in great practice, at the age of sixty-three, and he is said to have served it in his barrister's gown, with a sword by his side. His literary works have been elsewhere spoken of.^f He died in 1702, at the age of ninety. Whitehall Degge, his son by his first wife, married a coheirress of Beaufeu or Boughey. Simon Degge, M. D., great-grandson of Sir Simon, died in 1729, leaving an only daughter married to Hay. Simon, the second son of Sir Simon Degge, married a coheirress of More: his son Simon married two wives, a coheirress of Williams and a coheirress of Staunton. Simon Degge, the elder son by the first wife, was the last male survivor of this family; he was of Blithebridge in Staffordshire and of Bowden-hall in Derbyshire, and died about the year 1765. The present representative of the family of Degge is Edward



Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., son of Dorothy, only daughter of Simon Degge, by the coheirress of Staunton, her two brothers having died without issue.

Arms of Degge: — Or, on a bend, Azure, three falcons mounting, Argent, jesses and bells of the field.

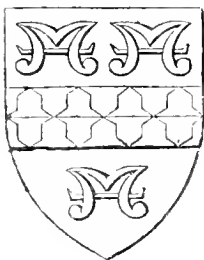
Crest: — On a ducal coronet, a falcon reclaimed, Arg.

DETHICK, of Dethick, Breadsall, and Newhall. — This ancient family was of Dethick as early as the reign of Henry III.; and we find that in the reign of Edward III., Sir Geoffrey Dethick and Robert Dethick, Esq., married two coheirresses of Annesley: but the pedigrees at the Heralds' College do not carry it higher than Sir William Dethick, whose eldest son Robert was slain in battle, with his only son Thomas, in the reign of Henry VI. The elder line in consequence became extinct: the sisters and coheirs of Thomas married Babington (whose posterity possessed Dethick) and Pole of Heage. The posterity of Roger, the second son of Sir William, settled at Derby, and were ancestors of Sir Gilbert and Sir William Dethick, father and son, successively Garter Kings of Arms. William, one of the younger sons of Sir William Dethick first mentioned, married the heiress of Curzon of Breadsall, and settled at Breadsall, where his family continued for eight generations.

^f See p. 109.

John Dethick, who was of Breadsall, in 1569, married a Powtrel, who was, on her mother's side, the heiress of Bassett, of Muschamp. The heiress of Dethick of Breadsall married Harpur about the year 1600.

John and Reginald, two other younger sons of Sir William Dethick, married two of the coheiresses of Meynell alias Ward.^s Reginald left an only daughter, who married Bassett. John settled at Newhall in Staplehill, which had been the seat of the Meynells: this branch continued at Newhall for seven generations. Humphrey Dethick, who was living in 1569, and who seems to have been the last of the family, married one of the coheiresses of Longford.

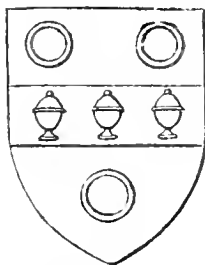


The heiress of this branch married Reddish; the elder coheiress of Reddish married Darcy, and the elder coheiress of Darcy, Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., who died in 1696.

Arms:— Argent, a fesse, Vaire, O. and G. between three water bougets, Sable.

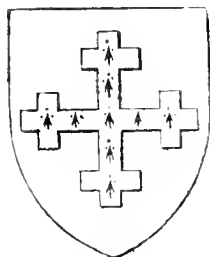
Crest:— A nag's head erased, Argent,

DRAPER, of Culland.— The name of this family occurs in the list of Gentry, temp. Hen. VI., they are said to have been originally of Hampshire. Robert Draper, Esq., the last heir male, died in the year 1683. The coheiresses married Roe, Jasson, and Bate.



Arms:— Argent, on a fesse between three annulets, Gules, as many covered cups, Or.

DURANT, of Durant-hall.— This ancient family became extinct about the year 1600: the heiress married Alsop.



Arms:— Sable, a cross crosslet, Ermine.

FANSHAWE, of Fanshawe-gate in Dronfield.— The Fanshaws of Warepark, in Hertfordshire, from whom descended the Viscounts Fanshawe of the kingdom of Ireland, and the Fanshaws of Parsloes and Barking in Essex, derived their descent from the family above-mentioned, who probably had been settled at Fanshawe-gate at an earlier period, although we find no mention of them before the middle of the sixteenth century. It is long since

^s The third married Staunton.

any of the family have resided in Derbyshire ; the present representative of the elder branch, who, as such, is governor of the grammar-school at Dronfield, founded by his ancestor, is Henry Fanshawe, Esq., of St. Petersburg, a General in the Russian service, father of Captain Henry Fanshawe of the British navy.



Arms:— Or, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, Sable.

Crest:— A dragon's head, erased, Vert, flames of fire, Proper, issuing from his mouth.

FERNE, of Parwich, Bonsall, and Snitterton. — William Ferne, son of Thomas the first mentioned in the pedigree, was of Parwich about the year 1500 ; his grandson was of Temple-Belwood in Lincolnshire. This elder branch probably is extinct. Robert Ferne of Bonsall, supposed to have been descended from a younger branch of this family, although the descent could not be certainly ascertained, had a grant of arms, somewhat differing from those of Ferne of Parwich. Henry Ferne, Esq., son of Robert, became



possessed of Snitterton by purchase, and died without male issue in 1723 ; one of his coheiresses married Turnor of Lincolnshire.

Arms of Ferne of Parwich:— Per bend indented, Or and Gules.

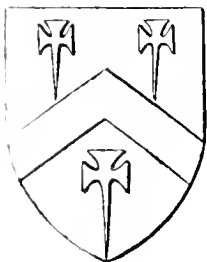
Crest:— A garb, Or, between two wings expanded, per pale indented, Or and Gules.



Ferne, of Bonsall:— Per bend indented, Argent and Gules, two lions heads erased, counterchanged, crowned, Or.

Crest:— A mount of Ferne, Proper, thereon a garb, Or, banded, Gules.

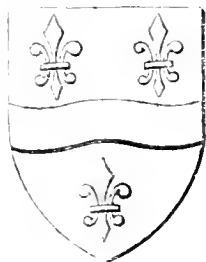
FINDERNE, of Finderne. — This family was of Finderne, for nine generations, from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII., when the heiress married Harpur.



Arms:— Argent, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée, Sable.

Crest:— An Ox yoke, Or.

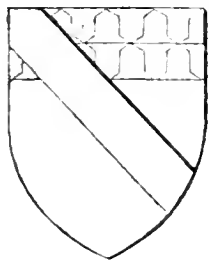
FISHER, of Foremark. — The representative of this family, which has quitted the county, is the Reverend Thomas Fisher.



Arms confirmed in 1730. — Argent, a fesse wavy between three fleurs de lis, Sable.

Crest : — A king's-fisher, Proper, holding in the dexter claw, a like fleur de lis.

FITZHERBERT, of Norbury. — The ancestor of this ancient family settled at Norbury in the year 1125; and it continued to be their chief seat till the extinction of the Norbury branch, by the death of Sir John Fitzherbert, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Richard Fitzherbert, who lived in the reign of Henry VII., married the heiress of Marshall of Leicestershire; his son, Sir Anthony, the celebrated judge, a coheir of Cotton of Ridware. Sir Thomas, the elder son of the judge, married the heiress of Eyre of Padley, by whom he had a son, who died without issue. John, the second son of the judge, continued the Norbury line, which became extinct by the death of his grandson, Sir John Fitzherbert, beforementioned. William, the fourth son of the judge, married the heiress of Swinnerton, and settled at Swinnerton in Staffordshire. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., his immediate descendant, and the present representative of the family, is still possessed of Norbury. John Fitzherbert, an uncle of the judge, was of Etwall: his grandson left two daughters coheirs, married to Smith of Campden, and Smith of Dunmow.

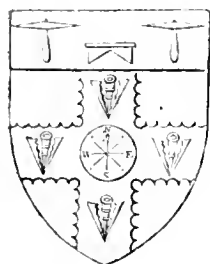


Arms : — Argent, a chief, Vaire, O. and G., over all a bend, Sable.

Crest : — A gauntlet erect, Proper.

FITZHERBERT, of Somersall. — See Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Baronet.

FLETCHER, of Steynesby. — John Fletcher, Esq., whose family had made a fortune by the collieries, was sheriff of the county in 1732. Samuel Fletcher, Esq., the last of the family died about the year 1795.



Arms granted in 1731 : — Argent, on a cross engrailed, Sable, a compass-dial in the centre between four pheons, Or ; a chief, Gules, charged with a level-staff between two double coal-picks of the third.

Crest : — A horse's head, coupéd, Argent, guttée de sang.

FRANCEIS, or FRANCIS, of Foremark. — The ancestor of this family purchased Foremark in or about the year 1360. The heiress of William, the eighth in descent, married the ancestor of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. A coheirress of Babington, of Dethick, married into this family. A younger branch of the Franceis's was settled for several generations at Coxbench :

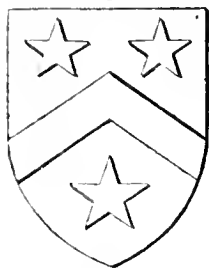


one of the coheirresses of this branch married William Brookes, Esq., grandfather of William Brookes Johnson, M.D., now of Derby.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed, Gules.

Crest : — A falcon rising, Or ; in its beak a vine-branch, fructed, Proper.

FULWOOD, of Middleton. — A younger branch of the Lancashire family of this name settled at Middleton in the sixteenth century. Middleton was sold by the Fulwoods before the year 1719 ; and this branch is said to be extinct. Sir George Fulwood, a younger son of the Fulwoods of Middleton, was of Holborn in 1611, and gave name to Fulwood Street : his son Christopher was of Grey's-Inn. Another younger branch of these Fulwoods was of Hemington, in Leicestershire. This branch became extinct in 1736 by the death of William Fulwood, Esq., who left three daughters.



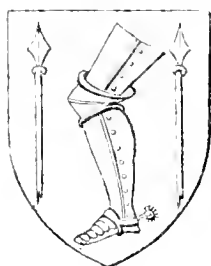
Arms : — Gules, a chevron between three mullets, Argent.

Crest : — A stag, statant, with an oak branch in its mouth, Proper, fructed, Or.

GILBERT, of Locko. — This ancient family was originally of Gilbert's-place[§], in the parish of Lullington, where they appear to have been settled

[§] There is a piece of ground in this parish still called Gilbert's Close.

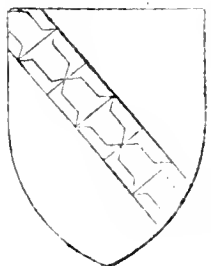
for twelve generations in the reign of Edward III. They were afterwards of Barrow. William Gilbert, Esq., of Barrow, purchased Locko in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His descendant, John Gilbert, Esq., became possessed of Thurgarton Priory, in Nottinghamshire, by bequest from the Coopers, took the name of Cooper by act of parliament in 1736, and, having about the same time sold Locko, removed to Thurgarton. The representative of this family is John Gilbert Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory, who married the heiress of Roe: his father married a coheirress of Wright, of Leicester. The heiress of Saville, and coheirresses of Harpur and Bainbrigge, have married into this family. The heiress of a younger son of the Gilberts of Locko, settled at Mickle-Over, married Newton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



Arms as confirmed by Dethick, Garter King of Arms, in 1576: — Sable, a leg armed in pale, between two shivered spears, Argent, the heads, Or.

Crest: — A dexter arm embowed, in armour; the hand, Proper, darting a broken lance in bend sinister, the point Argent, the staff Or.

GILBERT, *alias* KNIVETON, of Youlgrave. — This family, which from its arms and name seems to have had some connection with the ancient family of Kniveton, settled at Youlgrave about the year 1300, and continued there for nine or ten generations. The heiress married Barnesley in the reign of Charles I.^b The second of the Gilberts, of Youlgrave, married a coheirress of Rossington. A younger brother of Humphrey Gilbert, of Youlgrave, who lived about the year 1500, was ancestor of the Gilberts of Tackbere, in the county of Cornwall, the heiress of which branch married Amy.



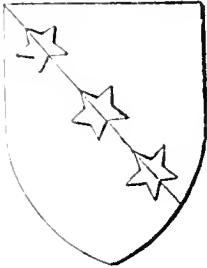
Arms of Gilbert, *alias* Kniveton: — Gules, a bend Vaire, Arg. and Sable.

Crest: — A griffin's head, Gules, beaked, Or, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the second.

GILL, of Norton. — This family who, by their arms, appear to have had some connection with the Gells, were of Norton in the reign of Queen

^b John Gilbert, probably an uncle of this heiress, was vicar of Youlgrave in 1656.

Elizabeth. The elder son of Leonard Gill (by a sister of Bishop Saunderson) was M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1653, married the heiress of Westby, of Car-house, near Rotherham, settled at that place, and left a daughter and heir, married to Gregge, of Lancashire: his younger brother, Henry Gill, Esq., was of "the Oaks," in Norton, and left an only daughter, who brought the Oaks in marriage to Richard Bagshaw, Esq., of



Castleton. The Gills of Chesterfield, whose heiress married Slater, are said to have been of this family, claiming their descent from Philip Gill, elder brother of Leonard, whose posterity lived for several generations in the parish of Norton.

Arms: — Per bend, Or and Vert, three mullets in bend counter-changed.

GISBORNE, of Derby. — This family was of Derby early in the last century. John Gisborne, jun., Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1742. The representative of the family, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, the well-known author of an Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, and other valuable works, resides at Yoxall-Lodge in Staffordshire.



Arms granted in 1741: — Erminois, a lion rampant, Sable, collared Arg.; on a canton, Vert, a garb, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion, Ermings, collared dovetail, Or, and issuing out of a mural coronet, Argent.

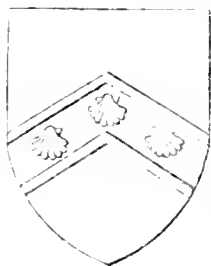
GREGG, of Ilkeston, descended from a family of that name settled at Bradley, in Cheshire, into which the heiress of Starkey had married. — John Gregg, who settled at Ilkeston, married the heiress of Overton, *alias* Horton: his son, Francis Gregg, was of Lees-hall in Norton, and of Hammersmith, near London; Foot Gregg, the grandson, was of Derby. The present representative of this family is Henry Gregg, Esq., Barrister at law.



Arms granted to Gregg, of Derby, in 1725: — Or, three trefoils, slipped, between two chevronels, Sable; in the dexter chief point, an eagle regardant, with the wings expanded, of the second; being varied from the coat of Gregg of Bradley, their descent from which family was proved.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, an eagle's head and neck, coupé, per pale, Argent, guttée de sang, and Sable, holding in its beak a trefoil, slipped, Sable.

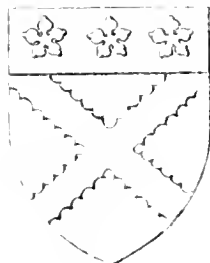
HARDINGE, of King's-Newton, — This family is said to have been descended from the Melbournes, of Melbourne. They were of King's-Newton in Melbourne, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The late George Hardinge, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices for South Wales, was the representative of this family; now his next brother, the Reverend Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, father of the brave Captain George Hardinge, of the navy, for whom a public monument has been voted. Mr. Hardinge's younger brother Richard, created a Baronet in 1801, resides in Ireland. The family had quitted King's-Newton many years. The heiress of Webb, of Warwickshire, married into this family.



Arms: — Gules, on a chevron, Argent, fimbriated, Or, three escallop shells, Sable, (granted in 1711, and varying from the ancient coat of Melbourne.)

Crest: — A mitre, Gules, banded and stringed, Or, thereon a like chevron, charged and fimbriated as above.

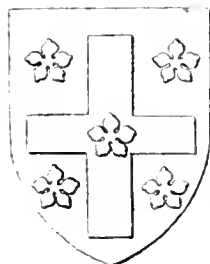
HARDWICK, of Hardwick. — Six generations of this ancient family are described in the Visitation of 1569. John Hardwick, Esq., then living, was the last heir male. The two elder of his sisters and coheirs married Wingfield and Boswell; the youngest, Leigh. Elizabeth, the third sister, married four husbands, Robert Barley, Esq., Sir William Cavendish, Sir William Saintloe, and George Earl of Shrewsbury. Hardwick passed to the descendants of Elizabeth's second husband, Sir William Cavendish, and is now one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire.



Arms: — Argent, a saltier engrailed, Azure, on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils of the field.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, a stag current, Proper; charged on the neck with a chaplet of roses, Argent, between two bars, Azure.

HODGKINSON, of Overton-hall in Ashover. — This place was purchased by the Hodgkinsons in 1556. William Hodgkinson, the last heir male, died in 1731; his heiress married the grandfather of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., G. C. B.



Arms: — Or, on a cross coupé between four cinquefoils, Vert, a cinquefoil of the first.

Crest: — On a wreath, a garb, Or, between two dragons wings, displayed, Vert.

HOPKINSON, of Bonsall. — This family, which had been settled at Bonsall as early as the reign of Henry V., became extinct about the latter end of the seventeenth century. A coheirress of Lumby married into this family. There are no arms assigned to the Hopkinsons, in Dugdale's Visitation.

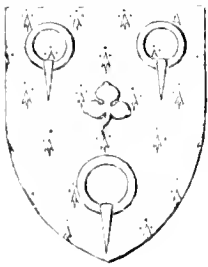
HORNE, of Butterley-park. — Charles Horne, who died in 1784, was the last heir male of this family. Edward Thomas Warren, Esq., his sister's son, took the name and arms of Horne by sign-manual, the same year, in pursuance of the will of Captain Edmund Horne of the navy, (brother of Charles,) who died in 1764.



Arms : — Argent, three bugle-horns, Sable, garnished, Or, stringed, Gules, each inclosing an etoile, Azure.

Crest : — A bugle horn inclosing an etoile, as in the arms.

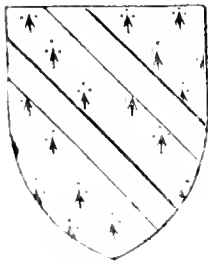
JODRELL, of Duffield. — This family are descended from the Jodrells of Moorhouse in Staffordshire, a younger branch of the Cheshire Jodrells, who are said to have removed from Derbyshire to Cheshire in the early part of the fifteenth century. The present representative is R. P. Jodrell, Esq., of Portland-place, and of Lewknor in Oxfordshire.



Arms granted in 1707 : — Ermines, three round buckles, the tongues pendant, Argent ; in the fesse point, a trefoil slipped, Or.

Crest : — A cock's head and neck coupéd, the wings, erected, Or.

IRETON, of Little-Ireton. — This ancient family derived its descent from the younger brother of an ancestor of the Shirleys, who settled at Little-Ireton in the parish of Kedleston, and took that name. Nine descents are described in the Visitation of 1611. They appear to have removed to Attenton in Nottinghamshire, where Henry Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, who was the representative of the family, was born. His son Henry died without issue, his daughters married Polhill, Lloyd, Bendish, and Carter. Henry Ireton had three younger brothers, one of whom, John, was Lord Mayor of London in 1658.

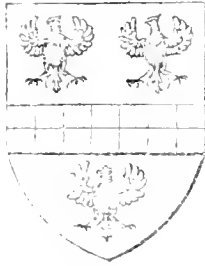


Arms : — Ermine, two bends, Gules.

Crest : — A squirrel.

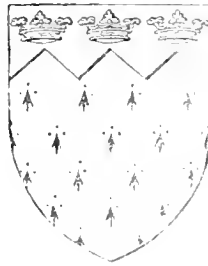
KENDALL,

KENDALL, of Smithsby. — Five descents of this family (who possessed Smithsby by marriage with the heiress of Shepey) are described in the Visitation of 1611. The Smithsby estate was sold in the reign of Charles I. The present representative of this family is John Kendall, Esq., of Thorpe-Langton in Lincolnshire.



Arms: — Gules, a fesse checky, Or and Azure, between three eagles displayed, of the second.

LECHE, of Chatsworth. — The ancestor of this family was one of the surgeons to King Edward III. They were of Chatsworth many years before they became possessed of the manor. This branch became extinct by the death of Francis Leche, who sold the estate in or about the reign of Edward VI., his uncle Ralph had three daughters, married to Kniveton of Mercaston, Wingfield, and Slater of Sutton in Lincolnshire. A younger branch of this family is still settled at Carden in



Cheshire. There was also a family of Leche or Leech of Shipley, whose heiress married Miller: the heiress of Miller brought Shipley to the Mundy family.

Arms: — Ermine, on a chief dancettée, Gules, three ducal coronets, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, an arm erect, Proper, grasping a leech environed round the arm, Vert.

LEE, of Lady-hole. — Three descents of this family are described in Dugdale's Visitation. Thomas Gresley, Esq., of Nether-Scale, married the daughter of John Lee, Esq., of Lady-hole, and heir of her brother William, who was the last heir male of this family. This lady died in 1732.

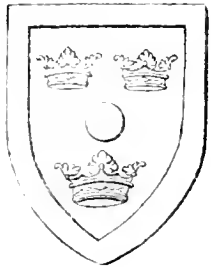


Arms: — Azure, three ducal coronets, Or, a border, Argent.

Crest: — An arm in armour, bent, Proper, bandaged, Or, gauntlets, Azure, holding in the hand a battle-axe, the staff, Or.

LEIGH, of Egginton. — Robert Leigh, son of Reginald Leigh of Annesley in Nottinghamshire, descended from the Leighs of Adlington in Cheshire, married a coheir of Lathbury, and settled at Egginton in the fifteenth

century.

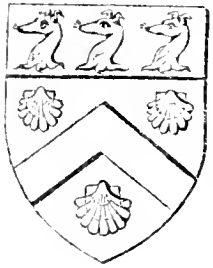


century. Sir Henry Leigh, the last of this branch, died in the reign of James I. the heiress married Every.

Arms:— Azure, a plate between three ducal crowns, Or, within a border, Argent.

Crest:— An armed arm couped at the shoulder, Or, the scarf, Azure, grasping a halbert, Proper.

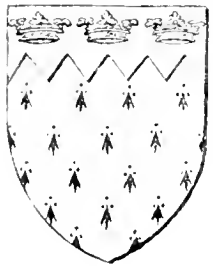
LINACRE, of Linacre-hall. — Twenty descents of this ancient family are described in Vincent's Derbyshire Pedigrees. It appears to have been extinct about the year 1600. The heiresses of Hakenthorpe and Plumley and a coheiress of Bakewell married into this family. The last-mentioned match took place before the year 1400. The coheiresses of John Linacre of Hasland-hall, who died in 1488, married Rollesley and Cooke.



Arms:— Sable, a chevron between three escallops, Argent, on a chief, Or, three greyhounds heads, erased, of the field.

Crest:— A greyhound's head, erased, quarterly, Arg. and Sable, charged with four escallop shells, counter-changed.

LITTON OR LYTTON, of Litton. — This ancient family was of Litton near Tideswell, as early as the reign of Henry III. Sir Robert Lytton, who was under-treasurer of England, in the reign of Henry VI., purchased the manor of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, whither the family removed some time before Litton-hall was sold by Rowland Lytton, Esq., in 1597. W. R. Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth is the present representative of this family.



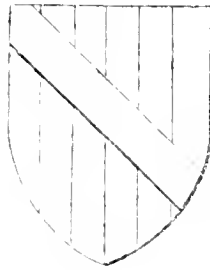
Arms:— Ermine, on a chief, indented, Azure, three ducal coronets, Or.

Crest:— A bittern among reeds, Proper.

LONGFORD, of Longford. — Fourteen generations of this ancient family are described in the Visitation of 1569. Sir Nicholas Longford, who died in the year 1610, was the last heir male of the family; his sisters and coheiresses married Hastings and Dethick of New-hall. The coheirs

of

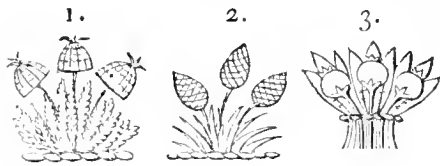
of Fitz-Ercald, Hathersage, Deincourt, and Appleby, (who married the coheiress of Solney,) married into this family.



There were several families of Longford or Langford descended from younger branches of this family, some of which probably are still in existence.

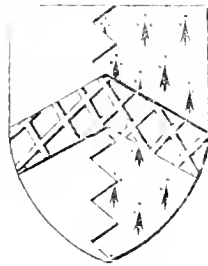
Arms: — Paly of six, Or and Gules, over all a bend, Argent.

Crest: — Three several crests, as here represented, which it would be



difficult to describe, have been borne by this family. The fruit in No. 3, is called by some of the old heraldic writers *Chebules*, an obsolete French word for a sort of large plum.

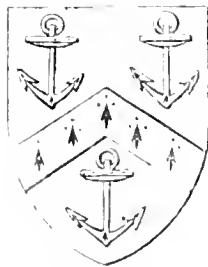
MACKWORTH, of Mackworth. — This ancient family was settled at an early period at Mackworth. Thomas Mackworth, Esq., who was one of the representatives of the county in the reign of Henry VI., married the heiress of Basinges, of Normanton in Rutlandshire, whither the family afterwards removed, but continued to possess Mackworth in 1640. Thomas Mackworth was of Normanton when created a Baronet, in 1619. The present representative of the family is Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.



Arms: — Per pale, indented, Sable and Ermine, a chevron, Gules, fretty, Or.

Crest: — A wing, indented per pale, as in the arms.

MANLOVE, of Ashborne, descended from the Staffordshire family of that name. The Rev. Thomas Manlove, the representative of this family, died without issue in 1802: he had a brother in business in London.



Arms: — Azure, a chevron between three anchors, Ermine.

Crest: — Out of a mural coronet, Gules, a cubit arm erect, habited, Erminois, cuffed, Argent, the hand, Proper, holding a flaming sword of the third, hilted, Or.

MASTER of Codnor-Castle. — Sir Streyndham Master, who purchased Codnor in 1692, was sheriff in 1712. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, Esq., is representative, and the present owner of Codnor Castle.



Arms: — Azure, a fesse embattled, between three gryphons' heads, erased, Or.

Crest: — An unicorn's head, Argent, issuing out of a mural crown, Or.

MERRY, of Barton. — The grandfather of Sir Henry Merry, who was of Barton in 1611, purchased and settled at this place. Valentine Merry, the representative, who was of Radborne in 1663, had a son, then four years of age. The heiress of this family married Simpson about the year 1700.



Arms: — Ermine, three lions rampant, Gules, crowned, Or; a canton of the second.

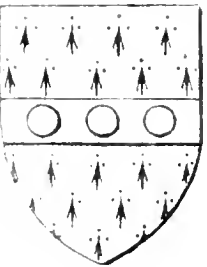
Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, Ermine, crowned, Or, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the second.

MEVERELL, of Tidswell. — The ancestor of this family married a coheiress of Daniell, about the middle of the fourteenth century. Robert Meverell, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1626, and lies buried at Ilam, in Staffordshire: his daughter and heir married Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Ardglass.



Arms: — Argent, a gryphon segreant, Sable, beaked and legged, Gules.

MILWARD, of Eaton-Dovedale. — Six generations of this family are described in the Visitation of 1611. The heiress married Clarke of Somersall, ancestor of the Marchioness of Ormond. A younger branch of this family was of Snitterton, in Darley. John Milward, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1670. The coheiresses married Boothby, Jennens, and Adderley.



Arms: — Ermine, on a fesse, Gules, three plates.

Crest: — A lion's paw, issuing out of a wreath, Sable, grasping a sceptre, Or.

OFFLEY, of Norton-hall. — This family settled in Derbyshire in consequence of becoming possessed of the Norton estate under the will of Cornelius Clarke, Esq., Stephen Offley, Esq., son of the devisee, who was sheriff of the county in 1716, married the heiress of Smyth, of Norfolk; Joseph, his grandson, the heiress of Bohun, of Beccles; Edmund, son



of Joseph, died unmarried in 1754: his sisters and co-heirs married Shore, and Edmunds of Yorkshire.

Arms: — Argent, a cross flory, Azure, between four Cornish choughs, Proper.

OSBORNE, of Derby. — A Nottinghamshire family settled for a short continuance at Derby. William Osborne, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1752. One of the coheiresses married the grandfather of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart.



Arms: — Or, on a bend between two wolves heads, erased, Sable, three dolphins embowed of the field.

Crest: — A pelican in her nest, feeding her young, Or.

PARKER, of Norton-Lees. — Thomas Parker, the ancestor of this family, settled at Norton-Lees in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Gotham, in the reign of Richard II., his grandson married a coheir of Birley. John, the sixth in descent from Thomas, died without male issue in or about the reign of Charles I. Anne, his daughter and heir, who married Barker, died in 1671. From a younger son of this family was descended Thomas Parker, the first Earl of Macclesfield, sometime Lord High Chancellor, whose father was of Leake in Staffordshire, his grandfather of Parwich in this county; his great-grandfather of Ashborne. The chancellor, before he attained that high office, resided several years in Derby, and was twice elected one of the representatives of that town in the reign of Queen Anne.

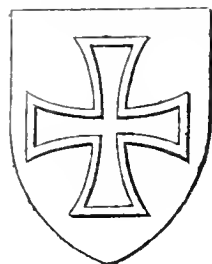


Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three leopard's faces, Or.

Crest: — A leopard's head, affrontée, erased, Or, ducally gorged, Gules.

PILKINGTON,

PILKINGTON, of Stanton. — The arms only are described in the Visitation of 1611. The pedigree is not entered. Matthew Pilkington, LL.B., prebendary of Lichfield, was buried at Stanton in 1785.



Arms: — Azure, a cross patée, voided, Argent.

PINDAR, of Duffield. — The name of this family appears in the list of gentry, temp. Hen. VI. Reginald Pindar, of Duffield, was sheriff of the county in 1684: either he or a son of the same name removed to Kempley in Gloucestershire. Reginald, the representative of this family, who died in 1788, had taken the name of Lygon on succeeding to the estate of Madresfield in Worcestershire; his son, William Lygon, Esq., was, in 1806, created Lord



Beauchamp of Powick, and in 1815, Earl Beauchamp and Viscount Elmley; he died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, the present Earl, who is representative of the Pindar family.

Arms of Pindar: — Azure, a chevron, Argent, between three lions' heads erased, Ermine, ducally crowned, Or.

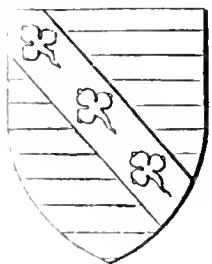
Crest: — A lion's head, as in the arms.

PORT, or PORTE, of Etwall. — Sir John Port, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, married the heiress of Fitzherbert of Etwall: his son, Sir John Port, who married the heiress of Gifford of Staffordshire, left three daughters, coheirs, married to Gerard of Bryn, Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and Stanhope.



Arms: — Azure, a fesse engrailed, between three pigeons, each having in the beak a cross formée fitchée, all Or.

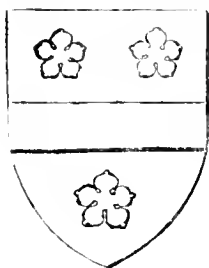
POTT, of Stancliffe. — Descended from the Cheshire family of that name. John Pott, who died in 1613, married the heiress of Newsam of Stancliffe by the heiress of Columbell: his son married the heiress of Newcome. This branch of the family of Pott appears to be extinct. Stancliffe was sold before the year 1658.



Arms: — Barry of ten, Argent and Sable, on a bend, Azure, three trefoils, Or.

Crest: — A mount, Vert, thereon a greyhound couchant, Gules, collared, Or.

POWTRELL, of West-Hallam. — This ancient family was of Thrumpton in Nottinghamshire, where eight generations had resided previously to the reign of Henry V. The male line then became extinct. The heiress married Smith, whose son took the name of Powtrell. Soon afterwards, Thomas Powtrell, a younger son of this family, settled at West-Hallam; his son John married a coheiress of Strelley of Nottinghamshire. Thomas

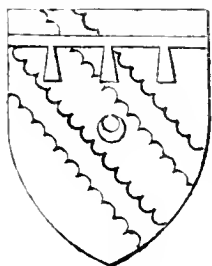


his grandson (by his first wife a coheiress of Bassett) left an only daughter, married to Dethick of Newhall. Henry Powtrell, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, who died in 1666, left seven daughters.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils, Gules.

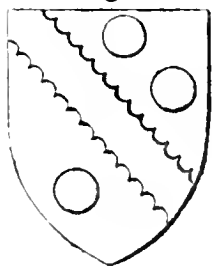
Crest: — A hedge-hog, Gules, chained and quilled, Or.

RADCLIFFE, of Mellor. — Robert Radcliffe, a younger brother of the family of Radcliffe of Ordeshall in Lancashire, married the elder coheiress of Mellor in the fourteenth century. Ten generations of the Radcliffes of Mellor are described in the Visitation of 1611. Peter Radcliffe, then the representative of the family, who died in 1662, left a daughter and heir, married to Horsfall. The present representative, in the male line, of the Radcliffes of Mellor is the Reverend Edward Stringfellow Radcliffe, Vicar of Walton-in-the-Dale, Lancashire. Some younger branches are still resident in the chapelry of Mellor.



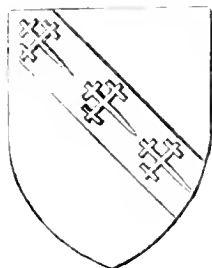
Arms: — Argent, two bends engrailed, Sable, a label of three points and a crescent, Gules.

Crest: — A bull's head erased, Sable, armed, Or, ducally gorged, and charged with a pheon, Argent.



There was a younger branch of the Radcliffes settled at King's-Newton, and afterwards at Mugginton. This branch bore — Argent, a bend engrailed, Sable, between three pellats.

RERESBY, of Eastwood-hall in Ashover in the reign of Henry III. — a Lincolnshire family, — married a coheiress of Deincourt. Sir Thomas Reresby, who was of Thribergh in Yorkshire, sold the Ashover estate in the reign of James



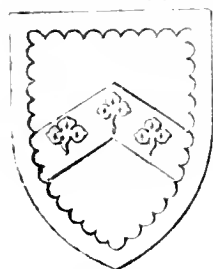
James I. This Sir Thomas was created a Baronet. The title became extinct by the death of Sir Leonard Reresby, the last of the family, in 1748.

Arms : — Gules, on a bend, Argent, three cross crosslets, fitchée, Sable.

Crest — On a chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a goat passant, Argent.

REVEL, of Ogston and Carnfield. — This ancient family was originally of Newbold-Revel in Warwickshire. The Visitation of 1569 makes the Derbyshire branch to have descended from Simon, third son of Sir William Revel, Knt. John, the elder son of John Revel, (the first of the family who came into Derbyshire,) settled at Ogston in the fourteenth century. William Revel, the last heir male of this branch, died in 1706; his sisters and coheirs married Richard Turbutt, Esq., and Sir Paul Jenkinson, Bart., of Walton.

Hugh Revel, a younger brother of John Revel, the younger, above-mentioned, settled at Carnfield or Carnthwaite in South-Normanton. This branch became extinct, in the legitimate line, by the death of Edward Revel, Esq., who was living at the time of the Visitation in 1634. Robert Revel, Esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1700, being descended from a natural son of Edward above-mentioned, had a grant of arms in 1711, differing from the old arms of the family, by having a border compoñy, Or and Sable. Edward Revel, Esq., his descendant, died without male issue in 1770.



Arms of Revel of Ogston and Carnfield^a: — Argent, on a chevron, Gules, three trefoils, Ermine, all within a border engrailed, Sable.

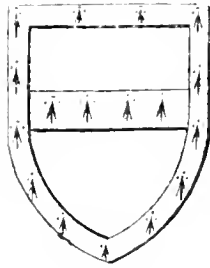
Crest : — A bowed arm, in armour, garnished, Or, holding in the hand a dagger, the point downwards, between two bats wings, Or, membraned, Gules.

ROLLESLEY or ROWLESLEY, of Little-Rowlesley. — Jordan, son of Henry de Rollesley, who lived in the reign of Richard I., had a daughter and heir, whose husband Peter, took the name of De Rollesley. Nicholas, his

^a The Revels of Newbold-Revel, bore Ermine, a chevron, Gules, within a border engrailed, Sable; and sometimes the chevron charged with three mullets, Or; both which coats are to be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire, as taken from the monuments in Newbold church.

grandson,

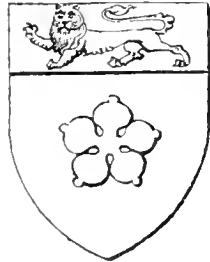
grandson, married the heiress of Hopton ; John, the fourth in descent from Nicholas, a coheirress of Cheney. John Rowlesley, the twelfth in descent from Peter above-mentioned, died in his infancy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His sister and heir married Kniveton.



Arms : — Gules, a fesse and border, Ermine.

Crest : — A demi-lion rampant issuing from a wreath, party per pale, Arg. and Gules, holding in his paws a rose of the last, stalked and leafed, Vert.

ROLLESTON, of the Lea and of Swarkston. — A younger son of Sir Ralph Rolleston, of Rolleston in Staffordshire, settled at the Lea in the parish of Ashover, where the family had resided for eight generations, at the time of the Visitation of 1569 ; William Rolleston, the second of the Lea family, married the heiress of Winckfield ; George Rolleston, the last mentioned in



Glover's pedigree, died without issue in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, one of his sisters and coheirs brought Lea-hall to the Pershalls.

Arms : — Argent, a cinquefoil, Azure, on a chief, Gules, a lion passant-guardant, Or.

Crest : — An eagle's head issuing from a wreath, Proper.

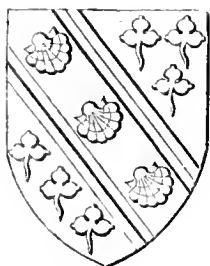
ROTHERAM, of Dronfield. — John Rotheram, Esq., who purchased the estate was sheriff of the county in 1750 : his family had been settled at Rotheram about a century before ; his son, Samuel Rotheram, Esq., who was sheriff in 1772, died without issue in 1785.



Arms : — Vert, three bucks trippant, Or.

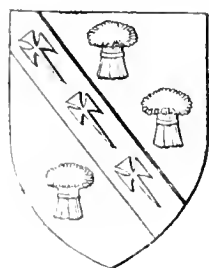
ROWE, of Windle-hill. — Robert Rowe of Windle-hill, and Roger Rowe of London, his brother, had a grant of arms in 1612. The family became extinct in the elder branch in 1640, by the death of John Rowe, one of whose coheirresses married Owen. The heiress of a younger branch, into which one of the coheirresses of Draper had married, married Newell.

Arms :



Arms: — Or, on a bend, cottised, Azure, between six trefoils slipped, Vert, three escallops of the first.

Crest: — An arm vested, Erminois, the hand, Proper, holding a trefoil, slipped, Vert.



Roo, or ROWE, of Alport. — Five descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1611. John, son and heir of Roger, was ten years of age at that time, and had two younger brothers.

Arms: — Gules, on a bend between three garbs, Or, as many crosses patée fitchée of the field.

Crest: — An arm in armour, Argent, round the wrist a scarf, Gules; in the hand a sword of the first, hilted, Or, holding up a wreath, Vert.

The above arms are described in the Visitation, and are, or were, in Youlgrave church, on the monument of Roger Rowe, Esq., who died in 1613; yet we find the following coat of Rowe at the Heralds' College, as



granted by St. George to Roger Rowe, of Alport: — Per pale, Or and Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of trefoils, all counterchanged.

Crest: — An arm embowed, vested, Gules, holding a garb, Or.

SACHEVERELL, of Hopwell and Morley. — This family was originally of Hopwell, in the parish of Sawley. The pedigree, in the Visitation of 1569, begins with Patrick Sacheverell, lord of Hopwell in the reign of Edward I. Thoroton's pedigree of this family describes John de Sacheverell as having married a coheiress of Fitz-Ercald, five generations before 15 Edward I. John Sacheverell, fifth in descent from Patrick above-mentioned, married a coheiress of Leche, of Chatsworth: his grandson, John, who died in 1485, married the heiress of Statham, of Morley. Jonathas Sacheverell, Esq., the last heir male of the elder branch, died in 1662. A younger branch, settled at Barton in Nottinghamshire, succeeded to the Morley estate, and

removed thither. Robert Sacheverell, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1714; his daughters and coheirs married Pole and Clifton.

A younger branch of the Sacheverells of Morley settled at Radcliffe, in Nottinghamshire; the heiress of this branch, after four generations married Columbell, of Darley: a younger son of this branch was ancestor of the Sacheverells, of Rearsby in Leicestershire.

William, a son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, who died in 1558, married the heiress of Lowe, settled at Stanton-by-Bridge, and had several sons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

William, a younger son of John Sacheverell of Hopwell, by the coheir-ess of Leche, married the heiress of Snitterton, and was of Ible and Snitterton. Thomas Sacheverell, his grandson, sold Ible about 1498; Snitterton was retained longer. Thomas Sacheverell, son of Thomas, was living in 1574 at Kirkby, in Nottinghamshire, which had been acquired in marriage with the heiress of Kirkby: he had an only daughter and heir, married to Coke of Trusley. Thomas Sacheverell, the younger, had three brothers. The celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell is said to have been of this family; but it is not clear how he was descended from them: his immediate ancestors were of Dorsetshire: his great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather wrote their names Cheverell; and it is more probable that he was descended from the Cheverells, of Wiltshire. Dr. Sacheverell pos-

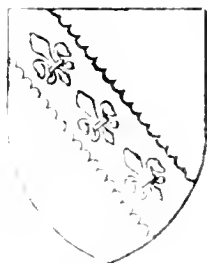


essed an estate in Derbyshire, at Callow in Wirksworth, by gift from George Sacheverell, Esq., of that place, who admired his political zeal, and esteemed him as a cousin.^k

Arms of Sacheverell: — Argent, on a saltier, Azure, five water-bougets, Or.

Crest: —A goat statant, Proper.

SALE, of Barrow and of Shardlow. —Three descents of each are described in the Visitation of 1662. The heiress of Sale of Barrow married Dalrymple.



Arms: — Argent, on a bend engrailed, Sable, three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

^k He was chaplain to Mr. Sacheverell when sheriff for the county; and preached an assize-sermon at All-Saints' church in Derby, which is in print.

SAVAGE, of Steynesby. — This ancient family settled at Steynesby in the reign of Henry III., having, as is supposed, married the heiress of Steynesby. The elder branch removed, about the middle of the fourteenth century, to Clifton, in Cheshire, (afterwards called Rock-Savage,) acquired by marriage with the heiress of Daniel. A younger branch continued at Steynesby,

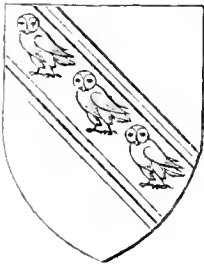


which after a time reverted to the elder branch. Steynesby was sold about 1582. The elder branch became extinct by the death of John Savage, Earl Rivers and Viscount Savage, in 1728.

Arms: — Argent, six lions rampant, Sable.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a lion's jamb erect, Sable.

SAVILLE, of Hill-top. — A branch of the Savilles of Howley, in Yorkshire, settled in Derbyshire about the year 1600. George Saville, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1734; the heiress married Gilbert, of Locko. The heiress of Stevenson, of Matlock, married into the Saville family.



Arms: — Argent, on a bend, cottised, Sable, three owls of the field.

Crest: — An owl, Argent, charged with a trefoil, Gules.

SELIOKE, of Haselbarow. — Ten generations of this ancient family are described in the Visitation of 1569. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree married the heiress of Salvin. This family removed to Hertfordshire after the sale of Haselbarow. We find no mention of them after the death of John Selioke, Mayor of St. Alban's, which happened in 1709.



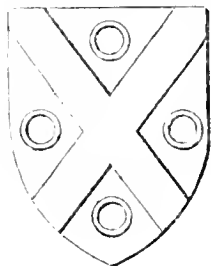
Arms: — Argent, three oak-leaves, Vert.

Crest: — Out of a mural coronet, Or, a cubit arm, vested, Argent, holding in the hand, Proper, an oak-branch, Vert, fructed of the first.

SHALCROSS, of Shalcross. — Six generations of this family are described in the Visitation of 1611. John Shalcross, Esq., the last heir male, who was sheriff of the county in 1686, died in 1733: two of his daughters^m and coheirs

^m The third daughter died unmarried in 1776.

married Fitzherbert, of Somersall, and Jacson. The Fitzherbert family is extinct. The late Reverend Simon Jacson, of Tarporley in Cheshire, married his cousin, sister and heir of the last Mr. Fitzherbert; and his son, the Reverend Roger Jacson, of Great-Bebington in Cheshire, is the present representative of both families.



Arms: — Gules, a saltier between four annulets, Or.

Crest: — A martlet, Or, holding in his bill a cross patée fitchée, Gules.

SHELDON, of Monyash. — Nine descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1662, when Richard, the representative, was 30 years of age. The arms are not described. This family is said to be extinct.

SLEIGH, of Ash and Etwall. — This family settled at Ash about the year 1600, and became extinct by the death of Sir Samuel Sleigh in 1679. The coheiresses married Cotton and Chetham.



Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three owls, Argent.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, Argent, crowned, Or, holding in his dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchée, Gules.

SPATEMAN, of Rodenook, in Morton. — Three generations are described in the Visitation of 1662. One of the coheiresses married Wigley, of Wigwell.

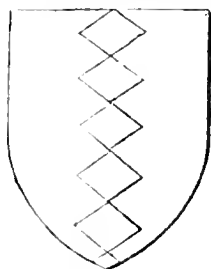


Arms: — Ermine, on a fesse, Gules, between two bars, gemelles, Sable, three griffons' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Argent, a griffon's head, Or, gutté de sang.

STATHAM, of Morley, Tideswell, &c. — This was an ancient Cheshire family, which derived its origin from Statham in that county, and settled at Morley, in consequence of marrying the heiress-general of Morley about the middle of the fourteenth century. Henry Statham, the last of the elder branch died in 1481; his heiress married Sacheverell. Thomas Statham,

Statham, of Tideswell, son of Captain John Statham, of Tansley, is said to have been descended from a younger son of the Stathams of Morley; but no evidence has been adduced of such descent. This Thomas Statham married the heiress of Cromwell Meverell, by a coheiress of Denham; his son, Sir John, married a coheiress of Wigley, of Wigwell. Sir John's elder son, Wigley Statham, Esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1735, and John his younger son, both died without issue; the latter about the year 1784.



Arms of Statham of Morley: — Gules, a pale fusilly, Argent.

STEVENSON, of Ounston, or Unston, in Dronfield. Four descents are described in the Visitation of 1662. Rowland, the representative, had then a son of the same name, aged four years. This family became extinct, at least in its elder branch, in 1723. Sir Christopher Pegge, Knt., who is the present owner of Unston, is the representative.



Arms: — Gules, on a bend, Argent, three leopards' faces, Vert.

Crest: — A garb, Or.

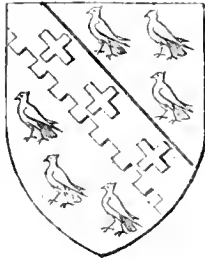
STEVENSON, of Stanton, Rowsley, and Elton in the Peak. — This family resided chiefly at Rowsley; the heiress married Holden, whose heiress married the grandfather of the present Hylton Joliffe, Esq.



Arms granted to John Stevenson, Esq., in 1688: — Azure, on a bend, Argent, between two lions passant, Or, three leopards' faces, Gules.

STEVENSON, of Matlock. — The heiress, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, married Saville, whose heiress married Gilbert.

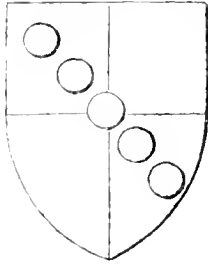
STONES, of Mossborough. — This family became extinct, in 1797, by the death of Thomas Stones, Esq., of the Derbyshire militia.



Arms granted in 1693 : — Vert, on a bend counter-embattled, Or, between six doves, Argent, three crosses humettée, Sable.

Crest : — A demi-dragon pean, holding a cross humettée, Vert, gorged with a collar, Argent, charged with three roses, Gules.

STUBBING, of West-Broughton. — Thomas Stubbing, Esq., was sheriff of the county in 1711. One of the coheiresses married the grandfather of the Reverend George Buckston, of Ashborne.



Arms granted in 1712 : — Quarterly, Azure and Argent; in bend, five bezants.

Crest : — A lamb seiant, Proper, collared, Gules, reposing his dexter foot on a trefoil, slipped, Vert.

STUFFIN, or STUFFYN, of Shirbrook, in Pleasley, an ancient and well connected family, traced to the reign of Edward I. John Stuffin, the last heir male, died in 1698. The heiress married Hacker, of Trowell in Nottinghamshire.

Arms not known.

SUTTON, of Over-Haddon. — A younger branch of Sutton, of Sutton in Cheshire, settled at Over-Haddon in the reign of Henry VI. Thomas Sutton, the fifth in descent, was of King's-Mead, Derby, in 1611, and then 84 years of age; he married the heiress of Burnell, by the heiress of Blundeville, but appears to have had no issue. Barnard Sutton, the son of a younger brother, was then living at Doncaster in Yorkshire.

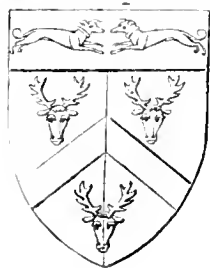


Arms : — Or, a lion rampant, double queued, Vert.

Crest : — It was resolved, at a chapter of Heralds in 1566, that it should be at the option of the Suttons of Over-Haddon to bear for their crest, a demi-lion rampant, Vert, within a ducal crown, Or, as descended from Sutton, of Sutton; or three annulets interlaced in triangle, two in base and one in chief, Or.

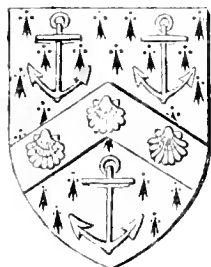
TAYLOR, of Walton-on-Trent. — This family was settled for four generations at Walton-hall. William Taylor, Esq., the last of the family, was

was sheriff of the county in 1727; his last surviving sister died in 1773; when Edward W. Disbrowe, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty, succeeded to the Walton-hall estate as heir at law.



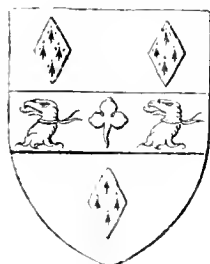
Arms: — Per pale, Azure and Or, a chevron, between three bucks' heads, all counterchanged; on a chief, Gules, two greyhounds meeting, Argent, collared of the second.

TAYLOR, of Durant-hall. — The heiress married Sir Charles Skrymsher, or Scrimshire, about the middle of the seventeenth century.



Arms: — Ermine, on a chevron, Gules, between three anchors, Sable, as many escallop-shells, Argent.

THACKER, of Repton. — Thomas Thacker, Esq., a servant of King Henry VIII., had a grant of Repton Priory in 1540. Gilbert Thacker, Esq., the last of the family died in 1712.

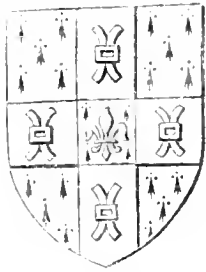


Arms: — Gules, on a fesse, Or, between three lozenges, Erm., a trefoil slipped, Azure, between two eagles' heads, erased, of the field, beaked, Arg., and about their necks a leash of the last.

Crest: — A bittern sitting among reeds, Proper.

There was another Thomas Thacker, (probably a cousin,) who was of Heage, in 1538, to whom arms, similar to the above, were granted by William Fellow, Norroy. Instead of lozenges, the coat had three mascles, each charged with three drops, Sable: the heads on the fesse were bitterns' heads. Some of this family still remain at Heage in reduced circumstances. Thacker-hall, formerly their seat, has been sold many years ago, and was the property of the late Henry Richardson, Esq., of Derby.

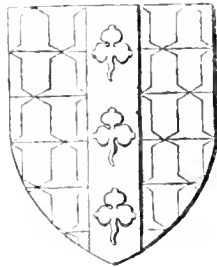
TURNER, of Derby. — The family of Turner is described as having been for four descents at Derby, in the Visitation of 1634. Exuperius Turner, Esq., who resided at Barrowcote-hall, and sold that estate to the late



Robert Newton, Esq., (who died in 1789,) is supposed to have been the last of the family.

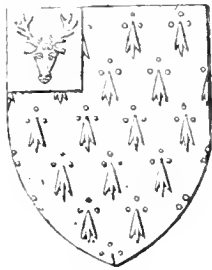
Arms of Turner of Derby : — Ermine, on a cross, Arg. quatre-pierced, four mill-rines, Sable, quatre-pierced ; in the centre, a fleur de lis, Argent.

TURNER, of Swanwick. — George Turner, Esq., the last heir male of this family, which had been settled for several generations at Swanwick, died about the year 1780 ; he left two daughters, coheirs, both of whom married Browne.



Arms borne by Turner of Swanwick, being the same as those of Turner of Surrey : Vaire, Argent and Gules, on a pale, Or, three trefoils, slipped, Vert.

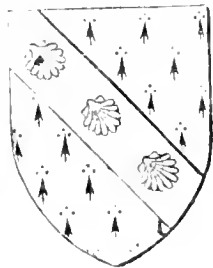
WELLS, of Holme : — Bernard Wells of Holme, son of T. Wells, Esq., of Ashton-under-hill in Gloucestershire, had a son and heir, Bernard, aged 22 in 1634 ; the son died without issue ; the daughters and coheirs married Bradshaw and Eyre.



Arms : — Ermines, on a canton, Or, a buck's head caboshed, Sable.

Crest : — A demi-talbot, Ermines.

WENDESLEY OF WENSLEY, of Wendesley in Darley. — This ancient family was of Wendesley before the reign of King John. Richard Wensley, Esq., the last of the family, died before the year 1591. The heiress married Blackwall.



Arms : — Ermine, on a bend, Gules, three escallop shells, Or.

Crest : — A man's head in profile, bearded, Proper, coupé at the shoulders.

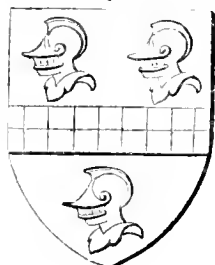
WEST, of Darley-Abbey. — Sir William West, was grantee of the Abbey, 32 Hen. VIII. The estate was sold by his son in 1574.



Arms: — Argent, a fesse, dancettée, Sable, between three leopards' faces, of the second, crowned with barons coronets, Or.

Crest: — A demi-griffon, Vert, collared, Or, holding a sword upright, Argent, hilted of the second.

WHITEHALL, of Yeldersley. — The name of this family appears in the list of Derbyshire Gentry temp. Hen. VI., it is supposed to have been extinct



more than a century. A daughter, but it does not appear whether she was an heiress, married into the Meynell family before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse checky, G. and S., between three helmets, Proper.

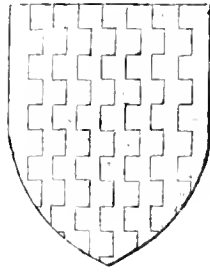
Crest: — Out of a mural crown checky, G. and S., a demi-lion, Or, collared of the second, in his dexter paw, a faulchion, Proper, hilted, Or.

Another branch of the family of Whitehall or Whitehaugh, bearing the same arms and crest, being the younger branch of a Staffordshire family, settled at Pethills in Kniveton, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Jackson, of that place. The heir of this branch was twenty-one years of age at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1662.

WIGLEY, of Middleton and Wigwell. — This family was originally of Brampton, where we find mention of them as early as the year 1328.^a About the middle of the fifteenth century they were of Wirksworth and Middleton. The elder branch removed to Scraptoft in Leicestershire: James Wigley, Esq., who was representative of this branch, died in 1765: his heiress married Hartopp, whose grandson took the name of Wigley. The present representative of this branch, in the male line, is Edmund Wigley, Esq., sometime M.P. for Worcester. The Wigleys of Wigwell were a younger branch, the coheiresses of which married Rosel, Statham, and Burton.

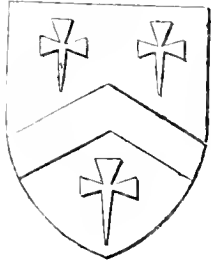
^a See Pegge's History of Beauchief Abbey.

Arms :



Arms : — Paly of eight embattled, Argent and Gules.
 Crest : — A tiger's head, Argent, maned and tufted, Sable, issuing out of flames, Proper, gorged with a collar, embattled, Gules.

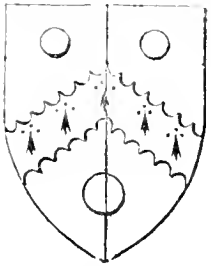
WOODROFFE, of Hope. — The name of this family appears in the list of Derbyshire gentry, temp. Hen. VI. They were originally of Yorkshire. Ellis Woodroffe, barrister-at-law, in 1634, had five daughters, coheirs, one of whom married Foljambe of Yorkshire.



Arms : — Arg. a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée, Gules.

Crest : — A woodpecker, russet.

WOOLHOUSE, of Glapwell. — This family was settled at Glapwell before the year 1400. The heiress of Thomas Woolhouse, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, married Hallowes.



Arms : — Per pale, Azure and Sable, a chevron, engrailed, Ermine, between three plates.

Crest : — An eagle's head erased, Ermine, ducally gorged, Argent.

WRIGHT, of Longstone-hall. — The representative of this ancient family which was settled at Longstone-hall, as early as the middle of the fourteenth century, is John Thomas Wright, Esq., now resident at Exeter.



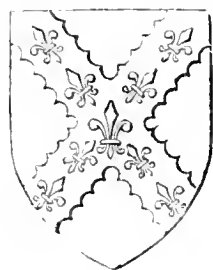
Arms : — Sable, on a chevron, engrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased, Or, as many spears heads, Azure.

Crest : — A cubit arm vested, Sable, doubled, Argent, (issuing from a wreath) holding in the hand, Proper, a broken spear, Or, headed, Azure.

WRIGHT, of Ripley. — A coheirress of this family married Eyre of Ripley, who died in 1694, and left a son, John Eyre, Esq., living in 1708.

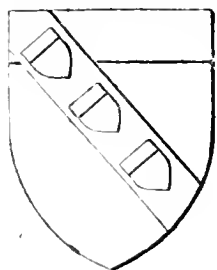
Families of whom it has not been ascertained whether they are or are not extinct.

ABELL, of Stapenhill. This family was among those who proved their right to arms at the Visitation in 1611; but no pedigree of it is given in that Visitation. It is believed to be extinct: there are no traces of it at Stapenhill.



Arms: — Argent, on a saltier, engrailed, Azure, nine fleurs de lis of the field.

ALESTREY or **ALLESTREY**, of Turndich, Alvaston, and Walton. — This ancient family is mentioned in deeds of the thirteenth century by the name of De Adlardestre or Alastre, from the village now called Allestre, the original place of their residence. They were at that time retainers to the Lords Audley. The elder branch had been some time settled at Turndich at the time of the visitation of 1634; but probably was extinct before that of 1662, in which only the younger branch, settled for four descents at Alvaston, is mentioned. There were then numerous descendants. Dr. Richard Allestre, a divine of some note in the seventeenth century, was



grandson of William Allestre of Alvaston: his father lived at Uppington in Shropshire. William Allestre, Esq., of Walton, was sheriff of the county in 1683.

Arms of Allestre of Turndich: — Argent, a chief, Gules, over all a bend, Azure, charged with three escutcheons, Or, with chiefs, Gules. The Alvaston branch bore the escutcheons, Gules, with chiefs, Or, and a martlet for difference.

ASHENHURST, of Beard-hall. — Married the elder coheirress of Beard. Three descents are described in the Visitation of 1662. Randle Ashenhurst, the representative of the family, was then 77 years of age, and had several sons.



Arms: — Or, a cockatrice, the tail nowed, with a serpent's head, Sable, the comb, wattles, and head, Gules; in his beak a trefoil, Vert.

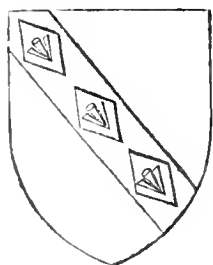
Crest: — A cockatrice, as in the arms.

ASHTON, of Killamarsh. — Descended from Sir John Ashton, a natural son of Sir John Ashton of Ashton-under-line. Godfrey was the representative of this family at the time of Flower's visitation in 1569; he was married, but does not appear to have then had any issue.



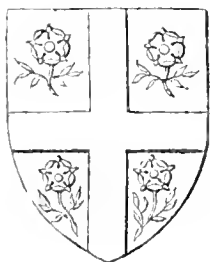
Arms: — Arg., a mullet, Sable, a baton sinister, Gules.
Crest: — A mower with his scythe; his face and hands, Proper; his cap and habit counter-changed, Arg. and Sab., the handle of the scythe Or, the blade, Arg., as in action.

ATHERLEY, of Derby. — Three descents are described in the Visitation of 1634.



Arms: — Argent, on a bend, Azure, three lozenges of the field, each charged with a pheon, Gules.

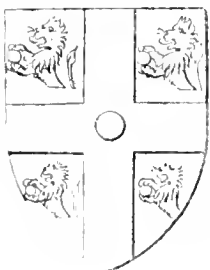
BARNSLEY, of Alkmanton, descended from Worcestershire, settled at Alkmanton soon after the Reformation. The estate was sold about the latter end of the seventeenth century.



Arms: — Sable, a cross between four roses, slipped, Argent.

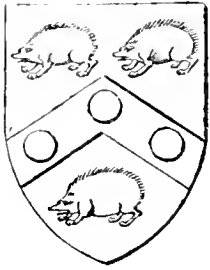
Crest: — A man's head, full face, with lank hair.

BENNET, of Little-Over and Snelston. — Three descents are described in Dugdale's Visitation. Gervase Bennet of Snelston, aged 50, in 1662, married a coheiress of Rowe, and had a son, Robert. The estate was sold in 1682.



Arms: — Argent, a cross, Gules, charged with a bezant, between four demi-lions rampant, Gules, each holding a bezant.

BIROM, of Hulland and Ashborne-green. — Three descents are described in Dugdale's Visitation. George Birom married the heiress of Hurt, of Ashborne-green, and had a son, George, aged nine in 1662.



Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, between three hedge-hogs, Sable, three plates.

Crest: — A hedge-hog, Sable.

BLYTHE, of Norton. — William Blythe, of Norton, father of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and of Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry had a grant of arms in the reign of Hen. VII. Charles Blythe, his descendant, sold his estate at Norton in 1624. A junior branch continued at Norton-Lees till a later date: the representatives of this branch now reside at Birmingham. In Dugdale's Visitation there is a pedigree

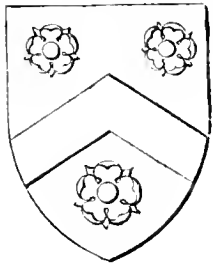


with five descents of the family of Blithe, of Burchet in Dronfield, bearing the same arms. Charles Blithe, the representative of this branch, was seven years of age in 1662.

Arms: — Ermine, three roebucks trippant, Gules, attired, Or.

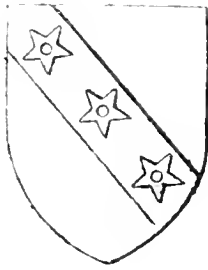
Crest: — On a wreath, a roebuck's head, crased, Gules, attired, Or, gorged with a chaplet, Vert.

BONNINGTON, of Barrowcote. — This family was of Barrowcote in the reign of Henry IV. Ralph Bonnington, its representative, was aged 30 in 1662, and had two younger brothers. The estate was sold not long afterwards.



Arms: — Sable, a chevron between three roses, Or.

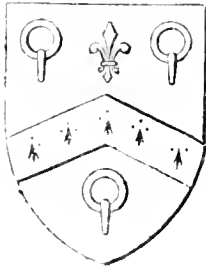
BRADBOURN, of Bradbourn, of the Hough, and Lea-hall. — Goddard de Bradbourn was of Bradbourn in the reign of Henry III.; his great-great-grandson is described as of the Hough. John, the fifth in descent from this Roger, married a coheiress of Cotton of Ridware. William Bradbourn, Esq., who was of the Hough in 1569, had five younger brothers: the estate was sold before 1600.



Arms: — Arg., on a bend, Gules, three mullets, pierced, Or.

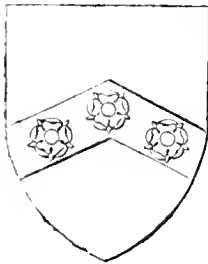
Crest: — A pine-tree, fructed, Vert.

BRADBURY, of Ollerset. — This family was of Ollerset as early as the reign of Henry VI. Edward Bradbury, the representative of the family, was 27 years of age in 1662, and had several younger brothers.



Arms: — Sable, a chevron, Ermine, between three round buckles, Argent, the tongues pendent; a fleur-de-lis for difference, Or.

BROWNE, of Marsh-hall. — This family was for some descents of Whitfield in Glossop, before they removed to Marsh-hall. Nicholas, 11 years of age at the time of the Visitation of 1611, had a younger brother Thomas.



Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, Gules, three roses of the field.

Crest: — A lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or, supporting a tilting-spear, Proper, headed, Argent.

BROWNE, of Snelston. — Three descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1569. William, the representative, was then 11 years



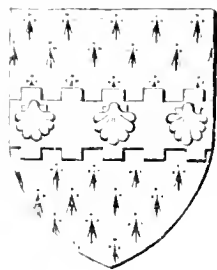
of age, and had a younger brother. The heiress of Shirley, of Stanton in Leicestershire, married into this family.

Arms: — Sable, three lions passant in bend, between two cottises, Argent; in chief, a trefoil, slipped, Ermine.

Crest: — A griffon's head erased, Sable, ears, beak, and collar, Or; beneath the collar, a trefoil, slipped, Ermine.

BROWNE,

BROWNE, of Hungry-Bentley. — Two descents are described in Dugdale's Visitation. They sold the neighbouring manor of Alkmanton in 1727.



Arms: — Ermine, on a fesse embattled counter-embattled, Sable, three escallops, Argent.

Crest: — Out of a mural crown, Gules, a stork's head, Ermine.

BULKELEY, of Stapenhill, descended from the Bulkeley of Leeke in Staffordshire. John Bulkeley, the representative, in 1662 was aged 12, and had younger brothers.



Arms: — Sable, two chevrons between three bulls' heads caboshed, Argent; a canton, Or.

CHALONER, of Duffield. — Four descents of this family are described in Vincent's Derbyshire, 1634. Thomas, the son and heir, was then 15 years of age. It is probable that William Chaloner, Esq., of Boylstone, who died in 1665, and whose heiress married the Reverend Thomas Gilbert, was of this family.



Arms: — Azure, a chevron engrailed, between three cherubs heads, Argent.

Crest: — A cherub, Argent.

CHARLETON, of Risley and Breaston. — Four descents are described in Dugdale's Visitation. John Charleton, the representative, was 33 years of age in 1662, and had two sons.

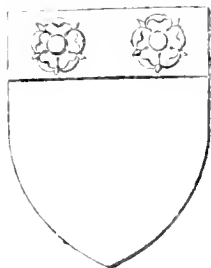


Arms: — Azure, on a chevron, Or, between three swans, Argent, as many cinquefoils, Gules.

Crest: — A swan's head erased, Argent, bill, Gules, gorged with a chaplet, Vert.

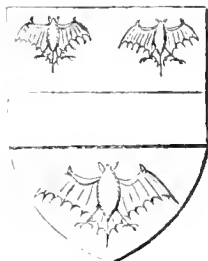
Cocks,

Cocks, of Stapenhill. — Four descents of this family are described in Dugdale's Visitation. John Cocks, the representative, in 1662 was aged 36, and had a son, of his own name, two years of age. There are no traces of this family now at Stapenhill.



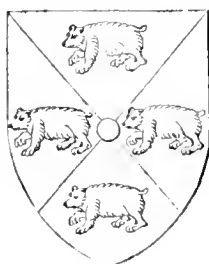
Arms: — Argent, on a chief, Gules, two roses of the field.

COLWICH, of Styd and Darley-moor. — Three descents of this family are described in Dugdale's Visitation: they settled at Styd in 1559. Francis Colwich, the representative, was 23 years of age in 1662.



Arms: — Argent, a fesse, between three bats displayed, Sable.

CURTEIS, of Somerleis and Dronfield. — Four descents are described in Dugdale's Visitation. Robert Curtcis, of Somerleis, the representative was 16 years of age in 1662.



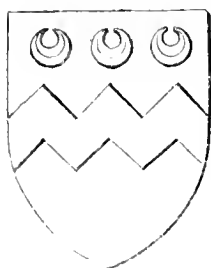
Arms: — Party per saltire, Arg. and Sable, four bears passant, counter-changed; in the centre, a bezant.

DALTON, of Derby. — Two descents only are described in the Visitation of 1662. John Dalton, then aged 52, had two sons.



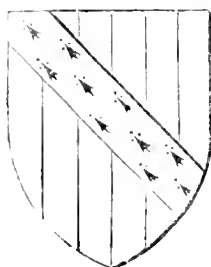
Arms: — Semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant, (the colours not expressed.)

DEANE, of Matlock, afterwards of Beeley, descended from the Deanes, of Deane-hall, in Cheshire. — Five descents are described in the Visitation of 1611. Edward Deane, then living had a son, Robert, 13 years of age. This family removed to Ashborne, became reduced, and is supposed to be extinct.



Arms: — Or, a fesse dancettée; in chief, three crescents, Gules.

DRAYCOT, of Loscoe. — This family was originally of Draycote, in Staffordshire: they seem to have settled at Loscoe, about the latter end of the fifteenth century. John Draycot, of Loscoe, who was aged 28 in 1662, had three sons. A younger branch was of Croft-hill in North-Winfield in 1708.



Arms: — Paly of six, Or and Gules, a bend, Ermine.
Crest: — A dragon's head erased, Gules.

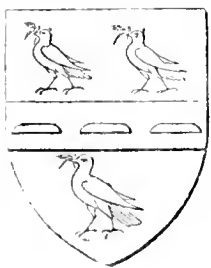
FOX, of Youlgrave. — Three persons of this name are mentioned in the list of Gentry temp. Hen. VI.; but none of them then settled at Youlgrave. The Youlgrave estate was sold in 1711, by Francis Fox, who had a son then living, 11 years of age. The family is supposed to be extinct.



Arms: — Or, a chevron, Gules, between three foxes' heads erased, Azure.

Crest: — A fox passant, Azure.

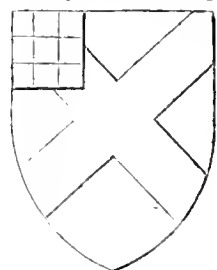
GREENSMITH, of Steeple-grange near Wirksworth. — Robert Greensmith, Esq., was sheriff in 1715.



Arms granted in 1714: — Vert, on a fesse, Or, between three doves close, Argent, beaked and legged, Gules, each with an ear of wheat in its bill, of the second, as many pigs of lead, Azure.

Crest: — A like dove, Arg., beaked, and legged, Gules, with an ear of wheat in its bill, Or, standing on a pig of lead, Azure.

GREGSON, of Turndich. — This family had been for three generations at Turndich in 1662, when Henry Gregson, its representative, was twenty-five years of age. They had been before for two generations of Sherow-



hall in this county in consequence of a match with the heiress of Twyford. This family is supposed to be extinct.

Arms: — Argent, a saltier, Gules; a canton, checky, Or and Azure.

Crest: — A cubit arm, erect, vested, Arg., charged with three bends wavy, Sable, holding in the hand, Proper, a battle-axe, Sable, the blade, Or.

HACKER, of Sawley. — Two generations of this family, which came from Yeovil in Somersetshire, are given in the Visitation of 1611, when John Hacker the son and heir was 12 years of age, and had a younger brother. No arms are described.

HUNT, of Ashover, afterwards of Aston-on-Trent. This ancient family

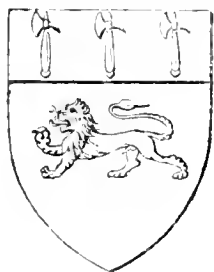


was of Ashover as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to Aston in the reign of Henry VIII. Their descendant sold their estates in the last-mentioned parish about a century ago.

Arms: — Argent, a bugle horn, Sable, stringed, Vert; on a chief, Gules, three mullets pierced, of the field.

Crest: — A bugle horn, as in the arms.

JACKSON, of Bubnell. — Three generations are described in the Visitation of 1662.

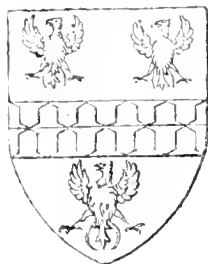


Arms, as described, but said not to have been proved:— Argent, a lion passant, Gules, on a chief of the second, three battle-axes of the field.

JOHNSON, of Horsley and Kilburn. — Three descents are described in the Visitation of 1611. Patrick Johnson was at that time the representative. The arms are not described.

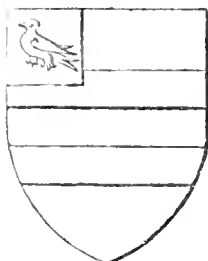
KINARDSLEY, of Brailsford. — Three descents are described in the Visitation of 1611. John Kinardsley had then a son, Edward.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse vaire O. and G., between three eagles displayed, of the last.



LATHBURY, of Holme. — Five descents of this family (a younger branch of the Lathburys of Egginton) are described in the Visitation of 1611. Francis Lathbury had then a son, William, aged ten, and two younger sons.

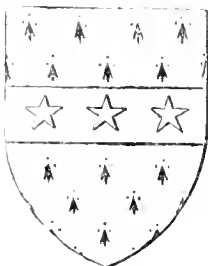
Arms: — Argent, two bars, Azure; on a canton of the second, a martlet, Or.



LISTER, of Little-Chester. — Eight generations of this family are described in the Visitation of 1611. Anthony Lister, then the representative, had two sons, John and Anthony. John, the elder, was nine years of age. John Lister, the fourth in descent, married the heiress of Meysham of Eaton.

Arms: — Ermine, on a fesse, Sable, three mullets, Argent.

Crest: — A buck's head erased, Proper.



LOVETT, of Derby. — A younger branch of Lovett of Stanton in Leicestershire. John Lovett, of Derby, was thirty-seven years of age in 1663.

Arms: — Argent, three wolves passant, Gules.

Crest: — A wolf's head, erased, Sable.



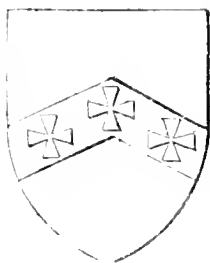
NEEDHAM, of Thornsett, Snitterton, and Cowley, in Darley. — Six generations of this family, descended from that of the same name in



Cheshire, are described in the Visitation of 1611, at which time there appeared no probability of the male line becoming extinct. The heiresses of Cadman and Garlick married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, a bend, engrailed, Azure, between two bucks heads caboshed, Sable.

Crest: — Out of a palisado coronet, Or, a buck's head, Sable, attired, of the first.



PECKE, of Brampton, a Yorkshire family; there had been only two descents at Brampton at the time of the Visitation in 1611, when Thomas, the son and heir of Thomas Pecke was eight years of age.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, Gules, three crosses formée of the field.

PYMME, of Long-Eaton. — Four descents of this family are described in Vincent's Derbyshire, 1634. Christopher, the son and heir, was then eleven years of age. The arms are not given.

ROPER, of Turndich and Heanor. — Among the Dodsworth MSS., in the Bodleian library, is a pedigree of this family, with copies of the evidences^o, which deduces their descent from the Rospers, a younger branch of the Musards. The heiress of the last of this family is said to have married (in the reign of Henry V.) Richard Furneaux^p, of Beighton, who took the name of Roper. These latter Ropers were of Turndich, and afterwards of Heanor. Samuel Roper, Esq., of Heanor, who married a coheiress of Goodere, died in 1658; his son, Samuel Roper, Esq., was a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, and 27 years of age in 1662.

^o Copies of the deeds are also in Vincent's Derbyshire, at the Heralds' College.

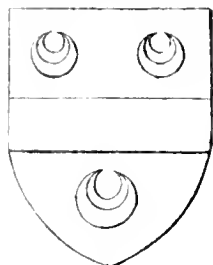
^p This Richard Furneaux, is said by Dugdale to have been great-grandson of Sir Robert Furneaux, a younger brother of the ancient family of that name, the coheiresses of the elder branch of which married Latimer and Fitzhugh. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 503.

Arms :



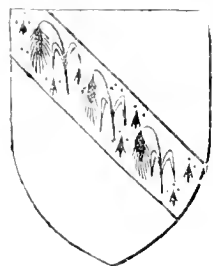
Arms : — Sable, an eagle, close, Or.
 Crest : — On a chapeau, Gules, turned up, Ermine, a blazing star, Or.

ROSSINGTON, of Youlgrave and Scropton. — The Rossingtons of Scropton were allowed by Dugdale to be descended from a younger branch of Rossington of Youlgrave, a coheiress of the elder branch of which family had married Gilbert *alias* Kniveton, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Thomas Rossington of Scropton, who was 45 years of age in 1662, had two sons.



Arms : — Argent, a fesse between three crescents, Gules.
 Crest : — A griffin's head, erased, Gules.

RYE, of Whitwell. — This family settled at Whitwell at a very early period. Edward Rye, who sold the estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had two daughters : it appears, also, that he had two brothers, Roger and John.



Arms : — Gules, on a bend, Ermine, three ears of Rye, Sable.
 Crest : — A cubit arm, erect, vested purple, holding in the hand, Proper, three ears of rye, Or.

SANDERS, of Lullington, Caldwell, and Little-Ireton. — Thomas Sanders, of the family of Sanders of Charlwood in Surrey, descended from the ancient family of Sandersted, of Sandersted in that county, settled at Lullington in Derbyshire, and died in 1558 ; his son and grandson were of Caldwell. Before their removal into Derbyshire, the heiresses or coheiresses of Salomon, Collenden of Horley, Odworth, and Carew, married into this family. Collingwood Sanders, who died in 1653, married the heiress of Sleigh of Little-Ireton ; his son, Thomas Sanders, who was a colonel in the parliamentary army, removed to that place, and purchased the estate of the Iretons there. Samuel Sanders, son of Thomas, made collections for the History of Derbyshire, and died in the year 1688, leaving two sons, John and Samuel ; his younger brother, Thomas, who died in 1695, had a



son, Joseph. We have not been able to trace this ancient family further with any certainty.

Arms: — Sable, on a chevron, Ermine, between three bulls heads caboshed, Argent, a rose of the field.

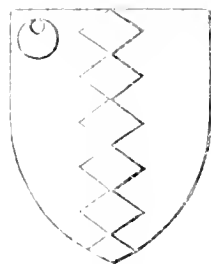
Crest: — A demi-bull erased, Sable, charged with a rose, Argent, barbed and seeded, Proper.

SANDFORD, of Bakewell. — Four descents are described in the Visitation of 1611. William Sandford, then living, had three sons, John, Roger, and William. John, the elder was eight years of age.



Arms: — Ermine, on a chief indented, Sable, three boars heads couped, Or.

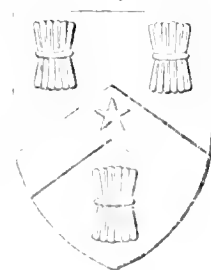
SAVAGE, of Castleton, a branch of the Cheshire family of that name. — Five generations are described in the Visitation of 1611. Henry Savage, who was then the representative, had two sons. A coheirress of Stafford, of Eyam, married into this family.



Arms: — Argent, a pale fuzilly, Sable, a crescent for difference.

Crest: — An unicorn's head, erased, Gules, charged with a crescent.

SHAKERLEY, of Longstone. — This family was settled at Longstone, as early as the reign of Henry VI.: it is probable that they were descended from a younger branch of the Cheshire family of that name. Robert Shakerley, first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Levett.

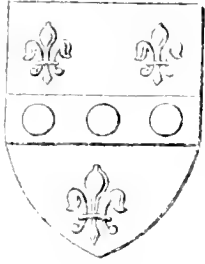


His son Robert's eldest son by his first wife was of Longstone; and had a son, Leonard, who had three sons living in 1569. Robert, son of Robert Shakerley, the younger, by his second wife, was of Herber-hill, in the parish of Chesterfield, and had two sons.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, Gules, between three bundles of rushes, Vert, banded, Or, a mullet of the last.

SHEPHERD,

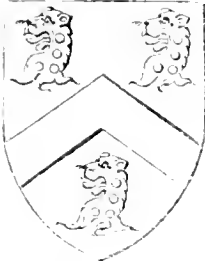
SHEPHERD, *alias* THWAITES, of Miln-hay in Heanor, and of Remerston, about the time of Henry IV. Three generations only are described in the Visitation of 1611. Dr. Pegge speaks of the heir of this family as being nine years of age in 1708.



Arms : — Argent, on a fesse, Sable, between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules, as many bezants.

Crest : — A hind's head.

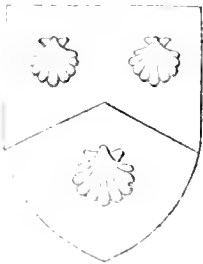
SMITH, of Derby. — Four descents of this family are described in Vincent's Derbyshire, 1634.



Arms : — Azure, a chevron, Or, between three leopards' heads erased of the second, charged with pellets.

Crest : — A ship, Gules.

SMITH, of Denby. — Matthew Smith, Esq., of this family, was sheriff of the county in 1685.

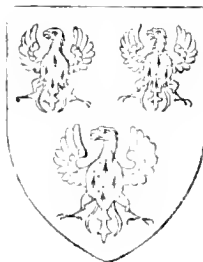


Arms granted in 1685 : — Per chevron, Azure and Or, three escallop-shells, counter-changed.

Crest : — An escallop-shell, per fesse, Or and Azure.

STONE, of Carsington. — Four generations are described in the Visitation of 1611 ; Robert Stone, then of Carsington, had by his wife a son, Thomas, 28 years of age, and by his second wife a son, Anthony. This family is supposed to be extinct. The arms are not described.

STRINGER, of Norton. — Thomas Stringer, a younger son of a Yorkshire family, was of Norton in 1611 : he is supposed to have died without issue.



Arms : — Sable, three eagles displayed, Erminois.

Crest : — An eagle's head erased, Erminois.

TUNSTED, of Tunsted. — It appears that this family was of Tunsted in the reign of Henry VI. James Tunsted, of Tunsted, was aged 61 in 1664: his son Francis, aged 32, is described in Dugdale's Visitation as a citizen of London.



Arms: — Sable, three doves¹, Argent.

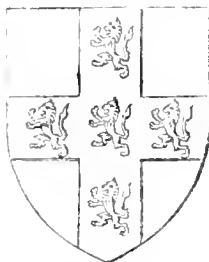
WAGSTAFFE, of Hasland. — This family appears to have been of Glossop in the reign of Henry VI., afterwards of North-Winfield, and of Hasland in Chesterfield. Anthony Wagstaffe, living at Hasland in 1611, had three sons.



Arms, confirmed by St. George in 1611: — Argent, two bends raguly, Sable, the lower one couped at the top.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a staff couped and raguly, erect, Sable.

WAKELIN, or WALKELIN, of Rosleston, Bretby, and Hilton. — A branch of a Northamptonshire family. John Wakelin, of Hilton, was 42 years of age in 1663.



Arms: — Argent, on a cross, Sable, five lions rampant, Or.

Crest: — A lion rampant, Or, holding a tulip, Gules, the leaves Vert.

WHITE, of Duffield. — William White, son of John White, of Bere in Dorsetshire, settled at Duffield about the year 1600. William White, of Duffield, his son, married a coheirress of Talbot, of Yorkshire.



Arms: — Gules, a chevron Argent, between three goats' heads, couped, of the second, attired, Or.

Crest: — A goat's head, Gules, attired, Or; in his mouth an oak-branch, Vert, fructed, Or.

¹ In Hieron's Collections called "falcons reclaimed."

WIGFALL, of Charter-hall. — Four descents of this family are described in Vincent's Derbyshire, 1634. William, the heir of the family, was then two years of age.



WIGFALL, of Renishaw. — Three descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1662. John, the representative of this branch, who was then 25 years of age, had a daughter and younger brother.

Arms: — Sable, a sword erect, Argent, hilted, Or; on a chief indented, Gules, a ducal coronet between two escallop-shells, Or.

Principal Seats, Halls, Mansions, &c. the Residence of Gentry.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Alfreton - - - - -	- - - - -	Rev. Henry Case Morewood.
Aldercar - - - - -	Heanor - - - - -	In the tenure of Rev. John Smith.
Alderwasley - - - - -	- - - - -	Francis Hurt, Esq.
Allestrey - - - - -	- - - - -	I. C. Girardot, Esq.
Aston - - - - -	- - - - -	Rev. Charles Holden.
Bank-hall - - - - -	Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	Samuel Frith, Esq.
Barlborough - - - - -	- - - - -	Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Esq.
Barrow - - - - -	- - - - -	John Beaumont, Esq.
Barton-Blount - - - - -	- - - - -	Francis Bradshaw, Esq.
Beauchief-Abbey - - - - -	- - - - -	{ P. Pegge Burnell, Esq., (in the occupation { of Broughton Stead, Esq.)
Bradley - - - - -	- - - - -	Godfrey Meynell, Esq.
Breadsall-Priory - - - - -	- - - - -	Mrs. Darwin.
Bridge-end - - - - -	Duffield - - - - -	G. B. Strutt, Esq.
Castle-field - - - - -	Derby - - - - -	{ John Burrow Esq., (in the occupation of { the Rt. Hon. Lady Grey de Ruthin.)
Catton - - - - -	Croxall - - - - -	Eusebius Horton, Esq.
Croxall - - - - -	- - - - -	Late Thomas Prinsep, Esq. (uninhabited.)
Darley-Abbey - - - - -	Derby - - - - -	Robert Holden, Esq.
Duffield - - - - -	- - - - -	John Balguy, Esq.
- - - - -	- - - - -	Sir George Colvile, (in right of his Lady.)
Durant-hall - - - - -	Chesterfield - - - - -	Adam Barker Slater, Esq.
Ednaston-lodge - - - - -	Brailsford - - - - -	Honourable Washington Shirley.
Etwall - - - - -	- - - - -	William Cotton, Esq.
Ford - - - - -	North-Winfield - - - - -	Mrs. Holland.
Foston - - - - -	Scropton - - - - -	Charles Broadhurst, Esq.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers
Glapwell - - -	Bolsover - - -	Thomas Hallowes, Esq.
Hasland - - -	Chesterfield - - -	Thomas Lucas, Esq.
Hathersage - - -	- - -	Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, Esq.
Highfield - - -	Chesterfield - - -	Vincent Henry Eyre, Esq.
Hilcote-hall - - -	Blackwell - - -	John Wilkinson, Esq.
Holme-hall - - -	Bakewell - - -	Robert Birch, Esq.
Holt-house - - -	Darley - - -	George Mower, Esq.
Hopton - - -	Wirksworth - - -	Philip Gell, Esq., M. P.
Hopwell - - -	Sawley - - -	Thomas Pares, Esq.
Ingleby - - -	- - -	In occupation of R. C. Greaves, Esq.
Langley-park - - -	- - -	Godfrey Mcynell, Esq.
Leam - - -	Eyam - - -	Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, Esq.
Locko - - -	Spondon - - -	William Drury Lowe, Esq.
Longford - - -	- - -	Edward Coke, Esq.
Little-Longsdon - - -	Bakewell - - -	James Longsdon, Esq.
Markeaton - - -	Mackworth - - -	Francis Mundy, Esq.
Mearsbrook - - -	Norton - - -	Samuel Shore, Esq.
Measham-field - - -	- - -	Edward Abncy, Esq.
Mellor - - -	Glossop - - -	Samuel Oldknow, Esq.
Millford - - -	Duffield - - -	G. H. Strutt, Esq.
Newton-Solney - - -	- - -	Abraham Hoskins, Esq.
Norton-hall - - -	- - -	Samuel Shore, jun. Esq.
Norton-house - - -	- - -	In the occupation of John Read, Esq.
The Oaks - - -	Norton - - -	Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, Knt.
Ogstone - - -	Morton - - -	William Turbutt, Esq.
Little-Over - - -	Mickle-over - - -	Bache Heathcote, Esq.
The Pastures - - -	Mickle-over - - -	The late John Peele, Esq.
Radborne - - -	- - -	Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq.
Risley - - -	- - -	Rev. John Hancock Hall.
Romeley - - -	Barlborough - - -	Rev. Thomas Hill.
Shardelow - - -	Aston - - -	Léonard Fosbrooke, Esq.
Shipley - - -	Heanor - - -	Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M. P.
Smalley - - -	Morley - - -	John Radford, Esq.
Stainsby - - -	Horsley - - -	Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Esq.
Stanton - - -	Youlgrave - - -	Bache Thornhill, Esq.
Stoke-hall - - -	Hope - - -	{ Honourable John Simpson, (in the occu- pation of Robert Arkwright, Esq.)
Stubbings - - -	Chapelry of Wingerworth - - -	C. Dakeyne Gladwin, Esq.
Tapton-Grove - - -	Chapelry of Brimington - - -	Avery Jebb, Esq.
Thurlston - - -	Chapelry of Alvaston - - -	Samuel Fox, Esq.
Tupton - - -	North-Winfield - - -	William Allwood Lord, Esq.
Walton - - -	- - -	{ Colonel Disbrowe, in the occupation of Edward Mundy, Esq.
Walton-Lodge - - -	Chesterfield - - -	Joshua Jebb, Esq.
Wheat-hills - - -	Mackworth - - -	In the occupation of Richard Bateman, Esq. Willersley

Names of the Seats.	Owners or Occupiers.
Willersley - - - - -	Richard Arkwright, Esq., M. P.
South-Winfield - - - - -	Winfield Halton, Esq.
Wirksworth-gatehouse - - - - -	Philip Gell, Esq.

Among the principal seats of Gentry may be reckoned, Alderwasley, Alfreton, Allestrey, Barlborough, Catton, Foston, Hopton, Leam, Locko, Longford, Markeaton, Norton-hall, Shipley, Stanton, and Willersley.

Forests and Deer-Parks.

THE King's forest of the Peak was of great extent. That in ancient times it was much infested with wolves is evident. A family of the hereditary name of Wolfhunt held lands by the service of keeping the forest clear of those destructive animals. It seems that they had ceased to be *inhabitants* of the forest before the reign of Edward II.; for a record of that period states, that John le Wolfhunt, son of John le Wolfhunt, held certain lands by the service of taking and destroying all wolves that *should come* into His Majesty's forest of the Peak. The Peak-forest is spoken of as plentifully stocked with deer in the year 1634^r: it is probable that they were destroyed in the civil war.

Belper-park, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, was kept up as a park in the early part of the seventeenth century. There were anciently six other parks in and near Duffield, belonging to the Earls of Lancaster. Besides these there were, in the early part of the fourteenth century, not less than fifty-four deer-parks in Derbyshire, belonging to monastic bodies and individuals^s, as may be seen in the following table.

Parishes.	Parks.	Parishes.	Parks.
Alfreton - - -	One park.	Breadsall - - -	One park.
All-Saints', Derby -	Long-Eaton.	Chesterfield - - -	Walton-park.
Ashborne - - -	Tissington-park.	Cubley - - -	One park.
Ashover - - -	Overton-park.	Doveridge - - -	Holt-park.
Barlborough - - -	Three parks.	Dronfield - - -	Holmesfield-park.
Bakewell - - -	Chatsworth-park.	Duffield - - -	Champayne-park.
----- - - -	Haddon-park.	Kirk-Hallam - - -	} One park, besides Ma- perley.
Bolsover - - -	One park.		

^r Pegge's Collections.

^s Quo Warranto Roll, and other records of the period. A few of the parks in this table are of later date, but have been long disparked.

Parishes.	Parks.	Parishes.	Parks.
Heanor	- - Four parks at Codnor.	Oekbrook	- - Two parks.
————	- - Two parks at Shipley.	Pentrich	- - Two parks at Butterley
————	- - Aldercar-park.	Pleasley	- - One park.
————	- - Loscoe-park.	Repton	- - One park.
Horsley	- - Denby-park.	Sawley	- - Woodhall-park.
Elmton	- - One park.	Searcliffe	- - One park.
Ilkeston	- - Two parks.	Shirland	- - One park.
Langley	- - One park.	Smithsby	- - One park.
Langwith	- - Two parks.	Spondon	- - Locko-park.
Longford	- - One park.	————	- - Stanley-park.
Morley	- - Kiddersley-park.	Stavely	- - One park.
Morton	- - One park.	Sudbury	- - One park.
Norton	- - One park.	South-Winfield	- - Two parks.

There are now, we believe, only thirteen deer-parks in Derbyshire; *viz.* Chatsworth and Hardwick, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; Bretby, to the Earl of Chesterfield; Sudbury, to Lord Vernon; Kedleston, to Lord Scarsdale; Sutton, to the Marquis of Ormond; Drakelow, to Sir Roger Gresley; Calke, to Sir Henry Crewe; Wingerworth, to Sir Henry Hunsloke; Alderwasley, to Francis Hurt, Esq.; Alfreton, to the Rev. H. C. Morewood; Locko, to W. D. Lowe, Esq.; Norton, to Samuel Shore, junior, Esq.; and Stanton, to Bache Thornhill, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Boundaries, Extent, &c. — Derbyshire is an inland county, lying nearly in the centre of England. It is bounded on the east by Nottinghamshire and part of Leicestershire; a part of which county forms also its southern boundary: on the west it is bounded by Staffordshire and Cheshire, and on the north by Yorkshire. Its greatest length from south-south-east to north-north-west is about 56 miles and a half; from east-north-east to west-south-west, 33 miles. It contains, according to Mr. Farey's estimation, 972 square English miles, and 622,080 statute acres. The southern and middle district is for the most part in culture.[†] In the hundreds of Scarsdale and the Peak is the great East Moor[‡], a considerable part of which remains

[†] In Farey's Agricultural Survey, vol. i. is an account of about 22,500 acres of common, inclosed since about the middle of the last century.

[‡] It extends northward from Ashover and Darley, through the parish of Bakewell and its chapelries, almost to the boundaries of the county.

waste. In the northern part of the Peak, bordering on Yorkshire, are most extensive sheepwalks, called the Woodlands, in the parishes of Hope and Glossop, without any walls or fences to divide the different manors, parishes, or counties.*

Soils and Strata. — The soils of Derbyshire consist chiefly of *clay, loam, sand,* and *peat*, very irregularly intermixed: the southern part, which has been distinguished by the appellation of the *fertile* district, consists principally of a *red loam* on various subsoils, which approaches nearer to marl, clay, loam, sand, grit, or gravel, according to the nature of the substratum or its exposure to the atmosphere. *Peat mosses* are abundant in the northern part of the county, denominated the High-Peak.[†]

The substrata of the southern part of the county, comprised within a line drawn east and west from Sandiacre to Ashborne, consists of gravel, intermixed with large portions of red marl, of very irregular forms; in several parts of which are beds of gypsum of considerable extent.[‡] The gravel is said by Mr. Farey to occupy an extent of nearly 77,000 acres, and the red marl of 81,000.

The substrata of the other parts of Derbyshire consist of limestone of various kinds and toadstone; shale and gritstone; coal and indurated clay, resting on each other in the order here named; but all appearing on the surface in certain parts of the county in consequence of their dipping in various directions. The lowermost of these is a stratum of limestone, the thickness of which has not been ascertained: it occupies a narrow space on the western side of the county, extending southerly from the mountain called Mam-tor, to Hopton and Parwich, and nearly to Thorp; and contains 40,500 acres.[§] This stratum of limestone abounds in caverns, several of which are of great extent: the most remarkable are, the Devil's-hall, in Foreside-mine at Castleton, connected by a tunnel with Speedwell-mine; Pool's-hole, near Buxton; Reynard's hall and cave,

* To obviate the inconveniences arising from the mixture of flocks, a shepherds' society has been established at Hayfield; the orders of which have been printed, with the marks of the several sheep-owners accurately described.

† Detailed accounts of the soil and strata of Derbyshire, may be found in Pilkington's Derbyshire, vol. i., White Watson's Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire, Mawe's Mineralogy and Geology of Derbyshire, and in Farey's General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire, vol. i.

‡ The beds of gypsum are from two to four yards in thickness; the most considerable are at Chellaston, Aston, and Elvaston.—Pilkington, vol. i. p. 24.

§ Farey's View, vol. i. p. 299.

in Dovedale; those of Elden-hole^b; and the great cavern at Castleton^c: many smaller caverns or shake-holes, as they are called, occur in this and the other strata of limestone in Derbyshire. Some of these are also called swallow-holes, from streams of water falling into, and being lost in them. The sides of many of the caverns are covered with stalactitical incrustations, and subterranean streams are found running through several of them.

Immediately over the stratum of limestone above-mentioned, are three others of limestone and three of toadstone, in alternate layers, occupying nearly 51,500 acres of the surface^d, extending north and south from Castleton to Hopton; eastward to Matlock, Youlgrave, Bakewell, and Stony-Middleton; and westward to Wormhill and Chelmorton.

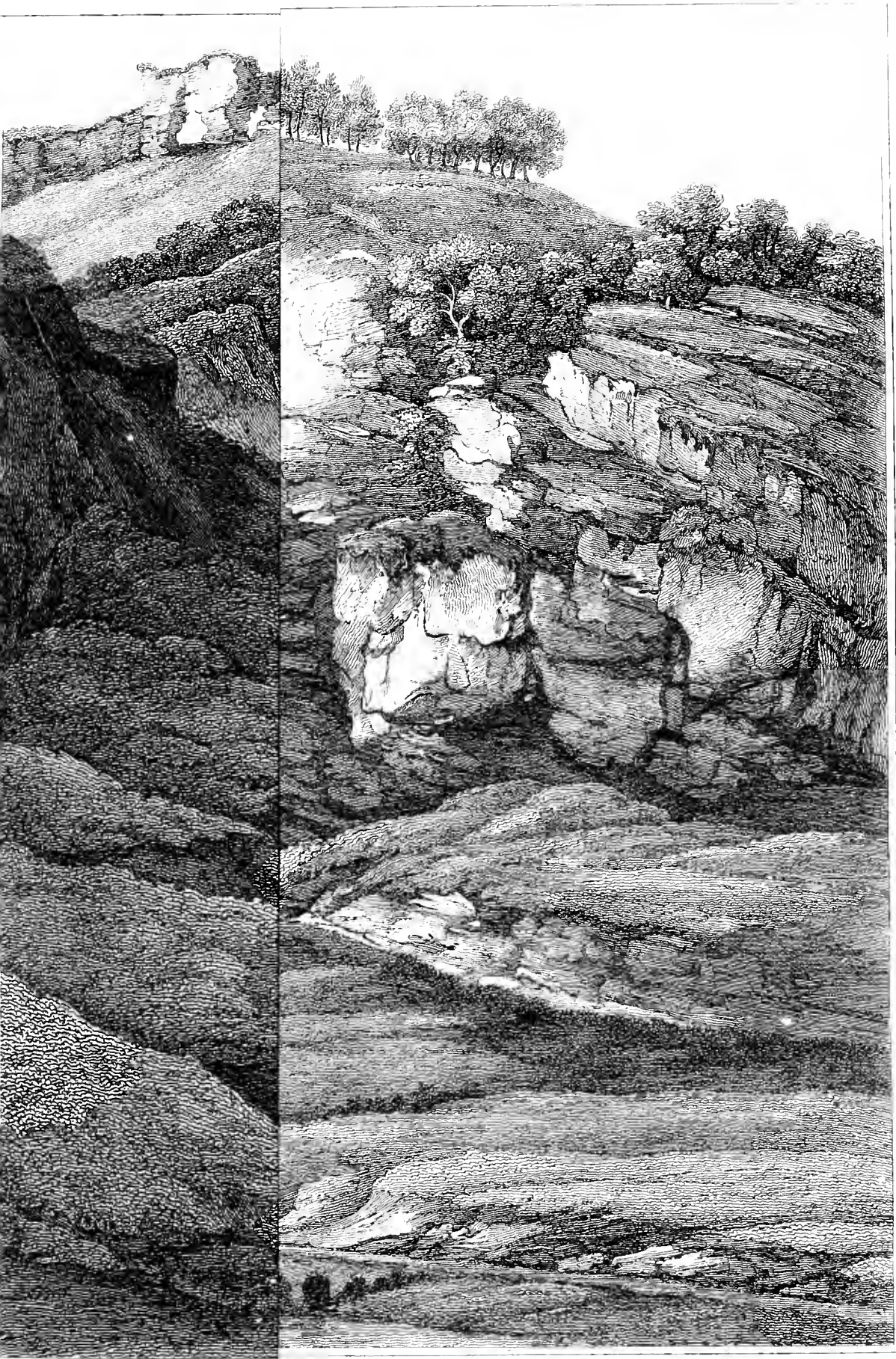
The limestone is the true metalliferous rock of Derbyshire, and occupies, exclusively, the attention of the miner. There are few situations in the Peak, where this rock does not abound in veins of lead ore or calamine; these, which are here called rake-veins, have, for the most part, an easterly and westerly direction, although, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, they have as often a northerly and southerly one. They are intersected by other veins which do not contain lead ore, and are called cross-veins. Ores of lead too and calamine are found in what are here termed pipe-works and flat-works, which run horizontally, whereas the rake-veins are more or less perpendicular.

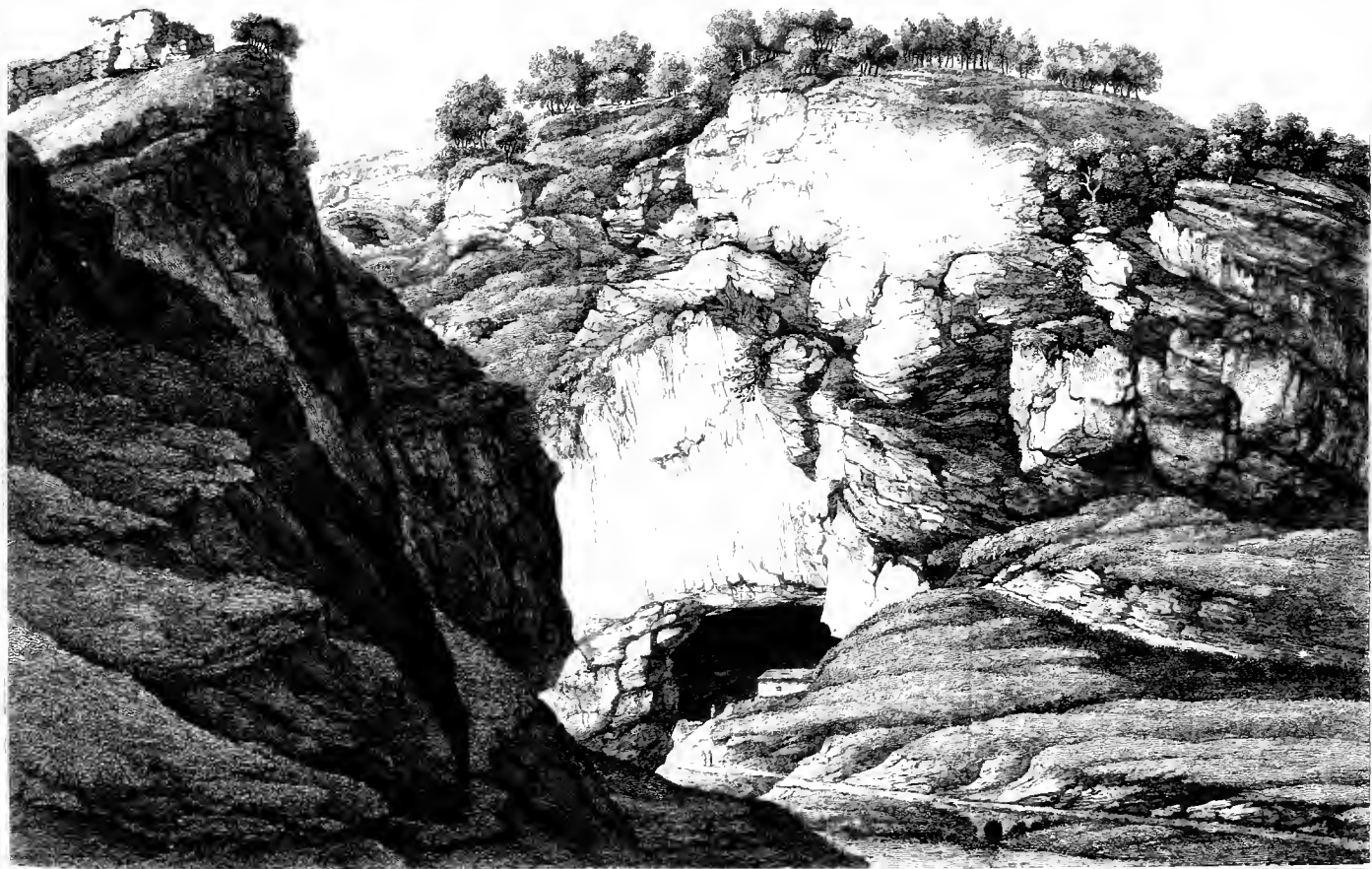
It has been already noticed, that strata of toadstone alternate with those of limestone, in many parts of the mineral district. It was long reported and believed, that the veins were wholly cut off by the former (although they were constantly found again in the limestone below); but this is erroneous, for although it be true, that the lead ore seldom continues through the toadstone, yet there is always a leader of spar which indicates the direction of the vein. When the miner says the vein is thus cut off; he

^b Elden-hole, which lies about two miles and a half south-west of Castleton, one of the seven wonders of the Peak, and formerly supposed to be of unfathomable depth, was ascertained by the late John Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., who descended into it in the year 1770, to be a shaft of about 62 yards in depth, at the bottom of which are two caverns; one of them being small, the other about 50 yards in diameter and of great height, (being a vast dome of the form of the inside of a glass-house,) communicating with each other. In the greater cavern, it is said that there was formerly another shaft, having at the bottom of it a stream of water, supposed to communicate with that running through the great cavern at Castleton. A particular account of Elden-hole, and these caverns, was communicated by Mr. Lloyd to the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxi. p. 250.

^c A list of them is given in Farey's View, vol. i. p. 292., and of the swallow-holes, p. 295-

^d Farey's View, p. 28c.





means only that the lead ore no longer continues through the toadstone. The vein is not unfrequently started or thrown on one side by a subsidence of the strata, where the two rocks meet, in which case, however, it is found again to the right or the left, and invariably continues in the same direction as before. Besides these accidents, the veins are often borne away for the space of a few feet, by those which intersect them. The phenomena, therefore, of mineral veins in Derbyshire are much the same as those of other mining countries; but the pipe-works and flat-works are very rarely to be met with elsewhere.

The several strata of limestone are also very abundant in corallines, shells, and various other organic remains.^c In several parts of this district, the limestone is of so compact a quality as to be used as marble; particularly at Ashford, where it is black, and at Monyash, where it is of a mottled-grey colour; and abounding with *entrochi* and their fragments. The strata of toadstone vary considerably in thickness, and in some places in number, never exceeding three, and sometimes being only two, or a single stratum.

Mr. Whitehurst, in his "Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth," has given the following as the thicknesses of the six alternate strata of limestone and toadstone, in a section between Grange-mill and Darley-moor:—The first or uppermost limestone, 50 yards; the first toadstone, 16 yards; the second limestone, 50 yards; the second toadstone, 46 yards; the third limestone, 60 yards; the third toadstone, 22 yards. Between these six strata are six other very thin ones of clay, denominated *wey-boards*. There are detached portions of the alternate strata of limestone and toadstone in several parts of the county^d, but of no great extent.

The strata which come next in succession above those of limestone and toadstone are, millstone grit, and shale; the former being 120 yards thick^e, and resting on the latter, which is of equal, if not greater thickness. The limestone district above-mentioned is surrounded by that of gritstone, as it is called; though in several parts the gritstone is wanting, the shale only appearing. There are many detached patches of this grit-rock, under which on all sides the shale is apparent, both in the gritstone district and also in that of limestone^h; and within this extensive stratum of shale are included several masses of dark blue or black limestone: one of them, immediately north of Fenny-Bentley, is of considerable extent, as is another south-west of Ashford and north-west of Bakewell.ⁱ

^c See the head of Fossils, p. clxxxv.

^d A list of these is given in Farey's View, vol. i. p. 241.

^e Whitehurst makes it 120 yards thick; Farey from 150 to 170 yards. Vol. i. p. 228.

^f See a list of them in Farey's View, vol. i. p. 225.

^g Ibid, vol. i. p. 229.

The gritstones are of various qualities^k, in which the minute particles of quartz, mica, &c., are combined with clay in different proportions. One of these, very finely grained and hard, is called *cank-stone*; another, denominated *crowstone*, is also very hard, and of a compact composition: chert, or hornstone, frequently occurs in the strata of limestone.

That portion of Derbyshire in which the gritstone and shale strata appear, contains 160,500 acres.^l

The coal strata, or coal-measures as they are usually termed, occupy a large portion of the county on the eastern side, bounded by a part of Yorkshire on the north; on the west they extend nearly to Chatsworth, Darley, Crich, and Duffield; on the south to Dale-Abbey, and nearly to Sandiacre. The seams of coal are of various degrees of thickness, and are separated by numerous strata of gritstone and argillaceous strata, known by the names of *bind*, *clunch*, and *shale*. The immediate floor of each coal seam is clay, in some degree of induration, or the *crow-stone* above-mentioned.^m Beds of iron-stone are found in several of the coal-shales; and a great abundance and variety of impressions of ferns and other vegetables.

Part of the coal-field, about the middle of which lies Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, extends into the county of Derby, near its southern extremity, in the parishes of Hartshorn, Gresley, and Measham; surrounded by the stratum of red marl, to which it dips in every direction.ⁿ There is also a stratum of coal of small extent at *Combe-moss*, nearly north of Buxton, and at *Chinley-hills*, near *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. Mr. Farey computes the whole of the coal-measures of Derbyshire at 190,000 acres.^o

On the eastern side of the county, above the coal-measures, is a stratum of yellow magnesian limestone, extending north and south, from *Barlborough* to *Hardwick*; and bounded on the west by *Barlborough*, *Bolsover*, and *Hault-Hucknall*; occupying about 21,600 acres.^p

In several parts of Derbyshire, more especially in the coal district, the strata are broken and dislocated in various directions: these dislocations

^k A particular account of them is given in Mr. W. Watson's delineation of the strata of Derbyshire.

^l Farey's View, p. 237.

^m Mr. Whitehurst says, that "the upper stratum of argillaceous stone is excellent for the use of cutlers' grinding-stones, and carpenters' whetstones; it is of a brownish colour. The lower strata are much harder, will strike fire with steel, and are more durable, and fit for roads; these beds are whiter, and are commonly called *crow-stone*."—Whitehurst's Inquiry, p. 203., second edit.

ⁿ Farey's View, vol. i. p. 174.

^o Ibid, p. 220.

^p Ibid, p. 161.



are by the miners denominated *faults*, some of which are of large extent.³

Surface and Scenery. — The surface of the southern part of Derbyshire is for the most part pretty level, containing nothing remarkable in its hills, and consequently little picturesque scenery: but in that part which lies north of the town of Derby, where the limestone and gritstone strata prevail, as above noticed, the hills begin gradually to rise, and in the north-west part of the county some of them attain a considerable height; being the commencement of that mountainous ridge which from hence divides the island, extending northerly into Scotland. The three highest points in the mountainous tract of Derbyshire are, Ax-edge, about three miles south-west of Buxton; Lord's-Seat, near Castleton; and Kinderscout, near the north-western extremity of the county.⁴

Some of the valleys in the mountainous part of Derbyshire are very beautiful, particularly those of Castleton and Glossop; but what constitutes the most picturesque and singular scenery of this county, is the great number and variety of smaller valleys, or dales, with which the limestone district abounds. These may differ in extent, and some particular circumstances, but the general characteristics of all of them are, precipitous rocks, of very singular and picturesque forms, with mountain streams and rivulets running through the lower parts of the dales, which are frequently well wooded. The most celebrated of them are, Matlock-Dale, on the river Derwent; Monsal-Dale, the upper part of which is called Millers-Dale, and through which the river Wye runs; Middleton-Dale, Eyam-Dale, and Dove-Dale. The first of these is the most extensive, and has been much celebrated for the beauty and variety of its scenery. The most striking object of Matlock-Dale is the stupendous rock called the High-Tor, rising almost perpendicularly from the river to the height of above 300 feet.⁵

³ Detailed accounts of them are given by Mr. Farey in his *View of the Agriculture, &c. of Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 165, 281, &c.

⁴ The following are given as the heights of the principal eminences in Derbyshire, in the list of "Altitudes of the Stations and other remarkable Hills," computed from the observations made in the course of the Trigonometrical Survey:—

Holme-Moss, on Kinderscout	-	1859	feet.
Ax-edge	-	1751	
Lord's-Seat	-	1751	
Hathersage	-	1377	
Alport-Heights	-	980	

⁵ Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 14.

The scenery of the gritstone district is by no means beautiful or agreeable, except in the valleys above noticed; it consists chiefly of dreary moors, on some parts of which large masses and groups of rock are seen projecting on the surface, some of them in very grotesque forms. The most remarkable of these groups of gritstone rock are, those on Stanton-Moor, called Robin-hood's stride, or Mock-beggar hall, and Rowtor rocks.

Rivers. — The chief rivers of Derbyshire are, the Trent, the Derwent, the Wye, the Dove, the Erwash, and the Rother.

The *Trent* is one of the chief rivers of the kingdom; and though it does not intersect the whole of it, is considered as the boundary of the two great divisions of north and south. It first becomes a boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire in the parish of Croxall, between that village and the township of Catton, which is on its banks. It passes close to Drakelow, Walton, Stapenhill, and Newton-Solney, a little beyond which village it enters the county, which it separates from east to west in a course of about 24 miles, passing between Willington and Repton, by Twyford and Barrow, between Swarkston and Stanton, by Weston, Shardlow, and Sawley. It leaves the county about a mile and a half east from Long-Eaton, at its junction with the Erwash. There are bridges over the Trent at Burton^s, Swarkston, Sawley, and near Wilne. The latter, called Cavendish-bridge, was erected about the middle of the last century, by the Cavendish family; before which time there was a ferry at that place. The bridge at Sawley, called Harrington-bridge, was completed in 1790. There are ferries at Willington and Twyford; the former for carriages. The river is fordable in two places at Twyford. The river Trent was made navigable, pursuant to an act of parliament procured in the year 1699, by the Earl of Uxbridge, up to Burton-bridge^t; but in the year 1805 the navigation from that bridge to Shardlow was given up by agreement with the proprietors of the Trent and Mersey canal, which runs by its side; and it is navigable (as connected with Derbyshire) only from Shardlow to the mouth of the Erwash.

The *Derwent* which seems to take its name from a village in the High-Peak, rises on the moors at the northern extremity of the county, near the junction of Cheshire and Yorkshire. Before it reaches Derwent it is called the Wrongsley. For a few miles this stream forms the boundary of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Before it enters Derbyshire again it receives a small

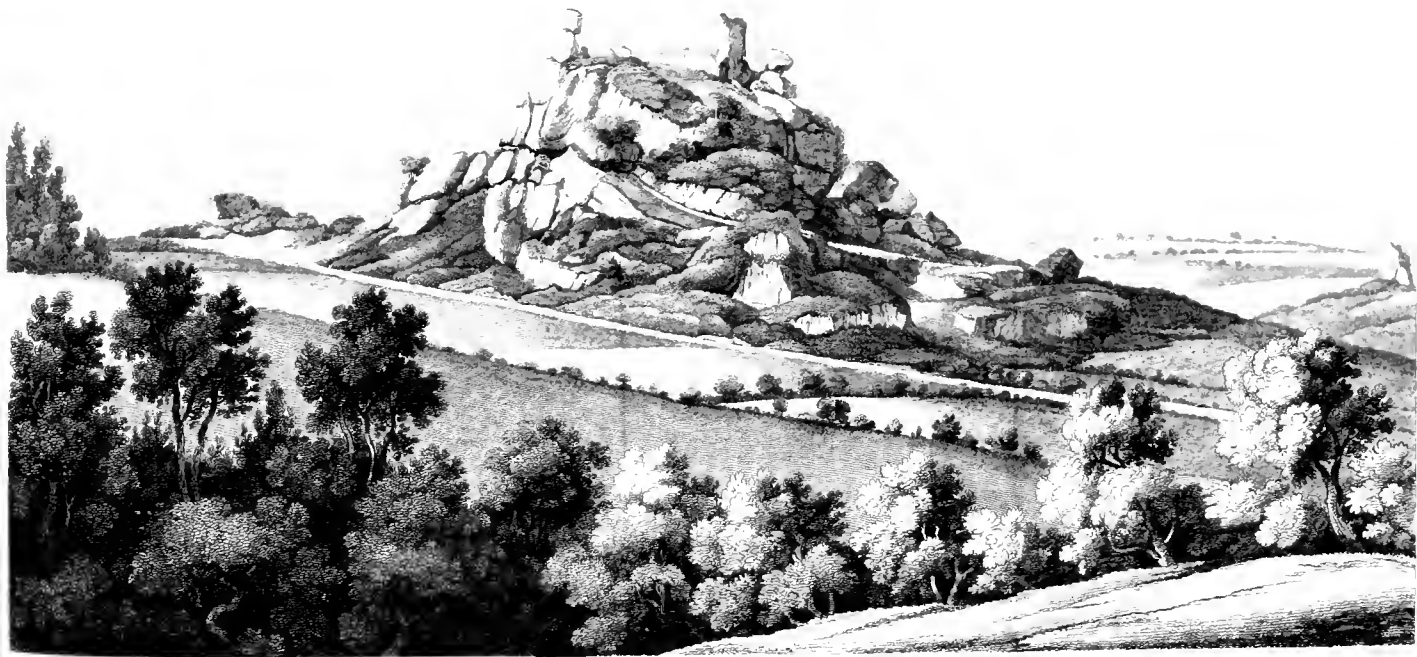
^s Originally built in the twelfth century.

^t At the time of the Domesday Survey no passage over the Trent is mentioned except at Weston.



Drawn by J. Turpin R.A.

Engraved by James Dyer



stream, which rises also on the Wolds, called the river Westend: after passing Derwent, it receives the river Ashop, which rises also on the Wolds. Between Brough and Hathersage it receives the river Now, which rising on the hills above Edale, passes by Hope and Brough, and falls into the Derwent at Malham-bridge in Hathersage. The Derwent then passes through some beautiful valleys, between Leam and Over-Padley, to Grindleford-bridge, by Stoke-hall and Froggatt, between Calver and Corbar, to Baslow; thence through Chatsworth-park, near Beeley, to Rowsley; thence through Darley-dale, and near Darley village, to Matlock, where it contributes to the beauties of its romantic scenery; from Matlock, by Cromford, to Hotstandwell-bridge; thence, under Crich common, to Belper, Makeny, and Millford; between Holbrook and Duffield; between Allestrey and Breadsall, by Darley and Little-Chester, to Derby, where is a bridge over it. From Derby it pursues a winding course, passing near Ambaston and Draycote, between Great and Little-Wilne, to its conflux with the Trent, about a mile beyond the former. The whole of the Derwent is said to be about 46 miles. The Derwent was formerly navigable from Wilne-ferry up to Derby; but the navigation was given up when the Derby canals were completed in 1794.

The river *Wye* rises a little above Buxton, passing between Buxton and Fairfield, near King's-Sterndale, near Wormhill, through Monsall-dale and Millen-dale, near Little-Longsdon, through Ashford and Bakewell, and skirting Haddon-park, falls into the Derwent near Rowsley.

The *Dove*, which has its source in the High-Peak, a few miles south of Buxton, is for many miles the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, passing near Church-Sterndale, Hartington, Thorp, (near which it forms an interesting feature of the romantic valley called Dovedale,) Mappleton, Norbury, and Doveridge, Sudbury, Scropton, Marston-on-Dove, and Egginton,—it falls into the Derwent near Newton-Solney. None of the above-mentioned places are above a mile from the river, some of them on its banks.

The river *Rother* which has its source near Padley, runs near North-Winfield church, to Chesterfield; thence between Brimington and Whittington, near Staveley and Renishaw. It leaves the county, and enters Yorkshire, between Killamarsh and Beighton.

The *Erwash*, which is said by Pilkington to rise in the hundred of Scarsdale, but which appears by Burdett's map to rise on the skirts of Shirewood-forest in Nottinghamshire, is during the greater part of its course a boundary between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Passing by

Pinxton, near Codnor-park, Ilkeston, and Sandiacre, it falls into the Trent about a mile and a half from Long-Eaton.

Besides those already mentioned, there are also in this county, or as boundaries to it, the following smaller rivers.

The *Amber*, rising near Northedge, passes by Henmore to Ford, where it receives a stream from Ashover; near Toadhole it receives a stream which rises in the parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield, in Nottinghamshire, and passes not far from South-Normanton and Alfreton. The Amber then pursues its course near South-Winfield and Pentrich, and falls into the Derwent near Crich-chase.

The river *Barbrook*, which rises on the east moor, falls into the Derwent to the north of Chatsworth-park.

The river *Burbadge*, which rises on the moors above Hathersage, on the borders of Yorkshire, falls into the Derwent between Over and Nether Padley.

The *Ecclesburn* rises a little to the south of Wirksworth, and passing near Iderich-hay, between Turndich and Cowhouse, through Duffield, falls into the Derwent about a mile from that village.

The river *Goyte*, which rises about four miles nearly west of Buxton, is for several miles the boundary between Derbyshire, and Cheshire, passing Shalcross, Bugworth, Jew-hole, Botham-hall in Mellor, to Marple-bridge, about a mile from which it joins the *Ethrow*. The last-mentioned river, which rises in the north part of the county, near its junction with Cheshire and Yorkshire, is a boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire throughout a great part of the extensive parish of Glossop.

The river *Lathkill*, or, as it is called in Burdett's map, *Larkill*, rises not far from Monyashi, and passing by Over-Haddon to Allport, unites with the Bradford from the neighbourhood of Ecclestor, and both together fall into the Wye about a mile from Rowsley.

The river *Maese* rises near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, passes Packington, near Measham, Stretton-in-the-Fields, Edingale, and Croxall, about a mile and a half beyond which it falls into the Trent.

The *Morledge* brook, rising near Mansell-park, passes to Mercaston, and near Mugginton, through Kedleston-park, by Markeaton, and falls into the Derwent at Derby.

A nameless river, rising near Hullan, which is joined by a stream from Bradley, runs by Ednaston, through Longford, by Sutton-on-the-Hill, Hilton, and Egginton, and falls into the Dove not far from Monk's-bridge.

Navigable Canals.^a—It having been found of great importance to procure the convenience of water-carriage for the produce of the numerous mines and quarries of Derbyshire, and the goods of its manufactories, many canals have been projected, and several of them completed; some wholly within this county, and others either commencing or terminating in it.

The great undertaking of the Trent and Mersey, or Grand-Trunk canal, which forms part of the grand communication between Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and London, was begun in 1766, by the celebrated Mr. Brindley, and conducted to its completion, in 1777, under his able successors Mr. Smeaton and Mr. Rennie. It passes through Derbyshire from Burton to its termination at Wilden-ferry, following the course of the Trent. Its chief use, as far as relates to the produce of Derbyshire, is for the conveyance of cheese, malt, and gypsum. There are wharfs at Aston, Cuttle-bridge in Swarkston, Shardlow, and Twyford. At Shardlow are large warehouses, malthouse, &c. The gypsum is brought from the pits at Chellaston to the wharf at Cuttle-bridge.

The Chesterfield canal was begun in 1771 by Mr. J. Brindley, not long before his death, and completed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, in 1776. It enters Derbyshire at Killamarsh, and has its line near Eckington and Staveley, between Whittington and Brimington, to Chesterfield, where it terminates. Its objects, as connected with Derbyshire, are the exportation of coals, lead, cast-iron, limestone, freestone, pottery wares, &c., and the importation also of limestone, grain, deals, bar-iron, &c. There is a large wharf at Chesterfield, and another wharf at Killamarsh.

The Erwash canal, begun in or about 1777[†], has its line chiefly through Derbyshire, in the vale of the Erwash. It commences in the Trent navigation, and terminates at Langley-mill, where it joins the Cromford canal. Its chief objects are the exportation of coals, limestone, iron, lead, mill-stones, grindstones, marble, freestone, chert, &c., and the importation of corn, malt, deals, &c. Mr. William Jessop was the engineer. The shares of this canal sold at one time for three times their original price.

The Cromford canal, was begun in or about the year 1789.[‡] Its line is wholly in Derbyshire, commencing at Langley-mill, where the Erwash canal terminates, and terminating at Cromford. This canal was completed about 1793. Mr. William Jessop, sen., and others, were engineers. The chief objects of the Cromford canal are, the exportation of coals, limestone,

^a This brief mention of the Derbyshire canals is taken from a more detailed account in Mr. Farey's Agricultural Report of Derbyshire, vol. iii.

[†] The act was passed 17 Geo. III.

[‡] The act was passed 29 Geo. III.

iron, lead, millstones, grindstones, freestone, marble, fluor, chert, &c., and the importation of corn, malt, and deals; coals also are imported at the north-east end. There is a wharf at Cromford, with large warehouses; wharfs also at Golden-Valley and at Pinxton. The iron-works at Butterley and Somercotes, and those in Codnor-park, are on this canal. At Butterley is a tunnel, about 57 yards below the Derwent ridge, 2978 yards in length, and nine feet wide. To the north-east of Wigwell, the canal is carried over the river Derwent, on a large aqueduct-bridge, 200 yards long and 30 feet high, built in 1792: the span of the arch over the river is 80 feet. Over the Amber, at Bull-bridge, is another aqueduct of the same length, 50 feet in height. The two aqueducts are said to have cost 6000*l*.

The river Derwent was many years ago made navigable from the Trent, at Wilden-ferry, to Derby; but when the Derby canal was completed, in 1794¹, the proprietors of that canal having purchased the interest of those who were concerned in the Derwent navigation, it was from that time discontinued. The line of the Derby canal is wholly in this county, commencing in the Trent and Mersey canal, north of Swarkston, passing by Derby, with branches to Little-Eaton and the collieries in Bootle-vale and Denby; and terminating in the Erwash canal, half a mile south of Sandiacre. Its chief object is the supply of Derby with coals, building-stone, gypsum, and other articles, and the exportation of coals, manufactured goods, cheese, &c. There are wharfs at Breaston, Draycote, Burrow-ash, Spondon, Chaddesden, and Derby, where are large warehouses in the parish of St. Alkmund's. There are several manufactories on its banks at Derby, and iron-mills at Burrow-ash. This canal is 44 feet wide. Mr. Benjamin Outram was the engineer.

The Nutbrook canal was made in or about 1793², for the exportation of coals and the importation of lime-stone; it commences in the Erwash canal and terminates at Shipley wharf. In this short canal, which is only four miles and a half in length, there are twelve locks.

The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, begun in or about the year 1794³; but not finished till 1805, is connected with the southern part of Derbyshire; its line passing by Willesley and Measham: it takes lime-stone from Tickenhall and Cloudshill, and coals from the collieries south of the Trent.

The Peak-forest canal was begun about the year 1794⁴, its object, as far as connected with this county, being for the exportation of lime-stone, building and paving stones, and at its north-end, coals; and the import-

¹ The act for this canal was passed 33 Geo. III.

² The act was passed 34 Geo. III.

³ The act was passed 33 Geo. III.

⁴ The first act was passed 34 Geo. III.

ation of deals, pig-iron, and at its south end, coals : it enters Derbyshire at Marple-bridge, and terminates at Bugsworth, three quarters of a mile from Whaley-bridge, where there is a wharf, as well as at Bugsworth ; there is a railway wharf at Town-end, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. There are numerous lime-kilns on this canal ; near Chapel-en-le-Frith, two iron-forges ; and many other works between that town and Marple. At Marple is an aqueduct over the Mersey, near 100 feet in height, completed in 1797. It has three equal semi-circular arches of 60 feet span, the central one of which is 78 feet high. This aqueduct is about a quarter of a mile below the meeting of the Ethrow and the Goyt. The grand inclined plane on the railway connected with this canal about half a mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith, is 512 yards in length, in which is a rise of 192 feet. It is so constructed, that seven trams descend at once. Mr. Benjamin Outram was the original engineer of the Peak-forest canal, and afterwards Mr. T. Brown : it was finally completed in 1806.

Roads.—The great road from London to Manchester, having entered Derbyshire at Cavendish-bridge, passes through Shardlow, between Boulton and Alvaston, leaving Elvaston on the right and Osmaston on the left, to Derby ; from thence to Ashborne, 13 miles, passing through Mackworth, Langley, Brailsford, and Osmaston : it enters Staffordshire at Hanger-bridge, about a mile and three quarters beyond Ashborne ; passing to Leake, &c. Another turnpike road to Manchester goes from Ashborne by way of Buxton², passing through Mappleton and Thorp, or through Fenny-Bentley, leaving Tissington, Alsop, Monyash, and Chelmorton, on the right, and Hartington and Church-Sterndale on the left. About six miles beyond Buxton, it quits the county and enters Cheshire at Whaley-bridge.

There is still another road to Manchester, by way of Matlock. The old road from Derby to Matlock passes through Wirksworth, thirteen miles and a half, by way of Kedleston, Weston-Underwood, and Ireton-wood : thence through Cromford to Matlock-bath, three miles : another road from Derby to Wirksworth passes through Allestrey, Duffield, Shottle, and Iderich-hay ; and an act has been lately passed for making a new turnpike-road from Derby to Matlock, called the Derwent road, through Duffield and Belper, thence to Hotstandwell-bridge, through Birchwood, leaving Alderwasley to the left, to Cromford.

² The old turnpike road, and the nearest line from Derby to Buxton, is by Hulland-ward, Atlow, Brassington, &c.

From Matlock to Manchester, the road passes by way of Bakewell and Chapel-en-le-Frith: from Matlock to Bakewell, is about ten miles through Darley and Rowsley; from Bakewell to Chapel-en-le-Frith, is 14 miles, the road passing through Ashford, Wardlow, Peak-forest town, and Sparrow-pit, leaving Great-Longsdon to the right and Tideswell to the left. About four miles beyond Chapel-en-le-Frith, this road joins the Buxton and Manchester road at Whaley-bridge.

The turnpike road from Sheffield to Manchester enters Derbyshire four miles from Sheffield, passes through Hathersage, leaving Brough on the left to Hope and Castleton: it joins the last-mentioned road at Sparrow-pit, two miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The turnpike road from Buxton to Sheffield passes through Fairfield, leaving Wormhill on the right to Tideswell; thence through Great-Hucklow^a, leaving Totley and Dore on the right, to Eccleshall in Yorkshire. There are two roads from Buxton to Bakewell, one passing through Taddington and Ashford, the other through Chelmorton, leaving Sheldon on the left. A turnpike road from Leek crosses the Buxton and Ashborne road, and passes through Monyash, beyond which there are branches to Ashford and Bakewell. From Newhaven, on the Buxton and Ashborne road, a road to Bakewell branches off, which passes to the left of Youlgrave, and a little to the south of Newhaven, a road to Winster, whence there are turnpike roads to Darley, Matlock, Bakewell, Wirksworth, &c. From Tideswell, there are turnpike roads to Castleton and Chesterfield: the road to Chesterfield passes through Wardlow, Stony-Middleton, and Corbar. From Bakewell there are two roads, one through Hassop and the other through Baslow, to Hathersage on the Sheffield and Manchester road. A new road has been made from Sheffield through Abbey-Dale and Totley to Baslow. The roads which wind through the valleys in the Peak are very good, and the scenery picturesque.

From Chapel-en-le-Frith, a turnpike road extends northwards through Hayfield and Glossop to Huddersfield in Yorkshire: from Hayfield a road branches off to Mellor and Marple-bridge, in the direction of Stockport.

The turnpike road from Chesterfield to Sheffield passes through Whittington, Unston, Dronfield, and Little-Norton, (leaving Norton on the right): it quits the county and enters Yorkshire, ten miles from Chesterfield.

The turnpike road from Chesterfield to Worksop passes through Brimington, Staveley, Barlborough, and Whitwell, two miles beyond which, and thirteen from Chesterfield, it enters Nottinghamshire.

^a Another road goes through Foxlow and Eyam.

Near Barlborough is a road branching off to Clown, near which it divides; one road going through Elmton to Cuckney and Ollerton in Nottinghamshire, and the other near Bolsover, through Scarcliffe and Pleasley, to Mansfield.

A turnpike road from Chesterfield passes through Brampton over the moors to Baslow, continuing through Hassop and Great and Little-Longsdon it joins the Matlock and Manchester road at Wardlow mines, about four miles from Bakewell.

The road from Derby to Chesterfield, about 24 miles, passes near Darley-Abbey, through Allestrey, Duffield, Millford, Belper, through Heage, leaving Pentrich to the right, and through Oakerthorp, leaving South-Winfield on the left, to the Peacock Inn in that parish, thence leaving Shirland and Morton on the right, through Higham, Stretton, Clay-cross, and Tupton, leaving Wingerworth on the left, to Chesterfield. There is another turnpike road from Derby to Chesterfield, about the same distance, through or near Breadsall, Little-Eaton, Horsley, Denby, Ripley, Butterley, and Swanwick, to Alfreton, 14 miles, thence through Shirland to Higham, where it joins the other road.

The road from Chesterfield to Mansfield passes through Hasland, Normanton, Heath, and Glapwell, to Pleasley, near which village it enters Nottinghamshire, nine miles from Chesterfield.

The road from Chesterfield to Matlock-bath and Ashborne passes through Walton and Kelstedge, leaving Ashover about a mile to the left, over the most southerly part of the east moor, to Matlock-bank and Matlock-bridge, leaving Matlock-town on the left, to Matlock-bath; thence through Cromford to Middleton, leaving Wirksworth on the left; through Hopton^b, Carsington and Kniveton, leaving Hognaston on the left, to Ashborne, the distance from Chesterfield being about 24 miles.

A turnpike road from Chesterfield, branching off on the moors, passes through Darley-bridge town, Wensley, and Winster, continuing thence to Newhaven as before-mentioned.

The turnpike road from Matlock to Mansfield, about 16 miles, passes through Tansley, Wolley-moor, Morton, and Tibshelf, about a mile beyond which, and 11 from Matlock, it enters Nottinghamshire.

The turnpike road from Wirksworth to Mansfield passes through Wigwell over Hotstandwell-bridge, through Crich and South-Winfield to Alfreton;

^b A private road, which has acquired the name of the *Via Gellia*, was made through a beautiful wooded valley from Hopton to Cromford and Matlock-bath, by the late Philip Gell, Esq.

thence leaving South-Normanton on the left, it quits the county about a mile to the east of that village.

The turnpike road from Matlock-bath to Nottingham, passes through Cromford, Crich, and South-Winfield, to Alfreton; thence through Somercotes, about a mile beyond which it enters Nottinghamshire. The turnpike road from Matlock-town to Alfreton branches off beyond Tansley and passes through Wessington, leaving South-Winfield on the right.

The turnpike road from Derby to Mansfield passes by Breadsall, through Morley and Smalley to Heanor, a mile beyond which it enters Nottinghamshire. There is a turnpike road from Ilkeston to Heanor, and from Ilkeston to the Derby and Mansfield road, south of Smalley.

The turnpike road from Derby to Nottingham leaves Chaddesden, Spondon, and Ockbrook, on the left, passing through Burrow-ash, and Shackleton, Risley, and Sandiacre, a little beyond which, and a little more than nine miles from Derby it enters Nottinghamshire.

The turnpike road from Derby to Uttoxeter, passes through Mickle-Over, Etwall, Hilton, (leaving Marston-on-Dove to the left,) Hatton, Foston, (leaving Scropton to the left,) Aston, Sudbury, and Doveridge, nearly a mile beyond which, it crosses the Dove and quits the county.

The turnpike road from Derby to Burton passes near Little-Over, leaving Finderne on the left and Egginton on the right: it crosses the Dove, and quits the county at Monks-bridge, eight miles from Derby.

The turnpike road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton enters Derbyshire about a mile from Ashby, leaves Smithsby and Hartshorn on the right, and Gresley, at some distance, on the left, passing near Bretby-park to Burton-bridge. The road from Nottingham to Ashby goes through a small part of Derbyshire passing through Long-Eaton and Sawley, and over Harrington-bridge. The old road from Ashby to Derby passed through Tickenhall and Stanton, over Swarkston-bridge, and near or through Osmaston.

The turnpike road from Measham to Burton-on-Trent, passes through Over-Seal in an insulated part of Leicestershire, Castle-Gresley, Stanton-Ward and Staplehill.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Fossils and Minerals.—The mineral productions of Derbyshire are various and abundant, especially in the limestone strata, where lead ore is found in several forms, but most commonly in that of *Galena* or sulphuret of lead; that kind called *slickenside*, having a smooth glossy surface, is

found in the Odin mine near Castleton. A white lead ore, being a carbonate of lead, occurs in several mines; and green and yellow ores are found in some, though rarely.^a A small portion of silver is frequently united with the lead, but not sufficient to be worth separating from it.

Copper ore has been found in small quantities in some of the Derbyshire mines.^b The Ecton mine, though frequently spoken of as connected with this county, is within the borders of Staffordshire.

The coal district produces iron ore in great abundance, both in nodules and laminæ, particularly in Morley-park, and at Wingerworth, Chesterfield, and Stavely.^c

The lapis calaminaris, or oxyd of zinc; the blende, black-jack, or sulphuret of zinc; and the ore of manganese, here called black-wad, are found in several of the lead mines; and pyrites in various forms in most of them. The ores of arsenic and antimony sometimes appear in small quantities, united with the lead ore.

Quartz crystals; various crystals of calcareous spar; and of fluor or fluat of lime; gypsum; selenite; barytes, here called cauk; steatite and sulphur, are among the fossil productions of this county: of these, the most admired is the fluor known by the appellation of Blue-John, or Derbyshire spar, found in the fissures of the limestone, particularly in the neighbourhood of Castleton^e; this substance, when polished, exhibits an infinite variety of shades of blue, purple, red, and yellow. Its peculiar beauty arises from a certain degree of transparency, which shews off these colours to advantage, and in the colours being striated in a direction contrary to the radii of the crystals, which compose the mass.

Petroleum, or rock-oil, being bitumen in a liquid state, is found in the black marble at Ashford; and formerly in great abundance in the limestone at Stony-Middleton. Elastic bitumen, a substance peculiar to this county, much resembling in appearance the *caoutchouc*, or Indian rubber, is found in the cavities of the Odin mine.

The coal, which abounds in this county in the parts already mentioned, is of several kinds, hard and soft, both of which burn to a white ash, and caking or crozling, as it is called, which usually burns to a red ash.^f

The limestone of Derbyshire is of various colours, white, grey, yellow, blue, and black; and of various qualities, some being soft, and some suffi-

^a Farey, vol. i. p. 355.

^b *Ib.* p. 252.

^c Pilkington, vol. i. p. 132.

^e See an account of the fluor mine in Mawe's Mineralogy of Derbyshire, p. 69.

^f Farey, vol. i. p. 187.

ciently hard to be used as marble. When decomposed, the black limestone produces a substance called rotten-stone.

The *toadstone* of this county, also known by the names of black-stone, dunstone, channel, and cat-dirt, is a basaltic substance, a kind of trapp or amygdaloid, of different colours and qualities; sometimes appearing in the form of a compact basalt, and sometimes soft, in a state of decomposition, approaching to clay.

Shale, clunch, and indurated clay, are found in various degrees of hardness; and several kinds of clay and marle occur in different parts of the county. Lumps of fullers' earth are found in some of the gravel pits.^m

Stalactitical concretions abound in the caverns and fissures of the limestone strata; and the tufa or tophi-stone, another calcareous concretion, inclosing the leaves of plants, and other substances, is also common in this county.

Few counties produce a greater number or variety of extraneous fossils than Derbyshire; the several strata of limestone, and some of gritstone, in this county, containing organic remains, both animal and vegetable, in great abundance.

Impressions of the leaves of plants, chiefly of the fern kind, are found in great abundance, in the nodules of iron-stone; and various other vegetable remains in the several strata of gritstone, and the iron-stone in the coal district.ⁿ One of the most remarkable, and of most frequent occurrence, is the fragment of a trunk or stem of some vegetable, sometimes nearly a yard in length, and 12 or 13 inches in circumference, thickly beset, in quincunx order, with holes, from the bottom of which rise small papillæ, and frequently inclosing a substance with a rough imbricated surface about one-sixteenth of its own thickness^o, passing through it^p like a pith. The stem is sometimes surrounded with numerous slender lanceolate leaves proceeding from the papillæ. This fossil is most frequently found in the hard, light-coloured, silicious grit called crow-stone^q:

^m Farey, vol. i. p. 465.

ⁿ Many specimens of these are figured in Martin's "Petrificata Derbiensia," pl. 8 to 14. and pl. 19, 20, 25, 26, and 34. The figures in this work appear to be very accurately drawn.

^o Parkinson's Organic Remains, vol. i. p. 435. It is figured in pl. iii. fig. 1., and in Martin's work, pl. 11 and 12.

^p Dr. Woodward mentions a specimen of this fossil found at Higham in Scarsdale, which was five feet in length. Catal. vol. ii. p. 59. h. 34.

^q Martin.

we observed it, with the leaves, in great abundance, among heaps of stones brought for mending the road, near North-Winfield. Petrified wood is found in the gravel-pits of this county.^r

A great variety of coralline bodies (*madreporæ*, *milleporæ*, and *tubiporæ*) are found imbedded in the strata of limestone^s, and in chert: in the same strata, are seen the remains of *entrochi* or *encrini*, which are very abundant, particularly near Monyash and Bonsall, where the limestone in some places appears almost wholly composed of them.^t They frequently occur in the chert, where the outer coat being destroyed, the inner part appears like a row of pulleys.^u

Fossil shells abound in this county, especially in the limestone strata; where various bivalves, *myæ*^x, *arcæ*^y, and *tellinæ*^z, are found; and an infinite variety of *anomia*^a, some very minute and others not less than a foot in width.^b Specimens of the *gryphites* are found in the red clay over the gypsum at Chellaston^c; and *ostreopectines* in the limestone at Castleton^d; as is the *pinna*, though rarely^e; a few bivalves occur in iron-stone.^f

Of univalves, several varieties of the *nautilus*, the *cornu ammonis*, and the *orthoceratites*^g, are found in the strata of limestone, and a few specimens of the *trochus*, *turbo*, and *helix*.

A fossil unknown animal, much resembling those found at Dudley, at Coalbrook-Dale, and in Caermarthenshire, is sometimes, though rarely, met with in Derbyshire, principally in the black marble at Ashford.^h The *belemnite* is also found in the limestone of this county, and plates and spines of *echini* at Castleton.ⁱ

A small alligator is said to have been discovered in the black marble at Ashford, and the tail and back of another.^k

^r Martin, pl. i.

^s Ibid. pl. 17, 18. 30, 31, 42, 43, 44.

^t Martin, pl. 2, 3, 4. 24.

^u Ibid. pl. 2. fig. 4.

^x Ibid. pl. 27.

^y Ibid. pl. 44. fig. 1, 2.

^z Pilkington, vol. i. p. 198.

^a Martin, pl. 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, and 46 to 49.

^b Ibid. pl. 15, 16. Parkinson's Organic Remains, vol. iii. p. *263.

^c Pilkington, vol. i. p. 199.

^d Ibid.

^e Martin, pl. 6.

^f Ibid. pl. 27, 28, fig. 1, 2.

^g Ibid. pl. 7, 35, 38 to 41.

^h Ibid. pl. 45, *45.

ⁱ Pilkington, vol. i. p. 198.

^k Whitehurst's Theory, p. 184. Pilkington, vol. i. p. 200. Remains of the skeleton of an animal, a good deal resembling that of the crocodile, abound in the strata of blue lias in Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, which is supposed by Sir Everard Home to have been an unknown animal, in several particulars resembling a fish. See Philosophical Transactions for 1816, p. 571.

Indigenous Plants, either rare or not of general occurrence.

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
Dipsacus pilosus - -	Between Derby and Spondon	*P. Dr. Johnson.
Gallium montanum - -	Middleton-Dale - -	P. Rev. D'Ewes Coke.
Polemonium cæruleum - -	Near Matlock and elsewhere	
Alisma ranunculoides - -	Between Derby and Burton	P. Mr. Whately.
Epilobium angustifolium - -	Matlock and Darley - -	P. Rev. D'Ewes Coke.
Daphne Mezereum - -	Matlock and Chee-Tor - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Paris quadrifolia - -	Pinxton and Newton-wood - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Arbutus uva ursi - -	Woodlands - -	Mr. Knowlton.
Saxifraga cæspitosa - -	Castleton - -	P. Mr. Coke.
----- hypnoides - -		
Silene nutans - -	Middleton-Dale - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Arenaria verna - -	{ Abundant amongst the lead-mines.	
Sedum dasyphyllum - -	Pinxton - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Rubus chamaemorus - -	{ On the mountains bordering on Cheshire and Yorkshire	{ Mr. Knowlton.
Ranunculus lingua - -	South-Normanton - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Trollius Europæus - -	Litton-Dale - -	Botanists' Guide.
Ajuga Alpina - -	Mountain above Castleton	Mr. Dawson Turner.
Galeopsis versicolor - -	Between Matlock and Duffield	Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart.
Arabis hispida - -	Middleton-Dale - -	Botanists' Guide.
Cardamine impatiens† - -	Matlock - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Teesdalia (Iberis nudicaulis)	Middleton-Dale - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Erysimum cheiranthoides - -	Near Ashborne - -	Botanists' Guide.
Geranium sanguineum - -	Near Buxton - -	P. Mr. Woodward.
Lathyrus hirsutius - -	South-Normanton - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Vicia sylvatica - -	Near Matlock-Bath - -	B. G. Sir J. E. Smith.
Lactuca virosa - -	Matlock - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Carduus eriophorus - -	Matlock - -	B. G. Sir J. E. Smith.
Gnaphalium dioicum - -	{ Between Hayfield and Kinder-Scout - -	B. G. Mr. O. Sims.
Viola lutea - -	Dove-Dale and in the Peak	
Orchis hircina (Satyrium hircinum) - -	Crich - -	P. Mr. Coke.
(Listera) Ophrys cordata - -	Moor near Chatsworth - -	B. G. Sir J. E. Smith.
Ophrys muscifera - -	Near Matlock - -	Botanists' Guide.
Botrychium (Osmunda) lu- naria - -	Dethick - -	P. Mr. Coke.
Polypodium calcareum - -	Middleton-Dale - -	Mr. Knowlton.
----- dryoptera - -	Chinley-Hill - -	Botanists' Guide.
Pteris crispa - -		
Lycopodium alpinum - -	- -	P. Mr. J. Martin.
----- selaginoides - -	- -	{ Botanists' Guide.
----- inundatum - -	- -	{ Mr. O. Sims.
Cyathea regia - -	Limestone-rocks - -	Mr. Knowlton.

* Those which are marked P. are the authorities quoted in Pilkington's History of Derbyshire.

† Formerly called Cardamine petraea.

Birds. — Kinder, in his MS. Natural History of Derbyshire, in speaking of rare birds, mentions “the siccasand, a long slender bird, something ruddie, the water-ousel, and the Granby crow.” Pilkington mentions the hooded, or Royston crow, as sometimes seen, but not very common in Derbyshire; he speaks of the eagle as only occasionally seen for more than a century past: Willoughby says, that an eagle’s nest was found in the Peak, near the Derwent, in 1668. Pilkington describes a great variety of falcons, which have been found in Derbyshire; but it does not appear that there is any evidence of the rarer sorts having bred in the county. There are black game in the Peak: ruffs and reeves are said to have formerly frequented Synfin-moor. Among the rarer birds of passage, Pilkington enumerates, the ring and rose-coloured ouzel, the Bohemian chatterer, and several water-fowl occasionally shot on the Derwent. A singular circumstance, connected with ornithology, has occurred in the parish of Ashover; on the cliff adjoining Overton-park is a rock, called as long as any person living can recollect, Raven’s-Nest Torr; two ravens have constantly built their nest in this rock, and although it is taken every year, an apparatus having been fixed for many years to the rock for that purpose, yet the ravens constantly build in the same place.

Warm, Mineral, and other remarkable Springs. — The most noted warm, or rather tepid springs, in Derbyshire, are those at Buxton and Matlock.

The tepid springs at Buxton are numerous; the heat is uniformly 82° , in all seasons and circumstances. The water is remarkably pure, being very slightly impregnated with saline particles.^a It is used both for bathing and internally, being chiefly recommended for gout, rheumatism, derangement of the biliary and digestive organs, and diseases of the urinary passages, for all of which it is in considerable repute. There are separate public baths for gentlemen, ladies, and the poor, and two private baths. The average number of visitors in the bathing season is computed at 700. These springs have been resorted to for medicinal purposes from the time of the Romans.^b

^a The result of Dr. Pearson’s analysis was, that 15 grains of residuum, yielded by a gallon of water, contained $1\frac{3}{4}$ grains of muriate of soda, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sulphate of lime, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ carbonate of lime, held in solution by a slight excess of carbonic acid.

^b See more of the history of Buxton and its waters in the Parochial History.

The tepid springs at Matlock, which are three in number, are of much lower temperature than those at Buxton, the thermometer not rising higher in the bath than 68°. The water is extremely pure, and even less impregnated with mineral substances than that of Buxton. It does not appear that any actual analysis has been made of it. Dr. Percival observes, that it much resembles the Bristol water, both in chemical and medicinal qualities; and like that is recommended in hectic complaints, diabetes, &c. Matlock has probably more visitors in the course of the year than Buxton; but the greater number of them come chiefly for the sake of amusement, and to admire the beauties of its scenery.^c There are baths at Matlock, of which further mention is made in the parochial account.

There is no doubt that the waters at Bakewell were known to the Romans: the Saxon name, Bathecanwell, is taken from the baths. The temperature of the tepid chalybeate spring at Bakewell does not exceed 59 or 60 degrees. This water, which has been lately analysed by Mr. C. Sylvester, of Derby^d, is recommended as a tonic, (not being found to produce heat,) for indigestion, debility, and all complaints arising from an inactive state of the lymphatic vessels. As a bath it is recommended for chronic rheumatism. A large bath, erected over this spring about the year 1697, has lately been put into thorough repair. It is 17 feet high, 33 feet long, and 20 wide. Over the bath is a news and reading-room of the same length. At Bakewell also is a spring which has been found to contain in 60 quarts 13 cubic

^c It was not till about the year 1730 that there were any accommodations for visitors at Matlock-bath. Previously to that time there was no road through the valley, and the roads approaching to it are spoken of as abounding in danger. Defoe, in his *Tour through England*, published a few years before, says, "This bath would be much more frequented than it is, if a sad stony mountainous road which leads to it, and no good accommodation when you are there, did not hinder; for from the bath you are to cross over the meadows, and then ascend a Derbyshire hill, before you meet with a house of refreshment. For some miles before you come to Matlock, you pass over barren moors, in perpetual danger of slipping into coal-pits and lead-mines, or ride for miles together on the edge of a steep hill, on solid slippery rock or loose stones with a valley underneath, the bottom of which you can hardly discover with your eye."

^d It was found to contain, in ten wine-quarts of water,

	Grains.
Crystallised sulphate of lime	75
Super-carbonate of lime	20
Crystallised sulphate of magnesia	22
Muriate of magnesia	1.6
Super-carbonate of iron	3.1
	121.7

inches

inches of sulphurated hydrogen. A complete analysis of it has not yet been made.^c Its temperature is that of common water: it is supposed to be of about the same strength as the sulphureous spring at Kedleston, and useful in the same complaints.

The water in the tepid spring at Stony-Middleton much resembles that of Matlock, but is not so warm, being of only 63 degrees. The bath, which is open to the air is little frequented. There are tepid springs also at Stoke in Stony-Middleton, Brough near Hope, and at Cromford. There was formerly also a tepid spring and a bath at Middleton in Wirksworth, but the water has been entirely lost.

The only sulphureous spring which of late years has been much in use is that at Kedleston: it is used externally for most cutaneous diseases, particularly those of an ulcerous nature; taken internally it is chiefly recommended as an antiscorbutic and diuretic. There is a convenient bath at this spring. Other sulphureous springs are at Agnes and Mudge meadows (three miles from Ashborne, on the road to Wirksworth); Bakewell (as before-mentioned); Bradwell; Brassington; Cowley, near Dronfield; Kniveton; Milington-green, near Kirk-Ireton; Shottle, in Duffield; Shuttlewood, near Bolsover; West-Hallam; Whittington; and near Wirksworth town.^f

At Cowley and Shuttlewood there are open baths, which are but little used; that at Shuttlewood is not even inclosed by a wall.

The most celebrated chalybeate water is that at Quarndon, two miles from Derby, and half a mile from the sulphureous spring at Kedleston. It is a good deal frequented in the summer season, and particularly recommended to persons of a weak and relaxed habit. There is a chalybeate spring at Buxton, much resembling that at Quarndon. Other chalybeate springs are at Ashover; Bakewell (the tepid spring already mentioned); Birly, in Eckington (where was formerly an open bath); Bradley; Chesterfield; two at Duffield; Ecclestone, in Youlgrave; Hope; Matlock; Morley-park; Shottle; Stanley; Tibshelf (much frequented a century ago); and Whittington. Mr. Farey enumerates Heage among the chalybeate springs: Pilkington calls this a martial vitriolic spring; and says, that it stops inward bleeding, and is good in ulcerous disorders.

Mr. Pilkington says, that he had heard of only one salt spring in Derby-

^c Mr. Carrington, a surgeon at Bakewell, is preparing for the press an account of this and other mineral waters at and near Bakewell.

^f Farey and Pilkington.

shire, which was in the Peak, between Hope and Bradwell. Mr. Farey mentions this and another at Donisthorpe, near Measham.

All authors who have written on the springs of Derbyshire mention the intermitting spring in the Peak, about half a mile from Sparrow-pit, called Barnmoor ebbing and flowing well. The intermission is not regular, and in dry seasons the ebbing and flowing sometimes ceases for several weeks. In wet seasons, the interval between ebbing and flowing is about five minutes. When we visited it, the season was rather dry, and we could observe no motion in it during the space of half an hour. Tideswell took its name from a spring of this nature, which has long ceased to flow⁸: the site of the well is scarcely known.

PRODUCE.

Kinder calls Aston, Weston, Elvaston, &c., the granary of Derbyshire; and says, that within six miles in that part of the shire, more corn was grown than in the whole county beside. Great quantities of excellent wheat and of barley are now grown both in the southern and the eastern part of the county. The arable land in the Peak is chiefly cultivated for oats, of which grain there is a great home consumption, oaten bread being still, as it hath long been, the chief food of the poorer classes. When there is an average crop, there is more corn of every sort grown than is consumed in the county. Pilkington says, that in 1789, they exported 5000 quarters of barley annually to Staffordshire and Lancashire, besides what was sold at the markets of Burton and Uttoxeter.

The principal dairy country is in the neighbourhood of Ashborne. About 2000 tons of cheese are said to be annually exported from the wharfs at Derby, Shardlow, &c. &c. Shottle and Aldwark are particularly famous for toasting cheese. The grass lands in Beighton, Eckington, and Norton, chiefly supply Sheffield with milk, which is carried in barrels, slung on horses or asses.²

In the parishes of Ashover, Morton, Shirland, and North and South Winfield, camomile is cultivated for medicinal purposes in considerable quantities. This useful plant was introduced into the county about the

⁸ It continued to ebb and flow, but irregularly, when visited by Mr. John Martyn, in 1729.—Pilkington.

² Farey's Agricultural Survey.

year 1740. Within the last twenty or thirty years, its cultivation has considerably increased in consequence of the demand of the American market and for home consumption. There are now about 80 acres planted with camomile, producing from three to six cwt. per acre, and varying in price, of late years, from 4l. to 8l. 8s. per cwt.^b The cultivation of camomile and gathering the flowers furnishes employment for a great number of women and children.^c

Valerian and Elecampane are cultivated in Ashover and North-Winfield in small quantities. The former produces about 18 cwt. of the root per acre, which is sold at about 90s. Rose-trees are cultivated in the parish of Ashover, for the flowers, the leaves of which are sold to the London druggists, the price being from 5s. to 7s. per pound. There are many acres, near the principal towns, occupied by market-gardens.

The chief subterraneous productions of this county as articles of commerce, are lead^d, iron, calamine, black-jack, fluor, gypsum, coals, marble, and stone of various sorts.

It is well ascertained that the Derbyshire lead-mines were worked by the Romans, and probably by the Britons. They are chiefly in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the lower part of the Peak, as far north as Castleton. There are lead mines also in the parishes of Ashover, Crich, and Calke, and lead-ore has been found in Turndich and Mugginton. The whole number of lead-mines, enumerated by Mr. Farey in his Agricultural Survey, amounts to about 250; of which number, twenty-two are stated to produce an abundant supply of ore.^e Pilkington states, that the mines in the wapentake of Wirksworth yielded 1306 tons of lead in 1782, those in the parish of Crich, 200 tons. The Ashover mines, he states, had then produced 2011 tons annually for six years, and the Gregory mine alone, in that parish, from 1758 to 1783, 1511 tons annually.^f The annual quantity

^b From the information of Mr. William Milnes of Ashover.

^c The women earn from 10d. to 1s. a day by weeding, hoeing, &c. and from 1s. to 1s. 3d. by gathering the flowers at 1½d. a peck.

^d Fuller says, that "the lead of Derbyshire is the best in England, (not to say Europe :) it is not churlish, but good-natured metal, not curdling into knots and knobs, but all equally fusil; and therefore most useful for pipes and sheets, yea, the softness thereof will receive any artificial impression."

^e The productive mines are stated to be in the parishes or chapelries of Ashover, Matlock, Cromford, Wirksworth, Bonsall, Youlgrave, Elton, Winster, Hope, Eyam, Great-Longsdon, and Monyash.

^f The lead raised from the Gregory mine, from 1758 to 1806, when the concern was given up, produced a clear profit of 100,000l. after expending upwards of 23,000l. in making trials for the discovery of new veins, &c.

produced from the High-Peak mines, he estimates at 2000 tons, and the whole of the annual quantity raised in Derbyshire, at between 5 and 6000 tons. Of late years, not above half that quantity has been raised, many mines having ceased working on account of the low price of lead.^f The most productive mine of late years has been the Gang-mine in the liberty of Cromford, in the parish and wapentake of Wirksworth.^h

The mines in the Peak and in the wapentake of Wirksworth belonged to the crown at an early period. The Survey of Domesday mentions three mines at Wirksworth, and one in each of the manors of Crich, Ashford, Bake-well, and Mesteford. The King's mine at Wirksworth was granted to Robert del Don by Edward I.ⁱ that of Crich, which had been granted by King John to Hubert Fitz-Ralph, was confirmed by Edward II. to Roger de Belers in 1325.^k The Devonshire family have long been lessees of the mines in the hundred of High-Peak. The lease of those in the wapentake of Wirksworth, was in the family of Rowles, and having been lately sold under a decree of chancery, is now vested in Richard Arkwright, Esq.

The mines and miners of Derbyshire are governed by certain ancient customs and regulations which were ascertained by a jury under a commission granted in the year 1287.^l The mining concerns are under the superintendence of an officer called a bar-master, who holds courts twice a year. At these courts, are decided all questions respecting the duties payable to the crown, or the lessee; controversies relating to working the mines, and punishments are inflicted for all offences committed upon mineral property. Debts incurred in working the mines are cognizable also in the bar-mote courts, which are held at Monyash for the Peak, and at Wirksworth for the wapentake.

The ancient punishment for stealing ore, on the third conviction, was, that the offender's hand should be struck through with a knife unto the haft into the *stow*^m, where it was to remain until the offender was released by death, unless he loosed himself by cutting off his hand.ⁿ

^f In the year 1808 it was from 35l. to 40l. per Hull-fodder, from which it has gradually fallen to between 16 and 18l.

^h From the information of Mr. William Milnes of Ashover.

ⁱ Pat. Rot. 3 Edw. I. 29.

^k Pat. Rot. 19 Edw. II. pt. i. 16.

^l See Sir John Pettus's *Fodinae Regales*.

^m So Fuller, meaning, most probably, the *Stowse*, or wooden frame-work, which formerly was the only apparatus for drawing up the ore in tubs from the mines.

ⁿ Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 229.

One of the most remarkable of the ancient mining customs is that by which any adventurer who shall discover a vein of lead, unoccupied in the King's field, has a right to work it on the land of any person, without making any compensation to the proprietor: this custom is still in force, but it is understood that gardens, orchards, and highways, are excepted. It is the office of the bar-master, being applied to for that purpose, to put adventurers into possession of such veins by them discovered. The duties or tolls payable to the crown, and to the lord of the manor are of great antiquity: they vary very much in different parts of the Peak. Tithes are paid for lead-ore in the parishes of Eyam and Wirksworth. The brazen dish^o, by which the measure of the ore is regulated, is kept at Wirksworth: the records of the bar-mote court, which was kept in ancient times at the castle of the Peak, are now at Chatsworth.

The laws and customs of the mines vary in different manors, as well as the amount of tolls paid. An account of the laws and customs of the lead-mines in Derbyshire was first published in 1649; and "The Liberties and Customs of those within the Wapentake of Wirksworth, in metre, by Edward Manlove, Esq., steward of the *Bargh-moot* court," in 1653. Thomas Houghton published a collection of the laws and customs in 1687. A second edition of this work under the title of "The complete Miner," was published at Derby in 1729; George Steer published in 1734, "The complete mineral laws of Derbyshire, including the Laws and Customs of the Manors of Eyam, Stony-Middleton, Ashford, Litton, Tideswell," &c. The latest edition of the Mineral Laws was published in 1772. It has been observed, that these laws stand in great need of revising, as inapplicable to the present state of mining.^p

The lead of Derbyshire was originally smelted by wood-fires on hills, in the open air.^q Mr. Farey has given a list of the places where this process was carried on. This inconvenient mode was succeeded by what were called hearth-furnaces. Pilkington says, that two of these remained in the county at the time of his writing, (about 1789,) but Mr. Farey, in his Agricultural Survey, states, that the last hearth-furnace (which was at Rowsley) was pulled down about the year 1780; and that another at Hazleford-bridge

^o It appears, by the inscription on it, that it was made in the year 1512.

^p See Farey's Agricultural Survey.

^q Camden, in the first edition of his *Britannia* (1585), observes, that the lead was melted on the tops of the hills, exposed to the west wind, near Crich and Wirksworth.

near Hathersage, had been pulled down some time before. The same writer says, that a company of Quakers introduced the improved cupola furnace, now in use, from Wales, and erected one at Kelstedge in Ashover. The smelting business has of late been on the decline, and there are now only nine cupolas in the county; two of these have two furnaces each.^r

A considerable quantity of lead is sent from Cromford to Derby, where it is used in making white lead, red lead, sheet lead, pipes, and shot: the remainder is for the most part sent down the canal from Chesterfield to coasting vessels in the Trent, for the London and Hull markets.

Several of the lead mines in Derbyshire produce ores of zinc in considerable quantities. The more valuable, the calamine, or oxide of zinc is found in 24 mines, as enumerated in Mr. Farey's list, in the parishes of Matlock, Bonsall, Carsington, Castleton, Bakewell, Yowlgrave, and Bradborne: it is produced in the greatest abundance in Whitlow mine, in the parish of Bonsall. In this parish are calamine works belonging to the Cheadle brass company: there is a calamine work also at Cromford. A considerable quantity is sent to Sheffield for the brass company at that place. The discovery of the uses of calamine is rather of modern date: the miners, who formerly called it spelter, were wholly ignorant of its properties and value, not much more than a century ago, about which time it was first used in this country in the composition of brass.^s Dr. Watson, in his *Chemical Essays* published in 1782, says, that the quantity of calamine raised annually in Derbyshire amounted to 1500 tons, although sixty years before, not more than 40 tons were raised in a year. Pilkington says, that from the best information he could obtain, not more than 500 tons were, at the time of his writing, annually collected from the several places where this article was found.^t Derbyshire calamine was then from 30s. to 40s. per ton in its crude state; in its prepared state, from five to six guineas. The average quantity raised for the last four or five years has been about 400 tons; the present price in its crude state is from 5l. to 6l. 10s. per ton,

^r From the information of Mr. William Milnes of Ashover.

^s Campbell's *Political Survey*, vol. ii. p. 35. Pilkington says, that within 20 years of the date of his writing, (his work was published in 1789,) the use of calamine in the composition of brass was a secret.

^t We find, on enquiry, that a considerably increased quantity of calamine was raised about 1782: the quantity raised varies according to the demand. About 1810, a thousand tons were raised annually.

according

according to its quality; in its prepared state from 14l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per ton.

The other species of zinc ore found in Derbyshire is called blende or black-jack. Mr. Farey mentions 13 mines in which it is found: it is of inferior value and not so much in use. Many tons of it, nevertheless, were dressed four or five years ago at Ashover and Matlock, and sent to Bristol and Birmingham, at five pounds and five guineas a ton.

Oxid of manganese, called in Derbyshire black-wad, is found in a few of the lead mines in the parishes of Bakewell, Hartington, and Youghgrave. At Wensley, there was a kiln about 20 years ago for preparing this substance as a black pigment for painting ships, &c. and the proprietor had a contract with government for supplying it at 70s. a ton^u: it is not now prepared in the county.

Fluors of various colours are found in several of the Derbyshire mines. These fluors are much used for promoting the fusion of brittle and churlish ore: the yellow spar from Crich is used at the iron-works at Butterley and Somercotes. The more beautiful specimens of fluor called Blue-john, are wrought into vases and various ornamental articles of furniture, &c. at the manufactory in Derby.

Iron has from a very early period been known as the produce of this county. Mr. Farey estimates Derbyshire to be the fourth county in England as to its produce of pig-iron. He enumerates 59 places where mines are now or have been formerly worked for iron-stone. The district in which the iron-stone is found begins in the neighbourhood of Dale-abbey, extending northward throughout the hundred of Scarsdale into Yorkshire. Pilkington speaks of the beds of iron-stone in Morley-park, near Heage, and those in the parishes of Wingerworth, Chesterfield, and Stavely, as being the most valuable.

Until about the year 1770, all the cast and bar-iron in Derbyshire was made by small charcoal furnaces. One of these, worked by a water-wheel, remained at Wingerworth till 1784. Mr. Farey gives a list of 23 places where he had observed traces of these furnaces. The first furnace of the modern construction, heated with coke or pit-coal, was erected at Morley-park by Mr. Hurt. In 1806, there were in Derbyshire eleven of these furnaces^x in full work; at which 10,329 tons of pig-iron were

^u This was in the crude state: it was sold at the same time, in a prepared state, at from 6cl. to 7ol. per ton.

^x Morley-park, Wingerworth, Stavely, Dale-Abbey, Butterley, Renishaw, Alfreton, Hasland, Duckmanton, and two at Chesterfield.

made in a year. Some of these have not of late been regularly worked, on account of the low price of British iron. Pilkington estimates the annual produce of Derbyshire, for some years previously to 1789, at about 5600 tons. There are eight forges in Derbyshire, in which bar-iron is made from the pigs. At most of these works there is an apparatus for rolling and splitting; besides which, there are rolling and splitting mills at Derby and Burrowash.

It is probable, that the Derbyshire collieries were worked by the Romans. Whitaker has brought forward evidence of their having been known to the Saxons, and there can be little doubt that this useful article, which is so abundant in the county, has been in constant use from a much earlier period, although we have not seen any mention of collieries in records before the year 1306^y, when it appears that those at Denby, which are still esteemed to produce some of the best coals in the county, were worked.

The principal coal district is the same as that of the iron-stone, including the greater part of the hundred of Scarsdale, and extending southward on the east side of the county, as far as Dale-Abbey. Coals are found also in a part of the parish of Glossop, in that of Hartington, and in a district south of the Trent, including the parishes of Gresley, Calke, Hartshorn, Smithsby, and part of Stapenhill.

It is scarcely possible to ascertain the quantity of coal dug annually in this county; but it is known to be very large. Great quantities (although much diminished within the last two years) are consumed in the various founderies and other works in the county, as well as for domestic uses; and the export by the Cromford, Derby, and Erwash canal, and the Trent navigation, is very considerable. In 1808, it appears that 269,456 tons of coals were weighed, to be sent by the canals above-mentioned southwards, exclusively of coals from the collieries of Lord Middleton and Mr. Drury Lowe, who declined to adopt the regulations for weighing entered into by the other coal-owners. Of the coals above-mentioned, 205,006 tons were hard coals, being the only sort which finds a ready sale in the midland counties, to which the Derbyshire coal is exported.² The collieries in Derbyshire are for the most part in the occupation of lessees. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir H. Hunloke, Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., William Drury Lowe, Esq., D'Ewes Coke, Esq., and the Reverend Henry Case Morewood, are the only considerable land-owners who raise coals on their own account.³

^y See Abr. Placit. 260.

² Farey's Agricultural Survey, vol. i. p. 185.

³ The Duke of Devonshire's collieries are at Stavely, Heath, &c.; Sir Henry Hunloke's at Wingerworth; Mr. Mundy's at Shipley, &c.; Mr. Drury Lowe's at Denby and Locko-park; Mr. Coke's at Pinxton; and Mr. Morewood's at Alfreton.

Gypsum or alabaster is raised in considerable quantities in the parish of Chellaston. In its native state it is used for columns^b, chimney pieces, and other ornamental building, as well as tombstones and monumental effigies, for which purposes it is sold at 20s. per ton. In its calcined state it is applied at the potteries and elsewhere to all the uses of plaister of Paris: the inferior sort is used for plaister floors. Pilkington speaks of the quantity of gypsum raised at the Chellaston pit, as about 800 tons annually, 500 tons of which were sent to the potteries in Staffordshire. We have been informed that the present quantity raised is about 1000 tons. There is a kiln on the Derby canal for preparing the plaister, and another at Derby belonging to Messrs. Brown and Mawe. There is another pit of gypsum near Aston, and there were formerly others in the parish of Elvaston, on Ballingdon hill near Ambaston. These have been several years closed. Pilkington speaks of the gypsum of these pits, as the most valuable which had been got in the county.

The limestone of this county may be esteemed as a valuable article of produce. Mr. Farey enumerates 46 quarries of it, and 63 kilns in which it is burnt for sale. Great quantities are sold at these kilns, chiefly for agricultural purposes, for the use of this and some of the neighbouring counties. The largest quarries are at Ashover, Crich, and Calver near Baslow. Considerable quantities of lime are sent from Calver into Yorkshire, and from the neighbourhood of Duxton into Cheshire and Staffordshire. Nearly 30,000 bushels of lime have been sold yearly for manure at the Knitaker lime-kilns, in the parish of Barlborough.^c

Some of the Derbyshire limestones are in request as marble for chimney pieces, slabs, &c. Mr. Farey gives a list of 19 quarries^d whence this sort of limestone or Derbyshire marble is procured. There are mills for sawing and polishing marble^e at Wirksworth, Bonsall, and Lea-bridge.

Mr. Farey enumerates 138 stone quarries in Derbyshire, some of which produce an ashlar of a good and durable quality for building. Some excellent specimens of these are seen in the principal seats and public edifices in the county; and great quantities are exported, particularly from the

^b The beautiful columns in the hall at Kedleston are of alabaster from the Red-hill, on the Nottinghamshire side of the Trent.

^c Farey's Survey, vol. ii. p. 410.

^d In the parishes of Bakewell and its chapelries; Ashover, Bonsall, Matlock, Tideswell, Wirksworth, &c.

^e They were first established at Ashford by Mr. Henry Watson.

mill-stone grit quarries in the parish of Crich. Grindstones made of the mill-stone grit are in great request, and are exported in great quantities by the canals to the south-east parts of England. Of late there has been a great demand for the coarse grind-stones from Gregory quarry at Overton in Ashover. Mr. Farey enumerates 19 quarries in Derbyshire, from which the grind-stones are procured. Coarse whet-stones for sharpening scythes, called scythie-stones, are procured from 13 quarries in this county; the finer whet-stones from seven others. The finest whet-stones, called hones, for setting a fine edge on knives, razors, &c., are procured from quarries at Codnor-park and Woodthorp near Wingerworth. The Heage whet-stones are used by the petrefaction workers at Derby.

Several mines in this county produce ochres^f, and China-clay is found in a few of them in small quantities.^g The last-mentioned article, which is found chiefly at Brassington, was used formerly at the porcelain works in Derby. Of late it has been sent to the potteries in Staffordshire. Pipe-clay is found in Bolsover, Killamarsh, Hartshorn, and Hartington; potters' clay of various sorts and fire-clay in the coal districts; the latter is in high repute for making bricks, &c., to be used in the structure of iron furnaces, coarse crucibles, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

MR. FAREY in his Survey of Derbyshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, speaks of Derbyshire, in its character of a manufacturing county, as ranking next to Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire.

The earliest manufacture we read of, as connected with this county, is that of wool, which seems to have been established before the reign of King John, when an exclusive privilege of dying cloth was granted to the burgesses of Derby. Three fulling-mills at Derby are spoken of in Queen Mary's charter. The woollen manufacture is now chiefly carried on in the parish of Glossop, on the borders of Yorkshire, in which are not less than seven factories and four fulling-mills. Blanket weaving is carried on at Whittington; worsted spinning at Derby^h, Melbourne, Tideswell, &c.

^f Ashover, Bradwell, Brassington, Brushfield, Castleton, Cromford, Great-Hucklow, Hartington, and Wirksworth.

^g Four in the chapelry of Brassington, and one in the parish of Hartington.

^h There are two worsted-mills in the parish of St. Werburgh.

The silk-mill was first introduced into Derbyshire in the beginning of the last century; the improved machinery was brought over from Italy about the year 1717, as is more particularly shewn in the account of Derby. The silk manufacture has increased, and is still flourishing at Derby.

The manufacture of stockings was introduced at Derby about the same time as the silk-mills; and Derby is one of the four townsⁱ which are esteemed the chief seat of the stocking manufacture. The manufactures of Derby acquired additional celebrity by the ingenious discovery of Mr. Jedidiah Strutt, who introduced a machine for making ribbed stockings about the year 1755: this species of goods acquired the name of the Derby Rib. The stocking manufacture is chiefly carried on in private dwellings, in the towns and neighbourhood of Derby and Chesterfield, and most of the villages on the eastern side of the county.^k

The manufacture of cotton, except what was used in making stockings, does not appear to have been introduced into Derbyshire before the year 1771, when Sir Richard Arkwright established one of the first cotton-mills on the improved principles at Cromford. In 1773, those two eminent benefactors to their country, whose industry and talents contributed so largely to the extension of its manufactures, the late Mr. Jedidiah Strutt and Sir Richard Arkwright, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Need, made at Derby the first successful attempt, to establish the manufacture of calicoes in this kingdom. This county, therefore, as having been the cradle of some of the most important branches of the cotton manufacture, stands in the highest rank in point of interest, and may be reckoned almost the first with respect to the extent of its concerns. In 1787, the number of cotton-mills in England, Wales, and Scotland, are said to have been 143; in England only, 119: of these, 41 were in Lancashire, and 22 in Derbyshire.^l The number of cotton-mills in Derbyshire alone are now 112, of which one half are in the parish of Glossop: there are several others in the Peak, (at Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Tideswell, &c.) There are cotton-mills also at Matlock, Crich, Pleasley, Sawley, Measham, &c.^m

Very numerous also are the factories connected with the cotton trade. It is stated by Mr. Farey, that there are in this county 43 factories for calico

The others are, Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham.

^k All the townships in which this manufacture is carried on are enumerated in the third volume of Farey's Survey.

^l Rees's Cyclopædia.

^m They are all enumerated in Farey's third volume.

weaving; 15 bleaching grounds; four calico-printing works (in the parish of Glossop); three cambric-weaving factories (in the same parish); two for fustian weaving; eight for muslin weaving (chiefly in Glossop); two for tape weaving; and four mills for making candle-wicks. Machines for the cotton factories, stocking-frames, &c., are made at Derby, Alfreton, Glossop, Belper, Heanor, Matlock, Butterley, &c.

The linen manufacture is not of great extent in Derbyshire. Flax spinning is carried on, and there are linen-yarn mills in the parishes of Ashover, Matlock, Glossop, Brampton, and Crich; linen weaving in Ashover, Brampton, Belper, Turndich, &c.; tape weaving and cambric weaving in Glossop, and lace weaving in Derby and Melbourne.

There are 28 tan-yards in various parts of the county; nine skimmers, four curriers, and five factories of white leather.ⁿ At Hartshorn is a mill for oiled and chamois leather. Shoes are made for the wholesale trade at Chesterfield and other places. In this county there are 12 dye-houses, nine paper-mills, 13 rope-walks, and three whipcord manufactories.^o

The smelting houses for lead, and the iron furnaces for preparing the ore have been already spoken of, under the article of Produce. There are red and white lead works at and near Derby, and red-lead works in the parish of Chesterfield, at Alderwasley, and at Lea-wood; there is a shot-mill at Derby.

Connected with the iron-trade are various manufactories, some of which are carried on to a great extent. The cast-iron works at Chesterfield, Butterley, &c., carried on very extensive manufactures of cannon, cannon-balls, &c., during the war. Agricultural tools are manufactured in various parts of the county. Scythes, sickles, hoes, and spades, are made chiefly in the northern part of the county, between Chesterfield and Sheffield; there are three factories of reaping-hooks and seven of sickles, in the parish of Eckington; eight scythe-smiths in Norton, five in Eckington, and four in Dronfield.^p Cutlery, and other steel articles are made at Derby, Chesterfield, and in the villages to the north of the last-mentioned town. Spurs and bridle-bits are made at Bolsover and New Brampton; needles at Hathersage.

There are six chain manufactories, chiefly in the north part of the county.^q Nail-making is carried on to a great extent, chiefly at and in the neighbourhood of Belper; though of late the trade has experienced a considerable check. Nails from cast iron are made at Dronfield and New-Brampton.

ⁿ Farey's Survey.

^o Ibid.

^p Ibid.

^q Ibid.

There

There are ten grindstone mills in this county¹, three of which are at Upper Padley and the others in the neighbourhood of Dronfield, Eckington, and Norton. Whetstones and hones are made in great quantities within a few miles north-east of Derby, and sent into the southern counties.

There is a large manufactory of spar or fluor ornaments at Derby, and saw-mills for marble and stone, at Bonsall, Lea-bridge, and Wirksworth.

At Derby is a long-established porcelain manufactory: there is a porcelain manufactory also at Pinxton. There are potteries at and near Chesterfield, Alfreton, Belper, Ilkeston, Gresley, Hartshorn, Tickenhall, &c. Tobacco-pipes are made at Chesterfield and at New-Brampton. Hats are made in considerable quantities, for exportation, at Alfreton, Chesterfield, &c. At Chesterfield is a carpet manufactory.

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, Mr. Farey enumerates among others one glass-house, one gun-powder mill, a brass-foundry, at Ashborne; mills for grinding colours at Bonsall and Derby; a manufactory of button-moulds at Whittington, and several mills for crushing bones, used for the purposes of manure.

ANTIQUITIES.

British Antiquities.

The barren moors of Derbyshire abound with rude masses of gritstone, and single stones of large sizes appearing above the surface, as those of granite do in Cornwall; and here, as in that county, many of them have been considered as owing their present forms to art, and supposed to have been memorials of our British ancestors. Here too, as in Cornwall, among the detached masses of grit-rock, many rocking-stones have been found, and rock-basins in abundance, and as usual ascribed to the Druids; but as we have before observed, we are inclined to refer the greater part of these to natural causes; indeed, with respect to the round hollows in the gritstone rocks, which have been for ages exposed to the effects of the atmosphere, we observed as many of them on the perpendicular sides of the rock as on the top, especially in Sir Joseph Banks's park at Overton where they are particularly abundant.

The only remains in Derbyshire, which we can suppose to have been the works of the early inhabitants of our island, are, the circles of stones and some upright stones, tumuli of earth and stones (here called *lows*), and

¹ Farey's Survey.

some rude military works in the uncultivated parts of the county. On Stanton-moor, Hartle-moor, Hathersage-moor, and Olney-moor, are several circles of stones^a, but none of them of large dimensions. The only remarkable work of this kind within the county of Derby, is *Arbour-Lows* in the hamlet of Middleton, about three miles south-west of Youlgrave, which consists “of an area encompassed by a broad ditch, which is bounded by a high mound or bank, and the form of the whole is nearly that of an ellipsis; the area measures from east to west forty-six yards, and fifty-two in the contrary direction; the width of the ditch is six, and the height of the bank, on the inside, five yards. To the north and south, there is an opening about fourteen yards wide. In the area are several stones of different sizes; about thirty large ones lie round the border of it, and generally point with the narrower end towards the centre: they are rough and unhewn, and are, for the most part, about five feet long, three broad, and one thick; besides these, there are about fourteen smaller ones intermixed with them in an irregular manner^o;” and three lying near the centre, one of which is larger than any of the rest, being thirteen feet long and eight feet wide. The late Dr. Pegge, who communicated an account of this ancient monument to the Society of antiquaries^p, supposes it to have been a British temple, and that the stones originally stood upright, two and two; the smaller ones he considers as fragments of the larger, broken off when they were thrown down. It seems, however, difficult to conceive that they should all have been thus prostrated, which must have been a work of no small labour, for no apparent purpose. *Arbour-lows* derives its name from a large *low* or tumulus adjoining the vallum near the southern entrance, and another at a small distance from it.

In the year 1795 two Kistvaens or British sepulchres, were discovered on opening a large tumulus, about two miles north-west from Ashford; in one of these was a skeleton with the face downwards, having a piece of the black Derbyshire marble two feet long, nine inches wide, and six inches thick, lying on the scull; under the head were two arrow-heads of flint: the other contained burnt bones and ashes. In other parts of the tumulus were found, two urns of coarse pottery full of ashes and burnt bones; two skeletons deposited on the level ground, and a spear head of stone.^q

^a See *Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 112. 113. vol. vii. p. 19. 177.

^o Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii. p. 459.

^p Printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 131.

Communicated by Hayman Rooke, Esq., to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 327.

In a wood called Linda spring, near Crich, are two rows of round pits, called Pit-steads, one of them containing twenty-five, and the other twenty-eight; and extending about 250 yards in length: most of them being about 15 feet in diameter and six feet deep. A particular account of them is printed in the *Archæologia*^r, communicated by Hayman Rooke, Esq., who conjectured that it might have been a British town; there being no ore, coal, stone, or clay, to be found here. They might, however, have been used for burning charcoal for the use of the lead and iron works, which abounded in that part of the country.^s

On Hathersage moor is a rude well of a singular construction, called *Cair's-work* or *Carle's-work*, being a rude sort of fortification, consisting of large stones placed round the precipitous summit of a hill, except at the north end, where is a wall nine feet four inches high and nearly three feet thick, consisting of three courses of very large stones, and others set obliquely endways on the top.^t

Upon the moors in Derbyshire are a great number of tumuli of earth and of stones, or *cairns*; several of these have been opened, and human bones and urns have been found in them, with beads, rings, and other relics.^u A pair of querns or hand mill-stones were found at Darwood near Hartle-moor, by the side of a large urn, half full of burnt bones.^x

Roman Antiquities.

The only Roman remains found in Derbyshire, deserving of particular notice are, the altar preserved at Haddon-hall; the inscribed blocks or pigs of lead; and the silver plate found in Risley-park. The Roman altar found in the grounds belonging to Haddon-hall, and now placed in the porch leading to the hall, is two feet eleven inches in height: it was first published by Bishop Gibson in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, where the inscription is very imperfectly given. The following is now legible, only three letters being obliterated in the name of the person by whom it was dedicated, which may be supplied without difficulty, "*Deo Marti Braciace Os[i]tius Cecilia[nus] Pref. Coh. I. Aquitano. V. S.*" Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*^y, copies this inscription from Gibson's *Camden*; the original, he says, he could not hear of; he supposes *Braciaca* to be the name of a place; Mr. Baxter and Dr. Pegge

^r Vol. x. p. 114.

^s Camden speaks of the great quantities of lead melted on the hills near Crich. *Britan.* p. 314. Edit. 1586.

^t *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 175. *Bray's Tour*, p. 243.

^u *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 177.

^x *Ibid.* p. 19.

^y P. 318.

considered

considered it as an epithet of Mars. The *cohors prima Aquitanorum* does not occur in Horsley's work, nor in the list of Roman auxiliary troops in the *Tabulæ Honestæ Missionis* of the Emperor Trajan, discovered near Sydenham and Malpas^a; but it appears in that of the Emperor Hadrian^b, found near Stainington, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The only other Roman inscription on stone found in this county, is a centurial one, 16 inches long and 12 wide, found many years ago near the east angle of the Roman station called Melandra-castle, near Gamelsly in the parish of Glossop, and now fixed up in the front of a farm-house there; which is thus inscribed, "C[*o*]ho. I. Frisiano. C. Val. Vitalis," which may be read thus, "*Cohors prima Frisianorum, Centuria Valerii Vitalis.*" The first cohort of the Frisians which appears to have been quartered at this station, occurs in the list of auxiliaries, in the *Tabula Honestæ Missionis* of the Emperor Trajan found near Sydenham.

A Roman pig of lead 17½ inches long and 20½ at bottom, weighing 173 pounds, was found on Matlock-moor in the year 1787.^c The following inscription appears in raised letters on the top:

TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EX. ARG.

Another, weighing 126 pounds, was found on Cromford-moor, near Matlock, in the year 1777^d, having the following inscription in raised letters on the top:

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AUG. MET. LVT.

A third was found near Matlock in 1783^e, weighing 84 pounds, 19 inches long at the top, and 22 at the bottom, and three inches and a half wide at the top, and four and a half at the bottom^f, inscribed thus,

L. ARVCONI. VERECVND. MEAL. LVTVD.

Various erroneous conjectures have been formed respecting some parts of these inscriptions, especially the LVT. which have arisen from their having been inaccurately copied. In the third inscription this occurs more at length LVTVD; and is unquestionably a contraction of *Lutudarum*^g, the

^a Reliquiæ Rom. vol. i. part. iv. pl. 1, 2.

^b Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 28.

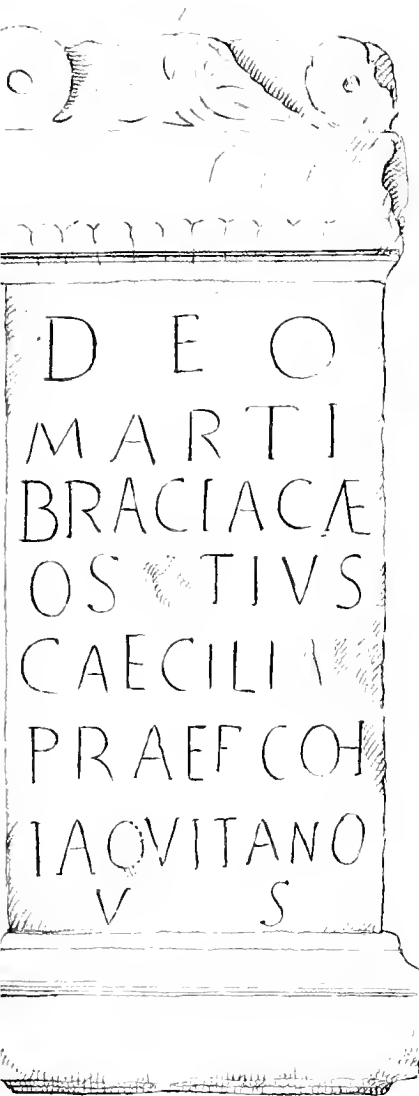
^c Archæol. vol. ix. p. 45.

^d Ibid. vol. v. p. 369.

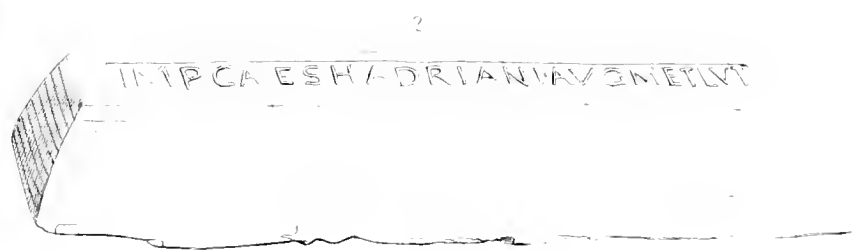
^e Ibid. vol. vii. p. 170.

^f This was presented by Mr. Adam Wolley to the British Museum, where that found on Cromford-moor is also deposited.

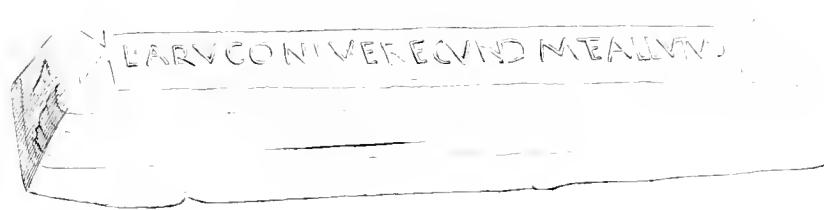
^g See fac-similes of two of these inscriptions in the annexed plate.



D E O
 M A R T I
 B R A C I A C A E
 O S T I V S
 C A E C I L I I
 P R A E F C O H
 I A Q V I T A N O
 V S



IMP CAESHADRIANIAVGMEIVT



LARVCONIVERECVNDMEALVND

IMP CAESHADRIANIAVGMEIVT

LARVCONIVERECVNDMEALVND

Roman station mentioned in Ravennas next to *Derventione*, and which there is great reason to suppose was the present town of Chesterfield.^b

A large silver plate of Roman workmanship, 20 inches by 15, was ploughed up in the year 1729, in Risley-park, and shortly afterwards broken in pieces; a drawing was made of some of the fragments, in the possession of Lady Aston, the proprietor of Risley-park, from which an engraving was taken, and published by Dr. Stukeley in 1736, with an account of it, which he had before communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. The plate was ornamented with various groups of horses, goats, sheep, &c. and figures of men attending them; the subject of the central compartment was hunting the wild boar. These figures were in relief, and appeared to have been cast, and afterwards finished with a tool: at the bottom was a square foot or frame to support it, round which was this inscription in Roman capitals: — “*Exsuperius episcopus ecclesie Bagiensi dedit.*”

Dr. Stukeley reads the last word but one *Bogiensi*, and conjectures that this piece of Roman plate had been presented to the church of Bouge, in Touraine, by Exuperius, Bishop of Tholouse, who was living A. D. 405; and that it had been brought away from France, as part of the plunder by the English army, in the year 1421, when a battle was fought in the church-yard of Bouge, on Easter eve.

The Abbé de la Rue, in his Memoir on the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, printed in the *Archæologia*ⁱ supposes, with great probability, that it was presented by Exuperius, Bishop of Bayeux, to the church of Bayeux, and taken from them in the year 1106, when King Henry the First took the city by assault, from Duke Robert his brother, and with it plundered and destroyed the cathedral church.^k

In the year 1788, a sort of *bullæ* of brass ornamented with a scroll upon a red enamelled ground, with fragments of some other articles of brass, apparently of Roman workmanship, were found in a tumulus on Middleton-moor.^l

Roman coins have frequently been found in different parts of this county. In 1740, an urn, filled with *denarii*, was dug up at a place called Greenhaigh Lane, in the parish of Alfreton. In 1748, fifteen or sixteen hundred *denarii*, chiefly of Trajan, Hadrian, the Antonines, and Sept. Severus,

^b See p. ccxi.

ⁱ Vol. xviii. p. 91.

^k A silver dish or *lanx*, of the same kind, and quite perfect, was found near Corbridge, in Northumberland, in the year 1735, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. It is 20 inches long and 15 wide, and weighs 148 ounces. See Hutchinson's Northumberland, vol. i. p. 145.

^l They are now in the possession of Mr. White Watson of Bakewell. See an account of this discovery in the 9th vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 189.

were found in a close, on a farm called New Grounds, in the same parish.^b In 1761, many small copper coins of the lower empire, were found upon Crich Cliff, in the foundation of a small building of unhewn grit-stone, 10 feet square.^c About the year 1770, a great number of *denarii* were found in a place called Stuffins Wood, in Pleasley.^k In 1778, an urn filled with coins of Diocletian, Constantine, &c., was dug up in Crilland Park.^l In 1784, about 70 Roman coins, chiefly of Hadrian, Severus, and Constantine the Younger, were found at Burton Wood, about four miles from Ashborne.^m In 1788, an earthen pot full of Roman copper coins, was found upon Edge-Moor, in Crich Common.ⁿ

. *British and Roman Roads and Stations.* °

“The county of Derby appears to have been of considerable importance, and to have contained a body of numerous and active inhabitants in an early stage of British civilization; and the Romans, who carried on a very profitable trade with the produce of its mines, fixed stations, and formed roads in every part of it. The Britons had certainly one of their principal roads, the Rykneld, running through its whole extent, from south-west to north-east, from the borders of Staffordshire to those of Yorkshire. The name is British, the R, according to Whitaker, being prefixed to distinguish it as the road of the Upper Iceni, while the Ikeneld way itself led towards Norfolk, the country of the Iceni, properly so called.

“The Caers or Carls work, near Hathersage, bears marks of British origin; it lies in the wildest part of the High-Peak, near the present road from Manchester to Sheffield, and includes the summit of a hill, which is very steep on all sides but one, and defended on that by a wall of rude and singular construction, consisting of three rows of very large stones, with other stones placed obliquely upon them, pointing towards the assailants. The whole wall is above nine feet high, and supported within by a slanting bank of earth, twenty-five feet in length. See the Plan, *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 175. The tombs and other remains of this early people have been found in every part of the Peak, and are evidently British, by the rude urns, flint weapons, beads, and small mill-stones discovered in them, as well as by the absence of all such remains as mark a more polished æra of civilization.

^b J. Reynolds's Collections.

ⁱ *ibid.*

^k *ibid.* vol. x.

^c J. Reynolds's Collections.

^m *Gents. Mag.* for 1784. part II. p. 791.

ⁿ *Archæol.* vol. x.

^o Communicated by the Bishop of Cloyne.

“ That the Romans, as soon as they were established in the island, paid considerable attention to this part of it, might be proved, (even if there did not exist so many traces of their roads and towns,) by the pigs of lead ready worked up for sale, and stamped with the name of the reigning emperor; no less than three of which have been found in the neighbourhood of Matlock, and one of them inscribed, “ *Socio Roma*,” (to my partner at Rome,) which clearly marks it to have been an article of trade. Two of them are now in the British Museum, and the very inspection of these is sufficient to prove, they were thus prepared for articles of commerce; and not, as Camden and others have supposed, as trophies of victory over the *Ceangi* or other tribes. Mr. Pegge has conjectured, that one of these pigs bears so early a date as the time of the Emperor Claudius; and if this was the fact, it would go far to prove, that the mines in the Peak, were worked by the natives before the time of the Roman invasion; as it is highly improbable, that in a short time after the landing of the Romans, they should have so far subdued the *Coritani*, in the central part of the island, as to have established their own works and workmen in this remote district; or if, as other antiquaries have contended, this lead formed part of the tribute paid by the islanders themselves, (though not yet finally subdued,) to the Roman Emperor, it would carry up the British trade in these metals to a very remote period.

“ From the existence, however, of the trade, and the consequent population of the country, we may expect to find Derbyshire traversed in every direction by Roman roads; and such seems to have been the case. Two of these have been examined by Mr. Pegge with so much attention, as to leave us very little to add to his observations. The first of these, the Rykneld Street, or old British road, was repaired by the Romans for their own use. It is called by the name of the Rignal-street in an old Survey of Sir H. Hunloke’s property in this county, as well as in those of other estates in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, where it is described as their boundary. It enters Derbyshire from this last county, over the Dove at Monks-bridge, and its crest is visible on Egginton-heath, though much obliterated by the modern turnpike-road, which continues in its line as far as Little-Over; where, a little before it reaches the two mile stone, the Roman road keeps its north-north-east direction, while the present one slants to the east towards Derby. The old road, though not easy to be distinguished in the cultivation so general near a populous town, crossed Nun’s-green, and proceeded down Darley-slade to the banks of the Derwent,

passing that river by a bridge, (the piers of which may be felt in a dry summer,) to the station of Little-Chester, the *Derventio* of Richard, and placed by him at the distance of twelve miles from *ad Trivonam* (Berry farm at Branston-upon-Trent, to which it exactly answers). It is by no means improbable, that the British Rykneld-street crossed the Derwent lower down at a ford, perhaps at the very place where Derby now stands; and then resuming its northerly course, would pass the east wall of the Roman town, as Stukeley has represented it in his map. The Roman road, however, on crossing the Derwent seems to have passed the meadows near the north gate of the station, and after clearing the houses of the vicus, would fall into the Rykneld-street, near the north-east angle of the vallum, and proceed with it in its old line. The ground about the modern village of Little-Chester being chiefly under the plough, the ridge of the road near it has been long destroyed; but on passing Breadsall priory on the left, and rising up towards the alms-houses on Morley-moor, a large fragment of it is visible on the right hand: and again, though less plainly, on the moor itself, abutting on the fence about a hundred yards east of Brackley-gate. It next appears close to Horsley-park, a little west of the lodge, and is very high, covered with furze in the first inclosure; then passing through another field or two, crosses the road from Wirksworth to Nottingham, about a hundred yards west of Horsley-woodhouse; being quite plain in the inclosure south of the road called Castlecroft, and again in the field to the north of it. It now enters an old lane, which it soon quits, and may be seen in a field or two to the left, running down to a house called Cumbersome, which stands upon it; from hence, down another field, over Botolph (corruptly Bottle) brook, which it crosses straight for the Smithy houses, and enters a lane called, from it, the Street-lane, where it is visible for more than a mile, as far as the water; here the lane bends to the east, while the Roman way keeps its old north-north-east bearing, up a field or two, to the lane from Heage to Ripley; this lane it crosses, and goes on to Hartey; from hence it points to the tail of Hartey-dam, and is visible in the hedge of the field near the miller's house. It now runs to Coney-Gre-house, crossing two lanes which lead from Pentrich Town to the common, and so down to the water; leaving a camp, which is Roman by its form, and was probably a station, a very little to the left. It is again seen on the north side of the water, pointing up the lane to Oakerthorp, but enters the enclosures on the left, before it reaches the village; and fragments of its ridge are quite plain in the
croft

croft opposite the manor-house.^p On the other side of Oakerthorp the crest again appears in a line with this ridge, within the left hand fence; it now runs to the four lane ends, over the ground on which Kendal's, or the Peacock-Inn, stands, and Limbury chapel formerly stood; and where its gravel was dug up in laying the foundation of the summer-house. Traces of buildings, too, have been dug up in Ufton-hall field, on the other side of the road, but nothing certain is known about them. It here crosses the present road, and enters the fields on the right, but re-crosses it again on the declivity of the hill, and is visible for a mile in the demesne lands of Shirland-hall, called the Day-Cars, bearing for Higham. Hence, along the line of the present turnpike road to Clay-cross, through the village of Stretton; then to Egstow, (where is a large barrow,) and is quite plain for 300 yards, through some small inclosures (particularly in the Quakers burying-ground,) and over a part of Tupton-moor, near the blacksmith's forge; and in an old survey of Egstow farm, belonging to the Hunloke family, it is, as I have said, expressly described under the name of the Rignal-street. From this spot, which is about twenty miles from Derby, it is no longer visible, but it points, when last seen, directly for the middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue, and probably went from hence to Tupton-hill, near Chesterfield, which is in the same line only three miles further, and where several Roman coins have been found, so that there seems good ground for supposing this town, as the name imports, to have been a station on the road, very probably the *Lutudarum* of Ravennas.^q The country people have a tradition of the road going on still further to the north, and that after crossing the Rother near Chesterfield, it proceeded on the east side of that brook, passing on the west of Killamarsh church, and through the parish of Beighton into Yorkshire; but I am more inclined to think the Roman road continued exactly in its old bearing on the west side of the river, leaving Whittington on the left, through West-Handley and Ridgway to the Roman camp on the banks of the Don, while the old Rykneld-street, proceeds on the east side into Yorkshire.

“ It is to be remarked, that this whole road is one of those omitted by Antonine, and mentioned, with the stations upon it, by Richard only; and that such a road did exist, after it has been thus traced by so judicious an antiquary as Mr. Pegge, it is impossible for any one to doubt. The case

^p In this part of its course it leaves Alfreton (which some writers supposed it passed through, and have even called a station on it) without notice, nearly two miles on its right.

^q The occurrence of the name of this station on the Roman pigs of lead found in Derbyshire, affords a strong confirmation of this conjecture. See p. ccvi. S. L.

is the same with the roads in Scotland, described in Richard's ninth and tenth iters, which have been examined by General Roy and Mr. Chalmers, and with that in Yorkshire laid down in his seventh, which Dr. Thomas Whitaker, though he denies the authority of Richard himself, confesses to run exactly as he describes it. As these roads are not alluded to by Antonine in the slightest degree, while evident marks of them are found where Richard has placed them, I confess myself to be one of those who do not think it possible to dispute the authenticity of the materials he has collected.

“The second Roman road in this county, which has been examined both by Mr. Pegge and John Whitaker, (the historian of Manchester,) runs through the north part of it, under the name of the Bathom-gate; it has been traced clearly from Brough to Buxton. On leaving the station of Brough in Hope parish, the Roman road is discoverable bearing south-west, as soon as it passes the second waterflash called the Burghwash, and fragments of its broad ridge may be seen in the lane. It then enters Bull-meadow, running up the hedge on the left, but soon appears again in the lane leading to Smaldale, where the right-hand hedge stands upon it. It then runs into the enclosures called the Doctor's Pasture and Bagshaw Pasture, and after crossing Gray ditch, bends north-west to ascend the hill, being found by the spade and plough, in a line well known to the farmers, till it comes upon the moor three quarters of a mile on the Brough side of Bathom-edge, where the crest is quite plain to the stone fence which separates Bradwell and Tideswell moors; retaining here its original breadth of 18 or 20 feet, “and sweeping,” as Whitaker describes it in his flowery language, “in a long strait streak of vivid green over the purple surface of the heath.” It is also visible on the Buxton side of this hedge for about a mile, bearing south-west for the inclosures at the dam in the forest, and crosses the turnpike road from Manchester to Chesterfield, then after just entering Herustone-lane it is visible in the field on the left, where, in a dry summer, the grass is of a different colour; from hence it runs in a straight green lane towards Fairfield, being seen again on Fairfield-moor, and is found by digging to have kept the same line to the hill above Buxton.

“The late Mr. King, who was better acquainted with our ancient castles than with our roads, was inclined to think that this road was only a communication between the bath at Buxton and the castle of his unknown chief upon Mam-Tor. That it might have been in use for such a purpose is probable enough, but the road itself is a common Roman one, bearing every distinguishing

distinguishing mark of being constructed by that people; and joining two of their most decided stations, Buxton and Brough, without appearing to be any way connected with Mam-Tor. Though it passes accidentally near it.

“ At Buxton, as Mr. Watson contends, a third road from the Roman station at Manchester, fell into that we have just followed from Brough. This Manchester road coming from Stockport and Saltersford-hall in Cheshire, where it is known by the name of the Old-gate, runs, according to his idea, by Pym-chair to the head of the river Goit: here it is joined, as Whitaker also allows, by a Roman way from Chester, and proceeds on the west of the present turnpike road to Cracking-stones, and thence to the station at Buxton. Mr. Leman, however, (whose authority is of great weight) is rather inclined to suppose it continued more on the line of the modern road. The existence of the road itself is unquestionable.

“ A fourth Roman way may be traced, as I before observed, on the south side of Buxton, in the direction of Little-Chester. The Roman road leaves Buxton in the track of the present Ashborne road, passes through Over-street, and near the 27th mile-stone, where, as the turnpike road bears off to the west, it keeps its own straight line, and is visible on the left hand of it, from Hurdlow-house to Pike-hall; being still called among the peasants by its proper name the Roman road. It leaves Aldwark to the left, is visible on Brassington-moor, passes close by Hopton, where the late Mr. Gell opened a part of it, and probably between Keddleston-park and Duffield to Darley-slade, where it joins the great road from *Ad Trivonam*, and crosses the river with it to Little-Chester. It takes no notice of the camp at Parwich, though it has every appearance of being Roman, but leaves it about two miles to the right.

“ Another considerable Roman road also meets this last on the banks of the Derwent, bearing directly east from Staffordshire, most probable from Chesterton near Newcastle, in that county (the *Mediolanum* of Antonine’s and Richard’s tenth iters.) It seems to have crossed the Dove a very little below Rocester, which, from its name and situation, was probably a station on it; and leaving Marston-Montgomery a little on the right, and Longford and Langley on the left, crosses the Ashborne road to Derby, at right angles between the second and third mile-stones, in a direct line for the gates of Little-Chester. It is known through the country by the name of the Long-lane, and its whole appearance is such as demonstrates to an antiquary, a Roman, or perhaps a British, origin. After entering Little-Chester it issues from the present main street of the village, by what was
probably

probably the east gate of the station, and proceeds in its old line, leaving Chaddesden close on the right, through Stanton, into Nottinghamshire.

“ Mr. Watson, in his very clear and excellent account of the station of Melandra Castle, in *Archæol.* vol. iii. p. 237, observes, that from the south-east gate of that fort, a Roman road went over the moors to Brough, the line of which, for a great part, is still followed, the old pavement in many places remaining, with drains cut through it when it crosses any marshy ground. It seems to have passed Glossop on the left, running between Cross-Cliff and Whitfield, leaving the great hill of Kinderscout to the south-west, and that of Crookston close on the north-east, and bearing in a straight line through Aston, to the north-west entrance of the Roman station at Brough. It is curious enough, that in all this part of its course, it goes by the name of the Doctor’s-Gate, that on the other side of Brough it enters a field called the Doctor’s-Pasture: and that a road on the west side of Melandra falls into the great Roman way between Manchester and York, at a place which is termed the Doctor’s-Lane-Head. The circumstance evidently points out a connection between the three roads, which were indeed all certainly Roman.

“ There are some traces of a road, said to be high raised, near Edinghall, on the south-west borders of Derbyshire, pointing to Lullington, and supposed to communicate with a more decided one near Tamworth and Drayton-Basset in Staffordshire. This last is a part of the Salters-way, from Droitwich into Lincolnshire; and the Edinghall road, if connected with it, would have a claim to be considered as British. It passes, however, through a very small space of this county, and will be traced more particularly in another part of the work.

“ Nor have we much better information of what Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, calls a bridle road from Derby to Coventry, and which he says is still frequented by the drovers as the best and shortest way between these towns. His informer (who gives a very confused account of it) says, it comes from Stanton, coincides in part of its course with the Salters-way, (which is next to impossible, as the bearings of the two are so different,) and turning south, passes through Sibston, Atterton, and Fen-Drayton, into the Watling-Street, about a mile and a half south-east of Manchester. From this statement, however, it is highly probable that there has been a Roman way in this direction, between Little-Chester and the stations on the Watling-Street, which, turning south-south-west after passing the bridge at *Derventio*, might leave Derby, Osmaston, and Swarkston on the left, cross the

the Trent from the latter village about Stanley, and running near Staunton-Harold, Ticknal, Smithsby, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, proceed by Swebston and Congeston, crossing the Salters-road near the latter, and keeping its own line (and not turning as has been supposed) straight through Sibston, Atterton, and Drayton, to the Watling-Street, near Manchester; especially as on the other side of this street, a way, undoubtedly Roman, proceeded in the very same bearing towards Manchester and Chesterton on the Foss.

“ Marks of a third of these uncertain roads are supposed to have been seen on the east side of the Derwent, between Little-Chester and Sawley-Ferry, bearing thence to the station of Leicester, or Willoughby on the Fosse; nor indeed is it likely that so important a place as Little-Chester should have been without some communication of this sort on the side of *Ratae*. In fact, this would be the continuance of the Roman road from Buxton in its original bearing.

“ Having thus collected as much as is at present known of the Roman roads in this county, we come in course to consider the towns or stations in it. Of these Little-Chester was by far the most considerable. It is on the Derwent, about a mile above Derby, which no doubt has risen from its ruins; the inhabitants, when the bridge over the river was destroyed, settling (as was most natural) at the nearest ford; at which also, as I before mentioned, there is reason to think the old British road crossed, a circumstance which would have given an additional reason for the preference. The Roman town is now the site of a small village. Stukeley could trace the wall quite round in his time: the fort was of an oblong figure, containing about six acres; and streets or roads were to be seen in the fields near it, which he supposed the suburbs. Coins of brass, silver, and gold, with antiquities of every kind have been found, and foundations of buildings are still sometimes discovered. There is good ground to suppose it was called *Derwentio*, from the neighbouring river, though there were at least two other towns of the same name in the island; one near York, and a second in Cumberland. The many roads bearing in every direction to the station, the numerous remains dug up on the spot, and the exact distance from *Ad Trivonam* and *Elocetum*, which Richard states *Derwentio* to be in his 18th iter, put this subject out of all reasonable doubt.

“ Another Roman town was at Brough, in the parish of Hope. It stood in some fields called the Halsteads, in an angle formed by the junction of two brooks, Bradwell and the Now, a situation which the Romans seem always to have chosen if they could possibly obtain it. It is of the shape also to which they gave a preference, an oblong of 310 feet by 270; three
of

of the sides being still nearly perfect. Only one or two coins have been found: but urns, bricks, stone columns, foundations, one of a temple or other large building, and a tile with the remains of an inscription, C O H. undoubtedly for *Cohors*, have been discovered; and two decided roads, as we have seen, certainly met there. The name is unknown, but the town is undoubtedly Roman.

“ A third Roman station, and of the same decided nature as the two last-mentioned, is at Melandra Castle, in the parish of Glossop, in the north-west part of the Peak, near Cheshire. Mr. Watson, who first discovered it, has given a remarkably good account of it in the third volume of the *Archæologia*. It is nearly square, 122 yards by 112; and situated like that at Brough, at the meeting of two mountain-brooks. The ramparts and part of the ditch still remain; and the four entrances, as well as the site of the *prætorium*, may be discovered. Foundations of many buildings are on the sides, sloping to the water. A stone too has been dug up, bearing an inscription which makes mention of a centurion of a Frisian cohort, the same body of troops which constituted the Roman garrison at Manchester, to which therefore this fort was probably an out-post. And it may be, that the troops stationed on these remote forts, were recalled to headquarters at the approach of the enemy; which will account for the few coins found, and the more perfect state of the ramparts, both here and at Brough.

“ The last of our certain Roman stations was at Buxton, a spot known probably from very early antiquity for its warm springs; and evidently inhabited on this account by the Romans, several of whose baths have been discovered here, and one indeed so lately as 1781, in digging the foundations of the present Crescent. The station itself is supposed by Watson to have been on the hill above the hall, which is known by the name of the Stene or Stane Cliffs. Major Rooke also, in 1787, found remains which he conjectured to be those of a Roman temple. From these circumstances, and still more from the meeting of at least three of their roads at the same point, there is little doubt of a Roman town having existed in this spot; and there is some foundation for supposing the name of it to have been *Aquæ*, not only as *Aquæ Sextiæ* in Provence, and *Aquæ Solis* or *Sulis* in Somersetshire, were names given by the Romans to places distinguished like this by their warm springs; but because in Ravennas (who observes an awkward sort of order in his Geographical Enumeration of our British towns) the Roman station of *Aquæ* appears not far from *Lindum* (Lincoln)

on one side, and *Camulodurum* (Slack in Yorkshire) on the other; a situation which agrees perfectly well with this of Buxton.

“ The above-mentioned places have all of them, I believe, good claim to be considered as Roman; but there are two others, whose pretensions are of a more uncertain nature. The first of these is at Parwich, between Buxton and Ashborne. The camp, which is Roman in its shape, lies about half a mile from the village, at a spot called Lombard’s-Green. Roman coins too have been found there, but in an urn, not scattered upon the surface, which last circumstance would have been decisive in its favour. Foundations of walls have been dug up, and a bank, whether a *praetentura* or a road is uncertain, runs strait from it to the Ashborne road on one side, and to a pool of water on the other. It must be owned that the names Lombard’s-Green and Parwich (*Parvus Vicus*) might warrant the conjecture; and the distance, which is about half way from Buxton to Little-Chester, would suit well for an intermediate station. But, with all these advantages, the distance of two miles and a half from the Roman road, and an apparent want of connexion with it, is an objection not to be got over. If, indeed, a way from Buxton to Rocester should be found in the direction of the present Ashborne turupike road, Parwich, being then in the space between two Roman roads, might have some right to be considered as a station to accommodate both; but till such a discovery is made, an antiquary of any experience must be inclined to suspend his opinion.

“ Another camp with a claim of the same nature is at Pentrich, on the Rykneld-Street, between Little-Chester and Chesterfield: its figure also is Roman, being square with a double vallum. It lies close to the road; one coin at least has been found in it; and the distance suits well for a *mansio* between these two stations, being 11 or 12 miles from each. Indeed, the situation does not at all agree with Richard’s present numbers; and this seems to have misled Mr. Pegge, who does not even notice its pretensions, but supposes the intermediate station would be found at Higham or Linbury, at the latter of which places, as I observed, foundations of old buildings have been discovered. But the numerals in Richard’s iters, which are never remarkably accurate, are less so than usual in these roads, which he alone describes; being unchecked by those in Antonine, and only guessed at in his rude times by ignorant monks whom he states as his informers. And in this particular iter it is impossible to reconcile them either with one another or with truth; one station being inserted without name or numbers, and another with a number impossible to be right, being 16 miles

from Chesterfield, and more than that from *Derventio*. See Pegge, in Bib. Topog. No. 24. who quotes Bertram's edition of Richard's Iters.

Eboracum Legiolio, m. p.	XXI
Ad Fines,	XVIII
. . . . m. p.	XVI Supposed Chesterfield.
.	XVI
.
Derventione, m. p.	XVI

“ Now if we suppose the number left vacant to be as small as possible, for instance VII., the distance from Little-Chester to Chesterfield, according to Pegge, would be 39 miles, but by actual measurement it is only 23. It is, therefore, far more rational, as Mr. Leman and Whitaker have agreed, to strike out the vacant fifth station, and alter the XVI on each side to XII, which in the first place would agree to the whole distance between Little-Chester and Chesterfield, and in the second to the particular distance of Pentrich from both of them; though this last circumstance seems to have escaped Whitaker's notice. The *iter* would then stand thus:—

.	XVI Supposed Chesterfield.
.	XII Supposed Pentrich.
.	XII Little-Chester.

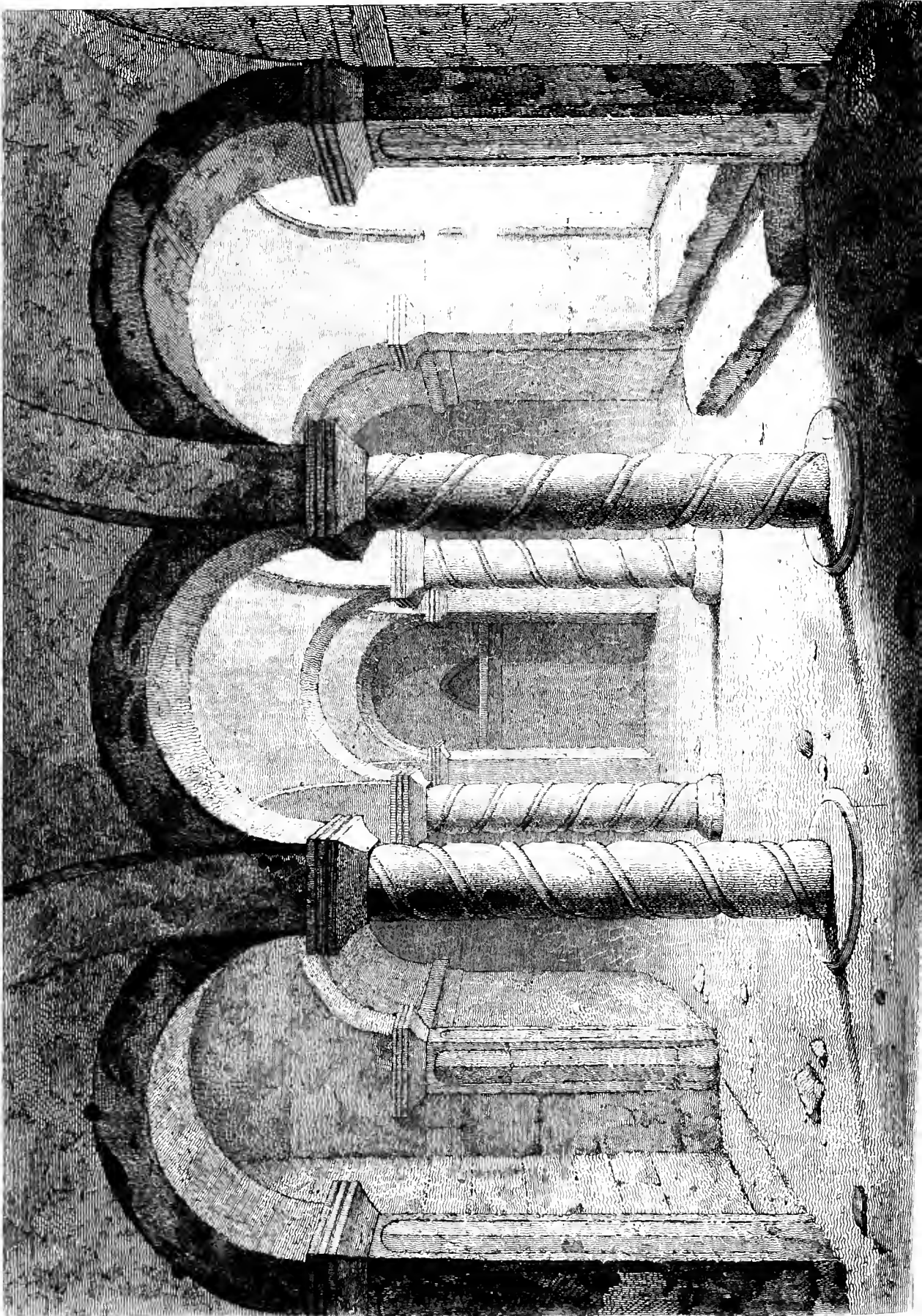
“ I should, therefore, without much hesitation, be inclined to rank the camp at Pentrich among the Derbyshire stations, as noticed by Richard in his 18th *Iter*.

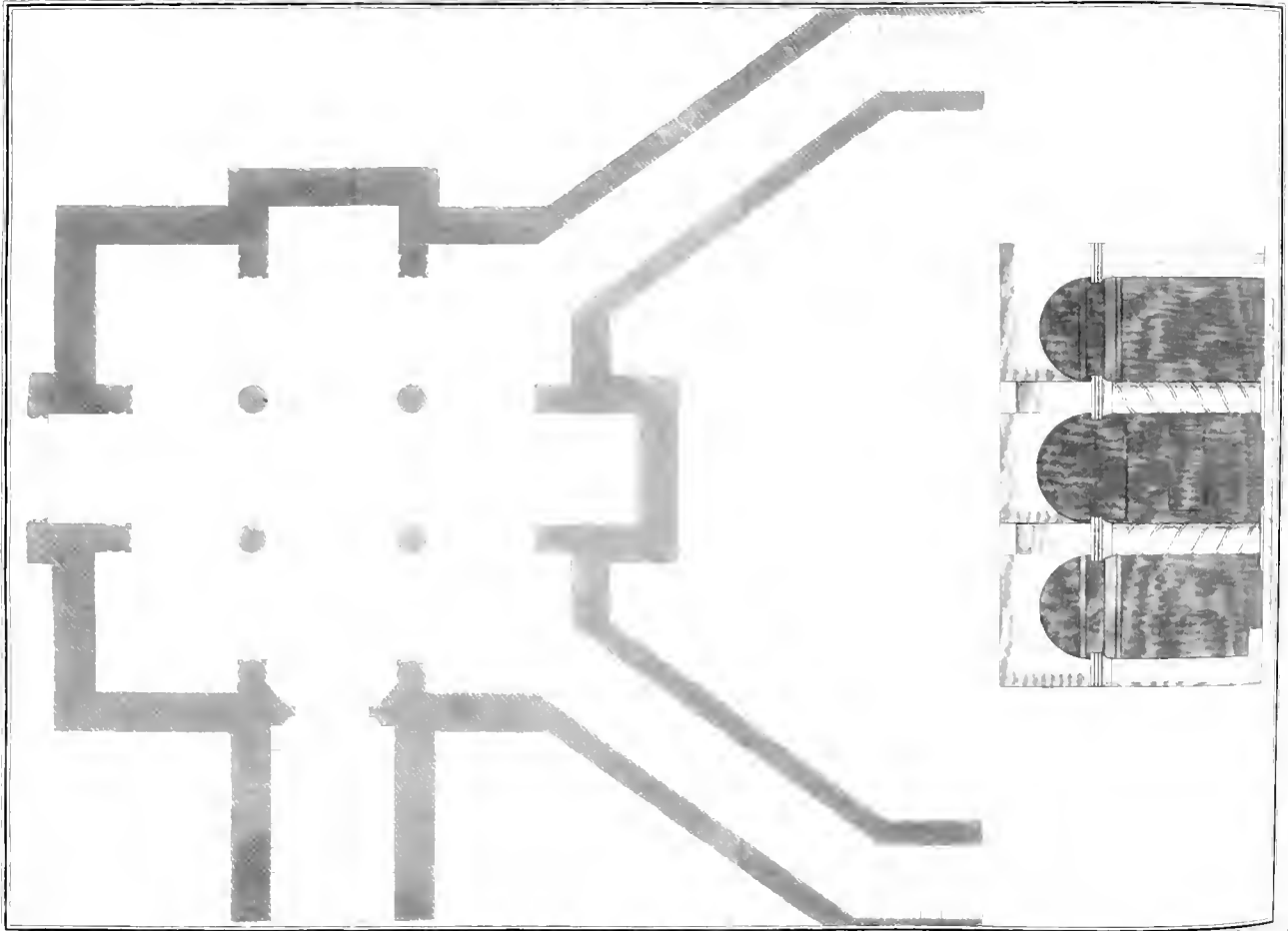
“ As to the Roman camp in the gardens of the village, which Pegge states as so plainly to be seen from the hill above Castleton in the Peak, it may have been either a summer camp for the garrison of Brough, or constructed here as a check to the old works on Mam-Tor, which King and others call Roman, but which I should rather suppose British, as we find circumstances exactly similar at Burrinswark in Scotland, and at the foot of the great British camp on Borough-hill near Daventry.

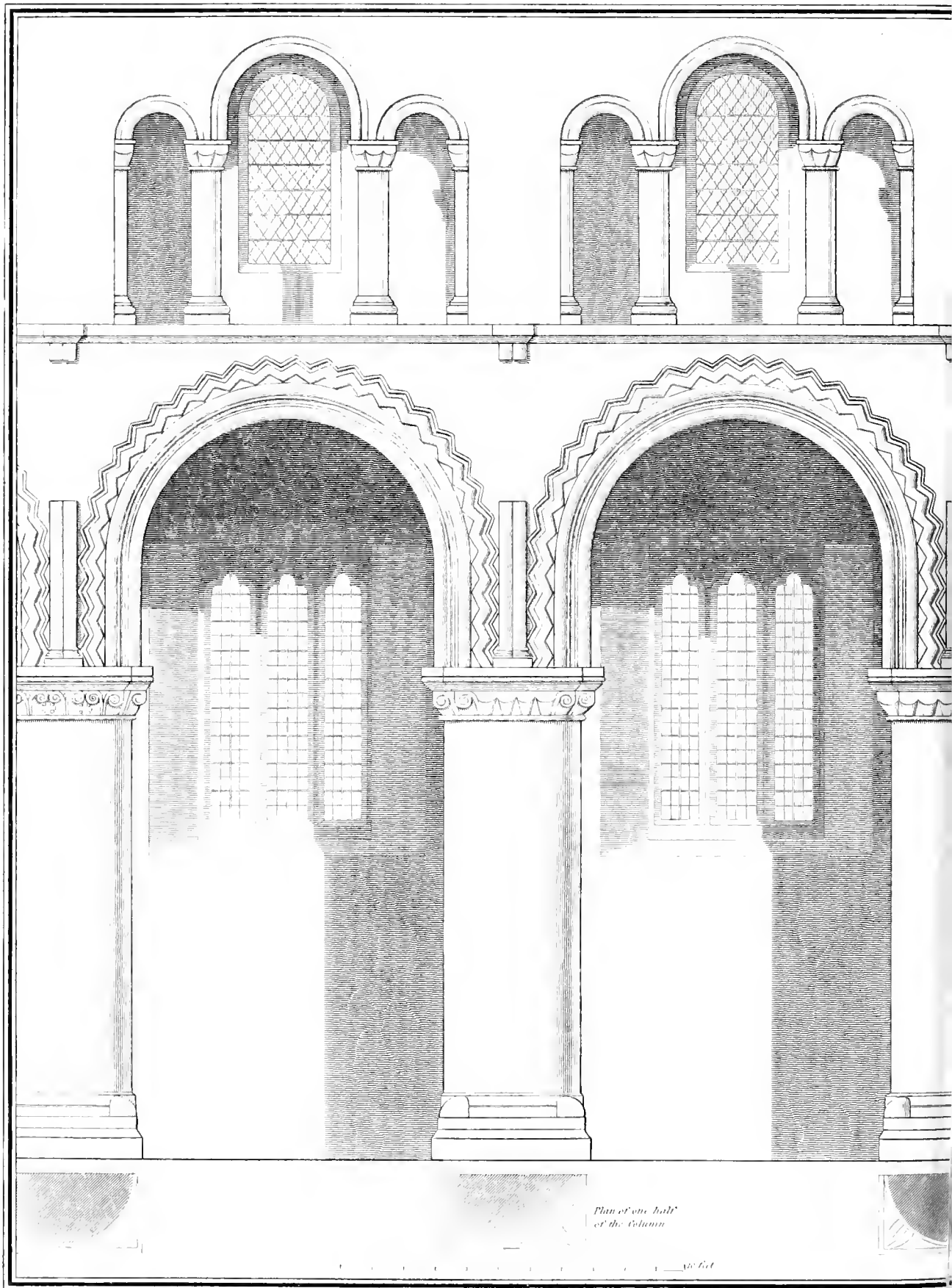
“ The camp on Combe-Moss, four miles from Buxton, which Major Rooke is said to have discovered, may in like manner have been a summer, or an exploratory camp to that station; but this antiquary was too apt to suppose all the camps he saw, however irregular in their shape, to be Roman, and he has not left us the slightest description of it to form our opinion on the subject.”

W. C.

Ancient







Plan of one half
of the Column

10 feet

Elevation of Part of the Nave of Melbourne Church

Ancient Church Architecture.

Saxon.—Of the ecclesiastical edifices of Derbyshire, the crypt under the parish church of Repton claims the first notice; there being good reason to suppose, that it was a part of the conventual church, destroyed by the Danes, who wintered here at this place in the year 874; at which time Edburga, daughter of Adulph, King of the East-Angles, was abbess of Repton. There have been three entrances to this crypt by flights of steps, one on the north side, now open; and two on the west, which appear to have communicated with the church. It is nearly a square of seventeen feet, the roof being vaulted with circular arches, supported by four columns of less massy proportions than those of the later Saxon architecture, the capitals are very plain and square, the bases round, without any mouldings: the shafts are wreathed in different directions.

Melbourne church is a very perfect specimen of the massy style of architecture which prevailed in the eleventh century; a plan and sections of this church were published by the Society of Antiquaries, in the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, from drawings by the late William Wilkins, Esq., who conjectured that it was erected by King Ethelred, in the seventh century. We cannot but think that he has referred this edifice to too early a period, as its style by no means accords with that of the buildings, which, on the best evidence, are supposed to have been erected in the Saxon times; of which the conventual church at Ely, and the crypt at Repton, are those, whose dates are, perhaps, the best authenticated; but it coincides with that of the ecclesiastical edifices, which we know to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest.

Melbourne church has undergone little alteration, except in the lower range of windows, which have been enlarged; it consists of a nave and side aisles, separated by massy pillars, some of the capitals of which are ornamented with foliage and figures of animals, others with crosses: the arches are circular, ornamented with zig-zag mouldings. Between the nave and chancel is a large square tower, the upper part of which is more modern, with pointed windows; at the east end of each aisle is a chantry. The east end of the chancel and that of each of the chantries, Mr. Wilkins observes, appear to have been originally circular; they are now all square, with Gothic windows. The entrance

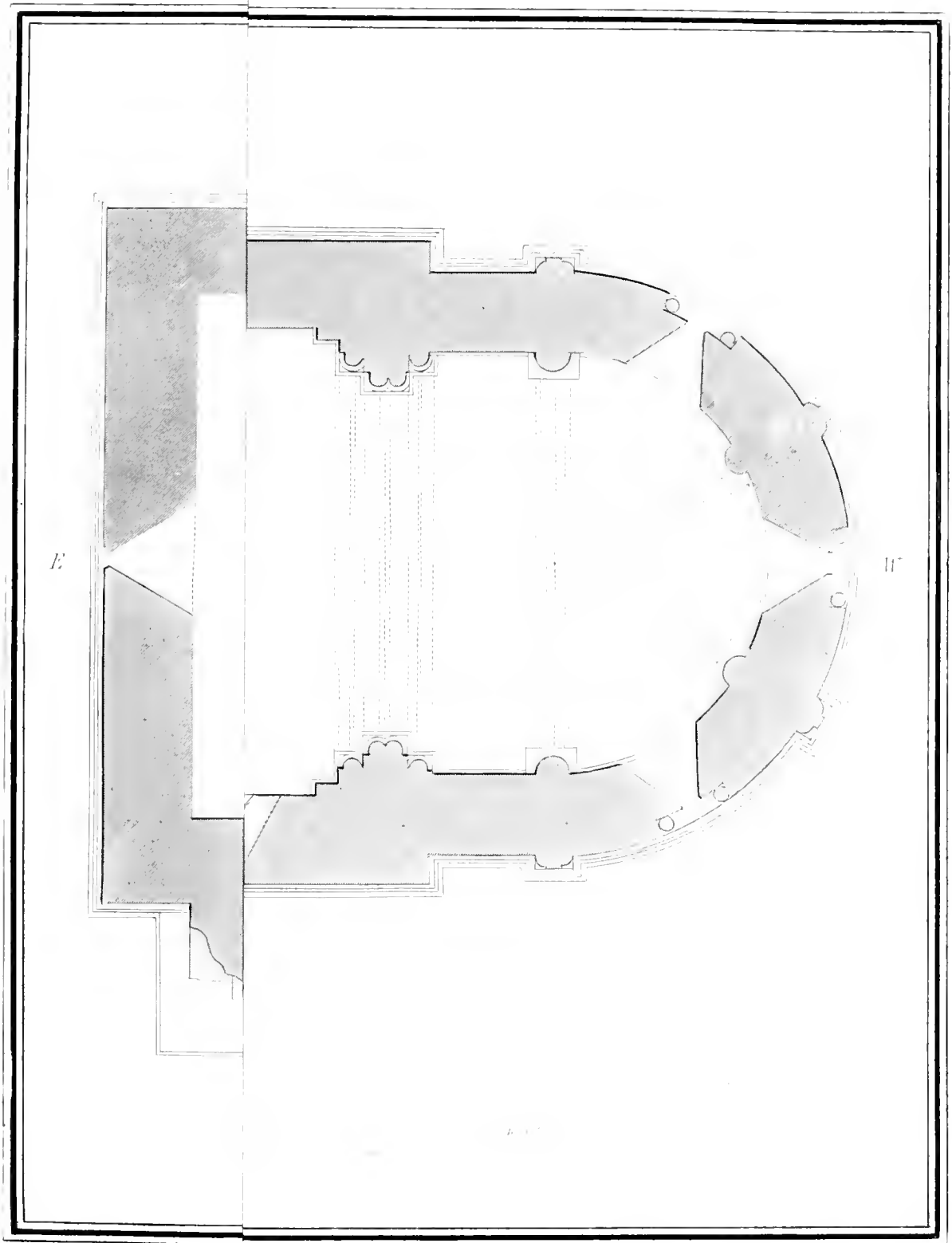
at the west end of the church consists of three porticos, with groined roofs, divided by arches from the nave, having chambers over them: Mr. Wilkins supposes these to be the *porticus* of the Saxon churches, described by Bede. The whole length of Melbourne church, within the walls, is 133 feet, the width 44 feet 9 inches. A specimen of the architecture of the nave is shewn in the annexed plate.

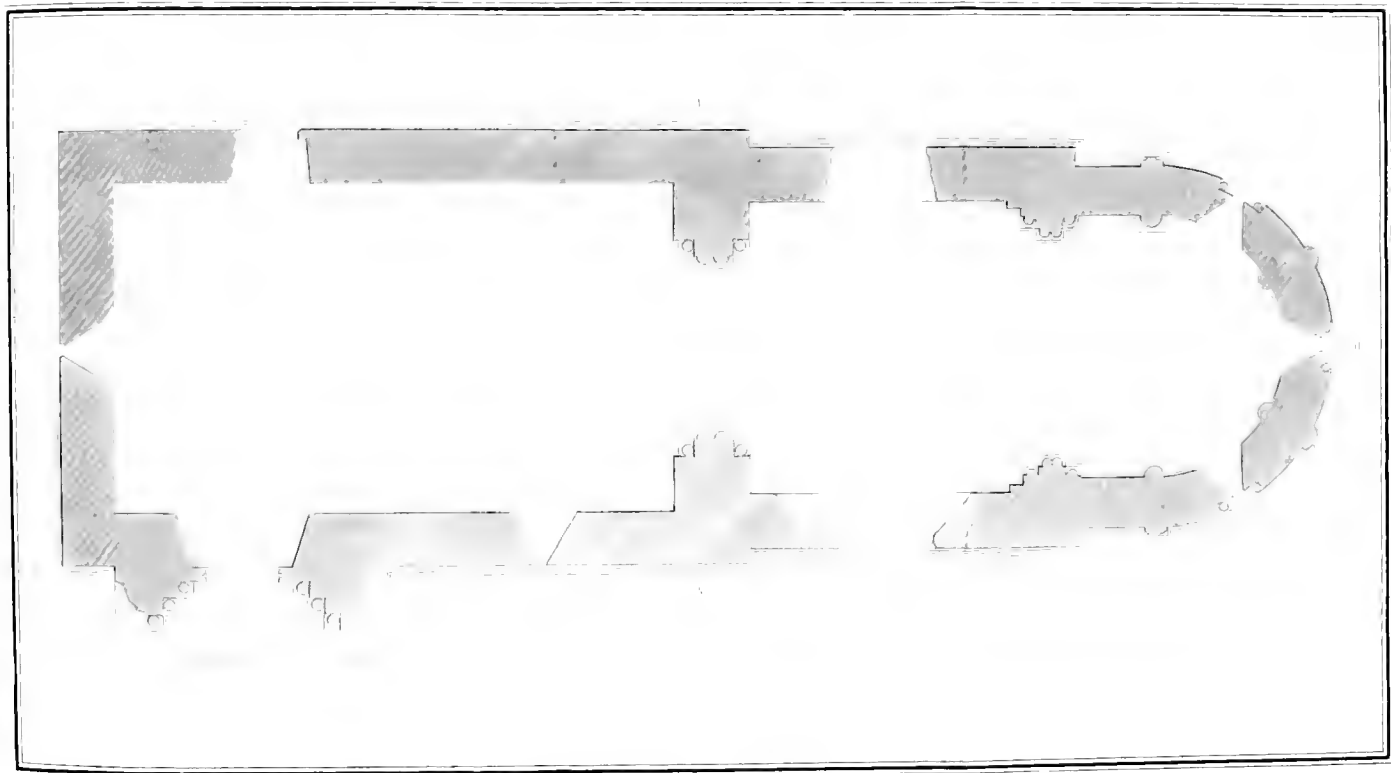
The desecrated church of Steetley exhibits a very complete specimen of the later and more enriched style of Saxon architecture, on a small scale. It is quite entire except the roof, and has undergone no alteration except in one of the windows on the south side, which has been enlarged. It consists of a nave and chancel, each 26 feet in length; the east end being circular and vaulted: the ribs of the arches, and the capitals of the half pillars, from which they spring, are much enriched with various mouldings, grotesque heads, foliage, and other ornaments. A cornice, supported by brackets, ornamented with roses, heads, &c. runs round the upper part of the building on the outside. The circular part at the east end, has also a fascia of foliage running round it, about the middle of the building; and is besides enriched with pilasters in the Saxon style. The arch of the south door-way is ornamented with zig-zag mouldings and heads; the shafts of the pillars are covered with sculptured foliage and other ornaments, in the style of the south door-way of Ely cathedral.

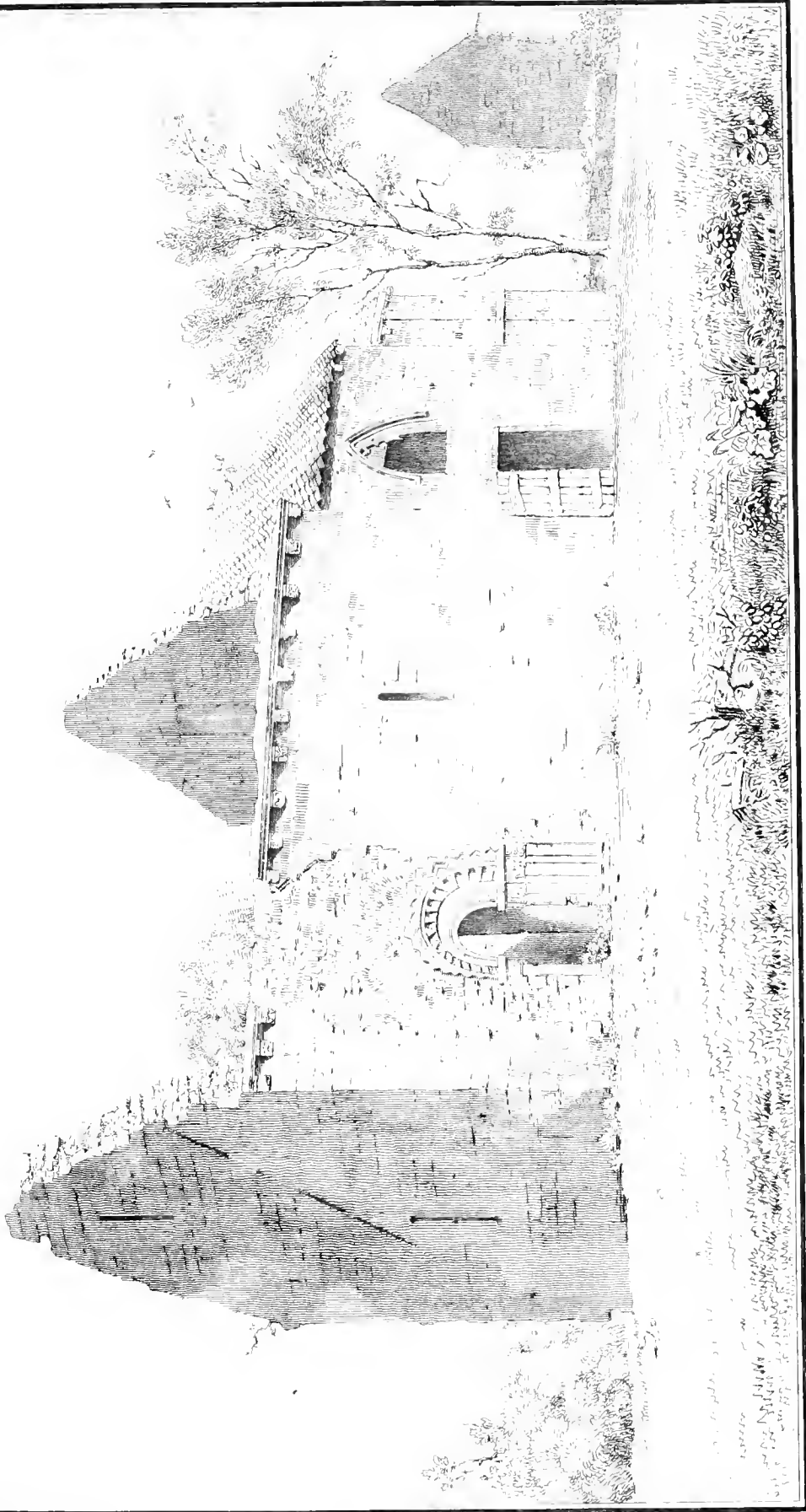
Considerable remains of Saxon architecture are to be seen in the churches of Alsop-in-the-Dale, Ashford, Bradburn, Bakewell, Bolsover, Boulton, Brailsford, Brassington, Clown, Darley, Heath, Halt-Hucknall¹, Hognaston, Keddleston, Killamarsh, Kirk-Ireton, Ockbrook, Parwich, Sandiacre, Stanton, Swarkston, Tissington, Thorp, Whitwell, Longford, Willington, Winster, and Youlgrave. The south door-ways of those of Ashford, Hognaston, Keddleston, and Swarkston have rude sculptures in bas-relief within the circular arch: of Bradburn and Whitwell churches, the towers at the west-end are in this style of architecture. At the west-end of Bakewell church is a large arch, very richly ornamented with Saxon mouldings and grotesque heads: on the sides of this arch are some remains of small interlaced arches.

Thirteenth Century.—The specimens of the early Gothic architecture which occur in Derbyshire are few, and by no means remarkable. The chancels of Bakewell, Marston-upon-Dove, and Doveridge churches are in

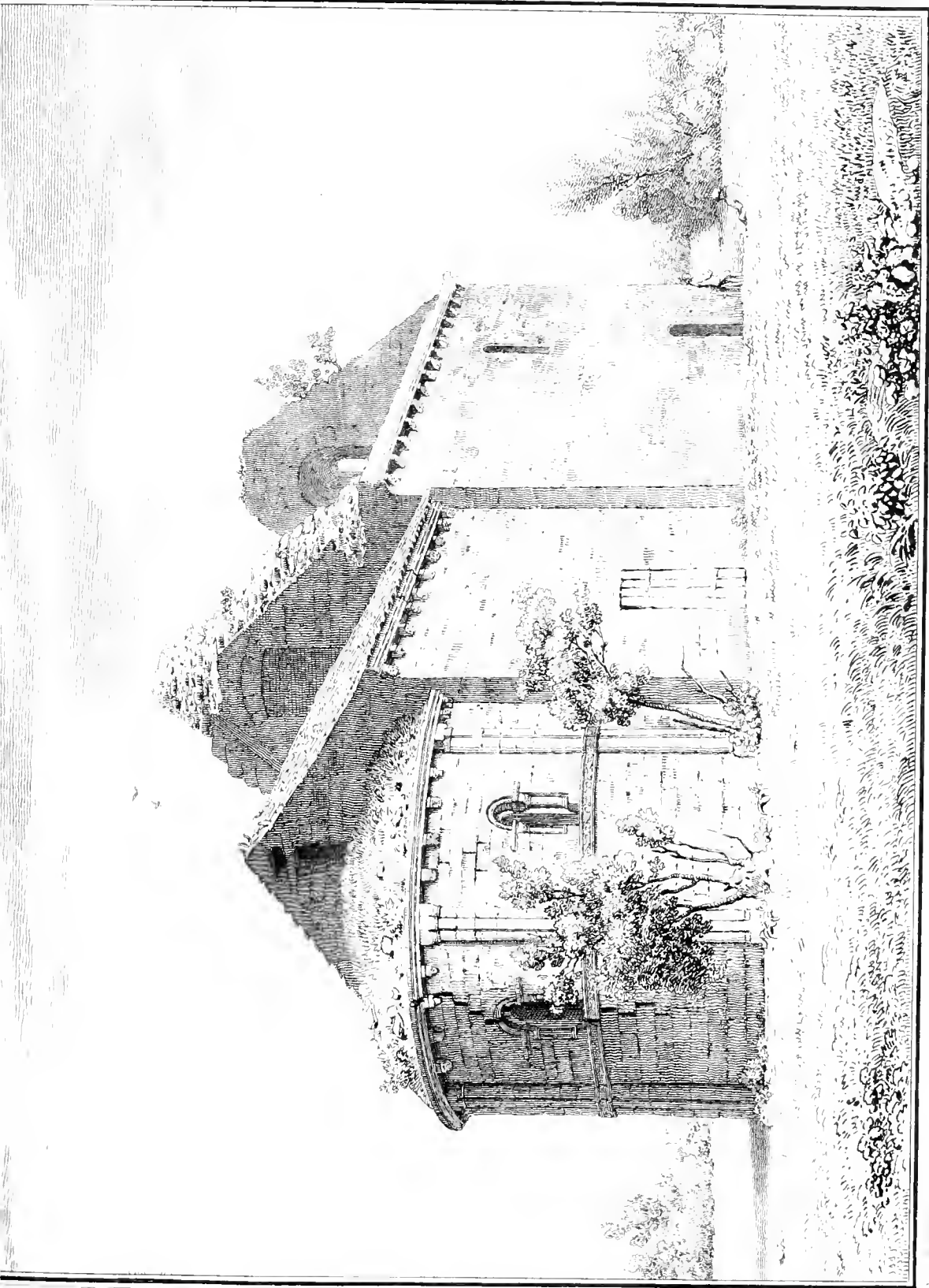
¹ Gent. Mag. for 1779, part i. p. 449.







South West View of Stedley Church.



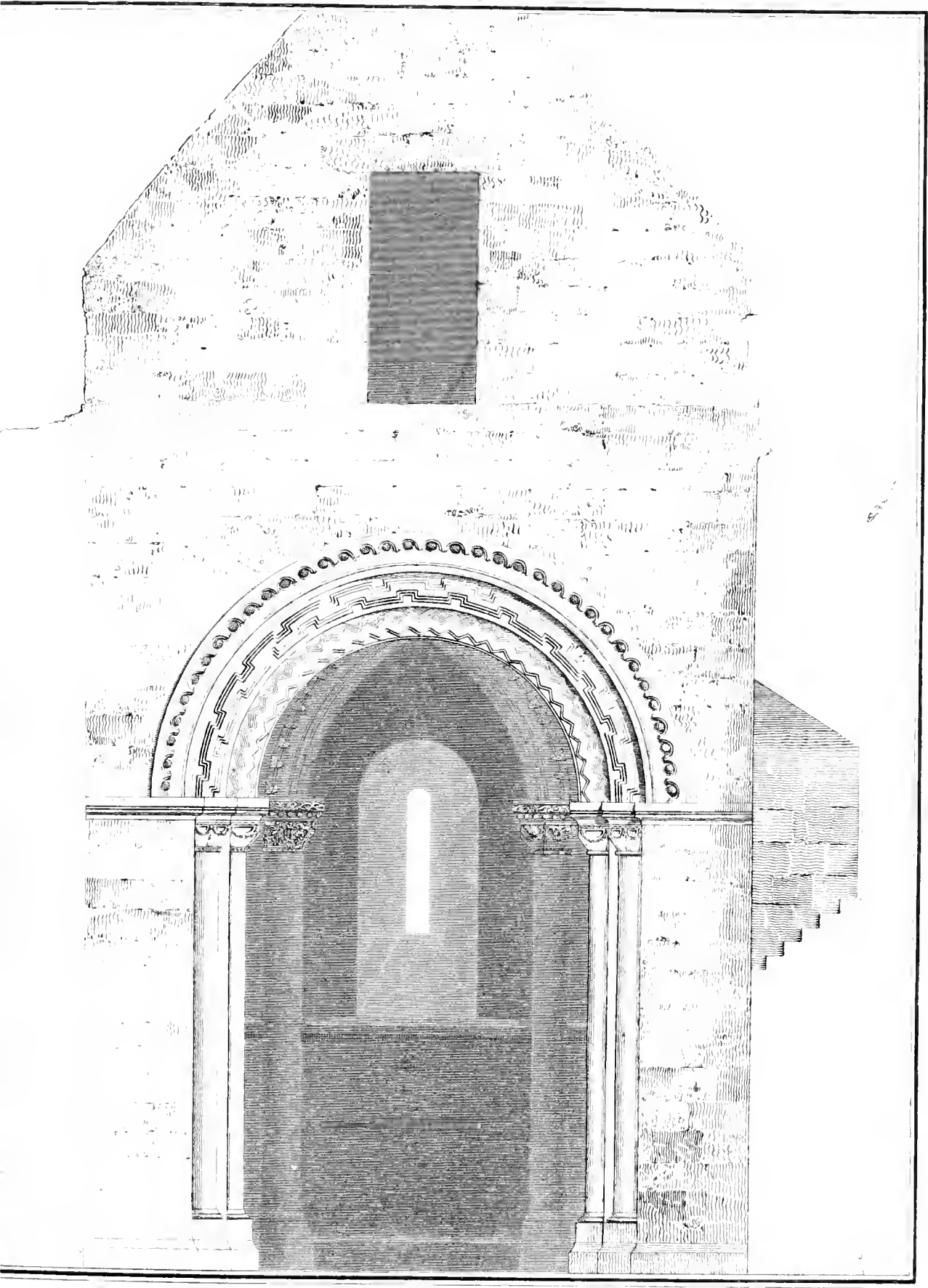
North East Tower of Stollon Church



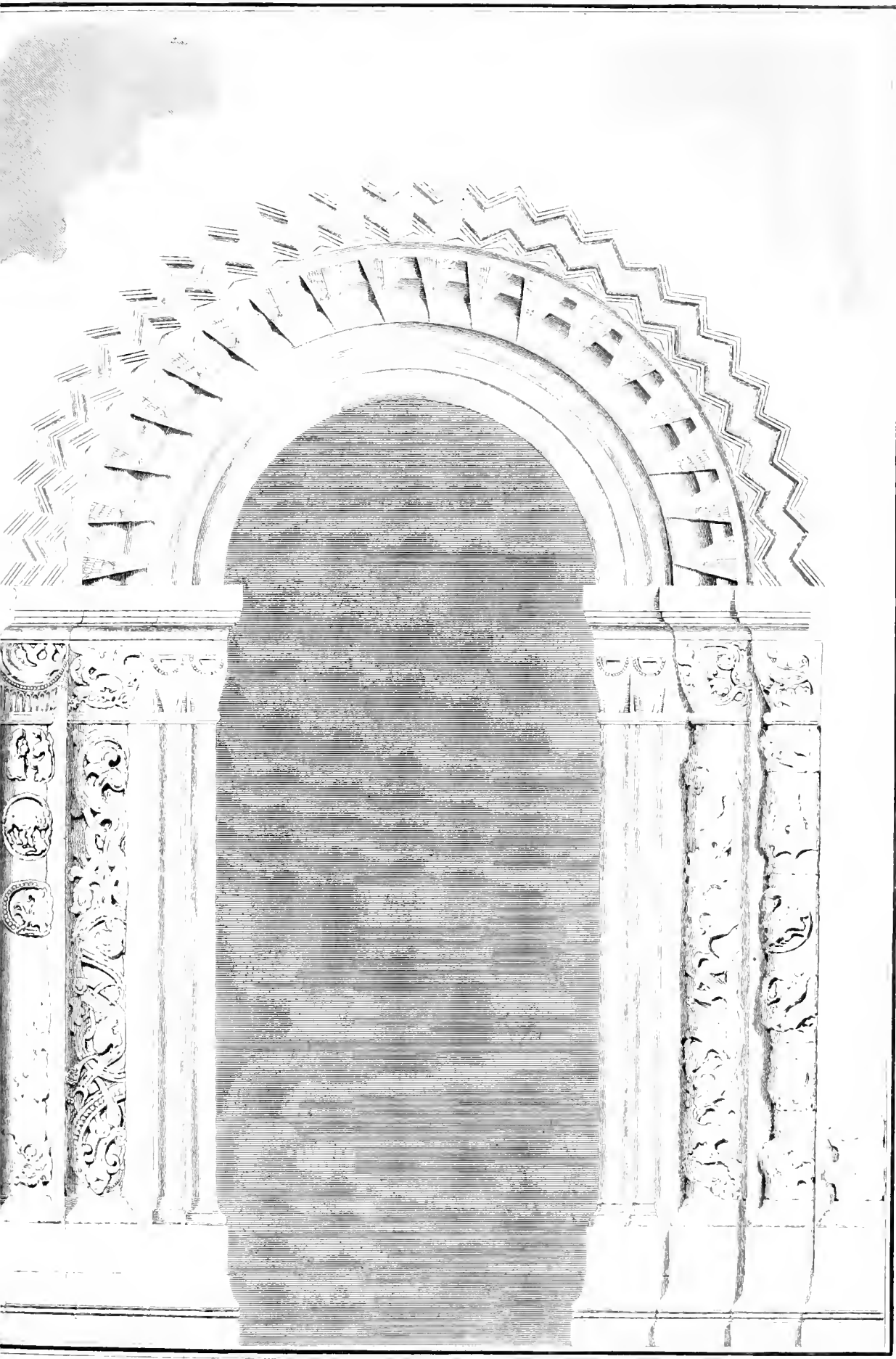
30

10/10



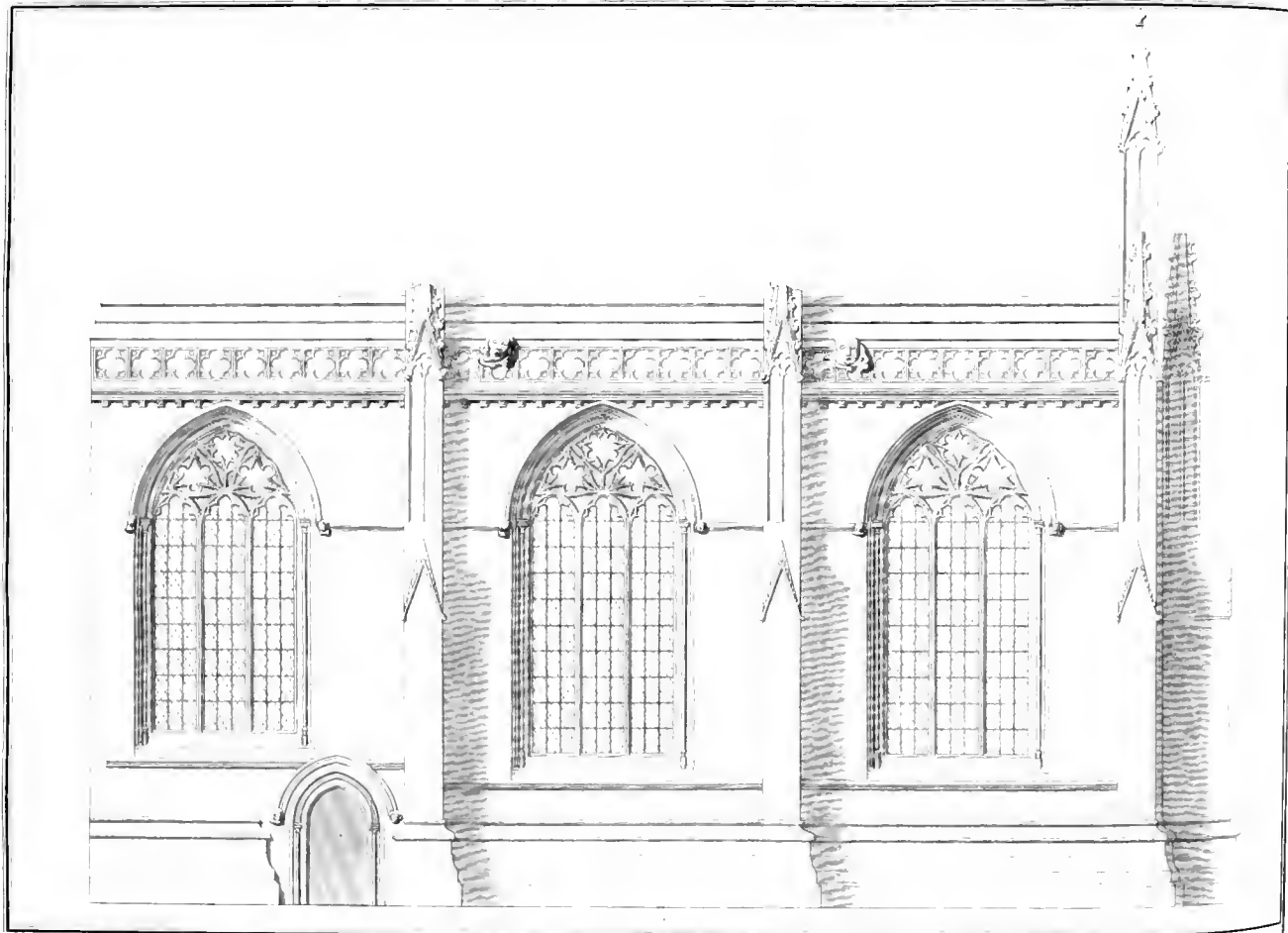


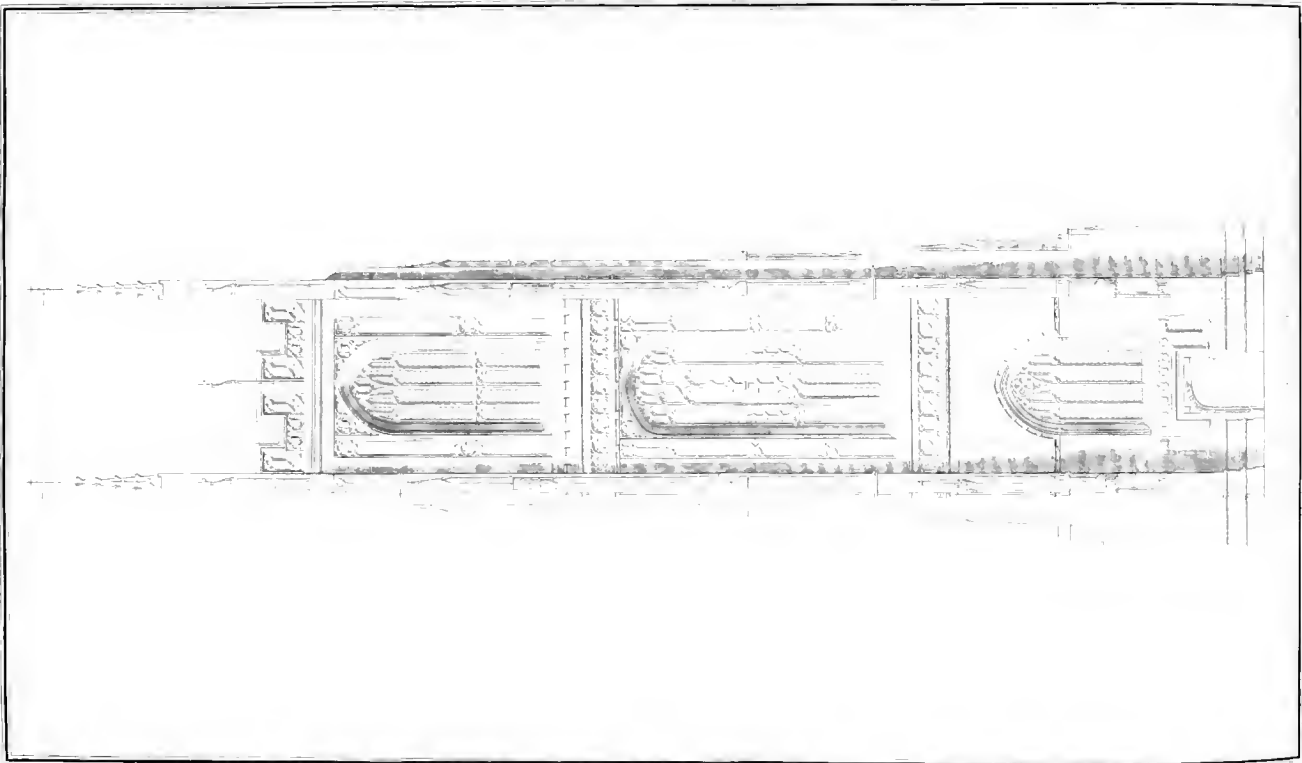
Transverse Section of Steeley Church



South Doorway of Stottley Church







this style, as is Breadsall Church, which is a handsome edifice, with an embattled tower, supporting a spire at the west end. In the ruins of Stid chapel are clustered pillars with foliated capitals, and the windows which remain are lancet-shaped.

Fourteenth Century.—Tideswell church is a large uniform building, in the form of a cross: the nave and aisles are separated by clustered pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a tower, with four embattled turrets, terminating in pinnacles, ornamented with crockets. The altar-piece is of stone, enriched with two tabernacles; and on each side of the east window, over the altar, is an ornamented niche. John Foljambe, who died in 1358, and whose monument is in Tideswell church, is said to have been a principal contributor to the erection of that edifice. The chancels of Norbury, Dronfield, and Sandiacre churches exhibit fine specimens of this style. That of Norbury church has large handsome windows, with much of the original painted glass remaining in them.

Remains of the architecture of this century are to be seen in the churches of Mackworth and Marston-upon-Dove: there is a very elegant window, with a niche on each side, at the east end of the north aisle of Mackworth church; and in the north wall of the same aisle is an arch, with a richly ornamented canopy over it, between two windows. Spondon church is a handsome building in the style of this century.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.—There are no remains of the ecclesiastical architecture of these centuries worthy of particular notice, except the tower of All-Saints' church at Derby, which has been generally and deservedly admired: it is about 150 feet in height, and richly ornamented with Gothic tracing; that of the battlements being pierced.^b On a *fascia*, running round three sides of the tower, is this inscription, in text hand — “Young men and maydens.”

Painted Glass.—There are some remains of painted glass in the churches of Ashborne, Bradley, Dronfield, Egginton, Halt-Hucknall, Sandiacre, and Sutton; but none of sufficient consequence to merit particular notice. In the churches of Morley and Norbury, the remains are considerable: those in the chancel of the latter, are in a very good taste; and evidently coeval with the building, which is in the style of the fourteenth century.

^b The elevation of the west side of this tower is given in the annexed plate.

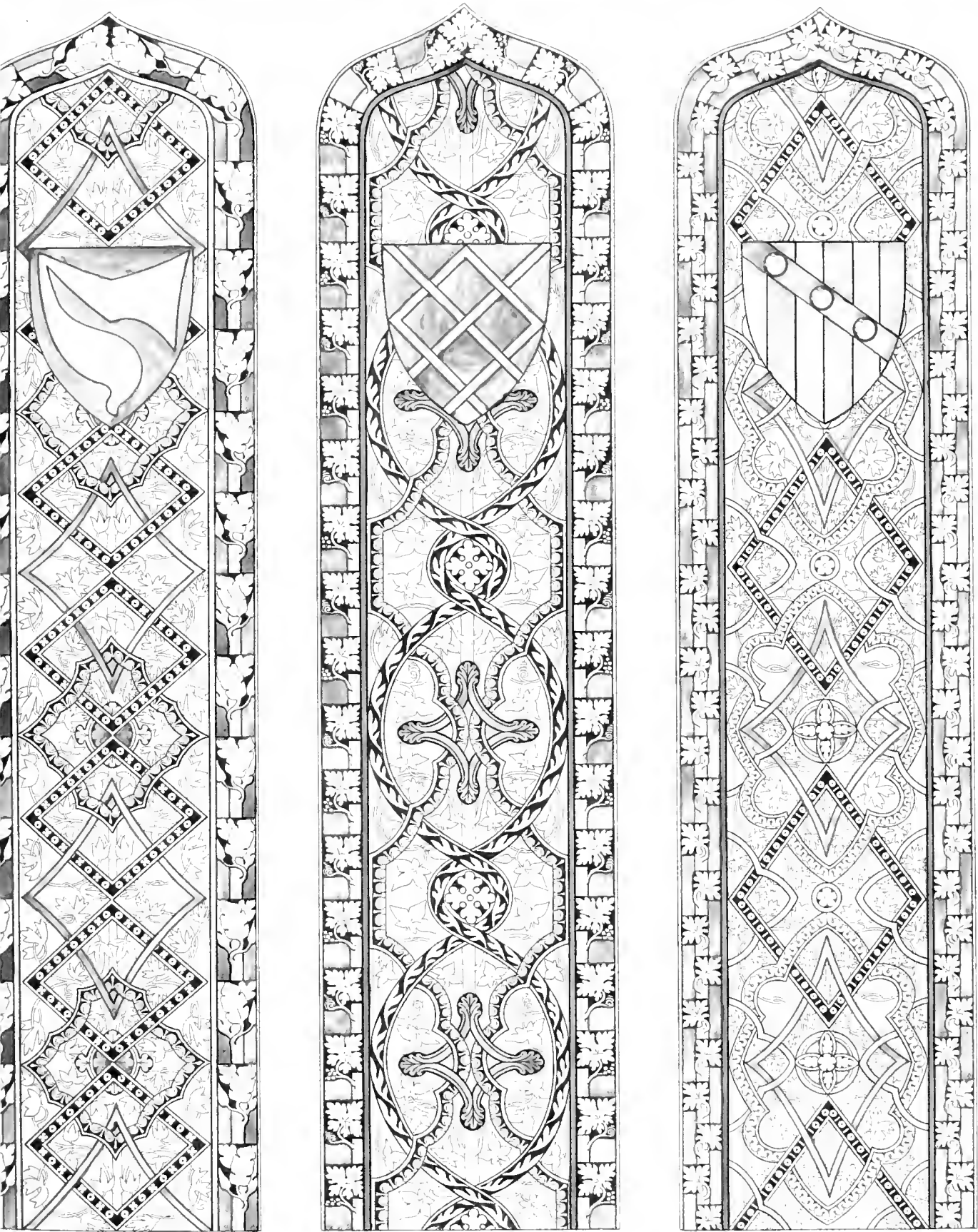
Specimens, selected from different windows, are shown in the annexed plate.

In the north aisle of Morley church are four windows, occupying nearly the whole of the north side, filled with painted glass, said to have been brought from Dale-Abbey, at the time of the dissolution; and consisting of various legendary subjects, in small compartments, with inscriptions in text-hand. Both the figures and inscriptions are a good deal mutilated; but the subject of several of them, which appear to have belonged to a connected series, may still be made out. They relate to a tradition that, on a dispute between the canons at Depedale and the keepers of the forest, the King granted to the canons as much land as, betwixt two suns, could be encircled with a plough drawn by stags, which were to be caught from the forest. Under one of the compartments is this inscription — “Go whom and yowke them, and take y^e ground t^t y^e plooe;” and under another — “Here Saynt Robert plooyth wyth the” In the east window is a figure of St. Ursula, crowned, and surrounded with glory; and beneath her, two angels, holding the virgins in a cloth; with this inscription on a label — “*Scā Ursula, cum xi mill. virginum, ascendens in cælum.*”

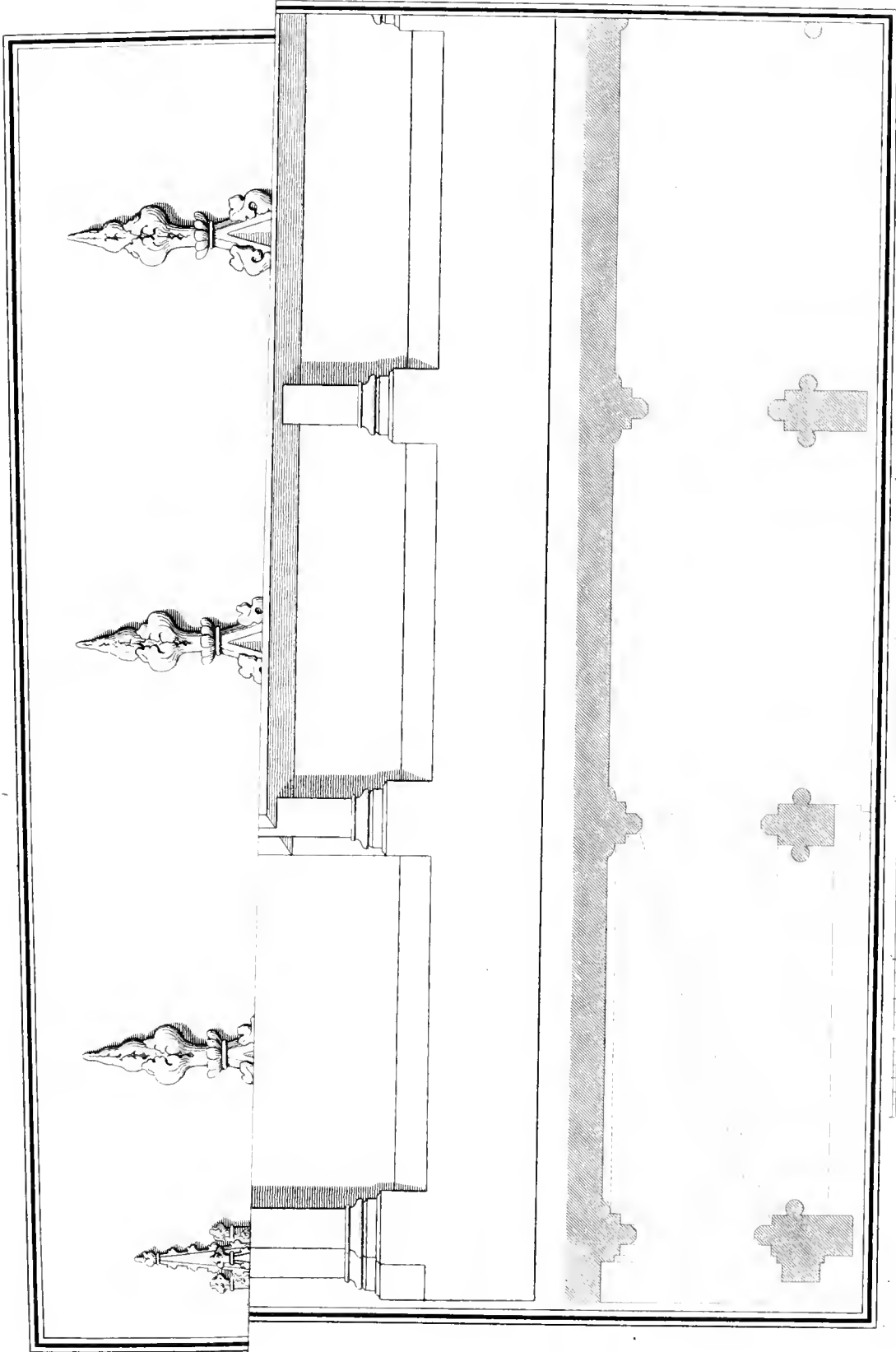
Rood-lofts, Screens, and Stone Stalls. — In Ashborne church is a very perfect rood-loft and screen, and at Ilkeston a stone screen of the rood-loft, in the style of the thirteenth century. In Chelmorton church is a stone screen, with quatrefoils at the top; and the lower part of one in Bakewell church. In Elvaston church is an elegant Gothic screeh of the rood-loft; and in the chapel at Hayfield an entire rood-loft, the upper part of which is modernized, and has a modern painting of the crucifixion, and St. Mary, and St. John.

In each of the churches of Brailsford, Breadsall, Church-Broughton, Dronfield, Ilkeston, Langley, Longford, Sandiacre, and Spondon, are three stone stalls, of equal height. Those of Dronfield and Sandiacre are richly ornamented, in the style of the fourteenth century, and there is a *piscina* adjoining each, in the same style.^b In Baslow, Denby, and Whitwell churches are two stone stalls: those at Whitwell are richly ornamented in the style of the fourteenth century. In the chancel of Chaddesden church is a single stone stall, with a *piscina*; and a single one also in the north, and another in the south aisle of the same church.

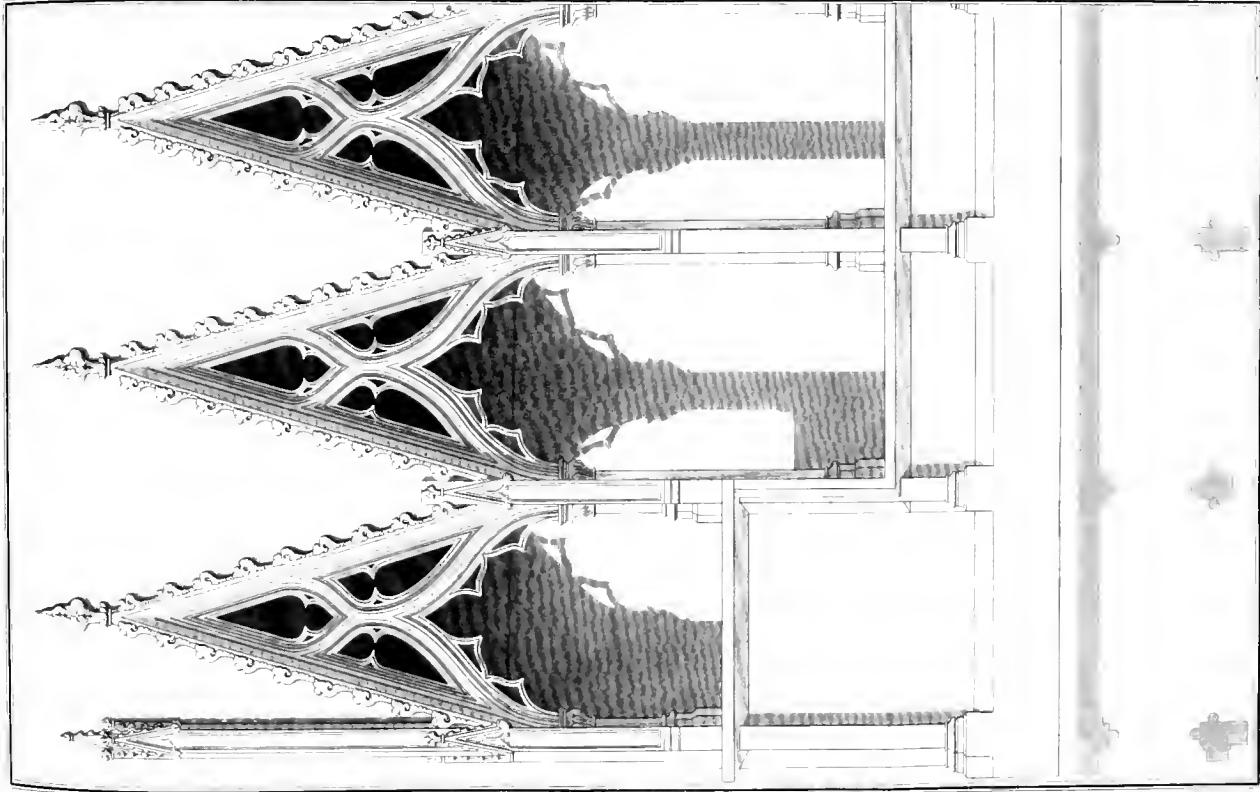
^b See figures of them in the annexed plates.



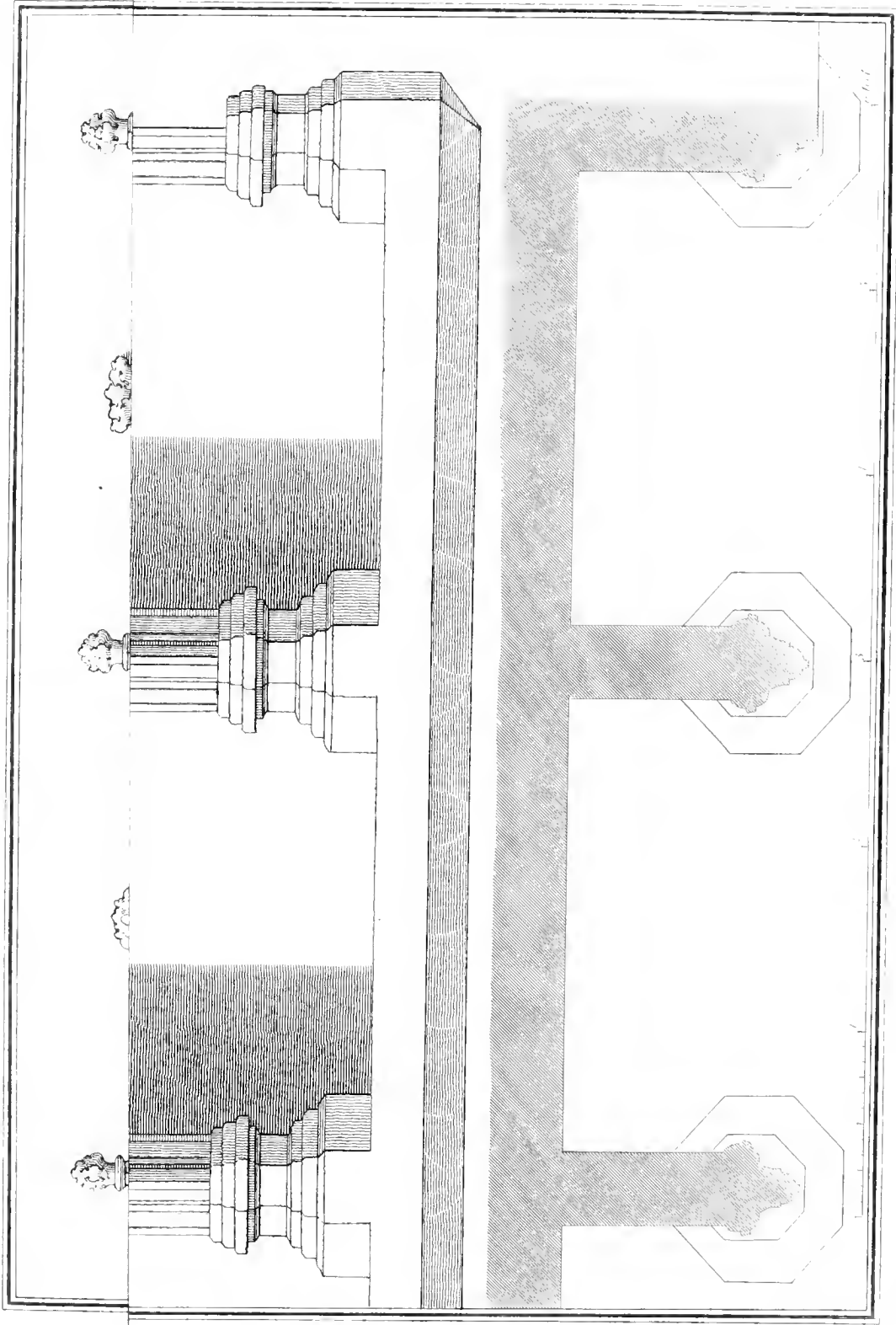
Specimens of Painted Glass in the Chancel Windows of Nerbury Church



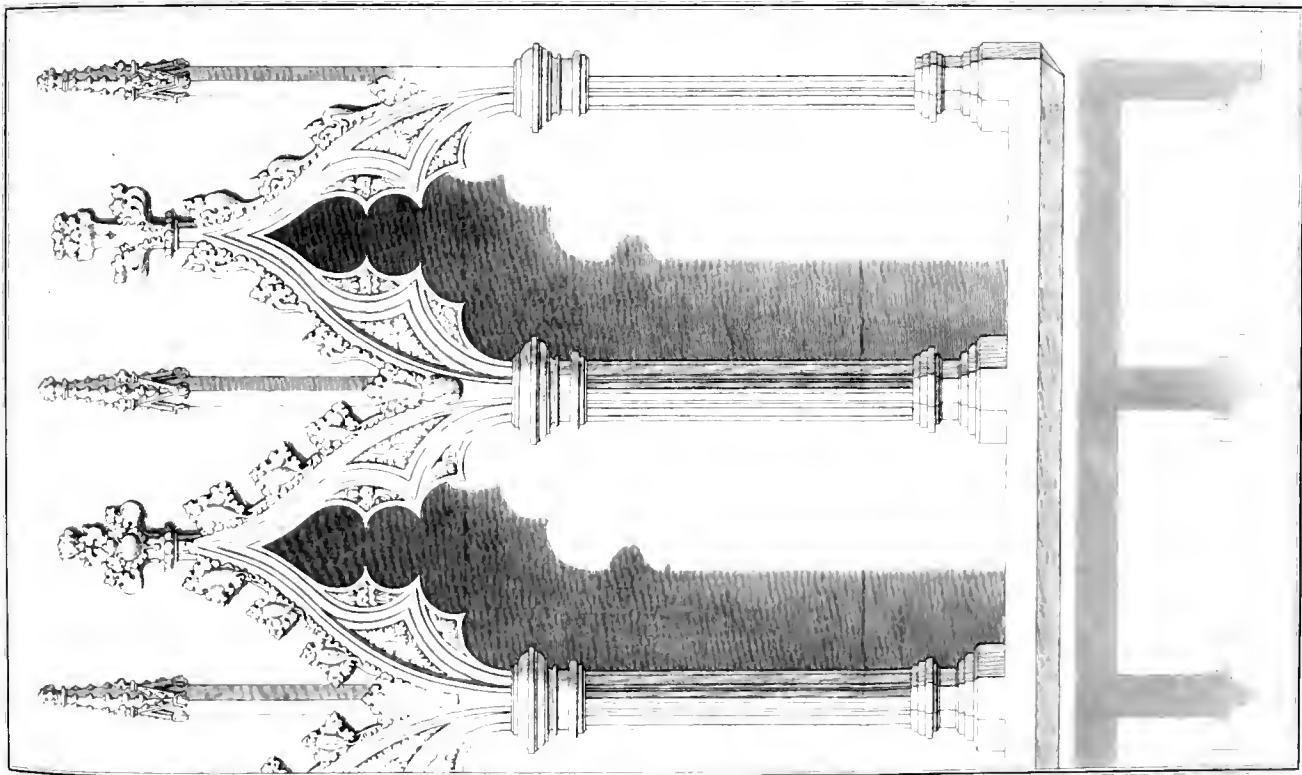
Stone Stalls in the Choir of Sandown Church

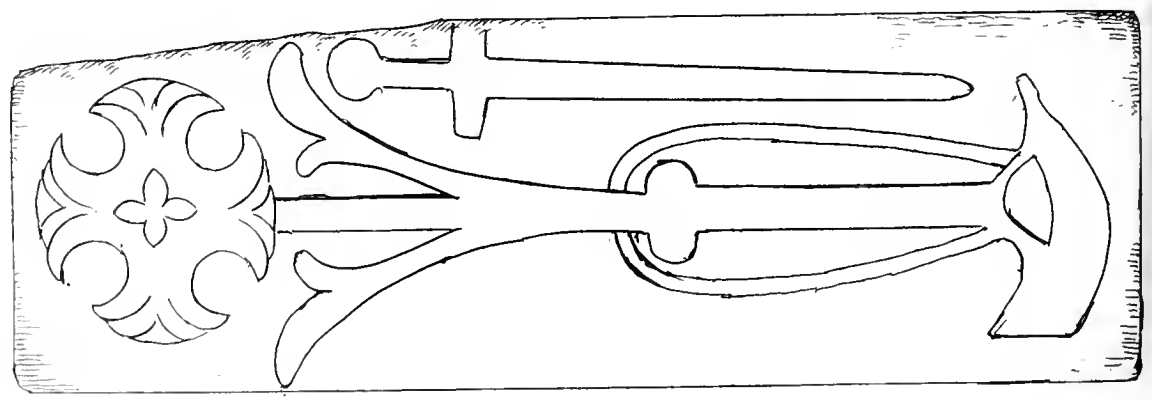
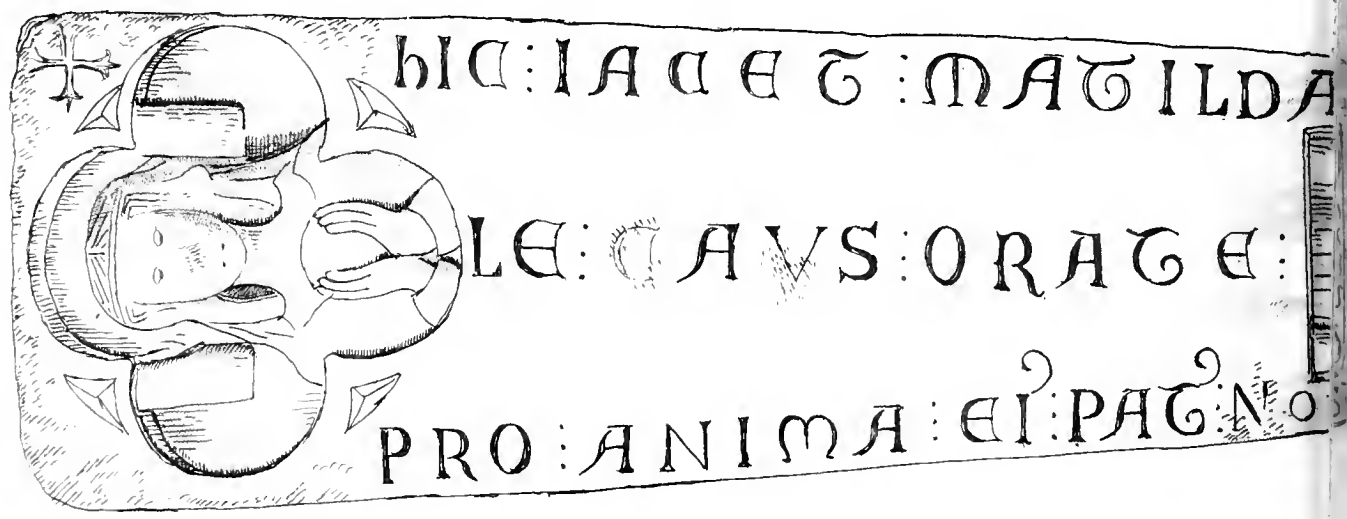
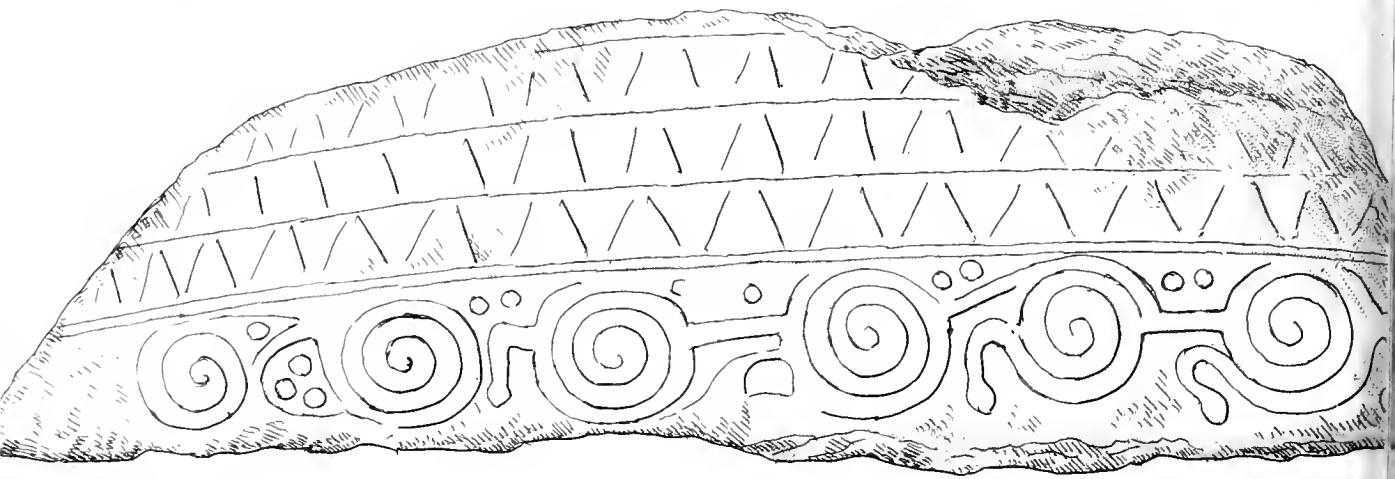


View of the Window in the Church of St. Mary at York



Stem Stalls in the Choir of Dringfield Church





1. Ancient Sepulchral Monument at Repton. 2. Ancient Gravestone in Brumpton Church. 3. Ancient Gravestone in Doby Church.

Ancient Fonts. — There are few of the Derbyshire fonts that are worthy of notice, except that in Ashover church, which is of lead, and apparently very ancient, being in the Saxon style: it is two feet one inch in width, and one foot in height; and is placed on a stone pedestal of more modern date. This font is ornamented with twenty figures of men, in flowing drapery, each holding a book in his left hand; and differing only in the position of the head, and of the right hand, which is more or less elevated in different figures: they are all very rudely executed in bas-relief, and stand under circular arches, separated by slender pillars. The fonts in Kirk-Hallam and Osmaston churches are circular: the former being ornamented with tracery of semicircular interlaced arches; the latter with tracery of circular arches and foliage. Those in Winster and Mellor churches are large and circular, ornamented with rude sculptures in bas-relief. Melbourne font is in the form of a basin, standing on four legs^c; that in Bakewell church is large, and in the Gothic style, ornamented with figures, very rudely executed, in bas-relief.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments. — The most ancient sepulchral monument which occurs in this county, is one recently discovered on the west side of Repton church yard, a figure of which is annexed. It much resembles in form, and the style of its rude ornaments, the two stones in Penrith church-yard in Cumberland, forming part of the ancient monument called the “Giant’s grave;” and is no doubt to be referred to the period when the Saxon monastery existed at Repton.

Of the ancient gravestones, without inscriptions, having crosses-florée, &c. engraved on them, many are to be seen in the Derbyshire churches; in the porch of Darley church is one with a rich cross-florée, bugle horn, and sword^d; in the chancel of Stavely church, one with the cross-florée, and sword: another of the same kind over a window in the north aisle of Parwich church; in the chancel of Chellaston church, one with a cross-florée and a chalice.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. — In the south transept of Darley church is the effigies of a crusader, with curled hair and beard, carved in stone, holding a heart in his hand; at his feet is a large rose. In the middle of the chancel of Ilkeston church, is an altar-tomb with the effigies of a crusader, in stone, whose shield is charged with a fesse, Vaire, between three leopards’ heads jessant des lys, reversed. In Melbourne church, under an obtuse arch in the south wall of the south aisle, is the

^c Archæologia, vol. xiii. pl. 22.

^d See the annexed plate, fig. 3.

mutilated effigies of a crusader, in mail and surcoat, with a bandeau of jewels round his head; on his shield are the arms of Melbourne, a chevron between three escallop shells. Under an ogee arch on the outside of the chancel of the same church, against the south wall, is the effigies of a crusader in stone, in mail and surcoat, with a large angular shield, and a lion at his feet. In the chancel of Norbury church is the effigies of a crusader, in the act of drawing his sword.

On the floor of the chancel in Keddleston church, on removing two circular pieces of wood, about a foot below the surface, appear the head of a knight in mail armour, and that of his lady in veil and wimple; sculptured in pretty high relief; part of their hands also appear joined in the attitude of praying: each of these sculptures is inclosed within a quatrefoil. In the year 1810, the stones above being removed, it appeared that these quatrefoils, and the heads within them, were cut on a large gravestone, four feet wide and ten inches thick, without any inscription.

In the nave of Brampton church is a very curious sepulchral monument, apparently of the thirteenth century, which was discovered more than a century ago, on digging a grave^z, and is now placed upright against the wall of the nave. Within a quatrefoil at one end of the stone, is the upper part of a female figure, holding a heart in her hand^a, sculptured in bas-relief; at the other end, her feet and the lower part of her drapery appear, as through an oblong opening.^b On one side of the quatrefoil, is a cross-florée. On the flat part of the stone this inscription appears, cut in very fair Lombardic capitals, "*Hic jacet Matilda le Caus, orate pro anima ej' pat' nost'.^c*" Though the inscription is perfect, it is uncertain for whom this monument was designed: it seems probable, however, that it was a person of no less consequence, than Matilda the heiress of the barony of Cauz, who died in the eighth year of King Henry III.; as there is reason to suppose, that Peter de Brampton, who then held the manor of Brampton, was her son; his grandson having assumed the name of *De Caus*. As the head-dress represented on this monument does not appear to be of so early a period as the beginning of the reign of King Henry III., it is not improbable that it might have been inscribed to her memory, several years after her death, by her son, or one of his descendants.

^z Bassano's Church Notes.

^a The arms of Caus were three hearts.

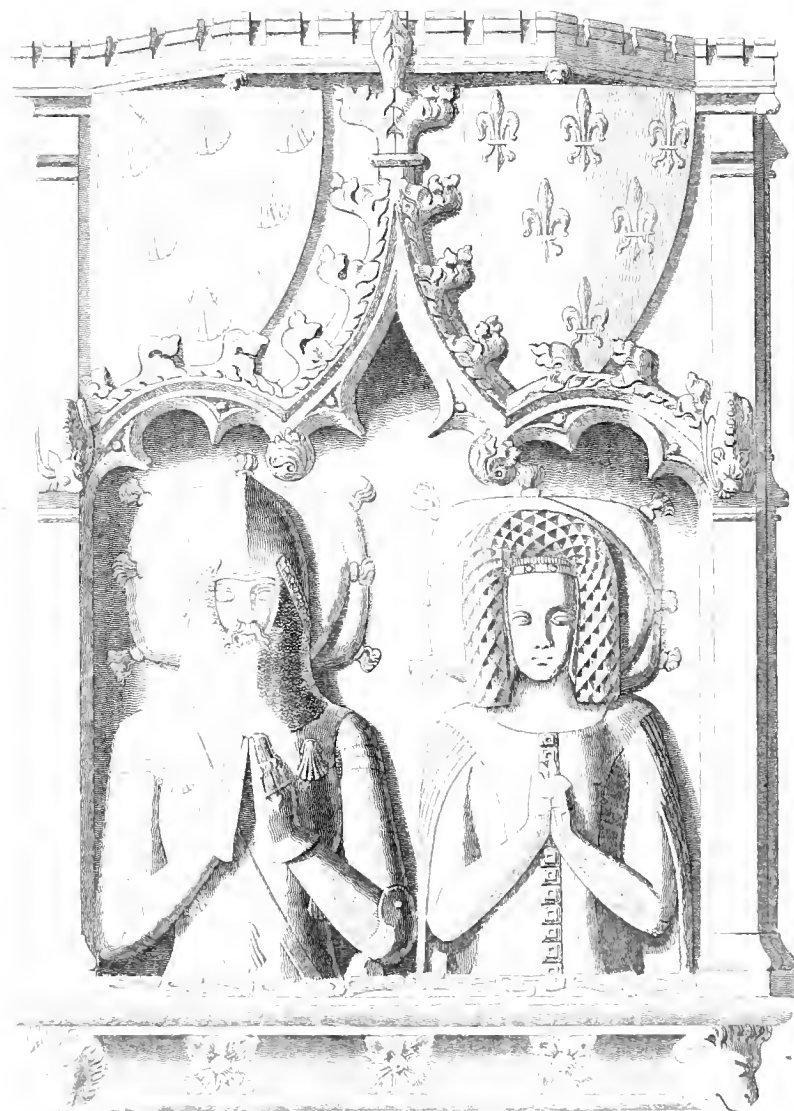
^b This mode of exhibiting parts of the figure, through quatrefoil openings, hardly occurs, we believe, except among the ancient gravestones of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Several of them may be seen engraven in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire.

^c See the plate of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments, at p. ccxxiii. fig. 2.



145. 1800

Invent Monument in Searbyffe Church



Monument of St. Godfrey Fitzhamo and his lady in Bakewell Church

In Scarcliffe church is a monument representing the effigies of a lady, in a long gown and mantle, with a rich coronet on her head, holding a child in her left arm, with a lion for her pillow, and some other animal at her feet. On a long scroll, held by the child, is the following inscription in Leonine verses, engraved in Lombardic capitals^d:

“ *Hic su[b humo strata m]ulier jacet tumulata
Constans et grata, Constancia jure vocata,
Cū genetrice data proles requiescit humata.
Quanquam pecc[ata capiti ej]us sint cumulata,
Crimine purgata cum prole Johanne beata
Vivat, prefata sanctorum sede locata. Amen.*”

It is most probable that this lady was one of the baronial family of Frecheville, which possessed the manor of Scarcliffe for several generations, till it was forfeited to the crown in 1275, by Adam de Frecheville, who had joined the rebellious barons.

At Repton is a gravestone, found in the year 1749, in the ruins of the monastery, with an imperfect inscription round the edge in Lombardic capitals, in Leonine verses, the first of which Dr. Pegge reads thus^e, “ *Radulphum gratum lapis iste legit humatum.*”

In Croxall church, among several alabaster gravestones, with engraved effigies of the Curzon family, is one of John Curzon, Esq., and his wife, A.D. 1350. He is represented in plate-armour, with a pointed helmet. In the chancel of Elmton church is a gravestone, with a cross-florée engraved on it, and this inscription in text-hand, “ *Orate pro aiū Rob'ti Berbi . . .*”

In Bakewell church, against an arch on the south side of the nave, is the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and his lady (Avena), who died in 1383, with half-length figures, smaller than life, carved in alabaster in alto-relievo, under a canopy: he is represented in a pointed helmet, and plate-armour; over his head is a shield, with the arms of Foljambe, a bend between six escallop-shells; and over the lady a shield of arms, being semée of fleurs-de-lis. In the vestry, within the south transept of the same church is a monument, with the effigies, in alabaster, of a knight in plate-armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a richly-ornamented bandeau, his pillow being supported by angels: this is supposed to be

^d A small part of the scroll is broken off; the portion of inscription which it contained is here printed between crotchets, from a copy of the inscription restored by John Ashbridge, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge. There can be little doubt of the restoration being correct, as it is proved both by the metre and the rhyme.

^e MSS. in the Heralds' College.

the monument of Sir Thomas Wendesley, or Wensley, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury.^e

In the north transept of Ashborne church, is a large embattled altar-tomb, enriched on the sides with quatrefoils and shields of arms. On the top are two effigies in alabaster; the one of a knight in plate-armour, with pointed helmet, having his arms, three cocks, expressed on his breast, a lion at his feet, and angels supporting his pillow: the other of an old man in a close cap, with a short beard, habited in a tunic, with a robe falling over his left shoulder; a purse and a dagger attached to his girdle, and a dog at his feet. This monument was evidently intended for some of the Cokaine family; and it is probable that the effigies in armour is that of John Cokaine, Esq., who was some time knight of the shire, and died in 1373. In the same transept is another altar-tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of a knight of the same family, and his lady: the sides are much enriched with Gothic tracery, and figures of angels holding shields of arms. The knight is in plate-armour, with a collar of S.S.; under his head is a helmet, with his crest (a cock's head) and lamberquin. The lady is dressed in a close gown and mantle, with the reticulated head-dress.

In the chancel of Dronfield church is a gravestone, with the effigies of two priests engraved on brass plates; they are habited in copes, the borders of which are ornamented with quatrefoils: between them is the figure of a bugle-horn, and under them these inscriptions in text-hand: — “*Hic jacet Dñus Thomas Gomfrey de Wormhull quōd'. Rector eccl'ie de Dronfield qui obiit iiº die mensis Octob'. anno Domini M.CCC.lxxx nono.*” — “*Hic jacet Dñs Ricus Gomfrey quōdā Rector eccl'ie de I denhall et P'bendari' de Somershall in Capella Regis de Penkriche et frat' D'ct Thome qui obiit anº Dom'i Millō CCC. . . . quorum animarum, &c.*”

In Longford church are several ancient monuments of the Longford family, who possessed the manor for more than three centuries. One of these is an altar-tomb, under a richly-ornamented arch, at the east end of the south aisle; on which lies the effigies of a knight, in plate-armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a collar of S.S., his hands being joined in the attitude of prayer: under his head is a large helmet with the crest of Longford, which here much resembles three mushrooms.^f Near this monument is another effigies of a knight, in plate-armour and mail gorget, with the arms of Longford on his breast, carved in alabaster. At the end

^e In Bassano's Church Notes, it is mentioned, that a bend Gules (part of the arms of Wendesley) appeared in a shield on the side of this monument.

^f See p. cxxxvi. where the several varieties of this crest are figured as they appear in the pedigrees of the family.

of the north aisle, in the same church, is an altar-tomb, enriched with shields of the arms of Longford, &c. ; on it lies the effigies of a knight in plate-armour, with a richly-ornamented helmet, surrounded with a bandeau, on the front of which is inscribed, in text-hand, "*Ihc.*"

In the church of Newton-Solney are two ancient monuments of the Solney family: one of them, being the effigies of a knight in mail and surcoat, his feet resting on two foliated brackets, with his left hand on his breast, his right hand on his sword, carved in stone, has been removed from the nave, into a lumber-room on the north side of the chancel. The other is under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, being the effigies of a knight in plate-armour, with mail gorget, carved in alabaster, with angels supporting his pillow, and a lion at his feet.

Against the east wall of the chancel of Barlborough church, is a slab of alabaster, with the effigies of a lady carved in bas-relief; she appears habited in a close-bodied gown and mantle, with a veil. At her feet is a shield of arms, and one on each side of her head. That at the dexter corner of the stone is charged with a saltire; that at the sinister corner, with a bend between six martlets. The inscription is now nearly effaced; about a century ago, the following words appear, from Bassano's Church Notes, to have been legible, "*Hic jacet Johanne fil. her Willielmi Furnival. . . . ;*" from which it appears to have been the monument of Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight⁵, who in her right became Lord Furnival: she died about the year 1399.

On the north side of the nave in Cubley church, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures of angels holding shields. On the top is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with a rich bandeau round his helmet: on his forehead are the letters "*Ihc.*" in text-hand, and under his head a large helmet. This no doubt was intended for one of the Montgomery family, which possessed the manor of Cubley from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

Under a richly-ornamented arch, on the north side of the chancel of Shirland church, lies the mutilated effigies of a knight in plate-armour, richly ornamented with scrolls of foliage. The side of the monument is covered with shields of arms; among which are several of the family of Grey of Shirland, ancestors of the Lords Grey de Wilton, who possessed the manor of Shirland for several generations. It is probable that this was the monument of Sir Henry Grey, who died 19 Ric. II.

⁵ This monument appears to have been removed from Radford Priory in Nottinghamshire, see p. 44.

Fifteenth Century. — In Chellaston church is a gravestone, with a cross florée, and the date of 1405.

On a step of the altar in Morley church is the following inscription, in text-hand, on a brass plate: — “*Orati p’ ai’abus Godithe de Statham, d’ne de Morley, et Ricardi filii sui, qui cāpanile istud et eccl’iam fieri fecerūt quibus tenent’ anno d’ni Milli’mo CCCC. tercio.*”

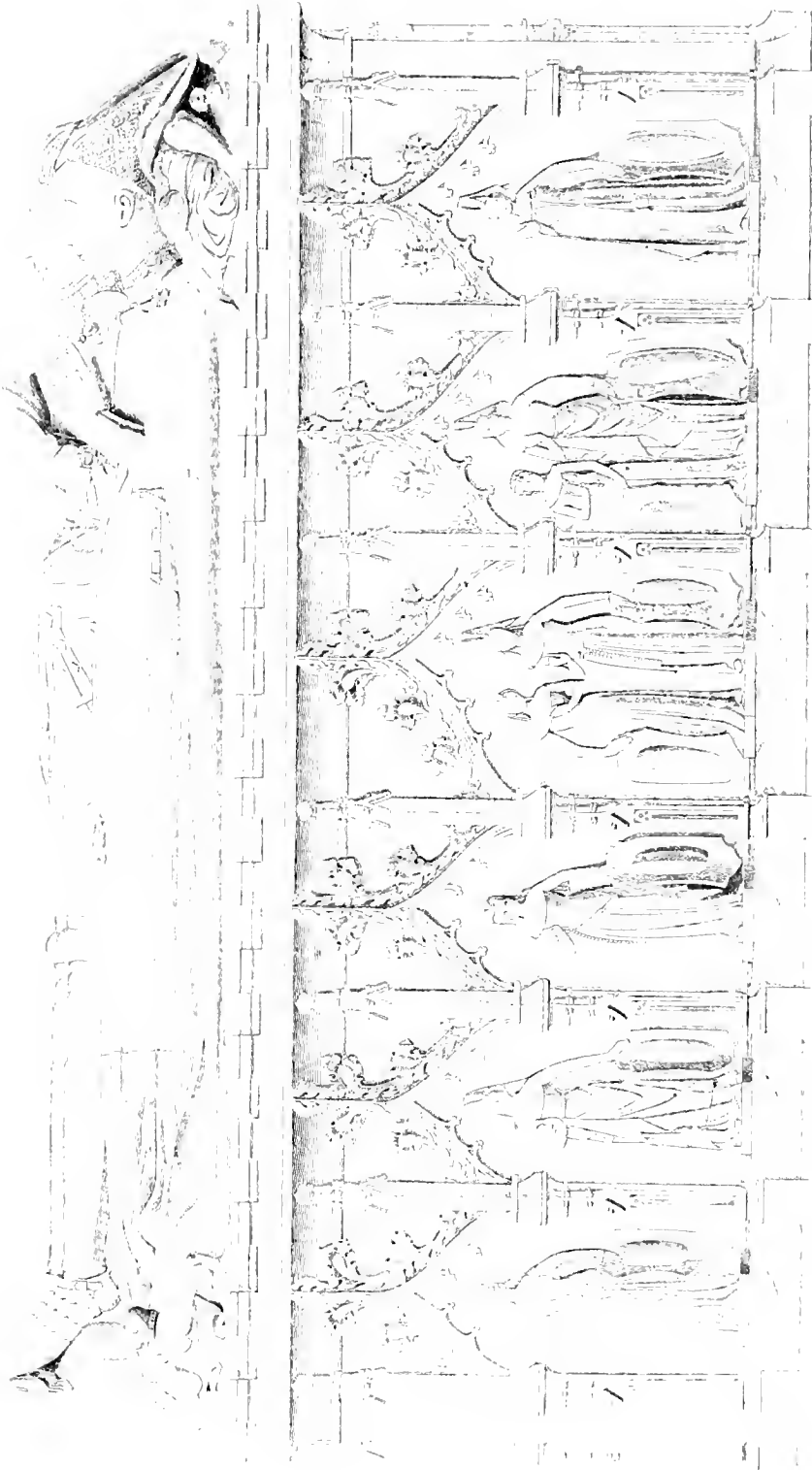
In Mugginton church, under an arch between the chancel and the north aisle, is an altar-tomb, with brass plates on the sides, representing angels holding shields of arms. On the slab, which is of Purbeck marble, is the effigies of a knight, in plate-armour and collar of S.S., bare-headed, with a very long sword; having a helmet under his head, with his crest (a fox), and lamberquin; and that of his lady habited in a long gown and mantle, with flowing hair and a bandeau of roses, with figures of five sons and one daughter, beneath them, all engraved on brass plates. The inscription is now nearly gone; in Bassano’s Church Notes, taken about a century ago, the following is given as then remaining: — “*. Richūs Knyveton dn̄s de Mercaston et Underwood, et Johanna uxor ejus, qui quidem Richūs obiit . . . die A. Domini MCCCC. quor’ &c.*”

At the east end of the south aisle of Dronfield church is an altar-tomb of alabaster enriched with figures of angels holding shields. Upon it lies the effigies of a knight in plate-armour, without a helmet, in the style of the fifteenth century.

On the north side of the chancel of Hathersage church is an altar-tomb, with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of a man in plate-armour, with a long sword, and of his lady in a veiled head-dress; and figures of eleven sons and three daughters, with their Christian names. Under the effigies is the following inscription: — “*Hic jacet Robertus Eyre armiger qui obiit xxi die mensis Marcii anno Millimō CCCC°lix, et Johāa uxor ejus qui obiit ix° die mensis Marcii a° dn̄i Millimō CCCC°lxiii ac pueri eorūdem quor’ &c.*”

Under the arch, between the nave and north transept of Norbury church, is a rich altar tomb of alabaster, enriched with elegant Gothic tracery, and figures in bas-relief, of ladies holding shields. On the top are the effigies of a knight and his lady; he appears bare headed, in plate armour, with a lion at his feet; the lady, in the veiled and reticulated head dress, with angels supporting her pillow, and two little dogs at her feet.^b Under the arch of the south transept in the same church, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, the sides of which are much enriched with figures in bas-relief. On it lies

^b See the annexed plate.



Monument of a Knight of the Fitzherbert family and his lady in St. Mary Church

the effigies of a knight, in richly ornamented plate armour, bare-headed ; with a collar of roses and a lion at his feet. These two monuments are of the Fitzherbert family, which has possessed the manor of Norbury for several centuries.

On an altar tomb on the north side of the chancel in Swarkston church, is a gravestone of alabaster, with the engraved effigies of a man in plate armour, with a greyhound at his feet ; and of his lady, with a dog under each foot, and figures of seven sons and as many daughters : round the verge of the stone is the following inscription : — “ John Roliston, Esquier, sūtyme Lord of Swarston, dysseysyd the iij day of Decceber in y^e zere of our Lord the MCCCClxxxij ; and Susane his wife, dysseysyd the 23^d of December, ye yeare of our Lord MCCCClx & v, on whose soules God have mercy.”

On the north side of the chancel in West-Hallam Church is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of a man in plate armour, having a shield of arms on each side of his head (a fesse between three cinquefoils, impaling a spread eagle), with this inscription : — “ *Hic jacet Tomas Powtrelle, armig^o quondam dñs istius ville ac patron^o istius ecclie qui obiit xxiiij die Augusti A^o dñi M^o.CCCC^olxxxiiij, cuj^o, &c.*”

In Hathersage church is a wooden tablet hanging upon the north wall, with brass plates gilt, containing the effigies of a man in armour, bare-headed, and his lady, with this inscription : — “ *Orate pro animabus venerabilis viri magistri Radulphi Eyre quondam de Offerton in Com. Derbi generosi et Elisab. uxoris ejus, qui quidem Radulphus obiit a^o Dom. 1493.*”

In the chancel of Bakewell church is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures in bas-relief in niches ; round the slab on the top is this inscription : — “ *Hic jacet Johes Vernon filius et heres Henrici Vernon qui obiit xii die mensis Augusti A^o dñi M^o.CCCC^olxxvii, cuj^o, &c.*”

In Doveridge church is an alabaster gravestone, with the engraved effigies of Ralph Okcover, Esq., who died A.D. 1495, and Agnes his wife ; he is represented in plate armour, bare-headed, with his helmet under his head.

Under an arch on the north side of the chancel of Aston church is an altar-tomb of alabaster ; enriched with figures, in bas-relief, of angels holding shields of arms ; that at the head of the monument has a chevron engrailed, between three escallop shells, impaling, a chevron between three crescents. On the tomb is the effigies of a man in a round cap and gown, having a dog at his feet ; with his left hand holding the right hand of his wife, who is represented in a long gown, with a dog at her feet.

In

In the chancel of Fenny-Bentley church is the monument of Thomas Beresford, Esq., who died A.D. 1473, being an altar-tomb with figures of two bodies enclosed in shrouds, and of twenty-one similar ones on the side and end of the monument, for sixteen sons and five daughters, with a long inscription in Latin hexameter verses.^f

In the nave of Radborne church is the monument of one of the Pole family, with his effigies in alabaster, in plate armour, with collar of S. S. bare-headed, having his helmet with crest and lambequin under his head; and the effigies of his lady habited in a long gown and mantle. At the end of the north aisle of the same church is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures of angels holding shields; on the slab is engraved the figures of a judge and his lady, under canopies, with an inscription in text-hand, of which the following fragment remains: — *Hic jacet Radulphus Pole et Johan' uxor*” This Ralph Pole was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, A.D. 1452.

In the middle of the chancel of Tideswell church is an altar-tomb, the sides of which being open, the figure of an emaciated corps lying on a winding-sheet appears, carved in stone; on the top is a slab of Purbeck marble, inlaid with brass plates, containing engraved figures of God the Father, and the symbols of the evangelists, with inscriptions on scrolls; round the verge of the stone is a long inscription on a fillet of brass, from which it appears that this is the monument of Sampson Meverell, who died in 1462.^g

In the south transept of Kedleston church is an altar-tomb, with the effigies, in alabaster, of a knight of the Curzon family and his lady; he is in plate armour and collar of S. S. with strait hair, his helmet lying under his head; at one end of the monument are figures of seven sons and as many daughters. In the same place is the effigies of another knight in plate-armour and collar of S.S., bare-headed, carved in alabaster, lying on the floor.

In Hartshorn church is a slab of alabaster, with the engraved figure of a knight in the armour of the fifteenth century, and that of his lady.

In Ashborne church, under an arch between the nave and the south transept is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched on the sides with figures of angels holding shields; on it lies the mutilated effigies of a man in armour with strait hair, and his lady in a close gown and mantle, with a rich bandeau round her head.

^f See the Parochial History, p. 48.

^g Ibid, p. 277.

In the north aisle of All Saints church in Derby is a slab of alabaster, now placed upright against a pew, with the effigies of an ecclesiastic, under a rich Gothic canopy, holding a patten in his left hand, his right hand being elevated; with this inscription round the edge of the stone: — “*Subtus me jacet Johannes Larve quondam canonicus ecclesie collegiate omniū Sēor' Derby ac Subdecanus ejusdem, qui obiit anno dñi Millimo CCCC^{mo} cuj.' &c.*”

Under an arch on the south side of the chancel of Morley church is an altar-tomb, with a slab of Purbeck marble, on which are the effigies of a knight, in the armour of the fifteenth century, between his two ladies, engraved on brass plates. Over his head is a figure of St. Christopher; over the ladies are figures of St. Mary and St. Anne, with inscriptions on Scrolls, — “*Sēe Cristofere, &c. ora p' nob.*” Under the effigies is this inscription: — “*Orate p' aial' Thome Stathum milit' nup' d'ni hujus ville q' obiit xxvii die Julii A° dñi M.CCCC^{lxx} et dñe Elisabeth uxor' ej' filie Rob'ti Langley Armigeri, ac Thomasine alterius uxoris ei' filie Joh'is Curson Armigeri quor' &c.*” In the same church, under an ornamented arch on the south side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of Henry Statham, who died A. D. 1481, and his three wives.

In the chancel of the same church is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of a man in plate-armour, bare-headed, kneeling on his helmet, and of his lady in a long gown and veiled head-dress, in the attitude of prayer, with labels proceeding from each, inscribed “*Sēe Xp'ofere ora pro nobis;*” over them is a figure of St. Christopher, and under them this inscription: — “*Here lieth John Stathum, squyer, sometyme lorde of thys towne, and Cecily his wyfe, which yaf to yis church iij belles, & ordeyned iij^s iij^d yerely for brede to be done in almes among pou'e folk of y^s pisch ī yē obiit of dame Godlith sometyme lady of y^s towne; the said John dyed the vi day of November, yē yere of our Lord MCCC^{liij}, and the said Cecily died the xxv day of April, the yere of our Lord MCCC^{xliij}, of whose sowles God have mercy, Amen.*”

In the chancel of Little-Wilne church is a large alabaster gravestone, with engraved effigies of a man in plate-armour, bare-headed; and his wife, having her hands crossed on her breast. Round the edge of the stone is this inscription: — “*Hic jacent Hugo Willughby de Risley armig' et Isabella ux' ei' filia Gervasii Clifton, milit' qui obiit xii die mensis Septēbr' anno dñi Millio CCCC^{lxxxvi} et Isabella obiit iii die mensis Maii anno dñi Millio. CCCC^{lvii} quor'.*” &c.

Sixteenth

Sixteenth Century. — In the chancel of Alfreton church is a tablet inlaid with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of John Ormond, Esq., who died A. D. 1503; and Joan his wife, who died A. D. 1507.

At the north end of the north transept of Ashborne church is a large altar-tomb enriched with Gothic tracery and shields; on the top is a slab of alabaster, with the engraved effigies of a man in plate armour, bare-headed, his helmet and crest under his head; his lady in the angular head dress; on a scroll across the figures is an inscription, in verse, in text hand^b, from which it appears that this is the monument of Sir Thomas Cokaine, whose will bears date 28 Hen. VIII. There is another altar tomb in the same place, with the effigies engraved on brass plates, of Francis, son of Sir Thomas Cokaine, and his wife.

In the north transept of Darley church is an alabaster gravestone placed against the wall, with the effigies of John Rollesley, Esq., who died A. D. 1514, and Elizabeth his wife; and another in memory of one of the same name, and his wife, the date of which is not filled up.

In the south aisle of Chellaston church is an alabaster gravestone, with the effigies of an ecclesiastic in a cope, in the attitude of prayer, under a canopy, inscribed — “ *Barredon* quondam, capellanus hujus ecclesie A° d°ni M. D. xviii. cuj.’ &c.”

In the chancel of Chesterfield church is a gravestone of alabaster, with the effigies of an ecclesiastic engraved on it, habited in a cope, with a chalice on one side of him, and a book on the other; round the stone is the following inscription: — “ *Hic jacet dominus Johannes Pypys capellanus gilde sce’ crucis, qui obiit viii die mensis Julii anno Millo’ xi. . . . cuj’ . . .*”

In the south wall of the south aisle of Barrow church, under an arch, is the effigies of an ecclesiastic, in rich drapery, now set upright.

In the south transept of Bakewell church is an altar-tomb, enriched with figures, in bas relief, of ladies holding shields of arms; on it lies the effigies of a knight in plate armour and surcoat, with straight hair and a long beard, having a double chain about his neck. From the inscription it appears to be the monument of Sir George Vernon, Knt. who died A. D. 1561.

In the north aisle of the chancel of Duffield church is the monument of Sir Roger Minors, of Windle-hill, and his lady; being a rich altar-tomb of alabaster, ornamented on the side with figures of friers carved in bas-relief, and at the end with angels holding shields of arms. On the tomb is the

^b See Parochial History, p. 8. note.

ⁱ “Barredon,” Bassano’s Notes.

effigies of a knight, bare-headed, in plate armour; with collar of S. S.; under his head is his helmet with crest and lambrequin. The lady is in a gown and mantle, with the angular head dress, having a little dog on each side of her feet. The following fragment of the inscription, containing the date, remains, — “. . . . *dn̄i M°CCCC° xxxij° quor’, &c.*” A tablet over the monument says, that “it was repaired in the year 1732 by a private friend, out of regard to the worthy family of Robert Mynors, of Triagoe in Herefordshire, Esq.”

In Etwall church is the gravestone of Henry Porte, Esq., who died A. D. 1512, and his wife and seventeen children, with effigies engraved on brass plates; and the monument of Sir John Porte, who was made one of the Justices of the King’s Bench, A. D. 1533, being an altar-tomb, the sides of which are enriched with Gothic tracery, shields of arms, &c. Between two oblong openings, in the slab of the monument, appear figures of the judge and his two wives; smaller than life.

On the south side of the chancel in Etwall church is an altar-tomb, enriched with Gothic tracery, having over it a canopy of Purbeck marble. At the back of the monument are brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of a knight and his two ladies, and five children, with this inscription:— “Under this tombe lyeth buried the bodye of Syr John Porte, Knyght, sonne and heyre unto Syr John Porte, one of the Justyces of yē Kynges-bench, at Westmynster. Elsebeth and Dorothe, wyves to the same Syr John Porte the sonne, whych sonne dyed the syxt day of June, anno d’ni, 1557.”

In Langley church, at the east end of the north aisle, is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of a man, in armour, and his wife, under canopies, with this inscription:— “*Hic jacent Henric’ Pole armig’ huj’ ecclie patron’ et Dorothea uxor ei qui quidē Henric’ obiit tertio die mēsis Februarii an’ dn̄i M°V°lvij’ cuj’, &c.*”

On a large gravestone in the nave of Norbury church are the effigies engraved on brass plates, of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died A. D. 1538, and his lady. He is represented in a robe, with a roll in his hand, she in a mantle ornamented with her arms. Only the following small fragments of the inscription remain:— “. men benche and sometyme Lorde and patron of this town of Richard Coton, of Hampstall Rydware”

In the chancel of Morley church is an altar-tomb, on which are the effigies of a knight and his lady engraved on brass plates, with this inscription:—

“ *Hic jacent corpora Henrici Sachev'ell de Morley in comitatu Derby militi et Isabella uxoris ejus qui quidē Henric' obiit xxi die Julii A' dñi M°CCCC°lvij.*”

In the chancel of Tideswell church is the monument of Robert Purslove, Bishop of Hull, who died A. D. 1579, being a plain altar-tomb on which is a large slab of black marble, with the effigies of the Bishop in his pontificals, and a long inscription in English verse.^k

Remains of Monastic Buildings.

The only monastic buildings in this county, of which any remains at present exist, are Dale-Abbey, Beauchief-Abbey, Repton-Priory, and the Preceptory at Yevely *alias* Stidd. Of Dale-Abbey there were considerable remains in the year 1727, when Buck's views were taken^l; but no part now exists except the arch of the east window of the church. Part of the church of Beauchief-Abbey is now used as a chapel, having been fitted up for that purpose in the reign of King Charles II. Part of the church of the original Saxon monastery of Repton, to be seen in the crypt under the parish church, has been already noticed^m, and other remains appear in a vaulted chamber under the school-room: an ancient brick towerⁿ part of the prior's lodging, must have been erected in the reign of King Henry VI.; as the rebus of Prior Overton, appears on the beams of the lower room, now the kitchen of the school-house: some remains of the priory church, founded in the year 1172, have been discovered in a garden adjoining the school-house. The remains of the chapel of Yevely otherwise Stidd are noticed under the head of Ancient Church Architecture.^o

Ancient Stone Crosses and Pillars.

On Ludworth common, near Mellor, is a flat stone about eight feet long and three feet six inches wide, and nearly two feet thick, approaching in

^k See page 278, note.

^m See p. ccxix.

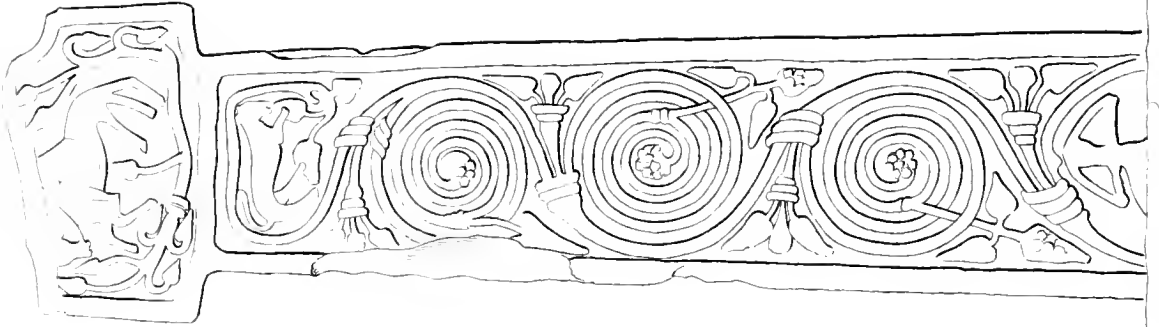
ⁿ See p. ccxxi.

^l Buck's Antiq. vol. i. pl. 57.

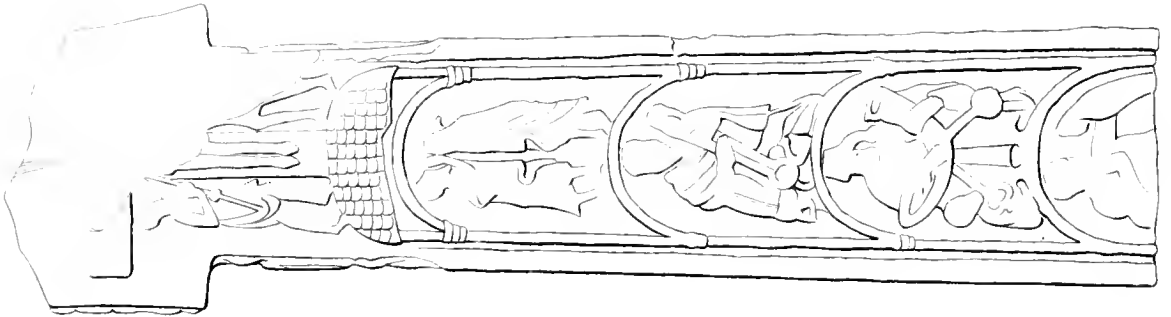
^o See a figure of this tower in the plate, p. ccxxxvi.



South side

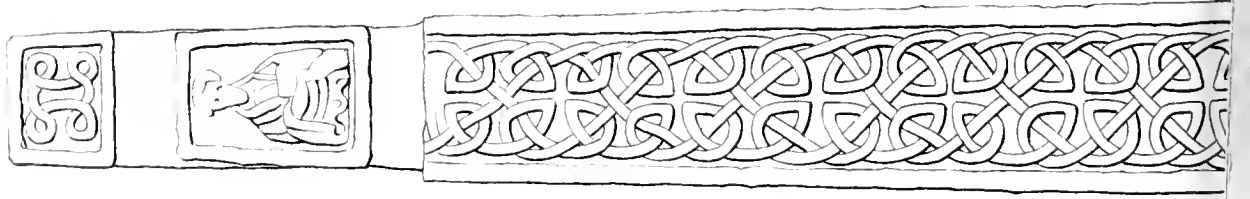
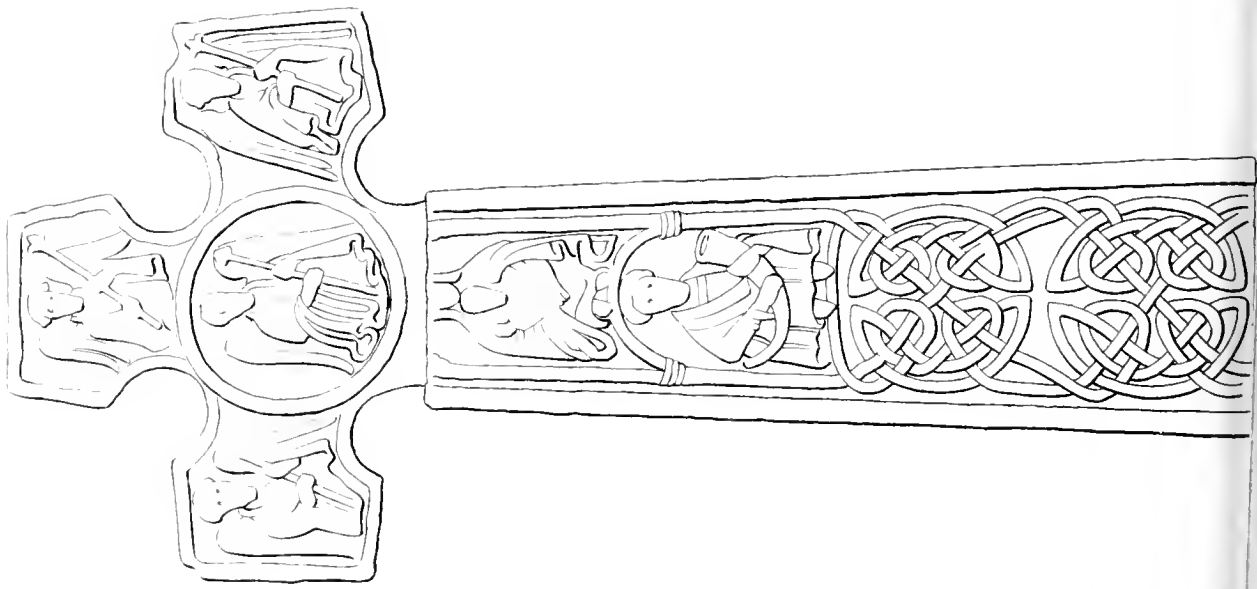
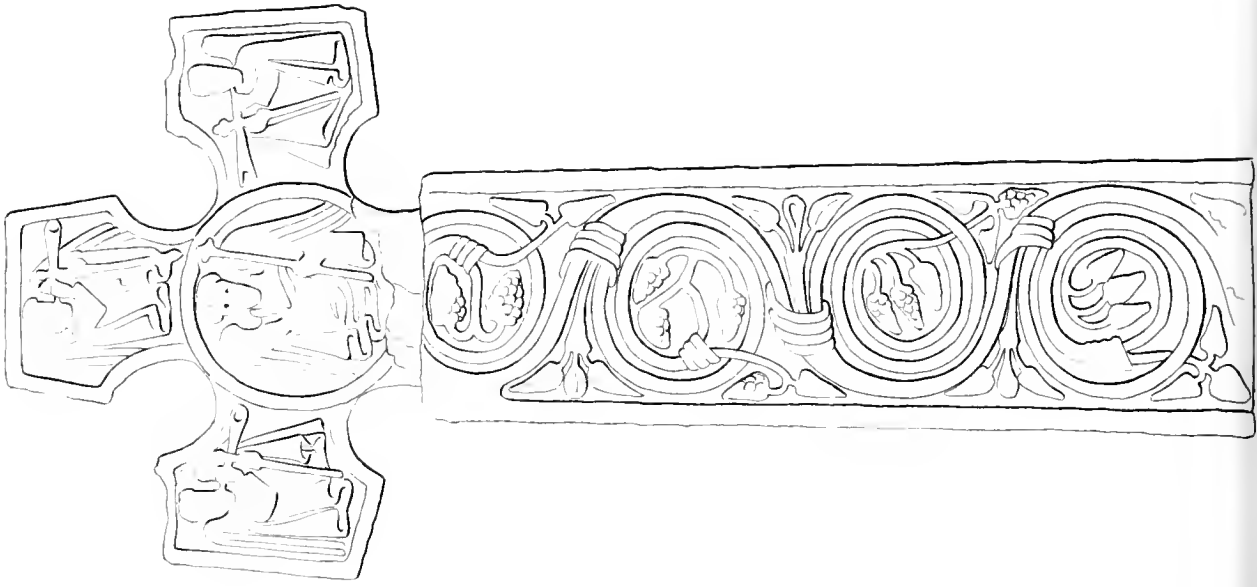


West side



North side





form to an oval; on which formerly stood two stone pillars, fixed in round sockets, and tapering upwards. When we visited this ancient monument, in the year 1810, only part of one of them remained in its original position; this was two feet six inches in height, and twenty inches in diameter at the top: the upper part, two feet six inches in length, had been broken off, and removed to the distance of several feet. The lower part of the other, which has also been removed from its socket, is four feet two inches in length, eighteen inches in diameter at the bottom, and fifteen inches and a half at the top. This ancient monument, which bears a good deal of resemblance to one of the same kind called the Bow-Stones, at no great distance from it (noticed in our account of Cheshire^o), has received from the country people the appellation of Robinhood's Picking-rods. As double pillars appear among the earliest sepulchral monuments in the Christian cemeteries, it is not improbable that these rude monuments were erected to the memory of some illustrious person, in the Pagan times. We are informed by Dr. Pegge, that part of one of them was used in making the turnpike road leading from Sheffield to Grindlethorp bridge.^p

In Bakewell and Eyam church-yards are ancient stone crosses, ornamented in the style which prevailed in the Saxon times. Bakewell cross is enriched on the east, north, and south sides with elegant scrolls; the west side with rude sculptures in bas-relief, the uppermost of which represents the crucifixion: all of them have suffered much from the effects of time; their present appearance is shewn by the figures in the annexed plate. The cross at Eyam is in the same style; it is at present seven feet in height, but appears to have lost a portion of the upper part, immediately below the cross. The east side of the base is ornamented with an elegant scroll; on this side of the cross part are figures of four angels, in bas-relief, all holding crosses, and two of them blowing trumpets. On the west side are figures rudely sculptured in bas-relief; on the base that of a man in a sitting posture, holding a bugle-horn, and over him what seems to have been designed for the virgin and child; on the lower part are two complicated knots: On the cross part of this side are four figures of angels holding crosses. The north and south sides of the base are ornamented alike with double braids; on the north side of the cross is a half-length figure of a man holding a book, and on the opposite side that of an angel holding a cross.

^o P. 459.

^p Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 137.

In Blackwell church-yard is a stone cross, ornamented on every side with braids and knots; and in Bradburn church-yard are several fragments of one, ornamented with scrolls of foliage and rudely sculptured figures, in the style of those of Bakewell and Eyam: one of these fragments is about three feet in length. In Mellor church-yard is the shaft of a cross, of eight unequal sides, and embattled at the top; and at Taddington is one of the same form, the sides of which are ornamented with zig-zag mouldings.

Ancient Castles.

The only ancient castles in Derbyshire, of which any considerable remains at present exist are those of Castleton and Codnor; that of Castleton was formerly known by the name of Peak Castle; and is situated on the summit of a high rock, nearly over the entrance of the great cavern, and inaccessible except on one side. It appears to have originally consisted of a plain wall enclosing an area of moderate dimensions, with two small towers on the north sides, and a keep near the south-west corner, being a square tower, measuring 38 feet 2 inches on the outside, and 21 feet 4 inches by 19 feet 3 inches within the walls. It is most probable that this fortress was erected by William Peverell, to whom the manor was given by William the Conqueror, though Mr. King, who has given a particular account of it in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*⁴, supposes it to have been built during the Saxon Heptarchy: great part of the walls of the keep, and some remains of the other building are still existing.⁵

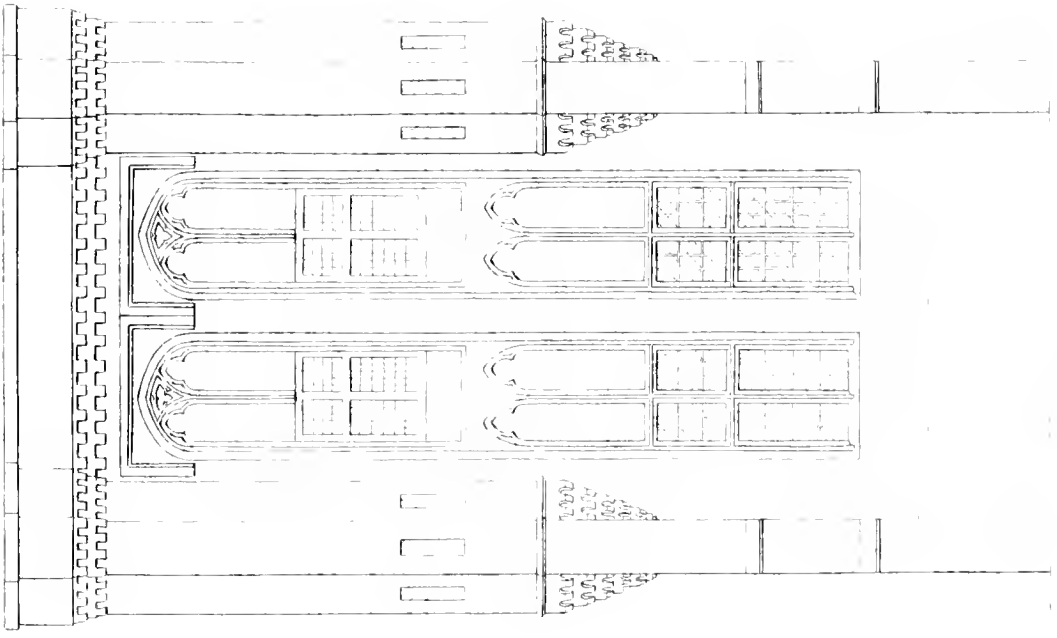
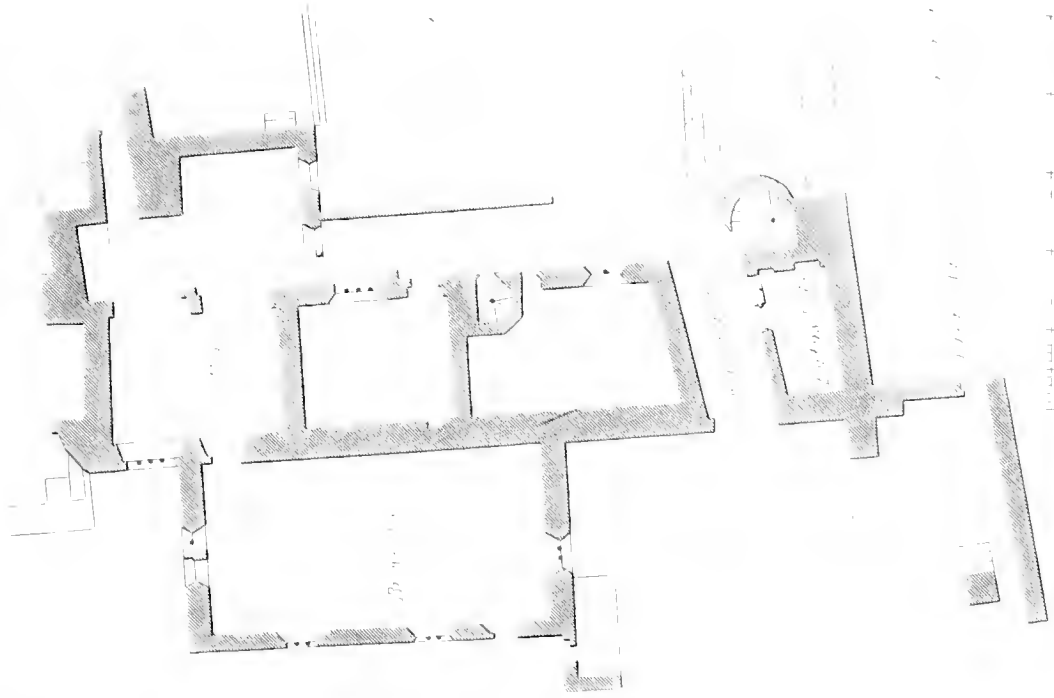
Of Codnor Castle in the parish of Heanor, the ancient seat of the Grey family, there are considerable remains, part of which are now converted into a farm-house. There is a view of them, taken in 1727, in the first volume of Buck's *Antiquities*.⁶ No part of the ancient castle of Bolsover at present exists; the square castellated building with irregular turrets, now called Bolsover-castle⁷, was erected in the reign of James I.

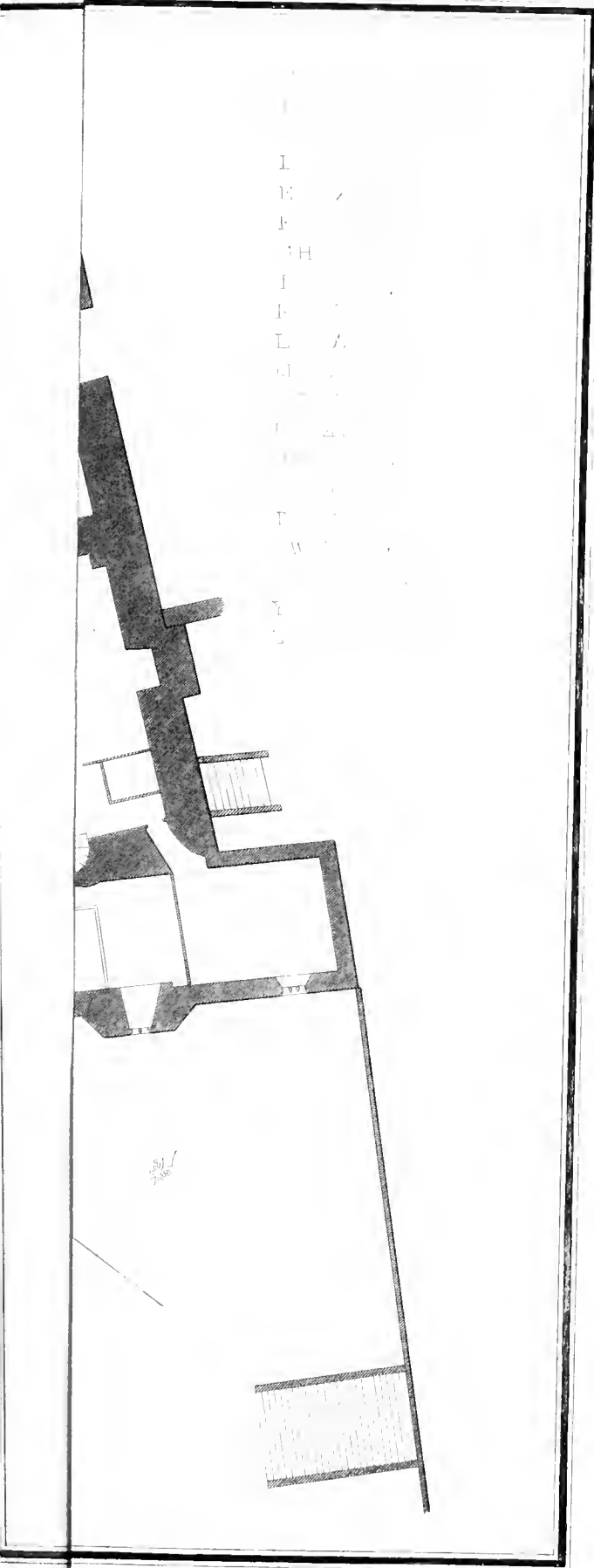
⁴ P. 247—254.

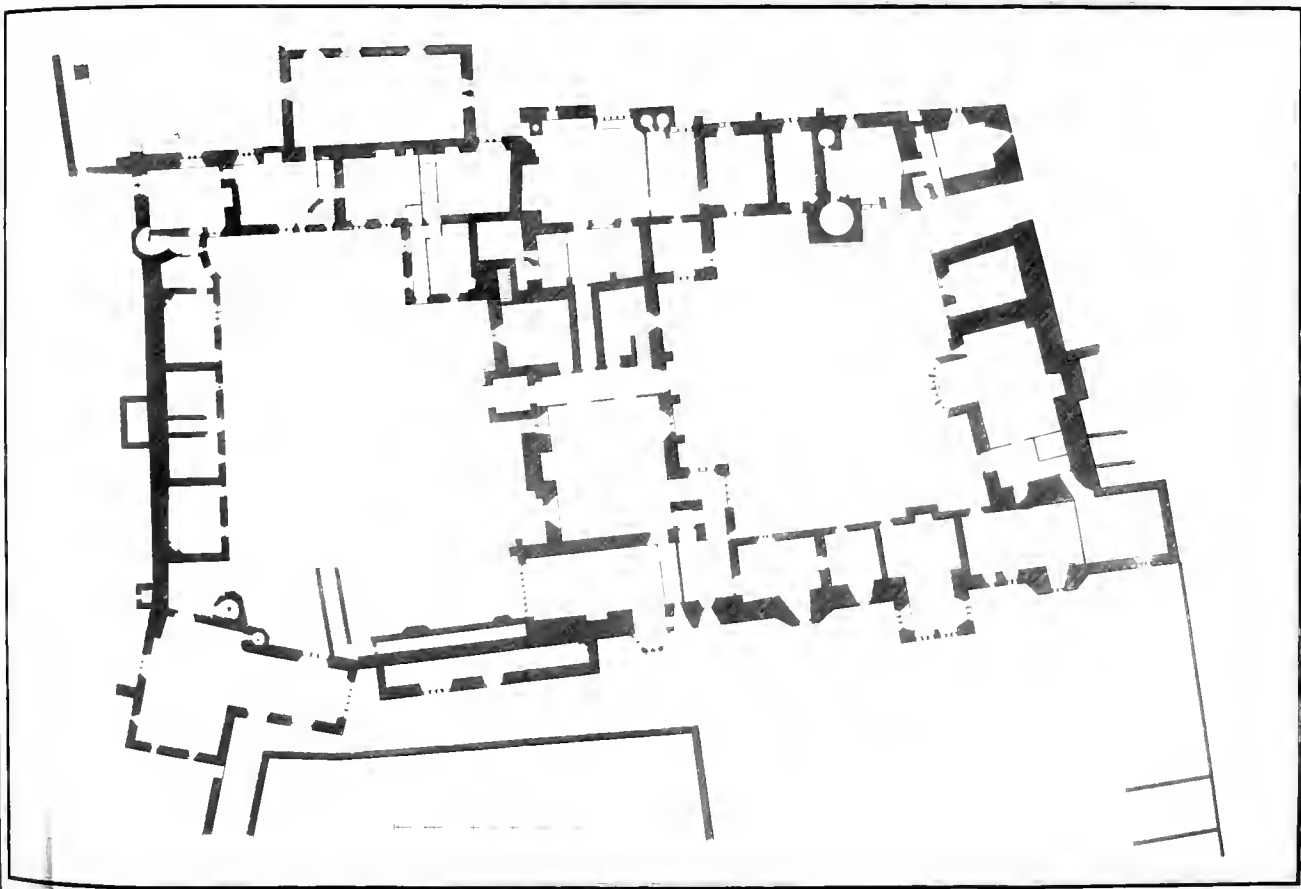
⁵ There is a view of this castle in the first volume of Buck's *Antiq.* pl. 55.

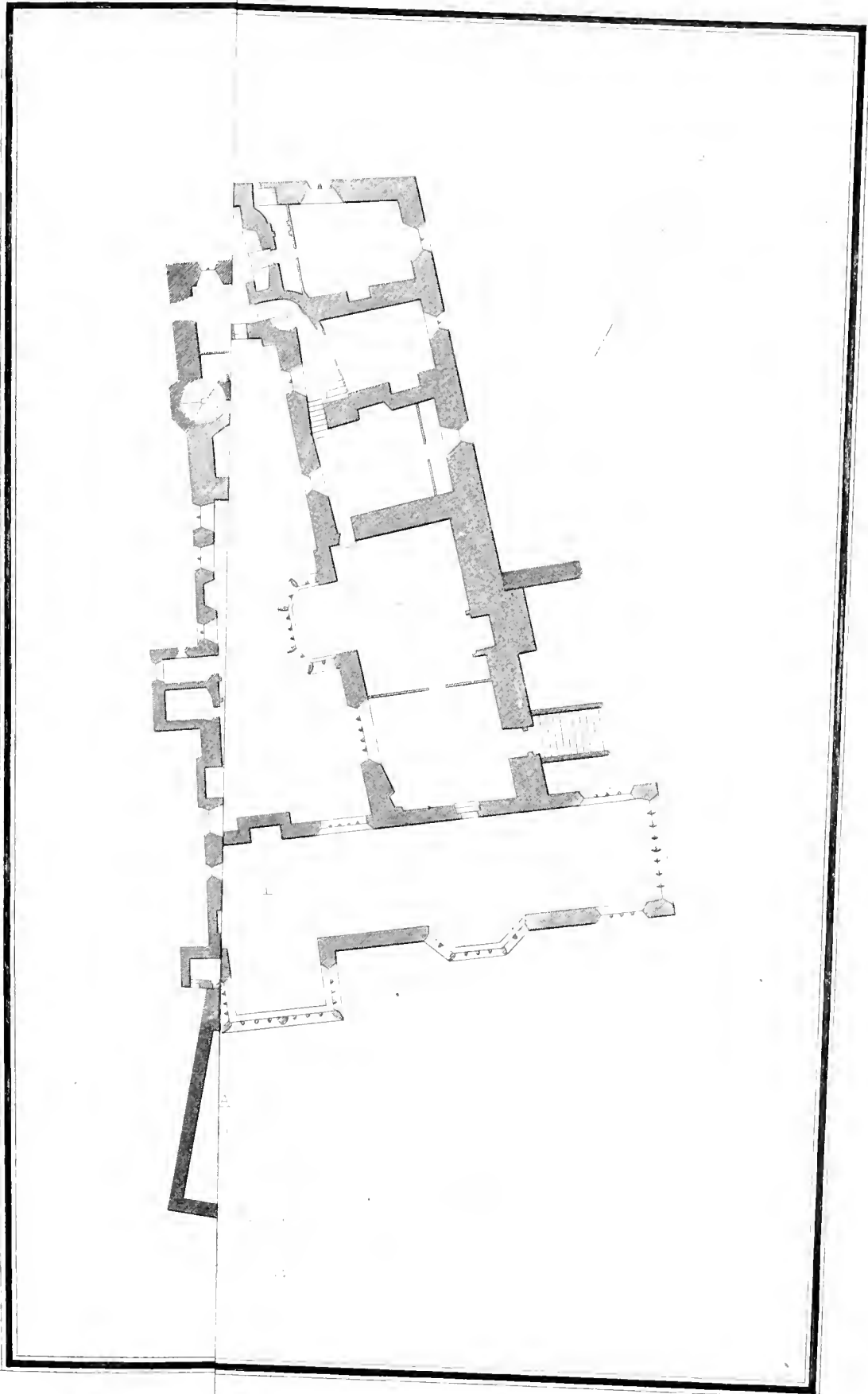
⁶ *Ibid.* pl. 56.

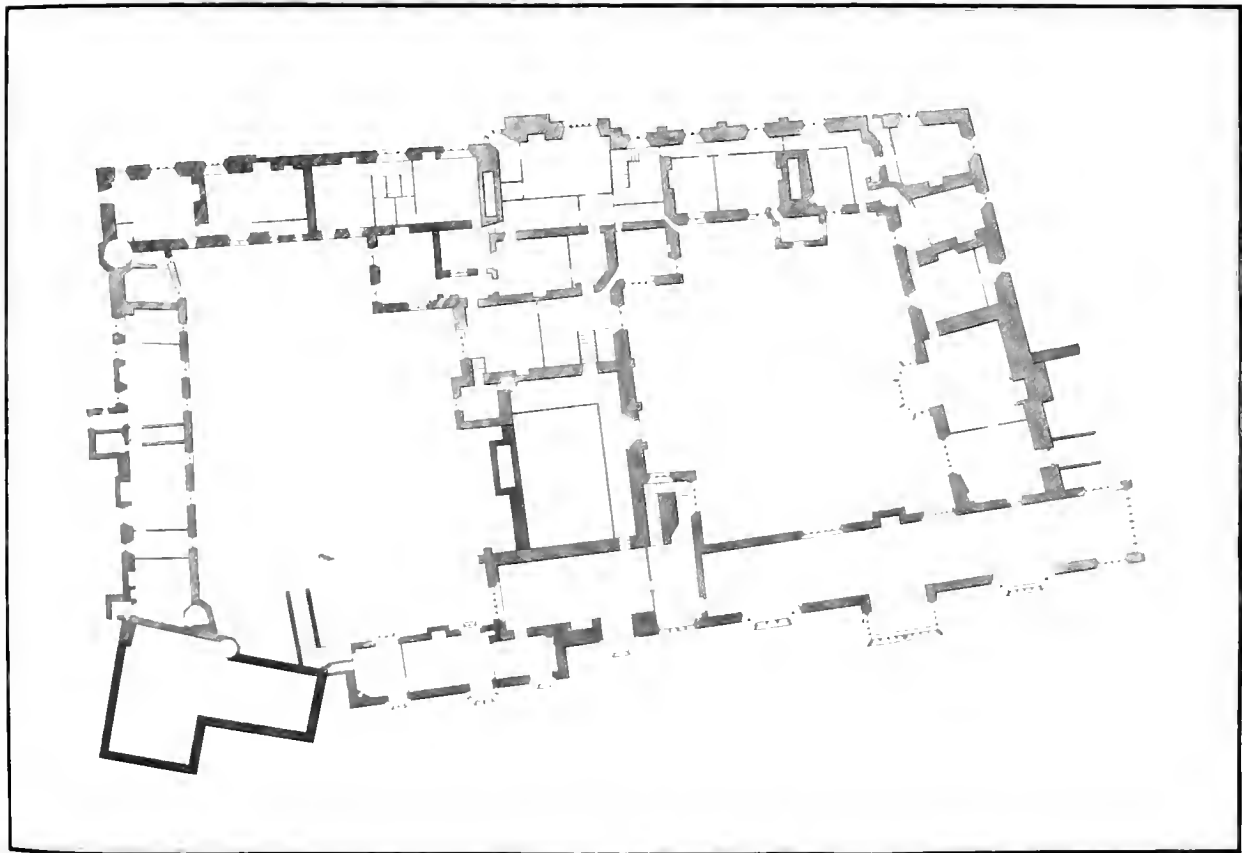
⁷ *Ibid.* pl. 53 and 54.







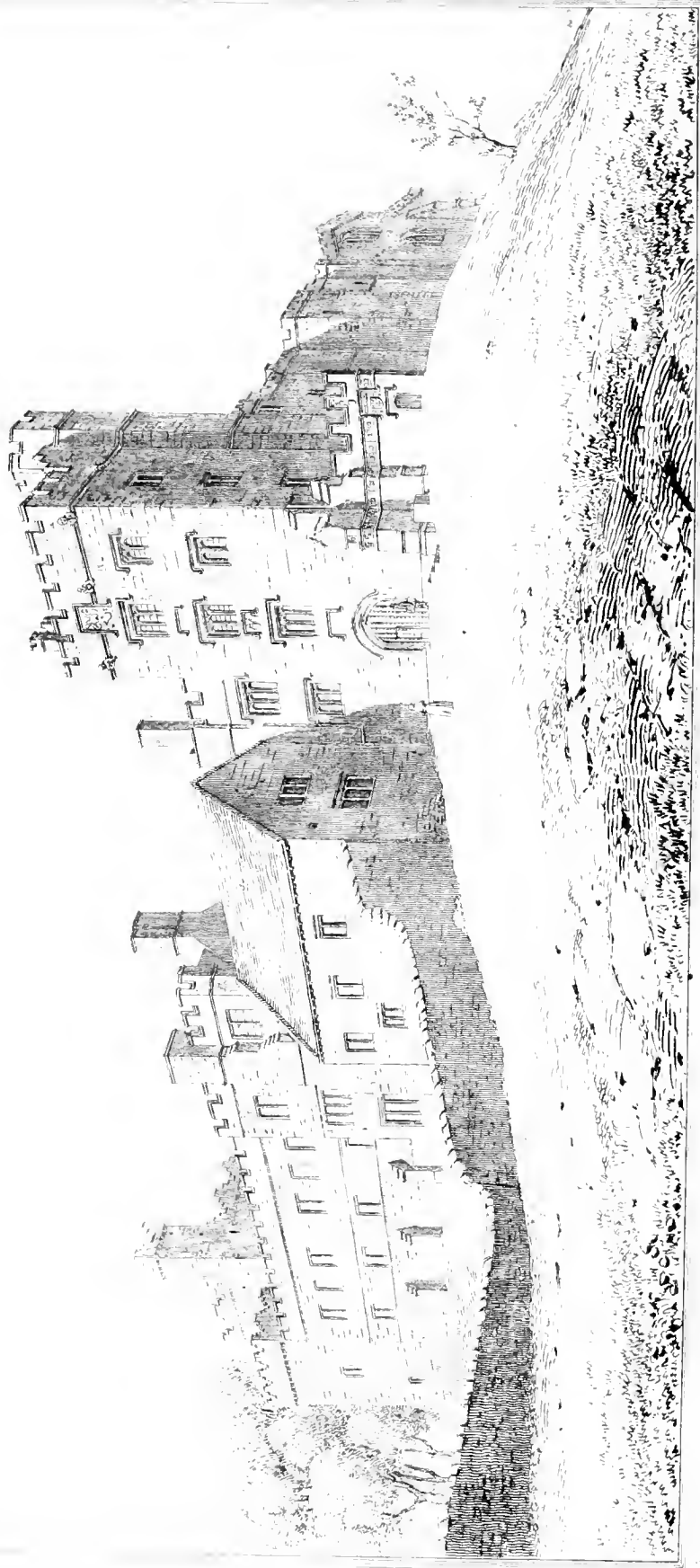




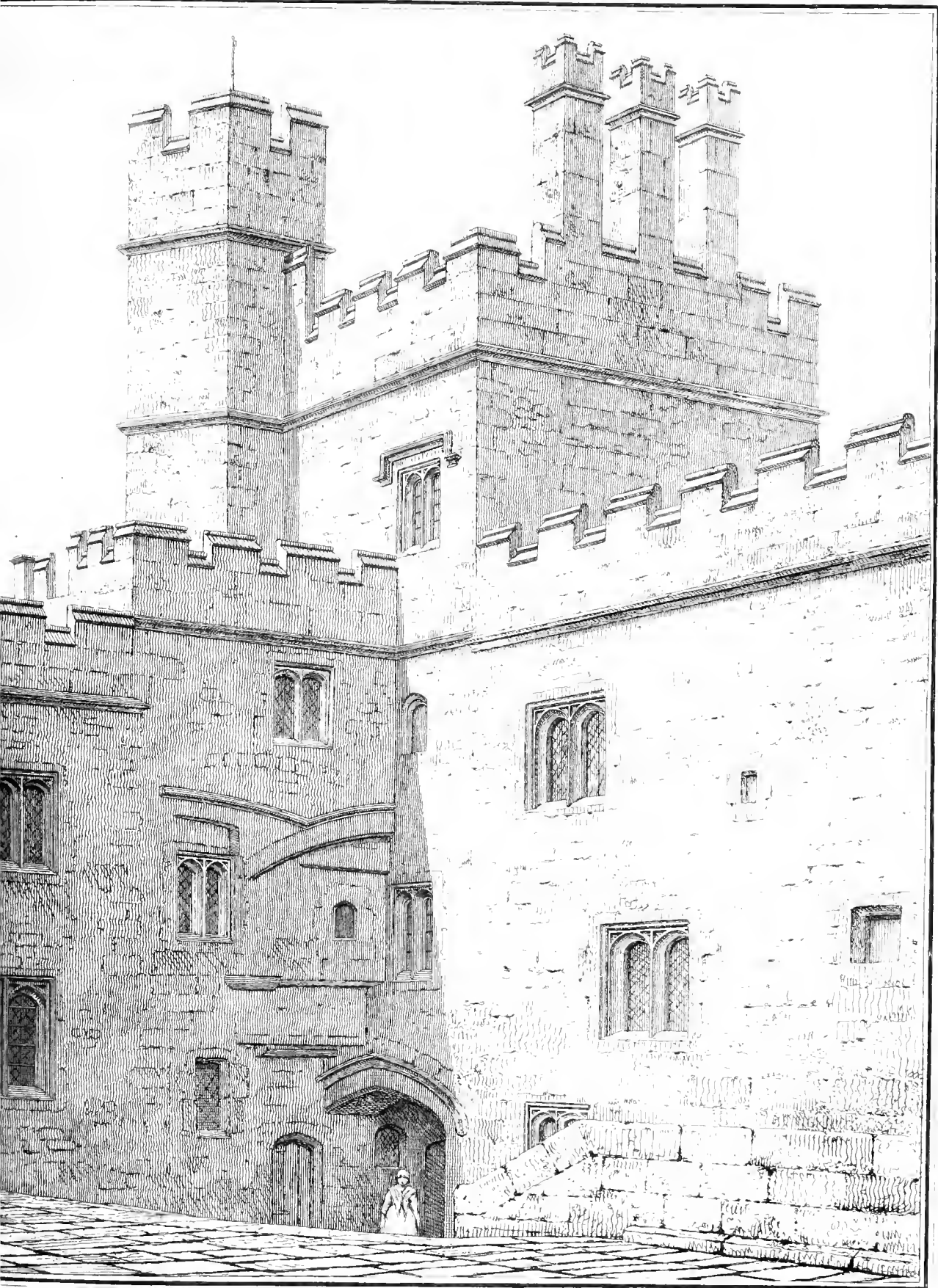


View of the City of London from the Tower

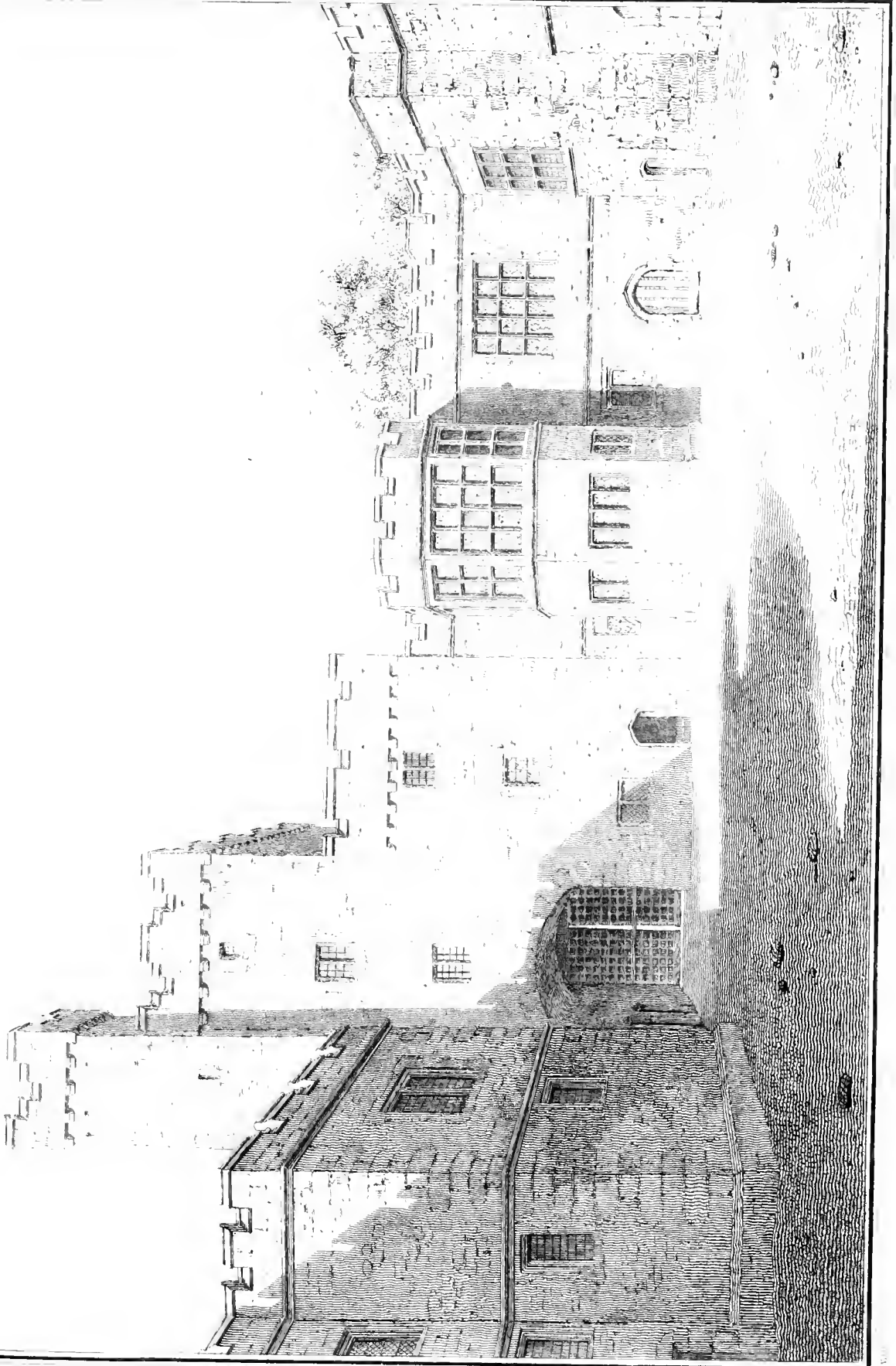
W. G. & Co. del. & sculp.



North west View of Haddon Hall



Part of the Lower Court of Hadden Hall



View of the Upper Court of Haddon Hall.



Ancient Mansion-houses.

The most remarkable ancient mansion in this county, in point of antiquity and preservation is Haddon-hall, formerly the seat of the Vernon family, and now belonging to the Duke of Rutland, whose ancestor, Sir John Manners acquired it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a marriage with one of the coheiresses of Sir George Vernon. It is situated on an eminence above the river Wye, and consists of two courts of irregular form, approaching to squares, and surrounded by suits of apartments. The principal entrance is under a tower at the north-west corner of the lower court; and there is another under a tower at the north-east corner of the upper court. This building has been erected at various periods, but no part of it appears to be of a later date than the middle of the sixteenth century. The chapel and hall are the most ancient parts, having been built by Sir Richard Vernon, who died in the year 1452. In the windows of the chapel are considerable remains of painted glass, coeval with the building, and in one of them is the date of 1427.^u One of the pillars between the nave and south aisle is much more ancient, being in the massy style which had fallen into disuse before the thirteenth century; which indicates that it was built on the site of a chapel attached to a more ancient mansion, erected probably by the Avenells, who were predecessors of the Vernons; there is also a font in the chapel in the same style. The hall, which is situated between the two courts, is about 35 feet by 28 within the screen, which separates it from the buttery and other offices; over the door of the porch, are two shields of arms, one of them being the coat of Vernon (fretty), the other, those of De Pembruge (barry of six), which Sir Richard Vernon was entitled to, in right of his mother, the heiress of Sir Fulco de Pembruge, Lord of Tonge-castle in Shropshire.

The whole of the lower court, and part of the upper, is in the style of architecture which prevailed in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was probably erected by Sir Henry Vernon, who flourished in the reign of King Henry VII. The old drawing-room, and the adjoining bed-chamber and dressing-rooms, appear to have been fitted up, and were probably built by Sir George Vernon in the year 1545; his arms with that date, the arms of King Henry VIII., and the plume of feathers, with the initials E. P. being carved in oak over the drawing-room chimney-piece.

^u The following is the inscription remaining in the east window, "*Orate pro aīabus Ricardi Vernon et Jenette uxoris ejus qui fecerunt an'o dn'i millesimo CCCXXVII.*"

The long gallery, 110 feet long, and 17 feet wide, which occupies the upper floor on the south side of the upper court was probably erected about the same time; though the oak wainscotting is evidently more modern, having been erected by Sir John Manners who married the heiress of Sir George Vernon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This wainscotting is enriched with Corinthian pilasters supporting arches, between which are shields of the arms of Manners emulating those of Vernon: the frieze is ornamented with boars' heads (the crest of Vernon), roses and thistles. The great bed-chamber appears to have been fitted up about the same time as the gallery, it has a deep cornice of plaster, with a frieze ornamented with boars' heads and peacocks; and over the fire-place is a rude bas-relief in plaster of Orpheus charming the beasts. The chamber between this room and the gallery has a similar cornice and frieze.

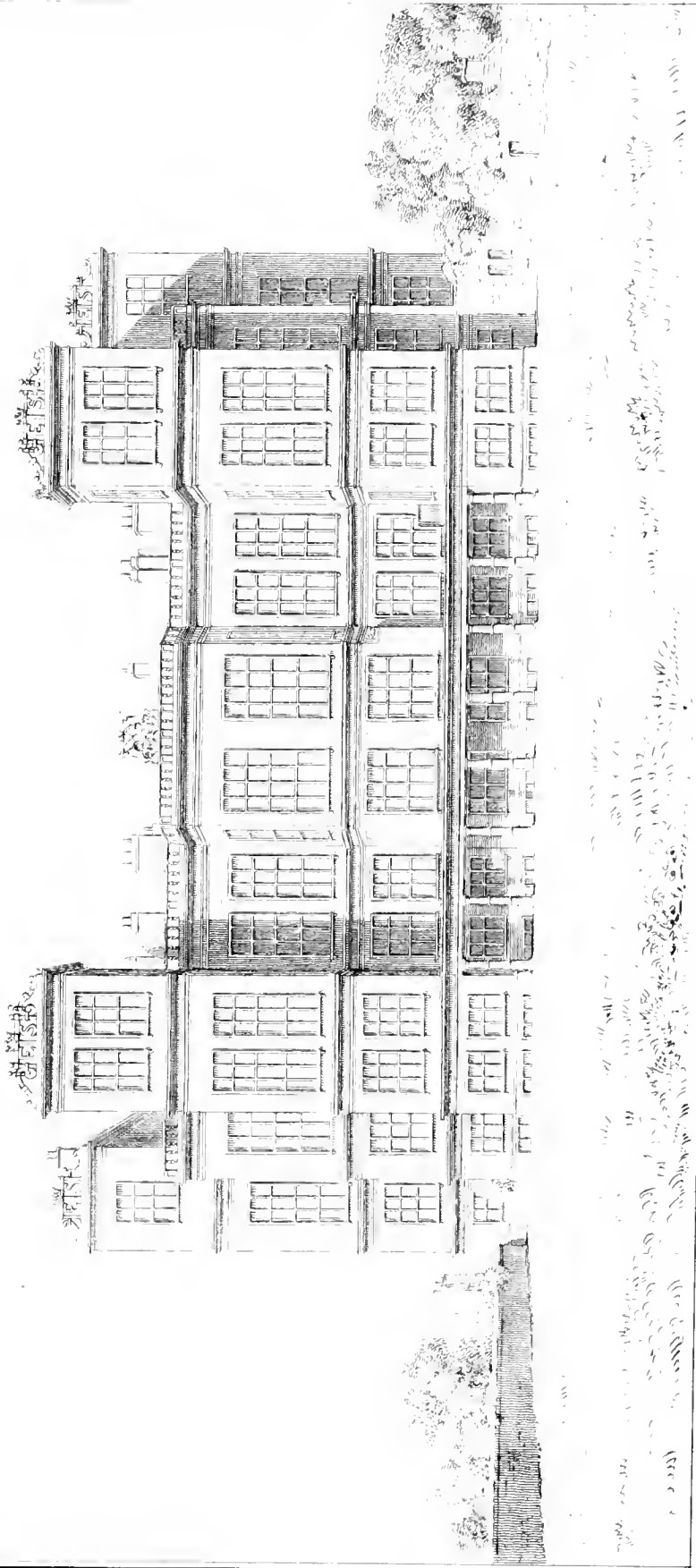
The principal apartments of Haddon-hall are hung with ancient arras, hanging loose over the doors, which are of the rudest workmanship. The tapestry of the great bed-chamber is comparatively modern, it is ornamented with flowers, &c. in a good taste, and figures of monkeys and peacocks^u on a white ground.

The late Mr. King has given a detailed description of this building, in his paper on Ancient Castles, printed in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*^x; at the conclusion of which he observes, that "nothing can convey a more complete idea of ancient modes of living, than is to be obtained on this spot. Many great dwellings, which formerly helped to present the same ideas, are now quite rased and gone; and others are only heaps of ruins, so far maimed, that it requires much attention to make out or comprehend what they once were, or to understand any thing of their original plan:" and that "it is much to be wished, by every lover of antiquities, that this princely habitation may never come so far into favour as to be modernized; lest the traces of ancient times and manners, which are now so rarely preserved in this country, any where, should be utterly lost also here."

Another ancient mansion-house in this county, which has undergone no alteration since the time of its original crection, is Hardwick-hall, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; which exhibits a most complete specimen of the domestic architecture which prevailed, among the higher ranks, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and also of the furniture which was in use at that period. This building was erected by Elizabeth, Countess of

^u The peacock is the crest of the Manners family.

^x P. 346 to 359.



East View of Hamrick Hall



North East View of Hancock Hall

Shrewsbury, and appears to have been finished about the year 1597. It is built of stone, and round the top is a parapet of open work, in which the Countess's initials, E. S., frequently occur. The state apartments are spacious and lofty, with numerous large transom windows admitting a profusion of light. The hall is hung with very curious tapestry which appears to be as ancient as the fifteenth century. On one part of it is a representation of bear-hunting, and in another of otter-hunting. In the chapel, which is on the first-floor, is a very rich and curious altar-cloth, 30 feet long, hung round the rails of the altar, with figures of saints under canopies wrought in needle-work. The great dining-room is on the same floor, over the chimney-piece of which are the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury, with the date of 1597. The most remarkable apartments in this interesting edifice are the state room, or room of audience, as it is called, and the gallery: the former is 64 feet 9 inches by 33 feet, and 26 feet 4 inches high; at one end of it is a canopy of state, and in another part a bed, the hangings of which are very ancient. This room is hung with tapestry on which is represented the story of Ulysses; over this are figures, rudely executed in plaster, in bas-relief, among which is a representation of Diana, and her nymphs. The gallery is about 170 feet long, and 26 wide, extending the whole length of the eastern side of the house; and hung with tapestry, on a part of which is the date of 1478. It is probable that this, as well as many other articles of the furniture of this mansion was removed from the old hall at Hardwick, or from Chatsworth when that splendid edifice was rebuilt a century ago.^y

At a small distance from Hardwick-hall, are considerable remains of a more ancient hall, which appears to have been a very magnificent edifice; and from the style of its architecture could not have been built any great length of time before the erection of the present mansion. It is now in a ruinous state, but one of the rooms remains entire, which is 55 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 6 inches, and 24 feet 6 inches high: it is floored with terras; the sides are fitted up to a certain height with oak wainscotting ornamented with Ionic pilasters, over which are ornaments in plaster, consisting of two rows of arches. Over the large stone chimney-piece are colossal figures one on each side, in Roman armour, reaching to the cornice; from which this room has obtained the appellation of "The Giants' Chamber."

^y For some account of the portraits in Hardwick-hall, and other particulars, see p. 190 of Parochial History.

Barlborough-hall, the seat of C. H. Rodes, Esq., is a handsome mansion-house of the age of Queen Elizabeth, having been built in her reign by Francis Rodes, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas. The principal front of this house retains its original appearance, having projecting bows terminating in octagonal embattled turrets, and large transom windows. The inside has been modernized, but in one of the lower rooms taken out of the great chamber, is a very magnificent stone chimney-piece, enriched with fluted Doric pillars supporting statues of justice and religion, and coats of arms and various ornaments in bas-relief. In the upper part are the arms of Rodes, with these inscriptions: — *Francis Rodes, serviens d'ne Regine ad legem.* — “*Anno D'ni 1584, ætatis suæ 50.*” In the lower part are two shields of the arms of Rodes with different impalements; the one supported by a judge on the dexter side, inscribed “*Franciscus Rodes,*” and a lady on the sinister side, inscribed “*Elizabeth Sandford:*” the other; with similar supporters, inscribed “*Franciscus Rodes — Maria Charleton.*” At the bottom is this inscription, “*Constitutus Justiciarius de Banco Communi, 30 Eliz.*” On the sides are other inscriptions more particularly describing the wives and their issue. The buff coat, sword, &c. of Sir Francis Rodes, worn in the time of Charles I., are preserved in this house.^z

The manor-house of South-Winfield, a very splendid and spacious edifice, erected by Ralph Lord Cromwell, in the reign of King Henry VI., is now a mere ruin; having been suffered to go to decay soon after the civil war in the seventeenth century, and a great part of it having been taken down since for the materials. It appears originally to have consisted of two courts, surrounded by buildings. The remains of the north side of the principal court, shew that when complete, it must have been a very beautiful edifice: these consist of a porch, and a bow with three large Gothic windows, the arches of which are slightly pointed. The porch and bow-window are both embattled, having a fascia of quatrefoils and roses running immediately beneath the battlements. The arch of the door-way of the porch is very slightly pointed, and enriched with quatrefoils; on the battlement over it, is a shield with the arms of Cromwell.^a

^z They are engraved in Grose's Ancient Armour, pl. xxxix.

^a For a more particular account of these remains see Blore's "History of the Manor and Manor-house of South-Winfield," p. 86 — 89.

CUSTOMS.

THE custom of rush-bearing, which we have mentioned in our account of Cheshire^b, still prevails in the northern part of Derbyshire, bordering on Yorkshire and Cheshire. In Glossop church we observed, in 1810, one of the garlands carried before the rush-carts on these occasions, of very large dimensions, and richly ornamented with gilt paper and glass of various colours: and we were informed that the rush-bearing carts, were here usually very much decorated with garlands and plate. The ceremony of strewing the churches with rushes usually takes place on the day of the dedication of the church; but in the Peak-Forest is always held on Midsummer-Eve.^c

The ancient custom of hanging up in the churches garlands of roses, with a pair of gloves cut out of white paper, which had been carried before the corpses of young unmarried women, at their funerals, still prevails in many of the parishes of the Peak.

The country wakes which formerly prevailed generally throughout the kingdom, on the Sunday following the day of dedication, or the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, are no where perhaps at present more generally observed than in some parts of this county, particularly the wapentake of Wirksworth; where they last several days, during which a play is exhibited every evening, on a temporary stage erected in some conspicuous part of the village. We saw such an one at Brassington on the 27th of September, 1810, on which the Cheats of Scapin was the play to be performed that evening; another was preparing at Hognaston a few days afterwards for the comic opera of Love in a Village. Bulls and badgers, and sometimes bears, are baited at these wakes; and we were informed that the persons, who keep the bears for that purpose, are still known here by the ancient appellation of Bearward. The desperate foot-ball contests which were formerly common at these wakes, Mr. Farey informs us, are now confined to the streets of All-Saints in Derby on Shrove-Tuesday.^d

There is an annual custom at Tissington, of dressing the wells or springs, in different parts of the village: these, on Holy-Thursday are adorned with flowers, arranged in various devices, and accompanied with inscriptions, by the persons on whose premises they are situated. This is performed with

^b P. 463.^c Farey's Survey, vol. iii. p. 625.^d Ibid, p. 630.

boards cut to the size and form of the subject intended to be represented, and covered with moist clay, in which the flowers are inserted, and the petals of flowers forming a sort of mosaic-work. These boards, thus ornamented, are fixed at the back of the spring, which appears to issue from under them. There is service in the church on that day, and a sermon, after which each of the wells is visited, and the three Psalms for the day, with the Epistle and Gospel, are read, one at each well; of which there are five, of remarkably clear water. The whole concludes with a psalm, which is sung by the church singers, accompanied by a band of music.^e

^e From the information of the Rev. L. Brooks.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

Little has been done, though much seems to have been intended, towards a topographical history of Derbyshire. Philip Kinder, a contemporary and friend of Selden, left behind him a preliminary discourse to a projected history of this county, treating briefly of the natural history, produce, rivers, inhabitants, &c. &c.^a It appears, from a passage in this discourse, that he intended to treat of the towns, according to their propinquity and site between such and such rivers, to visit all the churches, to get a copy of what relates to this county in Domesday-book, to search the records of the Tower and elsewhere, &c. &c.

The Reverend John Hieron, an eminent nonconformist divine, who died in 1682, made copious extracts from the Herald's visitations; and from records, particularly those at the Roll's chapel, relating to this county: collected in a volume, now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Langley-park. It is evident, by a note at the beginning of the volume, that he meditated a topographical history of the county.

Mr. William Wolley wrote a brief topographical history of Derbyshire, brought down to the year 1712, which remains in MS. In this work he was assisted by the collections of Mr. Samuel Sanders, of Little-Iretton, who was connected with his family by marriage. A copy of this MS. is in the possession of Mr. Adam Wolley of Matlock, and another among Dr. Pegge's collections.

Mr. Gough informs us that Mr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington, (afterwards Dr. Pegge,) was, in 1780, making collections for the history of Derbyshire. Dr. Pegge's collections, now in the Herald's college, contain some local information, particularly relating to parishes in his immediate neighbourhood, some pedigrees brought down to his own time, &c.; but he appears to have made but little efficient progress towards a topographical history of the county. A sketch of the History of Bolsover and Peak Castles (1785), by Dr. Pegge, was published in Mr. Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*; and an Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, by the same author, was published by Mr. Nichols in 1801, after his death.

Thomas Blore, Esq., in 1791, announced his intention of publishing a topographical history of Derbyshire, and made considerable collections from public records and private evidences for that purpose: in the same year he communicated to the editors of "Topographical Miscellanies," a History of

^a Now in MS. in the Ashmolean library at Oxford,

the Parish of Breadsall. He published in 1793, a History of the Manor and Manor-house of South-Winfield^b, as a specimen of the manner of his intended history.

In 1789 Mr. James Pilkington, minister of the Unitarian chapel at Derby, published "A View of the present State of Derbyshire," in two volumes, 8vo. The first volume relates to its natural history: a part of the second volume is occupied by general topics; in the remainder is a brief account of the parishes, under the head of the several deaneries. In 1811, the Rev. D. P. Davies, minister of the Unitarian congregations at Belper and Millford, published "A New Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire," in one volume, 8vo., taking Pilkington's work as his basis, and bringing down his history to the date of its publication.

In the year 1791 Mr. William Hutton published a History of the Town of Derby, in one volume, 8vo.

In the Topographer for 1790, is a History of the Town and Priory of Repton, by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, with copies of many ancient deeds, &c.

The chief sources whence we have derived our accounts of the descent of property in the following brief parochial history, are the records in the Tower, the Augmentation office, the Rolls chapel, the office of the duchy of Lancaster, and the Quo Warranto Roll. Some valuable information has been obtained from collections^c taken by Dodsworth from records, not at present in a state of arrangement for reference, in the Court of Exchequer; from communications obligingly made by the principal landed proprietors, and their agents; and a most valuable and extensive collection, made during a course of several years, by Adam Wolley, Esq. of Matlock, from ancient family deeds and other sources; from which he has favoured us with the most liberal communications. It should be mentioned, that some years ago Mr. Blore drew up for us a brief account of the descent of most of the manors in the wapentake of Wirksworth. We have, as in other counties, visited all the parish churches, and have been able to supply some notices of tombs now mutilated or removed, from a volume of church notes, taken about the year 1710, by Francis Bassano, a herald-painter of Derby, which we purchased some years since, with a collection of Cheshire MSS., and which it is our intention to deposit in the Heralds' college. For an account of the present state of free-schools, and other public endowments, with various modern local information, we have applied, as before, to the clergy of the several parishes, who have very obligingly attended to our queries, and given us every requisite information.

^b A history of South-Winfield, not so much enlarged, had previously been communicated to the Topographer in 1789.

^c Now in the Bodleian library of Oxford.

ALFRETON, a small market-town in the hundred of Scarsdale, and in the deanery of Chesterfield, is situated 14 miles from Derby, about 12 from Chesterfield, and 142 from London.

This town has been supposed to have derived its name from King Alfred, and tradition has assigned its building to that monarch. Camden has been quoted as concurring in this opinion, but he merely observes that such a tradition was current.^d There is no doubt that some noble Saxon of the name of Alfred (a name not uncommon among the Saxons) was the possessor of Alfreton at a remote period, and that from him it was denominated Ælfredingtune, as it is spelt in Ethelred's charter to Burton^e abbey. There is nothing to appropriate it to King Alfred. In the Domesday Survey the Norman scribes have corrupted the name to Elstretune.

Somercotes and Riddings, two hamlets or townships in this parish, maintain their own poor, and have separate highway rates. At Riddings there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

The market at Alfreton was granted, in 1251, to Robert de Latham and Thomas de Chaworth, to be held on Monday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret.^f This charter was renewed to Thomas Babington of Dethick in 1551.^g The market was changed from Monday to Friday in 1756, in consequence of the inhabitants of Higham having then revived an ancient market at that place. It is still held on Friday, as formerly, for corn, butchers' meat, &c. &c. The fair is now held on the 31st of July, for horses, horned cattle, &c.

The manor of Alfreton was given by Wulfric, a noble Saxon, and confirmed by Ethelred II., to Burton abbey.^h It had again passed into lay hands before the compilation of the Domesday Survey; in which it is described as held by Ingram, under Roger de Busli. This Ingram was the immediate ancestor of Robert Fitz-Ranulph or Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Alfreton, who founded Beauchief abbey in the reign of Henry II. His descendants were denominated de Alfreton. On the death of Thomas de Alfreton, his great grandson, in 1269, this manor descended to Thomas de Chaworth, his nephew, and Robert de Latham, who had married one of his sisters and co-heiresses. Chaworth purchased Latham's moiety.ⁱ Dugdale says,

^d His words are, "Alfreton quod ab Alfredo Rege constructum, denominatumque credunt."

^e Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 269. ^f Cart. 36 Hen. III. ^g Pat. 5 Edw. VI.

^h Dugdale. ⁱ See Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

that this Thomas de Chaworth was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1296; but that none of his descendants ever received a like summons. William Chaworth, Esq. the last of this branch of the family, left an only daughter and heir in the reign of Hen. VII. married to John Ormond, Esq. whose heiress brought this manor to Sir Anthony Babington of Dethick. Henry Babington, Esq., the grandson, sold it in or about the year 1565 to John Zouch, Esq. of Codnor. The son of the latter conveyed it, in 1618, to Robert Sutton, Esq. of Aran, in Nottinghamshire, by whom it was sold, in 1629, to Anthony Morewood, and Rowland, his son. The manor of Alfreton continued in the Morewood family, and the manor-house was their residence till the death of George Morewood, Esq. the last heir male, in 1792. His widow, who enjoys this estate under his bequest, married the Rev. Henry Case, who, in 1793, previously to his marriage, took the name of Morewood, by the King's sign manual.

It appears that in the reign of Edward III., Thomas Chaworth claimed a park and right of free-warren at Alfreton, with the privilege of having a gallows, tumbrell, and pillory for the manor.^k Dr. Pegge says, that Alfreton was in ancient times esteemed a barony or honor.^l

The manor or manor-farm of Ryddings, or Rydinge, (now Riddings,) was held, with Alfreton, by the Chaworth family^m: it is now the property of Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall, in Nottinghamshire.

In the parish church of Alfreton is a brass tablet, in memory of John Ormond, Esq., who died in 1503, and Joan his wife, (the heiress of Chaworth,) who died in 1507. It appears by the inscription, that the daughters and co-heiresses of Joan Ormond, one of whom married Babington, had a right to quarter the arms of Chaworth, Caltoft, Brett, Aylesbury, Engayne, and Bassett of Weldon. There are the monuments also of Anthony Morewood, Esq., the purchaser of the estate, who died in 1636, and of George Morewood, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1792.

The church of Alfreton was given to Beauchief abbey by Robert Fitzralph, the founder, and became appropriated to that monastery. The rectory of Alfreton, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Leake, Esq., whose descendant, Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale, sold them, in 1673, to John Turner of Swanwick, Gent. The rectorial tithes were sold by auction about the year 1779, chiefly to the

^k Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^l MS. Collections.

^m Esch. 37 Hen. VI.

several land-owners, by the trustees of the late George Turner, Esq. The advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the late George Morewood, Esq., and now belongs to Mrs. Morewood.

There was a chantry in the church of Alfreton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the lands belonging to which, being then valued at 8l. 4s. 8d. per annum, were granted by King Edward VI. to Thomas Babington.

What was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house at Alfreton, is now occupied by the Independents. The particular Baptists have meeting-houses at Swanwick and Riddings. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house at Alfreton.

At Swanwick, is a school for twenty-four poor children, built in 1740, at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, widow, who endowed it with the sum of 500l. George Turner, Esq., of London, sold lands to this school, then valued at 700l., for the sum of 400l. The endowment is now worth about 60l. per annum.

APPLEBY, partly in Leicestershire, and partly in Derbyshire, although detached from the main body of the last-mentioned county, lies six miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, about nine from Atherstone, nine from Tamworth, and ten from Burton-on-Trent. The boundaries of the two counties are not exactly ascertained, although it is known in which county the several houses are situated.

The manor of Appleby was given to Burton abbey^a by Wulfrie Spott, and was held under that monastery by the ancient family of Appleby, as early as the year 1166. Sir Edmund Appleby distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy. In Nicholas's Leicestershire is an inventory of the goods at his manor-house at Appleby. The last of the Appleby family died in 1636. Sir Wolstan Dixie purchased this manor of his co-heirs; and his son gave it to the grammar-school at Market-Bosworth, founded by his great uncle.

The remains of the ancient seat of the Appleby family, at a place called the Moat, have been fitted up as a farm-house. The site is in the county of Leicester. The manor of Little-Appleby belonged to the family of Moore early in the 17th century; and is now the property of their descendant, George Moore, Esq.

The church of Appleby is in Leicestershire. The advowson was many years in the family of Mould, whose heiress brought it to Edward Dawson, Esq. : it is now vested in — Dawson, a minor.

^a Dugdale.

Sir John Moore, some time lord mayor of London, who died in 1702, founded the public school at Appleby in 1697. Sir Christopher Wren was architect of the building. The endowment in 1786 was 144l. 10s. od.; of which 60l. per annum was allowed to the head master, 40l. to the second master, and 30l. to a writing-master: houses are appropriated for the two former. The school-room is 100 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and 30 in height. It was originally intended for children of Appleby, Measham, Stretton-in-the-Fields, Chilcote in Derbyshire, and certain Leicestershire parishes; but by the statutes of 1706 it was made free for all England.

ASHBORNE, a considerable market-town in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and in the deanery to which it gives name, is situated 13 miles from Derby, and 139 from London, on the road to Manchester, from which it is 47 miles distant. The name of this town is spelt in ancient records Esseburne, Ashburne, and Ashbourn. Ashborne has long been the prevailing mode of spelling.

We have not met with any charter for the market on record; it certainly existed before the year 1296^o; and was then held, as it still is, on Saturday; there were then two fairs, each held for three days, at the festivals of St. Oswald and St. John the Baptist. Five fairs are enumerated in a charter of Charles I. These are now held on May 21st, July 5th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 20th, and Nov. 29th. There are also three fairs of more modern date, the first Tuesday after the 1st of January, Feb. 13th, and April 3d. The fairs are all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The fairs on Feb. 13th and Oct. 20th are particularly noted for the sale of horses and colts. The February fair begins for their sale two days before the date above-mentioned, and the October fair three days preceding. The fairs on April 3d and May 21st are noted for the sale of milch cows; the August and November fairs are chiefly for the sale of fat cattle; wool is sold at the July fair, but it is esteemed the smallest fair in the year.

In the reign of Edward VI. the parish of Ashborne contained 1000 houselyng people.^p The population of the town did not much vary in 1801 and 1811, the number of inhabitants being about 2000 in 1801, and about 2100 in 1811. The number of inhabitants in the whole parish was returned at 4513 in 1801, and 4975 in 1811.

^o Esch. 25 Edw. .

^p That is, persons of an age to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to which young persons were admitted at sixteen.

In the month of February 1644, there was a battle near the town of Ashborne between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, in which the Royalists were defeated with considerable loss; 170 were taken^a prisoners. King Charles was at Ashborne in the month of August 1645.[†]

The manor of Ashborne is described in the Domesday Survey as parcel of the ancient demesnes of the Crown, to which it continued to belong till King John granted it in or about the year 1203 to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.[§] Having been forfeited by Robert, Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry III., it was granted by King Edward I. in 1278, to his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. From this time it continued to be annexed to the earldom and duchy of Lancaster till the year 1633, when King Charles granted it to William Scriven and Philip Eden, who conveyed it to Sir John Coke, one of His Majesty's secretaries of state, and his son, John Coke, Esq.: from the latter it passed by sale to Sir William Boothby, Bart., then of Broadlow-Ash, in the parish of Ashborne. This manor was settled upon Brooke Boothby, Esq., a younger son, whose descendants inherited the title upon the extinction of the elder branch. It is now the property of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. Ashborne Hall, the seat of Sir Brooke Boothby, is situated at the end of John-street[†]; it is at present occupied by Richard Arkwright, Esq. junior. This mansion (or rather the site of it) had been, from a remote period[‡], for several generations, the property and residence of the ancient family of Cokaine, who had considerable estates in the county, much increased by a match with the heiress of Herthill, and were many years lessees of the rectory of Ashborne, under the Dean of Lincoln. Several of this ancient family had been representatives of the county. John Cokaine, Esq. knight of the shire, who died in 1372, lies buried in Ashborne church. Sir John Cokaine, one of his sons, was founder of the family of Cokaine, of Cokaine-Hatley in Bedfordshire[×], now passed by a female heir to the Custs. Sir Thomas Cokaine, who died in 1592, was author of "A short Treatise of Huntyng, compyled for the Delight of Noblemen and Gentlemen," now extremely rare. His great grandson, Sir Aston Cokaine, was

^a Sir John Gell's Narrative, MS.

[†] The circumstance of his attending divine service at Ashborne church is recorded in the parish register. Sir John Gell's narrative mentions also the king's being at Ashborne at this time, and that he marched through the Peak to Doncaster with 3000 men.

[§] Chart. Rot. 5 John.

[†] It is within the township of Offcote and Underwood.

[‡] Certainly as early as the reign of Henry III.

[×] Said in some pedigrees of the family to have been Sir John Cokaine, some time chief baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1427.

author of several dramatic and other poems in the reign of Charles I. He was born at Elvaston, and resided chiefly at Pooley in Warwickshire. In the year 1671 he joined with his son, Thomas Cokaine, Esq. (the last heir male of this branch of the family), in the sale of Ashborne Hall and other estates to Sir William Boothby, Bart.

The parish church of Ashborne, a large and handsome structure, appears to have been rebuilt in 1241, but many parts of it exhibit the architecture of a later period.^y In the north aisle are some ancient monuments of the Cokaine family^z, and several of the family of Boothby^a, of modern date. In the chancel are some monuments of the Errington family^b, and in the

^y See the account of church architecture.

^z A more particular description of these will be found in the account of ancient sepulchral monuments. Two of them are without inscriptions; a third, which has the name of Francis, is that of Francis Cokaine, Esq. who married the co-heiress of Marow; a fourth is that of his father, Sir Thomas Cokaine, whose will bears date 28 Hen. VIII. The inscription, which now appears on this monument, nearly entire, as given below, differs considerably from that printed in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

“ Here lieth S: Thomas Cokayne,
 Made knight at Turney and Turwyne,
 Who builded here fayr houses twayne,
 . . . many profetts that remayne;
 And three fayre parkes impaled he,
 For his successors here to be;
 And did his house and name restore,
 Which others had decayed before,
 And was a knight so worshypfull,
 So verteous, wise, and . . . full,
 His dedes deserve that his good name
 Lyve here in everlasting fame.”

There is a monument also for Sir Thomas Cokaine, his grandson, who died in 1592; with the effigies of himself and his lady, kneeling under an arched canopy.

^a Anne, wife of Brooke Boothby, Esq. (daughter of Henry Cavendish, Esq. of Doveridge) 1701; their only child died at nine; Anne, wife of Brooke Boothby, Esq. (daughter of ——— Byard) 1739; Anne, their only daughter, married Joseph Greaves; Hill, only daughter of Brooke Boothby and Elizabeth Fitzherbert 1756; Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. 1789, married Phœbe, daughter and heir of William Hollins, Esq.; Maria Elizabeth, their only daughter, who died in 1805. The epitaphs on these monuments, written by the present Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. have been more than once printed. In the middle of the aisle is a monument by Banks, in memory of Penelope, only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. who died in 1791, aged six years. The figure of the deceased in white marble, in a sleeping attitude, has been much admired. The inscriptions are in English, Latin, French, and Italian. This monument is inclosed in a wooden case, and kept under lock and key, by a person appointed by Sir Brooke Boothby.

^b George Errington, Esq. 1769; George Errington, Esq. barrister at law, 1795.

north transept the tomb of the Rev. — ^c Langton, Dean of Clogher in Ireland, who lost his life on the 28th of July 1761, by falling with his horse down a precipice at Dovedale. Miss Laroche, the lady who was riding behind him, on the same horse, was providentially preserved, being caught by a bush in her descent.

The rectory of Ashborne was granted by King William Rufus to the church of St. Mary in Lincoln, and to the Bishop of that see and his successors. In consequence of some arrangement made at a remote period, the rectory became appropriated to the Deans of Lincoln, under whom it was held on lease for many years by the Cokaine family, and of late by the Erringtons. The present lessee is George Henry Errington, Esq.

A chantry in Ashborne church at the altar of St. Mary, was founded and endowed by Henry de Kniveton, Parson of Norbury, in the reign of Richard II.^d Another chantry at Ashborne in honour of St. Oswald, was founded in or about the year 1483, by John Bradburne and Anne his wife.^e

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house at Ashborne. There is now a small meeting-house for the Wesleyan Methodists in the town; and at Compton, in the suburbs, one belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, called Sion chapel, built at the expence of Mr. John Cooper in 1800.

The grammar-school at Ashborne was founded, in the year 1585, by Sir Thomas Cokaine, William Bradburn, Thomas Carter, and others. By the Queen's charter of that year, the governors, three in number, and twelve assistants, were made a body corporate; the assistants to be parishioners of Ashborne, and the governors to be chosen out of the assistants; the tutor or master, being of the degree of M.A., to be appointed by the governors, with the advice and consent of the heirs male (as long as there should be any) of the founders; there was also to be an under master or usher. The school was denominated "The Free Grammar School of Elizabeth Queen of England." By the statutes made in 1796, and confirmed by the Bishop, the master has two-thirds and the usher the remainder of the revenue of the school lands and rents^f; the total amount of which is at present about 240*l.* per annum.

^c The Christian name is neither on the gravestone, nor in the parish register.

^d Inquis. 15 R. II. pt. 2. 89.

^e Chantry Roll, Augmentation Office.

^f Small rent charges, making together 5*l.* per annum. were given at the time or soon after the foundation, by Thomas Carter, Philip Okeover, Sir Anthony Ashley, and Mrs. Storer. Roger Oldfield, in 1610, gave 70*l.* to be laid out in land. The Duke of Devonshire, in 1667, gave 6*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster. The principal income of the school arises from the rent of an estate, supposed to have been purchased with the amount of a subscription, now let at 88*l.* per annum, and two-fifths of lands given by Mr. Christopher Pegge, and now let at 316*l.* per annum. See p. 10.

Mr. Nicholas Spalden, by his will, bearing date 1710, provided for the building and endowing two schools, one for 30 boys, and the other for the same number of girls, with salaries of 10l. each for a master and mistress; the boys to be instructed till fit to go into the grammar-school, the girls to be taught sewing, knitting, and reading, till twelve years of age.

In the year 1610, Roger Owfield, or Oldfield, gave the sum of 100l. towards building eight alms-houses. Thomas Owfield, in 1630, gave the sum of 70l. to complete them, and 100l. to be laid out in land for their endowment. The land was purchased at Mapleton, and now lets at 42l. per annum. John and William Owfield, in 1652, gave 16l. per annum to the alms-people. Mr. Spalden before-mentioned, gave lands at Parwich, now let at 52l. per annum, to the alms-people. Rent charges, amounting to 6l. 8s. per annum, were given by Richard Peters, Jane James, and John Taylor. The whole income of these alms-houses is now about 116l. per annum. The pensioners receive 4s. 3d. weekly each.

In the year 1669 Mr. Christopher Pegge founded an alms-house for six poor widows, and endowed it with an estate at Ashover, since exchanged for lands at Brailsford, now producing to this charity 189l. 12s. per^s annum. Mr. German Pole gave some lands at Mercaston to this alms-house, let in 1812 for 14 years, at 58l. per annum.

Mr. Spalden before-mentioned, provided by his will for the building four houses for clergymen's widows, and endowing them with 10l. per annum each; in addition to which the trustees of Mr. Hawkins Browne's charities have given the dividends of 400l. stock, 4 per cents, to be divided among the widows.

Mr. Spalden also founded an alms-house for ten paupers, to each of whom he appropriated a weekly payment of 2s. 6d., and 20s. at Christmas for clothes. Thomas Chatterton, Esq., who died at Bridlington, in Yorkshire, in 1812, gave by will (1811) 20l. per annum to this alms-house. The fund for supporting Mr. Spalden's charities (exclusively of the Parwich estate, appropriated to the old alms-house) consists of the rent of certain houses in Dublin, let under a perpetual lease of 210l. per annum. The surplus, after paying 8l. per annum each to the vicar and lecturer for reading prayers on certain week-days, and keeping the alms-house in repair, is directed to be distributed on Easter Tuesday among poor housekeepers.

Adjoining to the Methodists chapel at Compton, is an alms-house for six poor aged women, founded and endowed by Mr. John Cooper before-mentioned. The pensioners have a weekly payment of 4s. each.

^s Part of the rent of this estate (two-fifths) goes to the grammar-school, as before mentioned.

The extensive parish of Ashborne has belonging to it the townships of Clifton and Compton, in a detached part of the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; the townships of Hulland, Sturston, and Yeldersley, in the hundred of Appletree; and those of Newton-Grange, Offcote, and Underwood, in the wapentake of Wirksworth; besides the parochial chapels of Alsop in the Dale, Hognaston, and Parwich.

Clifton and Compton form a joint constabulary. Compton adjoins the south-east side of the town of Ashborne, from which it is separated by a small brook, called the Schoo. Thomas Bedford, a nonjuring divine, the learned editor of *Simon Dunelmensis*, and author of the *Historical Catechism*, resided at Compton, died there in 1773, and was buried at Ashborne.

Clifton, about two miles south of Ashborne, had formerly a chapel of ease, which having become ruinous, was taken down about the year 1750, and the stones were employed in repairing the chancel at Ashborne. The manors of Great and Little-Clifton belonged to the Cokaine family in the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, being held under the Fitzherberts of Norbury. For several years past Clifton has had the same owners as Offcote and Underwood.^b

The small township of Hulland, (the Hoiland of Domesday,) four miles east of Ashborne, had formerly a chapel of ease, which was standing and used for divine service, but said to have been little frequented, in 1712.ⁱ The manor, which had before belonged to Tochi, a Saxon, was at the time of the Domesday Survey the property of Godfrey Azelin. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, died seised of this manor in 1296. The families of Bingham, Bakepuze, and Bradburne then held freehold estates in Hulland under the Earl. The last-mentioned family had a mansion at Hough in this township, which continued to be their residence till it was sold, in or about the year 1594, to Sir Humphrey Ferrers. John Bradburne, Esq. and Anne his wife, in the year 1485, founded a chantry chapel at Hough, and endowed it with lands, then valued at 5l. os. 10d. per annum^k. Perhaps this was the chapel above mentioned. Hough is now the property of John Borrow, Esq. and Richard Bateman, Esq. An old mansion within a moated site, formerly the residence of the Bradburnes, and now the property of Mr. Borrow, was purchased by the father of Mr. Isaac Borrow, who possessed it in 1712.

Upper and Nether Sturston are two small adjoining hamlets about a mile east of Ashborne. The manors of Sturston and Fenton (Faitune) which

^b See p. 14.

ⁱ Wolley's MS. History of Derbyshire.

^k Chantry Roll. Augmentation Office.

had belonged to Roger and Wodi, were, at the time of the Domesday Survey, the property of Henry de Ferrars, under whom it was held by Roger. We find no mention of the manor of Fenton after the year 1306, when John de Fenton conveyed it to William Le Mercer. Even the site is not known; but it is supposed to have been at a place called Penter's-Lane, on the road from Ashborne to Derby.

The manor of Sturston appears to have been inherited at an early period by the Knivetons from the Grendons, who had a grant of free warren in the reign of Henry III. In the year 1655 Sir Andrew Kniveton sold this manor to Francis Meynell, Alderman of London, from whom it descended to Godfrey Meynell, Esq. of Bradley, the present proprietor. John Walker, Esq. of Styd, claims also a manor in Sturston.

The township of Yeldersley lies about two miles and a half south-east of Ashborne. The manor of Yeldersley (Geldeslei), which had been the joint property of Ulchetil and Godwin, was, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, held under Henry de Ferrars by Cole, whose son Robert conveyed it to Sewal de Mungei or Monjoy. This family possessed it for several generations, and from them it passed by inheritance, about the beginning of the reign of Edward III., to the Irelands.¹ The last mentioned family continued to possess it in the reign of Henry VII. It was soon afterwards in the Montgomerys, from whom it passed by marriage to the Vernons. This manor has belonged for more than a century to the Meynells of Bradley. The Shirleys from a very early period held this as a mesne manor under the Ferrars family, and afterwards under the Dukes of Lancaster, and it was held under them by the Monjoys and their successors. The families of Whitehall, Pegge, and Lee of Ladyhole, all extinct, held considerable freehold estates in this township. The Whitehalls were settled here for several descents.

The township of Broadlow or Bradley-Ash, which is partly within the parish of Thorpe, lies about three miles north of Ashborne. The manor was parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster till about the year 1608, when it was granted, with other estates, to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for the manor of Theobalds, in Hertfordshire. Five years afterwards the Earl sold it to Dame Judith Corbet^m, widow of William Boothby, citizen of London, by whose bequest it passed to her grandson, Sir William

¹ See Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^m She was twice married after the death of her first husband, first to William Basset, Esq., and secondly to Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.

Boothby^a, who was created a baronet in 1660. On the death of his son, Sir Henry, the second baronet, without male issue, this estate passed to the Boothbys of Tooley-Park, in Leicestershire.^o Broadlow-Ash is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Francis Twigge of Derby, whose grandfather, Mr. Nicholas Twigge, in conjunction with two other persons, purchased it of the Boothby family in 1754, and soon afterwards became sole proprietor. The old mansion on this estate was pulled down about the year 1795, and the out-buildings converted into two farm-houses.

Cold-Eaton, which lies about five miles north of Ashborne, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, an appendage to the manor of Parwich. It was granted by King John to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. After the attainder of his great-grandson, it was given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. This manor was held under the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, from the beginning of Edward III.'s reign till the latter end of the reign of Edward IV., by the Wensley family. About the year 1518 it appears to have belonged to the Vernons of Haddon, from whom the greater part descended to the present Duke of Rutland. A fourth part was many years in the Boothby family, and is now the property of Mr. Anthony Beresford of Castern.

Newton-Grange, which is situated about four miles north of Ashborne, was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the taking the Domesday Survey. His descendant Robert, Earl Ferrars, gave it to the abbey of Combermere, in Cheshire. King Henry VIII. granted it, with other possessions of that abbey, to George Cotton, Esq., from whose family it passed to that of Bentley, of Hungry Bentley in this county. A moiety of it was forfeited, by the attainder of Edward Bentley, Esq., in 1586. The other moiety had previously been sold to the Beresfords, who eventually became possessed of the whole, having purchased the forfeited moiety of Sir William Withipole, son-in-law of Sir Michael Stanhope, to whom it had been granted by Queen Elizabeth, after Bentley's attainder. This manor continued in the Beresford family till the death of the late Richard Beresford, Esq. of Ashborne, in 1790, when it was sold in severalties; Thomas Evans, Esq. of Derby, being the principal purchaser.

Offcote (the Ophidecotes of the Domesday Survey) and Underwood, which is not mentioned in that survey, were anciently separate manors and townships, but have long been considered as one manor and liberty, which

^a His father, Sir Henry, third son of William Boothby, Esq. and Judith, had been created a baronet by King Charles I. in 1644, but the patent never passed the great seal.

^o Descended from the elder brother of Henry, who was created a baronet by King Charles I.

surrounds the town of Ashborne, and extends thence to Kniveton. Both manors belonged to the Earls of Derby, and afterward to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. In the reign of Charles I. the manors of Offcote and Underwood were granted away from the crown. This estate was afterwards in the Newtons of Ashborne-Green, one of whose coheirresses brought them to the family of Hayne. It now belongs to the daughter of the late Mr. John Hayne.

The parochial chapelry of Alsop (the Ellesloope of the Domesday Survey) lies five miles and a half from Ashborne. The manor, which, as a hamlet of Ashborne, had been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was granted to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, who soon afterwards gave it to Gweno, son of Gamel de Alsop, ancestor of Anthony Alsop, Esq., who married a daughter of the first Sir John Gell, Bart., and died without male issue. The manor of Alsop had previously passed into the Beresford family, a co-heiress of which brought it to the Milwards. It passed by successive sales in 1711, 1753, &c. to Smith of Hopton, Pole of Nottingham, and Beresford of Basford; and is now, by purchase from the late Francis Beresford, Esq. of Ashborne, the property of Mr. John Brownson of Alsop. A branch of the Mellor family resided here for several generations, on an estate now the property of the Rev. Charles Stead Hope of Derby, who married one of the coheirresses of the late Robert Mellor, Esq.

The minister of Alsop chapel is appointed by the freeholders.

The parochial chapelry of Hognaston lies about six miles north-east of Ashborne. Hognaston was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown as a hamlet of Ashborne, and was included in the grants to William Earl of Derby, and Edmund Earl of Lancaster, already mentioned. The manor of Wirksworth, or Holands, belonging to Philip Gell, Esq., M. P., extends into this township. Mr. Gell possesses also a freehold estate here, which, in the reign of Edward I., was conveyed by Richard Spernicotes to Henry de Hopton, given by his son Roger to the abbey of Rocester, in Staffordshire, and granted by Henry VIII., in 1546, to Ralph Gell. Several copyhold estates at Hoguaston are held under the duchy manor of Wirksworth.

The parochial chapel at Hognaston is an ancient structure^p. The minister is appointed by the Dean of Lincoln as rector of Ashborne, and receives out of the rectory an annual pension of 20 nobles.

The parochial chapelry of Parwich (the Pevrewic of Domesday) lies about five miles north of Ashborne. The manor, which was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, passed, with Ashborne, to the Earls of Derby,

^p See the account of Church architecture.

and to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. At an early period, the Fitzherberts of Norbury held a manor here under the Earls of Lancaster. In the reign of Edward III. it was conveyed to the Cokaines, whose descendant, Sir Edward Cokaine, sold it, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to Baptist Trott. The latter soon afterwards conveyed it to Thomas Levinge, Gent., great-grandfather of Sir Richard Levinge, Knt. and Bart, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and ancestor of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of High-Park, in the county of West-Meath, by whom this manor was sold, in 1814, to William Evans, Esq. of Derby, the present proprietor. The mansion, formerly inhabited by the Levinge family, is now a farm-house.

The paramount manor belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, having been granted by King Charles I. to Ditchfield and others, was purchased by the Levinge family, and sold with the other in 1814, to Mr. Evans; but the inhabitants of Parwich still continue to do suit and service to the duchy courts of Wirksworth; at which the constables and headboroughs are sworn into their offices.

In the chapel at Parwich is a tablet, in memory of William Beresford, who died in 1699. This gentleman charged certain lands with the payment of 10*l.* per annum to the minister of Parwich chapel; 10*l.* per annum for the poor; and 3*l.* per annum for the education of poor children. The Dean of Lincoln, or his lessee, pays a stipend of 20 nobles per annum to the minister of the chapel, who has of late years been appointed by the lord of the manor.

ASHOVER, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles from Matlock, and six south-west of Chesterfield, which is the post-office town. It has a small market on Thursday, frequented, in the winter only, occasionally by a few butchers; and two fairs, April 25 and October 15, for horned cattle and sheep. We have not found any charter for either.

The parish, which is large, contains the township of Ashover, including the several villages of Alton, Butterley, High Oredish, Kelstedge, Mill-town, Northedge, Littlemoor, Overton, and Slack, all in the hundred of Scarsdale, and also the hamlets of Dethick, Lea^a, and part of the villages of Upper and Nether Holloway, in the wapentake of Wirksworth.

It appears from Domesday-Book, that previously to taking that survey, the manor of Ashover (Essoure) had been held by Leuric and Levenot,

^a Dethick and Lea, with Tansley, in the parish of Crich, form an united township or constablewick.

(supposed)

(supposed to have been two younger sons of Earl Godwin,) and that at the time of making the survey it belonged to Ralph Fitzhubert, under whom it was held by Serlo. The posterity of this Serlo were called de Plesley, from Plesley, the place of their residence. Serlo de Plesley, his descendant, who died about the year 1203, left two daughters, co-heirs, married to Willoughby of Lincolnshire and Deincourt, who possessed this manor in moieties. The coheireses of Deincourt married Reresby of Lincolnshire, and Musters of Nottinghamshire. Sir Robert Willoughby, son of the coheiress of Plesley, exchanged his share of Ashover with the Reresby family for their interest in the Plesley estate. The share of Ashover manor, which belonged to the Musters' family, was subdivided between two sons, from one of whom, Geffrey, a portion of the manor passed to Robert Perpoynt. In the reign of Edward I., Adam de Reresby, Ralph de Reresby, Robert Perpoynt and Henry Musters, are stated in the *Nomina Villarum* to have been lords of Ashover.

From this time Ashover appears to have been considered as divided into four distinct manors, known by the names of the New-hall manor, the Old-hall manor, Musters' manor, and Perpoynt's manor, afterwards called Babington's, or Gorse-hall manor.

The New-hall manor, with the advowson of the church, which had been given in 1302, by Margaret de Reresby, widow, to Adam de Reresby, her youngest son, and Dethgye, or Dengye, his wife, continued to belong to their descendants, who occasionally served the office of sheriff for the county, and resided at the manor-house, called the New-hall, and afterwards Eastwood-hall, till the reign of James I., when Sir Thomas Reresby, by deed, made it over to trustees, to be sold for the purpose of paying his debts, and raising portions for his two daughters, and it was accordingly sold, with the advowson, in 1623, to the Rev. Immanuel Bourne, then rector of Ashover. The Rev. Lawrence Bourne, rector of Ashover, who died in 1797, bequeathed the manor of New-hall, or Reresby's manor, and the advowson of the rectory, to trustees for the benefit of his niece Jemima, the wife of Mr. John Nodder, since deceased, and her children, in whom it is now vested.

Eastwood-hall, formerly the residence of the Reresby family, and the site of this manor, was sold in 1762 to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the purpose of augmenting the chapel of Brimington, near Chesterfield. Part of the old mansion is standing and inhabited as a farmhouse.

The Old-hall manor was conveyed by Ralph de Reresby, in 1337, to Roger, son of Robert de Wynfield, of Edelstow-hall, who purchased also the

the fourth share which had belonged to Henry Musters, since which period the Old Hall manor, and Musters's manor, have been united. The heiress of Ralph, son of Roger de Wynfield, brought these manors to Robert Plumley, who, dying without issue, they passed to James Rolleston, Esq. of Lea, in the parish of Ashover, whose great grandfather had married a daughter of Roger de Wynfield above-mentioned. These manors continued in the Rolleston family, till the Lea branch became extinct, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when they passed by marriage, or settlement, to the Peshalls, or Pershalls of Horsley in Staffordshire. In the year 1648, Sir John Pershall Bart. sold his manors of Ashover and Lea, to Richard Hodgkinson, and Giles Cowley of the former place, who soon afterwards sold Ashover in four shares: the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks is proprietor of one of these shares by inheritance from the Hodgkinsons: two others have been for a considerable time in the family of Bourne; one of these is now vested in the Rev. Nicholas Bourne, the other in the representatives of the late Rev. John Bourne of Spital: the remaining fourth belongs to the Marchioness of Ormond as representative of the Clarkes. Edelstow Hall seems to have been considered as the hall of this manor, to which it was attached, till after the sale by Sir John Pershall. After this, it became the seat of a branch of the Gladwin family, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Dr. Henry Bourne of the Spital, near Chesterfield. It was sold in 1808, by the widow of the Rev. John Bourne, and her daughters, to Mr. John Milnes of Ashover, the present proprietor. This hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

Perpoynt's manor belonged, at a subsequent period, to the Babingtons of Dethick, of whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas Reresby, and sold with his other estates in Ashover: it is now generally called Babington's manor. Sir Joseph Banks has three-sevenths of this manor; the Duke of Devonshire one-seventh; Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. one-seventh; the representatives of the late John Woodyer, Esq. of Crook-hill near Doncaster, one-seventh: the remaining seventh is in severalties^a. Gorse-hall, which is supposed to have been the hall of this manor, became, some years ago, the property of Mr. Thomas Bower, who resided in it; his grandson, the late Mr. Samuel Bower of Chesterfield, devised it to trustees for his daughter, Mrs. Dutton. This hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

^a It is divided in three shares, between the families of Raworth and Lovat, Armfield, and Millington.

The family of Hunt, or Le Hunt, were possessed of considerable property in Overton, in the early part of the thirteenth century. In the year 1556, Thomas Huut (son of Christopher, who had removed to Aston upon Trent) sold his estate at Overton to Richard Hodgkinson, then of Northedge-hall. After intermediate alienations to Calton and Wolley, it was re-purchased of the latter family, in 1641, by George Hodgkinson, great-great-grandson of Richard above-mentioned. The daughter and heiress of William Hodgkinson, Esq., (son of George) married Joseph Banks Esq., of Revesby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln. His son Robert, who took the name of Hodgkinson, died in 1792. On his death, this estate devolved to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the much respected President of the Royal Society, who has generally since he became possessed of the estate, spent a few weeks in the autumn at Overton-hall. The garden at this place affords a singular curiosity in the growth of two gooseberry-trees, which, as the climate is unfavourable for the ripening of more valuable fruit, have been trained against the walls. One of these trees, the date of the planting of which is not known, measured in 1808, fifty-one feet two inches in length, (the eastern branch, twenty-eight feet seven inches; the western, twenty-two feet seven inches): the other tree, planted in 1794, measured, the same year, forty-one feet five inches in length: (the southern branch, twenty-one feet one inch; the northern, twenty feet four inches.) The extreme length of the larger tree in 1816, was fifty-four feet seven inches. The trees are of the smooth red, or Warrington sort, and are remarkably good bearers.

A younger branch of the Hunts resided also at Overton, from about the year 1322, till the year 1596; when William Hunt sold his mansion and estate to Robert Dakin of Chelmorton by whom it was conveyed in 1600, to the ancestor and namesake of Mr. John Gregory the present proprietor and occupier. The ancient family of Crich, which had been for many generations resident in Ashover, had considerable estates at Butterley, Nether-Stubbing, Stubbing-edge, and Haughfield in this parish, most of which were purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by William Crich, Gent., and sold in parcels by his great grandson, Adam, father of Cornelius Crich, the last of the family, who died in very reduced circumstances at the great age of 101, in the year 1789, and lies buried in Ashover church. Till within a few months of his death he frequently attended Chesterfield market.

Over-

Over-Stubbing or Stubbing-edge, which had belonged to the family of Crich, passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Richard Dakeyne, who married the widow of William Crich. He had no issue by this marriage, but by a former wife, Catherine Strange, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, and one of the favourite attendants of Mary Queen of Scots^r, he had two sons. Henry Dakeyne his grandson sold Stubbing-edge-hall and estate, in 1661, to William Michell, Esq., of Wingerworth. The heiress of Michell brought it to Sir John Phelippes, Bart., of whom the mansion and a part of the estate, were re-purchased by Arthur Dakeyne, Esq., son of Henry. This estate passed with his heiress in marriage to Captain William Hopkinson, of Bonsall; and after having passed through several hands, is now the property and residence of Mr. George Allen.

Northedge-hall was formerly the property of a family, who took their name from the place of their residence. It was sold by Godfrey Northedge, in the year 1591; and having undergone some intermediate alienations, was purchased, in 1603, by Mr. Robert Newton of Higham, in the parish of Shirland, ancestor of John Newton, Esq., of King's Bromley, near Lichfield, who died without issue in 1783. It is now the property of Mr. John Nuttall of Matlock, who purchased it in 1804, of the widow of the Rev. John Arden, devisee of Mr. Newton. The hall is occupied as a farm-house.

An estate, called Buntingfield, in this parish, furnishes a remarkable instance of well ascertained long continuance in a family of yeomanry, it being known to have belonged to an ancestor and name-sake of its present proprietor, Mr. John Bunting, in the reign of Edward III.

The parish church is a Gothic structure, with a handsome spire, seven yards of which were blown down and re-built in 1715. The font has been already spoken of. There are memoriâls for the families of Babington^s, Dakeyne^t, and Hodgkinson.^u

^r She was one of those who attended this unfortunate princess on the scaffold, and was particularly recommended to the favour of Queen Elizabeth.

^s Thomas Babington, Esq. 1518. John Babington, 15... On removing the brass plate from the grave-stone of the former, there was found on the under side an inscription in memory of Robert Prykke, Esq. serjeant of the pantry to Queen Margaret, who died in 1450.

^t William Dakeyne, "Norroy" * 1530; Arthur Dakeyne, 1720, &c.

^u William Hodgkinson, Esq. 1731.

* As it does not appear that this William Dakeyne was Norroy King at Arms, it is most likely that this inscription was one of the forgeries of William Dakeyn or Dakyns, (probably his grandson,) who was punished by the Star-chamber, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for fabricating pedigrees and grants of arms in some of the midland counties, and in the year 1596, being brought to London and examined before the Earl of Essex, Earl-Marshal; made a full confession of his various forgeries, still preserved in a volume at the heralds' college.

In a volume of church notes, which appear to have been taken about the year 1710, by Francis Bassano, a herald painter, is recorded a monument in the Rolleston aisle, of Francis Rolleston, Esq., who died in 1587, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir John Vernon; a memorial of Philip Eyre, rector, no date; Jemima, daughter of Sir Thomas Bekingham, of Essex, and relict of Immanuel Bourne, 1679, and Anne, wife of Joshua Wigley, 1674.

At the beginning of the parish register, is a copy of the covenant of 1641, with numerous signatures. The following remarkable entry occurs in the year 1660. "Dorothy Matly, supposed wife to John Flint, of this parish, forswore herself, whereupon the ground opened, and she sunk over head, March 23d, and being found dead, she was buried March 25th."

The church of Ashover was given by Robert, Earl Ferrars, in the reign of King Stephen, to the abbot and convent of Derley.^x It was in lay hands again before 1302; the subsequent history of the advowson has been already given.^y

A chantry chapel in Ashover church, called Babington's chapel, was founded by Thomas Babington, Esq., in 1511. The lands belonging to this chantry were valued at 5l. os. 4d. per annum, in 1547.^z

There was a charity-school at Ashover, as early as the year 1605, when the sum of five shillings per annum was given to it by Anthony Storer. The school-house was built by Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson in 1703; its present endowment, consisting chiefly of rent-charges^a, is about 7l. 5s. per annum. In a description of the school-house and garden by Titus Wheatcroft, parish clerk, in 1722, it is observed^b, that "at every corner of the garden is placed a birch-tree, that the master may not want for the moderate correction of his unruly scholars; and between every birch-tree there is placed a handsome spreading sycamore for them to sit and shade themselves from the violent heat of the sun."

Dethick, which lies about three miles south from Ashover, belonged, as early as the reign of Henry III. to an ancient family, who took their name from the place. The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. by the death of Robert Dethick, whose heiress brought Dethick to

^x Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. 61.

^y See p. 16.

^z Chantry Roll, Augmentation Office.

^a Mr. Richard Hodgkinson gave a rent-charge of 1l. in 1673; Captain Samuel Sleigh in 1688 gave rent-charges, amounting to 4l. 4s., on condition that the school should be built near a well, called St. William's well; Mrs. Sarah Bower of Gorse-hall, gave the interest of 40l.

^b MSS. Collections relating to the parish of Ashover.

Thomas Babington, elder son of Sir John Babington, and brother of Sir William Babington, who was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1423. John Babington, son of Thomas, was killed at Bosworth Field. Anthony Babington, the sixth in descent from Thomas, was executed in 1586 with circumstances of unusual severity^c, for a plot against Queen Elizabeth. When he found that the conspiracy was discovered, he attempted to secure himself by flight, having stained his face with the juice of walnuts, to disguise his person. He was at length apprehended at the house of Bellamy, one of the conspirators, in the parish of Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex. Anthony Babington is said to have made over his estate at Dethick, previously to his attainder, to a younger brother. It was sold afterwards to Wendesley Blackwall, Esq., and having been divided into severalties, the whole became eventually the property of Samuel Hallowes, Esq. ancestor of Thomas Hallowes, Esq. of Glapwell, the present proprietor. The old mansion, which has been much altered, is occupied as a farm-house. The chapel at Dethick, dedicated to St. John, was founded in 1279, by Geffrey Dethick, and Thomas, Prior of Felley, in Nottinghamshire. A chantry was founded in this chapel, in the reign of Henry IV., by Roger de Wingerworth.^d Dethick chapel has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The patronage was given to the late Dame Ann Barker, in consequence of her having been one of the principal benefactors. It is now vested in Thomas Hallowes, Esq.

The hamlet of Lea, which is partly in the parish of Ashover, partly in that of Crich, and partly in South-Winfield, lies about three miles from Ashover. The manor belonged, in the reign of King John, to Robert de Alveley, who left two daughters, co-heiresses. One moiety of the manor which passed with the elder daughter to Ferrers of Lockesley in Staffordshire, was sold by her son to Sir Geffrey Dethick, and having descended to the Babingtons, acquired the name of Babington's Manor. This moiety has been long in severalties. The other moiety was sold by a descendant of De la Lea, who married Alveley's younger daughter to the Frechevilles, of whom it was purchased in the fourteenth century by the Rollestones. From the latter, it acquired the appellation of Rolleston's Manor. Francis Rolleston, Esq. of the Lea, and his son, were convicted in 1571, for conspiring to set at liberty Mary Queen of Scots, then in the custody of

^c It is said in the State Trials, that the Queen on hearing this, expressed her displeasure, and commanded that some of his accomplices, whose execution was deferred till the following day, should be deprived of sense, before the latter part of the dreadful sentence against traitors was put in force.

^d Inq. ad q. d. 13 Hen. IV.

the Earl of Shrewsbury. This manor, having passed by marriage to the Pershalls, it was sold in 1648 by Sir John Pershall, Bart. to Hodgkinson and Cowley, who conveyed it to Spateman. In 1707, it was purchased of the last-mentioned family by the ancestor of the late Peter Nightingale, Esq., and is now, under his will, the property of William Edward Nightingale, (late Shore) Esq. Lea-hall is now occupied as a farm-house. There was formerly a chapel at Lea or Leyghē, founded in the reign of King John, as a domestic chapel by Robert Alveley or Aveley, because there was no parish church within a computed mile and a half^e. A chantry was founded in this chapel in the reign of Henry IV. by Roger de Wingerworth.^f The remains of this chapel, which, by an inscription still visible on the side of a Gothic window, appears to have been rebuilt in the year 1478, have been converted into a barn.

There is a small Unitarian meeting-house at Lea, and near it a cotton-mill, the property of Mr. Nightingale. At Lea-wood is a large hat manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Saxton and Taylor.

ASTON ON TRENT in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, lies about six miles south from Derby. The parish contains the township of Aston, and the hamlets of Great-Wilne and Shardlow, which form an united township, and maintain their own poor. A market at Aston on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, both long ago discontinued, were granted in the year 1256 to the abbot of Chester^g, who held the manor and church under the Earls of Chester, and afterwards under the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster.

After the reformation, the manor of Aston as parcel of Weston, *cum membris*, was granted to Sir William Paget, and afterwards passed to the Ropers^h: it was purchased of the latter in 1649, by Robert Holden, Esq. who had an estate also at Aston, with a capital mansion, purchased of the ancient family of Hunt, formerly of Overton, in Ashover, and afterwards of Aston. Robert Holden, Esq., who died in 1746, left an only daughter and heiress, married to James Shuttleworth, Esq., whose fourth son, the Reverend Charles Holden, on succeeding by bequest to the manor of Weston, &c. took the name of Shuttleworth, and is the present proprietor. Mr. Holden is possessed also of the manor of Shardlow, purchased of the Hunts.

^e Chantry-roll, Augmentation Office.

^f Inq. ad q. d. 13 Hen. IV.

^g Chart. Rot. 41 Hen. III.

^h The manor of Weston appears to have been regranted or confirmed to this family. See a reference in Jones's Index to the Records of the Exchequer. Fin. 18 Jac. 1. Rot. 46.

Christopher Hunt, Esq., the first of the family who settled in this parish, died seised of it in 1540¹. Aston Lodge is the property and residence of George Redmond Hulbert, Esq.

The Fosbrookes have been possessed more than a century, of an estate and capital mansion^k at Shardlow, which is now the property and residence of Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. A considerable trade is carried on at Shardlow, where the Grand Trunk Navigation forms a junction with the old canal to Burton-on-Trent. Mr. Fosbrooke has spacious wharfs for corn, salt, the produce of the Staffordshire potteries, &c.

In the parish church at Aston are monuments or other memorials of the families of Hunt, Holden, Shuttleworth, and Fosbrooke.¹

The church of Aston was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, in the year 1393^m. It is nevertheless still a rectory, the advowson of which has for more than a century been vested in the Holden family.

There is no endowed charity school in this parish; but there are schools both at Aston and Shardlow, supported by voluntary contributions. The school-house at Shardlow was built by subscription in 1810. The rector has given the temporary accommodation of a house and school-room at Aston, where the school, till lately, was kept in the vestry.

Opposite Cavendish bridge in this parish, at Wilne-ferry, was a fort on the Leicestershire side of the river, constructed during the civil war, for the purpose of securing the line of communication between Leicester and Derby; it was taken and demolished by Lord Grey and Colonel Gell, in April 1643.

The extensive parish of BAKEWELL comprises the township of that name; the townships of Blackwall, Brushfield, Calver, Curbar, Flagg, Froggatt, Over and Nether-Haddon, Harthill, Hassop, Little-Longstone (or Longsdon), Rowland, Great Rowsley, and part of Wardlowⁿ; besides the parochial chapelries of Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmorton, Great-Longstone (or Longsdon), Monyash, Sheldon and Taddington.

BAKEWELL is a small market town situated twenty-six miles from Derby, fifteen from Chesterfield, and one hundred and fifty-two from

¹ Esch. 32 Hen. VIII.

^k The house was built in 1684.

^l Thomas Hunt, 1625, (the date not now legible,) is taken from Bassano's volume of church notes, (see page 20); Robert Holden, Esq. 1659; Edward Holden, 1653, Samuel Holden, 1692; Robert Holden, Esq. 1746. — (the three first dates from Bassano's notes): Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. 1719; Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq. 1762, &c.

^m Inquis. 17 Ric. II. 65.

ⁿ All these are given separately in the population abstract, although several of them are in the chapelries above mentioned.

London. The first mention we find of this town is in the reign of Edward the Elder, who, as we are told in the Saxon Chronicle, marched with his army in the year 924 from Nottingham to *Badecanwillan*, and then commanded a castle^a to be built in its neighbourhood, and garrisoned. This place evidently derives its name from a mineral spring and an ancient bath, which probably, as well as that of Buxton, was known to the Romans^o: the name is written *Badequelle* in the Domesday survey, and was soon afterwards further corrupted to *Bauquelle*.

It appears by the *quo warranto* roll, that in the year 1330, John Gernon claimed a market on Monday, at Bakewell; a fair for three days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and another for fifteen days, beginning on the vigil of St. Philip and St. James. The last-mentioned fair had been granted in 1251, to William Gernon.^p A small market for butchers' meat, &c. is now held on Friday; there are now six fairs; Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, Monday after October 11th, and Monday after old Martinmas day, for horses, cattle, &c. &c. There are also three fairs or great markets, annually, but not at fixed periods, for the sale of fat cattle only.

The township of Bakewell contained in 1801, 280 inhabited houses, and 1412 inhabitants; in 1811, 286 houses, and 1485 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

There is an extensive cotton manufactory at Bakewell, belonging to Mr. Robert Arkwright.

The manor of Bakewell (the *Badequelle* of Domesday) was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. William the Conqueror gave it to his natural son William Peverell, whose son, having forfeited all his possessions in the reign of Henry II. this manor was given by King John to Ralph Gernon^q. In 1199, the fee of Bakewell was granted by King John to William Briewere^r, and was one of those assigned by King Edward I. in 1282, to Katherine, mother of Queen Eleanor.^s In 1286 William Gernon Lord of Bakewell, granted certain privileges to the burgesses of that town: the co-heiresses of Sir John Gernon, who died seised of the manor of Bakewell, in 1383, married Botetourt and Peyton. Sir Richard Swinburne who married the heiress of Botetourt, died

^a It is translated a city, but it is well known that the word *burg* signifies also a castle, which is much more probable.

^o See an account of the intended construction of a new bath at this place, and of a recent analysis of the water, under the head of "*Mineral Waters.*"

^p Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III.

^q Rot. Cart. 1 Joh.

^r Rot. Chart. 5 John.

^s Dodsworth's Collections.

in 1391. Alice, one of the sisters and co-heirs of his son Sir Thomas, brought the manor of Bakewell to John Helion. Isabel, one of the co-heiresses of John Helion, the son, brought it to Humphrey Tyrell; whose daughter and heir having married Sir Roger Wentworth, joined in the sale of this manor to Sir Henry Vernon, in the year 1502. It has since passed with the Haddon estate, and is now the property of the Duke of Rutland.

Moor-hall, said to have been an ancient seat of the Gernons, stood about a mile west of Bakewell, on the edge of the moors.

In the parish church, which is an ancient and spacious structure, exhibiting the architecture of various periods^s, are the monuments of Sir Thomas Wendesley or Wensley, mortally wounded, whilst fighting on the side of the House of Lancaster, at the battle of Shrewsbury^t; Sir John Vernon, Knt. (son and heir of Henry) 1477; Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, who died in 1561, and his two wives, Margaret daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbois, and Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford; Sir John Manners (second son of Thomas Earl of Rutland) who died in 1611, and his wife (Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir George Vernon) who died in 1584; John Manners, (third son of Sir John) who died in 1590, and Sir George Manners, who died in 1623. He married Grace, daughter of Sir Henry Pierrepont. There are memorials also for Basset Copwood, maternally descended from the Bassets of Blore, who died at Bubnell Hall, in 1628, and the Walthalls descended from the family of that name at Wistaston, in Cheshire, 1744, &c.

In the south isle is an ancient monument for Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and Avena his wife, who died in 1383. The inscription on the tablet was written by Mr. Blore, and put up in the year 1803.

In Bassano's volume of church notes are recorded the memorials of Latham Woodroffe, Esq. 1648, William Saville, Esq. 1658, both stewards to John Earl of Rutland; and Bernard Wells, Gentleman, of Holme-hall, 1653.

The parish of Bakewell is stated in the Domesday Survey to have had two priests. King John, in the first year of his reign, granted the church of Bakewell, then collegiate, with its prebends and other appurtenances, to the canons of Lichfield, to whom it was afterwards appropriated. At the time of King John's grant, there were three officiating priests in this church, for whom a competent maintenance was stipulated, and one of the prebendaries of Lichfield was, in consequence of the above-mentioned grant, to say mass for the souls of the King and his ancestors, in Lichfield

^s See the account of Ancient Church Architecture.

^t See the account of Aneient Sepulchral Monuments.

cathedral^u. The prebends of Bakewell were three in number; Matthew, a canon of Lichfield, being the incumbent of one of these, was allowed by the dean and chapter to retain it during his life.^x

In consequence of a complaint, which came before John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, at his visitation of the diocese of Lichfield, that the deacon and sub-deacon of the rich church of Bakewell were so ill provided for, that they were obliged to beg their bread; it was ordained by the Archbishop in 1280, that they should eat at the vicar's table, and that for the extraordinary expence, ten marks per annum should be allowed him out of the rectory, in addition to twenty marks which he before received; and it is observed, that he had already two priests and the clerk to maintain. A mark was allowed to the deacon, and ten shillings to the sub-deacon, for clothes^y. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are still patrons of the vicarage of Bakewell, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Before the reformation there were two chantries in Bakewell church, one at the altar of the Holy Cross, founded in 1365, by Sir Godfrey Foljambe, and Avena, his wife, valued at 6l. 6s. 2d., 1 Edward VI.; the other at the altar of the Virgin Mary, valued at 4l.

The hospital of St. John at Bakewell was founded by Sir John Manners and his brother Roger Manners, Esq. of Uffington in Lincolnshire, for six poor men who were made a body corporate, and endowed in 1602, at the expence of 600l. with annuities or rent-charges to the amount of 40l. per annum. The poor men have pensions of 6l. per annum each, the remaining four pounds are appropriated to a laundress: Sir John Manners left by will (1611) the sum of 30l. to purchase pewter, brass, and linen, for the use of the hospital.

Grace Lady Manners (widow of Sir George Manners, who died in 1623,) in the year 1636, founded a free-school for instructing the poor children of Bakewell and Great-Rowsley in reading, writing, &c. and endowed it with a rent-charge of 15l. per annum, issuing out of lands at Elton.

Over-Haddon is within the King's manor of the High-Peak, but there is within it a subordinate manor, which with Over-Haddon-hall, in the reign of Henry VI., became the property and seat of a younger branch of the Suttons, of Sutton in Cheshire, who continued there for five generations. The Suttons were succeeded in this estate by the Cokes of Trusley, and it passed with the heiress of the Melbourne branch of that

^u Chart. Rot. 1 John.

^x Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 229.

^y See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 226.

family, to the father of Lord Melbourne, who is the present proprietor. Allotments were made to Lord Melbourne, in lieu of manerial rights at the time of the inclosure in 1806.

Over-Haddon was the birth place and residence of Martha Taylor, the celebrated fasting damsel, relating to whom there are as many as four pamphlets extant^z. It is said that she began to abstain from food on the 22d of December 1667, being then in her eighteenth year, in consequence of the effects of a blow received some years before, but her illness is said not to have commenced till the end of August, or the beginning of September preceding. The last pamphlet was published March 30, 1669, when it appears that she was living and continuing to fast; her face is described as plump and ruddy; her pulse as even and lively; it is said that after she had left off eating, she once swallowed part of a fig, which had nearly proved fatal to her; that she had none of the usual secretions after the beginning of 1668; nor was there any moisture in her mouth or nose; that the vertebræ of her back might be felt through the abdomen; that she had very little sleep, and was once wholly without sleep for five

^z The titles of the pamphlets are as follow: "Newes from Derbyshire, or the Wonder of all Wonders, that ever yet was printed, being a relation of the handy work of Almighty God, shewn upon the body of one Martha Taylor, living about a mile or something more from Bakewell, in Derbyshire, hard by a pasture, commonly called Hadon pasture: this maid as it hath pleased the Lord, she hath fasted forty weeks and more, which may very well be call'd a wonder of all wonders, though most people who hear this may censure this to be some fable, yet if they please but to take the pains to read over the book, I hope that they will be better satisfied, and have some faith to believe. This maid is still alive, and hath a watch set over her, by order of the Earl of Devonshire. Written by me, T. Robins, B. of D. (Bellman of Derby,) a well-wisher to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. London, Oct. 13, 1668."

"The Wonder of the World:—being a perfect relation of a young maid, about eighteen years of age, which hath not tasted of any food this two and fifty weeks from this present day of my writing, Dec. 22, 1668, &c. wherein is related the whole truth and no more, as it was taken from the mouth of the damsel and her mother, being a true account of her condition, by T. Robins, &c. London, 1669."

"A discourse upon prodigious abstinence, occasioned by the twelve months fasting of Martha Taylor, the famous Derbyshire damosell, proving that without any miracle the texture of human bodies may be so alter'd that life may be long continued without the supplies of meat and drink; with an account of the heart, and how far it is interested in the business of fermentation. By Joseph Reynolds. Humbly offered to the Royal Society."

"Mirabile Pecci;—or the Non-such Wonder of the Peak in Darbyshire, discover'd in a full, tho' succinct narrative of the more than ordinary parts, piety, and preservation of Martha Taylor, one that hath been supported in time above a year, beyond the ordinary course of nature, without meat or drink, by H. A.: printed for Parkhurst and Co. London." Date of the dedication, March 30, 1669.

weeks. It appears that she underwent two watches, having been attended by from forty to sixty women, who watched her strictly night and day. One of these watches was appointed by the neighbouring townships; the other by the Earl of Devonshire. If the entry copied in the note ^a, records the burial of this young woman, she survived the publication of the last pamphlet fifteen years. We have no account of the sequel, whether she was detected as an impostor, or whether she was a real sufferer, and, having recovered, returned to her usual habits.

It is probable that some of these pamphlets might have fallen into the hands of the late notorious impostor Ann Moor, and suggested the leading circumstances of her impositions. This woman, who is a native of Derbyshire ^b, resided at Tutbury, where, during a pretended fasting or more than four years, she contrived that her case should in almost every particular resemble that of Martha Taylor. Having successfully eluded one watch of seventeen days and nights, she continued her imposture with the greater confidence; till at length, having reluctantly submitted to a second ordeal, it was conducted with so much care and skill, that she found it impossible to elude the vigilance of the watchers: and at length, when nature was almost exhausted with real fasting, she confessed herself an impostor.

The manor of Nether-Haddon belonged at an early period to the family of Avenell, whose co-heiresses married Vernon and Basset. The heiress of Vernon, in the reign of Henry the Third, married Gilbert Le Francis, whose son Richard took the name of Vernon and died at the age of 29 in 1296. This Richard was common ancestor of the Vernons of Haddon, Stokesay, Hodnet, Sudbury, &c. The Bassets continued to possess a moiety of Nether-Haddon in the reign of Edward III., but in or before the reign of Henry VI. the whole became vested in the Vernons, who had purchased Basset's moiety. Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon was speaker of the Parliament held at Leicester in 1425; his son of the same name was the last person who held for life the high office of Constable of England. Sir Henry Vernon, grandson of the latter, was Governor to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VIII. who is said to have resided with him at Haddon. The Haddon branch of the Vernons became extinct in 1565, by the death of Sir George Vernon, who, by the magnificence of his retinue and his great hospitality, is said to have acquired the name of "King of the Peak." Dorothy, the younger of his co-heiresses, brought

^a "June 12, 1684. Martha, daughter of John Taylor, buried." Parish Register.

^b She was born at Roston in the parish of Norbury.

Haddon to Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland, of that family, and immediate ancestor of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

The ancient castellated mansion of Haddon-hall, exhibits the architecture of various periods ^c, having been built at several times by the families of Vernon and Manners. The general appearance of this ancient mansion, with its turrets, surrounded by woody scenery, is very picturesque. The gallery in the south front, about 110 feet in length, and only 17 in width ^d, was built in the reign of Elizabeth. The great hall was the ancient dining-room. Most of the other apartments, which are numerous, are of small dimensions. About the year 1760, the house was entirely stripped of its furniture, which was removed to Belvoir Castle ^e, but the building is still kept in good repair. The Rutland family have not resided at Haddon since the reign of Queen Anne, when the first Duke lived there occasionally in great state, and is said to have kept his Christmas with open house, in the true style of old English hospitality ^f. A ball was given in the gallery by the Duke of Rutland on occasion of his coming of age, and another by the inhabitants of Bakewell, on occasion of the peace of 1802.

^c See the account of Ancient Mansions. The remains of Saxon architecture in the chapel seem to have been part of a structure erected soon after the conquest by the Avenells.

^d In the centre is a recess 15 feet by 22.

^e The ancient tapestry in the principal bed-chamber, ornamented with peacocks and monkeys, well executed, and the old state bed with an Earl's coronet, have been lately replaced.

^f It appears by the following extracts from the bailiff's accounts, that his father, John the eighth Earl of Rutland, who died at Haddon in 1679, kept an open Christmas at this mansion in 1663.

Paid George Wood the cook, for helping in the pastry all Christmas	-	3l.	os.	od.
Paid Robert Swindell for helping at the like work all Christmas, and two weeks		1	5	0
Paid William Green the cook, for helping in the kitchen all Christmas	-	1	0	0
Paid Anthony Higton, turn-spit, for helping all Christmas	- -	0	3	0
Paid W. Creswick for pulling fowls and poultry all Christmas	- -	0	3	6
Paid Catherine Sprig for helping the scullery-maid all Christmas	- -	0	3	0
Paid Thomas Shaw, the piper, for piping all ditto	- -	2	0	0
Given by my Honourable Lord and Lady's command, to Thos. Shaw's man	-	0	10	0
Given by their Honors' command to Richard Blackwell, the dancer	- -	0	10	0
Given by their Honors' command to Ottiwell Bramwell, the dancer	- -	0	10	0
Given by their Honors' command to Ottiwell Bramwell's kinswoman, for dancing		0	5	0

About this time, from 1660 to 1670, although the family resided chiefly at Belvoir, there were generally killed and consumed every year at Haddon, between 30 and 40 beeves, between 4 and 500 sheep, and 8 or 10 swine.

The

The manor of Great-Rowsley belonged to the Vernons, as an appendage of Haddon, and is now the property of the Duke of Rutland.

The manor of Harthill or Herthill commonly called and spelt Hartle, belonged at an early period to the family of de Herthill, whose heiress brought it, with several other estates, to the Cokaines in the reign of Edward III. Edward Cokaine, Esq. sold Herthill, in the year 1599, to John Manners, Esq. from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. There was formerly a chapel at Herthill, in which a chantry was founded in the year 1259, by Richard de Herthill^f. The minister of the chapel was appointed and supported by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield^g. There are no remains of the chapel at Harthill.

The manor of Hassop was formerly in the Foljambes. The heiress of Sir Godfrey Foljambe brought it, in the fourteenth century, to Sir Robert Plumpton, of Yorkshire. Sir Robert his grandson sold Hassop in 1498, to Catherine, widow of Stephen Eyre of this place, a younger son of Eyre of Padley. Francis Eyre, Esq., the immediate descendant of Stephen, on the death of the late Earl of Newburgh, in 1814, assumed that title^h, and is the present proprietor.

Hassop Hall was garrisoned for the King, by Colonel Eyre, in the month of December 1643ⁱ. There is a portrait at Hassop, (now the seat of his descendant the Earl of Newburgh,) of this gallant royalist, who distinguished himself at the siege of Newark; besides others of the Eyre family, and that of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

The village of ASHFORD, the Aisseford of the Domesday Survey, is situated on the banks of the Wye, about two miles from Bakewell. The manor, which was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was granted by King John in the first year of his reign, to Wenunwen, Lord of Powisland^k, whose son Griffin, had a grant of free-warren in this manor in the year 1250^l. King Edward the Second granted it in 1319, to his brother Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent^m. This manor having descended to the posterity of Joan his daughter, (and eventually heiress,) by her second husband Sir Thomas Holland, passed, on the death of Edmund Holland Earl of Kent, in 1408, to Elizabeth his sister and co-heiress married to John Lord Neville. Henry Neville Earl of Westmorland sold it in 1549 or 1550, to Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

^f Regist. Ecc. de Lichfield. See Harl. MSS. 4799.

^g Dugdale's Monasticon iii. 227.

^h See the account of nobility in the former part of this volume. ⁱ Sir John Gell's Narrative.

^k Chart. Rot. 1 John. ^l Chart. Rot. 35 Henry III. ^m Ibid. 13 E. II. No. 20.

Near Ashford is a good house, the property and residence of the late Thomas Barker, Esq., and now in the occupation of his widow; it was built by Mr. Barker's father.

The manor of Brushfield, a township of this chapelry, anciently written Brightrithfield, appears to have been at an early period in moieties, one of which was given by Robert, son of Waltheof, to the Abbey of Rufford; the other moiety was successively in the families of Monjoye and Blount^m. The moiety which had belonged to Rufford Abbey, was granted by King Henry VIII. to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1628, it was conveyed by the co-heiresses of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, to Sir William Armine and his lady. In 1658, Lady Armine sold it to the Bradshaws, of whom it was purchased in 1662, by the Earl of Devonshire. It is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire.

In the chapel at Ashford is a tablet in memory of Mr. Henry Watson of Bakewell, who died in 1786, aged 72. It appears by his epitaph, that he established the marble worksⁿ near this place, and was the first who formed into ornaments the fluors and other fossils of this county^o. There are memorials also for William Fynney of Little Longston, Gent. 1748; William Bullock of Ashford, M.D. 1784, and the Rev. John Bullock 1789.

The vicar of Bakewell nominates the minister of this chapel. A chantry was founded at Ashford, by Griffin, son of Wenunwyn, in the year 1257.^p

William Bagshaw the non-conformist divine, who was called the Apostle of the Peak, established a meeting-house at this place, which was supplied by a minister from Hucklow. It is still in existence, and has of late been occupied by various sects.

Near the village is a meeting-house, of the General Baptists. In the year 1631, Mr. William Harris gave 50l. towards the building of a school, and endowed it with 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum. Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to King Charles I. gave the close in which it stands, and Thomas Goodwin, in 1758, 1l. per annum.

The village of *Baslow* lies about five miles from Bakewell. The manor was given by Henry de Curzon before the year 1330^q, to Richard Vernon, from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. Some

^m Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 344.

ⁿ See the account of manufactures.

^o In the museum of his nephew, Mr. White Watson of Bakewell, is the first vase made of the Derbyshire fluor, with the date of 1743.

^p Extracts from the Lichfield Registers. Harl. MSS. 4799.

^q See Quo Warranto Roll. 4 Edw. III.

records describe a moiety of the manor of Baslow, as held under the Abbot of Derley in the reign of Henry VI. together with the manor of Bubnell, by John Earl of Shrewsbury^r. Bubnell is now considered as part of the manor of Baslow, belonging to the Duke of Rutland. Bubnell-hall, formerly a seat of the Bassets of Blore, and afterwards, by marriage, of Copwood, is now a farm-house.

The patronage of the parochial chapel of Baslow, which had belonged to the vicar of Bakewell, was by an act of parliament, passed in 1811, vested in the Duke of Devonshire and his heirs.^s

There is a charity school at Baslow, with an endowment of about 181. per annum, arising from sundry small benefactions. The manor of Calver, which belonged in the reign of Henry VI. to Thomas Lynford, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Rowland Shakerley, and having passed to the Tracys, was conveyed to the Stratfords, and afterwards purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the Eyres of Hassop, in which family it still remains.

The townships of Curbar, Froggatt, and Rowland, lie within this chapelry; the two former are in the manor of Baslow; Rowland is a manor belonging to the Earl of Newburgh.

The village of Beeley (the Begelie of Domesday) lies about four miles from Bakewell. The manor was in the Crown at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Richard I. it belonged to Warner de Beelegh, who was succeeded by his son Serlo. At a later period, it was in the family of Cheney of Northamptonshire, whose heiress married Thomas Lord Vaux of Harrowden, in the reign of Henry VIII. Nicholas Vaux Esq., his younger son, having succeeded to his mother's estate, sold it in 1560, to ——— Dean and John Greaves. The ancestors of the latter had resided at a place called the Greaves in this chapelry, as early as the reign of Henry III. William Saville Esq., purchased it of the Greaves family in 1687. It appears to have been afterwards divided into twelve shares, which were in the families of Norman, Brown, and Wright. The whole is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; having been purchased in 1747, of Brown and Wright, by William, third Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Rutland has a court-leet over Beeley, &c. which was purchased by his ancestor of the Greaves family, in the reign of James I.

In the chapel at Beeley, are monuments of the Saville family, a younger branch of the Savilles of Howley in Yorkshire, which became extinct by the death of George Saville, Esq., in 1734. They resided at the Greaves,

^r See Esch. 32 & 38, 39 Hen. VI.

^s See the account of Buxton.
afterward

afterwards called the Hill-top, which latter name it still retains. George Saville's monument was put up by his nephew and heir, John Gilbert Cooper, Esq.

Bassano's volume of Church notes¹ mentions a memorial for John Greaves, Esq. 1694, and Anne his wife, 1700.

It appears by Archbishop Peckham's ordinance of that date, that there was a chapel at Beeley in 1280, and that the minister there had five marks per annum, payable partly by the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and partly by the inhabitants.² It seems that the chapel had gone to decay, and a new one had been built, to which no endowment was attached before the year 1473, the date of the following curious instrument, the original of which is in the collection of Adam Wolley, Esq. of Matlock. This instrument states, "That there is a devoute chapell in Beley in Derwent-dale, which is a new begonne thing of our sweet lady St. Mary, and hafe nothing but through the grace of God and the almes of goode men and wymmen, but that won Sir John Eyre, chapeleyn, movid with grace and vertue, hath laboured and done great cost there, as well of his owne proper costs as of his pore neighbours, and hath gotten thereto boke, bell, vestment, and chales, and hath a preest there sayinge masse dayly before our sayde ladye for all brethren and sisters, and all good doers thereto, and purposeth through the grace of God and our sayde ladye and succoure of goode men and wymmen, to founde a preest there for ever, to pray for all the benefactors and goode doers thereto, which he may not utterly perform without refreshyng and almesdede of goode men and wymmen, wherefore if hit please you to shew your blessed almes thereto, hit is your owne, and our said blessed lady will reward you: and also we have sent amongst you won Thomas Willymot, which is a very trewe proctour, and a special benefactor and good doer there. To which present writing," &c. &c.

The patronage of the parochial chapelry of Beeley is vested in the Duke of Devonshire.

An act of parliament for inclosing lands in Beeley passed in 1811, by which allotments in lieu of tithes of corn were given to the Duke of Devonshire as impropiator, and for tithes of wool and lambs, to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Harewood Grange, in the chapelry of Beeley, was given to Beauchief

¹ See p. 2.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 227.

abbey in the latter part of the 12th century, by Warner de Beelegh. King Henry VIII. granted it to Francis Leake, Esq. It is now the property of the Marchioness of Ormond having passed in the same manner as Sutton.

The parochial chapelry of *Buxton*, (anciently written Bawkestan^u,) well known for its celebrated baths, is situated about 34 miles from Derby, 12 from Bakewell, about 22 from Manchester, and about 160 from London. The manor of Buxton is parcel of the King's manor of the High-Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The baths at Buxton are supposed to have been known to the Romans. It appears by Dr. Jones's treatise on the Buxton waters, published in 1572, that the waters were then in high repute, and that Buxton was a place of considerable resort. The great hall^w for the accommodation of visitors had been erected not long before by the Earl of

^u Temp. Hen. III. It seems probable that it was originally Badestanes, deriving the name from its stone baths, and that it has been corrupted in the same manner as Bakewell. See p. 24.

^w The great hall is thus described by Dr. Jones: "Joyninge to the chiefe springe betwene the river and the bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, foure stories hye, so well compacte with houses of office beneath, and above, and round about, with a great chambre and other goodly lodgings to the number of 30: that it is and will be a bewty to beholde, and very notable for the honorable and worshipfull that shall neede to repaire thither, as also for other. Yea, the porest shall have lodgings and beds hard by for their uses only. The baths also so beautified with seats round about; defended from the ambyent ayre: and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garmentes in the bathes syde, and other necessaryes most decent. And truly I suppose that if there were for the sieke, a sanetuarie during their abode there, for all causes saving sacriledge, treason, murther, burglary, rape, and robbing by the hyeway syde, with also a lycense for the sicke to eat flesh at all tynes, and a Fryday market weekely, and two fayres yeerely, it should be to the posterities, not only commodiouse, but also to the Prince, great honour and gayne." It seems that the hall and baths had not long been constructed, and that other improvements were then in contemplation. Dr. Jones speaks of a "phisicion," (probably himself) to be "placed there continually, that might not only counsayle therein, how the better to use God's benefyte, but also adapt their bodyes making artificiaall bathes, by usinge thereof as the case shall requyre, with many other profitable devyses, having all things for that use or any other, in a redinesse for all the degrees as before it bee longe it shall be seene of the noble Earle's own performing." "To the gentlemen, Dr. Jones recommends as exereise, bowling, shooting at butts, and tossing the wind ball. "The ladyes, gentlewomen, wyves, and maydes, maye, in one of the galleries walke; and if the weather bee not agreeable to their expectation they may have in the ende of a bench eleven holes made, into the whiche to trowle pummetes or howles of leade, bigge, litle, or meane, or also of copp^r, tynne, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion, the pastyme Troule in Madame is termed. Lyke-wise men feeble, the same may also practisc in another gallery of the newe buyldinges." Buckstone's Bathes Benefyte.

Shrewsbury. By Queen Elizabeth's permission, reluctantly obtained, the Earl appears to have visited Buxton four times with his illustrious prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots.* We find the Queen's favorite ministers, Leicester and

* Her first journey to Buxton appears to have been in the year 1573: Lord Shrewsbury speaking of his application for permission to repair to Buxton wells for his health, speaks thus, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham, "Wheras she hath put her Mat^e in mynde of hur journey to Buxton well, and you referre to my consideration the eōvenyence and meteness therof, and what nede she hath of that bane: and if hur journey theddar be nedeful and fyttē, then howe it it may be done convenyently; and thereof I to sartefy hur Mat^e, I can saye lyttell of the state of hur boddy: she semes more helthfull now, and all the last yere past, than before: she hath very myche used baning w^t yerbes nowe of late, as she hath done other ers: what nede she hath of Buxton well I knowe nott further than I have here wrytt; my L. Tresorar knowth Buxton and the contray theraboutē; therfor I referre the fytnes of her journey theddar to his L's consideration, and my L. L. and othars of the counsell, as shall plees the Q's Mat^e to direct: I shall carry and kepe her safely here and there alyke." Lodge's Illustration of British History, vol. ii. p. 109.

The following instructions from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Shrewsbury, will show how loth the Queen was to give her permission, and with what caution her first visit (and of course equal caution was observed in all subsequent visits) was conducted. "Her Mat^y is pleased, that if your L. shall think you may w^t out perill conduct the Q. of Scotts to y^e well of Buckston, accordyng to her most earnest desyre your L. shall so doo, usyng such care and respect for hir person, to contynew in your chardg, as hytherto your L. hath honorably, happely, and s^visably doone: and whan your L. shall determyn to remove w^t the sayd Q. thythar, it wer good y^t as little forknolledg abroad as may convenienly be gyven; and nevertheless, y^t for y^e tyme y^t she shall be ther, y^t all others, being strangers from your L. company, be forbydden to come thyther duryng y^e tyme of y^e sayd Quenes abode there. And this I wryte because her Mat^y was very unwylling y^t she shuld go thyther, imagening y^t hir desyre was ether to be the more sene of strangers resortyng thyther, or for y^e acheiving of some furder enterpise to escape; hut on the other part I told hir Mat^y, if in very dede hir sicknes wer to be releved therby, hir Mat^y cold not in honor deny hir to have y^e naturall remedy therof; and for hir savety, I knew your L. wold have sufficeint care & regard; and so hir Mat^y comāded me to wryte to your L. y^t yow might cōduct hir thyther, and also to have good respect to hir." Aug. 10, 1573. Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 111. The Queen of Scots was at Buxton again in 1576. Ibid. ii. 149.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh without date, which was written after her second visit to Buxton alluding to some false reports which had been made to the Queen, the Earl of Shrewsbury says, "Touching the doubtfullnes her Mat^e shuld have of me in gyvng the Scotēs Q. lybarte to be sene & saluted; suerly my L. the reportars thereof to her Mat^e hathe done me grete wronge: In dede at her fyrst beinge there, ther hapenyd a pore lame crepell to be in the lowar unknowne to all my pepell that garded the plase, and whan she hard that there was women in the she desiered some good gentywoman to gyve her a smoke; wherupon they putt one of ther smokes out of a hole in the walle to her, & so soone as it came to my knolege, I was bothe offended w^t her, & my pepell for takeyng any lettarr unto her; and after that tyme I toke such ordar as no pore pepell cam unto the house during that tyme; nether at the seconde tyme was ther any strangar at Buxtons (but my one pepell) that sawe her, for that I gave such charge to the contrey about, none should come in to behold her." Ibid. vol. ii. p. 247.

and Burleigh among the noble visitors at Buxton.^y About the year 1670, the old hall was taken down, and a more commodious edifice

In 1580, we find that the Earl of Shrewsbury went to Buxton a third time with his charge. The Earl, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated Aug. 9, 1580, says, "I cam heddar to Buxtons w^t my charge, the 28 of July. She hadde a harde begynnege of her jorney; for whan she shuld have taken her horse, he started asyde, & therwith she fell and hurte hur bake, w^{ch} she still complaines off, notwithstanding she applyes the bathe ons or twyse a daye. I doo strictly obsarve hur Ma^{ties} comāndment, wrytten to me by yo^r L. in restreyninge all resorte to this plase; nether dothe she see, norr is seene to any more than to hur owne pepell and suche as I appoynt to atende: she hath nott come forthe of the house synce her cumynge, nor shall nott before hur p^tynge." *Ibid.* ii. p. 239. The remainder of this letter complains of an abatement of the allowance for the Queen of Scots provision, by which it seems that, besides the many inconveniences and distresses which attended his odious and burdensome office, he was incurring a considerable pecuniary loss. It appears that the Earl of Shrewsbury was at Buxton again with his illustrious charge in 1582, (*Ibid.* ii 271.) and this seems to have been the Queen of Scots last visit to Buxton.

^y We find that in 1576, the Queen so ordered her progress, that she might remain 21 days within sufficient distance of Buxton for the Earl of Leicester to have the Buxton waters brought to him daily, the physicians having resolved that wheresoever the Earl of Leicester was "he must drynke and use Buxtons water 20 dayes together." (*Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 150.) In 1577 the Queen writes a letter of thanks to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, for accommodating the Earl of Leicester with lodgings at Buxton, discharging his diet, and presenting him with a very rare present.

It appears that Lord Burleigh had been at Buxton, (probably more than once,) before 1573. (See *Lodge*, vol. ii. p. 109). He was there again in 1575, when Queen Elizabeth became jealous of him, (though her favorite and trusty minister) as favoring the Queen of Scots, and supposed that the reason of his going thither was, that he might the more readily hold intelligence with her by means of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 131. In 1577, he went again to Buxton with the Queen's permission.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is a letter from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, who, it appears, had recently been at Buxton, the letter being dated "From Buxton in your chamber," July 31, 1577. The following is an extract: "Your Lordship, I think, desyreth to heare of my estate, which is this; I eum hither on Sunday last at night, took a small solutive on Monday; began on Tuesday, yesterday I drynk of the water to the quantity of 3 pynts at 6 draughts; this day I have added two draughts, and I drynk 4 pynts, and to-morrow am determyned to drynk 5 pynts, and mixt with sugar I fynd it potable with plesure even as whey. I meane not to bath these 8 dayes, but wyll contynce drynking 10 dayes. Here are in company, Mr. Roger Manners, for whose company I hartly thank your Lordship, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Thomas Cecill, my Lady Harrington, Mr. Edmunds, with sondrye others. The wether is dry, but yet cold with wynds."

By a letter from the Earl of Sussex, dated Aug. 7. 1582, it appears that the Buxton water was by some drank in still larger quantities than Lord Burleigh used it. "The water," says he, "I have drunke liberally, begynning wth thre pynts, and so encreasyng dayly a pynt I come to 8 pynts, & from thens descendyng dayly a pynt till I shall ageyne reterne to 3 pynts, w^{ch} wil be on Thursdye next, and then I make an ende." *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 282.

built on its site by William, third Earl of Devonshire. The baths, five in number, (two of which are private) are enclosed within this building. The water is drunk at a spring called St. Anne's well, where is a small pump-room. The crescent, in which are three hotels, with the ball-room, &c. &c. was built at the expence of the late Duke of Devonshire, in the years 1785 and 1786. Near it are extensive stables, enclosing a circular area of 60 yards diameter, and coach-houses capable of containing about three-score carriages.

A privilege which Dr. Jones suggested more than two centuries ago² as a great advantage to the place, was obtained in the year 1813, by the grant of a weekly market on Saturday, at Buxton, and four fairs, February 3, April 1, May 2, and September 8.³ The market is for corn and provisions, the fairs for cattle, &c.

There is a fund at Buxton, raised chiefly by a small subscription from the company, for the support of poor persons resorting thither for the benefit of the waters, such persons having brought with them certificates from their parish ministers and medical attendants, of their being proper objects of the charity. It is supported by the contribution of one shilling each, paid by all visitors on their arrival, the collections at two sermons, and casual donations. The funds of course vary, but 340*l.* have been collected from these sources, and above 430 pauper patients have received the benefit of the waters during the season: it appears from Dr. Jones's "Buxtones Bathes Benefyte" already quoted, that in 1572, there was a fixed rate to be paid by all persons resorting to the waters towards a fund, one half of which was for the physician, the other for the benefit of poor bathers. "Alway provyded the day of your coming thither bee noted before you enter into the bathes and the day of your departure, with the country of your habitation, condition, or calling, with the infirmityes or cause you came for, in the registry booke kept of the warden of the bath or the physition, that there shall be appointed, and the benefite you receyved, paying foure-pence for the recording, and every yeoman besides 12 pence, every gentleman 3 shillinges, every esquior 3*s.* 4*d.*; every knight 6*s.* 8*d.*, every lord and baron 10*sh.*, every vicount 13*s.* 4*d.*, every erle 20*sh.*, every marques 30*sh.*, every duke 3*l.* 10*s.*, every archbishop 5*l.*, every bishop 40*s.*, every judge 20*s.*, every doctour and sergeant of lawe 10*s.*

² See the note in the preceeding page.

³ When either of these days shall happen on Sunday, the fair will be on the Saturday preceeding.

every

every chauncellor and utter-barrister 6s. 8d., every archdeacon, prebendary, and canon 5s., every minister 12d., every ducches 40s., every marquesses 20s. every countes, 13s. 4d., every barones 10s., every lady 6s. 8d. every gentlewoman 2s. and al for the treasure of the bath, to the use of the poore that only for help do come thither, the one halfe : the other to the physicion, for his residence.”

In the old chapel at Buxton are a few monuments of modern date, among which, is that of the Honourable Robert Hamilton Lindsey, 1801. In 1728, John Needham gave 200l. in aid of Queen Anne’s bounty to augment the income of the minister. It was customary for several years to have divine service performed in the long-room at the hotel, for the accommodation of the company resorting to Buxton, by the minister or some person appointed by him. A new chapel has been lately erected, not far from the stables, in the parish of Hope: it was opened for divine service on the 9th of August, 1812. By the act of 51 George III., the patronage of this chapel and that of Baslow is given to the Duke of Devonshire; and in lieu of this patronage, lands of the value of 95l. per annum, and the patronage of the vicarage of Tutbury in Staffordshire, are given to the vicar of Bakewell. There are meeting-houses at Buxton for the Independents, and for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The charity-school was founded in 1674 by subscription, and is endowed with the greater part of the rent of lands now let at 59l. 9s. 6d. per annum.^a

The township of *Chelmorton*, is esteemed parcel of the King’s manor of the High-Peak^b, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The Talbot family had a subordinate manor in Chelmorton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in which they were succeeded by the Eyres of Hassop; it is now the property of the Earl of Newburgh. In the chapel are memorials of Edward Brereton, Gent. 1680, George Dale of Flagg, 1683, &c. There was a chapel at Chelmorton as early as the year 1282, at which time, the prior of Lenton in Nottinghamshire had two-thirds, and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield the remainder of the tithes. The prior and the dean and chapter were bound to provide, jointly, books and ornaments for the chapel; and the dean and chapter a priest, with a stipend of five marks.^c The Duke of Devonshire was impropriator in 1805; an act of parliament

^a The principal benefactors were the Earl of Devonshire (50l.), Mr. Richard Holland of Bristol (100l.), and Mr. Henry Wilshaw 80l. The lands purchased were then of the value of 15l. out of which 12l. was allotted for the master of a grammar school. As the remainder was appropriated in specific sums, (50s. for repairing a highway, and 10s. for a dinner for the trustees,) the income of the school has risen in proportion to the value of the land.

^b The village lies about eight miles from Bakewell.

^c Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 227.

passed that year for inclosing lands in the townships of Chelmorton and Flagg, by which allotments were assigned in lieu of tithes. The minister is appointed by the vicar of Bakewell.

There is a Presbyterian meeting-house at Chelmorton. The Wesleyan Methodists have congregations at Chelmorton and Flagg, a township in this chapelry, which is esteemed to be within the King's manor of the High-Peak.

There is a charity school at Chelmorton, to which Mr. Brocklehurst, who died in 1792, gave the sum of 200*l.*, vested in the commissioners for the Leak and Buxton road; but it has produced no interest for many years; and the master has no other benefit than the use of the house in which he resides.

Great-Longesdon or Longstone, called in old ecclesiastical records Langedon, and in the survey of Domesday, Longesdune, lies about four miles from Bakewell. Great-Longstone is parcel of the manor of Ashford. The family of Wright have been possessed of the principal part of the landed property of this township, ever since the reign of Edward III. This estate, with Longstone-hall is still the property of their descendant, John Thomas Wright, Esq. of Exeter. The hall is occupied by Major Carleil. The family of Rouland or Roland had a house and lands at Great-Longesdon in the fourteenth century, which passed by marriage to the Staffords of Eyam. In the Rolls of Parliament, we find Godfrey Rouland, who styles himself "un pauvre & simple Esquyer" praying "convenable et hasty remedy" against Sir Thomas Wendesley, John Dean vicar of Hope, and others, who are stated to have come to the petitioner's house at Longesdon with force and arms, to have carried off goods and stock to the value of 200 marks, to have taken the petitioner prisoner, and carried him to the castle of the High-Peak, where he was kept in custody six days, without victuals or drink; after which, they are stated to have cut off his right hand, and then to have released him.^c In 1282, the minister of Longstone-chapel was supported jointly by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the inhabitants.^d Rowland Eyre, Esq., in 1628, gave a rent charge of 1*l.* per annum, to this chapel. The vicar of Bakewell appoints the minister. The sum of 5*l.* per annum for the education of 10 poor children in this chapelry, given by William Wright, Esq. in 1656, is payable out of the Longstone-hall estate. A school house was built by subscription. Under the inclosure act, common land of the value of 10*l.* per annum was allotted to this school.

^c Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 518. the petition is dated 4 Hen. IV., four years after this outrage is stated to have happened.

^d Dugdale's Monasticon. vol. iii. p. 227.

Holme-hall in the chapelry of Great-Longstone was the property and residence of Mr. Bernard Wells who died in 1653. One of his coheireses brought it to the Eyres of High-low. After the death of John Archer, Esq. (whose father was by birth an Eyre) it was sold under an order of chancery in 1802, and purchased by Robert Birch, Esq. the present proprietor and occupier.

The townships of Great and Little-Longstone and Wardlow^d, have been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1810, by which allotments were given in lieu of tithes to the vicars of Bakewell and Hope.

The manor of Little-Longstone was held at the time of taking the Domesday survey by Colne under Henry de Ferrars. Robert Fitz-waltheof next occurs on record as Lord of Little-Longsdon, but the exact date of his possessing it is not known. In the reign of Edward I., it was in the family of Monjoy, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Blounts. Sir Walter Blount, Lord Monjoye, died seised of it in 1474.^e The family of Edensor had a mesne manor held under the Monjoys, which manor appears to have devolved in 1403, to Thurston Boure, as heir to Isabel wife of Robert Staunton, and Agnes the wife of Nicholas Clerke.^f The manor of Little-Longstone appears to have been afterwards in the Shakerleys, of whom it was purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Countess of Shrewsbury. It is now by inheritance from the Countess, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The Countess of Shrewsbury's alms-house at Derby is endowed with a rent-charge of 100*l.* per annum, issuing out of this manor.

Robert Fitz-waltheof at a very early period, gave lands in Little-Longstone to Matthew, Parson of Bauquell, ancestor of James Longsdon, Esq. now of Little-Longsdon.

Moniash or Monyash, (the Manies of the Domesday survey) lies about four miles from Bakewell. Robert de Salocia and Matthew de Eston appear to have been Lords of Moniash about the year 1200.^g William de Lynford, described as the King's valet, both in Scotland and in parts beyond the sea, obtained in 1340, a grant of a market on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity, in his manor of Moniash.^h The manor belonged, at a later period, to the Earls of Shrews-

^d Partly in the parish of Bakewell and chapelry of Great-Longstone; and partly in the parish of Hope.

^e Esch. 14 Edw. IV.

^f Fines, 5 Hen. IV.

^g Harl. MSS. 4799. Extracts from the Lichfield Registers.

^h Chart. Rot. 14 Edw. III.

bury. John Earl of Shrewsbury died seised of it in 1460.ⁱ On the death of Earl Gilbert in 1616, his great estates in Derbyshire descended to his three daughters and coheireses, Mary, wife of William Earl of Pembroke, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Earl of Kent, and Alatheia, wife of Thomas Earl of Arundel. In the year 1640, Philip Earl of Pembroke being possessed of two of these shares, sold them to John Shallcross, Esq., who, in 1646, re-sold them to Thomas Gladwin of Tupton-hall. The grand-daughters and coheireses of Gladwin, brought this estate in moieties to Sir Talbot Clerke and Dr. Henry Bourne. In 1721, the Clerkes sold one third of this manor, and Dr. Bourne in 1736 another third to Edward Cheney, Esq. In 1735, Mr. Cheney had purchased the remaining third of John Gilbert, Esq. of Locko. Mr. Gilbert possessed it by devise from the Savilles, who had purchased it in 1638 of Henry Earl of Kent. The manor of Monyash is now the property of Robert Cheney, Esq. a Major-General in His Majesty's service. In the chapel at Monyash, are memorials of Thomas Cheney, Esq., of Ashford, 1723, (father of Edward Cheney, Esq. before-mentioned) and the families of Sheldon and Palfreyman.

Monyash chapel was originally founded as a chantry-chapel, about the year 1200, by Robert de Salocia and Matthew de Eston, who endowed it with lands for the celebration of divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.^k

In the year 1280, Archbishop Peckham ordained, that in addition to the lands given by the inhabitants at the foundation of the chapel, they should add one mark, and that the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield should pay the remainder.^l The chantry Roll of 1 Edw. VI., mentions a chantry founded at Monyash by Nicholas Congson and John his brother, then valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum. The minister of Monyash is appointed by the vicar of Bakewell. There is a Quakers meeting at Monyash.

In the year 1779, at the time of the inclosure, twelve acres of common, now let at about 17l. per annum, were given by Messrs. Melland, Goodwin, Newton, and Holmes, freeholders of Monyash, for the purpose of educating 12 poor children. A house and garden were given also by the freeholders for the master.

The manor of Oneash (the Aneise of Domesday) was given to Roche Abbey in Yorkshire, by William Avenell, Lord of Haddon.^m After the

ⁱ Esch. 38 Hen. VI.

^k Extracts from the Lichfield Registers. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 4799.

^l Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 227.

^m Ibid. vol. i. p. 839.

Reformation, it seems to have been granted to the Shrewsbury family; Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury sold it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gargrave. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The hamlet or township of Sheldon was, from a very early period, parcel of the Manor of Ashford. Griffin, son of Wenonwyn, alienated it in the reign of Henry III. to Geoffrey de Pickefordⁿ: it was afterwards re-united to Ashford. The minister of the chapel is appointed by the vicar of Bakewell, to which church it is a chapel of ease.

Mary Frost, who died in or about the year 1754, gave the interest of 100l. four per cents. for apprenticing a poor child of this hamlet.

The chapel of Taddington lies about six miles from Bakewell. William de Hamelton died seised of a third part of the manor of Taddington in the year 1286.^o It is now considered as parcel of the King's manor of the High-Peak on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The minister of the chapel is appointed by the vicar of Bakewell.

The Reverend Roger Wilkson of Priestcliffe in this chapelry, in the year 1714, gave the sum of 400l. for a charity school, which having been laid out in land, is now let for about 80l. per annum. It was given for the education of all founders-kin in the chapelry of Taddington, or in the parishes of Bakewell or Tideswell; and for ten other children of the townships or hamlets of Priestcliffe, Taddington, Blackwall, and Brushfield. In consequence of the trust not having been renewed, the affairs of the charity are in chancery; and the master being a descendant of the founders, to whose kin a preference was given, enjoys the profits of the estate as a sinecure. Martha and Alike White, in 1804, gave 15l. per annum for teaching 12 poor children of this chapelry.

The manor of Blackwall, a township in this chapelry, was given to the Priory of Lenton in Nottinghamshire by William Peverell^p, in the reign of Henry I. It appears by Pope Nicholas's Valor, that this manor consisted of four oxgangs of land, then valued at 11. 5s. per annum. This manor was granted in 1552^q to Sir William Cavendish, and seems to have descended to the Newcastle branch of the family. It is included in the rental of the Earl of Newcastle's estates in 1641, being then valued at 306l. 0s. 4d. per annum. There was another manor in Blackwall, which was the property and residence, for several generations, of the ancient family of Blackwall; the last of whom having become greatly involved in debt, an extent was issued at the suit of the crown, in the reign of Charles II. for the enormous sum of 130,632l. 7s. 10d. This manor having been then seized,

ⁿ Hundred Rolls.

^o Esch. 15 Edw. I.

^p Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 646.

^q Pat. 6 Edw. VI.

appears to have been granted to the family of Hope: Lady Margaret Hope, widow, (daughter of the Earl of Haddington) was possessed of it in 1702. Both these manors and the whole of the landed property in Blackwall, are now vested in his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

BARLBOROUGH, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, is situated seven miles and a half N. E. of Chesterfield. The manor of Barlborough (Barleburh) was given to Burton Abbey by Wulfrie Spott. Before the conquest it had reverted to lay hands; in the Domesday survey it is described as having belonged to Levenot, and being then the property of Ralph Fitzhubert, under whom it was held by Robert. This Robert was most probably ancestor of Robert de Meinell, one of whose coheireses brought Barlborough to Sir Matthew de Hathersage. The coheireses of Hathersage brought it in moieties, about the latter end of Henry the Third's reign to Goushill and Longford. These families held the manor in moieties for several generations. Anthony Wingfield who had married a coheiress of Sir Robert Goushill suffered a recovery in 1513.^f Thomas Earl of Derby died seised of a manor in Barlborough, which appears to have been this moiety in 1521; Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, his uncle, in 1523; Sir William Holles, sometime Lord Mayor of London, died seised of a manor in Barlborough (which seems to have been this moiety) in 1542. Queen Mary, in 1554, granted to Dame Anne Stanhope the manor of Barlborough^g, which had belonged to the Earl of Derby: Sir Thomas Stanhope sold this manor, in 1571, to Sir Richard Pype, who died seised of it, with the advowson of the rectory in 1587. Francis Rodes, Esq., who was made one of the Justices of the common pleas in 1585, purchased of the family of Selioke, an estate described as the manor of Barlborough^h which had belonged to the Constables. Sir John Rodes, son of the judge, had a chancery suit with Humphrey Pype Esq., son of Sir Richard, who claimed to be sole Lord of the manor of Barlborough, and asserted that the estate purchased of the Seliokes was freehold, but not manerial. It is most probable, that Sir John Rodes, or some of his immediate descendants, afterwards purchased Pype's moiety. The ancestors of Judge Rodes, had been originally of Lincolnshire, afterwards of Yorkshire; and had been settled at Stavely-Woodthorpe in this county for five generations, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cachehors; Sir John Rodes, his son, settled at Barlbo-

^f Pegge's collections.

^g Rot. Pat. 1 & 2 P. & M. pt. 2.

^h It is probable this was the same manor which, in the reign of Edward I., belonged to William de Fauconberg: it was then called the manor of Ada de Grydeling, or the chamber of Ada, and the park of Barlborough. (Esch. 23 Edw. I.)

rough: Francis son of Sir John was created a baronet in 1641. The title became extinct by the death of Sir John, the fourth baronet, in 1743; his sister Frances married Gilbert Heathcote, M.D., whose grandson inherited this estate, took the name of Rodes, and died in 1768. Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Esq., nephew of the latter, who took the name of Rodes in 1776, is the present proprietor of the manor of Barlborough, and resides at Barlborough-hall. This ancient mansion has been already described.[†]

The other moiety of Barlborough passed with a coheiress of Sir Nicholas Longford, who died in 1610, to a younger son of the Poles of Wakebridge. Park-hall, in Barlborough, continued to be the property and seat of this branch of the Pole family, till the death of the last survivor of two maiden ladies in 1755.[‡] It then passed by will to a younger son of the Radborne family, and having since devolved to the elder branch, is now the property of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq., of Radborne. The old mansion, Park-hall, is now a farm-house. A survey of the year 1630[§], describes three parks in Barlborough, containing altogether about 400 acres of land. There is now no park at Barlborough.

In the parish church is the monument of German Pole, of Park-hall, who died in 1686-7. In Bassano's volume of church notes, a monument is mentioned of Sir Richard Pype, sometime Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1587; and that of Joan, daughter and heir of William Lord Furnival, who brought the barony of Furnival to her husband, Sir Thomas Nevil, and died in or before the year 1399. The last-mentioned monument must have been removed from Radford Priory, in Nottinghamshire.[¶] Mr. Rodes is patron of the rectory.

There is an almshouse at Barlborough founded and endowed in 1752, by Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Mary Pole for six old maids, old bachelors, or widows.[‡] The estate belonging to this almshouse is now let for 75*l.* per annum. The pensioners have each a weekly allowance of 3*s.* and coals.

BARROW, situated chiefly in the hundred of Appletree: but extending into that of Morleston and Litchurch, lies on the banks of the Trent, about six miles from Derby, which is the post-office town. The parish comprises the hamlets or townships of Arleston, Stenson, and Synfyn, besides the parochial chapelry of Twyford. The manor of Barrow, at the time of the

[†] See the account of Ancient Mansions in the General History.

[‡] They both died in that year.

[§] Pegge's collections.

[¶] See Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 460.

[‡] The former to have the preference, and next to them, old bachelors. If there should be no eligible candidates of either of the three descriptions, a man and his wife may be admitted, but to receive the pay only of a single person.

Domesday Survey, was held by Godwin, under Henry de Ferrars. An estate at Barrow, which had been parcel of the manor of Melbourne, was annexed to the sec of Carlisle, before the year 1273.^a It was held on lease under the Bishops of Carlisle by the family of Coke, as parcel of the rectory of Melbourne. This estate having been enfranchised by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1704, is now the property of the Reverend Henry Des Voeux, whose father-in-law, Daniel Dalrymple, Esq. purchased the fee of Lord Melbourne, about the year 1800. Mr. Des Voeux possesses also an estate in Barrow, which belonged to the family of Sale: it was bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Sale to her relation, the late Mr. Dalrymple.

In the parish church were monuments^b of Sir John Bothe, 1413; John Bothe, 1482, &c. and that of Henry Milward of Synfen, 1615. There is a monument for Robert Beaumont, Esq., who married a daughter of Sir Robert Beaumont of Gracedieu and died in 1726.

The church of Barrow in the Deanery of Derby, was formerly appropriated to the prior and convent of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom it was given in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Bakepuz. The prior and convent had a preceptory here, which, on the authority of the *Notitia Monastica*, we had erroneously supposed to have been at Barrow, in Cheshire. William Bothe, Esq. in 1519, died seised of lands at Barrow on Trent, held under the manor of the prior and convent of St. John. This no doubt was their manor of the rectory. William Beaumont, Esq. died seised of the rectory, with a capital messuage, &c. in 1591. This estate is now the property of his descendant, John Beaumont, Esq. who is patron of the vicarage. Mr. Beaumont has lately built a new house on the rectory estate.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sale of Willington, in 1776^c, left the interest of 100l. to this parish, part of which, 3l. 14s. per annum, is to be applied to the purpose of instructing poor children.

The manor of Arleston, or Erleston, was conveyed in the year 1426, by Thomas Bradshaw and Agnes the wife of Robert del Stoke to John Bothe^d, whose descendant, William Bothe, Esq. died seised of it in 1519. It was afterwards in the Blounts; Sir Henry Blount sold it, in 1640, to Sir John Harpur, ancestor of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., the present proprietor.

The manor of Synfen or Synfin belonged, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III.^e, to the family of Teuk or Toke, who were succeeded by

^a Hundred Roll. 2 Edw. I.

^b The dates are taken from Bassano's Church notes.

^c She died in 1790.

^d Fin. V. Hen. VI.

^e Dodsworth's Collections.

the Bothes. It is probable that the Tokes possessed Arleston also, as both estates passed from the Bothes to the Blounts; and having been sold by Sir Henry Blount to the Harpurs, in the reign of Charles I., are now the property of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart.

Sinfin-moor, a large common^c, on which the Derby races were formerly held, was inclosed by act of parliament, about the year 1804, and allotted amongst the adjoining townships of Sinfin, Barrow, Alvaston, Osmaston, Boulton, Normanton, Chellaston, and Swarkeston.

The village of Twyford lies about a mile and three-quarters from Barrow.

The manors of Twyford and Stenson (Steintune) were held at the time of the Domesday survey, by Leuric, under Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of Henry VI., they were conveyed by John Curzon of Croxall to John Crewcher and Agnes his wife. Thomas Finderne died in 1558, seised of the manors of Steinson and Twyford; Jane, his sister and heiress, brought them in marriage to Richard Harpur, Esq., one of the justices of the Common Pleas. John Harpur, Esq., grandson of Sir Henry Harpur, the first baronet, died seised of this estate, (not then esteemed a manor) in 1713. One of his coheireses brought it to the family of Francis, and by subsequent marriages, it passed successively to Ashby and Bathurst. Since the death of the late General Bathurst of Clarendon-park, Wilts, it has been purchased by Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

In the parochial chapel at Twyford, are some monuments of the Harpur family^d; that of Samuel Bristow, Esq., 1767; and some mutilated tombs of alabaster, one of which has the effigy of a man in armour, with the date of 1532.

The minister is appointed by the vicar of Barrow.

BARTON-BLOUNT, in the hundred of Appletree, and in the deanery of Castillar, lies about nine miles east of Derby. The manor of Barton (Bartune) was, at the time of the Domesday survey, held by Ralph, under Henry de Ferrars; in the year 1296, under Edward Earl of Lancaster, by John de Bakepuze.^e From this family, it acquired the name of Barton-Bakepuze, which, after it had passed into the possession of their successors, the Blounts, was exchanged for that of Barton-Blount. Sir Walter Blount, who had a charter for free-warren at Barton, in 1385, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, being then the King's standard-bearer. Walter, his great-grand-

^c It was extra-parochial.

^d George Harpur, Esq., (son of Sir Richard) 1658 (Elizabeth, his wife, was daughter of Sir Edward Vernon); Mrs. Mary Vernon 1663; George Harpur 1672 (he married Catherine, daughter of Edward Wardour, ob. 1669); John, son of George Harpur 1671.

^e Esch. 25 Edw. I.

son, became Lord High Treasurer to King Edward IV. and K.G. and in 1465, was created Lord Mountjoy. His grandson, William, the fourth Lord Mountjoy, who died in 1535, directed by his will, that if he should die in the county of Derby, or in Staffordshire, he should be buried at Barton. Not long after this, the manor of Barton came into the family of Merry^h, from which it passed by marriage to that of Simpson. In the year 1751, it was purchased of the trustees of Merry Simpson, who is said to have been a mendicant friar in a convent in France, by Sir Nathaniel Curzon; it is now the property of Francis Bradshaw, Esq. who acquired it by an exchange with the present Lord Scarsdale. The advowson of the rectory has passed with the manor. Barton-Blount-house was garrisoned by Colonel Gell in the month of October 1644, for the purpose of watching the motions of the King's garrison at Tutburyⁱ; a skirmish between the two garrisons took place on the 15th of February, 1646. The ancient mansion, which has been modernized, is now the seat of Mr. Bradshaw.

Mr. Pole, of Radborne, has a considerable estate in this parish called Barton-fields.

BEIGHTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about nine miles north from Chesterfield. The parish contains the hamlet or village of Hackenthorp. The manor of Beighton was given by Wulfrie Spott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to Burton Abbey.^k At the time of taking the Domesday survey it appears, that there were two manors in Beighton (Bectune,) one of which was held by Lewin, under Roger de Busli; the other belonged to Roger de Poieton. Sir Gervas de Bernak, Lord of Beighton, is spoken of as one of the benefactors to Beauchief Abbey, before the year 1276, and Walter de Furneaux, as being Lord of the manor in 1279.^l William de Furneaux died seised of it in 1320; his sisters and co-heiresses married Latimer and Ravensworth, and, on failure of issue from Latimer, the whole devolved to Henry Fitzhugh, son of Henry de Ravensworth. A co-heiress of Henry, the last Baron Fitzhugh, brought Beighton to Sir John Fiennes, eldest son of Richard, the first Lord Daere of the south. Gregory Lord Daere sold this manor in 1570 to Francis Wortley, Esq. Before the year 1649, it had passed into the family of Pierrepont, and is now the property of Earl Manvers.

^h The first possessor of this family was the grandfather of Sir Henry Merry, who was of Barton-park in 1611.

ⁱ Sir John Gell's MS. Narrative.

^k Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^l Pegge's History of Beauchief.

In the parish church is an ancient monument (without date) for Richard Bosville, and memorials of the family of Jermyn of Drakehouse (1715—1777). Bässano's volume of church notes mentions the monument of Edward Dowcett, Esq. 1501. The church of Beighton was given to the priory of Mount-grace^m in Yorkshire by Sir James Strangeways, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, and, in 1455, was appropriated to that monastery. King Henry VIII. granted the rectory and advowson in 1544 to Robert and William Swift. One of the coheireses of Robert Swift brought this estate to her husband Francis Wortley, Esq. and it has since passed with the manor, Earl Manvers being now impropiator and patron.

There is a charity school at this place, which has a small endowment (2l. 6s. per annum), the greater part of which (2l. per annum) was the benefaction of Mr. George Jessop.

FENNY-BENTLEY, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, lies nearly nine miles from Wirksworth, and two from Ashborne, which is the post-office town. The manor of Fenny-Bentley belonged to a branch of the Beresfords of Staffordshire, who settled at this place in the reign of Henry VI. The elder branch of the Beresfords of Bentley soon became extinct in the male line; the heiress married Edmund Beresford, Esq. of Staffordshire, whose heiress married Stanhope; and the heiress of Stanhope, Cotton. The manor passed away from the Beresfords, and having been in various hands is now the property of two unmarried ladies of the name of Irving, who inherited from Jackson. There are no remains of the manor-house, which was a castellated mansion.

In the parish church is the monument of Thomas Beresford, Esq. who settled at Fenny-Bentley, and died in 1473; he married Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Hassall, Esq. of Cheshire, by whom he had sixteen sons and five daughters. This gentleman must have lived to a great age, for it appears, by a singular passage in his epitaph, that he distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, where he had a command:

“ Militiâ excellens, strenuus dux, fortis et audax,
“ Francia testatur, curia testis Agen.”

From one of this Thomas Beresford's younger sons descended a family, for whom there is a series of memorials in the parish church, from 1516 to 1790 inclusive. The present representative of this branch, John Beresford, Esq. of Ashborne, still possesses lands in Bentley. Richard Beresford, Esq. resides at Bentley.

^m Pat. 34 Hen. VI.

There was a chantry in this church founded by the Beresford family, and valued, in 1547, at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The Dean of Lincoln was patron of the rectory.

BLACKWELL, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and in the deanery of Chesterfield, lies about nine miles from Chesterfield, and three from Alfreton, which is the post-office town. The manor was held in the reign of Edward III. by Rhees ap Griffith, and Joan his wife, the heiress of Somerville, of the Chaworth family, as of their manor of Alfreton.^a The Babington family possessed the manor of Blackwell, *alias* Sulney, in the 15th century.^o Sir William Holles died seised of the manor of Blackwell in 1590. Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and Sir John Molineux of Teversall, Bart. were joint lords in 1710.^p The estate of Sir John Molineux now belongs to his descendant, Henry Howard Molineux, Esq. M.P.; the other estate belongs to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, having been purchased by his grandfather, in 1742, of the Duke of Newcastle's trustees.

Hilcote-hall, now the seat of John Wilkinson, Esq. has been in his family since the beginning of the last century.

The church of Blackwell was given to the priory of Thurgarton by William Fitz-Ranulph, and in the reign of Henry II. became appropriated to that monastery. The impropriation is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire, who is patron of the vicarage.

BOLSOVER, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, is a decayed market-town, 6 miles from Chesterfield, about 25 from Derby, and nearly 146 from London. The parish of Bolsover contains the township of Glapwell.

There was a market on Fridays at Bolsover as early as the year 1225^q: it has been discontinued since about the middle of the last century; a fair is still held on Midsummer-day, but it is little more than a holiday fair.

The manor of Bolsover (Belesovre), which had belonged to Leuric, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held by Robert, under William Peverell. It is probable that Peverell afterwards held it in demesne, and built a castle at Bolsover; for not long after the forfeiture of this estate by William Peverell the younger, for poisoning Ralph Earl of Chester in 1153, we find mention of Bolsover castle, as having been given with the manor by

^a Esch. 30 Edw. III.

^p Bassano's Church Notes.

^o Cl. 3 Hen. V. Esch. 33 Hen. VI.

^q Dodsworth's Collections.

King Richard I., in 1189, to his brother John, on his marriage with one of the Earl of Gloucester's coheiresses.^r When the well-known agreement was entered into between Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, and John, the King's brother, then Earl of Morteyne, during Richard's absence in the Holy Land, Bolsover castle was committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. Two years after John's accession, Geoffrey Luttrell was appointed one of the overseers of the expenditure of 30*l.* for inclosing Bolsover park for the King.^s In 1204, the government of this castle was given to William Briwere. Bryan de Lisle was appointed governor in 1207, Nicholas de Chevet in 1208. In the year 1215, we find Bolsover castle in the possession of the rebellious barons. William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, having raised troops for the King, took it by assault, and in recompence for this service was appointed governor. The same year, Bryan de Lisle was reinstated in his government, and in 1216 received a mandate to fortify the castle against the rebellious barons; or if he found it not tenable, to demolish it. The same year the King appointed Gerard de Furnival to reside in Bolsover castle with his wife and family, for the better preservation of the peace of those parts. William Earl of Derby, was appointed governor of Bolsover castle by King Henry III. soon after his accession (in October 1216), and held the government for six years. During the twelve following years, there was a quick succession of governors.^t

In or about the year 1234, the manor and castle of Bolsover were granted to John Seot, Earl of Chester, and passed with one of his coheiresses to Henry de Hastings, Lord of Bergavenny, having been assigned as part of her portion in 1236. Other lands having been given in exchange to Hastings in 1243^u, Bolsover reverted to the crown. Roger de Lovetot was made governor in 1253.^x Ralph Pipard was appointed governor of Bolsover and Hareston castle for life in 1301;

^r Where no other authority is quoted, the dates, &c. relating to Bolsover castle and manor, are taken from *The History of Bolsover castle* by Dr. Samuel Pegge.

^s Thoroton from Rot. Pip. 2 John.

^t 7 Hen. III. Brian de Lisle re-appointed.

8 Hen. III. William Briwere re-appointed.

———— Robert de Lexington.

17 Hen. III. Robert de Lexington commanded to deliver up the custody to Robert de Tateshall.

13 Hen. III. Brian de Lisle again re-appointed.

17 Hen. III. Hugh Despencer.

———— Gilbert de Segrave.

17-19 Hen. III. William Earl of Derby. (See Dugdale's *Baronage*.)

^u See *Inq. ad q. d.* 12 Edw. II. (Jo. Hastings.)

^x Dugdale's *Baronage*.

he died in 1308. Sir Richard Stury died seised of the castle and manor of Bolsover, which he held for life, under the King's grant in 1395^y; Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, father of King Henry VII., died seised of Hareston and Bolsover in 1456. King Henry VIII., in 1514, granted these castles to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk: on the attainder of his son, the second Duke, they reverted to the crown. King Edward VI., in 1552, granted a lease of the manor of Bolsover to Sir John Byron for fifty years, and the next year granted the fee to George Lord Talbot. In 1613, Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury sold the manor of Bolsover to Sir Charles Cavendish. At this time the old castle was in ruins, and it is probable that the remains of it were removed by Sir Charles Cavendish, who, the same year that he purchased the manor, began the foundation of the present castellated mansion.

William, elder son of Sir Charles Cavendish, at the age of fifteen was made Knight of the Bath; in 1620, created Baron Ogle^z and Viscount Mansfield; in 1628, Baron Cavendish of Bolsover and Earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; in 1644, Baron of Bothal and Hepple, and Marquis of Newcastle; and in 1665, Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle. This loyal nobleman entertained King Charles I. with great magnificence at Bolsover, when he was on his way to Scotland in 1633. The expence of the dinner was 4000*l*. Lord Clarendon speaks of it as "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would be still thought very prodigious, if the same noble person had not within a year or two afterwards made the King and Queen a more stupendous entertainment, (which God be thanked) though possibly it might too much whet the appetite of others to excess, no man ever after in those days imitated." The Duchess of Newcastle, in her memoirs of her noble husband, expressly says, that this second entertainment was the year after the former, which the King "liked so well, that a year after his return out of Scotland, he was pleased to send my Lord word, that her Majesty the Queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment for her Majesty, as he had formerly done for him, which my Lord did, and endeavoured for it with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to that feast, which both their Majesties were pleased to honour with their presence. Ben

^y Esch. 19 Ric. II. The castle estate was then valued at 36*l*. per annum, exclusive of profits of court, &c. Roger Leche and his son Philip are said to have succeeded Robert Litton as keepers of the manor of Bolsover, 3 Hen. V. See Topographer, vol. iii. p. 317.

^z His mother was one of the coheireses of Cuthbert, the last Lord Ogle.

Jonson he employed in fitting such scenes and speeches as he could best devise, and sent for all the gentry of the country to come and wait on their Majesties, and, in short, did all that ever he could to render it great and worthy their royal acceptance. This entertainment he made at Bolsover in Derbyshire, some five miles distant from Welbeck, and resigned Welbeck for their Majesties lodging. It cost him in all between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds.”^a

In the early part of the civil war, the Earl of Newcastle, being commander in chief of the King’s forces for the northern and midland counties^b, placed a garrison at Bolsover, of which he made Colonel Muschamp governor. The Earl was at Bolsover with his staff in the month of December 1643. About the middle of August 1644, Bolsover castle was taken by Major-general Crawford. The parliamentary writers represent it as having been well manned, and fortified with great guns and strong works. It is said to have surrendered on summons, and that 120 muskets were taken in it, with much plunder.^c When the Marquis’s estates, which had been seized by the parliament, were about to be sold, his friends in England made great efforts to save Bolsover and Welbeck, but in vain. Bolsover was purchased on speculation, with the intention of pulling down the castle, and selling the materials. After part of it had been pulled down, Sir Charles Cavendish repurchased it, at a great disadvantage, for his brother. The family portraits, by Vandyke, were preserved, and Lord Mansfield, after the death of his uncle, had Bolsover castle some time in his possession but was unable to repair it. When the King’s affairs had grown desperate, the Marquis of Newcastle retired to the continent, and resided chiefly at Antwerp, till the restoration, after which he returned to England, and in 1665 was created a Duke, as before mentioned. About this period he retired from public life, spending his time chiefly in the country, “pleasing himself,” as the Duchess, in the Life of her husband, expresses herself, “in the management of some few horses, and exercising himself with the use of the sword, which two arts he hath brought, by his studious thoughts, rational experience, and industrious practice, to an absolute perfection.” The noble Duke had been long celebrated for his eminent skill in the manage, in which, at the time that he was governor to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.) he had instructed his royal pupil. During his residence in

^a The table-linen purchased for the occasion cost 160l. Life of the Duke, p. 136.

^b His commission vested him with extensive powers, among which were those of conferring knighthood, coining money, and issuing such declarations as he might deem expedient.

^c See Vicars’s Parliamentary Chronicle.

Antwerp, he published his celebrated work on horsemanship. A second edition was published in England in 1667. After the Duke had a little recovered from the wreck which had been made of his fortune during his banishment, he repaired Bolsover castle, and occasionally resided there during the latter part of his life. Both the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle found great resources in literary pursuits; they were both dramatic writers and poets. The Duchess's printed works, which were chiefly philosophical, fill ten folio volumes, and she left three more in manuscript. Her printed works are become rare, and few of them would afford amusement to readers of the present day, except her Life of the Duke. The Duchess died in 1673, the Duke in 1676: they were buried in Westminster Abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to their memory.

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

Bolsover castle, which is situated on the brow of a steep hill, and commands a very extensive prospect, consists of two detached buildings; one of these, which indeed may properly be called the castle, is a square castellated mansion, with turrets and a tower of larger dimensions at the north-east corner. The foundation of this mansion was laid by Sir Charles Cavendish in the year 1613. Huntingdon Smithson was the architect. Most of the rooms in this mansion are small. The dining-room, or, as it is called, the pillar-parlour, about 21 feet square, is supported in the centre by a circular pillar, round which is placed the table. Above stairs is a large room called the star-chamber, about 45 feet by 30. This mansion has not for many years been inhabited by its noble owners. It is at present, by the Duke of Portland's permission, in the occupation of the Reverend Mr. Tinsley, vicar of Bolsover.

There have been various opinions concerning the date of the magnificent range of buildings, which extends along the grand terrace, now unroofed and in a dilapidated state. Mr. Bray was of opinion, that the apartments

in

in these buildings were fitted up for the royal visits before mentioned. Dr. Pegge, on the contrary, supposes this building to have been erected some time after the restoration. Lord Orford, who was of the same opinion with respect to its having been constructed after the Restoration, suggests that it might have been built from designs prepared before the civil war by Smithson, who died in 1648. The date of Diepenbeck's view of Bolsover (1652) decides the point, that the building in question was erected before the Restoration; it is equally certain that it must have been erected before the civil wars, indeed before the royal visit before-mentioned; it being impracticable, that the King and Queen, with their court, and "all the gentry of the country," could have been entertained in the mansion already described: indeed, from the slight manner in which the Duchess, in the Life of her husband, speaks of the additions made by him to Bolsover castle, we think it a more probable conjecture, that the great range of building, now in ruins, was built, as well as the mansion which is now habitable, by his father. The Duke's additions probably consisted of the spacious riding-house, for the practice of his favourite amusement; the smithy, &c. &c.

Dr. Pegge supposes that the great range of buildings was never completed. There can be little doubt but that it was completed and occupied long before the time of the civil war. During the sequestration of the estates of its noble owner Bolsover castle suffered much, both as to its buildings and furniture; but these damages were repaired by the Duke after the Restoration. It is certain that the state apartments were not dismantled till after the year 1710, at which time, Bassano^d speaks of them as furnished, and describes the pictures then in the several rooms, which are said to have been removed to Welbeck. The portraits of the Duke of Newcastle on horseback, described by Bassano, are not now to be found there, probably they were in a state of decay. In the saloon at Welbeck is a very fine whole length portrait of the Duke, by Vandyke; but it is uncertain whether it was one of those described by Bassano. Those which can be ascertained to have been included in his catalogue are of little value, and are placed in stair-cases, &c. There is a whole length of the Duchess of Newcastle in one of the passages at Welbeck, in a fancy dress, by Diepenbeck. The gallery at Bolsover was about 200 feet in length, by 22 in width; the dining-room, 78 feet by 32; the two drawing-rooms, one 39 feet, the other 36 feet, by 33.

Bolsover park, which was inclosed in the year 1200, has long ago been converted into tillage.

^d In his volume of Church Notes.

In the parish church is a burial place belonging to the Cavendish family. The monument of Sir Charles Cavendish, who died in 1617, has his effigy in armour, recumbent on a mat, under an enriched arch supported by Corinthian columns. Underneath is a recumbent figure of his second Lady, the heiress of Cuthbert Lord Ogle. The costly monument of Henry Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1691, has a marble sarcophagus, supported on each side by Corinthian columns; it commemorates also Frances Duchess of Newcastle, who died in 1695; Margaret, their daughter, wife of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1716; Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of the first Duke of Newcastle; and Charles Viscount Mansfield, the Duke's eldest son, who died in his life-time.

In the chancel is the tomb of Huntingdon Smithson, architect, who died in 1648.^d

Bassano's volume of Church Notes, taken in 1710, mentions a tomb of William Woolhouse, Esq. 1411, and the monument of Anthony Lowe, Esq. 1643. There are now some memorials of the Woolhouse family of later date, (1633—1667,) and others for the Barkers of Norton-Lees-hall, 1659, &c. Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir Robert Barker, Bart., the last of this family, and heiress of Brabazon Hallows, Esq. was buried at Bolsover in 1806.

The church of Bolsover, with its chapel, was given by William Peverell to Darley Abbey, and confirmed by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.^e It was afterwards appropriated to that monastery. The Duke of Portland is now impropiator and patron of the vicarage. The Earl of Oxford gave 10*l.* per annum as an augmentation of the vicarage in 1716: it was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty in 1728.

It appears that there was, at an early period, a chapel in Bolsover castle. William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, settled an annual rent charge of a mark of silver to the chaplain.^f

There had been for many years a Presbyterian meeting at Bolsover. The meeting-house, after having been long shut up, was re-opened in 1813; the congregation are now Independents.

^d The four first lines of the epitaph are:—

“ Reader, beneath this plaine stone buried lie,
Smithson's remainders of mortality,
Whose skill in architeecture did deserve
A fairer tombe his memory to preserve.”

^e Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii.

^f Register of Darley Abbey, in the British Museum, f. 151.

The charity-school at Bolsover is endowed with 6*l.* per annum, said to have been given by the Countess of Oxford. The school-house was built in 1756.

Mrs. Isabella Smithson, who died in 1761, supposed to have been grand-daughter^h of Smithson the architect, bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* to the poor of Bolsover: her executors having refused to pay it, a suit was commenced, and the money was recovered, together with 956*l.* interest, in 1770. The interest of this money, which has been laid out in bank annuities, is now appropriated under the direction of the Court of Chancery, according to the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and four trustees: it has hitherto been given (in sums not exceeding three guineas annually,) to persons upwards of 55 years of age, not possessed of any property, and never having received parochial relief.

The manor of Glapwell was held with Bolsover at the time of the Domesday Survey. During the whole, or the greater part, of the thirteenth century, it was in the family of De Glapwell. It is probable that the heiress brought it to the Woolhouses. William Woolhouse, Esq. died seised of it in 1411. The heiress of Woolhouse, about the middle of the seventeenth century, married the ancestor of Thomas Hallows, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides at Glapwell-hall.

There was formerly a chapel at Glapwell. In the register of Darley Abbeyⁱ is an agreement, about the year 1260, between the abbot and his parishioners of the *vill* of Glapwell, about roofing the chapel. They agreed to give five acres of land for the purpose of repairing, or, if necessary, of rebuilding the chapel.

There was many years a Presbyterian congregation at Glapwell. William Woolhouse, Esq. who died in 1667, gave a rent charge of 20*l.* per annum to the minister.

Oxcroft, which had before belonged to the Peverells, was in the reign of Henry III. in the family of Heriz. It was, at a later period, in the family of Rodes, of whom it was purchased in or about the year 1599, by the Countess of Shrewsbury. It has passed, with Hardwicke and other estates, to the Duke of Devonshire.

BONSALL, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashborne, lies about three miles north of Wirksworth. The village of Slaley is in this parish. The manor of Bonsall (Bunteshalle) is described in the Survey of

^h More likely the grand-daughter of John Smithson, Esq., son of the architect, who died in 1716, aged 78.

ⁱ In the British Museum, fol 116.

Domesday, as a hamlet of the manor of Mestesforde, (then in the crown,) the site of which is not known. Edmund Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1296, was seised of the manor of Upper-Bonsall, formerly belonging to the crown, and Nether-Bonsall, which had been parcel of the honor of Tutbury. These manors became united, and continued annexed to the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster till the year 1630, when King Charles granted the manor of Bonsall to Charles Harbord, Esq. and others, who in 1632 sold it to Henry Earl of Dover. It was purchased of the latter the following year by the copyholders, for whom it has ever since been held on trust. The present trustees are Bache Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton; Samuel Frith, Esq., of Bankhall; and Philip Gell, Esq., of Wirksworth. The family of Hopkinson had a considerable freehold and copyhold estate in this parish, as early as the reign of Henry V. They became extinct the latter end of the seventeenth century. About that time, Henry Ferne, Esq. of Snitterton, Receiver-general of the Customs, became possessed of considerable property in this parish, and by far the largest share of the manor, which is now the inheritance of Alexander Dury, Esq., of Hadley, in the county of Middlesex, son and heir of Major-General Alexander Dury (killed at the siege of St. Cas in 1758,) and Isabel his wife, daughter of Edmund Turnor, Esq., of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Ferne above-mentioned; for whom there is a memorial in the parish church, put up by Diana, relict of B. Langton, Esq., his grand-daughter, and the Executrix of Mrs. Turnor, who died in 1763. Mr. Ferne died in 1723. There is a memorial also in the parish church, for Henry Hopkinson of Lincoln's-Inn, 1634.

The Dean of Lincoln is patron of the rectory.

The earliest benefaction to the charity-school at Bonsall, was that of William Cragge and his wife Elizabeth, who, in 1704, gave a house and some land at Bonsall, now let at 7l. 13s. 6d. per annum, for the purpose of educating poor children. Mr. Robert Ferne, of Bonsall, who died in 1718, built the school-house, with a dwelling-house for the master. Mrs. Elizabeth Turnor, his grand-daughter, in the year 1728, endowed the school with certain lands, then valued at 40l. per annum, and now let at 75l. 11s. There are now 60 scholars in the school, 10 of whom are taught by the master in consideration of Cragge's endowment. The master has a salary of 40l. out of Mrs. Turnor's endowment. The sum of 10l. is appropriated to the apprenticing of two poor boys, and the remainder is expended in the purchase of bibles, prayer-books, and the *Whole Duty of Man*, for the scholars, and keeping the buildings in repair. The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks,

Bart. G.C.B. Edmund Turnor, Esq. and the Reverend George Turnor, (the two latter being descendants of Mr. Robert Ferne,) are the present trustees.

BOYLSTONE, in the hundred of Appletree and Deanery of Castillar, lies about 13 miles from Derby, which is the post-office town, about seven from Ashborne, and seven from Uttoxeter.

The village of Harehill is in this parish.

The manor of Boylstone (Boilestone) is described in the Domesday Survey as one of the manors of Henry de Ferrars; it had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Godric and Levenot. The coheiresses of Reginald, who possessed this manor soon after the Conquest, (and held probably under Ferrars,) married Ridware and Grendon: their posterity held the manor in moieties, which afterwards became separate manors. The manor of Boylstone, or as it was called at a later period, Cottons, was conveyed by Ridware to John de Bassinges, whose heiress married Waldeshof: one of the coheiresses of the latter brought it again to the Ridwares, and the heiress of Ridware to the Cottons. The last-mentioned family possessed this manor for several generations. The coheiresses, in the reign of Henry VII., married Fitzherbert, Venables, and Grosvenor. Sir Humphrey Ferrers died seised of this manor in 1609: the Chaloners purchased of Ferrers in 1664. The Reverend Thomas Gilbert, who married the heiress of Chaloner, sold this manor to John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. in 1743; Mr. Gilbert repurchased in 1746, and in 1751 sold to Henry Tatam; the latter devised it to the Reverend Thomas Manlove, whose widow, Mrs. Susanna Manlove, is the present proprietor.

The other manor continued for a considerable time in the Grendon family. Roger de Saperton inherited it on the death of Margaret Seuche in 1362.^b In the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign it was in the Agards, who, in the reign of Charles II., sold it to Mr. John Gisborne. It was afterwards in the Bates, and is now the property of Charles Broadhurst, Esq., whose father purchased it of the late Brownlow Bate, Esq. in the year 1784.

In the parish church are memorials of William Chaloner, Esq., 1675; Thomas Chawner, Esq., of Lees hall, in Church-Broughton, 1773; and, Herbert Croft, Esq., of the Six Clerks' office, 1785.

The Reverend Thomas Gell, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

There was formerly a chantry at Boylestone, founded by Walter Waldeshof in 1353: the endowment was valued, in 1547, at 8*l.* per annum.ⁱ

^b Esch. 36 Edw. III.

ⁱ Chantry-roll.

BRADBOURN or BRADBORNE, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashborne, lies about five miles north from Ashborne. The parish comprises the hamlets of Aldwark, Nether-Bradborne, and Lea-hall; and the parochial chapelries of Atlow, Balidon, Brassington, and Tissington. Atlow is in the hundred of Appletree.

The manor of Bradborne was one of those belonging to Henry de Ferrars at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was held under the Ferrars family, at an early period, by that of Cawz, or de Cauceis. In the reign of King John, Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis conveyed it to Godard de Bradborne. Henry de Bradborne, eldest son of Sir Roger, was executed at Pomfret in 1322, for his adherence to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.^k The manor of Bradborne continued in the posterity of his younger brother, John, till the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was sold to Sir Humphrey Ferrers. The late George Marquis Townshend, who inherited from the Ferrers family, sold this manor, in 1809, to Philip Gell, Esq. M.P., of Hopton-hall, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Buckston or Buxton, (1643—1793.)

The church of Bradborne was given by Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis, in 1205, to the priory of Dunstaple; which gift was confirmed by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, as chief lord of the fee. It was appropriated to the priory in 1278, and a vicarage was endowed in 1330.^l The rectory of Bradborne was granted, in 1608, to Rogers and Fetherston, of whom most of the tithes were purchased by the several land owners. The rectory-house and glebelands were purchased, in 1609, of Wright and Stapleton by Mr. George Buxton, ancestor and name-sake of the present proprietor and vicar of Bradborne, whose father first wrote the family name Buckston. The Rectory-house is in the occupation of John Goodwin Johnson, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire is patron of the vicarage.

^k See Holinshed, where he is erroneously called a Baron.

^l When the church was given to the priory, it had a rector and two vicars. In 1214, the prior had a suit in the court at Rome with the rectors and vicars, with a view, as it is supposed, of displacing them. It was alleged, that Robert, the rector, was son of Godfrey, a former rector; that Henry, one of the vicars, was son of John, his predecessor, in one mediety of the vicarage; and that William, the other vicar, kept a concubine publicly, and went a hunting, forsaking his tonsure and clerical duties. (Chron. sive Annal Dunst.) When the church became vacant, the convent sent one of their canons, who resided at Bradborne, under the name of a *custos* or warden, accounted with the priory for the profits, and provided for the cure of the church and its chapels; many years before the rectory was actually appropriated to the priory. The prior kept a great flock of sheep in this parish: it is stated in the Annals of Dunstaple, that 800 died in the year 1243.

Among the ancient fees due to the vicar, as specified in one of the parish-registers, is the following, "For a christening, either the chrisom, or 5d."

The manor of Aldwark was given to the monks of Darley by Sewall, son of Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirley family. Queen Elizabeth granted it to James Hardwick, Esq., and his heiress brought it to Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

Aldwark-grange, which had belonged also to the monks of Darley, was granted by King Edward VI., in 1548, to Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, who sold it the next year to Robert Goz or Goch: by successive conveyances it passed to the families of Curzon and Manners. John Manners, Esq., procured a fresh grant of it in 1603; and it is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Rutland.

Robert, Earl Ferrars, founded an oratory at Aldwark, with a cemetery^m, of which there are scarcely any traces.

The great tithes of Aldwark belong to the Duke of Devonshire.

Bret-Griffe otherwise Griffe-Grange, lies principally in this parish: having belonged to the abbot and convent of Dale, it was granted, in 1546, to Ralph Gell, Esq., ancestor of Philip Gell, Esq. M.P., of Hopton hall, the present proprietor.

Hough or How-grange, in this parish, is the property of Robert Dale, Esq., of Ashborne, whose great-grandfather, Mr. Thurston Dale, purchased it of the Eyres of Hassop in 1701.

Lea-hall was the property and seat of the Bradbornes. William Bradborne sold it with his other estates to Sir Humphrey Ferrers. In or before 1679, Mr. Samuel Swann of Hurdlow purchased it of John Ferrers, Esq. It is now the property of John Sanders, Esq. of Basford in Nottinghamshire, in right of his wife, sister and heiress of the late Mr. Samuel Swann, of that place.

Moldridge or Moldrich-grange, in this parish, is supposed to have been given by the Herthills to the abbey of Gerendon in Leicestershire, between which monastery and the priory of Dunstaple, there was a law-suit concerning this estate. The monks at Dunstaple at length purchased it of the abbot and convent of Gerendon, about the year 1250. This estate was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1544, to Rowland Babington, Esq. It passed by sale, in 1557, to Henry Sacheverell. In 1582, Jane Sacheverell, widow, left it to William Ireton, Esq., son of her first husband German Ireton, Esq.: in 1577, it was conveyed by William Ireton to Sir Humphrey Bradborne. Some time afterwards it passed to the Milwards of Snitterton, and on the

^m Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 231.

death of Colonel Milward of that place, in 1669, Mary his daughter and coheiress brought it to the Jennens family. It is now, under the will of the late Charles Jennens, Esq., of Gopsall, the property ⁿ of the Honourable Charles Finch, second son of Heneage, the late Earl of Aylesford.

Revestanes or Riston-grange, in this parish, called in some records, Ravendon-grange, was given to the abbey of Gerendon by Adam de Hert-hill, in the year 1219. King Henry VIII. granted it with Moldridge to Rowland Babington, it afterwards belonged to the Cokaines^o, and is now the property of William Webster, Esq., of Ashborne. This gentleman took the name of Webster, pursuant to the will of the late owner, John Taylor, of Ashborne, L.L.D., (the friend of Dr. Johnson,) who had inherited it from the family of Webster.

The parochial chapel of *Atlow* lies about three miles east from Ashborne. The manor of Atlow, the *Etelawe* of Domesday, was one of the numerous manors belonging to Henry de Ferrars. It was held under him or his immediate heirs by the ancestor of the ancient family of Okeover, of Okeover, in Staffordshire; and is now the property of Rowland Farmer Okeover, Esq.

The chapel was augmented, in 1716, by Richard Okeover, Esq., with the tithes of hay and corn; and it was the first benefice in Derbyshire that was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Mr. Okeover presents the minister.

Ballidon, a parochial chapelry, lies about six miles from Ashborne, and five from Wirksworth.

The manor of Ballidon (*Belidene*), was at the time of taking the Domesday survey, the property of Ralph Fitzhubert. At a later period, it was for some generations in the family of Herthill, or Harthill, whose heiress brought it to the Cokaines about the beginning of the fifteenth century. A younger branch of the last-mentioned family was for some time settled at Ballidon. Sir Edward Cokaine, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, sold this manor to Sir Anthony Ashley, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Baptist Trott and John Milward. Trott's moiety was sold, in 1610, to Nicholas Hurt, and was, eventually, divided into severalties. Milward's moiety was subdivided also amongst the coheiresses of his son. A part of it came to the Boothby family, and having passed by marriage and gift to Matthew Vernon, of Loudon, silk-mercier, was by him bequeathed, from motives of political attachment, to William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.

ⁿ Together with Candlehay-grange, in this neighbourhood.

^o Thomas Cokaine, 30 Eliz. left it to his daughters Elizabeth and Frances.

The vicar of Bradborne appoints the minister of the chapel.

Brassington, which has a parochial chapel, lies about six miles from Ashborne, and four from Wirksworth. There are two manors in Brassington, one of these, which at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Henry de Ferrars, was given in frank marriage by one of the first Earls of Derby to an ancestor of the Furnivals^a, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Nevills and Talbots. On the death of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1628, it passed to his daughters and coheiresses, married to William Earl of Pembroke, Henry Earl of Kent, and Thomas Earl of Arundel, The Earl and Countess of Kent, in 1639, conveyed one-third of this manor; and in 1640, Philip Earl of Pembroke, being possessed of his mother's and the Earl of Arundel's share, conveyed the remaining two-thirds to Mr. William Savile, whose grandson, John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. sold it, in 1749, to Henry Coape, Esq., of Duffield: on the death of Mr. Coape's grandson, it devolved to his cousin Henry Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxtou in Nottinghamshire: William Sherbrooke, Esq., now of Oxtou, being possessed of this estate by the bequest of his aunt, the late Mrs. Sherbrooke, sold it, in 1804, to Robert Lowe, Esq., who is the present lord of this manor, but has sold the landed property in parcels.

The other manor, called the King's or the Duchy manor, having been parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, was granted by King Charles I., in 1630, to Charles Harbord, Esq., and others, who, in 1632, conveyed it to Edward and George Pegge and George Lees. A moiety of this manor having been purchased partly, in 1649, of Henry Buxton, and partly, in 1652, of Edward Pegge and others, passed with Furnival's manor to Mr. Lowe, and has been since sold to Thomas Hayne, Esq., who is the present proprietor. The other moiety belonged sometime to the Newtons of Ashborne-green: it is now the joint property of the infant daughter of the late John Hayne, Esq., whose mother was one of the coheiresses of Newton, and William Locker, Esq., who married the other coheiress.

In the chapel at Brassington is the monument of Michael Adams, S. T. B., rector of Treton in Yorkshire, "*quem forte hinc itinerant. dum rigor foris sæviebat hiemalis, sævior arripuit intus febris calor inextinguibilis et igneo (ad instar Elijæ) vehiculo ad sedes D'ni evexit. Ob. 1680.*"

The impropriate rectory of Brassington belonged, in the year 1612, to Mr. Robert Gale, citizen and vintner of London, who, by his will of that date, charged this estate, and his estate at Claypole in Lincolnshire, with the payment of 20*l.* per annum to Christ's Hospital; 20*l.* to Corpus Christi

^a Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 457.

College in Oxford^o; 22l. to Chippenham in Wiltshire; and 20l. to the Vintners' Company. — The rectory of Brassington belonged some time to the Bainbrigge family; from whom it passed, by bequest, to the Rev. Philip Story, now of Lockington-hall, in Leicestershire. Mr. Gale's immediate heir, on whose estate the payments were originally charged, was George Lacock.^p

An act for inclosing lands in this chapelry passed in the year 1803, when an allotment was made in lieu of tithes to Mr. Story, the impropiator, who is also patron of the chapel. Brassington chapel was augmented, in 1812, by Queen Anne's Bounty, and in 1814, had a parliamentary grant of 1200l.

Mr. Thurston Dale, in 1742, gave the long close, now let for about 8l. per annum, to a school-master, for instructing twelve poor children of this chapelry. The children are nominated by the heirs of the founders, who appoint a master or mistress.

The parochial chapel of *Tissington* lies about three miles and a half from Ashborne. The manor of Tissington (*Tizinctun*) belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of Henry I. it was given by one of the Ferrars family to the Savages. The co-heiresses of Savage married Meynell and Edensor^q, whose heiress seems to have married Audley. The manor was in moieties between Meynell and Audley, from 1275 till 1330^r, if not longer. Meynell's moiety passed, by marriage, to Francis, whose heiress brought it to Nicholas, a younger son of John Fitzherbert, Esq., of Somersall. The other moiety came to the Herthulls, and passed by marriage to the Cokaines; it was sold by the latter to Francis Fitzherbert, Esq. about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Wm. Fitzherbert, Esq., of Tissington, barrister-at-law, author of a tract, called "Maxims," and a Dialogue on the Revenue Laws, was created a baronet in 1783. Tissington is now the property, and Tissington-hall the seat, of his younger son, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart. who succeeded his elder brother Sir Anthony, in title and estate, in 1799. Alleyne Fitzherbert, younger brother of Sir William, was in 1801 created Baron St. Helens.

Tissington-hall was garrisoned for the King by its owner, Colonel Fitzherbert, in the month of December, 1643. On the event of the unsuccessful action near Ashborne, in the month of February following, it was evacuated.^s

^o For six poor scholars, to be chosen by Mr. Lacock, his heirs or assigns.

^p Stow's Survey of London, where the whole payment is made to be 104l. including 22l. to the city of Lincoln.

^q Esch. 43 Hen. III.

^r Quo Warranto Roll.

^s Sir John Gell's Narrative, MS.

In the chapel are several monuments of the Fitzherbert family¹, and a memorial for Elizabeth, widow of Richard Breton, Esq. of Elmsthorp, in Leicestershire, 1659.

Sir Henry Fitzherbert is inpropriator of the titles which belonged to the priory of Dunstaple, and patron of the donative curacy. Tissington is now generally esteemed a separate parish.

The Reverend Richard Graves, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, and other works, resided three years in Mr. Fitzherbert's family; and has laid some of the scenes of that amusing romance in the neighbourhood of Tissington. The manor of the Lea belongs to Sir Henry Fitzherbert.

Mrs. Frances Fitzherbert, in 1735, gave four pounds per annum for the instructing nine poor children²; and Mrs. Catherine Port, the same year, 5l. per annum, for instructing ten children.

BRADLEY, in the hundred of Appleby, and deanery of Ashborne, lies about three miles east of Ashborne. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Bradley belonged to Henry de Ferrars: at a very early period it became the property and seat of the ancient family of Kniveton. — Upon the extinction of the elder branch, Bradley passed to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, Bart. of Mercaston, whose father had been created a baronet in 1611, and whose ancestors had been settled at Mercaston for several generations. On succeeding to the Bradley estate, Sir Gilbert removed his residence thither. His successor, Sir Andrew, who had suffered much in his fortune by the civil war, sold Bradley, in 1655, to Francis Meynell, alderman of London, ancestor of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. the present proprietor. The old hall at Bradley, which had been the seat of the Knivetons, was pulled down many years ago, and stables and offices built for an intended new

¹ Robert Fitzherbert, Esq., 1595; Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of George Cotes, Esq., of Woodcote, 1545; Jane his second wife, daughter of Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Hinge, 1574; Francis Fitzherbert, Esq. 1619; Sir John Fitzherbert, Kt. 1642; William Fitzherbert, Esq. 1697; Mary his first wife, "*filia herois et heroinæ Comitissæ de Ardglass*," 1677; Anne his second wife; Mrs. Martha Fitzherbert, 1699; William Fitzherbert, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Derby, 1739, "by his industry, he in a great measure restored the family estate; he was eldest son of Anthony, a younger son of Sir John, and became heir to that family;" William Fitzherbert, Esq., M. P. for Derby, and one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, 1772—he married Mary, daughter of L. P. Meynell, Esq. of Bradley; his son, Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, Bart. 1791. Bassano's volume of Church Notes, mentions the monument of Sir John Fitzherbert, 1694.

² She left also 6l. per annum to apprentice a boy, 5l. for clothes for the poor, 5l. for physic, or other useful things to recover health, for the poor; and 2l. 10s. to buy them bibles and prayer-books.

mansion. The late Hugo Meynell, Esq. fitted up the stables as a dwelling-house, and it is now the residence of his son, Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Meynell^x and Byrom^y, of Byrom-hall, in Lancashire.

BRAILSFORD, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about six miles north-east from Ashborne, and seven from Derby. The parish contains the hamlets of Over-Burrows or Burroughs, Culland, and Ednaston, and the parochial chapelry of Osmaston. The manor of Brailsford, which, in the reign of the Confessor had belonged to Earl Wallef, was one of those given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrars, under whom it was held by Elsin, or Alsin, ancestor of the ancient family of Brailsford. Henry de Brailsford was fined in the reign of Edward I. for refusing to be made a knight. The heiress of Sir Henry de Brailsford, who was living in 1380, brought this estate to Sir John Bassett, of Cheadle, in Staffordshire. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died about the year 1443, married the heiress of Bassett, of Cheadle and Brailsford; Sir Ralph Shirley his son, who died in 1466, was buried at Brailsford, where the remains of his monument with a mutilated inscription are still to be seen. The late Earl Ferrers sold the manor of Brailsford, with several farms, to Mr. John Webster, a banker in Derby: on his becoming a bankrupt, this estate was sold to W. Drury Lowe, Esq. of Locko, of whom it was purchased by the late Charles Upton, Esq. of Derby; the widow of the latter is the present owner.

The manor of Over-Burrows with, the adjoining hamlet of Nether-Burrows, in Langley, belonged from an early period to the Bradbornes, by whom they were sold to the Ferrers family, about the year 1600. Over-Burrows-hall and estate is the property and residence of Mr. William Osborne, in whose family it has been for nearly two centuries. The manor continued in the Ferrers family till sold by the late Earl Ferrers to Mr. Cox, of Culland.

Culland belonged, in the reign of Henry VII., to the family of Shaw; Thomas Shaw died seised of it in 1498. Immediately after this, it appears to have passed to the Drapers; the last of whom, Richard Draper, Esq., died in the year 1683, leaving three daughters. A division of the estate took place, in 1709, when two-thirds were allotted to Mr. George Newell, who married a grand-daughter.^z He afterwards became possessed of the

^x Godfrey Meynell, Esq. 1708.

^y Wm. Byrom, Gent. 1674; Thos. Byrom, his son, 1714.

^z The daughter of Roe, or Rowe. See MS. History of Derbyshire, by Mr. William Wolley.

remaining third ; and sold the whole to John Port, Esq., of Ilam, of whose descendant it was purchased, in 1794, by William Cox, Esq., and is now his property and residence. The manerial rights were sold by the late Earl Ferrers to Charles Upton, Esq., of whom they were purchased by Mr. Cox.

The manor of Ednaston, which had been given to the priory of Tutbury by Robert Earl Ferrars the elder^a, was granted by Henry VIII., in 1540, to Sir John Giffard. In 1542, it was conveyed to Francis Shirley, Esq., ancestor of the Honourable Washington Shirley, the present proprietor, whose son resides at Ednaston-hall.

In the parish church is the monument of William Leaper Smith, Esq., 1803. Earl Ferrers is patron of the Rectory.

The parochial chapel of Osmaston lies about four miles from Brailsford. The manor of Osmaston (Osmundestune) was held with Brailsford under Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday survey. Alsin de Brailsford gave it to the priory of Tutbury, and it was confirmed by Robert Earl Ferrars, the younger. After this Odinel de Ford, as appears by a deed in the register of Tutbury prior^c, had a dispute with the prior and convent concerning this manor, and in the event, it was agreed, that the right should be in the prior and convent, and that Odinel and his heirs should hold it of them, paying an annual rent of 30s. By another deed, which, as well as the former, is without date, Robert de Ruhull gave them the manor (*terram*) of Osmaston, which came to him by his wife Emona, sister of Henry de Ruhull, which Henry is mentioned in the first-mentioned deed. Matthew Kniveton died seised of the manor of Osmaston in 1562. It appears to have since passed with the Bradley estate, and is now the property of Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

The chapel, at which the rites of baptism and burial are performed is served by the curate of Brailsford as a chapel of ease. It was determined, in the year 1406, that the rector of Brailsford was bound to provide a minister for this chapel.

BREADSALL, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies about three miles north-east from Derby.

At this place was a priory of friers-hermits, founded in the reign of Henry III., and afterwards converted into a priory of Austin monks. The revenues of this small monastery, in which, at the time of its dissolution,

^a Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 354.

^c Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 354.

there was not a single monk, except the prior, were valued at only 10*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* clear yearly income.

The site of Breadsall priory with the adjoining lands, called in some records, the manor of Breadsall park, was granted by Edward VI., in 1552, to Henry Duke of Suffolk, who conveyed it the same year to Thomas Babington. The latter gave it, in 1557, to Thomas Hutchinson; and in 1573, we find it the property of John Leake. Sir John Bentley died seised of Breadsall priory in 1622; his daughter, and eventually sole heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Gervase Cutler; Mary, daughter of the latter, brought Breadsall to Sir Edward Mosely, Bart.; after the death of Sir Edward Mosely, the son, it passed to Sir Edward Mosely, of Hulme, Knight. The daughter of the last-mentioned Sir Edward, brought it to Sir John Bland, Bart., of Kippax-park, whose son, Sir John, sold it, in 1702, to Thomas Leacroft, Esq.; Mr. Leacroft sold it, in 1703, to Mr. Andrew Greensmith. In the year 1799 the late Erasmus Darwin, Esq. of Derby, purchased it of Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard and his brothers, to whom it had been conveyed by the devisees in trust of Herbert Greensmith, Esq., who died in 1788. Mr. Darwin died soon after his purchase, having bequeathed the priory to his father, the well known physician and poet, who, after his son's death, removed to Breadsall, where he spent the last years of his life and died April 18, 1802. Breadsall Priory is now the property and residence of his widow.

The manor of Breadsall, (Braideshale) was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton abbey, in the reign of King Ethelred.^d It appears to have reverted to lay hands, and to have been possessed in the Confessor's reign, by Siward. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was held under Henry de Ferrars by Robert. This Robert, Mr. Blore supposes to have been ancestor of Robert de Dunne, who possessed the manor of Breadsall about the reign of King John.^e The grand-daughter of this Robert brought a moiety of the manor to Henry de Curzon; the heiress of Thomas de Curzon, about the latter end of the fourteenth century, married William Dethick. About the year 1600, the heiress of Dethick brought this estate, called the manor of Breadsall-Overhall, to John Harpur, Esq., (a younger son of Harpur of Swarkston, who died in 1622): having passed to the elder branch of that family, it is now the property of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart.

The other moiety of Breadsall was given at an early period by Robert de

^d Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^e See the History of Breadsall, in Topographical Miscellanies, 4to. 1792.

Dunne to his younger son, Sampson ^f, and formed the manor of Breadsall-Netherhall, which was afterwards successively in the families of Ferrars and the Lords Cromwell. In the year 1464, it was conveyed by Humphrey Bourchier, Lord Cromwell to Richard Illingworth, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whose grandson left four daughters, coheiresses; one of these having married John Dethick, Esq., of Breadsall, brought this manor to her husband; since which time, the manors of Breadsall-Overhall and Breadsall-Netherhall have been united.

In the parish church are monuments of Erasmus Darwin, M. B., and of his son, Erasmus Darwin, Esq., who died in 1799. On the former is the following inscription, “ Erasmus Darwin, M. B., F. R. S., born at Elston near Newark, 12 December, 1731, died at the priory near Derby, 18 April, 1802. Of the rare union of talents which so eminently distinguished him as a Physician, a Poet, and a Philosopher, his writings remain a public and unfading testimony. His widow has erected this monument, in memory of the zealous benevolence of his disposition, the active humanity of his conduct, and the many private virtues which adorned his character.”

The rectory of Breadsall is in the patronage of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. An act of parliament for inclosing lands in this parish passed in 1815, when allotments were given in lieu of tithes.

John Hieron, a puritan divine of some note, born at Stapenhill, where his father was vicar, was presented to this rectory by Sir John Gell, in 1644, and continued to possess it till he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. After a short residence in some other places, he removed, in 1668, to Loscoe, where he died in 1682, and was buried at Heanor. Mr. Hieron was esteemed an able biblical critic, and abridged Pole's Synopsis, but published only a volume of sermons and a theological work, the title of which is not mentioned in his life. He appears to have meditated a Parochial History of Derbyshire, for which he made considerable collections from records, now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. of Langley-park.

There is a charity school at Breadsall for 16 children, endowed by the Reverend John Clayton, sometime rector, with the interest of 200l. The school-house was built by Sir Henry Harpur, Bart., in 1788.

CHURCH-BROUGHTON, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about ten miles west from Derby. The hamlet or village of Saperton or Sapperton is in this parish.

^f See the History of Breadsall, in Topographical Miscellanies, 4to. 1792.

The manor of Broughton, which had been given by Robert de Ferrars, the elder, to the priory of Tutbury ^g was granted by King Edward VI., in 1552, to Sir William Cavendish, and is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire.

The manor of Sapperton (Sapertune) was held by Roger, under Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the reign of Edward III. it appears to have been in the family of Makeley; afterwards successively in the Blounts^h, (Lords Mountjoy,) and the Agards. In the year 1675, John Agard, Esq. sold this manor to Richard Bate, Esq., of whose descendant, Brownlow Bate, Esq., it was purchased, in 1784, by John Broadhurst, Esq. father of Charles Broadhurst, Esq., the present proprietor. The demesnes of the manor of Sapperton with the ancient hall were sold by the Agards to the family of Wolley. About the year 1670, the daughter of Adam Wolley brought it to Thomas Yates, Esq. ancestor of Henry Yates, Esq., who now resides at the hall; but the estate was sold some years ago, and is now, by a recent purchase, the property of Edmund Evans, Esq., of Derby.

The rectory of Church-Broughton was formerly appropriated to the priory of Tutbury. The benefice is now a vicarage, endowed with the great tithes. The patronage is claimed by Charles Broadhurst, Esq.

A charity school at this place was founded, about the year 1745, by a subscription of the freeholders, with which lands were purchased, now let for about 30*l.* per annum. The Duke of Devonshire was the principal benefactor.

BURTON ON TRENT. A part of this parish lies on the north side of the Trent, in the county of Derby, intermixed with the parish of Stapenhill. The township and manor of Winshull or Winshill, in this part of the parish, belonged to the monastery of Burton, and having been granted, after the dissolution, to the first Lord Paget, is now the property of his descendant, the Marquis of Anglesea.

In this parish also, on the Derbyshire side of the Trent, is the manor or farm of Brislingeote or Brisinecote, which belonged to the Hortons in the reign of Henry VI. At this place, now the property of the Earl of Chesterfield, is a house of singular construction, built about the year 1700, by the then Earl, and sometime inhabited by his son, Lord Stanhope. It is now a farm-house.

^g Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 354.

^h Dodsworth's Collections.

CALKE, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about nine miles south from Derby, (on the south side of the Trent.)

A convent of Austin-friers, was founded at this place, before the year 1161, The countess of Chester was a principal benefactor to this house, on condition that it should be subject to the priory of Repton. The monks of Calke removed first to Depedale, (the site of Dale abbey,) and afterwards to Repton. The site of the priory, at Calke, was granted by King Edward VI., in 1547, to John Earl of Warwick. In 1577, Calke priory was the property and seat of Roger Wendesley, (or Wensley,) Esq. In 1582, the Calke estate was sold by Richard Wensley Esq. to Robert Bainbrigge, Esq. In 1621, Mr. Bainbrigge conveyed it to Henry Harpur, Esq., of Normanton, who, in 1626, being then described of Calke, was created a baronet. His son, the second baronet, inherited the estates of the elder branch, which became extinct in 1677. Sir Henry, the seventh and present baronet, in the year 1808, took the name of Crewe, it being that of his great-grandmother, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Lord Crewe, of Stene.

In the parish church is a handsome marble monument, in memory of Sir John Harpur, Bart., who died in 1741, he married Catherine, youngest daughter of Lord Crewe above-mentioned. In the chancel is the portrait of Sir John Harpur, the second baronet, who died in 1669, aged 53.

The church of Calke was given to the canons of that house by Harold de Leke before their removal; it was confirmed to the canons of Repton, in 1324. Sir Henry Crewe is impropriator of the tithes, and patron of the perpetual curacy.

CARSINGTON, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies about three miles from Wirksworth and seven north-east from Ashborne. Carsington (Ghersintune) is described in the Domesday Survey, as a hamlet of Wirksworth. Anthony Gell, Esq., who died in 1578 or 1579, was seised of a manor in Carsington, now the property of his representative, Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton-hall, M. P.

The small church at Carsington was rebuilt in 1648. The Dean of Lincoln is patron of the rectory. John Oldfield, an eminent puritan divine, who wrote on the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, was ejected from this benefice in 1662, and died in 1682. His son, Dr. Joshua Oldfield, an eminent presbyterian divine and tutor, was born at Carsington in 1656; he exercised his ministry successively at Tooting in Surrey, at Oxford, and in

Maid-lane, London. His principal works were, *Treatises on the Improvement of Human Reason*, and on the Trinity. Mr. Ellis Farnsworth, translator of the *Life of Pope Sixtus V.*, *Davila's History of France*, and *Machiavel's works*, was presented to this rectory in 1762, the year before his death.

Mrs. Temperance Gell, in 1726, founded a school at Carsington for 20 children of that parish, and the adjoining township or hamlet of Hopton. Samuel Bendall, cook at Hopton, gave in the year 1727, the sum of 50*l.* for clothing the children. This sum having been added to Mrs. Gell's benefaction, was laid out in the purchase of lands at Ockbrook, now producing a rent of 60*l.* per annum, which suffices for the clothing and educating of the number of children fixed on by the foundress.

CASTLETON, in the hundred and deanery of the High-Peak, lies about five miles north from Tideswell.

There was anciently a market at this place, held on Wednesdays, which existed before the year 1222.^h There is now neither market nor fair.

The manor of Castleton is described, in the Domesday Survey, as "*Terra Castelli Wⁱ. Peverel, in Peche fers.*" This estate belonged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Gundeberne and Hundine. The expression in the Survey seems to import, that the castle, which gives name to the parish, was built by William Peverel, to whom William the Conqueror had given the manor, amongst other estates. The castle afterwards acquired the name of the Castle of Pec, or Pcke, or Peak Castle. It was forfeited, with the manor, by William Peverel, the younger. King Henry II. gave them to his son John, afterwards King. During the absence of King Richard, this castle, pursuant to the agreement between Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, and John, then Earl of Morteyne, was placed in the hands of Hugh Nonant, Bishop of Coventry.ⁱ Hugh Neville was appointed governor of this castle in 1204. In 1215, Peak Castle was in the hands of the rebellious barons. William Earl of Derby took it by assault, and was made governor by the King.^k In the note below^l, will be found a list of the subsequent governors, or castellans,

^h Ch. Rot. 7 Hen. III. See also Cl. Rot. 30 Hen. III. grant to Simon Pecche.

ⁱ Pegge's History of Bolsover and Peak Castles.

^k Ibid.

^l 17 John — Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

13 Hen. III. — Brian de Lisle delivered it up to William Earl of Derby.

16 Hen. III. — Brian de Lisle again.

17 Hen. III. — William Earl of Derby, a second time.

33 Hen. III. — William de Horsden. Pat. Rot.

castellans, before the year 1374, when it was granted, with the honor and forest of Peak, by Edward III. to John of Gaunt, and became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was constable of Peak Castle. In the reign of Henry VII., the castle was held, under the Duchy, by Robert Eyre, Esq., of Padley; in that of Henry VIII., successively by Robert Thornhill and William Gallins; in the reign of Edward VI., by Godfrey Somersall; and in that of Elizabeth, successively by John Eyre, Esq. and Godfrey Foljambe, Esq.

Peak Castle, which was a small structure, but, from its situation, a place of great strength, has been long in ruins. The Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of Constable of the Castle, and is lessee of the honor, or manor, and forest of the Peak, of which Castleton was till of late years esteemed a member. Courts are now held for Castleton as a distinct manor, extending over many of the townships of the Peak.

The church of Castleton (then called the church of Peak Castle) was, in 1269, given by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) to the Abbot and Convent of Vale-Royal, in Cheshire. After the dissolution, King Henry VIII. gave the great tithes, and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of Chester, and his successors. There is a meeting-house of the Wesleyan methodists at Castleton, and another at Edale.

There was formerly an hospital near Castleton, called the Hospital of the Castle of Peke, of royal foundation, for certain paupers, and a chaplain, endowed with lands, valued, in 1377, at 3*l.* per annum, and four bushels of oatmeal. It was situated about half-way between Castleton and Hope.

Mr. Richard Bagshaw, in 1750, gave by will a school-house and garden, for the use of a schoolmaster, and lands in Edale, then of the yearly value of 6*l.*, for teaching twelve poor children to read and write. These lands have lately been let at 20*l.* per annum; and the endowment of the school, including some subsequent benefactions, is about 30*l.* per annum.

35 Hen. III. — Prince Edward.

49 Hen. III. — Simon de Montfort. Chart. Rot. 49 Her. III.

18 Edw. I. — William Earl Warren.

1 Edw. II. — Piers Gaveston.

4 Edw. II. — John Earl Warren, who had a grant of the castle, honor, and forest of the Peke, for life.

Most of the above are taken from Pegge's History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, chiefly on the authority of Dugdale.

The chapelry of Edale lies about two miles from Castleton. In the Domesday Survey, Edale is described as a hamlet of Hope: it is now considered as parcel of the manor of High-Peak. The landed property is divided into five large farms, called *booths* or *vaccaries*. The minister of the chapel is appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, and other trustees.

There was formerly a dissenting meeting at Edale, established by William Bagshaw, who was called the Apostle of the Peak.

CHAPEL-EN LE-FRITH is a small market-town in the hundred and deanery of the High-Peak. It is situated on one of the roads from London to Manchester; 39 miles from Derby, 23 from Chesterfield, nearly 20 from Manchester, and 165 from London. The market, which is held on Thursday, for butchers' meat, &c., is by prescription: the market-house was built in 1700, by John Shalcross, Esq.

There are several fairs: Thursday before Old Candlemas Day; March 3^m; March 29ⁿ; the Thursday before Easter; April 30^o; Holy Thursday, and three weeks after; July 7; Thursday after Old Michaelmas-Day; and the Thursday before Old Martinmas-Day. These fairs are all for cattle, &c. The July fair was formerly noted for the sale of wool.^p There was a fair (now discontinued) the Thursday before St. Bartholomew's Day, for sheep and cheese.

The parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith contains the townships of Bowden-edge, Bradshaw-edge, and Comb's-edge; the principal villages are, Milton, Ford, Malcalf, Slack-hall, Pichard-green, Tunstead-mill town, Sitting-low, White-hough, &c. The whole parish is within the great duchy-manor of High-Peak on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The subordinate, or nominal manor of Blackbrook, in this parish, belonged for several generations to the family of Leigh. We have not been able to ascertain who is the present proprietor.

Bradshaw-hall, formerly the property and residence of the ancient family of Bradshaw, is now a farm-house, the property of their descendant, Humphrey Bowles, Esq. Bowden-hall, long the seat of the family of Bowden, has been taken down: the site is occupied by a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. Robert Hibberson. Bank-hall, in this parish, is the

^m If the 3d should happen on a Sunday, it is holden on the 2d.

ⁿ If the 29th should happen on a Sunday, it is holden on the 30th. This fair was formerly holden on the 17th.

^o If the 30th should happen on a Sunday, it is holden on the 29th.

^p It is still called the wool-fair, though no wool is now sold.

seat of Samuel Frith, Esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1781. Ford-hall, a seat of the ancient family of Bagshaw, is occupied by the widow of Samuel Bagshaw, Esq., who died in 1804, and to whom there is a monument in the church-yard. The Ridge, formerly the seat of another branch of the Bagshaws, passed in marriage, with the daughter of the last heir-male, to Fitzherbert, and by sale to the father of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall, who is the present proprietor. The hall is occupied as a farm-house.

A chapel at this place was originally built by the inhabitants, and consecrated by Bishop Savensby, between the years 1224 and 1238. It appears, by a record of the year 1317⁹, that it was then deemed a parish church. In the year 1719, Thomas Bagshaw, Esq. gave lands (then let at 20l. per annum, now at 62l. per annum) to the minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith; for whom a house was built, by subscription, in 1721. The minister is appointed by the freeholders and inhabitants. In the parish register, is an entry, which records the preservation of a girl of 13 years of age, after having been exposed, without food, to the severity of the weather for six days.^f

There was formerly a presbyterian meeting at Chapel-en-le-Frith, of which James Clegg, who published the life of the Rev. John Ashe, was minister. There is now a meeting-house of the Wesleyan methodists at Chapel-Town-end.

William Bagshaw, an eminent non-conformist divine, known by the name of the Apostle of the Peak, was of Ford, in this parish. He published a work, called "De Spiritualibus Pecci;" being "Notes, or Notices, concerning the Work of God, and some of those who have been workers together with God, in the hundred of the High-Peak, in Derbyshire," 1702. The Rev. John Ashe, a dissenting divine, of some note in his day, nephew

⁹ Inq. ad q. d. 11 Edw. II.

^f "On March 13, 1716-17, one Phœnix, a girl about 13 years of age, a parish apprentice with William Ward, of Peak-Forest, went from George Bowden's house, of Lane-side, about five of the clock in the morning, towards her master's house; sat down upon George Bowden's part, on Peaslow, between two rutts, and staid that day, and the next, and the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, two of which days, viz. the 15th and 16th, were the most severe for snowing and driving that hath been seen in the memory of man, and was found alive on the Monday, about one of the clock, by William Jackson, of Sparrow-Pitt, and William Longden, of Peak-Forest, and after a slender refreshment, of a little hot milk, was carried to her master's house; and is now (March 25, 1717) very well, only a little stiffness in her limbs. This was the Lord's doing, and will be marvellous in future generations. She eat no meat during the six days, nor was hungry, but very thirsty, and slept much."

of William Bagshaw, and born at Malcalf, in this parish, published an account of his uncle, with his funeral sermon, 1704. A life and character of John Ashe was published by John Clegg, as before mentioned, in 1736. On the extinction of the elder branch, the descendants of William Bagshaw, above-mentioned, became representatives of the Bagshaws of Abney.

CHELLASTON, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about five miles south from Derby.

There seem to have been two manors in Chellaston (Celardestune, or Celerdestune) at the time of taking the Domesday survey; one of which was in the crown, the other held by Amalric, under Henry de Ferrars. The manor of Chellaston was granted, in the year 1200, to William Fitz-Geffrey^s; in 1307, to Robert de Holland, and his heirs.^t William Ashby, Esq. died seised of the manor of Chellaston, in 1499. It is now the property of the Marquis of Hastings, by inheritance from the Earls of Huntingdon.

In the parish church is an alabaster monument, for Ralph Bancroft, and Alice his wife, without date. There were formerly other monuments for this family, which were nearly illegible when Bassano's Church Notes were taken, in 1710, and memorials for the family of Whinyats (1664—1702). There is still an alabaster tomb for — Bawredon, minister of the church, who died in 1523.

Chellaston was parcel of the rectory of Melbourne, which belonged to the Bishops of Carlisle, and had been a considerable time on lease to the family of Coke, when it was enfranchised, under an act of parliament passed in 1704. Lord Melbourne, representative of the Coke family, has sold the tithes to the several land-owners. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the perpetual curacy.

This parish has been inclosed, pursuant to an act of parliament (passed in 1802), by which allotments of land were given to the curate in lieu of tithes.

CHESTERFIELD, is the chief town of the hundred of Scarsdale, and of the deanery to which it gives name. Its distance from Derby is 24 miles; from London, 150. The name seems to import that it had been the site of an

^s Chart. Rot. 2 John, pt. 1. A carucate of land at Chellaston was given by King John to Hugh de Beauchamp, as parcel of the manor of Melbourne, which carucate the said Hugh gave to William Fitz-Geoffrey in marriage with his daughter. (Hundred Rolls.)

^t Chart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

ancient castle, and probably a Roman station. It does not appear to have existed, as a town, before the Norman conquest. In the Survey of Domesday, Cestrefeld is described as a hamlet of Newbold, which was ancient demesne of the crown. Soon after the compilation of that Survey, the manor of Chesterfield was given to William Peverell. King Henry II. seized this, and other estates of William Peverell, the younger, after he had fled the kingdom, on account of the murder of the Earl of Chester. King John, in 1204, granted the manor of Chesterfield, with Brimington and Whittington, and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, to William Briwere. Isabel, one of the coheireses of William Briwere, the younger, brought this manor to Baldwin Wake^u; from whose family it passed, by an heir female, to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent. In the year 1442, Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, became possessed of the manor of Chesterfield, in right of Alice his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Earl Edmund.^x In the year 1472, an act of parliament passed, by which the castle of Scarborough, with lands in Yorkshire, were given to Anne, Duchess of Gloucester, one of the coheireses of Richard, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for the manor of Chesterfield.^y It appears, nevertheless, that it was afterwards possessed by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heiress of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Gloucester's sister; and that she gave it to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, in exchange for other estates.^z William, Earl of Newcastle, purchased this manor of the Shrewsbury family. Having descended, in the same manner as Bolsover, to the late Duke of Portland, the manor of Chesterfield and the hundred of Scarsdale, were exchanged by him, in 1792, with the late Duke of Devonshire, for some estates in Nottinghamshire; and they are now vested in the present Duke.

King John, by his charter of 1204^a, granted a weekly market at Chesterfield, on Saturday, and a fair for eight days, at the festival of the Holy-Rood. The market at Chesterfield, which is still held on Saturday, is for corn, (particularly wheat and oats,) and all kinds of provisions. The *Quo Warranto* Roll of 1330 mentions the Holy-Rood fair, and another on the eve of Palm-Sunday. The charter of 1631 grants four fairs: Feb. 28; May 4, for two days; July 4; and September 14, for eight days. The present fairs are, Jan. 27; Feb. 28; the first Saturday in April; May 4;

^u Dugdale's Baronage.

^y Cotton. MSS. Brit. Mus. Julius, B. XII.

^a Chart. Rot. 6 John.

^x Ibid.

^z Chantry Roll, Augmentation Office.

July 4; Sept. 25; and Nov. 25. All these are for cattle, &c. The last-mentioned is the statute-fair, for hiring servants; the February fair is for horses, chiefly of the draught kind; the Michaelmas fair has a great supply of cheese, apples, onions, &c. The fairs in January, April, and November, were first established in the year 1750.

King John's charter, already mentioned, made Chesterfield a free borough, and granted to the burgesses the same privileges which were enjoyed by those of Nottingham. Queen Elizabeth, in 1594, granted them a new charter of incorporation; under which the corporate body consists of a mayor, six aldermen, six brethren, and twelve common-council, or capital burgesses, with a town-clerk, and other officers.

The assizes were held at Chesterfield, in the month of March, 1638, (probably on account of the plague). The Michaelmas sessions were held at Chesterfield, from the year 1618 to the year 1797: since that time, the Midsummer sessions have been held at Chesterfield, and the Michaelmas sessions at Derby. The present town-hall was erected about the year 1790, from the designs of Mr. Carr, of York.

It appears, by the Chantry Roll, that there were, in the parish of Chesterfield, in 1547, about 2000 persons of 16 years of age.^b In the month of December, 1788, the town of Chesterfield was found, by an actual enumeration, to contain 801 houses, and 3626 inhabitants. In 1801, there were 895 houses, and 4267 inhabitants; in 1811, 951 houses, and 4476 inhabitants; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The principal manufactures of the town are, cotton hose, woollen gloves, hats, and brown earthenware. There is a large iron-foundry, adjoining the town, whence cast iron is sent to every part of the kingdom. During the war, the proprietors had extensive contracts with government for cannon-balls, shells, &c. Salt-works were established at Chesterfield in 1715; the rock salt was brought from Northwich: but it was, ere long, abandoned as an unprofitable concern.^c

We find few historical events relating to this town. Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, being in rebellion against King Henry III., in the year 1266, was defeated near Chesterfield, by Henry, son of the King of Almain. The Earl fled for shelter to the church, where he concealed himself, but

^b Howselyng people; of an age to receive the communion, to which they were admitted at 16 years of age.

^c Pegge's Collections.

was discovered through the treachery of a woman, and taken prisoner.^d During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the Earl of Newcastle came to Chesterfield with his forces in the month of March, 1643, and again in the month of November of the same year. It was probably at one of these periods that the action happened, in which he is said to have defeated a body of the parliamentary army near Chesterfield.^e

Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to the Stanhope family. The creation took place in 1628.

The parish church of Chesterfield is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a singularly twisted wooden spire, 230 feet in height, covered with lead.

In the chancel and its south aisle, are several monuments of the ancient family of Foljambe, of Walton, in this parish. On a slab within the altar-rails, are the figures of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1541, and his wife Katharine, daughter of John Leake, Esq., of Sutton, who died in 1529.^f At the east end of the Foljambe aisle is an altar tomb for Henry Foljambe, Esq., who died in 1519^g (father of Sir Godfrey above-mentioned); there are the monuments also of Sir James Foljambe (son of Sir Godfrey) who died in 1558; and Sir Godfrey, (son of Sir James, by his first wife^h, a coheiress of Fitzwilliam, of Aldwark in Yorkshire) who died in 1585. The inscriptions on the two last have been lately restored. Sir Godfrey Foljambe, son of the last-mentioned, was buried at Chesterfield in 1595; there is a handsome monument of the Foljambe family, besides those already mentioned, with no inscription, and the date of 1592.ⁱ In the chancel also, are the tomb of John Pypys, chaplain of the chantry of the Holy Cross, (ob M . . . XI); the monument of Mary, wife of the Honourable Morgan Vane, of Beilby in Nottinghamshire, 1771; and memorials of the families of

^d Walter Hemingford.

^e See Pilkington.

^f This appears from a MS. note of Dr. Pegge's which states also, that the figures were removed from an altar tomb, and gives a copy of the inscription. Sir Godfrey Foljambe is described as one of the King's council. The arms of Leake are on the Lady's surcoat.

^g Part of the inscription, which ascertained the person, remained when Bassano's church notes were taken.

^h The second wife of Sir James Foljambe, Constance, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, was living at a great age in 1587, when she was apprehended as a recusant by Sir Godfrey Foljambe, her husband's grandson. After having been detained in custody two years, she was set at liberty. See Lodge's Illustrations of British History, vol. ii. 372. 375.

ⁱ This monument is on the south wall of the aisle. Underneath it is an altar tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour and his lady, on a mattress. All the Foljambe monuments are within an inclosure, at the east end of the south aisle of the chancel.

Milnes of Dunston^k and Alderear, Webster^l, Heathcote^m, and Burtonⁿ; the monument of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Dunston, 1811; and Dorothy, wife of Anthony Lax Maynard Esq., (daughter of the Reverend Ralph Heathcote, 1811. In the south transept is the tomb of Dr. John Verdon, chaplain of the chantry of St. Michael, who died in 1500. There are memorials also for Robert Hallifax (1769), father of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph; and some of the Calton family.^o In the nave is the monument of Adam Slater, M. D. 1758.

In Bassano's volume of Church notes there are described, among others, the tombs of Mr. Richard Milnes, 1628; Richard Taylor, alderman of Chesterfield, 1637; George Taylor, Esq., of Durant-hall, 1668; William Champernown, Gent., 1688; Francis Stevenson, of Unston, Gent., 1690; and Mr. Richard Flintham, 1705.^p

The

^k George Milnes, 1736; George Milnes, Esq., 1755; Richard Milnes, 1755; George Milnes, Esq., 1787; William Milnes, Esq., 1797. William Milnes had three daughters and coheireses, Jane married to the Rev. John Smith; Mary to Jonathan Lee, and afterwards to Peter Pegge Burnell, Esq.; and, Dorothy to the late Philip Gell, Esq., and afterwards to Thomas Blore, Esq.

^l Paul Webster, 1715; Godfrey Webster, 1735; Paul Webster, 1757.

^m Gilbert Heathcote, 1690.

ⁿ 1768—1790. The following lines from the epitaph of Edward Burton, attorney at law, who died in 1782, appear worthy of recording:

“ Learn'd in the laws, he ne'er usurped their sense,
To shelter vice or injure innocence;
But firm to truth, by no mean interest mov'd,
To all dispens'd that justice which he loved.
Virtue oppress'd, he taught her rights to know,
And guilt detected, fear'd the coming blow.
Thus humbly useful, and without offence,
He fill'd the circle mark'd by Providence.
In age completing what his youth began,
The noblest work of God, an honest man.

^o Richard Calton, 1758; Thomas Calton, 1784, Richard Calton, 1795.

^p Inscription. “ A loyal faithful servant of King Charles II., and to his loving brother King James II., was to them both, gentleman of the wine cellar for many years, and continued to the abdication (as it was called) of King James, who, when he was Duke of York, did attend him at sea, being with him in his flag ship, in that sea-fight when he gave that total defeat to the Dutch; so also did attend him into Scotland, both times that King Charles constituted his brother Lord High Commissioner into Scotland, for settling episcopal church government, with ease and much satisfaction and content to that kingdom. He also was one of his Royal Highness' attendants that time, when the phanatic humour made the king so uneasy, that he was constrained to send him for some time thither. He was a faithful man to his friend, and departed this life (*in carcere*)

The church of Chesterfield, with its chapels, was given by William Rufus to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and about the year 1100, it was appropriated to the Dean and his successors. Ever since that time, the Deans of Lincoln have been Lords of the rectorial manor, appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. John Billingsley, who wrote against the Quakers, was ejected from this vicarage in 1662. Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, who died in 1595, bequeathed a rent-charge of 40*l.* per annum, as the endowment of a lectureship, at Chesterfield, the patronage of which he vested in the Archbishop of York.

There were formerly three chantries in the church of Chesterfield; the chantry of St. Michael, founded in the year 1357 by Roger de Chesterfield, the revenues of which were valued, in 1547, at 11*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* per annum; that of the Holy Cross, founded by Hugh Draper, valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the gild of the Alderman, Brethren, and Sisters of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, endowed, in 1392, by Thomas Dur and others⁹, and valued, in 1547, at 15*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, in Halliwell-street, the remains of which form part of a barn and stable; another dedicated to St. Helen, which, after the reformation, was appropriated to the use of the school; and a third, dedicated to St. James, at the Lord's-mill bridge. Of the last-mentioned there are no traces.

There was a meeting-house at Chesterfield about the middle of the seventeenth century, which, in process of time, was endowed with sundry benefactions. In the year 1703, an agreement was made between the congregations of Presbyterians and Independents, by which they were to have the joint use of the meeting-house, each minister having his alternate turn in the service. John Billingsley, son of Mr. Billingsley before-mentioned, was sometime minister of the Presbyterian congregation; he published a discourse on Schism, an Exposition of the Epistle of St. Jude, Sermons against Popery, &c. The congregation of this meeting-house are now Unitarians; there are meeting-houses also for the Independents, Quakers, Wesleyan Methodists, and Kilhamites.

The grammar-school at Chesterfield was founded soon after the Reformation, when the chapel of St. Helen's was converted into a school-house,

carcere) the 25 of October, 1705, which confinement he had undergone from near the beginning of King William's reign, his wines and plate being all seis'd on (which was very considerable) for the King, and utterly ruined by the Revolution."

⁹ See Pat. Rot. 16 Ric. II.

Godfrey Foljambe, Esq., who died in 1595, gave an endowment of 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum to the master. Mr. Alderman Large, who died in 1664, gave an addition of 5l. per annum; Cornelius Clarke, Esq., in or about the year 1664, gave 15l. per annum to the master, and the same sum for an usher. Mr. James Linguard, fellow of Brazen-nose College, gave 8l. per annum. The upper master's income is now 60l. per annum, besides a house and garden, valued at 20l. per annum. There has been no addition to Mr. Clarke's benefaction to the usher. The school and the master's house were rebuilt in 1710.

Mr. Clarke founded by his will a preparatory-school, called the Petty-school, to which he gave 5l. per annum. The present salary of the master is 10l. The corporation appoint the masters of both schools. Natives of Chesterfield have a preference (after founder's kin,) for the scholarships and fellowships of Beresford's foundation, at St. John's college, in Cambridge.

There was an ancient hospital of lepers at Chesterfield, dedicated to St. Leonard, which existed before the year 1195, when a rent-charge of 6l. per annum, payable out of the manor, was assigned to the brethren in lieu of their fair.[†] The patronage of this hospital was annexed to the manor. King Henry VII. granted it for life to John Blythe in 1507; but Margaret Countess of Salisbury seized it as an appendage of the manor: Francis Earl of Shrewsbury claimed it on the same grounds in 1547.[‡] We suppose the site of this hospital to have been at a place called Spital, near the Rother, about half a mile south-east of the town, which belonged formerly to the Jenkinsons, and was sold by the coheiresses of Woodyear to the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart. The house was many years occupied by the family of Bourne, and now by Mr. John Charge, attorney at law, who married one of the daughters of the Reverend John Bourne.

In the year 1678, Charles Scrimshire, Esq., of Norbury in Staffordshire, (afterwards Sir Charles) built an alms-house for six poor women, pursuant to the will of George Taylor, Esq., of Durant-hall, who died in 1668, having bequeathed a sum of money for that purpose, and a rent-charge of 16l. per annum for the endowment. The pensioners were to have 3s. 4d. each monthly, coals, and a gown once in two years. Mr. Francis Moore, in 1715, gave a small yearly benefaction to the poor in Taylor's hospital. The corporation are trustees.

In the year 1703, an alms-house for three poor persons, was built pursuant

[†] Dodsworth's Collections from the Pipe-rolls.

[‡] Chantry-roll, Augmentation-office.

to the intention of Mr. Thomas Large, alderman of Chesterfield, who died in 1664, having bequeathed 40*l.* per annum for the endowment; but no funds having been appropriated for the building, it became necessary to let the annual income accumulate for that purpose. Mrs. Sarah Roll added two dwellings to this alms-house. Under Mr. Large's will, the pensioners in his house were to have 5*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* each per annum, and a gown every year. They have now 5*l.* 4*s.*, being 2*s.* a week each. Mrs. Roll gave the sum of 200*l.* for the endowment of the additional pensioners, which having been laid out in houses, produces 8*l.* per annum. Mrs. Roll's pensioners receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each and a gown every year.

Mrs. Hannah Hooper, by her will, bearing date 1755, gave the sum of 2000*l.* three per cents. for the maintenance of six poor women, (widows or maids, being 50 years of age or upwards) who shall have lived in or been parishioners of Chesterfield for seven years, and not have received alms. This bequest took effect in 1762.

The venerable Dr. Pegge, the well-known antiquary, author of the *Lives of Bishop Grossetette and his friend Roger de Weseham*, the *History of Beauchief-Abbey, of Bolsover and Peak castles*, several treatises on coins and other antiquarian subjects, was born at Chesterfield in 1704. He died rector of Whittington in 1796.^t

The extensive parish of Chesterfield comprizes the townships of Calow, Hasland, Newbold and Dunston, Tapton and Walton; the villages of Cutthorp, Hady, &c.; and the parochial chapelries of Brampton, Brimington, Temple-Normanton, and Wingerworth.

The manor of Calow belonged successively to the families of Breton, Londham, and Foljambe: it is now the property of Earl Manvers, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

Hasland passed in marriage with one of the coheireses of William Briwere, jun. to Ralph de Middleham.^u The Duke of Devonshire is now Lord of the manor, it having been included in the exchange before-mentioned with the Duke of Portland. A younger branch of the Leakes were, for some generations, of Hasland-hall, of which John Linacre died seised in 1488. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Hasland-hall belonged to Colonel Roger Molineux, who sold it to Captain John Lowe, of the Alderwasley family^x: it is now the property and residence of Thomas Lucas, whose ancestor purchased it of the Lowes in 1727.

^t See mention of his *Collections for Derbyshire*, p. 1.

^u Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 602.

^x Pegge's *Collections*.

The manor of Boythorpe, which, in the reign of Henry VI. was in severalties, belonging to Longford and others, is deemed parcel of the manor of Hasland, before-mentioned.

The great manor of Newbold, described in the Domesday survey as having six *berwicks* or hamlets, of which Chesterfield was one, was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown: it afterwards belonged to the abbot and convent of Welbeck, to whom Hugh Wake, in the reign of Henry III., released the quit-rent due to him (by inheritance from the Briweres). At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, it was parcel of the possessions of Beauchief-abbey, and appears to have been granted to Sir William West, whose son, Edmund West, Esq., sold it in the year 1570 to Anthony and Gervase Eyre. Thomas Eyre, of Newbold, a zealous royalist, was governor of Welbeck, under the Earl of Newcastle. It is said, that being captain of a troop, he was three times in one action personally engaged with Cromwell and obliged him to retreat.¹ The manor of Newbold is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, having been included in the before-mentioned exchange.

Highfield, in Newbold, came into the family of Eyre by marriage with the heiress of Milnes of that place. It is now the property and residence of Vincent Henry Eyre, Esq. He is proprietor also of a Roman Catholic chapel at Newbold, which has been the burial place of the family.

The manor of Dunston and Holme, now esteemed parcel of the Duke of Devonshire's manor of Newbold, was given by Matthew de Hathersage, to the prior and convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire.² King Henry VIII. granted it to Francis Leake, Esq. A younger son of the Eyres of Padley, having married the heiress of Whittington, settled at Holme-hall about the middle of the fifteenth century, as lessee, probably, under the priory of Lenton. Thomas Eyre, Esq., who died in 1595, sold Holme-hall to the Leakes, already possessed of the manor under King Henry's grant.

Dunston-hall some time belonging to the family of Milnes, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Smith, grand-daughter and heiress of the late Richard Milnes, Esq.

The manor of Tapton passed by marriage with one of the coheiresses of William Briwere, the younger, to Ralph de Middleham.³ Tapton was held under the Briweres and their heirs by the family of Brimington, from whom it passed, in the reign of Edward III., partly by marriage and partly by purchase to the Stuffyns of Sherbroke, in this county. It was afterwards, for some generations, in the family of Durant. The heiress of Durant married Alsop.

¹ Family Papers.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 648.

³ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 602.

In the year 1637, Durant Alsop and Thomas Alsop sold the manor of Tupton and Durant-hall to George Taylor, Esq. Sir Charles Scrimshire, the heir of Mr. Taylor, sold the estate to Thomas Gladwin, Esq., of Tupton-hall, in North-Winfield, one of whose coheireesses married Cox.^b In 1746, the manor of Tupton and Durant-hall^c were purchased of Dr. William Cox and Martha his wife, by Mr. Adam Slater, of Chesterfield, (afterwards M. D.) who rebuilt Durant-hall, now the property and residence of his son, Adam Barker Slater, Esq. Tupton-hall is a farm-house.

Walton lies about a mile and a half west from Chesterfield. The manor of Walton was the property, and Walton-hall for some generations the seat, of the ancient family of Breton, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Loudham. Sir John Loudham, the younger, having died without issue, in or about the year 1392, his sisters and coheirs brought this estate, in moieties, to Thomas Foljambe, Esq., and Sir John Beckering. The Foljambes eventually became possessed of the whole, and Walton-hall was their chief seat, till Sir Francis Foljambe, who had been created a Baronet in 1622, sold it, in 1633, to Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram the younger. The Ingrams, in or about the year 1636, sold Walton to Mr. Paul Fletcher, by whom it was bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Jenkinson. Paul Jenkinson, son of Richard, was created a Baronet in 1685. The title became extinct by the death of Sir Jonathan, the third Baronet, in 1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Paul, the second Baronet, being possessed of this estate, gave it to her mother. Lady Jenkinson bestowed it on her second husband, William Woodyear, Esq., of whose heir, John Woodyear, Esq., of Crookhill, near Doncaster, it was purchased, in 1813, by the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart., and is now the property of his son. The remains of Walton-hall have been fitted up as a farm-house.

Park-hall, on the site of the old mansion of the Foljambes, is now a farm-house.

There was formerly a chapel at Walton, the walls of which were standing a few years ago. It appears to have been a domestic chapel. Sir Roger Breton is said to have had a licence for a chantry in his chapel, at Walton, in the reign of Henry III.^d

^b The other daughter married Dr. Bourne, of Spital.

^c Durant-hall was the seat of Thomas Gladwin, Esq. in 1710. Bassano's Church Notes.

^d Pegge's Collections. We do not find a reference to this in any of the calendars at the Tower: perhaps it was an ecclesiastical licence for an oratory. Sir Roger Breton was at that time the owner of Walton.

An estate at Walton, on which is now a house, the property and residence of Joshua Jebb, Esq., was sold by the Jenkinsons to the family of Soresby, with whose heiress it passed to Milnes, of Cromford: it was purchased of the heirs of Milnes, in 1768, by Samuel Jebb, Esq., father of the present proprietor.

The parochial chapelry of *Brampton* lies about two miles north-west from Chesterfield. It comprises the hamlets, or villages, of Ashgate, Hallecliff, Holy-Moor-side, and Watsheff, or Watchell.

The Survey of Domesday describes three manors in Brampton (*Bran-tune*); two of which belonged to Ascoit Musard, the third to Walter Deincourt. The two former appear to have been united at an early period. This manor of Brampton was given by King Henry II. to Peter de Brampton, whom we suppose to have been the second son of Matilda de Canz, or Caus, heiress of the barony of Caus, by her second husband, Adam de Birkin. The grandson of this Peter assumed the name of De Caus. This family became extinct, in the male line, about the year 1460: two of the coheiresses married Ash and Baguley, or Balguy. The whole of the manor of Brampton, otherwise Caus-hall, became eventually, by purchase, the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury^c: it was purchased of the Shrewsbury family by the Earl of Newcastle; and was, in 1641, valued at 142l. 4s. 8d. per annum. Having passed with other estates to the late Duke of Portland, it was included in an exchange with the late Duke of Devonshire, and now belongs to the present Duke.

Birley-grange, which belonged formerly to the monastery of Lowth; Linaere, formerly esteemed a subordinate manor, the property and residence of the ancient family of Linaere^d; and Wadescel, now Watchell, or Watsheff, which took its name from Wade, the Saxon owner in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and had been given by the Musards to Beanchief Abbey, are all now parcel of the manor of Brampton. The Abbot and Convent of Rufford had lands in Brampton, which were granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and have passed with the manor.

The manor which belonged to the Deincourts, passed with Sutton to the Leakes; was conveyed with that to the Clarkes; and the estate, which has not of late possessed any manerial rights, is now vested in the Marchioness of Ormond as representative of the last-mentioned family.

^c In Queen Elizabeth's reign, George Earl of Shrewsbury, had four-fifths: the family of Ash then retained one-fifth.

^d Robert Linaere, who died in 1512, was seised of Linaere-hall, and a manor in Brampton, held under the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Clarkes of Chilcote had formerly a seat at Somersall, or Summershall, and another family of the same name at Ashgate, in this chapelry. Somersall is now a farm-house, belonging to the Marchioness of Ormond; Ashgate is the property and residence of Mr. John Gorrall Barnes. Wigley, in this chapelry, was the original residence of the ancient family of Wigley, of Wigwell.

In the church, are several monuments for the family of Clarke, of Somersall^f and Chilcote, and a mutilated alabaster slab for Philip —^g, who died in 1517. The ancient monument of Matilda de Cauz has already been described.^h Bassano's volume of Church Notes, taken about the year 1710, describes an ancient tomb of "Hiskanda, Domina de Brampton" (without date), and some memorials of the family of Jacksonⁱ, who inherited from the Bullocks, and were succeeded by the Beresfords in the possession of an ancient mansion in Brampton, now a farm-house the property of Mr. Dixon. There was formerly a chantry in this chapel, founded by Hugh Ingram.^k

Brampton is now esteemed a separate parish; and, indeed, is said to have been long so deemed at the time of making the Chantry Roll, in 1547. The tithes are appropriated to the Dean of Lincoln, who appoints the perpetual curate. In the year 1723, Godfrey Watkinson, Esq. gave 100l., and Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's 100l. for procuring Queen Anne's bounty for this benefice.

An act of parliament, for inclosing lands in the chapelry of Brampton, passed in 1815.

In the year 1682, Cornelius Clarke, of Norton, gave 1cl. per annum, for

^f Nicholas Clarke, of Somersall, Gent., 1589; Godfrey Clarke, his son, 1634; Jane, wife of Godfrey, and daughter of Michael Grundy, of Thurgarton, 1604; Gilbert Clarke, son of Godfrey, 1650; Helen, wife of Gilbert, daughter and heir of John Clarke, of Codnor, 1643; Grace, his second wife, daughter of Peter Columbello, of Darley, 1656; Godfrey Clarke, son of Gilbert, 1670; Elizabeth, first wife of Godfrey, daughter of Sir Thomas Milward, 1645; Elizabeth, his second wife, was one of the coheireses of Nicholas Freville, and relict of Robert Byerley, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Clarke, of Somersall, who put up the monument, married, 1. Jane, heiress of Robert Byerley, Esq., above-mentioned, 2. Barbara, daughter of George Clerke, Esq. of Northamptonshire; Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Chilcote, M.P. for the county, 1734.

^g Probably a son of Ash, who married one of the coheireses of Cauz.

^h See the account of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

ⁱ Cornelius Jackson, 1675; John Jackson, 1681. Cornelius Jackson, married the heiress of James Bullock; the heiress of Jackson married Henry Beresford, Esq., who was buried at Brampton before 1710, but there was no memorial for him. Bassano's Church Notes.

^k It is probable that Ingram married one of the coheireses of Cauz.

the purpose of teaching 12 boys of this chapelry. Sundry other benefactions¹, to the amount of above 8l. per annum, were given to this school; but much of the endowment must have been lost, the whole of the present income being stated at between 9l. and 10l. per annum.

Brimington lies about two miles north-east from Chesterfield. The manor, which had been an appendage of Newbold, was successively in the families of Breton, Loudham, and Foljambe. It was purchased about the year 1800, of Mr. Foljambe, deputy clerk of the peace for the West Riding of York, and is now the property of John Dutton, Esq. The hall is divided into small tenements, occupied by labourers.

Tapton-grove, near Chesterfield, in this chapelry, was built by the late Avery Jebb, Esq., and is now the property and residence of his son, Richard Jebb, Esq.

The chapel was re-built in 1808; the tower had been built at the expence of Joshua Jebb, Esq., in 1796. This chapel was twice augmented by lot, in 1737 and 1753; and a third time by subscription, in 1762, when the sum of 500l., including Queen Anne's bounty, was laid out in the purchase of an estate in Ashover. The minister is appointed by the vicar of Chesterfield.

Temple-Normanton lies three miles from Chesterfield, on the road to Mansfield. The manor, which belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was granted, in 1563, to George Earl of Shrewsbury. It is probable that the Leakes purchased it of the Shrewsbury family: it is now the property of the Marchioness of Ormond, whose ancestor, Godfrey Clarke, purchased the manor of Normanton, with Sutton, &c., of the trustees of the last Earl of Scarsdale, in 1742.

The chapel at this place is understood to have been originally a domestic chapel, belonging to the lords of the manor of Tupton, in the adjoining parish of North-Winfield. It is now considered as a chapel of ease to Chesterfield. In consequence of a benefaction given by Mrs. Jane Lord, widow of the late William Allwood Lord, Esq., the patronage of the chapel, with consent of the vicar of Chesterfield, and with the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese, was vested in Mr. Lord's family, to whom it now belongs.

Wingerworth, another chapelry of Chesterfield, lies about three miles south from that town. The manor, was in the family of Brailsford as early as the reign of Henry II. At a later period, it belonged to the Curzons, of whom

¹ Peter Calton gave 10s. per annum; John Watkinson, 40s. per annum; Sir Gilbert Clarke, 40s. per annum; Mr. Jo. Arkrode, 20s. per annum; Henry Glossop, in 1747, 20s. per annum; Dorothy Heath, in 1793, the sum of 40l. 4 per cents.

it was purchased, in the reign of Henry VIII.^m, by Nicholas Hunloke. His grandson, Henry Hunloke, Esq., being then at a very advanced age, died suddenly at Ilkeston, in this county, in the presence of King James I., to whom as sheriff of the county, he went to pay his respects, and attended thus far on his progress, in the year 1624. His son Henry, who, according to the account in the Baronetages, could have been only four years of age, at the time of his father's death, distinguished himself as a zealous royalist, raised a troop of horse at his own expence for Colonel Frecheville's regiment, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel, and distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill, where he was knighted on the field, and soon after (in the same year, 1642) created a Baronet. The late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, of Wingerworth-hall, the fifth Baronet, died in 1816, and was succeeded, in title and estate, by his son Henry, born in 1812.

Wingerworth-hall was taken possession of for the Parliament, and garrisoned, in the year 1643.ⁿ It is said that the estate, although sequestered, was preserved from injury by Colonel Michel, a parliamentary officer, who married the widow of the loyal Sir Henry Hunloke, who died in 1648. The hall was rebuilt, between the years 1726 and 1729, by Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, the third Baronet. It is at present unoccupied.

Stubbings, in this chapelry, is the property and residence of Charles Dakayne Gladwin, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Derbyshire militia.

In the chapel are several monuments of the Hunloke family.^o The Dean of Lincoln appoints the minister. The chapelry was inclosed by act of parliament in the year 1757.

Among Dr. Pegge's notes relating to this chapelry there is mention of Anne Ash, who died at Wingerworth, in 1789, aged 104.

Chilcote, in this county, is a chapel of ease to Clifton-Camville in Staffordshire. It lies near the banks of the Trent, at nearly an equal distance from Tamworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Burton-on-Trent.^p Tamworth is the post-office town. The manor of Cildecote is described in the Domesday Survey as a hamlet of Repton. It belonged, as early as the reign of Richard I., to the Berkeley family, who held it under the Earls of Chester. The heiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley brought it, early in the 15th century,

^m Or probably only a moiety. Sir Ralph Longford is said to have died seised of a moiety of this manor, 5 Hen. VIII. See Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, p. 344.

ⁿ Sir John Gell's MS. Narrative.

^o Nicholas Hunloke, 1546; Thomas Hunloke, 1552; Henry Hunloke, Esq. 1624; Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., 1647-8; Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., 1715; Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., 1804; and Captain Henry Edward Hunloke, 1799.

^p The nearest is not less than six, and the furthest not more than seven miles distant.

to Sir Thomas Brydges. Sir Giles Brydges died seised of it in 1511. After this, the manor of Chilcote was many years in the family of Milward; from the Milwards it passed in marriage to the Clarkes, and is now the property of their representative, the Marchioness of Ormond, who is possessed of nearly 1400 acres of land in this chapelry. Chilcote-hall, which was a seat of the Milwards, and afterwards of the Clarkes, has been pulled down.

Chilcote chapel is annexed to the rectory of Clifton-Camville, which is in the deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury, and in the patronage of Henry Stokes, Esq.

CLOWN, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about nine miles from Chesterfield. The manor of Clown was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton Abbey.^a It is not now known as a separate manor; being partly situated in the Duke of Portland's manor of Bolsover, and partly in that of Barlborough, belonging to Mr. Rodes.

Romely-hall in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Wood, afterwards to that of Routh, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Wright, of Sheffield. The nephew of the latter bequeathed it, in 1788, to Daniel Thomas Hill, Esq. It is now the property and residence of the Reverend Thomas Hill. The estate belonging to this hall is partly in Clown, and partly in Barlborough and Bolsover. Romely-hall was some time in the occupation of the late Dr. Thomas Gisborne, physician in ordinary to His Majesty, and president of the college of physicians, who died there in 1806.

Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes the tomb of William Inskip, at Clown, who died in 1582 having been rector there 54 years. The King is patron of the rectory. In the year 1727, Mr. John Slater gave 40s. per annum to a schoolmaster, whenever a school should be founded at Clown. Mr. Charles Basseldine, who died in 1734, gave a house and land, now let at 26l. per annum, for that purpose.

CRICH lies about five miles east from Wirksworth, which is the post-town, and twelve from Derby. The parish is chiefly in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, but extends into that of Scarsdale, and into the wapentake of Wirksworth. The parish comprises the township of Crich, and the villages of Dark-lane, Frithley, and Wheatcroft, with part of Upper

^a Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

and Nether-Holloway, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; the township of Wessington, in the hundred of Scarsdale; and the township of Tansley, in the wapentake of Wirksworth.

There was formerly a market at Crich, which, although we have not been able to find any record of its grant, appears to have been of considerable antiquity. It was attempted to be revived about the middle of the last century, at which period it had been long discontinued. In 1810, it was again opened, and continues to be held for corn, provisions, &c. on Thursdays. There are two fairs, April 6, and Oct. 11, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, woollen clothes, cotton goods, and pedlars' wares.

The manor or barony of Crich belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to Ralph Fitz-Hubert. The heiress of his descendant, Hubert Fitz-Ralph, brought it to Anker de Frecheville, whose son Ralph was possessed of it in 1218. Roger Belers, who purchased this manor of Ralph de Frecheville (a descendant of the former), died seised of it in 1325. Sir Roger Belers, who died in 1380, left two daughters, who possessed this manor in moieties; but the whole devolved eventually to the descendants of Sir Robert de Swillington, who married the elder. From the Swillingtons, the manor of Crich passed, by inheritance, to Ralph Lord Cromwell, who in the reign of Henry VI. sold the reversion to John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury. Upon the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, it was divided between his daughters and coheiresses, the Countesses of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel. The Countess of Pembroke's share passed through the Savilles, to an ancestor of the Earl of Thanet, who is the present proprietor. The Countess of Kent conveyed her share to her uncle, Edward Earl of Shrewsbury. The Duke of Shrewsbury, in 1710, sold the lands, which were soon afterwards divided into parcels; and in 1711, conveyed his third of the manor or barony to William Sudbury, and four other persons. The remaining third was sold, in 1660, for 3270*l.*, by the Honourable Henry Howard, to Anthony Bennet and Ralph Smith, by whom it was disposed of in severalties.

In the parish church, which is in the deanery of Derby, are some monuments of the family of Clay^r, with quaint epitaphs, in which there is a perpetual play upon the name. There are the tombs also of Godfrey Beresford, Esq. (1513), son and heir of Adam Beresford, of Bentley, and servant of

^r John Clay, Esq. died in 1632; Mary, his first wife, daughter of William Calton, Esq., chief cock-matcher and servant of the hawks to King Henry VIII., ob. 1583; his second wife was widow of German Pole, Esq. and daughter of Edward Ferrars, of Tamworth.

George Earl of Shrewsbury; "Robert Marshall, Esq., and Margaret, his wyfe, who in this town lyved quietly above fyfty yeres, without debate or stryfe" (no date); and a tablet for John Kirkeland, yeoman (1652), whose family are said (in his epitaph) to have lived above 500 years in Wheatcroft. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes an ancient monument, supposed to be that of Sir William de Wakebridge, who died in the reign of Edward III., and that of German Pole, Esq. of Wakebridge, who died in 1588.

The church of Crich was given to the abbot and convent of Darley, by Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in the reign of King Stephen. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, is the present impropiator; Sir Wolston Willoughby Dixie, Bart., patron of the vicarage.

There was a chantry in the church of Crich, "for God's service, and maintaining of poor folk," founded in 1350, by Sir William de Wakebridge, in honour of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine; and another, founded in 1361, by Sir William de Wakebridge, Ric. de Chesterfield, and Ri. de Tissington, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The income of the former was valued, in 1547, at 12l. 4s. 4½d. per annum; the other at 6l. 3s. 4d.^s

The manor of Tansley, which belonged to the Knights-Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers, is supposed to have been granted to George or Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. William Earl of Pembroke, who married one of the coheiresses of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, sold it to William Earl of Newcastle, from whom it has passed, with Bolsover and other estates, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Wakebridge belonged, at an early period, to a family whose ancestor took his name from the place. Peter, son of Ralph de Wakebrugge, married a daughter of Hubert Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Crich, in the reign of King John. Sir William de Wakebridge, who distinguished himself in the wars with France, and is spoken of by Wyrley^s; as a valiant knight, though he bore colour upon colour in his arms, died without issue, in the reign of Edward III.: his sister brought this estate to the Poles, of Staffordshire, and afterwards of Radborne in this county; a younger branch of which family became possessed of this manor, and settled at Wakebridge. On the death of John Pole, Esq. of Wakebridge, in 1724, it passed to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy, whose brother and heir, Edward, sold it, in 1771, to Peter Nightingale, Esq., of Lea. By his bequest, the manor of Wakebridge passed to his great nephew, William Edward Shore, Esq., who has taken the name of Nightingale, and

^s Chantry Roll, Augmentation Office.

^t In his Use of Arms,

is the present proprietor. The old mansion was taken down about the year 1771, but there are still some remains of a chapel.

The manor of Wistanton, now called Wessington, or Wassington, was held, at the time of the Domesday Survey, by Levine, under Ralph Fitzhubert. It appears to have been given to the monks of Darley, by Ralph Fitz-Odo, and Geoffrey de Constantiu.^s The monks held it under John de Heriz, in the reign of Edward I. King Henry VIII. granted it, in 1544, to Thomas Babington, Esq., whose son, Henry, died seised of it in 1570. Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, was lord of this manor in 1611. In 1657, it was sold by the Earl of Arundel, grandson of one of his coheiresses, to Richard Taylor and William Hill, yeomen, whose grandsons were possessed of it in 1760. It is now the joint property of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden (who purchased of John Hill, about the year 1800), and Mr. Daniel Hopkinson, of South-Winfield.

CROXALL, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies at the southern extremity of the county, about seven miles from Burton on Trent and about the same distance from Tamworth and Lichfield. The last-mentioned is the post-town. The parish contains the townships of Croxall and Catton, and part of Edingale.

The manor of Croxall (Crocheshalle) was held under Henry de Ferrars at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by one Roger, ancestor probably of the Curzons. It was one of the knight's-fees held by Richard de Curcun, in the reign of Henry I. Croxall continued to be the property and seat of this ancient family till the reign of Charles I., when Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon^t, brought it to Sir Edward Sackville, K. B., afterwards the fourth Earl of Dorset. This Lady, who had been appointed by the King, governess to some of his children, conducted herself in that situation with so much prudence, notwithstanding the Earl was a zealous royalist, that a public funeral was voted for her by both houses of parliament; and she was buried with great pomp in Westminster-Abbey, on the 3d of September, 1645.^u The Dorset family resided occasionally at Croxall; and tradition speaks of Dryden's having been a visitor there. The manor was purchased of John Frederick Duke of Dorset, by Thomas Prinsep, Esq. well known as an agriculturalist, particularly for his fine breed of cattle. After the death of his son, the late Thomas Prinsep, Esq., it devolved under his will to his nephew,

^s Dugdale's Monasticon.

^t Sir George Curzon died in 1622, and was buried in St. Bride's church, in London. See Stowe's Survey.

^u Whitelock.

Thomas Prinsep, the son of Theophilus Levett, Esq., of Whichnor, in Staffordshire, who is a minor.

In the parish church are monuments of several persons of the families of Curzon ^x and Horton.^y The church of Croxall was given, in 1241, by Robert de Curzon to the priory of Repton^z, to which the great tithes were appropriated. The impropriation is now held with the manor: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

A school-house has lately been erected in this parish; and a school is supported on the Madras system, but it has no endowment.

The manor of Catton (Chetun) was held, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by Roger, under Henry de Ferrars. The paramount Lordship passed in marriage with Amicia, daughter of Henry de Ferrars, to Nigel de Albini; and it continued in that family in the reign of Henry III. Aylmer, Baron St. Amand, descended from one of the coheireses, died seised of it in 1403. We are not certain whether Roger Horton, Esq., Lord of the manor of Catton, who died in 1421, first settled here in consequence of a purchase from the representatives of Lord St. Amand, or whether his ancestors had previously held the estate under this baronial family, as paramount Lords. Catton is now the property, and the hall the seat, of Eusebius Horton, Esq., lineal descendant of Roger Horton above-mentioned.

Part of *Edingale* or *Edinghall* is in the parish of Croxall, the county of Derby and the hundred of Repton and Gresley. The Survey of Domesday describes two manors in Edingale (Ednunghalle) as in the county of Derby, one as belonging to the King's Thanes, the other to Henry de Ferrars. The Ridwares were sometime Lords of Edingale, and afterwards the Vernons: of late years it has been esteemed parcel of the manor of Alrewas, belonging to the Anson family.^a The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the prebendary of Alrewas, to whom the tithes were appropriated. Lands were given in lieu of tithes, by the inclosure act of 1791.

^x John Curzon and his wife, of the 14th century; Thomas Curzon and Margaret his wife, of the 15th century; George Curzon, (great-grandson of Thomas) living 1569; Katharine, his wife, ob. 1605; Mary, wife of Sir George Curzon, and heiress of Leveson, mother of the Countess of Dorset; and Henry Curzon, the last heir male of this branch, 1639.

^y Roger Horton, Esq., 1421, and Alice his wife; daughter of John Curzon; Christopher Horton, Esq., 1659; Walter Horton, 1701; Christopher Horton, Esq., (son of Walter) 1707; Walter Horton, Esq., (son of Christopher,) 1716; Christopher Horton, Esq. (who married the heiress of Sir Eusebius Buswell, Bart.) 1764.

^z Hundred Rolls, 2 Edw. I.

^a Shaw's Staffordshire.

CUBLEY, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about seven miles from Ashborne and thirteen from Derby. This place had formerly a market on Mondays, granted, in 1251, to William Montgomery, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Andrew.^b

The fair is still held, on the 30th of November: it was, some years ago, much noted for the sale of fat hogs; but is on the decline.

The manor of Cubley (Cobelei) was held at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, under Henry de Ferrars, by Ralph, most probably an ancestor of the Montgomery family, who are known to have possessed it as early as the year 1160. John Montgomery, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1513, leaving three daughters coheirs, one of whom brought Cubley and other estates to Sir Thomas Giffard, with whose heiress they passed to Sir John Port, of Etwall. Sir John had three daughters, coheiresses, the younger of whom brought Cubley to the Stanhopes. The Earl of Chesterfield is Lord of the manor and patron of the rectory. Cubley was the chief seat of the Montgomery family, who had a park there; and it was for a time one of the seats of the Stanhopes; but the mansion has long ago been pulled down.

On the tower of the parish church are the arms of the Montgomery family and its alliances; and there are some ancient monuments belonging to them in the church, but the inscriptions have been destroyed.

Marston-Montgomery, a chapel of ease to Cubley, from which it is about two miles distant, was so called, to distinguish it from Marston-on-Dove. The manor was part of the ancient property, and here was a seat of the Montgomery family: the manor, we are informed, is now vested in the freeholders. Parochial rites are performed at this chapel.

DALBURY, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about six miles West from Derby. Dalbury is described in the Survey of Domesday, as a hamlet of Mickle-Over, belonging to the abbot of Burton. Robert de Dun was Lord of Dalbury in the reign of Henry II.^c The manor of Dalbury and Dalbury-Lees were, in the reign of Edward II., the property of Sir Robert Holand or Holland.^d After the death of the Duchess of Exeter, (relict of Henry Holland,) they appear to have escheated to the crown. Sir Samuel Sleigh, who died in 1679, was possessed of these manors, which passed with his daughter and coheiress to Samuel Chetham, Esq., and on his death, without issue, to Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Bellaport in Shropshire,

^b Chart. Rot. 36 Hen. III.

^d Dugdale's Baronage.

^c See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 355.

who married the other coheiress, and was grandfather of William Cotton, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Cotton is patron of the rectory.

Dale-Abbey, an extra-parochial township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, lies about six miles and a half nearly east from Derby. At this place was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons. The site of Dale-abbey is said to have been originally occupied by a hermitage, constructed by a baker of Derby, who, according to the legend, had a supernatural call from the Virgin Mary to spend the remainder of his life in solitude and religious exercises at this place, then called Depedale. The history of Dale-abbey relates, that Ralph Fitz-Germund, Lord of Ockbrook, in whose woods this hermitage was built, discovered it accidentally whilst hunting, and being moved with compassion at the hermit's appearance, gave him the site of the hermitage, and the tithes of his mill at Burgh (Burrowash) for his support. Serlo de Grendon, who married Fitz-Germund's daughter, gave Depedale to his godmother: he afterwards, with her consent, invited canons from Calke and gave them Depedale. These canons having been removed for their misconduct, some white canons of the Premonstratensian order repaired thither, and to them the park of Stanley was given, when the monastery acquired the name of "De Parco Stanley," by which it was, at that early period, generally known. There is a legend, that the King gave the canons as much land as they could encircle in a day, with a plough drawn by deer, and this story is represented on the windows in Morley church, which are supposed to have been removed from Dale-abbey. These canons, nevertheless, not having sufficient means for their support, returned to Topholm, whence they came. William de Grendon, Lord of Ockbrook, supplied their place with canons from Welbeck, but they also soon deserted the new monastery for want of sufficient sustenance. Geoffrey de Salicosa Mare, or Saucemere, and his wife Maud, grand-daughter of William de Germund, with the assistance of his nephew, William de Grendon, having procured an establishment of nine canons from Newhouse in Lincolnshire, they were admitted into the Premonstratensian order, and settled at the new monastery in Stanley-park, and being more fortunate than their predecessors, met with liberal benefactors, who bestowed on them lands of considerable value, and the advowsons of Heanor, Ilkeston, and Kirk-Hallam. This last foundation of Dale-abbey took place about the year 1204. The abbey was surrendered to the crown in 1539, when their revenues were estimated at 144l. 4s. per annum. Willis says, that it was surrendered by John Staunton, the last abbot, and sixteen monks; but it appears

appears by the commissioners accounts^e of that date, that John Bede, the last abbot, had a pension of 26l. 13s. 4d., and fifteen monks various smaller pensions. Francis Pole, Esq., who then took possession of the site and demesnes, as lessee, probably, under the crown, purchased the altar, crucifix, organ, grave-stones, &c. and all the live and dead stock. In 1544, he had a grant of the abbey estate in fee, and the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, one of the justices of the King's-Bench. Dorothy, one of his son's coheireses, brought it to her husband Sir George Hastings. Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, purchased this estate early in the seventeenth century, of the representative of Sir George Hastings, who was afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, and died in 1605. Sir Henry Willoughby, having left three daughters coheireses, one of whom left no issue, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the noble family of Grey and that of Dewes, into which the other coheireses married. One moiety of this estate was purchased, in 1716, by the trustees of Philip, then late Earl of Chesterfield, of Sir Symmonds Dewes, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl Stanhope. The other moiety was purchased, in 1778, of the Earl of Stamford, and the whole is now the property of the present Earl Stanhope. There are scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings.

There is a small chapel here for the use of the district, and what is very remarkable, under the same roof and having a communication with a public house. In the chapel-yard, is the tomb of Ralph Taylor, who died in 1790, aged 84, and Elizabeth his wife, aged 96. Earl Stanhope appoints the minister of the chapel.

DARLEY, in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak, lies five miles south from Bakewell. The parish contains the township of Darley, and the hamlets or villages of Farley, Hackney-Lane, Over-Hackney, Little-Rowsley^f, Toad-hole, &c. in the hundred of High-Peak; the townships of Wensley and Snitterton, and the hamlets of Oaker-side and Oaker-end, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the village of Bridgetown on the Derwent, partly in both.

There are two annual fairs held on the moors, at a placed called Darley-

^e There is a copy of these in a MS. volume, formerly in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq., now in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

^f An act of parliament for inclosing lands in this hamlet passed in 1815.

Flash, in this parish, on the 13th of May and the 27th of October, for cattle and sheep.

The manor of Darley (the Derelei of Domesday) was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I., it was in moieties between the families of Kendall and Derby, who held under the crown. William Kendall, who died in 1309, left a daughter and heir married to Laurence Cotterell.⁸ It is probable that Cotterell died without issue, and that his widow married Herberjour; for it appears, that in the year 1392, William Roper conveyed to Nicholas Attewelle, Rector of Darley, (probably a trustee) a moiety of the manor of Darley, which had been the inheritance of Margaret his mother, daughter and coheir of Sir William Le Herberjour, of Chaddesden, by Alice, daughter and heir of William Kendall.^h After this, it was in the Foljambes; Sir Thomas Foljambe, father of Sir Godfrey, who died in 1379, is described in the pedigree of the family, as having been of Darley; but it is certain that they were not possessed of any interest in the manor at so early a period, nor can we learn how or when they acquired it.ⁱ The heiress of another Sir Godfrey Foljambe brought a moiety of the manor of Darley, which moiety was then called the manor of Oldhall, to Sir Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton in Yorkshire. The coheirresses of William Plumpton, his grandson, married Sotehill and Rocliff: Sotehill's moiety of this manor descended to two grand-daughters, married to Sir John Constable and Sir William Drury. It is supposed that the latter purchased Constable's share of this moiety; in 1547, he sold the whole of the moiety to William Needham, Gent.: it soon afterwards passed by sale to Senior of Bridgetown. This moiety is now vested in the Duke of Rutland^k and Sir Henry Humloke, a minor. On this moiety of the estate, stood the ancient manor-house of Oldhall, a little to the north of Darley-church, which upon the inclosure of Darley commons, was allotted to the then Duke of Rutland. Some considerable remains of the old mansion were taken down in the year 1771.

Rocliff's moiety of the Oldhall manor passed with the great grand-daughter of that marriage to Sir Ingram Clifford, who having no issue, it became vested, pursuant to a settlement, in Sir Ingram and his heirs, and

⁸ Esch. 3 Edw. II. This moiety was held under the crown, by the render of 13s. 4d. per annum towards the keeping of Peak castle.

^h Roper's pedigree in Vincent's Derbyshire, in the Heralds' College.

ⁱ It is remarkable, that the families of Cotterell and Foljambe bore the same arms, varying only in colour.

^k The Duke's ancestor purchased three parts of this moiety of the Oldfields, in 1631.

was sold, in or about 1587, to Roger Columbello, Esq., of Netherhall: it is now vested in the devisees of the late Herbert Greensmith, Esq.¹

Upon the death of Ralph de Darley, in 1370, the other moiety of Darley manor, called the manor of Netherhall or Whitwell-hall passed to his sister Agnes, the wife of Thomas Columbello, Esq., of Sandiacre. This place, in consequence, became the chief seat of the Columbello family, till the death of John Columbello, Esq., in 1673. His sister and sole heiress married William Marbury, Esq., of Marbury in Cheshire, who dying without issue, in 1697, bequeathed her estates in Darley to Gilbert Thacker, Esq., who had married her late husband's sister. In 1701, Mr. Thacker sold this manor to Messrs. Andrew and Robert Greensmith, of Wirksworth. Herbert Greensmith, Esq., grandson of Robert, died seised of this manor in 1789, and bequeathed it to Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard, of Lincoln, and his brothers and sisters, by whom the whole of their landed property has been sold off in parcels; but they retain the manerial rights. The site of the old mansion, called Nether-hall or Whitwell-hall, with an adjoining farm, was purchased in or about the year 1790, by Richard Arkwright, Esq. M.P., the present owner. In the year 1796, Mr. Arkwright took down the old mansion, of late years called Darley-hall, which by an agreement (still existing^m) between John de Derlegh and his mason, appears to have been erected about the year 1321, and built a new house for his own residence at a short distance.

Stancliff-hall, which appears to have belonged to a younger branch of the Columbello family, and to have been held under the manor of Old-hall, passed by successive female heirs to the families of Newsam and Pott. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, who, in 1655, sold it to Robert Steere of Bridgetown, Gent. Sir Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, being possessed of this estate in 1715, gave it to his daughter Lettice, by whom the hall and estates were sold, in 1718, to Robert Greensmith, Esq., for the sum of 1750l.; in the year 1799, the devisees of Herbert Greensmith, Esq., sold the Stancliff-hall estate for 10,500l. to William Heathcote, Esq., of Batavia in the colony of Demarara. It is now the property, and the hall is the residence, of his brother and devisee, Mr. John Heathcote.

The manor of Little-Rowsley belonged to the ancient family of Rollesley or Rowsley, who took their name from this place as early as the reign of

¹ See the account of Nether-hall.

^m In the collection of Mr. Adam Wolley, at Matlock.

Richard I. The heiress of Rollesley brought this manor to Sir William Kniveton, of Mercaston, who was created a baronet in 1611. His son, Sir Gilbert, sold it to Sir John Manners, ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish church of Darley, are monuments of the families of ° Milward, of Snitterton; of the Greensmiths^p; and that of Thomas Garratt, citizen of London, “who having acquired an ample fortune, purchased estates in his native county; he patronised many from this neighbourhood, gave the communion plate to Darley, 200*l.* to the poor of Darley, and 40*l.* to the Sunday schools.” Bassano’s volume of Church Notes describes two altar tombs for the family of Rollesley^q; and others for the families of Columbell^r and Wensley^s; memorials also for the families of Senior^t and Pott.^u

The rectory is in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. There were formerly two medieties, which were united in 1744.

Mr. Anthony Taylor, about the year 1750, gave the sum of 60*l.*, and Mrs. Ann Finney, about the same time, 60*l.*, towards the endowment of a free-school at Darley; some smaller benefactions have made it up 140*l.*, the interest of which, 7*l.* 1*s.* is given to a schoolmaster.

The manor of Snitterton, in this parish, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth, is described in the Domesday Survey as a hamlet of Mestesforde. It belonged, at a very early period, to a younger branch of the ancient family of Shirley, which took the name of Snitterton. The heiress of Snitterton brought it to the Sacheverells, who possessed it for several generations. This manor, or a moiety of it, was afterwards in the Milwards: Felicia, the elder coheiress of John Milward, Esq., brought a moiety of Snitterton, with the manor-house, to Charles Adderley, Esq. In 1695, Mr. Adderley sold it to Henry Ferne, Esq., Receiver-General of the Customs; and it is now the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq., whose grandfather married the daughter and eventually sole heir, of Mr. Ferne. The

° Anne, wife of John Milward, Esq. (daughter of Whitehalgh) 1658; John Milward, Esq., 1669, married a daughter of Sacheverell of Morley, and ob. S. P.

^p Herbert Greensmith, Esq., 1750; Herbert Greensmith, Esq., 1789.

^q John Rollesley, Esq., 1500; John Rollesley, Esq., 1520, and Agnes his wife, 1551.

^r Thomas Columbell, Esq., 1540, and Agnes his wife.

^s Richard Wensley, of Wensley, (no date.)

^t Anthony Senior, 1654.

^u Percival Pott, 1652; Clement Pott, 1684.

other moiety of this manor was purchased by Mr. Isaac Smith, of the Sacheverells; or of the Shores, of Snitterton, to whom it had been sold by them. Mr. Smith died in 1638: his descendant, Thomas Smith, Esq., then of Farlington, in Hampshire, sold this estate, in 173, to William Hodgkinson, Esq.^x, of Overton, maternal great-grandfather of Sir Joseph Banks, G.C.B., who is the present proprietor. The old mansion, which was a seat of the Sacheverells, and afterwards of the Milwards, is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the year 1397, Roger Wormhill had the Bishop's licence for celebrating divine service in his oratory at Snitterton.

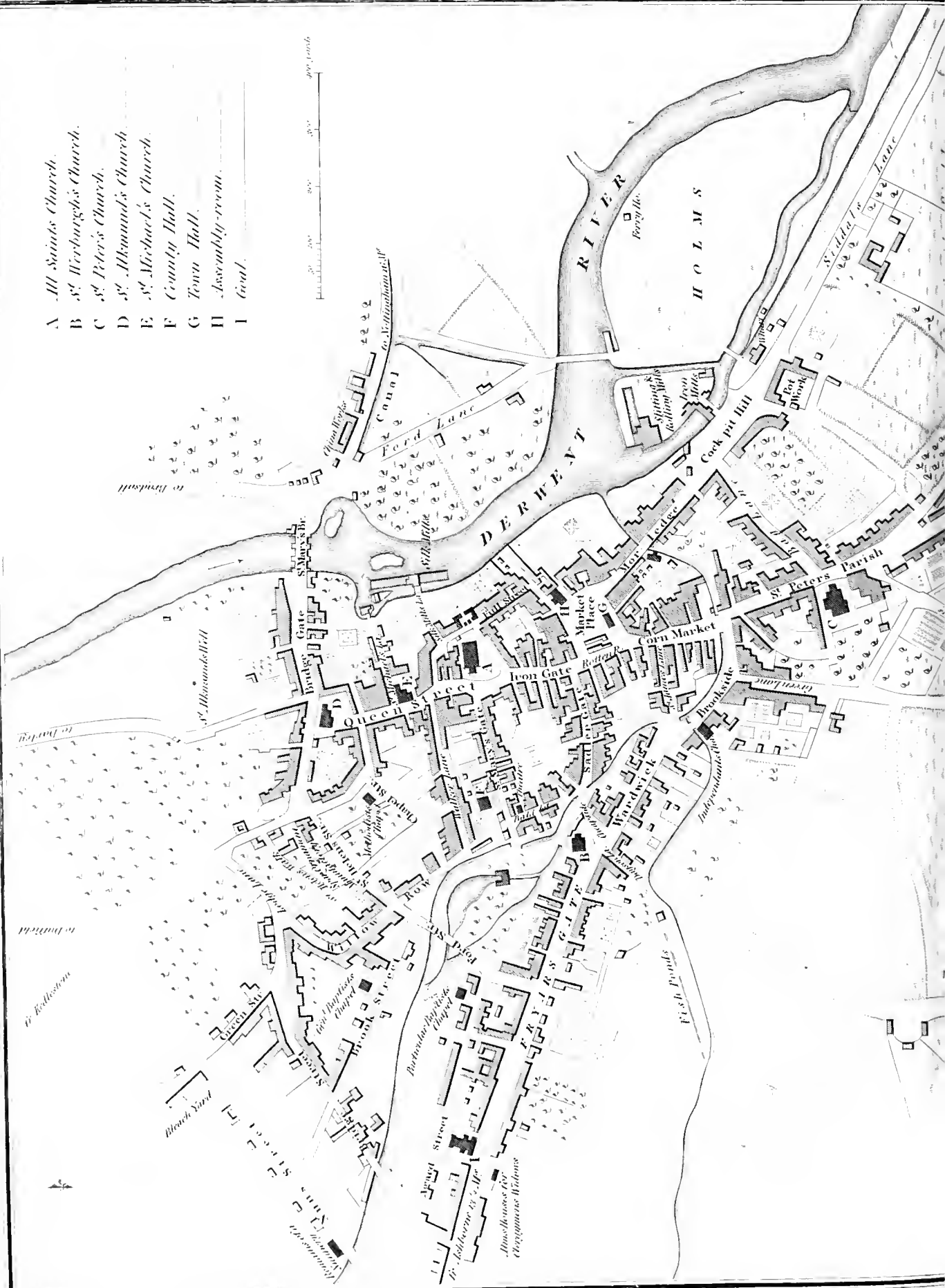
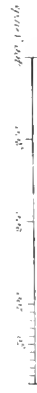
The manor of Wendesley, or Wensley, is described in the Survey of Domesday as a hamlet of the King's manor of Mestesforde. Before the reign of King John, it was in the ancient family of De Wendesley, or Wensley; whose heiress, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Ralph Blackwall, Esq. In the year 1591, Lettice Wensley, widow, and Ralph Blackwall, sold a moiety of this manor to John Harpur, Esq.^y This moiety is now the property of his descendant, Sir Henry Crewe, Bart.; but the landed property has been sold off. One-half of the other moiety, with the old manor-house, was sold, in 1603, to Richard Senior, of Bridgetown: one fourth of the said moiety to Sir John Manners, of Haddon; and the remaining fourth to Roger Columbello, Esq., of Darley-hall.

The manor of Cowley (Collei), in this parish, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth, was held by Swan, under Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the early part of Henry the Third's reign, it belonged to Gilbert de Collegh. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was in the family of Cadman, whose heiress brought it to Needham. In 1613, George Needham, and Henry his son, sold this estate to Richard Senior, of Bridgetown. One of the coheiresses of Anthony, son of Richard, married Lionel Fanshaw, whose son Henry, in 1718, sold the manor of Cowley to Thomas Bagshaw, Esq.: the heiress of Bagshaw married Fitzherbert. In 1749, William Fitzherbert, Esq., sold Cowley to George Wall; and in 1791, Mr. and Mrs. Busby, the latter of whom was widow and devisee of John Wall (brother of George), sold it to Richard Arkwright, Esq., M.P., the present proprietor.

^x Mr. Hodgkinson married a sister of Henry Ferne, Esq., above-mentioned.

^y The Harpurs appear to have had property here at an earlier period. Richard Harpur, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, who died in 1576, was then seised of a manor of Wendesley, held under the manor of Wirksworth.

- A All Saints Church.
- B St. Werburgh's Church.
- C St. Peter's Church.
- D St. Edmund's Church.
- E St. Michael's Church.
- F County Hall.
- G Town Hall.
- H Assembly-room.
- I Goal.



DERBY, the county-town, lies on the great road from London to Manchester, being 126 miles from the former, and 60 from the latter place. We are informed by Ethelwerd, a noble Saxon of the blood royal, in his Chronicle, that the Saxon name of this town was Northworthige, and that the Danes gave it the name of Deoraby.² The Saxon Chronicle speaks of it by the latter name only. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Derby was a royal borough; the number of its burgesses being then 243, exclusively, as it appears, of 41 burgesses who occupied lands adjoining to the town. At the time of the Norman survey, the number of burgesses was reduced to 140; forty of whom are described as of inferior degree. At this time, there were 103 dwellings waste and empty which had formerly paid taxes. Two parts of all taxes, tolls, and customs, then belonged to the King, and the remaining third part to the Earl. King Henry I., when Duke of Normandy, granted the town of Derby to Ralph, Earl of Chester. The burgesses held the town in fee-farm before the year 1204, when King John granted them the same privileges, which the burgesses of Nottingham enjoyed; and confirmed their mercatorial gild, on condition of which they were to pay the old rent, together with an increase of 10*l.* per ^a annum. The borough was then governed by a Provost, whom the charter gives them

² Scrip. post Bedam, f. 479. b.

^a Chart. Rot. 6 John, 89. King Henry VIII. granted the fee-farm rent of Derby to the Dean and chapter of Burton. Having reverted to the crown, the sum of 16*l.* per annum, parcel of these rents, was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Richard Morrison. The granddaughter and heiress of this Sir Richard having married Arthur Lord Capel, the fee-farm rent is now payable to his descendant, George Earl of Essex. The following is a copy of the form of the receipt for this rent to the burgesses of Derby:

“ I, George Earl of Essex, son and heir of Anne Holles, late Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of William Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Algernon Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Arthur Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Dowager Capel, deceased, who was sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison, Knight and Baronet, deceased, who was son and heir of Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, deceased; do hereby acknowledge to have received on the day of the date of these presents, of the men of the town of Derby, by the hands of Edward Ward, Gentleman, the sum of sixteen pounds, due to me for one whole year, ending on the Feast of St. Michael the archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

“ It being the sum of sixteen pounds per annum granted to the said Richard Morrison, deceased, and his heirs, by King Edward the Sixth, by his Highness's letters-patent, appointed to be had and taken of the Men of the town of Derby, out of the rents of the said town yearly. Witness my hand this 31st October, 1815.

“ ESSEX.”

power

power to elect and to remove at pleasure. King Henry III. granted as a privilege to the burgesses, in 1261, that no Jew should reside in Derby.^b It appears that among the privileges which the burgesses of Derby claimed and were allowed in 1330, were four weekly markets, to be held on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and from Thursday-eve to Friday-eve; a fair on Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-eve, and another for seventeen days, commencing eight days before the festival of St. James.^c King Richard III. granted the burgesses power to choose a bailiff, to have a gaol, &c. Queen Mary, in 1553, granted them several houses, lands, and tithes, which had belonged to the Abbey of Darley; to the College of All-Saints; the Gild of the Holy Trinity; the chantry of St. Mary, in the college above-mentioned; the free chapel of St. James, with all its lands; the church of St. Michael, and the advowson of the church of Lowne, otherwise Heath; then valued altogether at 77l. 2s. 7d. per annum; the bailiffs paying a rent to the crown of 41l. 15s. 10d. per annum. Queen Elizabeth first granted the burgesses the privilege of having two bailiffs. King James I., in 1611, granted them a charter, by which their corporation was made to consist of two bailiffs and 24 burgesses, with a recorder, chamberlain, and other officers. Among the privileges granted by King James's charter was, that no stranger should carry on trade in the town, except at the markets and fairs. King Charles I., in 1629, granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the body corporate consists of a mayor, nine aldermen, 14 brethren, and 14 capital burgesses. The chief officers are a high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk. Henry Mellor was appointed the first Mayor. The four senior aldermen are perpetual magistrates; the Mayor is vested with the same powers during his mayoralty and the year following. The present Guildhall at Derby was built about the year 1731; the old hall was pulled down the preceding year.

Derby has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1294. The right of election is in the freemen and sworn burgesses, the number of which, in 1712, was about 700; we have not been able to ascertain the present number, but are informed that it has greatly increased. The Mayor is the returning officer. The first Earl of Macclesfield, before he was raised to the peerage, twice sat in parliament for this town. One of its representatives has been of the Cavendish family for more than a century.

^b Pat. Rot. 45 Hen. III., 12.

^c Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

The county assizes have been held from time immemorial at Derby. The buildings of the County-hall, which was erected in 1659, were much improved a few years ago. The county gaol was erected in 1756; the Duke of Devonshire gave 400*l.* towards the building. The Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas quarter sessions are held at Derby; the Midsummer sessions being held at Chesterfield.

Other public buildings in Derby are, a theatre, built in 1773, and an assembly-room, completed in 1774.

An agricultural society was established at Derby about the year 1791; there is also a philosophical society, instituted by the late Dr. Darwin, and Robert French, Esq.

There is a great market at Derby, for corn and all sorts of provisions, on Friday, and a smaller market, for butter, eggs, &c., on Wednesday.^d The fairs which were either granted or confirmed by King James's charter were, Friday in Easter-week, May 4, Thursday before Midsummer, and September 26; each fair being for two days. King Charles's charter grants or confirms seven fairs: Friday after the Epiphany; Friday in Easter-week; Friday after St. Philip and St. James; Friday in Whitsun-week; Friday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; St. James's-day, and Friday before Sept. 29. Most of these were for two days.

In the year 1732, the corporation had a grant of two new fairs; one for three days, beginning September 16th; the other for two days, beginning on the festival of St. Paul. In the year 1734, the corporation appointed an annual meeting for the sale of the latter-making cheese, to last three days, beginning on the 12th of March, altered, in 1738, to the 21st.

There are now nine fairs; the Monday after Jan. 6th; Jan. 25th; March 21, for three days; Friday in Easter week; Friday after May 1; Friday in Whitsun-week; July 25; September 27, for three days; and Friday before Oct. 11th. Most of these fairs are for cattle, &c.; those of March and October are great cheese fairs.

In the year 1377, there were 1046 lay persons in Derby, upwards of 14 years of age, exclusive of paupers.^e In 1712, the number of inhabitants was supposed to be about 4000.^f In 1789, the number of houses in the town

^d Blome speaks of Derby as having smaller markets on Wednesday and Saturday, in 1673: there were three also in 1723. See Macky's Tour.

^e Subsily Roll. See Archæologia, vol. vii.

^f Mr. Wolley's MS. History.

and

and borough of Derby was found to be 1637; that of inhabitants, 8563^g; in 1801, the houses were in number 2144, the inhabitants 10,832; in 1811, the houses 2644, the inhabitants 13,043, according to the returns made to parliament at the two periods last mentioned. In consequence, probably, of this town being a great thoroughfare from London to the North; it was, at several times, a prey to the ravages of the plague, in 1586; in 1592; and 1593^h; in 1625; in 1637, when it broke out at the Whitsuntide fair; in 1645, when the assizes were held on that account in the Friars' close; and in 1665. At the last mentioned period, the markets were forsaken, and the town is said to have been in danger of famine.

It appears, that in former times, this town was famous for dyeing cloth, and that one of the privileges granted by King John's Charter to the burgesses, was, that no one should dye cloth within ten leagues of Derby, except at Nottingham. It is said also to have been a great mart for wool. Queen Mary's Charter to the burgesses of Derby, mentions three fulling mills in Derby; and it may be observed, that this was one of the towns to which Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College in Oxford, bequeathed the sum of 100l., to be lent from time to time in sums of 25l., with a preference to clothiers. The chief trade of Derby, about a century ago, consisted in malting and brewing ale, which was in great request, and sent in considerable quantities to London; in corn dealing also, and baking of bread for the supply of the northern parts of the county.ⁱ Camden speaks of the Derby ale as being very celebrated, a century earlier; and Fuller, alluding to it, says, "that never was the wine of Falernum better known to the Romans, than the canary of Derby to the English thereabout." The

^g Pilkington.

^h The following entries are copied from the register of All Saints, "October 1592. The plague began in Derby in the house of William Sowter, bootcher, in the parish of All Saints, in Derby, Robert Wood, ironmonger, and Robert Brookhouse, tanner, beinge the bayliffs, and it continued in the town the space of twelve months at the leaste, as by the register may appeare." — "October, 1593. About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, steyed past all expectation of man, for it reasted upon a sodayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole parishe; ther was not two houses together free from it, and yet the Lord bad the angell stey, as in Davide's tyme, his name be blessed for ytt."

"Edward Bennett, Minister."

Two hundred and thirty-seven persons died of the plague in the year 1593, in the parish of All Saints only.

ⁱ Pilkington. Camden mentions the buying up corn at Derby, to supply the people in the uplands.

malting business is not carried on to so great an extent as formerly. There are two public breweries for ale.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, the first silk-mill that had been established in England, was constructed at Derby by Mr. Cotchett: it is spoken of as a singular curiosity in Mr. Wolley's manuscript account of Derbyshire, written in 1712. The machinery of this mill having been found inadequate to its intended purposes, the projector soon failed, and the works were abandoned. A few years afterwards, Mr. John Lombe, an excellent mechanic and designer, went to Italy, and having, by bribery, procured the assistance of two artists from the silk-mills there, made drawings and models of the machinery, and having with difficulty made his escape, returned to England with the two Italians^k, about the year 1717. The next year he procured a patent, but before he could enjoy the fruit of his labours, fell a sacrifice, as was suspected, to the revenge of the Italian manufacturers, and died by poison.^l After the death of a brother, the concern fell into the hands of his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe, who died in 1738. These silk-mills, which are still worked, are the property of the corporation, and have long been occupied by Messrs. Swift and Co.

^k Gartrevalli, one of these Italians, assisted afterwards in setting up the silk-mills in Macclesfield.

^l Hutton's History of Derby, where it is said that his funeral was the most superb ever seen in Derby; the procession extending from his house in Silk-mill-lane to the door of All-Saints' church. (It appears by the parish register, that Mr. Lombe was buried in Nov. 1722.) Mr. Hutton's account of the silk-mill, is one of the most interesting passages in his History. The author, who was born in Derby of poor parents, was apprenticed, in 1730, at a very early age, for seven years, to work in these mills. "My parents," says he, "through mere necessity put me to labour before nature had made me able. Low as the engines were, I was too short to reach them. To remedy this defect, a pair of high pattens were fabricated and lashed to my feet, which I dragged after me till time lengthened my stature," p. 192, 193. Mr. Hutton, speaking of the silk-mill, observes, p. 204., that all "the describers of this elaborate work, following the first author, tell us that it contains 26,000 wheels, 97,000 movements, which work 71,000 yards of silk-thread, while the water-wheel, which is 18 feet high, makes one evolution, and that three are performed in a minute; that one fire-engine conveys warmth to every individual part of the machine," &c. Had the author made the number of his wheels 10,000 less, he would have been nearer the mark; or if he had paid an unremitting attendance for seven years, he might have found their number 13,384. Perhaps his *movements*, an indeterminate word, will also bear a large discount. What number of yards are wound every circuit of the wheel no man can tell, nor is the number open to calculation. Nor is the superb fire-engine, which blazes in description, any more than a common stove, which warmed one corner of that large building, and left the others to starve; but the defect is now supplied by fire-places.

Messrs. Strutt have also a silk-mill and a cotton-mill, in which have been introduced several excellent mechanical improvements, for facilitating and expediting the several processes.

The manufacture of stockings was introduced into Derby about the same time as the silk-mill. About the year 1756, Messrs. Strutt and Woollatt introduced their ingenious invention of making ribbed stockings, for which they had obtained a patent. Mr. Pilkington supposed, that in 1789, there were about 170 stocking frames in the town, and that the hosiers of Derby employed nearly six times as many in the neighbourhood. The stocking manufacture has been considerably increased since that time.

The slitting mills at the Holmes, which prepare iron for various purposes, were erected in the year 1734, and three years afterwards, other works for smelting, rolling, and preparing copper.^m

The porcelain manufacture was established at Derby, about the year 1750, by Mr. Duesbury. The Derby porcelain has long been held in esteem, and has of late years been much improved in its composition and ornaments. The clay and granite used in this manufacture, are brought from Cornwall. This manufactory now belongs to Mr. Bloore, who lately employed about 200 workmen.

Messrs. Brown and Mawe have a large manufactory for making vases and various other ornamental articles of the *fluor spar* called blue-john.

Besides the manufactures already mentioned, there are at Derby, a bleaching mill on Nun's-green, worked by steam; a calicoe factory; two worsted mills; a mill for making tin plates; a red lead mill; white lead works; and a shot-mill, erected in 1809, by Messrs. Cox and Co.ⁿ

The principal trade of Derby, at an early period, was that of wool. Camden, writing in the reign of James I., tells us, that the wealth of the town arose then entirely from buying up corn, and retailing it to the people in the uplands, and that almost all the inhabitants were forestallers of that sort. Blome speaks of its trade, in 1673, as being chiefly in barley, which was made into malt, and sold northward; he observes, that the trade of the town would be much advanced if the river Derwent was made navigable, which might easily be done. This was accomplished in the year 1719.^o After the making of the Derby canal, the act for which passed 33 Geo. III.

^m Hutton's History of Derby.

ⁿ See the account of manufactures.

^o Hutton's History of Derby.

the Derwent Navigation was discontinued (in 1794). The town of Derby is supplied by this canal with coals, building stone, gypsum, and various other articles. Coals are also again exported, as well as manufactured goods, cheese, &c. There is a large wharf at Derby, and several of the manufactories already mentioned are on the sides of the canal.

The earliest event relating to the town of Derby, recorded in history, is its capture by the Danes about the year 918, and its recapture by Alfred's daughter, Ethelfleda Countess of Mercia, who boldly attacked the castle and took it by storm, after a severe struggle.^p After this it fell again into the hands of the Danes, from whom King Edmund recovered it with four other towns in 942.^q It is probable, that the castle at Derby was suffered to go to ruin after the Norman conquest. Its site is denoted by the names of the Castle-hill and the Castle-field in the parish of St. Peter, near the London road. A house was built on or near the site about the year 1711, by its owner, Mr. John Borrow, which is now the property of his descendant, Thomas Borrow, Esq., and in the occupation of Lady Grey de Ruthin.

After the conquest, we find no event of much note relating to this town for several centuries. King Edward II. appears to have been at Derby with his army just before the battle of Borough-bridge, and it was there that Sir Robert de Holand surrendered himself to his mercy, and was sent prisoner to Dover castle.^r On the 13th of January, 1585, the unfortunate captive, Mary Queen of Scots, was lodged one night in Derby, on her road from Winfield Manor-house to Tutbury-castle. "This day," says Sir Ralph Sadler, in whose custody she then was, "we remove this Queen to Derby, and tomorrow to Tutbury, the wayes beinge so foule and depe, and she so lame, though in good health of bodie, that we cannot go thorough in a daye." Again, "I have given strait order to the bailiffs and others of Derby, to provyde that there be none assemblie of gasing people in the stretes, and for all quietness as much as may be done. I have written letters to Sir John Zouch, Sir John Byron, Sir Thomas Cokayne, Mr. John Manners, and Mr. Curzon, to be ready to attend this Quene to Derby, with but a small trayne." So jealous was Elizabeth of any opportunity being afforded to her royal prisoner of gaining popularity, and so active were her spies in reporting the most minute occurrences, which might be supposed to have that tendency; that we find, notwithstanding all his precautions, Sir Ralph gave great offence, by granting his prisoner the accommodation of

^p See p. vii.

^q Ibid.

^r Hen. Knighton.

sleeping at Derby ; and thus he defends himself in a letter to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. “ Now, as touching the Queen’s Majesties myslyking that I lodgid this Queen in Darby towne, coming hitherwarde, I assure her Majestie and your Lordship, that it was full sore against my will, if it might have ben holpen. And to avoyd that towne, if it might have ben, I sent dyvers tymes of my servants of good judgment, and ones Mr. Somer, ryding to Tutbury, to see if ther wer any way passable with coche and caryage, and convenyent places to lodge her and the company in some village or some gentleman’s house, for the journey was to far in one day ; and after they had hardly well sought, they reported that there was no other passable way for coche but by the common way, and scant that at that tyme of the yere, by reason of hills, rocks, and woods ; and I myself making a tryal two or three myles, fynding it true, caused *landes* to be made through closes to avoyde many evyl passages ; and as for gentlemen’s houses in that way or any other, in dyvers miles, there was but Mr. Knyveton’s house at Marrastou^r, a small house for such a purpose, and very little meanes in that village, and standyng in the worst way, which maketh me humbly to beseech her majestie, to think that if ther had been any other meanes, I wolde not have come by Derby, for I did fore consider of that, and therefore, I wrote long before what we must needs take. And toching the information of a great personage, delyvered to him by some officious officer, that this Queen offered to salute and to kysse a multitude of the townes women, and of other speeches that (is sayde) she used to them. I do lykewise assure, and thereto Mr. ——— will be sworne, if need be, I going next before her, and he next behynd her, yea, before all the gentlemen, of purpose, savyng one that carryed up her gowne, that her interteynment to those women was this. In the litle hall was the good wife, being an ancient widow, named Mrs. Beaumont, with four other women, her neighbours. So soon as she knew who was her hostess, after she had made a beck to the rest of the women, standing next to the dore, she went to her and kissed her, and none other, sayinge that she was come thither to trouble her, and that she was also a widow, and therefore trusted that they should agree well enough together, having no husbands to trouble them, and so went into the parlour upon the same loe floure, and no stranger with her, but the good wife and her sister. And there Mr. Somer stayde untill the Queen putt off her upper garment and toke other things about her. And further, so sone as she was within her lodging, the gentleman porter stood

^r Mercaston.

still at the doore to suffer none to go into the house but her owne people from their lodgings next adjoyning. And then I appointed the bailiffs to cause a good watche of honest householders to be at all the corners of the towne, and in the market-place, and eight to walk all night yu that strete wher she lodgid, as myself, lyeing over against that lodging, can well testify, by the noise they made all night.”

“This your Lordship may boldly affirme, if it please you, upon any occasion, which I will confirme, when God shall sende me to answer it, if it shall happen to come in question. So as *he* might have ben better advised, that gave the nobleman suche information as was reported to your Lordship.”^s

The house where the Queen of Scots was lodged has been taken down: it stood in Babington-lane, had belonged to the Babington family, and had been purchased of them by Mrs. Beaumont's husband, Henry Beaumont, Esq., a few years before. Mr. Beaumont died in 1584. This mansion was afterwards the residence of Sir Simon Degge^t, author of the Parson's Counsellor, and editor of Erdswick's Staffordshire.

In the year 1635, King Charles I. visited Derby, accompanied by the Elector Palatine.^u In the month of August 1642, he marched through Derby with his army, soon after he had erected his standard at ^x Nottingham. In the same year, Sir John Gell came with his forces to Derby, and garrisoned the town for the Parliament.^y Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Derby in the Spring of 1643.^z Sir John Gell continued to be the governor in August, 1645^a; and it appears that not long afterwards the town was dis-garrisoned, and the soldiers disbanded. “In 1659 there was an insurrection at Derby against the usurped powers.”^b

On the 21st of November, 1688, the Earl of Devonshire, who was one of the most zealous promoters of the Revolution, came to Derby with a retinue of 500 men, and read the declaration of the Prince of Orange.^c

On the 4th of December, 1745, Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called

^s The letters from which these extracts are taken have been printed in Shaw's Staffordshire.

^t Hutton's History of Derby.

^u Pilkington, from MS. Annals of Derby.

^x Sir John Gell's Narrative.

^y Ibid.

^z Ibid.

^a Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 18, 1645.

^b Pilkington, from MS. Annals of Derby.

^c Ibid.

the young Pretender, having in the prosecution of his rash enterprise, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, entered Derby: his army, consisting of about 7000 men, commanded by the Dukes of Athol and Perth, Lord Balmerino, and other officers, had preceded him, and previously to his arrival, had obliged the common cryer to proclaim him Regent. He was lodged at a house, then belonging to the Earl of Exeter, in Full-street, now occupied by Mr. Edwards. The inhabitants were in great dismay at the arrival of the rebel army, who plundered the town to a considerable amount, and committed various outrages. They were soon relieved, however, from their troublesome visitors: for on the second evening of their stay, a council of the rebel chiefs was held, in which, after very warm debates, it was resolved to abandon their enterprize; in consequence of this determination, early on the morning of the 6th, they made a precipitate retreat by way of Asliborne, and returned to Scotland.^d

On the 3d of September, 1768, Christian VII., King of Denmark, accompanied by his Grand Chamberlain, Count Bernsdorff, passed through Derby, and slept at the George Inn.

One of the entries among the annals from whence some of the preceding historical facts are taken, shows that Scripture-plays, similar to those described in our account of Chester, were performed at Derby also, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: "1572 — In this year, Holofernes was played by the townsmen."

We have no intimation of any person of great celebrity born at Derby. It has been said, indeed, to have been the birth-place of Flamsteed, the celebrated astronomer. We have been able to ascertain^e that he was born in 1646, at Denby, in this county, whither his father and mother, who resided at Derby, had retired on account of the plague. They returned to Derby when he was very young, and he was placed at the free grammar-school.

The only literary characters whom we find recorded by biographical writers as natives of Derby, are, Dr. Thomas Linacre, (of the family of Linacre in Brampton), physician to King Henry VII. and Henry VIII., founder of the College of Physicians, and author of some works on Latin

^d Pilkington, from MS. Annals of Derby.

^e From the information of his great nephew, the Rev. Richard Flamsteed, minister of Chelaston. We had in vain endeavoured to ascertain it from the parish registers, which are imperfect about the time of his birth.

Grammar, and a Translation of Galen ^f; Benjamin Robinson, a Presbyterian divine of some note, born in 1666, who wrote on the subject of liturgies, and in defence of the Trinity; and Thomas Bott, a clergyman of the Church of England, born in 1688, who wrote against Wollaston and Warburton, *Remarks on Butler's Analogy, &c.* Mr. Hutton, in his *History of Derby*, mentions also Robert Bage, author of some well-received ^gnovels. To these we may add, the veteran antiquary just mentioned, William Hutton, F.A.S.S.; who, at the age of 78, traversed the extent of the Roman wall, taking a journey of 600 miles on foot for that purpose. He published a *History of the Wall*, with its appearance in 1801; a *History of Birmingham, of Derby*, his native place, and other works; and left behind him, in manuscript, some interesting and amusing memoirs of his own life, published since his decease by his daughter.^h

Joseph Wright, an eminent artist, whose paintings, especially those which represent the effects of moon-light, and fire, and candle-light, are much esteemed, was born at Derby in the year 1734, and died at his native place in the month of August, 1797.

Among persons of eminence who have made Derby their residence may be mentioned Thomas Parker, the first Earl of Macclesfield. This nobleman, who was Lord High Chancellor from 1718 to 1725, practised many years as an attorney in this town, which as before-mentioned he represented in parliament; and after he was called to the bar continued to reside here occasionally till he became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. John Whitehurst, author of *An Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth*, followed his occupation of a clock and watch-maker in Derby for 40 years. Anthony Blackwell, author of "*The Sacred Classics*," was master of the Grammar-school here. Dr. William Butler, author of a *Treatise on Puerperal Fevers*, and the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the well known author of "*The Botanic Garden*," and other works, both practised as physicians at Derby for many years. Hutton, in his *History of Derby*, mentions also, among eminent residents, Benjamin Parker, a stocking-maker, author of *Philosophical Meditations*, a *Treatise on the Longitude, &c.*ⁱ

^f He died in 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

^g Mount Heneth, Barham-Downs, &c. &c.

^h Mr. Hutton died in the month of September, 1815, having nearly completed the 92d year of his age.

ⁱ This person read Theological and Philosophical Lectures in London in 1744, and till his death, which happened in the neighbourhood of Paddington, in 1747.

Derby gave the title of Earl to the ancient family of De Ferrars; afterwards to the Plantagenets, of the royal blood. It has been enjoyed by the Stanley family ever since the year 1485.

There were in ancient times four religious houses in Derby: the abbey of St. Helen's, afterwards removed to Derley or Darley; a priory of Benedictine nuns; a small priory of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. James; and a convent of Dominican friers.

The abbey of St. Helen's was founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert Earl Ferrars.^k In the succeeding reign, Hugh, Dean of Derby, gave, with the consent of his son Henry, all his lands at Little-Derley^l, near Derby, to the canons of St. Helen's, for the purpose of building thereon a church and a monastery: he gave them moreover the church of St. Peter, in Derby, with its appurtenances.^m In consequence of this grant, the monks of St. Helen's removed to Derley, and an oratory was left at St. Helen's; where, before the year 1261, Nicholas, the official of Derby, founded an hospital, consisting of certain poor brethren and sistersⁿ, governed by a master or warden. We learn nothing farther of this hospital, which does not appear to have continued till the reformation. William Berners died seised of a messuage in Derby called St. Helen's, in 1544; Sir Godfrey Foljambe in 1585.^o The site of St. Helen's was in the parish of St. Alkmund, and is now the property of Mr. Brown, who carries on there his marble manufactory, already mentioned. After their removal, the canons of Derley were enriched with many valuable benefactions of manors, churches^p, &c. The Abbot was by Walter Durdant, Bishop of Coventry, made Dean of all the churches in Derbyshire belonging to his convent, particularly of those in the town of Derby, with power to hold a chapter of the secular clergy.^q At the time of its dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were

^k Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 231.

^l Some records call it Little-Derby.

^m Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 230.

ⁿ By the style of this house, as it appears among Dr. Pegge's Collections, it seems to have had at one time only *brethren*. "Domus Dei de Derby in fundo Sanctæ Helenæ, et fratres ibidem Deo servientes."

^o Hieron's Collections.

^p Among its endowments were the manors of Ripley, Pentrich, Ulkerthorpe, Wistanton, Aldwark, and Sewelledale; the churches of St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Werburgh, in Derby; Crich, Pentrich, South-Winfield, Bolsover, and Scarcliff, in Derbyshire; and Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire.

^q Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 61.

estimated at 258l. 15s. 3d. clear yearly income. Thomas Rage, the last Abbot, had a pension of 50l. per annum.

The priory of Benedictine nuns, at Derby was founded by the Abbot of Derley, in the reign of Henry II.; and it was placed under the Abbot's superintendence by Walter Durdant, Bishop of Coventry.^r This priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called Prioratus de Pratis de Derby, or the Priory of King's-Mead.^s Among the proceedings of the Court of Chancery in the Record-Office at the Tower, is a bill filed against Isabella de Stanley, Prioress of St. Mary in Derby, in the reign of Henry VI., by the Abbot of Burton; in which the Abbot complains that the Prioress had for 21 years past refused to pay some rent due to him; and that when his bailiff went to distrain she said with great malice, "Wenes these churles to overlede me, or sue the lawe agayne me, they shall not be so hardy but they shall avye upon their bodies, and be nailed with arrows; for I am a gentlewoman, comen of the greatest of Lancashire and Cheshire, and that they shall know right well." The revenues of this small priory were valued at the time of the dissolution at 18l. 6s. 8d. clear yearly income. The site, which was on the west side of Nuns'-Green, in the parish of All-Saints, was granted, in 1541, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, who the next year sold it to Thomas Sutton.^t Alan Cotton died seised of it in 1571.^u The site is now the property of Francis Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton.

The small priory of St. James was originally a cell of Cluniac monks, belonging to Bermondsey Abbey, to which monastery the church of St. James in Derby was given, before the year 1140, by Waltheof, son of Swein.^x The Cluniac monks, being all connected with the Abbey of Clugny in France, this priory was returned as alien, in the reign of Edward I.; it was then called Prioratus S^{ti} Jacobi de Derby, de Aldenna.^y It continued nevertheless till the dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at 11l. 15s. 11d., per annum. Before the Reformation, the chamberlains of Derby rendered annually to the monks of this house, two pounds of wax, for the right of passage over St. James's bridge.^z This priory was situated at the end of St. James's-lane. We do not know what became

^r Dugdale's Monasticon, iii. p. 61.

^s See Dugdale, i. p. 505.

^t The Suttons continued to have a mansion in King's-mead, which was their occasional residence so late as 1614. (Bassano's notes from All-Saints church.)

^u Hieron's Collections.

^x Tanner.

^y Ibid.

^z Rental of the Priory, 1533.

of it after the Reformation, unless it were the same which was granted to the corporation, by the name of the free chapel of St. James, with all the lands, &c. thereto belonging.

The convent of Dominican or Black friers, was founded in or before the year 1292.^a In 1316, they had a grant of ten acres of land, for enlarging the site of their convent.^b The revenues of this house were estimated, at the time of its suppression, at 18l. 6s. 2d. clear yearly income. The site, which is in the parish of St. Werburgh, and which gave name to Frier-street, was granted, in 1543, to John Hinde, and in the course of a few years, passed in succession to the families of Sharpe, Statham, and Bainbrigge. William Bainbrigge, Esq., was possessed of it in 1562. Speed's map represents the site of the Friery, as detached from other buildings at the skirts of the town, surrounded by an enclosure. Pilkington says, that about sixty years before the time of his writing, which brings it nearly to the year 1730, the site of this priory was purchased by the Crompton family. The Reverend Mr. Cantrell, minister of St. Alkmund, writing in the month of August, 1760, says, "The Friery is lately taken down, and a new house and outward houses are now erected by Mr. Crompton, who purchased the situation."^c The Friery belonged afterwards to the family of Dalton, and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Henley, widow of the late Mr. Michael Henley.

The Survey of Domesday enumerates six parish churches in Derby; two of which belonged to the King; one of them having seven, the other six clerks; the remaining four belonged to Godfrey Alselin, Ralph Fitzhubert, Norman de Lincoln, and Edric, who had inherited from his father Cole. There was formerly a church of St. Mary in Derby, which was granted by William the Conqueror to Burton-Abbey, together with Heanor^d, which appears to have been a chapel of ease.^e In Pope Nicholas's *Valor*, the church of St. Mary is not mentioned, and Heanor is described as a parish church. There are the remains of a chapel of St. Mary, on St. Mary's-bridge, in St. Alkmund's parish, now forming part of the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Eaton.

There are now five parish churches in Derby, All-Saints, St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Werburgh's.

^a Inq. ad q. damn. 21 Edw. I., and see Pat. 15 Edw. III., pt. 1.

^b Pat. Rot. 12 Edw. II., pt. 1.

^c Letter to Dr. Pegge, in his Collections.

^d Dugdale's Monasticon i. 271.

^e Ibid. ii. 617.

The parish of All-Saints is wholly within the borough. The present fabric of All-Saints church was built after the designs of Gibbs, in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725. The money required for the purpose, was raised principally by subscription, through the exertions of Dr. Hutchinson, the curate, who himself subscribed the sum of 40*l*. The fine old gothic tower, which still remains, has been already spoken of.^f The chancel, which is of the same height and width as the body of the church, is separated from it by a lofty open screen of iron work: and it has, like the nave, two aisles; in its north aisle, the corporation meetings for the purpose of choosing the mayor are held, as well as parish meetings for various purposes: the south aisle is the burial place of the noble family of Cavendish, for whom there are several monuments. Against the south wall, is that of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury,^g with her effigies in a recumbent attitude. The epitaph

^f See the account of Church Architecture.

^g Lodge, in his Illustrations of British History, gives the following character of this celebrated Lady. "She was a woman of a masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, and a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with Elizabeth and Mary, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend. The Earl was withdrawn by death from these complicated plagues, on the 18th of November, 1590," vol. i. Introd. p. xvii. In the disputes between the Countess and her husband, which had proceeded to an open rupture towards the latter part of his life, the Queen took the Lady's part, enjoined the Earl the irksome task of submission, and allowed him a rent of 500*l*. per annum out of his estate, leaving, as it appears the whole disposal of the remainder in the Countess's hands. In a letter to the Earl of Leicester dated Apr. 30, 1585, he says, "Sith that her Matie hath sett downe this hard sentence agaynst me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonor, to be ruled and overanne by my wief, so bad and wicked a woman; yet her Matie shall see that I obey her comandemente, though no curse or plage in the erthe cold be more grevous to me. These offers of my wiefes inclosed in yo^r L^{tes}, I thinke them verey unfyt to be offered to me. It is to muehe to make me my wiefes pencyoner, and sett me downe the demeanes of Chattesworth, wthout the house and other landes leased, w^{ch} is but a penc^{on} in money. I thinke it standeth wth reason that I shuld chose the v*cl*. by yeare ordered by her Matie where I like best, accordinge to the rate W^m Candishe delyvered to my L. Chanselor." (vol. ii. 310.) From this time they appear to have lived separate. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (Overton,) in a long letter, in which he labours to bring about a reconciliation, appears to take the Lady's part, though he admits that she was reported to be a shrew. "Some will say, (observes the Bishop) in y^r L. behalfe tho' the Countesse is a sharpe and bitter shrewe, and therefore lieke enough to shorten y^r lief if shee should kepe yow company: In deede my good Lo. I have heard some say so; but if shrewdnesse or sharpenesse may be a just cause of sep^acon betweene a man and wief, I thincke fewe men in Englande would kepe theire wives longe; for it is a com^{on} jeste, yet trewe in some senee, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde, and ev^y man hath her; and so ev^y man might be ridd of his wief, that wold be rydd of a shrewe. Lodge, vol. iii. p. 5.

after recording her birth and four marriages, with her issue by her second husband, William Cavendish, as stated in all the peerages, adds, “*hæc inclitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ comitissa, Ædium de Chatsworth, Hardwick & Oldcotes, magnificentiâ clarissimarum fabricatrix, vitam hanc transitoriam XIII die mensis Februarii, anno ab incarn. Domini 1607-8, ac circa annum ætatis suæ 87, finivit.*” If Collins be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to Robert Barley, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage, had not been of twelve months continuance. The monument of William, second Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and Christian his Countess, daughter of Edward Lord Bruce, stands nearly in the middle of the aisle, towards the east end. It has an open canopy twelve feet in height, under which are upright figures of the Earl and Countess in white marble. This Countess was much celebrated by the wits of her day, to whom she was a great patroness^b; she was buried with great funeral solemnity on the 18th of February 1674-5; and at the same time were deposited in the vault, pursuant to her express desire, the bones of her beloved son, the brave Colonel Charles Cavendish, a most distinguished officer in the royal army, who was slain at Gainsborough in the month of July, 1643; and had been interred at Newark. On the south wall is a monument, by Rysbrack, for Caroline Countess of Besborough, (daughter of William Duke of Devonshire,) who died in 1760; and that of William Earl of Besborough, her husband, who died in 1763, with a medallion, by Nollekins. All the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, of the Cavendish family, lie buried in the vault at Derby, except the first Earl, (who was interred at Edensor,) with their ladies, besides many of the younger branches of this noble family, among whom it would be unpardonable to omit the mention of the great ornament of his family, Henry Cavendish, grandson of the third Duke of Devonshire, one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age, of whom it has been saidⁱ, “that since the death of Sir Isaac Newton, England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish.” He was interred in the family vault, in the month of March, 1810.

In this vault also lie the remains of the brave Earl of Northampton, who was killed at the battle of Hopton-heath, near Stafford, the 19th of March, 1643. The young Earl requested that he might have the dead body of his

^b See her Life by Pomfret.

ⁱ Sir Humphrey Davy’s Eulogium on Mr. Cavendish.

father, but it was refused. Sir John Gell's account of the transaction is as follows; "Within three days there came a trumpeter to Colonel^k Gell, from my young Lord of Northampton, for his father's dead body, whereupon he answered, if he would send him the drakes which they had gotten from their dragoons, and pay the chirurgeons for embalming him, he should have it; but he returned him an answer, that he would doe neither th'one or th'other; and soe Colonel Gell caused him to be carried in his company to Derby, and buried him in the Earl of Devonshire's sepulchre, in All-hallows church.^l" It appears by the register, that he was not buried till the 4th of June, 1643; nearly three months after the battle.^m

In the north aisle of the chancel is a cenotaph in memory of Richard Croshawe, a native of Derby, master of the Goldsmiths'-company, who died in 1631, "in the great plague (1625), neglecting his own safety, he abode in the city, to provide for the relief of the sick poor; and left by will for lectures and charitable uses, the sum of 4000*l.*, to which his executors added 900*l.*" In this aisle also, is the monument of Thomasⁿ Chamber, merchant, who died in 1726, by Roubiliac, with busts of the deceased and his wife Margaret, daughter of John Bagnold of Derby, M. P.

In the north aisle of the nave, is the monument of Sir William Wheler, Bart. with busts of himself and his lady^o, "flying from London to avoid the plague;" he died of that dreadful disease, at Derby, in 1666. There are monuments also for several of the Bateman family^p; William Allestre, Esq.^q, recorder of Derby, 1655; and Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart. and wife of Paul Balidon, Esq., 1736. In the nave are memorials

^k Colonel Thomas Gell, brother of Sir John Gell.

^l Sir John Gell's Narrative, MS.

^m "4 June, 1643. The body of Lord Earle of Northampton, formerly slaine at Stafford, was now buried in the vault belonging to the hon^{ble} house of the L^d Cavendish, Earle of Devon."

ⁿ His daughters and coheirs married William Bate, Esq., of Foston, and Brownlow Earl of Exeter.

^o She was daughter and heir of Michael Cole.

^p Hugh Bateman of Grays'-Inn, (eldest son of Richard Bateman, Esq., of Hartington, (1682;) Hugh Bateman, Esq., 1777, (he married first Elizabeth, daughter, and eventually coheiress of John Osborne, Esq., secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Haeker, Esq., Richard, his eldest son, married Catharine, daughter of William Fitzherbert, Esq., and had two sons, Hugh and Richard;) Richard Sacheverel Bateman, (only son of Sir Hugh Bateman,) 1794.

^q He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Smith, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; and afterwards Mary, daughter of William Agard, by whom he had also three sons and four daughters.

for the families of Turner^r and Wyvil^s, and in the chancel for those of Parker, Coke, and Bainbrigge.^t In the south aisle is the monument of Dr. Michael Hutchinson, curate of All Saints, who died in 1730, with an inscription, commemorating his exertions, in procuring subscriptions for rebuilding the church, which are stated to have amounted to the sum of 3,249*l.* and upwards.^u On a pillar between the nave and the north aisle are memorials of John Chambers, Gent., 1751, and William Chambers, D. D., 1771: on a pillar between the nave and south aisle, is a tablet for the Reverend Charles Hope, who died in 1798. The tomb of John Lawe, a canon of All-Saints, who died in 1400, was discovered when the church was rebuilt, and is now placed in the north aisle.

Bassano's volume of Church Notes, taken in 1710, before the old church was pulled down, describes the monuments of Edward Berkeley, Esq., son and heir of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlinton in the county of Somerset, 1655; Barbara, daughter of Anthony Faunt, married first to Sir Henry Beaumont, afterwards to Sir Henry Harpur, Bart., 1649; Sir John Shore, M. D.^v, 1680; Patience daughter of the "loyal Captain John Meynell," and widow of John Grace, of Kilbourn, Derbyshire, Gent., 1701; Mary, sister of Francis Arundel, Esq., of Stoke-park in Northamptonshire, 1676; several of the Osborne family^w, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Abraham Crompton, 1690; John Bagnold, Gent., M. P., 1698; John Walton Archdeacon of Derby, 1603, and his wife Jane, 1605, (both great benefactors to the poor;) and a monument (without inscription) for one of the Suttons of the Nunnery as appeared by the Arms.

The church of All-Saints was formerly collegiate, having seven, and at one time eight prebendaries. It is probable that Hugh, Dean of Derby, who gave Derley to the canons of St. Helen's, was Dean of this church;

^r William Turner, Gent. 1712; Exuperius Turner, 1728, &c.

^s Darcy Wyvil, Esq., 1734.

^t Henry Parker, Esq., 1748; Joseph Parker, 1752; Thomas Bainbrigge, who married their sister, 1746; Thomas Coke, Esq., 1776.

^u In the south aisle are the monuments also of Samuel Willes, prebendary of Lichfield, 1685; John Osborne, Esq., 1730; William Osborne, Esq., (no date, he died in 1752;) Thomas Rivett, Esq. sometime M. P. for Derby, 1763; Richard Whitby, Esq., 1783; Major Robert Gordon, (son of Sir William Gordon, of Embo, Bart.,) 1797: and Captain Thomas Wheeler Gillam of the 1st Guards, 1801.

^v He married Dorothy, daughter of John Harpur, Esq., of Breadsall, by whom he had no issue, and afterwards Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chambers, Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

^w Edward Osborne, Gent., 1679; Edward Osborne, his son, 1683; Mary, wife of John Osborne, Esq., 1695.

before the year 1268, it appears to have been annexed to the deanery of Liucoln.^x Although the name of All-Saints is not mentioned in the Survey of Domesday, it is evident that it must have been the church there spoken of as having seven clerks. The church described as having six clerks, was probably that of St. Helen's, which then had its canons. The canons of the free chapel of All-Saints are spoken of in the record of 1268, before quoted. King Edward I. calls it *our* free chapel^y; yet in the Chantry Roll of 1547 it is stated, that it was made of royal foundation in 1432, which is explained as having had a special service then established for praying for the souls of the King and his progenitors. There was also in this church the chantry of Our Lady, and the gild of the Holy Trinity, the service of which was at five in the morning. The revenues of the college were estimated, in 1547, at 38l. 14s. clear yearly income; those of Our Lady's chantry at 2l. 13s. 4d. It appears by Queen Mary's charter to the Burgesses, that certain woods, &c. in Heath, belonged to this college, of which it seems that Sir Thomas Smith was the last master.^z The college-house, which had been the habitation of the canons, passed into lay hands after the Reformation: it was some time in the possession of the Allestrey family, who sold to the Goodwins. It is now, by descent from the latter, the property of its present inhabitant, Daniel Parker Coke, Esq.

Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted one of the prebends of All-Saints, called "The Stone-house prebend," and the two small prebends, with several lands, tithes, &c. which had belonged to the college, and certain premises belonging to St. Mary's chantry and Trinity gild, to the corporation; directing at the same time, that the Bailiff and Burgesses should pay 13l. 6s. 8d. to two priests, celebrating divine service, and having the cure of souls of the parish church of All-Saints; and that two vicarages should be instituted in the said church, and endowed with an annuity of 7l. 6s. 8d. each, in rents, tithes, &c., and a mausion-house for each. There is now only one vicarage, in the gift of the corporation, who pay the vicar a stipend of 80l. per annum. Archdeacon Walton, who died in 1603, gave 6l. per annum towards augmenting the vicar's stipend.

^x See Pat. Rot. 53 Hen. III.

^y Pat. Rot. 7 Edw. I. m.18. This charter asserts the freedom of the church against the claim of the Archdeacon; and states, that it was subject immediately to the Pope, having been given by the King's predecessors to the Dean of Lincoln, and his successors.

^z The grant to the Burgesses expresses that these woods, &c. should be held by them in the same manner as Sir Thomas Smith, or any other master of the college or chapel of All-Saints, held them.

Among

Among other benefactions to this town, Richard Croshawe before-mentioned founded a Friday's lecture at All-Saints church, to be supplied by two lecturers, to each of whom he gave 10*l.* per annum. The lecturers are the head-master and under-master of the grammar-school.

Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, in the year 1599, a few years before her death, built an alms-house for eight poor men, and four poor ^bwomen, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 100*l.* per annum, issuing out of the manor of Little-Longsdon: the alms-people to receive 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each quarterly, and 20*s.* per annum for a gown; the warden to have 20*s.* per annum over and above, for keeping clean the monument of the foundress. This almshouse was rebuilt by the late Duke of Devonshire, about the year 1777: before his death, he gave an additional endowment of 50*l.* per annum. The additional payment took place at Lady-day 1811. The minister of All-Saints is visitor of the hospital.

A school for boys, on Joseph Lancaster's plan, was established in this parish in the year 1812. There are at present about 145 boys in this school.

The parish of St. Alkmund extends some way into the country, comprising the townships of Darley and Little-Chester, and the parochial chapels of Little-Eaton and Quarndon. The parish church of St. Alkmund is supposed to have existed in the time of the Saxons. It is dedicated to St. Alkmund, son of Alured, King of Northumberland, whose body, after having been first interred at Littlehull, in Shropshire, is said to have been removed to this church. Many miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb to which there was a great resort of devotees. In this church is the monument of John Bullock, Esq.^c, of Derley-Abbey, with his effigies, in a gown, with ruff, &c.; Rebecca, coheiress of Westbrook, married first to William Wilson, Esq., afterwards to William Wolley, Esq.,

^b According to the rules of the hospital, they are to be unmarried, and free from any infectious disease. Every third vacancy to be supplied by a poor person of Derby, a man or woman, according as the vacancy shall happen. On these occasions, three persons are to be selected by the Mayor, and the ministers of All-Saints, St. Peter's, and St. Michael's. Out of these the patron selects one. It is enjoined by the rules of the hospital, that the alms-people shall not frequent the company or houses of any suspected persons, either for evil life or infectious disease; they are to behave themselves quietly and lovingly, both to those of the hospital and others, without any scolding or brawling; to forfeit, 12*d.* for striking, and to be expelled for the third offence.

^c The inscription is now defaced: Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Pierson, died in 1582.

ob. 1716; John Hope, M.D., 1710; Samuel Burton, Esq., 1751; and some memorials of the family of Gisborne.^d

Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes some memorials of the families of Goodwin^e and Parker.^f The tower of St. Alkmund's church was rebuilt in 1603.^g

The church of St. Alkmund belonged to the college of All-Saints: after the reformation, it was given to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby. Queen Mary's grant to the corporation provides for the payment of 6l. 13s. per annum to a priest at the church of St. Alkmund, and directs that a vicarage should be instituted in that church, and endowed with an annuity of 7l. 6s. 8d. arising out of tithes, rents, &c., granted by her to the corporation. In or about the year 1712, Mr. Samuel Goodwin endowed it with an estate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, then 40l. per annum, now 210l., and a house in the parish of St. Werburgh, which now lets for 32l. per annum. The Mayor and Aldermen are patrons.

Henry Cantrell, who was presented to this benefice as the first vicar, in 1712, published a Treatise to prove that King Charles I. was baptized according to the rites of the church of England, with an account of the solemnity from the Heralds' Office at Edinburgh. Mr. Cantrell, in 1760, communicated to Dr. Pegge several particulars relating to his parish. His letters are among the Doctor's Collections, at the Heralds' College.

In the parish register is an entry of the burial of Thomas Ball, aged 110, Nov. 17, 1592.

In this parish, upon the bridge to which it gave name, stood an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, of which there are still some remains, forming part of a dwelling-house, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Eaton. In the reign of Charles II. it was licensed as a place of worship for the Presbyterian dissenters. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in this parish; and there are meeting-houses for the Quakers, General Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Quakers' meeting was one of the earliest establishments of that sect. Indeed we find, from the Journal of George Fox, their founder, who was imprisoned at Derby for nearly a year, that the Quakers first obtained the appellation by which they are now generally

^d Thomas Gisborne, Esq., 1760; John Gisborne, Esq., 1779, father of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall.

^e Francis Goodwin, 1626; Thomas Goodwin, M.A. rector of Kirk-Langley, 1621; Samuel Goodwin, 1624.

^f Susanna, wife of Thomas Stanley, daughter of E. Parker, Esq., of Little-Eaton, 1659; Edward Parker, Esq. 1688.

^g Parish Register.

known, at Derby: "Justice Bennet, of Darby," says he, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid him *Tremble at the word of the Lord*; and this was in the year 1650."^h The present meeting-house was built in 1808.

In Bridge-gate, within this parish, is the Black Alms-house; so called from the circumstance of black gowns being worn by the pensioners. It was founded in 1638, by Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden, for six poor men and four poor women, and endowed with 40l. per annum, issuing out of the tithes of Denby. The pensioners receive 1s. 6d. a week, each. This alms-house was rebuilt in 1814, at the expence of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.

A school for boys and girls on Dr. Bell's system was established in this parish in the year 1812. There are now (November, 1816) about 285 boys, and about 185 girls, in this school.ⁱ

Derley, called, and of late years generally written, Darley, lies about a mile north of Derby; in some ancient records it is called Little-Derby. The foundation and revenues of the abbey at this place have been already spoken of. There are scarcely any remains of the monastic buildings, which appear to have been sold piece-meal, for the purpose of demolition, immediately after the surrender. Robert Sacheverell, Esq., who took possession of the site as keeper of the abbey estate for the crown, purchased the materials. The church with its aisles, the Lady's chapel, St. Sythe's chapel, and the altars, candlesticks, organs, paving, timbers, grave-stones, with the metal on them, the roofs, &c. were valued to him at 26l.^k The site was granted, in 1541, to Sir William West, who altered some of the conventual buildings, or built a new house thereon for his own residence: Darley-abbey is mentioned as one of his seats in the Heralds' Visitation of 1569. His son sold it in 1574, to John Bullock, Esq. The Bullocks rebuilt the abbey-house, and continued to possess the abbey estate about fourscore years. Thomas Goodbehere, who acquired it by two several purchases, made in 1654 and 1656, left three daughters, coheirresses. The Alestreys purchased the greater part of the manor and the hall in 1672 and 1675, and resided some time at Darley. William Wolley, Esq., of Derby, purchased the hall in 1709, and afterwards the manor; he rebuilt the hall in 1727. After being some time in the family of Wolley, this estate became the property of Mr. Heath, a banker in Derby, on the sale of whose estates it was purchased by the late Robert Holden, Esq., and is now under

^h Journal, p. 37, 38.

ⁱ Seventy of the boys, and thirty-five of the girls, attend only on evenings.

^k See note ^p, p. 112.

his will the property of his relation of the same name, who resides at Darley-abbey.

At Darley, which is become a populous village, are a cotton-mill, paper-mill and red-lead-mill, belonging to Messrs. Evans and Co. Darley-hall, a modern mansion, is the residence of Walter Evans, Esq.

Little-Chester, supposed to have been a Roman station, lies about half a mile from Derby. The manor is described in the Survey of Domesday as parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged, as it now does, to the Dean of Lincoln. The family of Degge for some time held a moiety of this manor under the Dean. The present lessee of the manor of Little-Chester, *cum membris*, is the Duke of Devonshire.

Little-Eaton lies about three miles and a half nearly north from Derby: the township is within the manor of Little-Chester. The chapel was rebuilt about the year 1788: the minister is appointed by the vicar of St. Alkmund, to whom fees for burials, &c. at the chapel, are payable. Philip de Wilughby inclosed a park at Little-Eaton in the reign of Richard I.¹

Quarndon, commonly called *Quarn*, lies about three miles nearly north from Derby. It is one of the members of the manor of Little-Chester. The Muudy family had a seat at Quarndon, which passed, by a female heir, to Musters, of Nottinghamshire. This house and estate now belongs to Lord Scarsdale, who has most of the landed property in the township. The lands in this township have been inclosed by an act of parliament passed in 1808. Near Quarndon is a chalybeate water, which had considerable celebrity more than a century ago; and is still occasionally resorted to in the summer season.

The parish of St. Michael contains nothing remarkable. The church of St. Michael, which had belonged to the Abbey of Derley, was given by Queen Mary to the Bailiff and burgesses, with the church-yard, &c.; but the vicarage is still in the gift of the crown.

The parochial chapel of *Alvaston* lies about three miles from Derby, on the road to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It was esteemed a chapel belonging to the church of St. Michael in the twelfth century^m; but it appears by the Chantry Roll of 1547, that it had then been long deemed a separate parish. The manor of Alvaston, then called Alewoldestune was held by Tochi at the time of the Domesday Survey, under Geoffry Alselin, or Azelin.ⁿ It

¹ See the Quo Warranto Roll.

^m As appears by the charter of Walter Durdant, Bishop of Coventry.

ⁿ This, or a manor of the same name, has been given to Burton-abbey, by Wulfric Spott. See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 269.

belonged afterwards to Ralph Fitz-Germund, founder of Dale-Abbey, whose descendant, Matilda de Salicosa Mare, daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy, gave Alwoldestone to that monastery.^o The Grange of Alvaston, which had belonged to Dale-Abbey, was granted, in 1547, to Henry Needham.^p William Sacheverell, Esq. died seised of it in 1557: it afterwards passed to a branch of the Alestrey family, who had a seat here. The manor and hall passed by marriage to the Borrows, and was sold in 1812, by John Borrow, Esq., to John Elliot, Esq. The Earl of Harrington purchased the manor of Mr. Elliot; and Mr. Joseph Wheeldon, the hall and some of the demesne lands.

The tithes of Alvaston formerly belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Darley, as parcel of the rectory of St. Michael. In the reign of Henry VII., after a long litigation concerning their respective rights between the Abbot of Darley, the Vicar of St. Michael's, and the inhabitants of Alvaston, it was agreed that the Abbot and Convent should have the tithes of hay and corn; that the inhabitants should present a chaplain; that they should pay him 3*l.* per annum, and that he should have the small tithes and oblations. St. Michael appears to have been then acknowledged as the mother-church, by their having agreed to attend divine service there one Sunday in every year. The impropriation belonged formerly to the corporation of Derby, under Queen Mary's grant; but had been alienated to the Alestreys, and passed, with the manor, &c., to the Borrows. An allotment was given, in lieu of tithes, to John Borrow, Esq., at the time of the inclosure in 1802. The inhabitants still nominate the perpetual Curate.

The parish of St. Peter is extensive; comprising a large part of the borough of Derby, the township of Litchurch, and the chapelries of Bolton, Normanton, and Osmaston.

There are no remarkable monuments in the church of St. Peter. Basano's volume of Church Notes mentions memorials of Percival Willoughby, M.D., 1685^q; æt. 89, Richard Carter, Gent., 1693; and George Jackson, M.D., 1699. The church of St. Peter was given to the monks of St. Helen's, at the time of their removing to Derley, by Hugh, Dean of Derby.^r The impropriation has long been in the Dixie family. Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart. is the present impropiator and patron of the vicarage, with the chapel of Normanton.

^o Ibid, vol. iii. p. 73.

^p Pat. Rot. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 2.

^q He was son of Sir Percival Willoughby, of Wollaton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Coke, Esq., of Trusley.

^r Dugdale.

There

There was a chantry-chapel in St. Peter's church, founded by Walter Cruche, Priest, Robert Leversage, and others, the revenues of which, being then valued at 4*l.* per annum, were granted by Queen Mary to the corporation. There was another chantry, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by Adam Shardelow, which was valued at 40*s.* per annum in 1547.⁵

In this parish is the Free-school, one of the most ancient endowments of the kind in the kingdom. It is certain that it existed as early as the twelfth century, and it seems to have been founded in the reign of Henry II., soon after the removal of the canons of St. Helen's to Derley. Walter Durdant, Bishop of Lichfield, in his charter, speaks of the school at Derby as the gift of himself and William de Barbâ Aprilis.⁶ Soon after this, whilst Richard Peche, who succeeded Walter Durdant in 1162, was Bishop of Lichfield, Walkelin de Derby and Goda his wife gave the mansion in which they dwelt, and which Walkelin had purchased of William Alsin, to the canons of Derley, on condition that the hall should be for ever used as a school-room, and the chambers for the dwelling of the master and clerks.⁴ This ancient grammar-school was given to the corporation by Queen Mary; who were to pay to the master and under-master 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by four quarterly payments. This school is free to the sons of burgesses only. The masters are appointed by the corporation: the head-master has now a salary of 40*l.* per annum, the under-master of 20*l.* per annum; and they are joint lecturers, on Croshaw's foundation, at All-Saints, for which they receive 10*l.* each.

Mrs. Jane Walton, relict of Archdeacon Walton, who died in 1603, gave the sum of 100*l.* to the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, for the maintenance of such scholars as should come from Derby school, and be admitted of that house, and the sum of 40*l.*, for the better relief of the master and usher.

Anthony Blackwall, author of the Sacred Classics, was master of this school: here Flamsteed the astronomer received the early part of his education.

Mr. Robert Liversage, before the Reformation, gave certain lands and houses to this parish for charitable uses. This estate was valued at 50*l.* per annum in 1710, in 1786 at 185*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum^{*}: the present rental is about 550*l.* per annum.

⁵ Chantry Roll.

⁶ Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 231.

⁴ Register of Derley-Abbey, in the British Museum, fol. 58. b.

^{*} Return of charitable donations.

In this parish, about a quarter of a mile from the town, adjoining to the London road, is the Derbyshire General Infirmary, which was built by subscription, and opened in the month of October 1810. The structure, which is of stone, was built after the designs of William Strutt, Esq., at the expence of 30,000*l*. It is of a quadrangular form and three stories high. This infirmary is constructed on an improved plan, contributing much to the comfort of the patients, as well as to their speedy recovery. Among the most striking advantages which it possesses, are two spacious day rooms for convalescents, in which they eat their meals and pass the greater part of the day; a fever house under the same roof, but completely separated from other parts of the building; a subdivision into small wards, by means of which the medical attendants are enabled to separate the diseased from each other, and to give to those whose cases may require it, the benefit of quiet and darkness; and an excellent method of communicating warmth when necessary, and of ventilating all parts of the building. The infirmary is capable of accommodating 80 patients, besides those in the fever house. The average number is about thirty. The medical board consists of three physicians and four surgeons, besides a house apothecary.

In this parish also, not far from the Infirmary, is the Ordnance-Depôt, which was completed in the year 1805, from a design of the late Surveyor-general of the Works, James Wyatt, Esq. The armoury on the ground floor, 75 feet by 25, is capable of containing 15,000 stand of arms. A room above of the same dimensions, is for the reception of army accoutrements. On the north and south sides of the armoury are two magazines, capable of containing 1200 barrels of gunpowder, and constructed so as to prevent accidents. There are barracks for a detachment of artillery, and buildings for the residence of the civil officers. This establishment is under the superintendance of a store-keeper, appointed by the Board of Ordnance.

Litchurch, (which with Morleston, gives name to the hundred) lies about a mile from Derby, on the Ashby road. Henry Earl of Lancaster, had a moiety of the manor in 1330.^x During the fifteenth century, this manor was in the Babingtons, who held under the Earl of Warwick in ^y 1466. Francis and George Babington conveyed this manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Beaumont, one of the justices of the Common-Pleas.^z From them it passed probably to George Earl of Shrewsbury, who was seised of it in 1590. It passed not long afterwards, by sale, to the

^x Quo Warranto-roll, 4 Edw. III.

^y See Esch. 6 Edw. IV.

^z Chancery Proceedings, in the Tower.

Cavendish family. The Earl of Newcastle continued to possess it in 1641. This manor is now in the crown.

Bolton or *Boulton* lies about three miles, nearly south, from Derby. The manor belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, to Ralph Fitzhubert. It seems to have been in the Sacheverells at an early period, and to have continued some time in that family. The Agards acquired a moiety of this manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by purchase from Shelley. The manor now belongs to Sir Henry Crewe, Bart.

In the year 1271, an agreement was made between the Abbot of Derley and Robert de Sacheverell, who claimed the patronage of Bolton as a parish church. By this agreement, in consideration of 20 marks paid by the Abbot, the said Robert gave up his claim, and admitted Bolton to be a chapel of St. Peter in Derby, the Abbot agreeing to present a fit minister, nominated by him; and it was agreed, that the minister should have three bovates of land, nine *sellions*, and twelve shillings, rent, besides the small tithes.^a The minister is now appointed by the inhabitants.

Normanton is situated about two miles nearly south of Derby, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. The manor, which was granted to the monks of Derley, in the year 1234^b, was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1544, to Rowland Babington, Esq. It was purchased of the Babingtons, in 1582 or 1583, by Henry Beaumont, Esq., from whose family it passed to the Dixies, and is now the property of Mrs. Pochin, sister of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. The Babingtons, and afterwards the Beaumonts and Dixies, had a seat at Normanton. It was in ruins in 1712.^c In the chapel is the monument of Charlotte Jane, wife of John Dalby, Esq., who died in 1812.

Osmaston is situated about three miles from Derby, near the road to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In the Domesday Survey, it is written Osmundestune, and no doubt it took its name from Osmund, the Saxon possessor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was granted to Robert Holland, in 1307^d, as an appendage of Melbourn, with which manor it has passed ever since, and is now the property of the Marquis of Hastings. The principal estate here, belongs to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., descended from a younger branch of the Wilmots of Chaddesden. Sir Nicholas Wilmot of Osmaston, Serjeant at law, in the reign of Charles II., was fourth son of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden, by the heiress of Shrigley. The late Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, was created a Baronet in 1772. Sir John Eardly Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1792, was of

^a Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 57.

^b Chart. Rot. 19 Hen. III. 1.

^c Mr. Woiley's MS. History.

^d Chart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

this branch of the family, being a younger son of Sir Nicholas Wilmot. Osmaston-hall, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, has been for a few years past unoccupied, during the present baronet's residence at Bath and on the continent.

In the chapel at Osmaston, is the monument of Sir Nicholas Wilmot, Knt., who died in 1682, and that of Sir Robert Wilmot, the first baronet, who died in November 1772. Robert de Dun, Lord of Breadsall, in the reign of Henry II., gave up all his right in the patronage of Osmaston chapel to the Abbot of Derley.^e Sir Robert Wilmot is the present patron. Robert Foucher or Folger founded a chantry in this chapel, in 1357, the endowment of which was, in 1547, valued at 6os. 8d. per annum.^f

The parish of St. Werburgh does not extend beyond the town of Derby. In the year 1602, the spire of St. Werburgh's church was blown down by a storm, which destroyed also the chancel and part of the church. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Gervase Sleigh, Esq., of Ash, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cholmley, and died in 1626; and memorials for John Gisborne, Gent., 1704, and John Gisborne, Esq., 1762. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes also memorials for John Gisborne, Gent., 1689; and for the families of Milward, Cheshire, and Brookhouse.^g

The church of St. Werburgh belonged to Derley Abbey. The impropriation is now vested in Lord Scarsdale. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. Mr. Francis Ashe, in 1652, gave 10l. per annum, to the vicar of St. Werburgh, payable by the Goldsmiths' Company. Mrs. Dorothy Cundy, in 1697, gave nine acres of land, in the fields of Derby and Normanton, to the Vicar of St. Werburgh, on condition of his preaching Sermons on the 23d of November and the 13th of March. The Reverend J. Walker, vicar of St. Werburgh, who died in 1710, bequeathed a portion of tithes, valued at 25l. per annum, in augmentation of this vicarage, but no benefit is now received from the donation.

In this parish is a meeting-house for the particular Baptists. Near the site of the friery, is the Unitarian meeting-house. It belonged formerly to the old Presbyterian congregation, which had existed some time at Derby, before they obtained a licence from King Charles II., to hold their meetings in St. Mary's chapel. In the reign of James II., they

^e Register of the abbey, in the British Museum, fol. 137.

^f Chantry-roll.

^g Jan. 20, 1601-2, Par. Reg. of St. Alkmund.

^h Henry Milward, of Synfen, Gent., 1615-6; Mr. John Milward, 1689; Samuel Cheshire, Gent., 1703; John Brookhouse, Gent., 1702; Thomas Brookhouse, Gent., 1705.

removed to a large room in the market-place. The meeting-house in Friers-gate was erected in the reign of King William. Ferdinando Shawe, son of an ejected minister of that name, who published a work called "Emmanuel," held in much esteem among the dissenters of his time, was minister of the Presbyterian congregation forty-six years: he published a brief memoir of the Life and character of his wife, who was of the family of Gell of Hopton. James Pilkington, author of the History of Derbyshire, in two volumes octavo, was minister of the Unitarian congregation from 1778 to 1797, when he removed to Ipswich, and continued there till his death, which happened in 1804. In this parish also, near the Brookside, is a meeting-house of the Independents, established in 1785, by seceders from the congregation in Friersgate.

Mrs. Rebecca Fowler, in 1711, gave the sum of 116*l.*, with which land in Alvaston and Boulton, (now let at 10*l.* per annum,) was purchased, for the purpose of buying books for poor children of this parish, and teaching them to read distinctly the Holy Bible.

There is a Sunday-school, consisting of 150 boys and girls, who are instructed by gratuitous teachers, Dr. Bell's system having been partially adopted.

On Nun's-Green, in this parish, is an hospital founded, in 1716, by Edward Large, of Derby, Gent., for five widows of parsons or vicars; not restricted to any county or diocese, and endowed with lands which produce an income of 26*l.* per annum to each widow. The Reverend Charles Holden, of Aston-upon-Trent, is patron of this hospital.

DOVERIDGE, more properly Dovebridge, lies on the river Dove on the borders of Staffordshire, about two miles from Uttoxeter in that county, and seventeen from Derby. This parish, which is in the hundred of Appletree and in the deanery of Castillar, is called in ancient records Dubridge, or Dubbridge, and Dovebruge; it comprises the hamlets of Eaton-Dovedale, and West-Broughton.

A market on Thursdays at Dovebruge, was granted, in 1275, to the prior of Tutbury.ⁱ It has been long ago discontinued.

The manor of Doveridge, which had belonged to Edwin Earl of Mercia, was held by the prior of Tutbury under Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday Survey. It appears that Bertha, wife of Henry de Ferrars, gave it to the priory.² The monks, not long afterwards, became possessed of an

ⁱ Chart. Rot. 4 Edw. I. 22.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, i. 354.

estate in this parish, called Holt-park, to which Sir William de Eyton and Henry Deneston quitted claim.¹ In 1552, the manor of Doveridge and Doveridge-holt, were granted to Sir William Cavendish, then Treasurer of the Chamber.^m Henry Cavendish, Esq., his eldest son, settled this estate, in 1611, on Henry, his natural son. This Henry was the immediate ancestor of Henry Cavendish, Esq., who held successively some important offices in the revenue department in Ireland, and was created a Baronet in 1755. In 1792, Sarah, the Lady of his son, Sir Henry Cavendish, was created Baroness of Waterpark, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title, with the baronetcy and the Doveridge estate, were inherited by her eldest son, Richard, now Baron Waterpark. Doveridge-hall, the seat of Lord Waterpark, built about the year 1770, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, commanding an extensive view towards Staffordshire, with the town of Uttoxeter.

In the parish church are the monuments of Sir Thomas Milwardⁿ, Chief Justice of Chester, who died in 1658; William Davenport^o, Esq., of Henbury, Cheshire, 1640; and several of the family of Cavendish.^p

The church of Doveridge was appropriated to the priory of Tutbury. The Duke of Devonshire is the present impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

There was a chantry in this church, founded, in 1392, by Sir Robert Kniveton, Vicar, in honour of the Virgin Mary, and for the sustenance of poor people; the revenues were valued, in 1547, at 6*l.* per annum.^q

The manor of Eaton-Dovedale belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of St. Pierre, whose heiress, about the year 1356, brought it to Sir Walter Cokesey. Sir Hugh Cokesey, grandson of Sir Walter, died seized of it in 1445: one of his sisters and coheirs married John Greville, whose grandson, Sir Thomas Greville, alias Cokesey, died without issue in or about the year 1499. This estate, in consequence, devolved to the Russels, descended from the other sister and coheir of Sir Hugh Coke-

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 876. and Register of Tutbury Priory.

^m Pat. Rot. 6 Ed. VI.

ⁿ He married the heiress of Beresford of Alsop.

^o He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Milward.

^p Francis Cavendish, Esq., ob. 1650; married 1. Dorothy daughter of John Bullock, Esq., of Darley; 2. Dorothy daughter of Thomas Broughton, Esq., of Broughton; Henry Cavendish, Esq., 1698, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Shotover; John Cavendish, Esq., 1725; Arabella Cavendish, 1739.

^q Chantry-roll, Augmentation Office.

sey.^r -Sir John Russel died seised of it in 1556: a few years afterwards, it appears to have passed by sale to the Milwards. Robert Milward, Esq., died seised of it in 1566. The heiress of Milward brought it to the Clarkes of Somersall, and it is now the property of their representative the Marchioness of Ormond.

The old mansion, in which Sir Thomas Milward is said to have entertained King Charles I.^s, was taken down some years ago.

The manor of West-Broughton, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, belonged to the family of Palmer, is now the property of Lord Vernon. Farme-place, in West-Broughton, was granted in 1544, to William Parr, Earl of Essex, afterwards, Marquis of Northampton. We cannot learn who is the present proprietor of this estate, or, indeed, that any estate is now called by the name.

DRONFIELD, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about six miles north of Chesterfield, on the road to Sheffield. The parish contains the township of Unston, the hamlets or villages of Apper-knowl, Coal-Aston, Cowley, Hundall, Stublely, and Summerley, besides the parochial chapelries of Dore and Holmesfield.

There was formerly a small market at Dronfield on Thursday, which has been many years discontinued. There is still an annual fair on the 25th of April, for cows, sheep, &c.^t

The manor of Dronfield appears to have belonged to the crown till the reign of King John, when it was granted to William Briewer.^u One of the coheiresses of his son, was twice married, and this manor passed with Isabel, the second daughter, and coheir of her second husband, Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, to Robert de Tatshall; from the Tatshall family it passed by marriage to the Cromwells, and from the latter to William Lord Hastings, who died seised of it in 1489. In 1541, William Selioke died seised of this manor, then held of the heirs of Tatshall. In 1577, at the death of his grandson, it was stated to have been held by him immediately of the Queen. Anthony Blithe died seised of the manor of Dronfield in 1601. From the Blithes it

^r See Dugdale's Warwickshire, p.49. Robert Russel and Robert Winter both descended from Cecilia, sister of Sir Hugh Cokese, were coheirs of Sir Thomas Cokese. 15 Hen. VII.

^s Pilkington.

^t We are assured that this is the only fair now held, although four are mentioned in the printed lists of fairs.

^u See the account of Chesterfield.

passed by sale to Anthony Morewood, Esq., of Hallowes, who soon afterwards sold it to Francis Burton, Esq.; Ralph Burton, son of Francis, dying without issue, in 1714, this manor passed to Clement Rossington, who had married one of his sisters and coheirs. John Rotheram, Esq., who was sheriff in 1749, purchased of Rossington; Samuel Rotheram, Esq., his son, who was sheriff in 1773, died seised of it in 1795. His sister and heir bequeathed the manor of Dronfield to the late Mr. Joseph Cecil, and it is now the property of his younger son.

The parish church of Dronfield, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a spire. In the south aisle is an ancient monument for Sir Robert Barley of Dronfield-Woodhouse.^x In the chancel are memorials of the families of Fanshawe^y, Burton^z, Barker^a of Dore, Morewood^b of Hallowes, Rotheram^c, &c. Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions memorials of the families of Bullock^d of Unston, Wright^e of Unthank, Eyre^f of Horsley-gate, and Nevill^g of Thorney, Notts.

The church of Dronfield was given to Beauchief-abbey by Sir Henry de Brailsford, who lived in the reign of Edward I. It was appropriated to that monastery in 1399, and a vicarage endowed in 1403.^h Dr. Pegge supposed that the rectory of Dronfield was granted to the Fanshawes. It had for some time past been held with the manor, the rectorial tithes have lately been sold to the several land-owners. The vicarage, which, in 1730, was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, is in the gift of the crown.

^x The inscription had been obliterated when Bassano took his Church Notes in 1710; but a copy of it as communicated to him, states, that it was that of Sir Robert Barley, and that it had been repaired by James Barley, Esq., in 1593. Dronfield-Woodhouse was, at a later period, the residence of a younger branch of the Eyres: it is now a farm-house belonging to a descendant of that family.

^y John Fanshawe, of Fanshawe-gate, 1578; Henry Fanshawe, 1722; the estate at Fanshawe-gate is still in the Fanshawe family, being now the property of General Fanshawe of St. Petersburg.

^z Thomas Burton, Esq., High-Sheriff 1628, ob. 1645; Michael Burton, High-Sheriff, 1646, ob. 1656.

^a Edward Barker, Esq., 1646; John Barker, gent., 1654, &c.

^b 1666, 1682, &c.

^c John Rotheram, Esq., 1794; Samuel Rotheram, Esq., 1795.

^d John Bullock, Esq., 1653; George Bullock, Esq., 1665.

^e Thomas Wright, 1673, &c.

^f Gervas Eyre, 1619.

^g John Nevill, 1701.

^h Pegge's Beauchief-Abbey.

It appears that there was a chantry in Dronfield church, amply endowed by Ralph Barker and others, in the year 1392.ⁱ

The Chantry-roll of 1547, mentions the donative of Dronfield, founded by William Aston, 35 Hen. VI.

There are meeting-houses at Dronfield for the Quakers, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The grammar-school at Dronfield was founded, in 1579, by Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of the will of Henry Fanshawe, Esq., his predecessor in that office, (to whom he was executor,) and endowed with lands.^k By an order of Sir Thomas Fanshawe, in 1638, the usher's salary was fixed at 15*l.* per annum, and the head master was to have the remainder. By a subsequent order, made, in 1786, by Mrs. Alathia Fanshawe, widow, then patroness of the school, the salaries of the master and usher were to increase in proportion to what they then received. The rent of the estate is now 200*l.* per annum. The master's salary is 130*l.* per annum, with a dwelling-house, the usher's, 68*l.*, with a dwelling-house. General Fanshawe, an officer in the Russian service, is patron of this school, as representative of the founder.

The manor of Unston, or Onston, was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I., it belonged to Sir Henry de Brailsford^l: it was afterwards, successively, in the families of Stretton and Newbold. The coheiresses of the latter married Grey and Tetlow. Grey's moiety was purchased by the Bullocks, who for some time were settled at Unston. The coheiresses of Tetlow married Chaderton, Belfield, and Birdhill. The manor was afterwards in severalties; and, in 1760, there was a law-suit between George Mower, Esq., who inherited from the Bullocks, and Moresby, who derived his title from the coheiresses of Tetlow. The late Dr. Pegge had a moiety of this moiety, which he sold to Moresby. The whole of the manor now belongs to George Mower, Esq., of Holt-House, in Darley-dale, who possesses also the manor of Hallowes, which formerly belonged to the Morewoods.

ⁱ Hieron's Collections.

^k A translated copy of the letters patent with the rules and orders of Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Knt., and of Mrs. Alathia Fanshawe, was printed in 1798. The letters patent direct that this school shall be called the school of Henry Fanshawe, in Dronfield; that the vicar and churchwardens shall be governors, and a body corporate; the heir of Henry Fanshawe, patron. During a vacancy of the vicarage, six of the inhabitants, nominated by the Fanshawe family, to be governors, *pro tempore*.

^l Sir Henry de Brailsford possessed also the manor of Birchett or Burchett, now a farm belonging to George B. Greaves, Esq.

The parochial chapelry of *Dore* is situated about four miles from Dronfield, and about nine from Chesterfield. The village or hamlet of Totley is in this chapelry. The manor belonged to Roger de Busli, at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was afterwards held by the families of Hathersage and Longford, as an appendage to their manor of Kinwaldemarsh or Killimarsh. The family of Kelke possessed it as early as the reign of Henry VI. Christopher Kelke sold it, in 1551, to Robert Swift, Esq., of Rotheram. Francis Wortley, Esq., and Mary his wife, the heiress of Swift, sold it, in 1564, to Sir Francis Leake of Sutton, in whose family it continued many years. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose ancestor purchased it, in 1705, of the family of Pegge. The late Duke was impropiator when an inclosure act was passed in 1809: an allotment was then given in lieu of tithes. Earl Fitzwilliam is patron of the chapel, to which a perpetual curate is appointed.

The manor of Totley, (*Totingelei*) is described in the Domesday Survey, as belonging to the King's Thaners. In the reign of Edw. I., it appears to have been in the Longford family, as an appendage of the manor of Killimarsh.^m Sir Walter Blount was seized of it in the reign of Edward IV.: it was afterwards successively in the families of Bradshaw, Leche, and Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor of Totley now belongs to Henry Lord Middleton, of Wollaton; the whole of the landed property is divided amongst the freeholders.

The parochial chapel of *Holmsfeld*, is situated about a mile and a half from Dronfield and about six and a half from Chesterfield. In this chapelry are the hamlets or villages of Cartridge, Horsley-gate, Lydgate, Millthorp, and Unthank.

The manor belonged to the Deincourts, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, and continued in that family, till the death of William Deincourt, in the reign of Henry VI.; one of his sisters and coheirs married Sir William Lovell: on the attainder of his son, Francis Lord Lovell, in the reign of Henry VII., this manor was granted to Sir John Savage. It is now the property of the Duke of Rutland, whose ancestor purchased it of the Savage family in the year 1586. The Deincourt family had a park at Holmesfield in 1330.ⁿ

In the year 1717, Mr. Robert Mower gave a nouse and some closes to the Minister of Holmsfield chapel; and, in 1718, lands then valued at 10l. per annum, towards procuring Queen Anne's bounty. In 1808, the income of this chapel was again augmented with 100l. given by Mr.

^m Esch. 12 Edw. I. 14.

ⁿ Quo Warranto Roll.

Godfrey Watts, 100*l.* by the trustees of Mrs. Pincombe's charity, and 200*l.*, of Queen Anne's bounty, which was laid out in the purchase of lands. Mr. William Rowland is the patron.

In the year 1719, Mr. Robert Mower gave the rent of two closes for the purpose of teaching ten poor children of this chapelry English. In 1725, Mrs. Prudence Mower gave 60*l.* to the school, on condition, that the Lordship should make up the income 10*l.* per annum; and that it should be a grammar-school. The income is now 15*l.* per annum.

At Horsley gate was an estate, which was, for nearly four centuries, the property and residence of a branch of the ancient family of Wolstenholme of Lancashire. A branch of the Eyres of Hassop resided at Horsley-gate, in the 17th century. Unthank, sometime the property and residence of the Wrights, is now a farm house, the property of Mr. John Lowe.

DUCKMANTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles from Chesterfield. The parish contains the villages of Long-Duckmanton, in which was the church, Middle-Duckmanton, and Far-Duckmanton.

Wulfrie Spott gave the manor of Duckmanton to Burton-Abbey.^o At the time of taking the Domesday Survey it was the property of Ralph Fitzhubert. Geoffrey Fitz-Peter purchased the manor of Sir Richard de Wyverton, for Welbeck-Abbey.^p Sir Richard Basset gave the vill of Duckmanton to the Abbey. It appears that both these parties held under Leonia de Reynes, whose son Henry de Stuteville confirmed Duckmanton to the Abbey.^q King Henry VIII. granted the manor, in or about 1538, to Francis Leake, Esq. It has since passed with Sutton, and is now the property of the Marchioness of Ormond. The impropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, have passed with the manor.

There has been no church at Duckmanton within the memory of any person living: it is probable that it was pulled down about the year 1558, when this benefice was consolidated with the rectory of the adjoining parish of Sutton.

There is a charity-school at Duckmanton, endowed with 20*l.* per annum, for the education of 20 children: it is not known by whom it was founded.

DUFFIELD, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies about four miles from Derby, on the road to Chesterfield. The parish contains

^o Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^p Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.

^q Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 602.

the townships of Hazlewood, Shottle, and Windley; the villages of Chevtn-end, Makeney, and Millford; and the chapelries of Belper, Heage, Holbrook, and Turndich.

There are two cattle-fairs at Duffield; the Thursday after New Year's day, and the 1st of March.

The manor of Duffield (Duuelle) was, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, part of the demesne of Henry de Ferrars. His immediate descendants, the Earls Ferrars, had a castle here, the site of which is still known by the name of the Castle-field. Duffield-Castle is said to have been garrisoned by Robert Earl Ferrars, Jun. when he took up arms on behalf of Prince Henry, against his father King Henry II. It is probable that it was one of those castles which were soon afterwards demolished by the King's command.^r King Henry III., in 1266, gave this manor, with other estates of the Ferrars family, to his son, Edmund Earl of Lancaster. In the year 1330, among other claims, in answer to a *quo warranto*, Henry Earl of Lancaster claimed seven parks in Duffield-frith; namely, Ravensdale, Schethull (Shottle), Postern, Bureper (Belper), Morley, and Schymynde-cliffe. The manor of Duffield became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which it continued annexed till the reign of Charles I., when it was granted to Ditchfield and others. It was afterwards in the family of Leech, from whom it passed by purchase to the Jodrells, and is now the property of Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq., of Lewknor, in Oxfordshire.

The families of Wilmot and Newton had good estates and mansions at Duffield. John Balguy, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices for South-Wales, possesses and inhabits the mansion which belonged to the Wilmots, having purchased it, with the greater part of the estate, of that family, about the year 1791. The estate which belonged to the Newtons passed afterwards to the Coapes by purchase; on the death of Henry Coape, Esq., in 1778, it devolved to Henry Porter, Esq., who took the name of Sherbrooke; and on his death, to the late Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq., whose daughter, the lady of Sir Charles Henry Colvile, is the present proprietor.

The parish church of Duffield is a handsome Gothic structure, with a spire. In the north transept is the monument of Anthony Bradshaw, Esq., of the Inner-Temple, a younger son of William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, put up by himself in 1600. The monument has half-length figures, carved on stone, of the deceased and his two wives, Griselda, daughter and

^r See J. Bromton.

heir of Richard Blackwall, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hawghton: he had four children^s by his first, and sixteen^t by his second wife. In the chancel are memorials for Samuel Bradshaw, of Holbrook, thirty years receiver-general of the land-tax, 1716; some of the family of Lowe, 1732—1778^u; and Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq., 1797. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes an alabaster monument of a Knight, with his effigies in armour, with the date of 1536, and the arms of Minors, which he supposes to have been that of Sir Roger Minors, of Windle-hill, in the parish of Sutton-on-the-hill; and some memorials of the Gregsons of Turndich, then nearly obliterated; one had the date of 1681.

The church of Duffield was given by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to Newark College, in Leicester, to which it became appropriated.^x The rectory manor, and impropriation, belonged for many years to the family of Pindar, who resided in the rectory house: it is now the property of their descendant, Earl Beauchamp. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is patron of the vicarage, which has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, and once by Parliamentary grant.^y

An ancient chantry in Duffield church was founded for the purpose of saying mass for the keepers of Duffield-frith and the town of Duffield.

There was formerly a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Duffield; the congregation of which are now Unitarians. The General Baptists have a meeting-house here; and the Wesleyan Methodists.

There is an old established charity-school at Duffield, the revenues of which are about 70*l.* per annum. It appears by a renewed deed of trust, bearing date 1586, that the school was then considered an old foundation. Joseph Webster, of Stanton, in the parish of Youlgrave, by his will, bearing date 1685, charged his estate at that place with the payment of 30*l.* per

^s William, Francis, Exuperius, and John.

^t Jacinth, Anthony, Michael, Elizabeth, Fœlix, Quintin, Petronella, Athanasia, Isidora, Mildred, Brandona, Erasmus, Josepha, Milicent, Cassandra, and Vicesimus.

^u Edward Lowe, Esq., who died in 1778, was 94 years of age.

^x Some tithes had been given at an early period to the Priory of Tutbury. A moiety of the tithes of the demesne lands was appropriated to that monastery about the year 1183; and William Ferrars the younger, Earl of Derby, gave the tithes of the forest, *viz.* of venison, honey, pannage, and assart land. — Register of Tutbury Priory.

^y It was augmented with 200*l.* by lot in 1794: in 1801, the Rev. Fletcher Dixon, the present vicar, gave 100*l.*, which, with 100*l.* from Mrs. Pyncombe's trustees, procured a further sum of 200*l.* In 1811, Mr. Dixon again gave 100*l.*, which, with 100*l.* from the trustees of the late Isaac Hawkins, Esq., procured from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty 300*l.* out of the Parliamentary grant.

annum to the parish of Duffield; 20*l.* to the poor, and 10*l.* to the ^vschool, (included in the sum before-mentioned.) A Sunday-school has lately been established, in which there are now about 120 scholars.

Mr. Anthony Bradshaw, who died in 1614, built an alms-house for four poor persons (two old men, and two widows), to be appointed by his heirs. An estate at Holbrook is charged with the payment of a shilling a week to each pensioner; 5*s.* yearly to each for fuel; the men to have a coat, and the women a gown, once in two years. Mr. William Potterell, in 1735, gave the interest of 100*l.* four per cent. to be divided among the pensioners.²

There was another alms-house in Duffield for four poor persons, founded by Edward Potterell, of Derby, who died in 1667, and erected pursuant to his will by John Potterell, of Oakham, his executor, in 1676, as appeared by an inscription on the building.³ The pensioners of this alms-house had an allowance of one shilling a week each, a gown every other year, and fuel at Christmas. What were the funds out of which this endowment was paid is not now known. Nothing having been received for many years; and the house, which was used by the parish for the residence of paupers, having become very ruinous, it was agreed by the inhabitants, at a vestry about the year 1810, that, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money, Mrs. Bonell should be permitted to take it down and inclose its site within her grounds.

Hazlewood is parcel of the manor of Duffield. The Blount family had for many years an estate there, called a manor in records of the reign of Edward III. and that of Edward IV.

The manor of Shottle (the Sothille of Domesday) belonged to the Ferrars family, and was afterwards annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster: it was one of the seven parks within Duffield-frith. It was alienated by the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; probably to the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1630, it was sold by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, who procured a confirmation of this manor and Postern-park, from the crown in 1661. They are now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

^v The present feoffees of the old school lands are R. P. Joddrell, Esq., Daniel Parker Coke, Esq., William Brooke Johnson, M.D., John Radford, Esq., and Francis Bradshaw, Esq.: under Mr. Webster's will, Mr. Bradshaw, the Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, John Balguy, Esq., and Mr. Radford.

² This benefaction is applied, as we understand, to Bradshaw's alms-houses; but it seems more likely that it should have been intended for Potterell's alms-houses.

³ Copied in Bassano's volume of Church Notes.

The manor of Wyndley belonged in the reign of Henry VII. to the Knivetons. John Bradshaw, Esq., who died in 1523, was seised of a moiety of this manor, and of the manor of Champeyne, inherited by his family from the Fouchers, who had married the heiress of Champeyne. The Fouchers had a park here in 1330.^b The manor of Wyndley is now the property of Mr. Jodrell. The family of Minors, who were possessed of the manor of Windle-hill in Sutton, as before-mentioned, had also lands in Wyndley in the reign of Henry VIII.

Makeney, a hamlet of this parish, (Machenie), is described in the Domesday Survey as one of the manors of Henry de Ferrars. It is now considered as parcel of the manor of Duffield.

About 700 hands are employed by Messrs. Strutt in the spinning and bleaching of cotton, at Millford, a populous manufacturing village in this parish.

There is an Unitarian chapel at Millford, supported by Mr. Strutt; who supports also a Lancasterian school, in which the numbers are about 300: a room to accommodate about 400 is now building at Millford. The girls in this school, and that at Belper, are taught to sew, cut out, &c. as well as to read and write. A chapel has lately been erected here for the Wesleyan Methodists.

Whitmore, in this parish, a small liberty, some time since belonging to Matthew Smith, Esq. is now a divided property.

Belper lies about three miles from Duffield, and eight from Derby. A market has been many years established at Belper, in consequence of its greatly increased population. It is held on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with Butchers' meat, and other provisions. There are three fairs, Jan. 28, May 15, and Oct. 31, for horned cattle and sheep.

Belper appears to have been a considerable village in the reign of Henry VIII.^c Fifty-one persons died of the plague there in the year 1609. Its population began to increase most rapidly about the year 1776, in which the first cotton-mill was erected by the late Jedidiah Strutt, Esq. There are now four great mills^d belonging to this family at Belper; which till lately employed about 1350 hands. The manufacture of nails has been long carried on at Belper; but is now very much on the decline.

^b Quo Warranto Roll.

^c About forty houses in Belper were destroyed, or much damaged, by a violent tempest, in 1545. See p. 161, note.

^d With several smaller buildings, attached to them for the various purposes of the manufacture.

The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 4500; in 1811, 5635; it being, in point of population, the second town in Derbyshire.

The manor of Belper, then called Beaurepaire, belonged to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1296. The inquisition taken after his death describes a capital mansion then belonging to that Earl; and as this is the earliest record in which there is any mention of the manor, it is not improbable that it originated in his inclosing of a park, and building a hunting-seat, to which, from its beautiful situation, he gave the name of Beau-repaire, afterwards corrupted to Belper. The manor became annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster; and having passed with Duffield, is now the property of Mr. Jodrell.

The chapel of Belper has been at several times augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, to the amount of 2700l.^d The minister is appointed by the vicar of Duffield.

There was an old established meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Belper; the congregation of which are now Unitarians. The present chapel was built in 1782. The Rev. D. P. Davies, author of a History of Derbyshire, in one volume 8vo. (1811), is minister. There are two meeting-houses at Belper for the Wesleyan Methodists.

Sixty-four children are taught here in day-schools, and 650 in Sunday-schools, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, at the expence of Messrs. Strutt^e, who are building a school-room capable of containing 500 children. Eight hundred children attend the Sunday-schools supported by the Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists. There is no charity-school at Belper belonging to the Church establishment.

An alms-house for two poor persons was founded at Belper by Mr. Matthew Smith, of Derby, in 1713, and endowed with land, then 8l. per annum in value.^f Mr. John Sims built two cottages for the habitation of poor persons, and in the year 1719 endowed them with 12s. per annum.

Heage, alias *High-edge*, lies about five miles from Duffield, upon the road from Chesterfield to Derby. The manor, which had been parcel of the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster, was granted, with Duffield, to Ditchfield and others. In 1629 it was conveyed to the Stanhope family.

^d The sum of 1200l. was given in 1811, and 500l. in 1814.

^e G. Strutt, Esq. and his son G. H. Strutt, Esq., who are proprietors in the great cotton-works at Belper and Millford, have capital mansions; the former at Bridge-end near Belper, the latter at Millford.

^f The land given is in the occupation of the heirs; who still pay only 8l. per annum for it, as rent, notwithstanding the increased value of land since 1713.

Sir William Stanhope bequeathed it, in 1703, to Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. his nephew, whose son of the same name sold it, in 1767, to Francis Hurt, Esq., grandfather of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, who is the present proprietor.

Morley-park, in this chapelry, which in 1677 was found to contain about 560 acres, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in or about the year 1573, to John Stanhope, Esq. Since the purchase of Heage, it has passed with that manor; and is now the property of Mr. Hurt.

A branch of the Poles had formerly an estate and mansion at Heage: the coheiresses of this branch married Frith and Chaworth: the estate was sold in parcels. The Thackers had an estate also in this chapelry, and an old stone mansion called Thacker-hall. The family still remains, but in a reduced state: the estate was the property of the late Henry Richardson, Esq., of Derby.

The chapel is annexed to the vicarage of Duffield, to which it is a chapel of ease. This chapel was destroyed by the tempest of 1545^g, and rebuilt. It has been at several times augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grant, to the amount of 2000l.^h

There was formerly a congregation of Presbyterians at Heage: the meeting-house is now occupied by the Independents.

Holbrook, lies about two miles to the north-east of Duffield. The manor appears to have been the only estate in Derbyshire belonging to the Earl of Derby which was not seized by King Henry III. on account of his rebellion.ⁱ Nevertheless Edmund, Earl of Lancaster was possessed of it at the time of his death, in 1296. In the reign of Charles I., it was purchased of the crown by certain copyholders, who held under the Duchy. The manor is now in four shares; two of which having belonged to the Bradshaw family were sold by Francis Bradshaw, Esq. to the late Charles Upton, Esq., and are now vested in his widow. Another share belongs to William Brooks Johnson, M.D.; the fourth to Mr. — Fowler, of Derby.

A capital messuage, called Cocksbench, or Coxsbench, with a considerable estate adjoining, belonged for many generations to the ancient family of Franceys, whose residence it was. It is now the property of William Brooks Johnson, M.D., whose grandmother was the eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Robert Franceys, the last heir male of the family. Coxsbench is supposed to have been the *Herdebi* mentioned in the Domesday Survey,

^g See p. 161, note.

^h The sum of 1000l. was given out of the parliamentary grant in 1810.

ⁱ See Dugdale.

as held under Henry de Ferrars; and the adjoining part of the manor of Horsley is supposed to have been the Herdebi held under Ralph de Burun.

Holbrook chapel was founded about the year 1761, by the Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, and endowed with 30*l.* per annum, charged on the Holbrook estate. The minister is appointed by trustees, and must be approved by the Bishop.

The parochial chapel of *Turndich*, or *Turnditch*, is about three miles north-west of Duffield. Turndich is parcel of the manor of Duffield. The Roper family had considerable landed property in this chapelry as early as the reign of Henry VI., which they continued to possess for several generations.

The minister of the chapel, which has at several times been augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty, to the amount of 1000*l.*, is appointed by the Vicar of Duffield.

The General Baptists have a meeting-house at Turndich.

ECKINGTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about seven miles from Chesterfield. The parish is divided into four quarters; Eckington, Mossborough, Renishaw, Ridgway, and Troway. Each of these has its overseer and churchwarden. The principal villages or hamlets are, Bole-hill, Bramley, Ford, and High-lane.

The manor of Eckington was given by Wulfric Sprott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to Burton-Abbey.^k The Survey of Domesday describes it as belonging to Ralph Fitzhubert. The Stotevilles inherited half the barony of Fitzhubert, of which half this manor was part.^l Sir John Darcy, to whom it had been granted in 1340, on the forfeiture of Sir John Stoteville, died seised of it in 1344. The coheireses of Lord Darcy, in the reign of Henry VI., married Strangeways and Conyers. In or about the year 1540, Sir James Strangeways conveyed this manor to William Lord Dacre. On the attainder of Leonard Dacre it became forfeited to the crown; and was leased, in 1570, to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. This manor continued on lease to the Carey family till after the death of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, in 1639. During the interregnum, it was seized as crown property. King Charles II., in 1675, granted a beneficial lease to the loyal Lord Frecheville, for 99 years, which expired in 1774. A new lease, for 28 years from that period, was granted to Andrew Wilkinson and others: the term was

^k Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^l Dugdale's Baronage.

in 1783 enlarged for 11 years further, commencing in 1802. This estate was assigned by the lessees, in 1804, to Sitwell Sitwell, Esq., afterwards Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.; and the lease is now vested in his son, Sir George Sitwell, Bart.

In the parish church are monuments of the Sitwell family^m; the families of Wigfall, and Newton of Renishawⁿ; Francis Stringer, Esq., of Stoke, in the High-Peak, 1727; and the Lady of Sir William Wake, Bart., who died in 1791. There are some memorials also of the family of Stones, of Mossborough.^o

The King is patron of the rectory of Eckington, with the chapel of Killamarsh. The advowson was in the Rolleston family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.^p

The Wesleyan Methodists have two meeting-houses in this parish; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free-school at Eckington appears to have been founded by Mr. Thomas Cam, at the beginning of the last century^q; and endowed with lands let at 19l. per annum about the year 1787, when a return of charitable donations was made to the House of Commons. George Sitwell, Esq., in 1717, gave the school-house and a close; Lady Frecheville, in 1719, the sum of 100l. The present revenue of this school is about 70l. per annum.

Mossborough seems to have been purchased of the Burtons about the year 1671, by the family of the Stones, who possessed the hall, and resided there for several generations. It is now the property and occasional residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Poynton, widow, sister and devisee of the late Samuel Staniforth, Esq., of Mossborough-hall.

Mr. Joseph Stones, in 1680, gave lands, let about thirty years ago at 6l. per annum, for teaching 15 children at Mossborough. Anne Stones, in 1702, gave 2l. 10s. per annum to this school, which, in the return of cha-

^m Francis Sitwell, 1671; William Sitwell, Esq., of Renishaw-hall, 1776; Francis Sitwell, Esq., 1793; Alice, wife of Sitwell Sitwell, Esq., 1797. Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions George Sitwell, 1667.

ⁿ Elizabeth Wigfall, 1641; Frances, wife of John Wigfall, and daughter of Sir John Newton, of Barr's-Court, Gloucestershire; Gervase Newton, Esq., 1728.

^o Thomas Stones, Esq., 1735; John Stones, Esq., 1745. In Bassano's volume of Church Notes is mention of memorials for Joseph Stones, merchant, 1680, and Michael Burton, Esq., of Mossborough, 1671.

^p Chancery Proceedings in the Record Office at the Tower.

^q In the return of charitable donations, printed by the House of Commons, the date is 1700; on a board in the church at Eckington, 1704.

ritable donations, is spoken of as supposed to be lost. The present value of its endowment is under 20l. per annum.

Mr. Thomas Rotheram, in 1706; and Mr. William Rotheram, in 1711, gave small benefactions for teaching children at Ridgway. The income of the Ridgway school is now about 13l. per annum.

Renishaw-hall and estate belonged for some generations to the family of Wigfall. It was purchased by Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Eckington, who dying without issue in 1753, it devolved by bequest to Francis Hurt, Esq., his cousin, who took the name of Sitwell, and was father of Sitwell Sitwell, Esq., created a Baronet in 1808. Sir Sitwell died in 1811, and was succeeded in title and estate by his son, now Sir George Sitwell, Bart. Renishaw-hall was enlarged and altered by the late baronet.

Killamarsh, a parochial chapelry, lies about three miles from Eckington and ten from Chesterfield. Killamarsh, is described in the record of Domesday by the name of Chinewoldemarese, as having two manors; one of them belonging to Ascoit Musard, the other to the King's Thanes. We have not been able to trace both these manors. We find that Philip de Dovecote held a manor in Killamarsh in the reign of King John; Cecily Meynell, in the succeeding reign; and in that of Edward II. Hugh, son of William de Kinwaldmarsh: but at a later period, we find no record of any other manor of Killamarsh, than that which was held in the reign of Henry II. by the family of Hathersage, and passed in moieties to the Longfords and Goushills, as representatives of that family. Sir Ralph Longford died seised of a moiety of this manor in 1513. Sir William Holles died seised of the other moiety in 1542. In 1551, the last-mentioned moiety was sold by Sir Thomas Holles to Sir Richard Pype and George Basford: Sir Richard died seised of it in 1587. It is now the property of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. The Hewets had considerable property in this parish, which passed by marriage to the Osbornes, but whether they were possessed of the manor, we have not been able to ascertain.

The manor of Killamarsh was held by the tenure of providing for the King's army in Wales, a horse of the value of 5s., with a sack and a spur, for four days.

The following inscription is on a tablet affixed to the outside of Killamarsh chapel. "To the memory of John Wright, a pauper of this parish, who died May 4th, 1797, in the hundred and third year of his age. He

* In some records called *stimulus*, in others *priccus*, and in others *brochea* or *brachea*. See Inquis. 12 Edw. I., Esch. 32 Edw. I., Esch. 30 Edw. III. and 33 Edw. III.

was of a middle size, temperate and cheerful, and in the trying situation of darkness, poverty, and old age, bore his infirmities with such Christian meekness as excited the benevolence of good men, and is here recorded as an instructive lesson to others. Rev. C. Alderson, B.D., P.P.P., anno Dⁿⁱ 1797.”

The chapel of Killamarsh is united to the rectory of Eckington, and is served by the Rector or his Curate.

In the year 1720, Robert Turie of Sheffield, clerk, gave a house, then valued at 2l. 7s. 6d. per annum, for the purpose of instructing six children. John Kay gave a school-house. In 1747, Mrs. Sarah Pool gave 30l. to this school; Philip Butcher the same sum in 1749; and in 1752, Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Mary Pole, a house and some land, let in 1786, at 5l. 8s. per annum. The whole endowment is now between 12l. and 13l. per annum.

EDENSOR, in the hundred and deanery of the High-Peak, lies about ten miles west from Chesterfield, and about three from Bakewell, which is the post-town. This parish contains the townships of Edensor and Pilsley.

The manor of Edensor (Ednesoure) was in the reign of Edward the Confessor the joint property of Levenot and Chetel; when the Survey of Domesday was taken it belonged to Henry de Ferrars. The mesne signiory was for several generations, at a remote period, vested in the ancestors of the Shirley family. The immediate possession appears to have been in the Foljambes, whose heiress brought Edensor to Sir Robert Plumpton. Sir William Plumpton, grandson of Sir Robert, died seised of it in 1480. His daughters and coheirs married Sotehill and Rocliffe. A moiety of this manor passed by marriage to the Cliffords, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. Sir Ralph Langford, who it is probable purchased of the Sotehills or their heirs, died seised of the other moiety in 1513.^f The whole is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The manor of Pilsley has passed with that of Edensor.

In the parish church are the monuments of Henry Cavendish, Esq.^g, of Chatsworth, who died in 1616; his younger brother William, the first Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1625; and John Beton, an attendant on Mary

^f Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 344.

^g See Collins's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family.

Queen of Scots, who was employed by the Royal captive in various negotiations: he died at Chatsworth in 1570.*

The church of Edensor was given by Fulcher, son of Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirleys, to the monastery of Rocester in Staffordshire. The Duke of Devonshire is impropiator of the tithes, and patron of the donative.

There is a school at Edensor, founded, in 1734, by Mr. John Philip, for poor children of Edensor, Pilsley, and Beeley; and endowed with a moiety of the rent of land directed to be purchased with the sum of 100*l*. The present amount of this moiety is 2*l*. per annum: the other moiety goes to the school at Hardwicke. The schoolmaster receives also 30*l*. per annum from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.†

Adjoining to Edensor, is the extra-parochial hamlet of Chatsworth, well known as having been long the chief country seat of the noble family of Cavendish. Chatsworth is written in the Domesday Survey Chetesvorde, it would have been more properly Chetelsvorde, as no doubt it took its

* Inscription on Beton's monument:—

“ Deo Opt. Max. et posteritati sacrum. Joanni Betonio, Scoto, nobilis et optimi viri Joannis Betonii Anthmwyth, filio, Davidis Betonii, illustriss. S. R. E. Cardinalis, nepoti; Jacobi Betonii revendiss. S. Andræ Archiepiscopi, et Regni Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss. pronepoti: ab ineunte ætate in humanioribus disciplinis & philosophiâ quo facilius ad jus Romanum (cujus ipse consultiss. fuit) aditus pateret; ab optimis quibusque preceptoribus et liberaliter et ingenue educato: omnibus morum facilitate, fide, prudentiâ et constantiâ charo; unde a sereniss. Mariâ Scotorum Gallorumque Regina in prægustatoris primum, mox æconomi munus suffecto; ejusdemque sereniss. Reginæ, una cum aliis e vinculis truculentiss. tyranni, apud Levini lacus castrum liberatori fortiss. quem post varias legationes et ad Carolum IX. Galliarum Regem Christianiss. et ad Elizabetham Sereniss. Anglorum Reginam feliciter et non sine laude susceptas, fatis properantibus, in suæ ætatis flore, sors aspera immuni dysenterias morbo e numero viventium exemit. Jacobus Reverendiss. Glasquensis Archiepiscopus, & Andreas Betonius, ejusdem Sereniss. Reginæ, ille apud Regem Christianiss. legatus, hic vero æconomus in perpetuam rei memoriâ ex voluntate & pro imperio Sereniss. Reginæ heræ clemētiss. fr̄s mæstiss. posuerunt. Obiit anno salutis 1570. Vixit annos 32, menses 7, et diem Dñi expectat apud Chatsworth in Angliâ.

“ Epitaphium.

“ Inmatura tibi legerunt fila sorores

“ Betoni, ut summum ingenium, summumque periret

“ Judicium, et nobis jucundum nil foret ultra.— A. B.”

Underneath the inscription is the figure of a Knight in armour (small size), engraved on brass.

† We believe that 20*l*. per annum is a donation from his Grace, and that the remaining 10*l*. arises from the moiety of a benefaction spoken of in the account of Hardwick, in the parish of Halt-Hucknall.

name from Chetel, one of its Saxon owners, mentioned in that survey. William Peverel held it for the King, when the Survey was taken. The manor of Chatsworth was for several generations in the family of Leche or Leech. John Leche, Esq., one of the King's surgeons, was of Chatsworth, in the reign of Edward III. This family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century. Chatsworth was sold by Francis Leche, who died in or about the year 1550, to the family of Agard, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish.

Sir William Cavendish, who may be said to have been the founder of the two noble houses of Newcastle and Devonshire, was son of Thomas Cavendish, who held an office in the Court of Exchequer. Here, it is probable, he attained that knowledge which qualified him to be an useful instrument in the Reformation. The eminent talents and zeal which he displayed in this important work appear to have gained him the favour of his Sovereign, and to have raised him to considerable honours and preferments.^z In 1530, he was made one of the commissioners for visiting religious houses; and in 1539, one of the auditors of the newly erected Court of Augmentations: as a reward for his good services to the crown, in these employments, besides some valuable grants of abbey lands, he was, in 1546, made Treasurer of the Chamber, was knighted, and admitted of the Privy Council. Sir William Cavendish died in 1557. It is well known, that his last wife, (the heiress of Hardwicke) and widow of Robert Barley, Esq., became eventually Countess of Shrewsbury; William, his second son, by this lady, who, on the death of his elder brother, in 1616, inherited the bulk

^z That the editors of the *Biographia* and the *Peerages*, have fallen into an error, by supposing that Sir William Cavendish was author of the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, and in consequence (as the author of that work asserts of himself,) an attendant on that celebrated minister, and indebted to his patronage for the events which led to his subsequent elevation, has been ably shown by the Rev. Joseph Hunter of Bath, in an anonymous tract published in 1814, entitled, "Who wrote Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*?" This writer, among other reasons which would almost have been conclusive as presumptive evidence, has shown that the author of *Wolsey's life*, could not have been Sir William Cavendish, because he represents himself as having had a wife and family during his attendance on the Cardinal; whereas, Sir William Cavendish, most probably was not married till after the Cardinal's death; his *first* child certainly was not born till four years after, as appears by Sir William's funeral certificate at the Heralds' College. It is shown that not only Lord Herbert had asserted *George Cavendish* to have been the author of *Wolsey's Life*, but that Francis Thynne, the herald and antiquary, a contemporary writer, speaks of it as the work of *George Cavendish*. He is so called in most of the ancient copies of the MS., and by Wanley in the *Harleian Catalogue*; besides which, the circumstances relating to the author which do not accord with the *History of Sir William Cavendish*, accord with that of his elder brother, *George Cavendish, Esq.*, of Glemsford in Suffolk.

of his large estates, had previously, (in 1605) through the interest of his niece, Arabella Stuart, been created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke; in 1618, he was created Earl of Devonshire. William, the third Earl, was, in the reign of Charles I., a zealous royalist; his younger brother Charles was much distinguished in the field, and lost his life in the royal cause; William, the fourth Earl, inherited his family's attachment to the house of Stuart, but when the conduct of James II. was such as brought the Protestant religion, and the liberty of his subjects in the free exercise of it, in danger, he was one of the first to project, and the most zealous to promote, the measures, which happily ended in his abdication, and the peaceable accession of the Prince of Orange to the throne of these realms. In 1694, he was created Marquis of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire. This noble Duke and his successors have held high offices in the state, and have been successively Lord-Lieutenants of this county. William, the third Duke, who, in addition to other high offices which he bore, had been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, spent the latter part of his life in retirement at Chatsworth, and died there in 1755. Chatsworth is now the property and chief country residence of his great-grandson, William Spencer, the sixth Duke and ninth Earl of Devonshire of this noble family.

The Leches had a respectable mansion at Chatsworth, with a park. Sir William Cavendish, soon after his purchase of the estate, pulled down the old hall, and began the building of, what Camden calls, a spacious elegant house, which was left unfinished at his death, and completed by his widow. This mansion, which appears to have been a quadrangular building, with turrets, was the occasional residence of Sir William Cavendish's widow, during her union with her fourth husband, George Earl of Shrewsbury. This Earl having been entrusted with the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, Chatsworth-hall acquired a more than common interest, as having been one of the prisons of that unfortunate Princess. She appears to have been resident at Chatsworth for some months in 1570, having been removed thither from Winfield-Manor. In the month of October this year, Lord Burleigh (then Sir William Cecil) and Sir Walter Mildmay, being then engaged in the preliminaries of a negotiation between Queen Elizabeth and her royal Prisoner, remained for twenty days at Chatsworth.^b Sir William Cecil, writing to the Earl after his return to Court, thanks him for "his chargeable and lovyng interteynment of them." In this letter, he says, "the Q's Ma^{ty} is pleased y' your L.

^b Anderson's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. vol. iii. p. 100:

shall, when yow see tymes mete, suffer y^e Quene to take y^e ayre about your howss on horsebacke, so your L. be in co^pany; and not to pass fro^r your howss above one or twoo myle except it be on y^e moores.”^c Soon after this the Queen of Scots was removed to Sheffield Castle, which was her chief residence during the ensuing fourteen years, indeed, we believe her only residence, except a few removes to Chatsworth and Buxton. It appears that she was at Chatsworth in 1573, 1577, 1578, and in 1581.^d In 1577, Lord Burleigh observes to the Earl, that he thought Chatsworth “a very mete hows for good preservation of his charge, having no town of resort wher any ambushes might lye.”^e It appears that the royal Prisoner was never removed from one house to another, without the Queen’s express permission: ^f in 1580, though it was much urged by the Earl and his friends, the Queen refused to permit him to go with his charge to Chatsworth, because his daughter-in-law, Lady Talbot, “was so near lying in child-bed,” and she would not suffer any of his children to be with him “wher this Quene^g was.” In 1577, the Queen wrote with her own hand, to thank the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury for their hospitable entertainment of her favourite minister, the Earl of Leicester, at Chatsworth.^h

Chatsworth old hall acquired additional interest, in an historical point of view, from having been occupied as a fortress in the civil wars, both on the side of the King and of the Parliament: it was garrisoned for the latter by Sir John Gell’s forces, in 1643. After the Earl of Newcastle had taken Winfield manor, he possessed himself of Chatsworth-hall in the month of December of the same year, and placed a garrison in it for the King, under the command of Colonel Eyre. In the month of September, 1645, the governor of Welbeck put a fresh garrison into Chatsworth, with three hundred horse, under the command of Colonel Shalcross. About this time, Major Molanus was sent against it with four hundred foot, who besieged it fourteen days, when they received orders from Colonel Gell to raise the siege and return to Derby.

Dr. Kennet in his memoirs of the family of Cavendish, after relating the circumstance of the first Duke (then Earl) of Devonshire having been prosecuted in the court of King’s-Bench, and fined 30,000l., for striking Colonel Culpepper in the King’s presence chamber, adds, “it was under

^c Lodge’s Illustrations of British History, vol. ii. p. 50.

^d Letters in the Cotton. Collection.

^e Lodge’s Illustration of British History, vol. ii. p. 163.

^f Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. v. 53.

^g Lodge’s Illustration of British History, vol. ii. p. 248.

^h Ibid. vol. ii. p. 155.

this

this load of difficulties that he first projected the new glorious pile of Chatsworth, as if his mind rose upon the depression of his fortune. For he now contracted with workmen to pull down the south side of that good old seat, and to rebuild it on a plan he gave to them, for a front to his gardens, so fair and august, that it looked like a model only of what might be done in after ages. When he had finished this part he meant to go no further; till seeing public affairs in a happier settlement, for a testimony of ease and joy, he undertook the east side of the quadrangle, and raised it entirely new, in conformity to the south, and seemed then content to say, that he had gone half way through and would leave the rest for his heir. In this resolution he stopped about seven years, and then reassumed courage, and began to lay the foundations for two other sides to complete the noble square, and these last, as far as uniformity admits, do exceed the others, by a west front of most excellent strength and elegance, and a capital on the north side, that is of singular ornament and service. And though such a vast pile (of materials entirely new) required a prodigious expence, yet the building was his least charge, if regard be had to his gardens, water-works, statues, pictures, and other the finest pieces of art and of nature that could be obtained abroad or at home."

Dr. Kennet's account of the building of Chatsworth is confirmed, in most points, by the auditor's account, and a book of the artists' and tradesmen's receipts, of which we have obtained the perusal, through the permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It appears that the south front of the present magnificent mansion was begun to be rebuilt on the 12th of April, 1687, under the direction of Mr. William Talman, the architect: the great hall and staircase were covered in about the middle of April, 1690, from which it appears, that the inner flank of the east side was built up immediately after the south front. In the month of May, 1692, the works were surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren, at which time upwards of 9000*l.* appears to have been expended. In 1693, Mr. Talman was paid 600*l.* in advance, for building the east front and the north-east corner. The east front appears to have been finished in 1700, and in that year the old west front was pulled down. The old south gallery was pulled down to be immediately rebuilt, in 1703. In 1704, the north front was pulled down, the west front was finished in 1706, and the whole of the building not long afterwards completed; being about twenty years from the time of its commencement, during which, however, it does not appear that the works were, as Dr. Kennet supposed, ever wholly suspended.

The

The artists employed in this magnificent mansion, were the architect, William Talman: painters, Laguerre and Ricardⁿ, engaged in Jan. 1689; Monsieur Huydⁱ, in March, 1690; Anthony Verrio^k, in Nov. 1690; Mr. Highmore^l and Price^m: carvers in stone, Caius Gabriel Cibber^a, engaged in 1687; J. T. Geeraertsleus^o, who assisted Cibber; Augustine Harris^p, engaged

ⁿ Laguerre and Ricard came over together from France in 1683, and were much employed by Verrio: it appears, however, that they were engaged at Chatsworth several months before Verrio. They were paid 190*l.* for painting. Monsieur Tijou, a French smith, Laguerre's father-in-law, had been engaged from the beginning of the work, to execute iron ballustrades, &c. Tijou was paid 528*l.* for the staircase and other iron works.

ⁱ This artist, whom Lord Orford calls N. Heude, painted in Verrio's manner, and is said to have been one of his assistants; he was engaged at Chatsworth six months before Verrio.

^k Lord Orford, speaking of Verrio, says, "From that time (the revolution) he was for some years employed at the Lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatsworth." This places the time of his engagement at Chatsworth too late. The date of his engagement is Nov. 20, 1690, when he received, in London, the sum of 50*l.* in advance for ceilings, to be executed at Chatsworth. "At Chatsworth," says Lord Orford, "is much of his hand. The altar-piece in the chapel is the best piece of his I ever saw; the subject, the incredulity of St. Thomas." In September, 1692, Verrio had finished the great chamber, stair-case, and altar-piece: he was paid 469*l.* for painting.

^l Highmore was serjeant-painter to King William, and uncle to Joseph Highmore, an artist in the reign of George II.

^m Of this artist we find no mention in Lord Orford's work.

^a Lord Orford, speaking of Cibber, says, "The first Duke of Devonshire employed him much at Chatsworth, where two sphinxes on large bases, well executed, and with ornaments in good taste, are of his work; and till very lately, there was a statue of Neptune in a fountain, still better. He carved there several door-cases with rich foliage, and many ornaments in the chapel, and on each side of the altar is a statue by him, Faith and Hope; the draperies have great merit, but the air of the heads is not so good as that of the Neptune." We find, from Cibber's receipts that he was employed, in 1688, to make the statues of Pallas, Apollo, and a Triton, for which he had 100*l.* In 1690, Cibber made figures for the new fountain, supposed to have been the four sea-horses, the Triton having been finished before; and this completed the design. We find nothing of a Neptune. He received, in the whole, 310*l.* down to December 1690, after which, he does not appear to have been employed. The statues in the chapel are not particularized. In a volume of the Artists' Receipts, now at Hardwicke, is the following memorandum of Cibber's prices, in his own hand; he says, that the rates he had at my Lord Kingston's were; "For two figures in the pediment, each of them having four ton of stone in them, 70*l.* for one, and for both 140*l.*, for one round statue, having a boy upon its shoulder 60*l.*; for four statues which were not wrought round, 42*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* per statue; for two dogs, 8*l.* a piece: for 12 Cæsars' heads, 5*l.* per head; my Lord did after this pay for my board and wine for me and my man. And then I did two sphinxes at 10*l.* a piece, having in them but three-fourths of a ton. For two statues as big as the life, I had 35*l.* a piece, and all charges borne, and at this rate I shall endeavour to serve a nobleman in free-stone."

^o He made a sea nymph and other figures on his own account.

^p He made seven statues for the gardens, for which he was paid 44*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

in 1688; Mr. Nost^r, engaged in 1694; Mr. Davies^s in 1696; and Mr.^t Auriol, in 1697.

Mr. Thomas Young was engaged as the principal carver in wood^u, in January, 1689. In 1691, Joel Lobb was employed in conjunction with Young.

^r In 1694, Nost made a statue of Ceres, for which he had 30*l.* (nearly Cibber's price); in 1696, he was paid 52*l.* 10*s.* for a marble figure and a bas-relief. There is no mention of this artist in Lord Orford's work.

^s In September, 1696, he was paid 24*l.* for a stone statue; in 1697, 130*l.* for three bas-reliefs and three heads. This probably was the same artist who was employed also as a carver in wood.

^t His name occurs as having been paid for a statue in that year.

^u It has been of late years universally supposed, that most of the carving in wood at Chatsworth was the work of the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons; but we do not find the least trace of his having been employed there at all. We find, indeed, in the auditor's account, an item of the sum of 14*l.* 15*s.* paid to Henry Lobb, the carpenter, for cases which conveyed some carved work, statues, and pictures from London: and it is possible that this carved work might have been from the hand of Gibbons; but we find no memorandum of any money paid for such a purchase. It may be supposed that the principal contractor for the carving might have employed the chisel of Gibbons in London. If none of the carving at Chatsworth be the work of Gibbons, (and the presumption is certainly against it, whilst there is no proof for it,) the consequence is that the art of carving exquisitely in wood was not confined to so few hands as generally hath been supposed. The name of Thomas Young, who was certainly during three years the principal carver in wood, is not mentioned by Lord Orford, nor those of Lobb, Davies, or Lanseroon: the latter, or a person of that name, is mentioned as a painter. The slight mention that is made of Watson is erroneous. It is remarkable that no writer, before Lord Orford published his *Anecdotes of Painting, &c.*, ever spoke of the works of Gibbons at Chatsworth. Dr. Leigh, who gave a particular description of Chatsworth in 1700, soon after all the principal apartments were finished, speaks of the works of Verrio, but makes no mention of Gibbons; nor does Dr. Kennet, when describing Chatsworth in his *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish*. J. Mackey, who published a *Tour through England*, (the result of actual observation,) in 1724, quotes Leigh, and makes no mention of Gibbons, which seems to intimate that the carving was not then shewn as his work. It is no improbable supposition that Lord Orford, when he visited Chatsworth, seeing those exquisite productions of the chisel, so nearly resembling the well-known works of this artist at Windsor and elsewhere, concluded that they must be the work of Gibbons, of which, indeed, there appears then to have been a tradition. "At Chatsworth," (he observes, in the *Anecdotes of Painting*,) "are many ornaments by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel: in the great antichamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed; and over a closet-door a pen, not distinguishable from real feather. When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the Duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head, all preserved in a glass case in the gallery." It has been said, that Samuel Watson, who was a native of Heanor, in Derbyshire, executed some of the finest specimens of natural history in the carved works at Chatsworth. It is certain that he engaged, jointly with Lobb and Davies, to execute the ornaments of the state

Young. In September, 1692, Lobb, William Davis, and Samuel Watson, contracted on behalf of Young, with whom Lobb appears to have been then in partnership, each of them to do a third part, for carving the ornaments for the great chamber^x, in limetree, for 400l. It appears that this was not finished in August, 1694. Mr. B. Lanscroom was employed as a carver, in March, 1696: in September that year he was paid 42l. for carving the festoons in the gallery.^y In July, 1697, Watson was employed on the capitals and pilasters of the gallery. In September, 1698, he was paid, for carving the ornaments of the gallery and the gallery-chimney, 33l. Watson carved most of the ornaments in stone on the outside of the west front; in 1711 he was employed on the library cornice, and making mask heads in alabaster for the lower dining-room, &c. Monsieur Nedauld^z executed the ornaments of the great frieze for that front.

There is nothing to confirm the tradition that the apartments occupied by Mary Queen of Scots were preserved when the house was rebuilt; on the contrary, it appears the whole of the south and east fronts was then taken down. There is no doubt, however, that the rooms which now bear the name of the royal prisoner occupy the site of those which she inhabited; and that what is called her bed-room is furnished with the same bed and tapestry.

Chatsworth-hall forms nearly a square, containing a court on the inside, in the middle of which is a fountain, and a colonnade on the north and south sides. The south front is 190 feet in length, enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic base; the whole surmounted with a ballustrade. The west front is 172 feet in length, with similar enrichments, and also a pediment supported by half columns of the same order. Elevations

state apartments; and his epitaph in Heanor church, where he was buried in 1715, claims for him the merit of some of the best of these carvings:—

“ Watson is gone, whose skilful art display'd
To the very life whatever nature made.
View but his wondrous works in Chatsworth-hall,
Which are so gaz'd at and admir'd by all.”

Lord Orford was misinformed, when he spoke of Watson as a pupil of Gibbons who assisted him chiefly at Chatsworth. It appears that he worked under Young; and afterwards on his own account: his price for day-work was 3s. 10d. a day. We are informed by his grandson, Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell, that he was a pupil of Mr. Charles Oakey, carver, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

^x The dining-room in the state apartments.

^y Now the Library.

^z He was paid, in 1703, 114l. for the ornaments of the great frieze, friezes over the doors, cyphers, coronets, &c. He carved also 22 heads, for the galleries in the inner courts; and for which, and six vases, he was paid 107l. 10s.: in 1704, he was paid 112l. 16s. for similar work.

of these two fronts are engraved in the first volume of Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*^a; and also plans of the three stories of the house.^b In the *Nouveau Theatre de la Grand Bretagne*, published in 1708, is a view of Chatsworth-house^c, shewing the several parterres, gardens, &c. as originally laid out.

Over the colonnade, on the north side of the quadrangle, is a gallery nearly 100 feet long, in which have lately been hung up a numerous and valuable collection of drawings, by the old masters. The dancing gallery, 90 feet by 22, has lately been fitted up by the present Duke for a library; and a great number of books^d, from his Grace's extensive and valuable collection at Devonshire-house, have been already removed thither.

The old gardens, which were laid out by George London, were begun in 1688: the grand parterre at the south front was contracted for in June, 1694, by London and Wise.^e

The water-works, which were constructed under the direction of Monsieur Grillet, a French artist, were begun in 1690, when the pipe for the great fountain was laid down. They were executed by Mr. Cock, a plumber from London, who made the artificial tree in 1693. These water-works being still kept up, exhibit almost an unique specimen of what seems then to have been considered as a necessary appendage to a noble mansion; and they are on a scale commensurate to the magnificence of the building. Those at Bretby, which were on a smaller scale, have been many years destroyed. The great fountain at Chatsworth throws the water 90 feet in height; another throws it to the height of 60 feet.

Dr. Kennet relates of the celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and remained seven years a prisoner in this county, that having been invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days, he was said to have parted from him with this compliment — “My Lord, when I come hereafter to compute the time of my captivity in England, I shall leave out the days of my enjoyment at Chatsworth.”

^a Pl. 75 and 76.

^b Pl. 72, 73, and 74.

^c Engraved by Kip, from a drawing by L. Knyff, which appears to have been made before the east front of the old house was taken down.

^d Including the library of the late Henry Cavendish, Esq., presented to the Duke by his Grace's uncle, Lord George Cavendish. Among the books which formed the original library at Chatsworth, are many which belonged to the celebrated Thomas Hobbes, who was for so many years an inmate of Chatsworth-hall.

^e This parterre was 473 feet in length, and 227 feet in breadth: the sum contracted for was 350l.

On the 3d of September, 1768, the King of Denmark dined at Chatsworth, having been on a tour to the north of England. Chatsworth has been very recently honoured with a royal visit in the person of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother to the Emperor, who was splendidly entertained by the present Duke, on the 8th and 9th of December, 1816.

Chatsworth-house stands near the foot of a steep hill, finely covered with wood, and at a small distance above the Derwent, which runs through the park in a rich and well-wooded valley, bounded by the Peak mountains. On the point of the hill, behind the house, is a tower, about 90 feet high, called the Hunting-Tower; another ancient tower, within a moat near the river, is called the Bower of Mary Queen of Scots, and is said to have been her favourite place of retirement whilst she remained at Chatsworth.

EDLASTON, in the hundred of Appletree, and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies about three miles south of Ashborne. The hamlet or village of Wyaston is in this parish.

The manor of Edlaston was given to the prior and convent of Tutbury, by Robert Earl Ferrars, son of the founder.^e After the reformation, it was granted by King Henry VIII., in or about 1543, to William Lord Paget, who the next year conveyed it to Sir Edward Aston, Knt. This Sir Edward, or a son of the same name, died seised of it in 1596. At a later period it belonged to the Eyres of Hassop, and was sold by Rowland Eyre, Esq., to Mr. Daniel Morley, of Ashborne, of whose devisee in trust it was purchased by the ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall, in Staffordshire.

The church is a rectory in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

EGGINTON, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Castillar, lies about seven miles south-west from Derby, near the road to Burton-on-Trent, from which it is about four miles distant.

In the month of March, 1644, there was a battle on Egginton-heath, between the royalists and Sir John Gell's forces, commanded by Major Molanus and Captain Rodes. The Royalists are said to have been defeated, and to have been driven across the Trent.^f

The manor of Egginton (Eghintune), which had belonged to Tochi in the reign of Edward the Confessor, is stated in the Survey of Domesday to have been held, at the time of the survey, by Azelin, under Geoffry

^e See the confirmation of it by Robert Earl Ferrars, the younger, in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 354.

^f Sir John Gell's Narrative, MS.

Alselin. This manor, or a moiety of it, was held under the Bardolfs⁸, descendants of the above-mentioned Geoffry, by Ralph Fitz-Germund, whose son William Fitz-Ralph, Seneschall of Normandy, and founder of Dale-Abbey, gave it to William de Grendon, his nephew, in exchange for Stauley, near Dale-Abbey, which he had first given him. Ermitrude Talbot gave to Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Walkelin, in free marriage with Margaret her daughter, all her lands in Egginton which she had of the gift of William de Grendon, her husband. Margaret, elder daughter and coheir of this Robert married Sir John Chandos; upon the death of whose descendant, Sir John Chandos, the celebrated warrior, in 1370, a moiety of the manor of Egginton passed to his niece Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Lawton, and wife of Sir Peter De la Pole, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in 1400. This moiety is now the property of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq., of Radborne. Ermitrude, the other coheir of Fitz-Walkelin, married Sir William de Stafford, whose son Robert left five daughters coheirresses; in consequence of which this moiety became divided into several shares. These having been re-united by purchases, were vested in the family of Lathbury. A coheir of Lathbury brought this moiety to Robert Leigh of Whitfield, in the parish of Glossop, descended from the Leighs of Adlington, in Cheshire. On the death of Sir Henry Leigh of Egginton, in the reign of James I., this estate passed to his daughter and coheir Anne, married to Simon Every, Esq., of Chard, in Somersetshire, who was created a Baronet in 1641. It is now the property, and Egginton-hall the seat, of his descendant, Sir Henry Every, Bart. The greater part of Egginton-hall was destroyed by fire in the year 1736, and soon afterwards rebuilt: the late Sir Edward Every made considerable additions to it.

The manor of Hargate, formerly called Heath-house, is supposed to have been a portion of the original manor, not granted by William Fitz-Ralph to his nephew William de Grendon: it was afterwards successively the property of the Frechevilles and the Babingtons of Dethick. It was purchased of the latter by the Leighs, and has since been annexed to their moiety of the manor of Egginton, being now the property of Sir Henry Every.

In the parish church are several memorials for the family of^b Every.

⁸ William Bardolf, the descendant of Geoffry Alselin, held the fee of this manor 20 Hen. III. Dodsworth's Extracts from Exchequer Records.

^b Sir Simon Every, Bart., who married the coheir of Leigh; and his son Sir Henry, the second Baronet, who married a coheir of Sir Henry Herbert, (no dates,) the monument put up in 1701, (Sir Henry died in 1700): the Rev. Sir Simon Every, Bart., ob. 1753, aged 93; Sir Henry Every, Bart., his son, 1755; the Rev. Sir John Every, Bart., younger brother of Sir Henry, 1779.

The rectory is in the alternate patronage of Mr. Pole and Sir Henry Every.

ELMTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about three miles from Bolsover, and seven from Chesterfield, which is the post-town. Part of the hamlet of Cresswell is in this parish.

The manor of Elmton belonged to Walter Deincourt when the Survey of Domesday was taken; and it continued in that family till the death of William Lord Deincourt, in 1422. Ralph Lord Cromwell, who married one of his sisters and coheirs died seised of this manor in 1454; his sister and heir brought it to Sir William Lovell. On the attainder of Francis Lord Lovell, in 1485, it was granted to Sir John Savage. Sir Francis Rodes became possessed of this manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it is now the property of his descendant Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Esq., of Barlborough.

The church of Elmton was given to the priory of Thurgarton in Nottinghamshire, by Ralph Deincourt, the founder. Mr. Rodes has the impropriation, and is patron of the vicarage.

Elmton was the birth-place of the celebrated Jedidiah Buxton, a day-labourerⁱ; who, with the most uncultivated understanding, possessed very wonderful powers of calculation, and a singularly retentive memory, aided by which alone, he solved the most difficult problems, in the midst of laborious employments and in the most numerous assemblies. Many specimens of Buxton's extraordinary arithmetical performances are to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1751, 1753, and 1754. Among other instances, we are told that he measured most accurately the extensive manor of Elmton by striding over the land, and brought Sir John Rodes the contents, not only in acres, roods, and perches, but in square inches; and afterwards, for his own amusement, reduced them into square hairs' breadths.^k Jedidiah Buxton was born on the 20th of March, 1707; and buried in the church-yard of this his native place, March 5, 1772. There is an engraved portrait of him, taken from a drawing made by Miss Hartley in 1764.

ⁱ Notwithstanding the humble occupation of this extraordinary man, it is most probable that he was descended from the ancient family of Buxton, of Buxton. His grandfather, John Buxton, was a clergyman, and is said to have been vicar of Elmton (though no record of him is to be found in the parish register); his father was the parish schoolmaster. His total want of education (for he could neither read nor write) has been attributed to his excessive stupidity when a child, and an invincible unwillingness to learn any thing.

^k Gent. Mag., vol. xxi. p. 61.

The manor of Cresswell, partly in this parish and partly in Whitwell, belonged formerly to the Deincourts: it is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

ELVASTON, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies about five miles south from Derby. The hamlets or villages of Ambaston and Thurlston are in this parish.

The manors of Ælvoldestun (Elvaston), Emboldestune (Ambaston), and Torulfestune (Thurlston), which had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor to Tochi, were held, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, by Geoffry Alselin. This Geoffry was ancestor of the Baronial family of Hanselyn whose heiress brought this manor and the rest of the barony to the Bardolfs. It afterward belonged to the family of Blount Lord Mountjoy; and at a later period to the Stanhopes.¹ It was one of the seats of Sir John Stanhope (father of the first Earl of Chesterfield), who died in 1610, having settled the Elvaston estate on Sir John Stanhope, his eldest son by his second wife. Thomas Stanhope, Esq., of Elvaston, grandson of Sir John Stanhope the younger, had three sons: William, the youngest, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brothers, having been employed in many important negotiations with foreign courts, was created a Peer in 1729, by the title of Baron Harrington. He afterwards twice filled the office of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and was, in 1742, created Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington. Elvaston is now the property of Charles Earl of Harrington, his grandson.

Elvaston-hall, then the seat of the Lady Stanhope, is said to have been plundered in the month of January, 1643, by Sir John Gell's soldiers, who demolished a costly monument newly made for Sir John Stanhope, and committed great outrages in the family vault.^m Mrs. Hutchinson speaks of this as the act of Sir John Gell himself, and attributes it to personal enmity against the deceased. This outrage, according to Mrs. Hutchinson, seems to have led to the singular event, of Sir John Gell's marrying the ⁿ widow.

Elvaston-

¹ Sir Thomas Stanhope was possessed of it in 1587.

^m Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 559.

ⁿ "He (Sir John Gell) pursued his malice to Sir John Stanhope with such barbarism after his death, that, pretending to search for arms and plate, he came into the church, and defaced the monument that cost six hundred pounds, breaking off the nose and other parts of it; he digged up a garden of flowers, the only delight of his widow, upon the same pretence; and thus wou'd that widow who was, by all the world, believed to be the most affectionate and prudent of woman-kind; but, deluded by his hypocrisies, consented to marry him, and found that was

the

Elvaston-hall is now rebuilding in the Gothic style, under the direction of Mr. Richard Walker.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir John Stanhope, who died in 1610, with the effigies of the deceased (in armour) and that of his lady. Bassano, who took notes of the monuments in Elvaston church, in 1710, speaks of an unfinished monument of the *late* Sir John Stanhope, in an apartment 18 feet by 9, paved with black and white marble, attached to the north side of the church. He speaks of the monument of Sir John Stanhope the elder^o, as having been considerably injured in the civil war. The monument of Sir John Stanhope, the younger, was restored or completed by Charles Stanhope, Esq., in 1731. Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by his will bearing date 1474, gave directions that the parish church at Aylwaston should be completed by his executors, and that a tomb should be erected over the remains of Ellen his wife.^p

The church of Elvaston which had been given to the priory of Shelford in Nottinghamshire, most probably by its founder, Ralph Hanselyn, was granted to Sir Michael Stanhope in 1539. The Earl of Harrington is proprietor and patron of the vicarage. The inhabitants of Elvaston and Ockbrook were formerly obliged to brew, annually, certain church ales, at which they were all required to be present, and to contribute small payments which were applied to the repairs of the church of Elvaston.^q

At Thurlston is a good house the property and residence of Samuel Fox, Esq.

ETWALL, in the hundred of Appletree and Deanery of Castillar, lies about six miles west from Derby, on the road to Uttoxeter.

The parish contains the townships of Etwall and Burnaston. The manor of Etwall was held under Henry de Ferrars, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by Saswallo, ancestor of the Shirley family. In

the utmost point to which he could carry his revenge, his future carriage making it apparent, that he sought her for nothing else but to destroy the glory of her husband and his house." Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson*, p. 107.

^o It was probably this monument which was injured by Sir John Gell's soldiers: the hands of the figure of Sir John Stanhope are still wanting. What is said by Dugdale and Mrs. Hutchinson might apply to the monument of Sir John Stanhope, who died in 1610.

^p Dugdale's *Baronage*.

^q Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, vol. cxlviii. p. 97. It has no date; but the agreement spoken of may be conjectured to have been made about or before the year 1500. It appears to have been, when the Plumpton family were Lords of Ockbrook.

the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it was in the family of Riboeff. In the year 1370: Sir William Finchenden and others, as trustees, probably conveyed it to the priory of Bellovalle or Beauval, in Nottinghamshire.⁹ King Henry VIII., in the year 1540, granted the manor of Etwall, together with the impropriate rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, (which had been given to Welbeck-abbey, in the reign of King Stephen,) to Sir John Port, Knt. one of the Justices of the Kings-bench.^r The elder daughter and coheirress of his son, Sir John Port the younger, brought Etwall to Sir Thomas Gerard, whose great-grandson, Sir William Gerard, Bart., sold this estate, in 1641, to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., of whom it was purchased, in 1646, by Sir Samuel Sleigh. Mary, only daughter of Sir Samuel, by his third wife, married Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Bella-port in Shropshire. The manor, rectory, and advowson, are now vested in the committee of his grandson, William Cotton, Esq., a lunatic, who resides at Etwall-hall.

In the parish church is the tomb of Henry Porte, Esq., 1512, and Elizabeth his wife, with the figures, on brass, of the wife and seventeen children. There are the monuments also of Janet Cunliffe, 1712; James Chethan, S.T.P. master of the Hospital, vicar of Etwall, canon and chancellor of Lichfield^s, 1740; Dorothy, relict of Sir John Every, Bart., 1749; and Joseph Green, Esq.,^t 1810.

The church at Etwall received great damage from a violent tempest which happened on the 20th of June, 1545, and is mentioned in Stowe's Chronicle. A curious account of this tempest, copied from a letter lately discovered among the records in the Tower, is inserted in the note.^u

The

⁹ Thoroton.

^r He appears to have had property in Etwall, before this grant, having married the heiress of John Fitzherbert, Esq., of Etwall.

^s It is remarkable that he was born, married, and died on the same day of the month, Oct. 22.

^t He married a daughter of William Cotton, Esq.

^u " At Darbie the 25th daye of June 1545.

" Welbeloved some I recomend me unto you, gevyng you Godds blessing & myne. Son this is to sertifise you of soche straunge newes, as that bath of late chaunsed in thes p'ties; that is to wytt, apon Satterday last past, being the 20th daye of this moneth, on Sayte Albons day, we had in thes p'tyes great tempest . . . wether, about xi of the clok before none: & in the same tempest, The dev[ill] as we do suppose beganne in Nedewood, w^{ch} is ix myles from Da[r]bie; & there he caste downe a great substance of wood; & pulled up by the rotts: & from thens he came to Enwalle [Etwall] wher at one M^{re} Powret [Porte] dothe dwell, & there

The hospital at Etwall was founded by Sir John Porte in the year 1556, for six poor persons. It appears, by an inscription on the front, that the hospital having fallen to decay, was rebuilt in the year 1681; and at the same time the number of almsmen was doubled, and the salaries increased, in consequence of the improvement of the estates left for the support of this hospital and the school at Repton. The masters of the hospital and school, the ushers, and the three senior poor men, are a body corporate. The present revenue of the estate is about 2500*l.* per annum. The master's salary is 200*l.* per annum. The almsmen, who are now sixteen in number, receive 2*l.* 16*s.* per annum each (8*s.* a week): they have dark-blue cloth gowns once in two years; and an allowance of 3*l.* per annum each for coals.

he pulled downe ij great elmes, that there was a dossyn or xvj loode upon a piесе of them; & went to the churche & pullyd up the leade, & flonge it upon a great elme that stondyth a payer of hutt lengthes from the churche, & it hangyd upon the bowys lyke stremars; & afte tourned & the grounsells upwards & some layd bye upon heape & that was upon viij bayes long he set it a gge & the ro[ots] sett upwards; & he hathein the same towne lefte not past iiij or v housses hole. And from thence he came a myle a this syde, & there grewe upon lx or iiij^{xx} wyllowes, & upon xij or xvi he hathe brokyn in the mydds, & they were as great as a mans body: & so he lefte them lyke a yard and a half hye: And from thence he went to Langley, w^{ch} is lyke iiij myles from Darby, & there he hath pullyd downe a great p'te of the churche, & rowled up the leade & lefte it lyeing, & so went to Syr Wyllam Bassetts place in the same [towne] & all so rente it, & so pullyd a great parte of it downe wth his & the wood that growethe abowte his place, & in his parke he pulled downe his pale & dryve out his deare, & pulled downe his woods, & so[me] broken in the mydds that was xvj or xx loode of wood of some one tre. And after that he went into the towne to Awstens housse of Potts & hath slayne his sonne & his ayer, & perused all the hole towne, that he hath left not past ij hole howsses in the same towne. And from thence he went to Wydley lane, & there a nourse satt w^t ij chylderen uppon her lappe before the fyre, & there he flonge downe the sayde howse, & the woman fell forwards ap[on the] yonge chyl[dren] afore the fyre, & a piесе of 1y^{ber} fell upon her & so killed [her] but the chylderen were sayyd, & no more hurte, [and none] of the house left standyng but the chymney, & there as the house stode, he flange a great tre, that there is viij or x lood of wood upon it. And from thence he went to Belyer [Belper] & there he hath pullyd & rent upon xl housses; & from thence he wente to Belyer [Belper] wood & he hathe pullyd downe a wonderous thyng of wood & kylled many bease; & from thens to Brege [Heage] & there hath he pulled downe the chappyl & the moste parte of the towne; & from thens to Wynfeldman that is the Erle of Shrowseberys, & in the parke he pulled him downe a lytell & from thens to Manfyl in Shrewood & there I am sure he hath done [no] good, & as it is sayd he hathe donne moche hurte in Chesshire & shire. And as the noyse goeth of the people ther felle in some places hayle stons as great as a mans fyste, & some of them had prynts upon them lyke faces. This is trewe & no fables, there is moche more hurte done besyds, that were to moche to wryte, by the reporte of them that have sene it; and thus fare you well."

The six seniors have perquisites in addition to their pensions, which amount to about 8l. or 9l. per annum. A nurse, who lives in the hospital, washes and cooks for them, and gives other necessary attendance. She receives the same pay as the almsmen, and is allowed 6l. 6s. per annum for coals. A surgeon is allowed 12l. 12s. per annum for medical assistance. The houses are whitewashed every year, and kept in excellent repair. The affairs of the hospital and school are under the direction of three hereditary governors, descended from the coheiresses of the founder. The present governors are, the Marquis of Hastings, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir William Gerard, Bart.

There is a small school at Etwall, endowed with 5l. per annum, by Rowland Cotton, Esq., or Mary his wife, the coheiress of Sleigh.

The manors of Barrowcote (Berewardescote), and Burnaston (Burnulfestun) were held by one Henry, under Henry de Ferrars, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. In the year 1290 Roger, son of Walter de Chambris was Lord of Barrowcote and Burnaston; in 1297 William de Henore held both these places under the Earl of Lancaster; and in a roll of Knights' fees^x, made about the year 1370, they are stated to have been then held by John Bakepuz, for one knight's fee. Soon afterwards (temp. Hen. IV.) the Bonnington family possessed both these manors. Ralph Bonnington, Esq. sold Barrowcote, in 1672, to William Turner, of Derby, Gent. Mr. Exuperius Turner sold it to Robert Newton, Esq., who died in 1789, having bequeathed this and other estates to John Leaper, Esq., who has taken the name of Newton, and is the present proprietor. Burnaston became the property of Sir Samuel Sleigh, by purchase probably from the Bonningtons. It was inherited by his grandson, Samuel Chetham, Esq.; devolved afterwards to the Cottons, (descended from a coheiress of Sleigh,) and is now vested in the committee of William Cotton, Esq.

EYAM, in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak, lies about five miles from Tideswell, seven from Bakewell, and eleven from Chesterfield. The parish contains the townships of Eyam and Foolow, and the villages of Bretton, Hazleford, and part of Grindleford-bridge. The manor of Eyam (Aime) was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown; and having been granted by King Henry I., with his other manors in the Peak, to William Peverel, was held under him by an ancestor of the Morteynes. Roger

^x Dodsworth's Collections from Exchequer Records.

de Morteyne sold it, about or after the year 1307^y, to Thomas de Furnivall, lord of Hallumshire. A coheiress of Furnivall brought this manor to Nevill; and a coheiress of Nevill, to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Countess of Pembroke became possessed of it as one of the coheiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1616: from her it passed to her grandson, Sir George Saville. One of the coheiresses of Saville, Marquis of Halifax, brought it to Boyle, Earl of Burlington. It is now, in consequence of a decision of the Court of King's Bench, in 1781, upon the wills of the Countess of Burlington and William Duke of Devonshire, the property of the Right Honourable Lord George Henry Cavendish.

A branch of the ancient family of Stafford had an estate in Eyam, and resided there as early as the beginning of Henry III.'s reign. The last heir male of this branch died in the reign of Henry VIII., leaving four daughters, married to Savage, Eyre, Morewood, and Bradshaw, between whom the estate was divided. Bradshaw's share still belongs to a lineal descendant in the female line, Eaglesfield Smith, Esq., of Ecclesfeccan, in Scotland. Morewood's share has lately been sold by Mrs. Morewood, of Alfreton.

In the parish church of Eyam are memorials for the family of Middleton, of Leam.^z In Bassano's volume of Church Notes mention is made of the monument of John Wright, Gent., 1693. The Earl of Thanet, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Buckingham are joint patrons of the rectory, and present alternately. In the church-yard is a curious ancient cross of stone, already noticed.

In the month of September, 1665, this village was visited with that dreadful calamity the plague^a, which swept away four-fifths of its inhabitants.

^y It appears by Inq. ad q. d. 1 Edw. II. n. 40. that Roger Morteyne was then seised, or had been lately seised, of this manor.

^z 1690, &c. The last heir male of the family died in 1736.

^a The following interesting account of the means by which the infection was brought into this remote parish, and the method by which it was prevented from spreading into the neighbouring parishes is extracted from Dr. Mead's Treatise on the Plague. "The plague was likewise at Eham, in the Peak of Derbyshire; being brought thither by means of a box sent from London to a taylor in that village, containing some materials relating to his trade. A servant, who first opened the foresaid box, complaining that the goods were damp, was ordered to dry them at the fire; but in doing it was seized with the plague and died: the same misfortune extended itself to all the rest of the family, except the taylor's wife, who alone survived. From hence the distemper spread about, and destroyed in that village, and the rest of the parish, though a small one, between two and three hundred persons. But notwithstanding this so great violence of the disease, it was restrained from reaching beyond that parish by the

bitants. It appears by the parish register, that 260 persons fell victims to this fatal disease, 78 of whom died in the month of August 1666.^b Four or five persons were sometimes buried in one day. The average yearly number of burials, for ten years preceding this calamity, was 22. In one of Miss Seward's letters is a very interesting account of the conduct of Mr. Mompesson, the worthy Rector, who, in spite of all intreaty remained at his post, daily visiting and praying with the sick; and to avoid spreading the infection, performed divine service and preached twice a week to his parishioners in the open air from a rock, which the inhabitants still call Lucklet-church. In the church-yard is a monument for his wife, who in her 27th year fell a victim to the disease when it was raging at its greatest height, in the month of August. In the second volume of Anecdotes published by William Seward, Esq., are some interesting letters of Mr. Mompesson's.

Thomas Seward, Rector of Eyam, who died in 1790, wrote some poems, printed in Dodsley's Collections, and published an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, and a treatise on the conformity between the Pagan and the Romish church. His daughter Anne, well known by her poems^c, her life of Dr. Darwin, and letters published since her death, which happened in 1809, was born at Eyam, in the year 1742.^d

The Honourable and Reverend Edward Finch, D.D., in 1737, gave the sum of 100l. for teaching five children of Eyam, and five belonging to the out hamlets. With this money, and 15l. given by some person or persons now unknown, was purchased land, now let at 4l. per annum. Mr. Thomas Middleton, in 1745, gave a rent-charge of 5l. per annum for teaching ten poor children of Eyam to read and write. In 1795, the sum of 120l. was raised by the Reverend Charles Hargrave, the present rector, and others, with which a house and garden was bought, and a school-room built.

care of the Rector; from whose son and another worthy gentleman I have the relation. The clergyman advised that the sick should be removed into huts or barracks built upon the common; and procuring, by the interest of the then Earl of Devonshire, that the people should be well furnished with provisions, he took effectual care that no one should go out of the parish: and by this means he protected his neighbourhood from infection with complete success."—Mead's Medical Works, vol. i. p. 290.

^b It ceased about two months afterwards: the last person who died of the plague was buried Nov. 1.

^c Particularly the Elegy on Captain Cook, Monody on Major André, and *Louisa*, a poetical Novel.

^d She was baptized December 24, 1742.

GLOSSOP, in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak, lies in the extreme Northern part of the county, on the borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, about ten miles north from Chapel-eu-le-Frith.

This extensive parish, which is upwards of sixteen miles in length, and upon an average, perhaps about five in breadth, comprises the township of Glossop, including the vills or hamlets of Hadfield, Padfield, Whitfield, Chunall, Dinting, Simondley, and Charlsworth^e; besides those which are in the parochial chapelries of Hayfield and Mellor.

There is a fair at Glossop on the 6th of May, for horned cattle, wooden, and tin wares.

The manor of Glossop, which extends over Glossop and its seven hamlets, belonged, as parcel of the Lordship of Longendale or Longdendale, to the crown, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey. King Henry I. granted it as part of a still larger district, his domain of the Peak, to William Peverel, on the attainder of whose son it reverted to the crown. King Henry II. gave the manor of Glossop, with the church and its other appurtenances, in the year 1157^f, to the abbey of Basingwerk. King Henry VIII. gave this manor, in 1537, to George Earl of Shrewsbury. It now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, as descended from one of the coheiresses of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1616. This estate had been settled on a younger branch of the Howard family, and belonged to the present Duke before his accession to the title, when he occasionally resided at Glossop-hall, which is in the occupation of his Grace's agent.

In the parish church are the monuments of Joseph Hague, Esq., of Park-hall, near Hayfield, who died in 1786, aged 90, (with his bust by Bacon;) Thomas Wagstaffe, Esq., of London, merchant, 1771; and Miss Mary Doxon, of Manchester, 1816.

Mr. Hague founded the school at Whitfield, and left the interest of 1000*l.* to be laid out in clothes for twelve poor men and twelve poor

^e These hamlets, together with Ludworth and Chisworth in the chapelry of Mellor, are commonly called the ten townships of Glossop-dale. There is only one constable for the whole of these. There is one overseer for Glossop and its seven hamlets.

^f The charter is signed by the King at Chester, and witnessed among others, by Thomas à Becket, the Lord Chancellor, Richard Humet, Constable of Normandy, and others. The King was at Chester in 1157. Thomas à Becket had been then lately appointed chancellor, and it is pretty clear, from the history of the times, that they never could have been at Chester together afterwards. Bishop Fleetwood was certainly under a mistake, in supposing this to have been a charter of Henry III.

women, of the eight townships of Glossop, besides other charities to Glossop and the chapelry of Hayfield.

The church of Glossop was appropriated to the abbey of Basingwerk. The Duke of Norfolk is now impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

There are chapels belonging to the Independents at Charlsworth and Hadfield; and the Wesleyan Methodists at Glossop and Whitfield.

At Glossop is a grammar school, of the foundation of which little is known. The endowment, a great part of which is lost, is now only 40s. a year. The Duke of Norfolk gives an annual benefaction of 10l.

There are twenty-four cotton-mills within the manor of Glossop, and above thirty in other parts of the parish; four or five extensive calico or print works at Thornsett and elsewhere; two clothing mills in the manor of Glossop; and a mill for making brown paper, and a cloth manufactory at Hayfield.

The population of this parish, from the increase of manufactures, has been doubled within the last five and thirty years.⁵ It appears that the number of inhabitants had increased from 8873 to 10,797, between the years 1801 and 1811.

Charlsworth, which lies about three miles from Glossop and about five from Hayfield, had formerly a market on Wednesdays^b, and a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, granted in 1328, to the abbot of Basingwerk.¹ That monastery acquired considerable landed property in Charlsworth, Chunall, and Simondly, in the years 1307 and 1308. There is now a cattle fair at Charlsworth on the 25th of April.

The chapel at this place belonged formerly to the establishment, and in the *Liber Regis* it is described as a chapel of ease to Glossop; but more than a century ago, it was, by permission of the Howard family, in the hands of the Presbyterians. In 1716, Mr. John Bennet left the interest of 20l. for the benefit of the Presbyterian minister at Charlsworth. The chapel, which has been lately rebuilt, is now in the hands of the Independents.

Near Gamelsly is the Roman camp, called Melandra castle.

⁵ Pilkington dates the rise of its manufactures from the year 1784: he says that the first cotton-mill was erected that year. There are now fifty-six cotton-mills in the parish, being half of the number of cotton-mills in the whole county. See Farey's Survey, Vol. III. just published.

^b Chart. Rot. 2 Edw. III.

¹ Inq. ad q. d. 1 Edw. II., and Originalia, 2 Edw. II.

The manor of Whitfield was conveyed, in 1330, by Thomas Le Ragged to John Foljambe : it has been long held with the manor of Glossop, and is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The late Mr. Hague, who died in 1786, founded a school at Whitfield, the endowment of which is about 40*l.* per annum.

An act of parliament for inclosing lands in the township of Whitfield passed in 1810.

The chapelry of Hayfield contains the hamlets or townships of Great-Hamlet, Phocide and Kinder, Ollersett, Beard, and part of Thornset. The hamlets of Bugsworth and Brownside, and part of Chinley, in the southern part of the parish of Glossop, are esteemed also to be within this chapelry. The village of Hayfield, which lies about five miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith, is in the township of Phoside and Kinder. In the vale between Newmills and Hayfield are three calico print-works. There are annual fairs at Hayfield, May 11th for cattle, horses, and sheep ; and July 23d for sheep and wool.

The rood-loft in the chapel remains entire, but the upper part has been modernised ; on the front is a painting of the crucifixion, with St. Peter and St. John, which bears the date of 1775. There are tablets giving a particular account* of the endowment of the chapel and the school.

The chapel of Hayfield was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, procured by subscription, in 1733 ; in 1801, by lot ; in 1805, by another subscription ; in 1806, by a parliamentary grant ; and in 1812, by a third sub-

* "Imprimis, there is 10*l.* left for ever by one Mr. John Hyde, one of the worshipful Merchant-Taylors-hall, London, to a reading minister keeping a grammar school in the chapel of Hayfield ; also the use of 60*l.*, left for ever, to a licensed schoolmaster, by John Hadfield, of Ludworth, deceased, teaching *pettys* as well as others more proficient at our chapel of Hayfield : also we have undertakers, who were agents and instruments in erecting and building of our chancel at our chapel, who have assigned to them each a place or seat in the chancel, according to their degrees, paying to the minister or curate, each of them, one old hoop of oats or 2*sh.* in money : also there is annually due and payable, on March 25, to the curate, from those persons, churchwages, according to their estates and seats in the chapel, of which some pay 3*sh.*, others 2*sh.* some less, according to the plot-form, which gives a particular account of every place within the chapelry. The sum is 4. 16. 4. The surplice fees are 4*d.* every burial, and 4*d.* for the thanksgiving of women after child-birth." Dated July 14th, 1774.

Mary Tricket, in 1712, gave land let for a long lease, not yet expired, at 8*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this chapelry. Edward Buckley, in 1772, gave the sum of 40*l.* for the same purpose. The late Joseph Hague, Esq., gave the sum of 100*l.* 4 per cent. and the late John Hague, Esq., the same sum to the school at Hayfield. Mr. ——— Taylor gave 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to be appropriated to the school or given in clothing.

scription

scription of the inhabitants; the whole of the augmentations amounting to the sum of 1700l. The freeholders of the chapelry appoint the minister.

There is a Quakers' meeting in this chapelry; chapels of the Wesleyan Methodists at Hayfield, the part of New-mills which is in this chapelry, and at Chinley. The Independents have a meeting house at Chinley.

Great-Hamlet, Phoside or Foreside, and Kinder; and the hamlets or vills of Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside, are within the manor of High-Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire.

The manor of Beard belonged to the ancient family of Beard, of Beard-hall, and passed with the heiress of Richard Beard, the last of the elder branch to two brothers of the Leigh family, to whom she was successively married: the Leighs appear to have been succeeded by the Duncalfes. John Earl of Shrewsbury was possessed of this manor in the reign of Henry VIII., and it has passed with Ollersett and Eyam to Lord George Cavendish. Beard-hall is now a farm-house. Ollersett-hall, formerly the seat of the Bradbury family is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. George Newton.

The chapelry of Mellor lies about eight miles south-west from Glossop, on the borders of Cheshire, and about the same distance from Chapen-en-le-Frith. It comprises the vills, hamlets, or townships, of Mellor, Ludworth, Chisworth, Whittle, and part of Thornsett. The greater part of the populous village of New-mills, is in the hamlet of Whittle and in this chapelry: the villages of Raworth, Marple-bridge, and Mellor-moor-end, are also in this chapelry. Mellor and Whittle are part of the Lordship of Longendale, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. A subordinate manor of Mellor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Mellor, one of whose coheiresses married Stafford in the fourteenth century. In the year 1704, Thomas Stafford of Stockport and Tristram, his son sold the manor of Mellor, and Bothams-hall in Mellor, to James Chetham, Gent., whose great-grandson, Thomas Chetham, Esq., of Highgate in Middlesex, sold the Bothams-hall estate, in 1787, to Samuel Oldknow, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Oldknow has large cotton works at Mellor, which employ between 400 and 500 hands.

Mellor-hall, anciently the seat of the Mellor family, and afterwards of the Radcliffes, was purchased in 1686, by James Chetham, Esq. The Mellor-hall¹ estate was purchased of Thomas Chetham, Esq., about 1797, by Mr. Ralph Bridge, whose son now occupies the hall as a farm-house. Part of the

¹ The Chethams resided at Mellor-hall till the death of the father of Mr. Chetham, by whom it was sold.

land has been purchased with Queen Anne's bounty for the purpose of augmenting the living of Mellor.

In the chapel and chapel-yard at Mellor are recorded several instances of longevity.¹ The minister of the chapel is appointed by trustees acting under the will of the late John Thornton, Esq., of Clapham. The appointment was in the Chetham family, and was purchased by Mr. Thornton of Thomas Chetham, Esq., in or about the year 1787. The income of the minister, which is now rather more than 100*l.* per annum, arises partly from the rent of seats, and partly from augmentation. Queen Anne's bounty was first procured for it about the year 1764, when 200*l.* was contributed by Thomas Chetham, Esq., and other inhabitants of the chapelry. In 1792, it had an augmentation of 200*l.* by lot: in 1809, Miss Shaw of Mellor, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.*, for the purpose of procuring the bounty a third time. These sums have been laid out in the purchase of lands, parcel of the Mellor-hall estate, as above-mentioned.

The Independents have a small meeting-house at Marple-bridge in this chapelry.

Thomas Walklate having left by will the sum of 160*l.* for founding a charity school at Mellor, with that and other smaller sums, certain closes were purchased in the reign of Charles II., now let at 25*l.* per annum. Seven of the principal inhabitants are trustees.

In the year 1345, Thomas le Ragged enfeoffed John Foljambe of two-thirds of the manor of Chisworth^m; in 1360, the whole manor was conveyed by Richard Foljambe and Robert de Holt to the Abbey of Basingwerkⁿ: it has since been considered as parcel of the manor of Glossop. Ludworth is also parcel of that manor.

GRESLEY, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies south of the Trent, about four miles from Burton, and about six from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The parish contains the townships of Church and Castle-Gresley, Drake-low, Linton, the village or hamlet of Swadlincote, and part of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe.

¹ Rebecca, widow of George Higenbottom, ob. 1758, aged 99; Sarah, wife of John Cooper, ob. 1779, aged 97; Mary, wife of Robert Beard, ob. 1797, aged 101; Betty, wife of Samuel Fearnley, ob. 1799, aged 94.

^m Dodsworth's Collections.

ⁿ Esch. 34 Edw. III. 27. 2d numbering.

At Church-Gresley was a priory of Austin monks, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Nigel de Gresley: it was endowed with lands chiefly in this parish, valued at the time of the dissolution at 31l. 6s. od., clear yearly income. King Henry VIII. granted the site, in 1543, to Henry Criche, and within a few years it passed successively to Richard Appleton and John Seymour. In the year 1556, Sir Christopher Aleyne, Knt., purchased this estate with the manor of Church-Gresley, of the Seymours. The site of the priory, of which there are no remains, was adjoining to the parish church. Sir Christopher Aleyne above-mentioned, was son of Sir John Aleyne some time Lord Mayor of London, who by his will, bearing date 1545, bequeathed his collar of S.S. of fine gold, to his successors, to be worn during their mayoralty on condition of their attending his obit. John Aleyne, Esq., his descendant died seised of the manor of Church-Gresley and the Priory estate in 1712, leaving his only son, Samuel, then a minor, who died without issue in 1734. This estate was afterwards in the Meynells, of whom it was purchased, about the year 1775, by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart, grandfather of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., the present proprietor.

In the parish church are monuments for the families of Aleyne ^p, and Gresley.^q Sir Roger Gresley is impropiator of the tithes and patron of the donative curacy.

The manor of Castle-Gresley belonged, from a very early period, to the ancient family of De Gresley, who had a castle at this place, whence it obtained the name of Castle-Gresley. The site is distinguished only by the inequalities of the ground; there were some remains of the buildings in Camden's time. At Drakelow, the present seat of the family, they had also a residence at a very early period.

The manor of Drakelow, which, in the Survey of Domesday, is described as belonging to Nigel de Stafford, ancestor of the Gresley family, was held by the service of rendering a bow without a string; a quiver of ^r *Tutesbit*, twelve fleched and one unfeathered arrow.^s Another record (of the year

^p John Aleyne, Esq., who died in the garrison of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1646; John Aleyne, Esq., his son, (no date); John Aleyne, his grandson, (who married the heiress of Stevenson, of Sutton-Coldfield) 1712.

^q Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart, who died in 1699, with his effigies, in a rich brocaded gown; and Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir William Bowyer of Knipersley in Staffordshire, and wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, which Dorothy died in 1736; (Sir Thomas, her husband, died in 1746.) Nigel Gresley, Esq., (youngest son of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, Bart.) 1816.

^r We can procure no satisfactory explanation of this word.

^s Buzo. See Blount's tenures.

1200) only expresses the render to have been a bow, a quiver, and twelve arrows; this render was then due to William Earl Ferrars.^c Geffrey de Gresley, in 1330, claimed a right of having a gallows at Gresley and at Drakelow.^u The Gresley family have at various times, from the reign of Edward I., represented the county in parliament. George Gresley was installed a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, in 1534; his great-grandson of the same name was created a Baronet in 1611; Sir George Gresley was an active officer in the Parliamentary service during the civil war, and was Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir John Gell. Sir Roger Gresley is the eighth and present Baronet. Drakelow, the ancient seat of the Gresley family, is at present unoccupied.

Besides the manors of Church and Castle-Gresley, and Drakelow, Sir Roger possesses those of Linton, Swadlincote, Donisthorpe, and Oakthorpe.

The manor of Linton (Linctun) was part of the estate of Henry de Ferrars. It was afterwards in the Segraves, from whom it passed, successively, by female heirs, to the noble families of Mowbray and Berkeley. In or about the year 1568, it was purchased of Henry Lord Berkeley by Sir William Gresley.

The manor of Swadlincote or Swartlincote (Sivardingescote) was one of the manors of Nigel de Stafford at the time of the Domesday Survey. His grandson, Robert de Gresley, gave it to his brother Eugenol in ^x exchange. Two of the coheireses of Eugenol de Gresley, seem to have married Verdon and Grim. The last-mentioned family was possessed of two-thirds of Swadlincote in 1316. In or about the year 1363, Sir John Gresley gave lands and rents in Swartlincote, to the prior and convent of Gresley; and it is probable, that they became possessed of those two-thirds of the manor which belonged to the Aleynes, who, as before mentioned, were possessed of the priory estate not long after the Reformation. Having been purchased of the Aleynes by the Gresley family, it is now the property of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. The remaining third was sold by Verdon to Finderne in 1304; in 1558, William Finderne, Esq., died seised of this estate, being described as the manor of Swadlincote, and held of the heirs of Sir George Gresley, by the annual render of a sparrow-hawk, which shows that the Gresley family had continued to be superior Lords of Swadlincote from the

^c Chart. Rot. 2 John.

^u Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^x The account of this manor is given chiefly from ancient deeds communicated by S. Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.

time of their ancestor, Nigel de Stafford. In 1567, this estate was sold by the Findernes to Breton, and passed by successive sales to the families of Horton, Hill, and Smythe; the last-mentioned alienation took place in 1636. It is now the property of Bernard D'Ewes, Esq.

Donisthorpe (Durandestorp) and Oakthorpe (Achetorp) were manors belonging to Nigel de Stafford, at the time of the Domesday Survey. The family of De Aulá, called also Durandesthorp or Duranthorpe, are described as Lords of Donisthorpe in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries.* It is probable that they held under the Gresley family, who appear to have been the sole lords, in 1518, both of this manor and of Oakthorpe. John Savage was Lord of Oakthorpe about the year 1200, probably, as holding under the Gresley family; he left two daughters, coheirs. Henry Earl of Huntingdon had a manor in Oakthorpe in 1642, now belonging to the Marquis of Hastings. Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe are partly in the parish of Measham, and partly in that of Nether-Seal in Leicestershire.

The manor of Heathcote or Hatheote in this parish, (Hedcote) was held, at the time of the Domesday Survey, with Drakelow, by Nigel de Stafford. In the reign of Edward II., it was in the family of Grim. In or about the year 1363, Sir John Gresley gave lands and rents in Hatheote to the prior and convent of Gresley, who it is probable afterwards became possessed of the manor. It was certainly in the Aleynes, who were possessed of the priory estate not long after the Reformation, and was sold, in the year 1728, by Samuel Stevenson Aleyne, Esq., to Devereux Littleton, Esq., and —— Shore, Esq. It is now the sole property of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq., great nephew of the former. There was, in ancient time, a chapel at Heathcote, as appears by Pope Lucius's confirmation of the possessions of Burton-Abbey † to which it was given by William the Conqueror.

KIRK-HALLAM, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about eight miles from Derby, seven from Nottingham, and eleven from Alfreton. The hamlet of Mapperley in this parish, is in the hundred of Appletree.

The manor of Kirk-Hallam belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Ralph de Burun. It was in the Greys of Codnor as early as the reign of Edward I.² The heiress of a younger branch of the Greys brought it to the Leakes. The large estates of the Leake family were sold after the

* See Nicholls's Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 997.

† See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 271.

² 4 Edw. I. Dodsworth's Collections from a Roll of Inquisitions in the Exchequer.

death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. Since this time, Kirk-Hallam has been in the Newdigate family. In 1762, Francis Newdigate, Esq., of Nottingham², bequeathed it to his nephew Francis Parker, Esq., who has taken the name of Newdigate, and is the present proprietor.

The church of Kirk-Hallam belonged to Dale-Abbey.³ In 1562, the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Francis Leake, Esq., and have since passed with the manor.

When the Survey of Domesday was taken, William Peverel held Mapperley for the King. Richard Sandiacre held this manor in the year 1235, by the service of providing a dog-kennel. In the year 1266, a market at Mapperley on Mondays, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity, were granted to Simon de Ardern.⁴ This Simon had the manor of Mapperley, in which he was succeeded by Thomas de Luche.⁵ Sir Richard Willoughby, the Judge, acquired this manor by marriage with the heiress of Morteyne. The Willoughby family had a park at Mapperley.⁶ The manor belonged, at a later period, to the Gilberts of Locko, who sold to Lowe. It is now the property of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, M.P.

There is a small school at Mapperley, endowed, about the year 1790, by Mr. Henry Leaper, with the interest of 100*l*.

Nicholas de Chavincourt gave all his lands in Halum⁷ to Dale-Abbey. The abbot of Dale had a park at Hallam in the reign of Edward III.

Sir Anthony Strelley died seised of the manor of Park-hall, in Kirk-Hallam, in 1591: it has since passed with Shipley in Heanor, and is now the property of Mr. Mundy.

WEST-HALLAM, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about five miles and a half north-east from Derby.

The manor belonged formerly to the Cromwell family⁸, who, before the year 1467, were succeeded by the Powtrells.⁹ John Powtrell, Esq., of West-Hallam, died seised of this manor in 1624, leaving Henry his son and heir. Under a settlement, bearing date 1666, it passed to the Hunloke

² There is a monument for this gentleman in the parish church.

³ Probably by the benefaction of Nicholas de Chavincourt, who gave all his lands in Halum to that Abbey. See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 622.

⁴ Chart. Rot. 51 Hen. III. 5.

⁵ Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

⁶ Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

⁷ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 622.

⁸ Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

⁹ Dodsworth's Collections.

family,

family, but they did not become possessed of it till the year 1698. It is now vested in Sir Henry Hunloke a minor.

In the parish church are memorials of the Powtrell family ^h, Henry Powtrell, the last heir male, died in 1666; he married Ann, daughter of Henry Hunloke, Esq., by whom he had seven daughters. It was this gentleman who made the settlement, under which West-Hallam eventually passed to the Hunloke family. On the west wall is the monument of William Darbishire, a learned physician and divine, who died in 1674. Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

The Reverend John Scargill, rector of West-Hallam, who died in 1663, built a school-house, and endowed it with the sum of 540*l.* since laid out in lands, (the value of which was returned to parliament at only 19*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* per annum, in 1787, ⁱ) for the education of twelve children, six of West-Hallam, two of Dale, two of Stanley, and two of Mapperley. The boys have nine-pence a week each towards their maintenance, except during a fortnight at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week at Whitsuntide. The number of boys is now increased to forty-six; the master's salary, which was originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 40*l.* per annum. Mrs. Ann Powtrell gave the sum of 50*l.* to this parish for apprenticing boys.

HARTINGTON, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies about ten miles from Ashborne. The parish is divided into four quarters or liberties, Hartington town, the lower quarter, the middle quarter, in which is the chapelry of Earls-Sterndale, and the upper quarter. The principal villages in the parish are, Biggin, Brandside, Crankston, Crowdecote, Foxlow, Heathcote, and High-Needham.

A market at Hartington on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Giles, were granted to William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, about the year 1203. ^k The market has long ago been discontinued. There are now two fairs held at Newhaven in this parish, the second Tuesday in September and October 30, for horned cattle, sheep, and all kinds of

^h An ancient alabaster monument for Thomas Powtrell, Esq., 1484; Walter Powtrell, 1598; John Powtrell, Esq., 1624; Robert Powtrell, Esq., 1662.

ⁱ We have applied without success to the trustees for the present rental of these lands; but have been informed from another quarter, that they consist of about eighty-two acres of land at Eastwood, Newthorp, and Ilkeston, with some houses and workshops, let all together at 120*l.* per annum, (capable of considerable advance) and that the trustees have besides 800*l.* out interest on private security.

^k Chart. Rot. 5 John, m. 22.

hardware. The last-mentioned is said to be the most celebrated holiday fair in the county.

The manor of Hartington belonged to the noble family of Ferrars. On the attainder of Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, it was granted to Edmund Earl of Lancaster¹, who had a capital mansion or castle at Hartington in the reign of Edward I. The manor continued to be annexed to the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster till the year 1603, when it was granted by King James to Sir George Hume, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Having reverted to the crown, it was granted by the same monarch, in 1617, to Sir George Villiers. In the year 1663, it was purchased of the Duke of Buckingham, by William Cavendish Earl of Devonshire, and is now the property of his descendant the present Duke of Devonshire. The Duke is by far the greatest land-proprietor in this extensive parish; and among other estates, is possessed of Biggin-Grange, and Heathcote, which had been given to the monks of Gerondon by the Ferrars family^m; the manor or grange of Pilsbury and Cronkston-Grange, which had been given by the the same family to the abbey of Merivale in Warwickshire, and had been granted to George Earl of Shrewsbury; the manor of Foxlow which had belonged to the family of Lovell, and Cotes-Grange, which had been granted by Henry VIII. to George Cotton.

When William Earl of Devonshire was created a Duke, he took his second title of Marquis of Hartington from this place.

Hartington-hall was the property and residence of the Bateman family in the early part of the sixteenth century. The estate now belongs to their descendant, Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. The hall is occupied as a farmhouse.

A capital messuage and estate at Hurdlow belonged for several generations to the family of Brereton, one of whose coheireses, about the year 1681, brought it to the family of Swan. The daughter of a descendant married William Bullock, M.D., whose son, Mr. John Bullock, is the present proprietor. Sir Thomas Fletcher, Bart., and Sir John Edensore Heathcote have considerable estates in this parish.

In the parish church of Hartington, are memorials of Richard Bateman, Gent., 1731, and William Wardle of Staffordshire, the last of his name and family, 1770.

¹ It appears, nevertheless, that Margaret de Ferrars, Countess of Derby possessed it, probably by dower, 2 Edw. I., and claimed the right of having a gallows there. (Hundred Roll.)

^m See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 770.

The church of Hartington belonged to the Minoreesses of London, most probably by the gift of one of the Earls of Lancaster.

When Hartington commons were inclosed in 1798, the late Earl Beauchamp, then William Lygon, Esq., being impropiator of the great tithes had an allotment in lieu of them, which allotment he afterwards sold to Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. In right of the rectorial estate Sir Hugh is patron of the Deanery of Hartington. The dean has the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the parish, the probate of wills, &c., it being exempt from the authority of the Bishop and the Archdeacon. The Duke of Devonshire is patron of the vicarage.

There is a chapel of ease at Earls-Sterndale, the minister of which is appointed by the vicar.

At Hartington is a charity school, supported by a subscription, to which the Duke of Devonshire gives 5*l.* per annum.

HARTSHORN, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and in the deanery of Repington, lies near the road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-on-Trent; three miles and a half from the former and seven from the latter.

The manor of Hartshorn (Heorteshorne) belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, to Henry de Ferrars. The prior and convent of Repton had lands and a moiety of a park in Hartshorn.^a The abbot of Crokesdon, in 1273, held an estate here under Theobald de Verdon^o, who seems to have been possessed of the manor. We find nothing further relating to it till the year 1504, when John Ireland held the manor of Hartshorn Upper-hall under William Abell, and Nether-hall under the Earl of Shrewsbury.^p Sir William Compton died seised of it in 1528. The Comptons were succeeded by the Cantrells, who had been some time in possession in 1712^q: the heiress of Cantrell married the grandfather of William Bailey Cant, Esq., who, dying in 1800, bequeathed this manor and other estates to Lord Erskine, (then at the bar,) for his able defence of John Horne Tooke and other persons, who were tried for high-treason, in 1794. In consequence of the omission of certain legal processes, the intention of the testator was defeated, and the manor of Hartshorn is now the property

^a Dodsworth's Collections from an Inquisition Roll in the Exchequer, 4 Edw. I.

^o Hundred Roll.

^p Hieron's Collections.

^q Mr. Wolley's MS. History.

of John Murcot, Esq., in right of his wife, Miss Partridge, who was one of the cousins and coheiresses of Mr. Cant.

It is probable that the estate which belonged to the priory of Repton is the same which was purchased, in 1707 and 1712, of Lady Rokeby and Lady Philipps, coheiresses of the Honourable Edward Darcy, by Philip Earl of Chesterfield, and which is now the property of Earl Stanhope.

On the borders of Leicestershire, in this parish, was a small manor called Short-Hazles, which belonged to the Royles, and was afterwards divided into severalties.

In the parish church is the monument of Humphrey Dethick, Esq., of Newhall, who died in 1599; his widow married Sir Humphrey Ferrers. Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions the monuments of Hugh Royle, Esq., of Short-Hazles, 1602; and Ann, wife of James Royle, Esq., 1630.

The Earl of Chesterfield is patron of the rectory. The learned and eloquent George Stanhope, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, was a native of Hartshorn, where he was born in March, 1661; his father, the Reverend Thomas Stanhope, being then Rector. The Reverend Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, succeeded his father in the rectory of Hartshorn, in 1799: he died in London in 1803, and was buried at Hartshorn.

There is a free-school at this place founded by William Dethick, Rector of Hartshorn, in 1626, and endowed with lands now let at about 50*l.* per annum.

HATHERSAGE, in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak, lies about eight miles from Tideswell, and about five from Stony-Middleton, where is a post-office. The parish contains the townships of Hathersage, Bamford, Outseats, and Nether-Padley; and the chapelries of Derwent and Stony-Middleton.

The manor of Hathersage (Hereseige) was, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, the property of Ralph Fitzhubert. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of De Hathersage, whose coheiresses brought it to Goushill and Longford. In the reign of Henry VI. this manor, or rather perhaps Goushill's moiety, belonged to the family of Thorp, with remainder to Robert Eyre, and his heirs. Sir Nicholas Longford died seised of the other moiety in 1481. The manor of Hathersage is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose ancestor purchased it in 1705 of the family of Pegge.

The manor of Bamford was for several generations in the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.^r In 1802 it belonged to Francis Evans, Esq.; now to Mr.

^r Esch. Hen. VI. Eliz.

Francis Melland and Mr. Daniel Prime. The Rev. Robert Turie gave the sum of 35*l.* to the school in this township.

The manor of Upper Padley belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Bernake, which, settling here, took the name of Padley: a coheiress of Padley brought it to the Eyres; from whom it passed by marriage to Fitzherbert. In 1589 Sir Thomas Fitzherbert complains to the Earl of Shrewsbury, that his house and estate at Padley had been seized, in consequence of two seminary priests having been found harboured there unknown to him.^s This manor, or reputed manor, belonged afterwards to the Ashtons, and is now the property of their representative, Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, Esq., of Hathersage.

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Eyre^t, and some memorials also for that of Ashton.^u The church of Hathersage (Hersege) was given to the Priory of Launde, in Leicestershire, by Richard Bassett, its founder, in the 12th century. In the year 1808, an act of parliament passed for inclosing the open fields and wastes in this parish, containing about 10,000 acres. At this time the Duke of Devonshire was entitled to the tithes of corn, wool, and lambs, in Hathersage and Outseats, and of wool and lambs in the township of Derwent: lands were given by the act in lieu of tithes. The Duke of Devonshire is patron of the vicarage. Benjamin Ashton, Esq., who died in 1725, gave 100*l.* towards procuring Queen Anne's Bounty; William Archer, Esq., gave 50*l.*, and 50*l.* more was raised by subscription.

Mr. Ashton gave 10*l.* 10*s.* towards building a school-house, and 5*l.* per annum for the education of poor children. The present income of the school is about 6*l.* per annum.

There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Hathersage; and a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, built in 1807.

There are manufactories at Hathersage for needles, wire, buttons, and calico weaving.

The chapelry of *Derwent*, is about seven miles from Hathersage. Derwent-hall, some time the property and residence of the Balguy family, is

^s Lodge's Illustrations of British History, ii. 402.

^t Robert Eyre, Esq., 1459; Robert Eyre, of Offerton, Gent., 1493; Sir Arthur Eyre (no date), and his three wives—Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton, Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Coffin of Portledge, Devon, and Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Okeover, Esq.: Anne, his sole surviving issue, married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, son and heir of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. Robert Eyre, eldest son of Robert Eyre, of High-low, ob. 1656.

^u 1717, &c.

now a farm-house, the property of John Bennet, Esq. The chapel was built by one of the Balguy family, as a domestic chapel. The Rev. Robert Turie, in 1720, gave part of two tenements, called "The Abbey" and the Carr-house, for the augmentation of this chapel by Queen Anne's Bounty; and a rent-charge of 2l. per annum for a school. This school has now an income of about 6l. per annum. The patronage of the chapel was sold by John Balguy, Esq., now of Duffield, to the late Joseph Denman, M.D.; and it now belongs to his nephew, Thomas Denman, Esq.

The parochial chapelry of *Stoney-Middleton* is situated about six miles from Hathersage, on the road from Chesterfield (from which it is eleven miles distant) to Manchester. The manor belonged at an early period to the Chaworths, under whom it was held by the Bernakes of Upper-Padley. Richard de Bernake sold it, in the reign of Edward I., to Thomas de Furnival. It has ever since passed with the adjoining manor of Eyam, and is now the property of Lord George Henry Cavendish. The principal landed property is vested in the different freeholders.

In the chapel are memorials of the family of Finney (1704—1790.) The late Dr. Joseph Denman married one of the daughters, and eventually sole heiress, of Richard Finney, Esq., and possessed the estates which had belonged to that family. The minister of the chapel is appointed by the vicar of Hathersage. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at Stony-Middleton.

Adjoining to this parish is the extra-parochial chapelry of *Peak-Forest*, about four miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith, within the manor of the High-Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. In the chapel, which is dedicated to King Charles the Martyr^x, are memorials of the families of^y Bower, and Needham^z of Rushop. The Duke of Devonshire appoints the minister. The site of Peak-Forest village was anciently called the Chamber or Dam in the Forest.

HEANOR, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies nine miles north-east from Derby, on the borders of Nottinghamshire. The parish contains the townships of Heanor, Codnor, Codnor Castle and Park, and Shipley; and the hamlets or villages of Langley, Loscoe, Milnhay, and Shipley-wood.

^x It is said to have been built by the Countess of Shrewsbury; but from the circumstance of the dedication, it is much more probable that it was by Christian, Countess of Devonshire.

^y 1779, &c.

^z 1772, &c.

There was a market at Heanor a few years ago, on Wednesdays; but we find no charter for it on record.

The manor of Heanor is parcel of that of Codnor, hereafter described. A good estate at this place, with a mansion called Heanor-hall, belonged to the ancient family of Roper, who settled here early in the sixteenth century. It afterwards belonged to the Fletchers, who sold to Sutton; and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Sutton, widow of John Sutton, Esq., who died in 1803.

In the parish church are monuments of the Mundy family^a; of Patience, daughter of Francis Lowe, Esq., and wife of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Aldercar, 1679; and Mr. Samuel Watson, 1715.^b Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions memorials of Samuel Roper, Esq., 1658; the Lowes of Owlgreave^c; Mary, daughter of John Green, of Norwell, Notts. (the last of that ancient family), 1680; the Winters, of Langley^d; Clarke, of Codnor^e, &c. The church of Heanor having been conveyed to the Abbey of Dale, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and others in 1473, the great tithes were appropriated to that monastery. The impropriate tithes are now vested in the several landholders. The King is patron of the vicarage. Heanor was in the reign of Henry II. a chapel to the church of St. Mary in Derby.^f

The manor of Codnor (Cotenoure) was held, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by Warner, under William Peverel. It belonged to the family of Grey as early as the year 1211; and Codnor-castle became the seat of the elder branch. Henry de Grey, the first of this noble and wide-spreading family, whom we find upon record, possessed Codnor and Heanor: his elder son, Richard, who was settled at Codnor, was one of the

^a Edward Mundy, Esq., 1767; he married Hester, daughter and heir of Richard Miller, Esq., and niece of Sir Humphrey Miller, Bart.: Frances, daughter of Sir Godfrey Meynell, and wife of Edward Miller Mundy Esq., ob. 1783; Georgiana, Dowager Baroness Middleton, ob. 1789, wife first of Thomas Lord Middleton of Wollaton, afterwards of Edward Miller Mundy Esq., by whom he had one daughter (now Duchess of Newcastle).

^b See p. 153, note.

^c Francis Lowe, D. B., 1684; Francis Lowe, 1693.

^d Frances Winter, of Langley, 1697, mother of Edmund Winter, Esq., of that place, "who enjoyed a fair estate of inheritance at Langley, then of the value of 100l. per annum, and a good house."

^e John Clarke, ob. 1641; he had one daughter, married to Gilbert Clarke, Esq., of Somersall.

^f Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 617.—History of the foundation of Dale-Abbey.

loyal Barons in the reign of Henry III. John Lord Grey, of Codnor, distinguished himself in the Scottish wars in the reign of Edward III., and was in great favour with that monarch. Richard Lord Grey was employed by King Henry V. to bring the son of Henry Hotspur out of Scotland. Henry, the last Lord Grey of Codnor, died in or about 1526; when the Codnor estate devolved to Sir John Zouch, who had married Elizabeth his aunt. Sir John Zouch was a younger son of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. The Codnor estate was sold by Sir John Zouch and John Zouch, Esq., his heir apparent, in 1634, to Archbishop Neile, and his son, Sir Paul. Their descendant, Richard Neile, Esq., sold the manor and castle of Codnor, with its members^g, and the manor of Codnor-park, in 1692, to Sir Strensham Masters, who was High-Sheriff in 1712. This estate now belongs to his descendant, Charles Legh Hoskins Masters, Esq.

Robert Lord Grey, in 1330, claimed the right of having pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, and four parks within the manor of Codnor.^h There are still considerable remains of the castle which stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive view over Nottinghamshire. A part of it has been fitted up as a farm-house. The extensive park connected with the castle has long ago been converted into tillage.

The manor of Shipley (Scipelei) was held, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by Malger, under Gilbert de Gand. This Gilbert gave it to Sir Robert de Muskam, his steward, whose great grandson of the same name conveyed it to Sir Robert le Vavasour.ⁱ The heiress of Vavasour brought it to the Strelleys; which family were in possession in 1330.^k Sir Anthony Strelley died seised of it in 1591. Sir Philip Strelley, his son, devised Shipley to be sold for the payment of his debts. Nicholas, son of Sir Philip was the last of this elder branch of the Strelleys. Shipley was afterwards in the family of Leche or Leech; from whom it passed, by successive female heirs to the families of Miller and Mundy, and is now the property and seat of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., one of the representatives for the county.

Robert Strelley, Esq., in 1330, claimed two parks in the manor of Shipley; but only one was allowed: the other, called Estinker, was stocked with deer, but, being only a new inclosure, was not allowed as a park.

Aldercar-park, in this parish, was a seat of the Burtons. The Milnes

^g Heanor, Loscoe, and Langley.

^h Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

ⁱ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 963.

^k Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

family possessed it, and resided there in 1712. It is now vested in the trustees of the late William Milnes, Esq., and the residence of one of them, the Rev. John Smith, who married one of the coheireses.

The estate at Langley, which belonged to the Winters of that place, is in severalties.

Loscoe-park was for several generations the seat of the Draycot¹ family. It has long ago been disparked, and the house pulled down: the estate, or part of it, belongs to the Morewoods.

Owlgreave, or Oldgrave, an old mansion, the seat of a branch of the Lowes, is now a farm, belonging to E. M. Mundy, Esq. M.P.

The Rev. John Hieron, an eminent non-conformist divine, resided at Loscoe during the latter part of his life, died there, and was buried at Heanor in 1682.

HEATH, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about five miles from Chesterfield, which is the post-town, and about eight from Alfreton. The manor, which was given by Robert de Ferrars to the monks of Gerondon, in Leicestershire, was probably granted to the Shrewsbury family. The Earl of Shrewsbury possessed it in 1588; it is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Oldcotes, or Owlcote, in this parish, near Sutton, was one of the three mansions built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury. This mansion and estate passed with one of the Earl of Shrewsbury's granddaughters to the Pierrepont family. It appears, by Blome's *Britannia*, that Oldcotes was, in 1673, the seat of George Pierrepont, Esq., grandson of the Earl of Kingston. The house was taken down before the memory of any person living: the estate is the property of Earl Manvers.

The church of Heath, alias Lowne, or Lund, was given to the Abbey of Croxton, at the time of its foundation in 1162, and the great tithes were appropriated to that monastery. The advowson of the church was given by Queen Mary to the burgesses of Derby. The patronage of the vicarage is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire, who is impropriator of the great tithes.

¹ As early as the beginning of the fifteenth century—Philip Draycot, of Loscoe, (who was father-in-law of Anthony Babington, executed for high-treason in 1586,) was apprehended as a recusant, in 1587.—See Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, ii. 371.

HOPE, in the hundred and deanery of High-Peak, lies about five miles from Tideswell, and eight from Chapel-en-le-Frith. The former is the post-town.

The parish comprises the parochial chapelry of Fairfield, and the townships of Abney, Aston, Bradwell, Brough, Fernilee, Grindlow, Hazlebache, Highlow, Great-Hucklow, Little-Hucklow, Offerton, Shatton, Stoke, Thornhill, Thornton, Wardlow, Woodland-Eyam, and Woodlands; besides the villages of Alpert, Coplw-dale, and Small-dale. Part of Buxton also is in this parish.

In the year 1715, John Balguy, Esq., of Hope, procured a grant for a weekly market at this place on Saturday; and four fairs — on Friday in the last week of January, May 1, on Friday in the first week of July, and Friday in the last week of September. Of late years the market was only attended by a few butchers, and is now wholly discontinued. There are now four fairs: March 28 (a new fair), for cattle; May 13, for cattle, &c., and for hiring servants; the day preceding the second Wednesday in September (a new fair also), for horned cattle and sheep; and Oct. 11, a small cattle fair.

The manor of Hope, which was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, appears to have been of considerable extent, and to have had seven hamlets annexed to it at the time of taking the Domesday Survey. It was afterwards considered as parcel of the great manor of the High-Peak; and that manor having been since divided into two, it is now esteemed parcel of the manor of Castleton, held on lease under the duchy of Lancaster, by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Hope-hall was a seat of the ancient family of Balguy: it is now the property of Mr. John Dakin, and occupied as an inn. The Balguys had another residence at Rowlee in this parish. The ancient and widely-spreading family of Eyre are originally to be found at Hope, where they had a mesuage and lands in the reign of Edward I.

Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions a monument of Henry Balguy, Esq., of Rowlee, who died in 1685, as being in Hope church.

The church of Hope, and the chapel of Tideswell, then an appendage to it, were granted by King John, in 1205, to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry^m; by some subsequent arrangements this church became vested in the Dean and Chapter, by whom the rectory manor was granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Ralph Gell, Esq., of Hopton. The devisees in

^m Chart. Rot. 7 John, Dors.

trust of the late Philip Gell, Esq., sold it to John Bagshaw, Esq. The latter conveyed it to the late Mr. Micah Hall, of Castleton; and it is now the property of his devisee, Mr. Isaac Hall.

The Earl of Newburgh is lessee of the tithes of corn; and Mr. William Milnes, of those of wool and lambs. The Dean and Chapter of Lichfield are patrons of the vicarage.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have meeting-houses at Great-Hucklow; the former was originally established by William Bagshaw, called the Apostle of the Peak. The Methodists have a meeting-house at Bradwell. Most of the Methodists in this parish are of the Wesleyan persuasion.

There is a free-school at Hope, of the foundation of which nothing is certainly known. The present value of the endowment is about 10*l.* per annum. John Champion, in 1785, gave the sum of 70*l.* to this school.

The manor of Abney (Habennai) belonged to William Peverel at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the reign of Edward II. it belonged to the family of Archer; at a later period, to a branch of the Bagshaw family, by whom it was sold to the Bradshaws: after having possessed it for two centuries, it passed from the latter by marriage to the Galliards, of Edmonton, in Middlesex. The sister and coheiress of the latter brought it to the late Charles Bowles, Esq., of East-Sheen, in Surrey. It is now the property of his son, Humphrey Bowles, Esq.

Bradwell, which was another of William Peverel's manors, is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, being esteemed part of the manor of Castleton.

Brough is supposed to have been a Roman station. Brough-mill, which in the reign of Edward III. belonged to the family of Strelley, was then held by the service of attending the King on horseback whenever he should come into Derbyshire, carrying a heroner (or heron-falconⁿ); if his horse should die in the journey, the King was to buy him another, and to provide two robes and *bouche* of court.^o

Combes-edge, Buxton, Fairfield, Fernilee or Ferney-Ley, and Great-Hucklow, are parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster manor of the High-Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. Ralph le Archer held a messuage and lands in Great-Hucklow in the reign of Edward I., by the service of keeping the King's forest with a bow and arrows.^p A considerable freehold estate, then called a manor, in Great-Hucklow, belonged to the Earl of

ⁿ Falco heronarius.

^o Esch. 20 & 24 Edw. III.

^p Hieron's Collections.

Newcastle in the reign of Charles I. This estate was sold to John Bagshaw, Esq., of Hucklow; from whom it passed by descent to the family of Rich, and the principal part was purchased a few years ago by John Radford, Esq., of Smalley.

The manor of Grindlow, by the name of Greneslaw in Pecco, was given by King John, in 1199 or 1200, to the monastery of Lilleshull, in Shropshire.⁹ King Edward VI., in 1552, granted it, by the name of Greenlow-grange to Sir William Cavendish^r: in 1641, it belonged to William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle; being then valued at 156l. 8s. per annum. It is now vested in the daughters of the late Honourable William Cockayne, as representatives of their mother, who was heiress of the late Serjeant Hill.

The manor of Hazlebach, or Hazlebadge, (Heselebec), belonged to William Peverel at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the fourteenth century it was in the family of Strelley^s; afterwards in the Vernons^t; and is now by inheritance the property of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The manor of Highlow belonged in the reign of Edward II. to an ancient family of the name of Archer, supposed to have been extinct at an early period. In the following century, Highlow became the property and seat of a younger branch of the family of Eyre; one of whose descendants, in the early part of the eighteenth century, took the name of Archer.^u After the death of John Archer, Esq.^x, it was sold under a decree of Chancery (in 1802), to the late Duke, and is now the property of his Grace the present Duke of Devonshire. Offerton, which was a seat of the Eyres is now a farm of the Duke of Devonshire's.

The manor of Little-Hucklow, which was for many generations in the family of Foljambe, is now the property of William Carleile, Esq.

The manor of Stoke was sold, in or about the year 1473, by Henry Lord Grey, of Codnor, to Robert Barley, Esq., of a younger branch of the Barleys of Barlow, whose posterity resided at Stoke for several generations. In the reign of Charles I. it was one of the manors of William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle. Jacinth Sacheverell was lord of the manor of Stoke in 1656. It is now the property of the Honourable John Simpson, second son of the Right Honourable Lord Bradford, whose father, the first Lord Bradford,

⁹ Chart. Rot. 1 John.

^r Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI.

^s Esch. 20 Edw. III. & 14 Ric. II.

^t Hugh de Stranley (or Strelley) conveyed this manor to Sir Richard Vernon, 8 Hen. V.—Duke of Rutland's evidences.

^u From the Archers of Coopersale in Essex, with whom they were remotely connected.

^x He died in 1800.

acquired it in marriage with the heiress of Simpson. Stoke-hall is in the occupation of Robert Arkwright, Esq.

The manor of Thornhill belonged to a family, who took their name from the place of their residence; and by whom it was conveyed, about the latter end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century, to the Eyres of Hopø. John Eyre, of Hope, sold it, in or about the year 1602, to Adam Slack, of Tideswell, yeoman; by whose family it was alienated, in 1613, to Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, ancestor of Francis, Earl of Newburgh, who is the present proprietor.

Shalcross^x, in this parish, was for many generations the residence of an ancient family, to whom it gave name. John Shalcross, Esq., the last heir male, sold it to his son-in-law, Roger Jacson, Esq., of whose nephew it was purchased by Mr. Foster Bower, uncle of Francis Jodrell, Esq., of Henbury, in Cheshire, the present proprietor.

The parochial chapelry of *Fairfield* lies about eleven miles from Hope, and within a mile of Buxton, part of which, as before mentioned, is in Hope parish.^y The minister of the chapel is appointed by six resident governors, pursuant to letters-patent of 37 Eliz.; by which the governors of the perpetual chapel of Fairfield, and of the alms-houses there to be erected for six poor persons (of which foundation, if it took effect, there is no trace), were incorporated, and empowered to hold lands, and to purchase to the amount of 40l. a year. In default of the governors appointing a minister within six months after a vacancy, the appointment lapses to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. William Dakin, Esq., one of the present governors, is a lineal descendant and namesake of one of those appointed by the letters-patent.

The charity-school at Fairfield was founded in 1662, by Anthony Swan, and endowed with a rent-charge of 4l. per annum, "towards the daily maintenance and bringing up at school of ten of the poorest children of the town and chapelry." In the year 1772 an allotment of land was made to the school under the inclosure act, which now lets for 44l. per annum.

HORSLEY, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies about six miles nearly north from Derby. The parish contains the townships of Horsley, Woodhouse, and Kilburn, and the parochial chapelry of Denby.

The manor of Horsley belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday

^x The estate, in an inquisition 7 Eliz., is called Old Feofment, alias Shalcross-hall manor.

^y See p. 34—38.

Survey, to Ralph de Burun, who had a castle upon it called Horestan, or Horston, which was the seat of his barony. Robert de Burun was possessed of Horestan-castle in 1200.^z It is probable that he was afterwards in rebellion, for that monarch is said to have granted his whole barony to W. de Briewere.^a Horestan-castle appears to have reverted ere long to the crown; for William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, was appointed governor in 1214.^b Peter de Montfort was made governor in 1250^c; Hugh Despencer in 1255.^d Walter de Stokesley was, in 1274, made keeper of Horestan-castle and of the soke of Horsley, during pleasure. Ralph Pipard was made governor for life, in 1291.^e In 1298, Jordan Foliot died seised of Horestan-castle, which had been granted to Richard his father.^f Sir Ralph Shirley was governor of this castle in 1314.^g King Edward III., in 1347, granted it in tail-male to Henry Plantagenet afterwards Duke of Lancaster.^h John de Holand, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, had a grant of it for life in 1391.ⁱ King Henry VI. granted this castle, in 1452, to Edmund Hadham, Earl of Richmond, and Jasper, Earl of Pembroke.^k In 1514, King Henry VIII. granted the manor of Horsley, and the castle of Horestan, with other estates, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, as a reward for his services at Flodden-Field. In or about 1530, this estate was conveyed to Sir Michael Stanhope, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Chesterfield. There are no remains of the castle, on the site of which is now a heap of rubbish: it stood on the summit of a hill, about a mile from Horsley church. The lord of the manor of Horsley claimed the right of having a gallows for the punishment of offenders.^l

King James I., being on a progress in Derbyshire, amused himself with the diversion of hunting in Horsley-park.^m The park has long ago been converted into tillage.

In the parish church is a monument in memory of several of the family of Fletcherⁿ, who acquired opulence by successful speculations in the col-

^z Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.

^a Dugdale.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Dugdale.

^e Ibid.

^f Esch. 27 Edw. I.

^g Peerage.

^h Dugdale.

ⁱ Dugdale.

^k Pat. Rot. 31 Hen. VI.

^l Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^m MS. History of Derbyshire in Ashmole's Collection.

ⁿ Robert Fletcher, 1711; John Fletcher, Esq., of Stanesby-house, 1731; Sarah, his widow, ætat: 90, 1757; John Fletcher, Esq., 1766. The last-mentioned John having no issue left his estate and collieries to John, the eldest son of Francis Barber who married his sister. See further of this family, and their grant of arms, in the account of Derbyshire families.

lieries at this place. The inscription begins, "Near this place are deposited the earthly remains of a family of colliers."

The church of Horsley was given by Hugh de Burun, in the reign of King Stephen, to the priory of Lenton in Nottinghamshire. The Earl of Chesterfield is impropriator and patron of the vicarage.

Kilburne belonged for many generations to the family of Draycot. It was afterwards in the family of Hunter; and is now the property and residence of William Hunter Hunter, Esq., son of the late Henry Fletcher, Esq. He took the name of Hunter on the death of his maternal uncle, Mr. Vickers Hunter, about the year 1795.

Stanesby or Stainsby house, in the township of Horsley-Woodhouse, was some time the property and residence of the family of Moor; by whom it was sold, in 1712, to John Fletcher, Esq., (sheriff for the county in 1732.) In 1783, it was purchased of the assignees of his nephew and devisee, John Barber, by Mr. Samuel Buxton; who, in 1785, sold it to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., the present proprietor.

The parochial chapelry of *Denby*, lies about eight miles north from Derby. The manor belonged, at the time of the Domesday Survey, to Ralph de Burun; under whose family it was held, in or about the reign of Henry I., by Patrick de Rossel, or Rosel; the heiress of the last-mentioned family brought it, in the reign of Henry VI., to Lawrence Lowe, Esq., serjeant at law, ancestor of the late Richard Lowe, Esq. It is now the property of William Drury Lowe, Esq. The Rosels had a park at Denby in the reign of Henry III.

Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor, held a small manor at Denby which he possessed by the gift of William Rosel and William Bernack representatives and coheirs of John de Denby: this manor afterwards acquired the name of Park-hall. Richard Lord Grey procured, in 1334, a charter for a market at Denby on Thursdays, and a fair for two days at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.^o From the Greys the manor of Park-hall passed to the Frechevilles, and was sold about the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, by Sir Peter Frecheville, to Vincent Lowe, Esq., of Denby, who settled it on his younger son. On the death of Francis Lowe, Esq., of Denby, without issue, in 1563, Jasper Lowe, Esq., of Park-hall, succeeded to the Denby estate, and they have since continued to be united.

^o Chart. Rot. 8 Edw. III.

In the chapel are some monuments of the Lowes of Locko.^p The impropriation of Denby was vested in the family of Hazlewood in 1561.^q In 1638, Robert Wilmot, Esq., being possessed of the great tithes, charged them with the endowment of the alms-houses at Derby and Spondon. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, is the present impropiator. Mr. Lowe is patron of the perpetual curacy. The subjection of the chapel of Denby to the vicar of Horsley was acknowledged by an instrument bearing date 1484.

A charity-school was founded at this place about the year 1739, by Mrs. Jane Massey, and endowed with lands, now producing a rent of 37l. per annum.

HAULT-HUCKNALL, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire about seven miles from Chesterfield, which is the post-town, and about six from Mansfield. The parish contains the township of Stainsby, and the villages or hamlets of Astwith, Harstoft, and Rowthorn.

The manor of Hucknall, which has passed with Hardwick, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

In the parish church is the monument of Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Kighley, Esq., and wife of William Cavendish, the first Earl of Devonshire, 1628; and the tomb of Thomas Hobbes^r, the celebrated philosopher and free-thinker, who died at Hardwick in 1679, in the 92d year of his age. This well-known writer had been tutor to the second and third Earls of Devonshire; and continued to reside in the family till his death. For many years he spent his summers in Derbyshire, removing with the family as they visited Chatsworth or Hardwick. The five last years of his life were spent wholly in Derbyshire. Among his numerous publications was a Latin descriptive poem on the wonders of the Peak, "De Mirabilibus Pecci." A few weeks preceding his death, his situation being then hopeless, the Earl of Devonshire removing with his family from Chatsworth

^p John Lowe, Esq., 1771, (he married the heiress of Marriot, of Alscot, in Gloucestershire;) Richard Lowe, Esq., (the last of the family,) 1785. See an account of Drury taking the name of Lowe, in the History of Derbyshire Families.

^q Hieron's Collections.

^r The following is the inscription on his tomb:— "Condita hic sunt ossa Thome Hobbes, Malmesburiensis, qui per multos annos survivit duobus Devonix Comitibus, patri et filio. Vir probus, et famâ eruditionis domi forisque bene cognitus. Obiit anno Dom. 1679, mensis Decemb. die 4^o, æt. suæ 91.

to Hardwick, he insisted on being removed also, although it was necessary to carry him on a feather-bed.

The church of Hault-Hucknall was appropriated to the priory of Beau-chief. In 1544, the impropriate rectory was granted to Francis Leake, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire is now impropriator and patron of the vicarage.

The manor of Hardwick was granted by King John, in 1203, to Andrew de Beauchamp.⁵ In the year 1288, William de Steynesby held it of John le Savage by the annual render of three pounds of cinnamon and one of pepper.⁶ John Steynesby, his great-grandson, was seised of it in ^u 1330. The Hardwicks afterwards possessed it for six generations. Elizabeth, the third daughter and (after her brother's death) coheirress of John Hardwick, Esq., brought this estate to her second husband, Sir William Cavendish, from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The dilapidated shell of the ancient hall at Hardwick, which remains by the side of the more modern structure, built by the heiress of Hardwick (then Countess of Shrewsbury) in her last widowhood, has been already spoken of. The present hall, which has acquired an imaginary interest, on the supposition that it was one of the prisons of Mary Queen of Scots, was built after the death of that unfortunate princess. The second floor of this mansion is said to have been allotted for the residence of the royal Prisoner, and the rooms are shown as retaining their furniture in the same state as when she inhabited them. Over the door of a bed-room, said to have been appropriated to her, are the arms of the Queen of Scots with her cypher. There is a portrait of Queen Mary in one of the apartments, said to have been painted in the tenth year of her captivity.^x A bed, a set of chairs, and a suit of hangings are shown as having been the work of the royal Captive: it is very probable that they were; we have proof that she was very fond of needle-work, and that she employed many hours of the day during her captivity in that occupation.^y The furniture

⁵ Chart. Rot. 5 John.

⁶ Esch. 17 Edw. I.

^u Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^x It may be observed, that among the portraits at Hardwick particularized in the Countess of Shrewsbury's will, that of Mary Queen of Scots is not mentioned.

^y In a letter from Mr. White to Sir William Cecil, giving an account of an interview he had with Mary Queen of Scots, in 1568, at Tutbury-castle, he says "She said that all day she wrought with her nydill, and that the diversity of the colors made the work seem less tedious, and contynued so long at it, till very payne made her to give over."—Haynes's State Papers, p. 510.

was probably used by her, and brought from Chatsworth, before the old hall at that place was taken down.

We have only presumptive evidence that the unfortunate Mary ever was at Hardwick ; it is certain, that if she was, it was only during a short and occasional visit of the Earl of Shrewsbury to that place. The Countess, being at Hardwick, in 1577, several years before the present hall was built, wrote to the Earl, intimating her wish, that he would come to Hardwick, if the Queen would give him permission. In the postscript she says, " Lette me here how you, your charge, & *love* dothe, & comende me, I pray you. Yt were well, you cente fore or fyve peces of the great hangengs, that they myght be put oup, and some carpetes ; I wyshe you wollde have thynges yn that redynes, that you myht come w^hin 3 or foure dayes after you here from courte."^z

Among other interesting portraits at Hardwick, are those of Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Gardiner, the Countess of Shrewsbury, Sir William Cavendish, the first Earl of Devonshire, Colonel Charles Cavendish, and Thomas Hobbes, aged 89. Hardwick-hall stands on an eminence, in an extensive and well-wooded park.^z

Near Hardwick-hall is a school, built by the second Duke of Devonshire in 1724. We are informed that the then Duchess of Devonshire, and a gentleman whose name is not now known, gave 200l. each, in lieu of which, 20l. per annum was charged on the Hardwick estate, a moiety of which is payable to this school, and the other moiety to the school at Edensor. Mr. Thomas Whitehead of Rowthorn, in 1729, gave a messuage and twenty-acres of land, now let at 16l. per annum, to this school ; 10s. of which is to be laid out in books, and the remainder to be given to the master. Mr. John Philips, in 1734, gave 50l., 4 per cents, to this school.

The manor of Rowthorn (Rugetorn) was, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, the property of Roger de Busli. It afterwards belonged to the family of Tilly, whose heiress married Savage. Robert de Lexington, to whom it had been conveyed by the last-mentioned family, gave it to the abbot and convent of Newsted in Nottinghamshire.^b In the year 1563, this manor was vested in the coheiresses of Roger Greenhalgh. In 1583, Lord Chancellor Bromley, acting, as it is supposed, as a trustee, conveyed it to

^z Lodge's Illustrations of British History, vol. ii. p. 169.

^a See a further account of this hall under the head of Ancient Mansion-houses, in the General History.

^b Thoroton.

Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Steynesby was held, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, by Roger de Poitou. In the reign of King John it was in the family of Savage: in the year 1235, William son of Walkelin de Savage, held it by the annual render of a *sore* hawk.^b In 1580 or 1581, John Savage conveyed this manor to Lord Chancellor Bromley, by whom, it is probable, it was again conveyed, about the same time as Rowthorn, to Sir William Cavendish. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

ILKESTON, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby is a small market-town on the borders of Nottinghamshire, nine miles from Derby, eight from Nottingham, and one hundred and twenty-eight from London. The market was granted, in 1251, to Hugh de Cantelupe^c, to be held on Thursdays, with a fair for two days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The market has not been wholly discontinued; it is still held occasionally on Thursdays, for fruit and vegetables. There are two cattle fairs, on the sixth of March and Thursday in Whitsun-week.

The hamlets or villages of Cotman-hay and Little-Hallam are in this parish.

The manor of Ilkeston (Tilchestune) was, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, held by one Malger, under Gilbert de Gand, nephew to William the Conqueror. This Gilbert, in the reign of Henry I. gave the manor of Ilkeston to his steward, Sir Robert de Muskam. After four descents the heiress of Muskam married Sir Ralph de Greseley, of Greseley in Nottinghamshire. Eustachia, the daughter of Sir Ralph, and eventually sole heiress of her brother Hugh, married Nicholas Cantelupe, whose grandson of the same name, died seised of it in 1355.^d Millecent, one of the coheiresses of William Lord Cantelupe brought it to the baronial family of Zouch of Harringworth. On the attainder of John Lord Zouch, as a partizan of Richard III., King Henry VII. granted it, in 1485, to Sir John Savage, of whose descendant, Sir Thomas Savage, it was purchased in 1608, by Sir John Manners, ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

^b A hawk of the first year.

^c See the Quo Warranto Roll of 4 Edw. III., referring to a charter of 36 Hen. III. It is stated in the Roll that the market and fair were but little frequented in 1330.

^d Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 962, 963.

The Cantilupe family had two parks in Ilkeston in 1330.^e

In the parish church is the monument of a crusader (one of the Cantilupe family,) and some memorials of the family of Flamsteed.^f Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes some mutilated ancient tombs of ecclesiastics and others; and memorials of the family of Gregg.^g

The Church was appropriated to the abbey of Dale in 1385^h, having been given most probably by the Cantilupe family. The Duke of Rutland is now impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

There are meeting houses at Ilkeston for the Unitarians, Independents, General Baptists, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists.

Mr. Richard Smedley, in 1744, founded almshouses at this place for six poor personsⁱ, and endowed them with pensions of five pounds per annum each. Mr. Smedley gave also 10*l.* per annum^k for the education of forty poor children.

KIRK-IRETON, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies about seven miles from Ashborne and three from Wirksworth, which is the post-town. The village of Blackwall and the township of Ireton-wood, are in this parish.

The manor of Kirk-Ireton, was held under the King's brother in the reign of Edward I.: it has long been attached to the duchy manor of Wirksworth. The manor of Hollands in Wirksworth, belonging to Philip Gell, Esq., M. P., extends into this parish.

In the parish church are some memorials of the families of Catesby and Mellor.^l The Dean of Lincoln is patron of the rectory.

^e Quo Warranto-Roll.

^f John Flamsteed, 1745; Paul Flamsteed, 1747; (relations of Flamsteed the celebrated astronomer.)

^g Francis Gregg, 1667; Robert Gregg, 1688; William Gregg, 1690.

^h Pat. 9 Ric II. pt. 1. m. 31.

ⁱ Two of the pensioners are to be of Risley parish, in which the founder resided, one of Ilkeston, one of Dale, one of Awworth, and one of Greasley. The two last-mentioned parishes are in Nottinghamshire.

^k So we are informed; but the return of charitable donations to the House of Commons in 1787, says, lands then let at 10*l.* per annum, and mention is made in that return of 15*s.* per annum given for teaching three poor children, by the Reverend Mr. Courtman in 1704.

^l Thomas Catesby of Ireton-wood, 1663; Ellen, his daughter, wife of Robert Mellor of Ideridgehay, 1708. Some Church Notes in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Langley-park, mention Agnes, daughter of Robert Madock, and wife of Robert, son of Thomas Mellor of Ideridgehay, which Agnes died in 1580.

Blackwall was the freehold property of a family who took their name from this the place of their residence, probably from an early period. They certainly were of Blackwall as early as the year 1500. It is now the property and residence of their descendant Mr. John Blackwall.

The Reverend John Slater and Mary his wife, in the year 1686, gave five closes at Kirk-Ireton to the parish, directing that 8l. per annum should be given to a schoolmaster for instructing sixteen poor children in reading, writing and arithmetic, the remainder of the rent to be distributed half-yearly among the poorer inhabitants. The executors of John Bower gave the sum of 120l. for educating of poor children in 1744.

Certain lands in Kirk-Ireton and Callow, in the parish of Wirksworth, were inclosed by act of parliament in 1803.

KEDLESTON, in the hundred of Appletree and in the deanery of Derby, lies four miles north-west from Derby.

The manor of Kedleston (Chetelestune¹) was, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, part of the large property of Henry de Ferrars: it was held under the Ferrars family by that of Curson or Curzon, as early as the reign of Henry I. This ancient family frequently represented the county of Derby in parliament. Sir John Curzon was created a Baronet in 1641. Sir Nathaniel Curzon the fifth baronet was, in 1760, created Baron Scarsdale of Kedleston, and was father of Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale, the present Lord of the manor of Kedleston.

Kedleston-hall, the noble mansion of Lord Scarsdale, and his chief residence, stands pleasantly situated in the midst of the park, occupying the site of a former mansion, which had not been built many years when Mr. William Wolley wrote his MS. history of Derbyshire in 1712, and which that writer describes as a very useful noble pile of building, of brick and stone, as good as most in the county. The present hall, which is the object of great attraction to travellers, was built from the designs of Adam, about the year 1765. The hall of this mansion is a singularly fine room, about 67 feet by 42, supported by twenty Corinthian columns, twenty-five feet in height, which were much improved in their effect a few years ago, by being fluted. They are made of veined alabaster from the quarries at Red-hill in Nottinghamshire belonging to Lord Curzon. There is a collection of pictures at Kedleston-hall, by the old masters, among which a

¹ It is most probable that it took its name from Chetel the Saxon owner of Chatsworth, or another Saxon of the same name.

landscape by Cuyp and a large picture by Rembrandt, over the fire-place in the library, the subject of which is Daniel interpreting the dream of King Nebuchadnezzar, have been most admired.

In the parish church which stands near the hall, are several monuments of the Curzon family; the more ancient have been already described.^m In the south transept is the monument of Sir John Curzon, Bart., who died in 1686, aged 89: it is supported by Corinthian columns, and has half length effigies, front-faced, of Sir John in armour, and his lady, (Patience daughter of John Lord Crewe) who died in 1642; there are monuments also for Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., 1719; Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.ⁿ, 1758, (by Rysbrach;) and others.^o

Lord Scarsdale is patron of the Rectory.

In the parish register is recorded, the burial of one of the Curzon family, "George Curzon," who "being an hundred and four years old, was buried March 25, 1652."

The manor of Little-Ireton was the property, and Ireton-hall the seat, of a younger branch of the Shirley family, who took the name of Ireton, and were ancestors of General Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law. This manor, with the old seat of the Iretons, belonged, about the middle of the seventeenth century, to Colonel Thomas Sanders^p, whose son, Samuel Sanders, Esq., collected materials for a history of this county, as before mentioned. The Curzon family became possessed of Little-Ireton in 1721, by an exchange

^m See the account of ancient sepulchral monuments.

ⁿ And his lady, Sarah daughter of William Penn, Esq.

^o William Curzon, 1547: the Reverend John Curzon, 1739, and his wife Anne, who died in 1792, aged 91.

^p In Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs of her husband, Colonel Hutchinson, is an account of Colonel Sanders, whom she calls a very godly honest country gentleman, but describes as deficient in many things requisite to a great soldier. She relates, that being then Major Sanders, he was, by Cromwell's management, (to the exclusion of Colonel Hutchinson,) made colonel of the regiment which had been commanded by Colonel Thornhagh, killed in the fight near Preston in Lancashire. She adds, Cromwell "had a design by insinuating himself into Colonel Saunders, to flatter him into the sale of a town of his called Ireton, which he earnestly desired to buy for Major-General Ireton, who had married his daughter, and when at last he could not obtain it in process of time, he took the regiment away from him again." Mrs. Hutchinson must have been misinformed as to the particulars of this transaction. Ireton, as is stated above, was the ancient patrimony of Major-General Ireton, and it seems probable that he sold it to Colonel Sanders. The Editor of Mrs. Hutchinson's memoirs rather supposed Ireton to be in the Vale of Belvoir, but it is clear that it was in Derbyshire, as he observes it was said to have been. See Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs, p. 293—295.

for lands at Middleton near Youlgrave. It is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. Little-Ireton-hall, formerly the residence of the Iretons, has been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site.

KNIVETON, the Cheniveton of the Domesday Survey, lies three miles from Ashborne^o, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and the deanery of Ashborne.

The manor was from a very early period the property, and Kniveton was the original residence, of the ancient family to which it gave name: this family spread into two branches, settled at Bradley and Mercaston: Kniveton, the original patrimony of the family, was sold by Sir Andrew Kniveton, Bart., in the reign of Charles II., to Lowe, from whom it passed to the Pegges. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was sold by Thomas Pegge, Esq., to Mrs. Meynell, of Bradley, and is now the property of her descendant Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

The rectory of Kniveton was anciently appropriated as parcel of Ashborne, (to which, in remote times, it was a chapel,) to the Deans of Lincoln, one of whom conveyed it to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. In 1548, the Dean and Chapter granted the rectory-house, glebe, tithes, &c. (reserving only the ecclesiastical jurisdiction), to Ralph Gell, Esq., of Hopton. In 1796, this estate was sold by the devisees, in trust, of the late Philip Gell, Esq., to Mr. Edmund Evans, of Derby, and others: the tithes have been since sold to the several land owners; Mr. Evans is patron of the perpetual curacy.

In the year 1715, Mr. John Hurd gave lands for the endowment of a school at Kniveton, which, in 1787, when the return of charitable donations was made to the House of Commons, were let at 9l. per annum, 8l. of which were given to a master, and 15s. per annum for coals. We have not been able to ascertain the present income of this endowment.

LANGLEY, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about four miles from Derby, which is the post-town, and about nine miles from Ashborne. The village of Nether-Burrowes or Burroughs, is in this parish.

Langlei, or Church-Langley was, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, one of the manors of Ralph Fitzhubert. In the reign of Hen III., it belonged

^o On the road to Wirksworth.

to Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, from whom it passed to the Pipards of Rotherfield Pipard, in Oxfordshire, who afterwards took the name of Twyford. This family possessed Kirk-Langley for several generations, and had a seat here ^p; Thomas Twyford, Esq., a descendant of this family^q, was buried in the Twyford aisle of Langley-Church in 1523; but we are not sure whether they continued to possess the manor so long. In the year 1553, it was in the Bassetts, then Lords of the manor of Langley-Meynell, and from that time the manors appear to have passed together: the estate at Kirk-Langley was separated from the manor and sold in severalties. Mr. Cornelius Brough possesses by much the larger share, and the old manor-house, which is inhabited by a farmer. E. S. C. Pole, Esq., and Mr. Sampson Copestake have also considerable shares.

The manor of Langley-Meynell took its name from an ancient family who possessed it as early as the reign of Edward III., from them it passed by successive female heirs to the families of Bassett and Cavendish. William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle sold it, in the year 1669, to Isaac Meynell, citizen of London^r: this Isaac left an only daughter and heir, whose second husband, Robert Cecil, a younger brother of James Earl of Salisbury, sold Church-Langley and Langley-Meynell to Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of another branch of the family. Mr. Meynell, having no issue, bequeathed the Langley estate to his cousins, Gilbert Cheshire, Isabella Parker, Catherine Cheshire, Godfrey, George, and Obadiah Hodgkinson, Dorothy Turner, Thomas Lord, and Catherine the wife of Joseph Lord. General Cheney, descended from the Cheshires, inherits, by bequest, the old manor-house of Church-Langley, and four parts out of nine of the two manors; Mrs. Meynell, mother of Godfrey Meynell^s, Esq., now of Langley-park, descended from the Wards, has three shares; Philip Gell, Esq., of Wirksworth, inherits one by bequest from Cheshire; and E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., has the remaining share, which has passed by purchase.

The violent tempest already spoken of^t, which happened in 1545, did much damage to Sir William Bassett's mansion as well as to his park and woods, and threw down a great part of the church.

^p See Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 34.

^q See the account of extinct families.

^r The rental was then 613l. 11s. 9d., the number of acres 2300, and the sum paid for it 12,524l. 11s. 6d. From the information of Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

^s This gentleman, to whom we are indebted for several particulars relating to Langley, is descended from a younger son of the Meynells of Willington. See the account of Derbyshire families.

^t See p. 160.

In the parish church are several monuments of the family of Meynell^t and Cant^u; the tomb of Alice, widow of Thomas Beresford, of Newton, 1511; and that of Henry Pole, Esq., patron of the church, who died in 1558. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes the monument of Thomas Twyford, Esq., in the Twyford aisle, 1523.

Godfrey Meynell, Esq., who died, in 1758, possessed the advowson of the rectory, but sold it before his death: it is now the property of Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Langley-park, whose father purchased it of the family of Cant.

A school-house was built at Langley, in the year 1750, by the joint contributions of the Reverend John Bailey, then Rector, the Meynell family, and others.^x The school was endowed by Mr. Bailey with four acres of land, now let at 12l. per annum, and a rent-charge of 5l. for the education of ten children. The rectors of Langley, Brailsford, and Mugginton, are trustees,

LANGWITH, commonly called OVER-LANGWITH, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire, about three miles from Bolsover.

The manor acquired the name of Langwith-Bassett, from the family of Bassett, to whom it belonged, at least as early as the reign of Edward III.^y this manor, together with those of Houghton-Filley and Houghton-Bassett, partly in this parish, and partly in the parish of Pleasely, were conveyed by Lord Grey to the Vavasors in 1493; from the Vavasors, they passed to the Hardwicks before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The heiress of Hardwick brought them to Sir William Cavendish, from whom they have descended to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor.

The Bassett family had two parks in Langwith in 1330.^z

In the parish church is the monument of Joseph Briggs, Esq., of Scarcliffe-lane, 1770. The advowson of the rectory belonged to Thurgarton priory, to which monastery it was given by Ralph Deincourt, the founder.^a

The Duke of Devonshire is now patron of the rectory.

^t Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Willington, 1667; William Meynell, 1669; Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Langley, 1705; John Meynell, Esq., 1802, &c.

^u Reverend William Cant, patron and rector, 1789; William Bailey Cant, Esq., 1800.

^x Mr. Bailey gave 50l., Godfrey Meynell, Esq., 20l., Mrs. Meynell 5l., Mrs. Mary Harding 20l.

^y Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III., Esch. 14 Hen. IV. &c.

^z Quo Warranto Roll.

^a Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 110.

LONGFORD, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about nine miles from Derby and about eight ^b from Ashborne, which is the post-town. The parish contains the townships of Longford, Alkmanton, Hungry-Bently, Hollington, and Rodsley; and the village of Upper-Thurvaston.

The manor of Longford belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family which took its name from that place, and continued to possess it for at least fourteen generations. The ancestor of the family, Oliver Fitz-nigel ^c, acquired Longford and Malmerton in marriage with the coheiress of Fitz-Ercald, in the reign of Richard I. ^d Sir Nicholas Longford, the last heir male of this ancient family, which had at various times represented the county in parliament, died in 1610, and his widow in 1620. Soon after this, Clement Coke, Esq., sixth son of Lord Chief Justice Coke, became possessed of this manor and estate ^e: he married a coheiress of Reddiche or Reddish, by the heiress of Dethick, who had married one of the coheiresses of Longford. Edward Coke, Esq., of Longford, elder son of Clement, was created a Baronet in 1641. His two sons, Robert and Edward, successively enjoyed the title and estate, and died without issue. Sir Edward, by whose death the title became extinct in 1727, bequeathed Longford to his relation, Edward Coke, Esq., brother of Thomas Coke, Esq., of Holkham, (afterwards Earl of Leicester.) This gentleman, dying without issue in 1733, left Longford to his younger brother, Robert Coke, Esq., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Caroline. On the death of the latter in 1750, it was inherited by his nephew, Wenman Roberts, Esq., who, in 1756, took the name of Coke, and was father of Thomas Wenman Coke, Esq., M. P., now of Holkham in Norfolk, and of Edward Coke, Esq., M. P. the present Lord of the manors of Longford and Malmerton, who resides at Longford-hall. The Longford family had a park at Longford in 1330: the licence for its inclosure was granted by King Henry III. in 1251. ^f

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Longford ^g and Coke ^h, and memorials for Edmund Browne, Esq., of Bentley, who married

^b It is eleven miles by the carriage-road.

^c His son was Nigel de Longford.

^d Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 344.

^e We are not certain whether the whole estate passed by marriage to Coke, or whether part of it was purchased of the other coheiresses of Longford or their representatives.

^f Quo Warranto Roll.

^g The only inscribed monument is that of Sir Nicholas Longford, the last of the family, who died in 1610. The more ancient monuments have been already spoken of.

^h Sir Edward Coke, Bart., 1669; Sir Edward Coke, Bart., 1727; and Edward Coke, Esq., 1733.

a daughter

a daughter of Sir Edward Vernon and died in 1684, and some of the rectors of Longford.

The church of Longford was given by Nicholas de Longford, in the reign of Henry I., to the monastery of Kenilworth in Warwickshire. Mr. Coke is now patron of the sinecure rectory and of the vicarage. The vicar has the tithes of Bentley and Alkmanton.

An almshouse at Longford for six poor men or women, inhabitants of Longford, or one of the four next townships, (old servants or reduced tenants to be preferred,) was founded by Sir Edward Coke, the last Baronet, pursuant to the will of his brother Sir Robert, who died in 1687. The pensioners have, under Sir Robert's will, 2s. 6d. a week each (for maintenance and fuel) and gowns of 20s.ⁱ price every year, charged on the Longford estate. Sir Robert Coke gave also 10l. per annum to the vicar of Longford for reading prayers to the alms-people in the church.

There is a charity school at Longford founded by Catherine Lady Coke, who died in 1688, and endowed by her will with lands^k, now let at 38l. 15s. 0d. per annum.

The manor of Alkmanton (Alchementune) is described in the Domesday Survey, as held by one Ralph under Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the family of Bakepuz; afterwards in the Blounts. Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by his will bearing date 1474, bequeathed lands of 10l. per annum value to the ancient hospital of St. Leonard, situated between Alkmanton and Bentley, for the maintenance of seven poor men not under fifty-five years of age (old servants of the lord of the manor of Barton or other lordships belonging to the patron of the hospital to be preferred). These pensioners were to have pasture for seven cows in Barton-park, fuel from some of Lord Mountjoy's manors in the hundred of Apple-tree, and a gown and hood every third year. They were to pray for the souls of Lord Mountjoy, his family and ancestors; the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Rivers, Sir John Woodville, and the ancient Lords of the hospital, and to repeat the psalter of the Virgin Mary twice every day in the chapel of the hospital. Lord Mountjoy directed also, that a chapel should be built at Alkmanton, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and that the master of the hospital should say mass in it yearly, on the festival of St. Nicholas. This hospital shared the fate of many others, whose constitutions were mingled

ⁱ It is so directed by the will; but they have now gowns of 40s. value once in two years.

^k The lands are at Rodsley. The will expresses also that the children are to be apprenticed to such trades as the heir of the family and the rector or vicar shall approve.

with superstitious observances, and was abolished in 1547. The manor of Alkmanton and the Spital estate belonged, soon after the Reformation, to the family of Barnesley. Charles Barnesley, Esq., of Alkmanton, sold it about the end of the seventeenth century, to Thomas Browne, Esq., of Bentley. The Earl of Chesterfield purchased it of the Brownes in 1727. Earl Stanhope, in 1781, sold it to the late Thomas Evans, Esq., in whose family it still continues. There are no remains of the hospital, or of the chapel of St. Nicholas.

The manor of Bentley (Beneleic), commonly called Hungry-Bentley, belonged to Henry de Ferrars when the Survey of Domesday was taken; afterwards to the Blounts, Lords Mountjoy; and at a later period to the Brownes, who had a seat there. This manor is now the property of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden. Bentley-hall is occupied as a farmhouse. There was formerly a family of Bentley, who resided at this place. Edward Bentley, Esq., of Hungry-Bentley, was tried at the Old Bailey on a charge of high-treason, and convicted in 1586.¹

Hollington (Holintune), and Rodsley (Redeslei), are described in the Domesday Survey as manors belonging to Henry de Ferrars. The manor of Hollington was in the Meynells in the reign of Edward I.^m It has long been held under the crown, as parcel of the hundred of Appletree, appurtenant to the Duchy of Lancaster. William, Earl of Pembroke, was lessee in the reign of James I.; Henry Vernon, Esq., in 1660. The lease is now vested in the Right Honourable Henry Venables, Lord Vernon. Mr. Joseph Holme, in 1768, gave 1*l.* per annum, for educating poor children of this hamlet. The manor of Rodsley belonged in the reign of King John to Robert Fitzwilliam, of Alfreton. It was afterwards successively in the families of Montgomery and Vernon, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Vernon, being annexed to the hundred of Appletree.

Upper-Thurvaston (Turverdeston) was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by one Robert, under Henry de Ferrars. It was afterwards in the Blounts. Mountjoy Blount, a natural son of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1606, was in 1627 created Baron Mountjoy of Thurvaston, and the next year Earl of Newport, which titles became extinct in 1681. Upper-Thurvaston is held on lease under the duchy by

¹ Lands in the county of Nottingham, which had belonged to Edward Bentley, attainted, were granted to Sir Michael Stanhope, in 1587.

^m Hieron's Collections.

Lord Vernon, as being, together with Hollington, parcel of the hundred of Appletree.

LULLINGTON, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies near the borders of Staffordshire, about seven miles from Tamworth and the same distance from Burton-on-Trent. The township of Coton-in-the-Elms is in this parish.

The manor of Lullington (Lullitune) was held by one Edmund, under the King, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. It was in the Gresley family in the reign of Edward I.ⁿ, and is now the property of Sir Roger Gresley Bart.

The church was given by the Gresley family to the priory of Gresley, and appropriated to that monastery in the reign of Edward II.^o

The manor of Cotune or Cotes, now called Coton-in-the-Elms, belonged to the Abbey of Burton when the Survey of Domesday was taken: some time before the year 1328 it had passed into lay hands, for in that year it was purchased by Stephen de Segrave of the coheireses of Stephen de Beauchamp.^p Henry Lord Berkeley, a descendant of the Segraves, through the Mowbrays, sold this manor, in 1570, to Sir William Gresley, Knt. In 1712 it belonged to Samuel Sanders, Esq.^q We have not been able to ascertain how it passed afterwards, or who is the present owner. This manor was held by the service of presenting a hound in a leash to the King, whenever he should come into Derbyshire.

Thomas Wagstaffe gave the sum of 50*l.*, for teaching five poor children of this township.

MACKWORTH, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies about two miles north-west from Derby. The parish comprises the township of Markeaton, and the parochial chapelry of Allestrey.

The manor of Mackworth has always been held with that of Markeaton. A considerable freehold estate at Mackworth was held under the lord of the manor by the ancient family of De Mackworth, who had a castellated mansion here, the gateway of which still remains. The Mackworths removed their residence to Normanton in Rutlandshire, in conse-

ⁿ Dodsworth's Collections — from an Inquisition roll in the Exchequer, 20 Edw. I.

^o Inq. ad q. d. in the Tower, 2 Edw. II.

^p Cl. Rot. 13 Hen. III. m. 20.

^q Wolley's MS. History.

quence of the marriage of Thomas Mackworth, Esq. (who was one of the representatives of the county of Derby in the reign of Henry VI.) with the heiress of Basinges. Mackworth castle continued, nevertheless, in the family two centuries later; Sir Thomas Mackworth died seised of it in 1640. The castle estate is now the property of Lord Scarsdale, whose family have possessed it for a considerable time.

In the parish church are the monuments of Edward Mundy, Esq., who died in 1607; William Forester, Esq., 1768; and Nicholas Nicholas, Esq., (late Heath,) of Boy-Court, in Kent, 1807.

The manor of Markeaton (Marchetone) is described in the Domesday Survey as having been the property of Siward, and then held by Gozelin, under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. In the year 1251, Thomas, son of Robert Tuschet, had a charter of free warren here.^r The Tochets, or Tuchets, claimed a park at Markeaton, and a gallows for the execution of criminals in 1330. In or about the year 1516, John Tuchet, Lord Audley, sold the manors of Markeaton and Mackworth to John Mundy, citizen of London, who was Lord-Mayor in 1522. This estate is now the property, and Markeaton the seat, of his descendant Francis Mundy, Esq., son of the late Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq., for many years the much respected chairman of the quarter-sessions at Derby, and author of the admired poems of "Needwood Forest," and "The Fall of Needwood." The old hall at Markeaton, which was of wood and plaister, was pulled down, and the present mansion built about the year 1750.^s

The parochial chapelry of *Allestrey* lies about two miles north of Derby, on the road to Duffield. The manor of Allestrey (*Adelardestreu*) is described in the Domesday Survey as a hamlet of the manor of Markeaton; and it appears to have been ever since held with that manor, being now the property of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton. The late Francis N. C. Mundy, Esq., sold a considerable part of the Allestrey estate to the late Thomas Evans, Esq., of Derby, Charles Upton, Esq., of Derby, and Bache Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, in the Peak. The estate purchased by Mr. Evans is now the property of his grandson, William Evans, Esq. The house and lands purchased by Mr. Upton were sold by him to Bache Thornhill, Esq., to whom they now belong. Mr. Thornhill built a handsome modern mansion on the estate purchased by him of Mr. Mundy, which he sold with the lands, about the year 1805, to John Charles Girardot, Esq., the present proprietor, by whom the place has been much improved.

^r Chart. Rot. 36 Hen. III.

^s Hutton's Derby.

In the chapel are several monuments of the Mundy family^t, who had formerly seats at Allestrey and Quarndon, as well as Markeaton; of the Cokes of Trusley, allied to them by marriage; and George Evans, æt. 15, drowned in the river wharf at Thorp-Arch, May 29, 1804.

MAPLETON, or Mappleton, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies in a valley on the banks of the Dove, about a mile and a half from the town of Ashborne.

There are two manors in Mapleton: one of these belonged at an early period to the Bassetts of Blore, whose heiress brought it to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. It was sold by his descendants, in 1757, to Thomas Rivett, Esq., of whom it was purchased by the Rev. John Taylor, L.L.D., of Ashborne. This manor is now the property of Dr. Taylor's devisee, William Webster, Esq., of Ashborne. The other manor was at an early period in the family of Wendesley, or Wensley, afterwards in the Cokaines: the last-mentioned family possessed it for several generations. This estate, which we are informed is not now esteemed a manor, belonged afterwards to the family of Trott. It is now the property of R. F. Okeover, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

The rectory of Mapleton is annexed to the vicarage of Ashborne, and is in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

In the year 1727, Rowland Okeover, Esq., gave certain lands to trustees for the purpose (amongst other uses) of building three houses at Mapleton for clergymen's widows, and providing an annual payment of 10*l.* for each widow, and 40*s.* for coals. The houses were accordingly built; and in consequence of the increased rent of the estates, the widows now receive 30*l.* per annum each. The widows are nominated by trustees appointed by the Okeover family.

MARSTON-ON-DOVE, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies on the banks of the Dove, about eight miles and a half from Derby. The parish comprises the townships of Marston, Hatton, Hilton, and Hoon.

^t Frances, wife of William Mundy, of Darley, (daughter of Coke, of Trusley,) 1672; Adrian Mundy, of Quarndon, 1677, (he left a daughter and sole heir, married to John Musters, Esq. ;) John Mundy, of Markeaton, 1681; Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, wife of John Mundy, of Allestrey (no date); Gilbert Mundy, of Allestrey, 1708; Charles Coke, M.D., 1720; Wrightson Mundy, Esq., 1762; the two wives of the late F. N. C. Mundy, Esq., &c.

The manor of Marston-on-Dove, which had been given to the priory of Tutbury by its founder, Henry de Ferrars, was granted, after the Reformation, to the Cavendish family, and is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

In the parish church are some memorials of the family of Wolley.^u There was a chantry in this church, founded by Thomas Kinnersley, Esq., and Charles Munyng, Clerk, in 1523; the endowment was then 5l. 8s. 9d. per annum.^x

The manor of Hatton was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Saswalo, or Sewall, ancestor of the Shirley family, under Henry de Ferrars. This manor was eventually annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, as parcel of the hundred of Appletree. It is held on lease by Lord Vernon, whose ancestor Henry Vernon, Esq., was lessee in 1660.

The manor of Hilton was held at the time of taking the Domesday Survey by one Robert, under Henry de Ferrars. It was afterwards in the family of De Bec.^y Jordan de Tuke gave a manor of Hilton to Dale-Abbey.^z In 1712 the manor of Hilton belonged to the Earl of Chesterfield; it is now the property of Sir Henry Every, Bart. An old mansion, which belonged to the ancient family of Wakelyn, and which before the year 1712 had been purchased by Mr. John Gisborne, is now the property of Mr. Spurrier: the estate which was annexed to it has been sold in parcels.

At Hilton was formerly a chapel of ease, of which there are no remains. Ernulf de Bec, at a very early period, being lord of the manor of Hilton, and Thomas de Piru gave three bovates of land to the church of Marston, for the privilege of having this chapel, and agreed that the inhabitants of Hilton should go on certain festival days to the mother church of Marston.^a

The manor of Hogan, or Howne, now called and written Hoon, (the Hoge of the Domesday Survey,) was held, when that Survey was taken, by Saswalo, or Sewall, ancestor of the Shirley family, under Henry de Ferrars. The Shirleys continued to possess it in the reign of Henry VIII. It was purchased of them by the Palmers, who were succeeded by the Staffords. About the middle of the seventeenth century it became the property (by

^u Arthur Wolley, 1641; John Wolley, 1669; John Wolley, 1696; Thomas Wolley, 1701. Of this branch of the family was Mr. William Wolley, of Darley, who wrote the MS. History of Derbyshire in 1712.

^x Chantry Roll.

^y Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 355.

^z Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 622.

^a Register of Tutbury Abbey.

purchase)

purchase) of John Pye, Esq., (younger son of Sir Robert Pye, of Farringdon, in the county of Berks,) who settled at Hoon, and was created a Baronet in 1664. His son, Sir Charles Pye, was a great traveller, and visited Egypt and the Holy Land. The two sons of Sir Charles, Richard and Robert, successively enjoyed the title and estate. The title became extinct on the death of Sir Robert, the younger, (who was in holy orders,) in 1734. Sir Robert Pye bequeathed the manor of Hoon to his three daughters, none of whom appear to have been married at the time of his decease: it is probable that one of them afterwards married Watkins, as we find that Hoon passed by inheritance to a family of that name. It was purchased of the late Captain Watkins by Mr. W. J. Lockett, who has since sold it in severalties. The old mansion of the Pyes is occupied as a farmhouse by its present proprietor Mr. Orme.

MATLOCK, in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and in the deanery of Ashborne, lies about four miles north-east from Wirksworth. The parish and township are co-extensive. The principal villages in the parish are, Matlock, Matlock-baths, Matlock-bank, Harston^b, and Ryber. There are four fairs at Matlock, Feb. 25, April 2, May 9, and Oct. 24, for cattle, swine, sheep, and pedlars' wares. The fair which is now held on the 2d of April was formerly held on the 16th of July: it was altered by the lords of the manor in 1810, at the request of several neighbouring farmers and dealers.

The manor of Matlock is described in the Survey of Domesday as parcel of the King's manor of Mestesforde, the site of which is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been at a place now called Nestes or Nestus, a little mining village at the foot of a high hill on the north side of the old bath. Matlock is supposed to have belonged at an early period to the Ferrars family, as parcel of the wapentake of Wirksworth. It is certain that it was successively parcel of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster. It continued attached to the duchy till the year 1628, when it was granted to Edward Ditchfield and others, in trust for the corporation of the city of London, by whom, in the following year, it was conveyed to John Middleton and three other persons, as trustees for the copyholders of the manor. The rights of the manor have ever since been vested in a succession of such trustees for the proprietors, some of whom are possessed of copyhold and freehold lands, and others of freehold lands only. The present trustees

^b In Burdett's map written Hearthstone.

are, Bache Thornhill, Esq., Philip Gell, Esq., of Wirksworth, and John Toplis, Esq.

The beautiful scenery of Matlock, and its springs and baths, have been already spoken of. The waters were first applied to medicinal purposes about the latter end of the seventeenth century. The old bath, which was of wood, lined with lead, was made in 1698. The proprietor then procured a lease from the lords of the manor. In process of time the accommodations were improved; a stone bath was constructed; two new springs were discovered; new baths were formed; lodging-houses erected, and carriage-roads made. Matlock-baths have long been a favourite summer resort, great numbers being attracted to it, as well by the beauties of its scenery as by the celebrity of its waters.

The parish church contains no monument of note, except that of Anthony Wolley (who died in 1578), and Agnes his wife. Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions the monument of Anthony Wolley, who died in 1668, and memorials of Henry Smith, Rector, "Divinus, medicus, musicus," 1640, and of some of the family of Hayward.^c

The Dean of Lincoln is patron of the rectory. There is a meeting-house of the Independents at Matlock-bath.

Mr. George Spateman, of Tansley, in the year 1647, gave the sum of 80*l.*, for the purpose of founding a free-school at Matlock, and 20*l.* for the use of the poor. This money was laid out in a messuage and lands at Alfreton, exchanged a few years ago for a messuage and other lands at Matlock, which exchange was confirmed by an act of parliament passed in 1812. This house and land are now let for 24*l.* per annum, four-fifths of which is paid to the schoolmaster. Mr. Anthony Wolley, in 1668, gave 5*l.* per annum to this school, and directed that a piece of land should be set apart for that use; which having been neglected to be done, a commission of charitable uses was applied for on the part of the charity, and two pieces of copyhold land, now let for 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum were set apart for the use of the school. On the inclosure of Matlock common, an allotment was made to the school in right of these lands; which allotment is now let for 5*l.* per annum. The whole income of the school is now 43*l.* 14*s.* per annum.

The manor of Willersley belonged in the reign of Henry VI. to Richard Minors, Esq., by whom it was conveyed to Sir Roger Leche.^d Henry Tal-

^c Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Hayward, 1692; Robert, his son, 1692.

^d Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 363.

bot, a younger son of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of this manor in 1595. Gertrude, one of his daughters and coheireses, married Robert Pierrepont Esq., afterwards Earl of Kingston. In consequence of a family settlement it descended to William Pierrepont, Esq., of a younger branch of the Kingston family; who, having no issue, bequeathed it to his widow, a coheiress of Sir Thomas Darcy, Bart. This lady settled it upon her nephew, Sir Darcy Dawes, Bart., son of Archbishop Dawes. Sir Darcy's daughter and heir having brought it to Edwin Lascelles, Esq., afterwards Lord Harewood, it was sold by him, in 1778, to Mr. Edmund Hodgkinson, tenant of the estate, who soon afterwards resold to Thomas Hallett Hodges, Esq. Of the latter it was purchased, in 1782, by Richard Arkwright, Esq. This gentleman, by his extraordinary skill in mechanics, applied to the improvement of the art of spinning cotton, rendered an important service to his country, and raised himself from an humble origin to the possession of a princely fortune. He first established his cotton-works at Cromford, about the year 1770. In 1786 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1788 he built on this estate a large gothic mansion, called Willersley, situated on a knoll which overlooks the Derwent: before it had been inhabited it was reduced to a shell by an accidental fire, on the 8th of August, 1791. Sir Richard Arkwright died in 1792. Willersley is now the property and seat of his son, Richard Arkwright, Esq., M.P. The walks at Willersley, cut out in the woods which overhang the Derwent, command views of the most picturesque scenery in the vicinity of Matlock-bath. At Willersley are several paintings by Wright of Derby; among which are a portrait of Sir Richard Arkwright, and a view of Ulswater, which was purchased by Mr. Arkwright at the price of 300 guineas.

An estate called the Coumbs and the Bough-wood, in the south-east part of this parish, passed by marriage from the family of Wakebridge to that of Pole. On the death of John Pole, Esq., of Wakebridge, in 1724, it devolved to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy; whose brother sold the whole of the estate in Matlock, which had belonged to the Pole family, to the late Peter Nightingale, Esq. It was devised by the latter to his great nephew, William Edward Shore, Esq., who has since taken the name of Nightingale, and is the present proprietor.

Ryber-hall^c, in this parish, was for many generations the property and residence of the family of Wolley. Anthony Wolley, the last of the Ryber branch, died a bachelor in 1668: his sisters and coheirs sold the Ryber-hall estate to Thomas Statham; from whom it passed in like manner, in 1681,

^c It is a copyhold, under the manor of Matlock.

to the Reverend John Chappell. In 1724, it was divided between the co-heiresses of Chappell. One moiety passed by sale to Wall, and is now the property of three persons of that name; the other moiety has passed through several hands by sale, and is now the property of Joseph Greatrex. The hall itself is divided in moieties.

An old mansion at Allen-hill, in this parish, was long the residence of another branch of the Wolley family, and is now the property of their representative, Mr. John Wolley, a wholesale grocer in London. Mr. Adam Wolley, of this branch, who died in 1657, lived 76 years in marriage with his wife Grace, who having survived him 12 years, died in 1669. Supposing her to have been only 16 when she was married, in 1581, she must have been 104 years of age at the time of her decease. The tradition of the family is that she was 110 years of age, and that her husband was in his 100th year at the time of his decease. Indeed, it appears from circumstances that he could not have been less than 96.

MEASHAM. See Repton.

MELBOURNE, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about six miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and about eight from Derby, which is the post-town. The large village of King's-Newton is in this parish.

The manor of Melbourne was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. King John granted it to Hugh Beauchamp^f; but it seems to have reverted ere long to the crown. King Henry III., in 1229, granted the manor of Melbourne to Philip de Mare, to be held during pleasure.^g The manor and castle of Melbourne were possessed by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of King Edward I.: and they passed successively, with the title, to his sons Thomas and Henry.^h Henry, Earl of Lancaster, had, in 1327, a charter for a market at Melbourne, on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Michael.ⁱ The castle and manor continued at-

^f See Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

^g Rot. Chart. 14 Hen. III. pt. 1.

^h The manor of Melbourne was not the whole time in the possession of these Earls. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, conveyed it to King Edward II., in the first year of his reign, and that monarch granted it to Robert de Holand, and his heirs. See Rot. Chart. 1 Edw. II. This Robert, who was summoned to parliament as a Baron from 1314 to 1320, forfeited it by attainder in 1321. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was possessed of it before 1327.

ⁱ Chart. Rot. 1 Edw. III. The market has been long ago discontinued; and there is now no fair held.

tached to the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster till the year 1604, when King James granted them to Charles, Earl of Nottingham. The Earl soon afterwards conveyed them to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon; from whom they have descended to the present proprietor, Francis, Marquis of Hastings.

Melbourne castle was for many years the prison of John, Duke of Bourbonⁱ, taken at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. In 1460 the castle is said to have been dismantled by order of Queen Margaret. Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was governor of Melbourne castle.^k Probably the fortifications had been repaired by King Edward IV. Leland represents it (about 1550) as then "in metely repair." Camden, about 50 years afterwards, describes Melbourne as a castle of the King's then decaying. A survey of the manor made in 1602, describes it as "a faire ancient castle, which her Majesty keepeth in her own hands." It was suffered to go to decay by the Earls of Huntingdon; and there are now scarcely any remains of the walls. There is an engraving of the castle in the *Monumenta Vetusta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, from a drawing attached to the above-mentioned survey.

In the parish church is an ancient monument of a crusader, already spoken of^l; and several monuments of the Hardinges^m, of King's-Newton, particularly that of Sir Robert Hardinge, Knt., Master in Chancery, &c., who died in 1670, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Sprignall, of Highgate, who died in 1673, with their effigies cut on white marble slabs. Sir Robert Hardinge was grandfather of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., chief clerk of the House of Commons, and great grandfather of the late George Hardinge, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices for Wales, and the present Sir Richard Hardinge, Bart.

King John granted the church of Melbourne to Benedict de Ramsey, in or about 1203ⁿ; and afterwards to Simon de Waltham, who was possessed of it in 1216. After the death of this Simon, Walter Malclerc, Bishop of

ⁱ He died in 1433, and was buried at St. Bartholomew's, in London. See Stowe's Survey.

^k Collins's Peerage, Sir E. Brydges's edition.

^l See the account of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

^m Henry Hardinge, Esq., 1613; Robert Hardinge, Esq., 1708; John Hardinge, Esq., 1728; Robert Hardinge, Esq., 1767. The Hardinges are supposed to have been descended from the Melbournes; in consequence of which supposition they had a grant of the Melbourne arms, with a variation of colours.

ⁿ Chart. Rot. 5 John.

Carlisle, either by grant or purchase, annexed the church of Melbourne, with the parsonage manor, to that see.^o The Bishop, in 1229, had a grant of a fair within his manor of Melbourne, for five days, at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.^p

The Bishops of Carlisle had a palace here, with a park, at which they occasionally resided. Bishop Kirkby is recorded to have held his ordination at Melbourne on account of the border wars. The palace, now Melbourne-hall, was long held on lease under the see of Carlisle, together with the impropriate parsonage. The first of the Coke family who settled at Melbourne, as lessee under the Bishop of Carlisle, was Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to King Charles I., a younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley. In 1701, an agreement was made between Bishop Nicolson and Thomas Coke, Esq., that, in consequence of an increase of the annual rent from 45*l.* to 70*l.*, and of the vicar's stipend from 20*l.* to 35*l.*, the fee should be vested in perpetuity in Mr. Coke, his heirs, and assigns. This agreement was confirmed by an act of parliament passed in 1704. The sister and heiress of George Lewis Coke, Esq., (the last heir male of this branch,) who died in 1750, brought Melbourne-hall and the parsonage manor, to Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart. Sir Peniston Lamb, Bart., his son, was in 1770, created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Melbourne; in 1780, he was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount. Melbourne-hall and the parsonage manor are now his property, and the hall his occasional residence. The park has been long ago converted into tillage. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the vicarage.

The chantry of St. Catherine, at Melbourne, was founded by William Bars, in 1379^q; that of St. Michael, by Simon de Melbourne, clerk, and others, in 1400.^r The Chantry Roll speaks of another, founded by the heirs of Lee Hunte, not in charge. The chantry chapel of St. Catherine was a detached building, still remaining, about three yards from the church.

There are meeting-houses at Melbourne for the Independents, General Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists. There was formerly a meeting of the Presbyterians; but the few who remain of that persuasion have joined the Independents. A small congregation of Unitarians have occasionally a preacher from Derby.

^o Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

^q Inq. ad q. d. 2 Ric. II. 122.

^p Chart. Rot. 14 Hen. III. pt. 1. m. 4.

^r Inq. ad q. d. 2 Hen. IV. 1.

A charity-school was founded at Melbourne, in 1739, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings: the present value of its endowment is 19l. 10s. per annum.

The manor of King's-Newton was granted, in 1322, with that of Melbourne, to Sir Robert Holand. It has since been held with Melbourne, and is now the property of the Marquis of Hastings. An ancient mansion and estate, for many generations the property and residence of the Hardinge family, belong now to Lord Viscount Melbourne. The house is at present in the occupation of William Speechley, Esq.

MORLEY, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby lies about four miles from Derby. This parish comprises the chapelry of Smalley.

The manor of Morley was given to Burton Abbey, in the reign of King Ethelred, by Wulfric Spott.⁴ In the Survey of Domesday it is described as one of the manors of Henry de Ferrars. It appears that the manors of Morley and Smalley were held, in 1235, by the Abbot of Chester, as of the fee of Hugh Earl of Chester.⁵ We find Morley, not long after this, held (probably under the abbey of Chester) by a family who took their name from this the place of their residence. Goditha, the heiress-general of Morley⁶ brought it to, Ralph Statham, who died in 1380. The heiress of Statham brought it to John Sacheverell, who was slain at the battle of Bosworth-field in 1485.⁷ Robert Sacheverell, Esq., the last heir male of this family died in 1714. In consequence of a settlement made by William Sacheverell, Esq., father of Robert, (and partly by purchase,) the manor of Morley is now vested in Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., and Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., descended from the two daughters of the said William Sacheverell; and Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq., descended from one of the daughters of Robert Sacheverell, Esq.⁸

The north aisle or chapel of the parish church was built by Ralph Statham, Esq., who died in 1380; the remainder of the church and the steeple

⁴ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

⁵ Dodsworth's Collections.

⁶ See the account of ancient families.

⁷ See his epitaph.

⁸ William Sacheverell had three daughters, two of whom were married to Osborne and Wilmot, the third, Jane, died a spinster. Robert Sacheverell had a daughter by his first wife, married to Pole, and another by his second wife married to Clifton. Sir Hugh Bateman inherits a fifth of the manor from the heiress of Osborne; he has also, by purchase, the fifth share, which fell to Clifton; and he possesses, by bequest, five-sixths of the share which belonged to Jane Sacheverell: he possesses also, by purchase, the lands belonging to the fifth part which fell to Pole's share; but Mr. Pole retains one-fifth of the manor. Mr. Sitwell has, by inheritance, the fifth share, which was Wilmot's; and the remaining sixth of Jane Sacheverell's share.

by his widow Goditha before-mentioned, who died in 1403. There are several monuments in this church for the ancient families of Statham and Sacheverell.* The windows are ornamented with painted glass, said to have been brought from Dale-Abbey, and containing the legend of the foundation of that monastery.^y In the chancel is the tomb of William Wilson, M. A., rector of Morley and archdeacon of Coventry, who died in 1741, aged 95.

Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., and E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., are patrons of the rectory.^z

There is an alms-house at Morley, founded by Jacinth Sacheverell, who died in 1657, for six poor men^a who have each a pension of 5l. per annum, charged on an estate now belonging to Leonard Fosbrook, Esq.

The chapelry of *Smalley*, lies about two miles from Morley, and six miles and a half from Derby. The manor of Smalley appears to have been held with Morley till the death of Robert Sacheverell, Esq., in 1714. The Sacheverell estates at Smalley which passed to his daughters and coheireses, and were sold after that event, are now chiefly the property of John Radford, Esq., Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., and E. S. W. Sitwell, Esq.

* These monuments, some of which have been already described, (See the account of ancient sepulchral monuments) are for Ralph de Statham, 1380; Goditha, his widow, the heiress-general of Morley, 1403; John Statham, Esq. 1453; Sir Thomas Statham, 1470, he married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Langley, Esq., 2. Thomasine, daughter of John Curzon, Esq.; Henry Statham, Esq., 1481, he married, 1. Anne, daughter of John Bothe, 2. Elizabeth, daughter of John Seyndlere, 3. Margaret, daughter of John Stanhope; John Sacheverell, Esq., (who married the heiress of Statham,) 1485; Sir Henry Sacheverell, Knt., 1508; Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, and wife of Thomas Babington, 1588; Henry, eldest son of Jacinth Sacheverell, who died, in 1639, after having been married five weeks to Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradborne; Jacinth Sacheverell, Esq., 1657, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Harpur, Esq., of Little-Over; Jonathas Sacheverell, Esq., 1662, the last of the elder branch of the family, he married a daughter of Ralph Owen, Esq., and had two sons, who died in their infancy; Henry Sacheverell, Esq., of Barton in Nottinghamshire, (descended from William, second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, who died in 1558,) he succeeded Jacinth Sacheverell, and died in 1662; William Sacheverell, Esq., his son and heir, 1691; Robert Sacheverell, Esq., 1714, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey Staunton, Esq., of Staunton, in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Edward Pole, Esq.; Katharine, daughter of Henry Sacheverell, Esq., and wife of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Renishaw, 1705; Elizabeth Sitwell, spinster, daughter of George Sitwell, Esq., 1769.

^y See the account of ancient painted glass.

^z Partly by descent from the sisters of Robert Sacheverell, Esq. and partly by purchase from his daughters.

^a Three of whom are to be of Morley and three of Smalley. The endowment was partly given by Elizabeth Sacheverell.

Mr. Radford, in right of his purchase, which consisted of Clifton's moiety, claims a portion of the manor, but no manerial rights are exercised. The Richardson family had an estate, and a good house at Smalley, now the property and residence of the above-mentioned John Radford, Esq., who was High Sheriff in 1784. It was bequeathed to his mother by her aunt Elizabeth wife of Mr. Samuel Richardson of Smalley.

The manor of Kiddersley in this parish, the site of which is still called Kiddersley park, belonged, in the year 1235, to the Abbot of ^b Chester. This estate, no longer esteemed a manor, is now by purchase and exchange the property of William Drury Lowe, Esq. It was part of the Sacheverell estates, and was divided among the coheireses, after the death of Robert Sacheverell, Esq.

Christopher Johnson, M.D., an eminent medical writer, was of Kiddersley in Derbyshire, in 1597.^c

The school-house at Smalley, with a dwelling-house for the master, were built by Mr. John and Mr. Samuel Richardson who, in 1721, endowed it with lands at Horsley-Woodhouse, now let at 88l. per annum, for the education of twelve poor boys. In consequence of the increased value of the lands, there are now twenty-eight scholars on this foundation, who are supplied with clothes and books out of the funds. Mr. Samuel Richardson also gave 400l. to purchase lands now let at 40l. per annum, the rents to be given to fourteen infirm colliers of Smalley, Heanor, and Horsley-Woodhouse, who receive 2l. 16s. each.

MORTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about eight miles from Chesterfield, near the road to Derby. This parish comprises the township of Brackenfield, and part of the village of Wooley-moor.

The manors of Morton and Ogstone were given, in the reign of King Ethelred, by Wulfric Spott, to Burton-Abbey.^d When the Survey of Domesday was taken, the manors of Morton and Ogstone (Oughdestune) belonged to Walter Deincourt. Roger Deincourt claimed a park and the right of having a gallows for the execution of criminals in the manor of Morton, in 1330.^e This manor passed with Sutton and other estates of the Deincourt family to the Leakes, in which family it continued till the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. The Earl's

^b Dodsworth's Collections.

^d Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 269.

^c Ant. Wood.

^e Quo Warranto Roll.

trustees sold it to Henry Thornhill of Chesterfield, Gent., and others, of whom it was purchased, in 1749, by Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Renishaw: under the will of his sister and heir, Mrs. Elizabeth Sitwell, it passed to Richard Staunton Wilmot, eldest son of the Reverend Dr. Richard Wilmot, Canon of Windsor, &c. (who took the name of Sitwell,) and after his death to his next brother, Edward Sacheverell Wilmot, who has taken the name of Sitwell in addition to that of Wilmot, and is the present proprietor.

The parish church contains nothing remarkable. William Turbutt, Esq., and Mrs. Holland of Ford, are joint patrons of the rectory.

In the township of Brackenfield is an ancient chapel of ease, called Trinity chapel, about three quarters of a mile from the village, and about three miles and a half from Morton. It was formerly served only once a month by the rector of Morton, but having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, it is now become a distinct benefice, and has regular weekly service. It is not parochial, not having the right of sepulture or baptism: the minister is appointed by the rector of Morton.

The family of Heriz possessed Ogstone and Brackenfield, then called Brackenthwayte, in the reign of King John. Sir Richard Willoughby held Brackenthwayte under the Deincourts in 1369.^f About this time Ogstone became the property and seat of the Revels. The sisters and coheireses of William Revel, Esq., who died in 1706, married Richard Turbutt, Esq., of Doncaster, and Sir Paul Jenkinson, Bart., of Walton near Chesterfield. The whole of this estate is now the property, and Ogstone the seat of William Turbutt, Esq. Mr. Turbutt purchased a moiety of John Woodyeare, Esq., of Crookhill near Doncaster, who married a grand-daughter of Lady Jenkinson.^g

MUGGINTON, in the deanery of Derby, lies about seven miles from Derby. The parish comprises the townships of Mercaston and Ravensdale-park, and the small village of Clive in the hundred of Appletree, and the township of Weston-Underwood in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

The manors of Mugginton (Mogintunc) and Mercaston (Merchenestune) were part of the great estate of Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday Survey. Mugginton was held under him by Chetel. In the reign of

^f Dodsworth's Collections.

^g Lady Jenkinson had no issue by Sir Paul, but had a son by her second husband, John Woodyeare, Esq., who left a daughter, married to John Elwin, who took the name of Woodyeare.

Edward I., the manor and advowson were in moieties between the families of Chandos and Stafford. Chandos's moiety passed by a female heir to the immediate ancestor of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq., the present proprietor.^h Stafford's moiety appears to have been in the family of Dethick in the reign of Henry IV. and in that of Rolleston in the reign of Elizabeth. It is now the property of Thomas Hallowes, Esq., of Glapwell, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Hallowes, Esq., purchased it in 1654.

In the parish church is the monument of Richard Kniveton, Esq., 1500; and a memorial for Hugh Radcliffe, haberdasher of hats to King Charles I., who died in 1678; he gave Fox's Acts and Monuments and other books enumerated on the tablet, to the church. The inscription represents him to have been son of Hugh Radcliffe of Mugginton, grandson of Robert Radcliffe of Kings-Newton, and great-grandson of Sir Francis Radcliffe, of Radcliffe-tower in Lancashire.ⁱ Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions some memorials of the families of Ireton and Sanders.^k

The church of Mugginton was given by William Dethick, in 1401, to the priory of Breadsall, to which the great tithes were allowed to be appropriated; but it does not appear that the appropriation took place, unless in part. The rectory is now in the patronage of E. S. C. Pole, Esq. Certain lay portions of tithes belong to Thomas Hallowes, Esq., and others; these, it is probable, had been formerly appropriated to Breadsall priory.

The Reverend Samuel Pole, rector of Mugginton, in 1746, gave a moiety of lands at Turndich for the purpose of teaching poor children to read and say the church catechism. Mrs. Frances Pole, in 1751, gave a croft, at Clifton near Ashborne, for the same purpose. The present rental of the Mugginton school is 21. 5s. per annum, exclusively of the profits which are now accruing from a lime-kiln.^l

Mercaston was for many generations the property and seat of a younger branch of the Knivetons of Bradley, who were settled here as early as the reign of Edward III. Their descendant, William Kniveton, Esq., was one of the Baronets created by King James I., soon after the institution of the order in 1611. Sir Andrew Kniveton, the third baronet, was

^h See the account of Egginton.

ⁱ We have been informed that this statement of his descent is erroneous.

^k William Ireton of Ireton, 1502; Thomas Sanders, Esq., Samuel Sanders, Esq., (no date.)

^l This kiln is on the land at Turndich, the rent of which belongs jointly to the schools of Mugginton and Radborne; the profits arising from it have been placed in the 3 per cents. and the interest is divided between the two schools. The amount of this fund is now about 300l., the kiln has lately been let on lease for upwards of 100l. per annum.

a zealous Royalist, and governor of Tutbury-castle for the King. He suffered much in his property, and was obliged to sell most of his estates. The manor of Mercaston was purchased of the Knivetons^a by an ancestor of E. S. C. Pole, Esq., of Radborne, who is the present proprietor.

Ravensdale park, which belonged to the Knivetons, was sold by Sir Andrew Kniveton, in 1649, to William Bache, Esq., and by Mr. Bache, in 1673, to Sir John Curzon, Bart., ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Weston-Underwood, which belongs to Lord Scarsdale, was in the Curzon family, at least as early as the year 1410; probably at a much earlier period. Some of the Kniveton family had a house and estate at Weston-Underwood.

Adjoining to this parish is an extra-parochial district called Hulland-ward, comprising Mansell-park, the property of Richard Bateman, Esq., and the village of Intakes, where is a chapel, at which divine service is performed monthly. It is annexed to the church of Mugginton, to which the inhabitants of Intakes resort for parochial rites. On a stone in the gable-end of a house adjoining the chapel is the following inscription, with the date of 1723:

“ Francis Brown in his old age,
Did build him here a hermitage.”

It appears, by the entry of his burial in the parish register, that Francis Brown, the founder, died in 1731, having directed that this chapel should be annexed to Mugginton for ever, after the death of his widow, his daughter, and her husband, Edward Allen.

NEWTON-SOLNEY. See Repton.

NORBURY, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Ashborne, lies about four miles from Ashborne. The parish contains the parochial chapelry of Snelston, and the villages of Darley-moor, Roston, and Birchwood.

The manors of Norbury (Nortberie) and Roston (Roschintone) are described in the Survey of Domesday, as held by one Henry, under Henry de Ferrars. Robert de Ferrars, son of Henry, gave the manor of Norbury to the prior and convent of Tutbury; who, in the year 1125, conveyed it to

^a Most probably of Sir Andrew Kniveton.

William Fitzherbert, in fee-farm, subject to a yearly rent of 100s.^p Norbury was long the seat of the Fitzherberts, and the manor still continues to be their property; Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Swinnerton in Staffordshire, being the present owner. The family have not resided here since the estate passed to the Staffordshire branch, and the manor-house has been long ago pulled down. Roston has passed with Norbury.

In the parish church, which has been already described^q, are several monuments of the Fitzherbert family, among which is a grave-stone with his effigies on a brass plate, of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert^r, the celebrated lawyer, author of the Abridgement of the Law, the *Natura Brevium*, and other works, who was a native of Norbury. On the death of an elder brother, he became possessed of the Norbury estate. Thomas Fitzherbert, his elder grandson, was a Jesuit; he was author of several controversial works, and died in 1640; his next brother, Nicholas, author of a description of the university of Oxford, the *Life of Cardinal Allen*, and other works, was drowned in Italy in 1612. In the chancel is an altar tomb, in memory of John Drope, who died in 1629.

The rectory is in the patronage of Thomas Mills, Esq., of Burlaston. The parochial chapelry of Snelston is annexed to it, and the present rector has for many years officiated at both.

Mr. Thomas Williams by his will, bearing date in January 1687-8, founded a free school for poor children, natives of Norbury and Snelston, and resident in those parishes, and endowed it with lands now let at 18l. per annum. The rector is trustee. The parochial chapel of Snelston is about two miles from Norbury. Snelston, was held by Walter de Montgomery, under the Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward I. It appears that Robert Docksey, Esq., was Lord of the manor of Snelston in 1599.^s A good estate and mansion were purchased in the year 1682, of the family of Bennet, by Ralph Docksey, by whose descendant the estate was sold, between 1770 and 1780, to Mr. William Bowyer. It is now the property of his daughter, relict of the late Reverend Thomas Langley, who, in 1797, published a

^p Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 874.

^q See the account of ancient church architecture.

^r Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who was one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, died in 1538. There are monuments also for Alice, daughter of Henry Bothe, and wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert, temp. Edw. IV.; Richard Fitzherbert, Esq. father of Sir Anthony; John Fitzherbert, Esq., (his elder brother,) 1531, &c. For a further description of these and other more ancient monuments of the family, see the account of ancient sepulchral monuments.

Church Notes in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, Esq., of Langley-park.

History of the Hundred of Desborough in Buckinghamshire. Mr. Langley describes himself as resident at Snelston in 1799, in which year he published "a Serious Address to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian." He died in 1804.[†]

There was formerly a congregation of Presbyterians at Snelston: the meeting-house is now occupied by the Independents.

SOUTH-NORMANTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about two miles and a quarter from Alfreton. The manor belonged at an early period to the family of De Alfreton, by whom it was granted, with Pinxton, to Ralph le Poer. The heiress of Poer brought it to Le Wyne. In or about 1343, Sir William le Wyne sold to Sir Alured de Sulney, or Solney. The coheiresses of Solney brought it in moieties to Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Thomas Stafford.[‡] Stafford's moiety, having been sold to the Babingtons, descended to the Sheffields, and was sold by John Lord Sheffield, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to George Revel, Esq., of Carlingthwaite or Canfield-hall, in this parish. This moiety is now the property of John Eardly Wilmot, Esq., of Berkswell in Warwickshire, grandson of Sir John Eardly Wilmot, Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, to whom the remainder was given by Francis Revel, Esq., subject to the lives of three of the family, who all died without lawful issue. The Chief Justice, when he came into possession of the estate, about the year 1770, gave it for life to Colonel Tristram Revel, a natural son of Edward Revel, Esq., who died in 1770, and on his death, in 1797, it devolved to the present proprietor.

Longford's moiety of the manor was purchased about the year 1567, by the ancestor of D'Ewes Coke, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Revel.[§]

Mr. Wilmot is patron of the rectory. The advowson was purchased, in the reign of James I. of Sir Bryan Leigh.

When the common was inclosed by act of parliament, in 1798, a small piece of ground was allotted for the site of a school-house, which has since been built at the expence of the parish. The school is supported by the

[†] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix. p. 228.

[‡] Plea Roll, 15 Ric. II.

[§] Francis Revel, Esq., 1681; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Wilmot; Robert Revel, Esq., 1714; he married Ann, daughter of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Osmaston. Tristram Revel, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Derbyshire militia, 1797.

voluntary contributions of the rector and a few of the principal inhabitants and landholders.

NORTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Yorkshire, four miles from Sheffield, and eight from Chesterfield. The villages of Bole-hill, Greenhill, Hemsworth, Lightwood, Little-Norton, Norton-Leys, and Woodseats, are in this parish.

The manor of Norton ^y, which had belonged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Godeva and Bada, is described in the Domesday Survey as having been held, when that Survey was taken, under Roger de Busli, by Ingram, ancestor of Robert Fitz-Ralph, founder of Beauchief-Abbey, who was Lord of the manor of Norton in 1183: his great-grandson, Thomas Lord of Alfreton, dying without issue, this manor passed with one of his sisters and coheiresses, to William de Cadurcis or Chaworth. John Ormond, Esq., who married the heiress of Chaworth, died seised of it in 1487. Two of the coheiresses of Ormond married Dynham and Babington, who possessed this manor in moieties. Dynham's moiety passed by sale successively to Bullock, Eyre, and Blythe. Babington's moiety was sold to Blythe in 1587. In 1624, Charles Blythe sold the whole to John Bullock, Esq. Two years after the death of William Bullock, Esq., which happened in 1666, the manor of Norton was purchased by Cornelius Clarke, Esq., of Ashgate, who dying, in 1696, bequeathed it to his nephew, Mr. Robert Offley, of Norwich. Joseph Offley, Esq., who died in 1751, left a son, Edmund, who died in 1754, unmarried, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Urith, brought this manor to Samuel Shore, Esq., now of Mearsbrook in this parish, whose son, Samuel Shore, Esq., jun., is the present proprietor, and has lately rebuilt Norton-hall, where he resides. The two moieties of Norton-hall were purchased by the Bullocks, in 1572 and 1585, several years before they possessed the manor. The Chaworth family had a park at Norton in 1330.^z

The inhabitants of the parish were obliged, so lately as the year 1599, to keep up two butts to shoot at, and to keep them in repair under certain penalties, and to provide their sons and men-servants with bows and arrows. Among the unlawful games is mentioned hud-dlings.^a

^y The manor of Norton in Derbyshire was given to Burton-Abbey, in the reign of King Ethelred, by Wulfric Spott. — Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^z Quo Warranto Roll.

^a See Pilkington.

Norton-house, now the residence of John Read, Esq., is supposed to have been built by the Morewoods. Samuel Hallows, Esq., of Norton-house, was sheriff of the county in 1674; it was afterwards successively in the families of Radcliffe and Bramhall. Mr. John Bramhall sold it, about the year 1712, to Mr. John Wingfield. Robert Newton, Esq., whose mother was a Wingfield, died seised of it in 1789. Under his will, the life-interest is vested in William Cutliff Shawe, Esq., Joseph Shawe, Esq., and Mrs. Orange, daughter of the late Wingfield Wildman, Esq. The reversion belongs to Robert Newton Shawe, Esq., son of the former.

In the parish church is the monument (without inscription) of the father and mother of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and the tomb of their elder brother, Richard, with a mutilated inscription, of which the name only remains.^b These prelates appear to have been natives of Norton. The monument above-mentioned was put up by the survivor of the two brothers, Bishop Geoffrey Blythe^c, who founded a chantry for the souls of his parents. In 1524, he agreed with the parish to give ten marks for the purpose of keeping up a stock of ten kine, in consideration of a little croft on the west-side of Norton-green, on which he built the chantry chapel. The vicar was bound to keep up the stock of kine, in default of which, he was to forfeit the corrody of nine gallons of ale and nine *keyst* of bread, which he received weekly from Beauchief-Abbey, till the stock was made good. This chantry chapel, which, after the Reformation, had been desecrated and converted into an ale-house, was pulled down by Mr. Joseph Offley.

In the parish church are monuments or other memorials of the families of Eyre of Bradway^d, Bullock^e, Morewood^f, Gill^g, Clarke^h, and Bagshaw.ⁱ

^b William Blythe, the father, who appears to have made a fortune in trade, had a grant of arms in 1485.

^c He was not made a bishop till after his brother's death.

^d John Eyre, 1664; Rowland Eyre, 1665. A younger branch of the Eyres of Hassop.

^e William Bullock, Esq., of St. John's College, in Cambridge, who went into the service of King Charles I. and suffered much in his estate during the civil war, ob. 1666, (this William Bullock appears in the list of intended Knights of the Royal Oak:) John Bullock, Esq., his son, the last heir male of the family, 1682.

^f Joseph Morewood, 1714.

^g Leonard Gill, 1654; Henry Gill, Esq., of the Oaks, 1715.

^h Cornelius Clarke, Esq., 1696.

ⁱ Richard Bagshaw of the Oaks, 1750, Richard Bagshaw, Esq., 1776, &c.

Some memorials of the ancient family of Selioke are concealed under the Haselborow pew.^k Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes other memorials of the family of Bullock^l, and some of the families of Parker^m, Barkerⁿ of Norton-Leys, Storrye^o of Haselborow, and Stones.^p

The Church of Norton was given to the abbey of Beauchief by its founder Robert Fitz-Ralph, and was appropriated to that monastery. The present impropiator of the great tithes is Samuel Shore, Esq. The present incumbent, Henry Pearson, L.L.B., is patron of the vicarage. The impropiation has passed through several hands within the last century. Mr. John Storrye, in 1674, gave by will, the sum of 400l., (with which a farm was purchased, now let at 120l. per annum,) for the augmentation of the vicarage. Mr. Nicholas Stones gave 5l. per annum to the vicar in 1676. Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, gave 100l., Mr. William Scriven, 100l. in 1724, and Sandford Neville, Esq., the same sum, in 1725, for procuring Queen Anne's bounty. Mr. Storie Wingfield, who died in 1727, founded a lecture-ship, to take place after the death of his widow, which happened in 1752. The endowment is now about 150l. per annum.

The Presbyterian dissenters had a congregation at Norton as early as the year 162. They met for many years either at the Oaks or Norton-hall. The congregation are now Unitarians. The present meeting-house was built in 1794.

Mr. Leonard Gill, who died in 1654, gave a school-house and some land^q for the foundation of a grammar-school. Mr. Nicholas Stones, in 1676, gave 5l. per annum to the grammar-school; Mr. William Scriven gave 60l., in 1724, for teaching poor children. In 1725, Mr. Storie Wingfield gave 5l. per annum to the grammar-school. Richard Bagshaw, in 1720, gave 20l. for teaching poor children. In 1784, Robert Newton, Esq., gave the sum of 105l. to the school. The present value of the endowment is about 80l. per annum. It is not kept up as a grammar-school; the master is appointed by Sir W. C. Bagshaw.

Bradway-hall, sometime belonging to a branch of the Eyres, and afterwards to the Ashtons, is now a farm-house: it was part of the late Mr. Newton's estate, and has passed with Norton-house. The learned classical scholar and critic, Dr. Charles Ashton, Master of Jesus College in Cam-

^k Pegge's Notes.

^l John Bullock, Esq., 1647; Thomas Bullock, 1654.

^m John Parker, Esq., and his wife, without date.

ⁿ Anne, wife of Francis Barker, Esq., and heiress of John Parker, Esq., ob. 1671.

^o John Storrye, Esq., (1674.)

^p Nicholas Stones, merchant, 1676.

^q Let in 1787 at 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum.

bridge, was born at Bradway, in the year 1665.^a He died in 1752, and was buried in Jesus College chapel.

The manor of Greenhill was given to Beauchief Abbey, for the support of an additional canon, by Sir Thomas Chaworth, who died about the year 1314.^f After the Reformation, it was granted to Sir William West, whose representative sold it to Bullock in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now esteemed parcel of the manor of Norton.

Haselborowe-hall was for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Selioké, who continued there as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was purchased of the Seliokes by the Stories, from whom it passed to the Wingfields.^g Mr. Storie Wingfield died possessed of it in 1727; his sister brought it to Robert Newton, father of Robert Newton, Esq., who died in 1789. It has since passed with Norton-house; the hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

The Oaks belonged formerly to the Morewoods, who in the seventeenth century were succeeded by the Gills. The daughter of Henry Gill, Esq., who died in 1715, brought it to the Bagshaws. It is now the property and seat of Sir William Chambers Bagshaw^h, who is also owner of Hemsworth, sometime the property and residence of the family of Stones. Hemsworth-hall was pulled down by Sir W. C. Bagshaw, in 1802.

Norton-Leys hall belonged to the ancient family of Gotham, whose heiress brought it to the Parkers. This ancient family possessed and resided at the hall for about nine generations. Anne, sole heiress of John Parker, of Norton-Leys, married Francis Barker, Esq., who possessed and resided at the hall in 1664. This estate is now vested in the trustees of a minor of the name of Marshall; it was some time ago in the family of Hatfield. Mr. Shore, of Mearsbrook, is proprietor of the estate at Norton-Leys, which belonged to the Blythes.

Adjoining to the parish of Norton, is the extra-parochial district of *Beauchief*.^u The Abbey of Beauchief was founded for an Abbot and Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck, between the years 1172 and 1176, by Robert Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Alfreton and Norton. Dr. Pegge has suc-

^a Nichols's Anecdotes.

^f Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 607. Among Sir Thomas Chaworth's benefactions were several of his vassals, with all their families and chattels.

^g Dr. Pegge's Collections.

^h See the account of his change of name, and descent from the Bagshaws, under the head of Derbyshire Families.

^u The site of Beauchief Abbey is about two miles from Norton.

cessfully refuted the erroneous opinion that he was one of the assassins of Thomas-à-Becket, and that it was founded in expiation of his guilt. The founder gave to the Abbey the churches of Alfreton, Norton, and Elvaston, in Derbyshire, Wymewould in Leicestershire, and lands in Norton and elsewhere. Sir Thomas Chaworth gave Greenhill in Norton, for the support of an additional canon as before-mentioned. The Abbot of Beauchief was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but not afterwards. The revenues of this monastery were valued at the time of its suppression, in 1536, at 126l. 3s. 4d. clear yearly income. There were then an Abbot (Sheffield) and 12 canons.^x The site was granted in 1537, for 223l., to Sir Nicholas Strelley. The only daughter and heir of William Strelley, Esq., brought this estate to Edward Pegge, Esq., who died in 1679. The abbey estate is now the property of his descendant, Peter Pegge Burnell, Esq., who has assumed the latter name. Beauchief-hall, built by Mr. Pegge in the reign of Charles II., at a little distance from the Abbey, is at present in the occupation of Broughton Stead, Esq. It is probable that the Strelleys, who were of Beauchief Abbey, resided in a mansion fitted up out of the Abbey, or built on its site.

There are now no remains of the monastic buildings except a part of the chapel, which was fitted up as such for the district by Mr. Pegge, in the reign of Charles II.^y In this chapel are memorials of the families of Strelley and Pegge.^z On the floor are memorials of the Jacksons, (1666, 1667.) The benefice is a donative, with no settled income. There was a chantry of eight priests at Beauchief, besides the canons of the convent.

OCKBROOK, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about five miles and a half from Derby. The village of Shacklecross is in this parish, and part of Burrow-ash.

^x The last patrons of Beauchief Abbey were the daughters and coheirs of John Ormond, Esq., two of whom survived the Reformation. These were Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Babington; Anne, wife of Sir William Meryng; and Joan, who was thrice married, *viz.* to Thomas Dynham, Esq., Sir Edward Greville, and Sir William Fitzwilliam. These ladies were representatives of the founder.

^y It had been long in ruins before Mr. Pegge repaired it; and the inhabitants buried their dead at Norton and Dronfield.

^z Edward Pegge, Esq., 1679, (he married the heiress of Strelley); Strelley Pegge, Esq., 1770; (he married, 1. the heiress of Robert Revel, of Carnfield, 2. a daughter of Peter Broughton.)

The manor of Ockbrook belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Geoffrey Alselin. The heiress of the baronial family of Alselin, or Hanselyn, brought this manor, with their barony of Shelford, to the Bardolfs of Wormegay, by whom it was sold to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, in 1358.^a The heiress of Foljambe brought it to Robert Plumpton, whose son, Sir William Plumpton died seised of it in 1480.^b Sir Thomas Seymour being possessed of the manor of Ockbrook, sold it to Sir Andrews Windsor: whose descendant, Frederick Lord Windsor, in 1583, conveyed it to the principal freeholders, namely, John Piggin, Thomas Battell, the elder, Thomas Fowke, William Colubell, Richard Saunderson, Thomas Adams, Edward Adams, Richard Cowper, William Windley, the younger, and William Hibbard. The lands were divided, but the manor continued in undivided shares, two of which are in the immediate descendants of the original purchasers, and belong now to Mr. Battell, of Derby, and Mr. Windley; Thomas Pares, Esq., of Hopwell, has three shares; and the Earl of Harrington, William Drury Lowe, Esq., William Dalby, Esq., Mr. Mark Porter, and Mr. Edward Hunt, have one share each.

The Bardolfs had an ancient park at Ockbrook, and the Abbot of Dale had another, which had been made by the Grendons, in the early part of the thirteenth century.^c The estate which belonged to the Abbey of Dale, and which was given to that monastery by the Grendons, belonged to Ralph Fitz-Germund, who, in the History of the Foundation of Dale-Abbey, is called Lord of half the Manor of Ockbrook. In a deed of one of the Grendons it is called *totam terram meam*; and it appears that it was not held under the Hanselyns or Bardolfs, but under the Fitz-Ralphs.^d This estate was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1543, to Francis Pole, Esq.^e

The church of Ockbrook was appropriated to the Priory of Shelford; and there can be little doubt that it was one of the churches given to that monastery by the founder, Ralph Hanselyn.^f Thomas Pares, Esq., is the present impropiator, and patron of the donative curacy.

There is a considerable establishment of the Moravians, or "United Brethren," in this parish. This establishment was formed in the year 1750.^g

^a Cl. Rot. 32 Edw. III.

^b Esch. 20 Edw. IV. 88.

^c William Fitz-Ralph granted his wood of Okebrook to Serlo de Grendon, to make a park adjoining to the park of Thomas Bardolf. See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 621, (misprinted 631.)

^d See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 627, 628, 631; and vol. iii. p. 72.

^e Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.

^f Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 65.

^g From the information of the Reverend C. Latrobe.

The principal buildings are placed in a regular line, at a short distance from Ockbrook, and about a mile from Burrow-Ash, a village on the high road from Derby to Nottingham. At one end of the terrace is the house for single women, who live together in community, under a superior or warden. Their continuance is voluntary: their principal employ is fine work in muslin, each sister earning her own livelihood, and paying a certain sum for board and lodging. The number of the sisterhood is about 20. At the other end of the terrace is a similar house for single men, but on a smaller scale; and between them are the chapel, the minister's house, and a girls' boarding-school. The congregation meet for service every evening. Behind the chapel is the burial ground, divided into squares; the grave-stones all small, flat and uniform, inscribed only with names and dates, as in other cemeteries belonging to the brethren. In front of the chapel, beyond the gardens, are houses for families, and a boarding-school for boys. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by stocking-weaving.

The Brethren of St. Lazarus had a considerable estate at Burrow-Ash.^b

MICKLE-OVER, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies about three miles from Derby. This parish comprises the chapelries of Finderne and Little-Over.

The manor of Mickle-Over was given, with Finderne, Little-Over, and Potlac, by William the Conqueror to Burton-Abbey.ⁱ King Henry VIII. granted them to Sir William Paget. Thomas Lord Paget sold these manors^k to Sir Thomas Gresham. Having been settled by Sir Thomas on Lady Gresham, they devolved to Sir William Reade, her son by a second husband. Sir William had a daughter and heir, married to Sir Michael Stanhope, who had three daughters, coheirs. Bridget, Countess of Desmond, one of the coheiresses, being possessed of two shares of these manors, (one of which had been purchased, in 1640, of Lady Berkeley, another of the coheiresses,) sold them, in 1648, to Edward Wilmot, Esq.; of whose descendant, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, they were purchased, in 1801, by the late Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, Esq.; whose son, of the same name, is the present proprietor. Mr. Pole has a manor or farm in this parish also, called Rough-Heanor. The remaining third of these manors was sold, in 1648, by the heiress^l of Sir William Withepol,

^b Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

ⁱ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 271.

^k Potlock we believe excepted. See p. 228.

^l Jointly with her husband, Leicester Devereux, afterwards Viscount Hereford.

who married the elder of Sir William Reade's grand-daughters, to Sir John Curzon. It is now the property of John Leaper Newton, Esq. In consequence of a division of the manors, Mr. Newton has Mickle-Over, and Mr. Pole Little-Over and Finderne.

The manor-house of Mickle-Over was sold by Sir Thomas Gresham to William Gilbert, Esq., a younger son of the Lockoe family, whose heiress brought it to Robert Newton, Esq. Mr. Newton died in 1619; his descendant and namesake, the last heir male of the family, who died in 1789, bequeathed this mansion, with the third of the manor which he had acquired by purchase, to Mr. John Leaper, of Derby, now John Leaper Newton, Esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1798. The house is occupied by the tenant of the farm.

The church of Mickle-Over, with the chapels of Little-Over, Finderne, and Potlac, were given to the abbey of Burton-on-Trent, by William the Conqueror, and became appropriated to that monastery. Mr. Pole and Lord Scarsdale are impropiators and patrons of the vicarage; Mr. Pole having two thirds of the impropriation, and two turns out of three in the presentation. The vicarage is endowed with a third part of the great tithes.

John Alsop, in 1765, founded a school at Mickle-Over, for children of this village and Finderne, and endowed it with lands, now let at about 60l. per annum. John Erpe gave 1l. per annum for teaching children. The late Robert Newton, Esq., who died in 1789, gave the sum of 200l. for the endowment of a school at Mickle-Over. A school-house has been built by the contributions of the vicar and principal inhabitants.

The parochial chapel of *Finderne* is about two miles and a half from Mickle-Over, and about five from Derby. Finderne was the seat of a very ancient family, who held a capital messuage and lands by a chief-rent under the Abbot of Burton. Thomas Finderne, the last of the family, died seised of this estate in 1558; when it passed to his sister and heir, who married Richard Harpur, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, immediate ancestor of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., the present proprietor.

In the parochial chapel is an ancient monument, most probably for one of the Finderne family; and memorials for Samuel Doughty, M.D., 1765, Snowdon White, M.D., 1791; &c.

The Register at Finderne records a remarkable circumstance of a husband and wife, John and Sarah Woollet, who lived together upwards of sixty years and were buried in one grave on the 14th of January, 1747; he being in the 92d, and she in the 93d year of her age.

The Unitarians and Wesleyan Methodists have meeting-houses at Finnerne. At this place was a celebrated dissenting academy, over which the learned Dr. Ebenezer Latham (buried at Finnerne in 1754) presided for many years. This academy seems to have originated in a grammar-school, set up in 1693, by Mr. Benjamin Robinson, a native of Derby, and author of some controversial tracts, sermons^m, &c. Among Dr. Latham's pupils were, Ferdinando Warner, author of a History of Ireland, and other works, who conformed to the church of England, and became Rector of Barnes, in Surrey; John Taylor, author of a Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, the Hebrew Concordance, &c.; William Turner, minister of Wakefield, and John Ward, minister of the congregation in Maid-lane, London, both writers of some note in their day.

The parochial chapel of *Little-Over* is about two miles from Mickle-Over, and about the same distance from Derby. In the chapel is the monument of Sir Richard Harpur, who died in 1635.

A good old mansion at Little-Over was the seat of a branch of the Harpur family; the last of which, John Harpur, Esq., died in 1754. It is now the property and residence of Bache Heathcote, Esq., whose father, Samuel Heathcote, Esq., married the sister of John Harpur, Esq., above-mentioned.

Two parts of the manor of Potlac or Potlock, which by the description seem to have been on the Repton side of the river, belonged to Repton Priory, to which they were conveyed in the reign of Edward III., by Henry de Bakewell, and others. That part of the manor of Potlock which is on the north side of the Trent was held under the abbot and convent of Burton by the Findernes, who afterwards became possessed of the fee of it. On this estate, which is now, by inheritance from the Findernes, the property of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., was an ancient mansion, and the chapel mentioned below. The part of the manor of Potlock which lies on the south side of the Trent has passed with the priory estate, and is now the property of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

The ancient chapel at Potlock, within the parish of Finnerne, was dedicated to St. Leonard. To the support of this chapel, of which there are now no remains, John de Toke or Touke (whose family resided at Potlock for several generations) gave 14 acres of meadow, and 60s. rent, in 1327.

^m See Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches, vol. i. p. 374.

PACKINGTON is partly in Leicestershire and partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, in Derbyshire. The church is in Leicestershire; the greater part of the houses are in Derbyshire.

PENTRICH, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about two miles and a half from Alfreton and about twelve from Derby. The parish comprises the township of Ripley and the village of Hartshay.

The manors of Pentrich and Ripley were given, in the reign of Henry II. by Ralph Fitz-Stephen, the King's Chamberlain, and Hubert Fitz-Ralphⁿ, to the Abbot and convent of Darley.^o King Edward VI., in the year 1552, granted it to Sir William Cavendish^p, ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish church are memorials for Edward Horne, captain in the navy 1764; "Madam Mawer, wife of the Reverend Kaye Mawer, son of John Mawer, of the ancient and illustrious house of Mawer," 1776; and of the family of Bradley, of Butterley-park, 1701-1718, &c.

The church of Pentrich was given to the abbey of Darley by Ralph Fitz-Stephen, and became appropriated to that monastery. The Duke of Devonshire is now impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

The Independents have a meeting-house at Pentrich which formerly belonged to the Presbyterians.

The Abbot of Darley had, in 1251, a grant of a market at Ripley on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Helen the Queen.^a The market has been long discontinued; there are now two fairs, on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and on the 23d of October, for horses and cattle: the latter is a great fair for foals. The manor of Ripley, which had been given (as before-mentioned) to Darley-abbey, was most probably granted to George Zouch, who died seised of it in 1556. Sir John Zouch, in or about the year 1565, conveyed it to Thomas Boswell and George Smith, and the heirs of Smith.^f Isaac Smith died seised of it in 1638. It is now divided into severalties. The Unitarians have a chapel, and there is a meeting-house for the Wesleyan Methodists at Ripley: the Unitarian chapel is now rebuilding.

ⁿ Hubert Fitz-Ralph was Lord of the fee. These manors were parcel of the Barony of Ralph Fitz-Hubert at the time of the Domesday Survey.

^o Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 58.

^p Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI.

^a Chart. Rot. 36 Hen. III.

^f Hieron's Collections.

The manor of Butterley belonged to the abbot and convent of Darley², who had two parks there¹: the site of one of these, though long since dis-parked, retains the name. The manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish, and has passed with that of Pentrich. The family of Horne had, for some descents, an estate with a park, at Butterley-hall, where they resided. William Horne, Esq., died, in 1747, at the age, as it is said, of 102.³ His eldest son, William Andrew Horne, Esq., was in the year 1759, at the age of 74, executed at Nottingham for the murder of an illegitimate child, in the year 1724, by exposing it under a hay-stack at Annesley in Nottinghamshire. Charles Horne, his brother, who was the principal evidence against him, survived till the year 1784, when he died at an advanced age, being the last of the family. Edward Warren, a nephew, who took the name of Horne in 1784, inherited the Butterley estate, which he sold, about the year 1790, to Francis Beresford, Esq., and Benjamin Outram, Esq. It now belongs to John Beresford, Esq., and Francis Outram, a minor. Butterley-hall is in the occupation of Mr. William Jessop, a partner in the firm of the iron-works at Butterley, which were established about the year 1793, by Messrs. Wright of Nottingham.

Waingriff, in this parish, was given by Fitz-Stephen to the Knights-hospitallers, who have been supposed to have had a preceptory at this place.⁴ It was the property, by marriage, of the late Robert Strelley, Esq., who built a house upon the estate, now the property and residence of his widow.

The manor or reputed manor of Padley, in this parish, belonged to Darley Abbey, afterwards to the family of Zouch. The assignees of John Zouch, Esq., sold it, in the reign of James I., to Mr. Smith, of whose descendant it was purchased, in 1710, by the ancestor of the Reverend Henry Peach of Derby, the present proprietor.

PINXTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire about three miles from Alfreton, which

² Esch. 15 Edw. I. 34.

¹ Dodsworth's Collections and Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I., where it is stated, that one was at Butterley, and the other at Hurlay (Harsthay), both then newly made.

³ Life and Trial of W. A. Horne, Esq., 1759.

⁴ The words of the grant are rather equivocal; Ralph Fitz-Stephen grants, "beatis pauperibus Sancti Hospitalis Jerusalem, totam terram de Waingrif ad quandum domum restaurandum fratribus *ibidem* Deo servientibus." Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 58. We find no mention in any other record, of a preceptory at Waingrif.

is the post-town. A considerable part of the parish is in Nottinghamshire. The manor is supposed to have been the Snodeswic, which was given, by Wulfric Spott as an appendage to Morton, to Burton-abbey; and the Esnotrewic of the Domesday Survey, which was held by Drogo under William Peverel. The manor of Pinxton has passed, for several centuries, with one of the moieties of South-Normanton, and is now the property of D'Ewes Coke, Esq., son of Heigham Coke, Esq., of Suckley, in Worcestershire, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church are the monuments of D'Ewes Coke^y, Esq., 1751, and Robert Lillyman, Esq., of Brookhill^z, in this parish, 1765.

PLEASLEY or PLESLEY, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire, and on the road from Chesterfield to Mansfield, at the distance of nine miles from the former. The villages of Shirebrook and Stony-Houghton, are in this parish.

The manor of Pleasley belonged to Thomas Bec, Bishop of St. David's, Lord Treasurer to King Edward I., who, in 1284, had a grant of a market at this place on Mondays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Luke.^a The market has long ago been discontinued. There are now two fairs, May 6, and October 29, for fat and lean cattle, horses, and sheep.

There are some considerable cotton factories at Pleasley.

Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, (brother of the Bishop of St. David's,) died in 1310 or 1311, seized of this manor^b: it was inherited by his nieces, married into the families of Harcourt and Wiltoughby, who possessed the manor of Pleasley, in moieties, for several generations.^c The manor was afterwards in the Leakes, who appear to have been possessed of it, in the reign of Henry VI.^d After the death of Nicholas Leake, the last Earl of Scarsdale, it was purchased by Henry Thornhill, Esq., great uncle of Henry Bache Thornhill, Esq., the present proprietor, to whom it was given by his father, Bache Thornhill Esq., of Stanton.

^y He married, 1. Frances daughter of William Coke, Esq., of Trusley; 2. Catherine, daughter of Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley.

^z Brookhill, which is in the Nottinghamshire part of the parish, belonged to the Lindseys, from whom it passed by purchase to the Revels. Sir Eardly Wilmot sold it to Lillyman, of whom it was purchased by Coke. It is now the seat of D'Ewes Coke, Esq.

^a Chart. Rot. 13 Edw. I.

^b Esch. 4 Edw. II.

^c Esch. Edw. II. Hen. VI.

^d See Esch. 9 Hen. VI., under the name of Roos.

A park

A park in Pleasley, called Warsop-wood, was held for several generations by the family of Roos, under the manor of Pleasley.^g This estate is now the property of Edward Greaves, Esq.

On Sunday the 17th of March, 1816, a large chasm was made in the church steeple at this place, by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt over a great part of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, &c.

The advowson of the rectory, which had passed for several centuries with the manor, is vested in Bache Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton. There is a chapel of ease at Shirebrook, about two miles distant, at which divine service is performed once a month by the rector of Pleasley or his curate. The chapel is repaired by the inhabitants.

RADBORNE or RADBURNE, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies about four miles west from Derby.

Radborne was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrars, at the time of the Domesday Survey; but it appears that Ralph Fitz-Hubert claimed a third.

The coheiresses of Robert Fitz-Walkelin, who lived in the twelfth century, and was possessed of Egginton, Radborne, and other estates in this county, married Chandos and Stafford as already stated in the account of Egginton; the whole of this manor (in consequence, probably, of the purchase of Stafford's moiety) became vested in Chandos.^h After the death of Sir John Chandos, the celebrated warrior, without male issue, in 1370, the Radborne estate passed to his representatives in the female line, and eventually to Sir Peter de la Pole, who married his niece, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Lawton. Sir Peter, who was one of the knights of the shire in 1400, is described as having been of Newborough in Staffordshire; but it appears that his ancestors had been, at an early period, of Hartington in

^g Esch. Ric. II. Hen. VI.

^h Leland speaking of Sir John Chandos the celebrated warrior, says, "This Chandois dyed without yssewe, and left his two systars heires, whereof one was married to Bridgs and the othar to Pole. Bridges had Cowberle and othar lands, to the some of 300 marks by the yere. Poole had Radburne withein 4 myles of Darby, and othar 300 marks of land by yere. The olde howse of Rodburne is no greate thinge, but the last Chandois began in the same Lordshipe, a mighty large howse of stone, withe a wonderfull cost, as it yet aperithe by foundations of a mans height standinge yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his olde place a colledge." Itin. vol. viii. p. 25, 26. There are some errors in this statement. Sir John Chandos the warrior died in 1370; the coheiresses of Sir John Chandos of another branch of the family who died in 1427, married Brydges and Mattesdon. See Dugdale's Baronage. Coberly in Gloucestershire was inherited by Brydges, not from the family of Chandos, but from the Berkeleys.

this county. Ralph Pole, son of Peter before-mentioned, was one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, in the reign of Henry VI. Radborne is now the property, and Radborne-hall the seat of his immediate descendant, E. S. C. Pole, Esq. The parish of Radborne contains 2,125 acres of land, of which more than 2000 belong to Mr. Pole, who is patron also of the rectory.

In the parish church are some monuments of the family of Pole, two ancient monuments already more particularly describedⁱ; a large marble monument, with a sarcophagus, for Sir German Pole, who was knighted for his good services in Ireland, under Lord Mountjoy in 1599, he died in 1634; German Pole, Esq., his son, who died in 1683, married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, but having no issue, bequeathed his estate to Samuel Pole, Esq., of Lees, descended from German, a younger son of Francis Pole, Esq., which German settled at Lees in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a monument also for Mary, widow of George Parker, Esq., of Ratton in Sussex, and daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, ob. 1708.

German Pole, Esq., who died in 1683, founded a charity school at Radborne: the present value of its endowment is 15*l.* 10*s.* per annum, besides a moiety of the profits of a lime-kiln.^k

RAVENSTONE, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and in the deanery of Repington, is surrounded by Leicestershire, to which county a considerable part of the parish belongs. It is situated about three miles south-east from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the road to Hinkley.

When the Survey of Domesday was taken, the manor of Ravenstone belonged to Nigel de Stafford, ancestor of the Gresley family. A manor in this parish was given to the monks of Gerondon, by Hugh, son of Roger de Herdberewe, before the year 1168.^l Another manor belonged to the Despencers, and having been forfeited, was granted to Henry Lord Beaumont. Elizabeth, widow of this Henry, died seised of it in 1427. The manor of Ravenstone with the advowson, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Earl of Rutland, who, in or about the year 1542, conveyed it to Henry Digby. Thomas Digby, great-grandson of Henry, died seised of it in 1619.^m John Wilkins, Esq., who was possessed of this estate before the year 1689, built a noble mansion, which, after his death, was sold with the manor in 1726, to Roger Cave, Esq. After the death of Mr. Cave,

ⁱ One of these is for Ralph Pole, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who died in 1452.

^k See p. 216.

^l See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 771.

^m Nichols's *Leicestershire*.

in 1741, it was purchased by the ancestor of Leonard Fosbrook, Esq., of Shardelow, the present proprietor. Mr. Fosbrook, after his purchase of the manor, pulled down the great house, and built one on a smaller scale for his own residence. It is now occupied by the Reverend William Ward, as undertenant to R. Creswell, Esq., who rents the estate under Mr. Fosbrook.

In the parish church is a monument put up by the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart., in memory of his family, who had an estate at Ravenstone, now the property of Joseph Alcock, Esq. Mr. Alcock's father purchased this estate of his brother-in-law, Sir Joseph Mawbey. The King is patron of the rectory.

The open fields in this parish have been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1770: an allotment was made in lieu of tithes.

At this place is an hospital, founded, in 1712, by Rebecca, wife of John Wilkins, Esq., with the consent of her husband, for thirty blind, aged, or impotent widows and three able women as servants.ⁿ The foundation is stated in the will of Mrs. Wilkins, to have been in memory of her son, Francis Wollaston^o Wilkins, who died in 1711: she endowed it after the death of her husband, with all her lands in Thorpe-Ernald, Higham, and Sutton-Cheney in Leicestershire. The widows are to be of the parishes of Ravenstone, Swanington, and Cole-Orton, or in default of proper objects, of other neighbouring parishes; to be fifty years of age at the least, unless blind or impotent, of good fame, and members of the church of England; the servants of the hospital, if widows, may succeed to vacancies although only forty years of age: if any widow marry, she is to be removed; any widow of kin to the founder or of reduced gentry to be preferred to all others. The widows to receive 3s. 6d. a week each, besides clothes and coals; increased rents, after defraying repairs, &c. to be applied either to increasing the pensions, or the number of pensioners, at the discretion of the trustees. There are ten trustees, under the founder's will, which number is to be made up whenever they are reduced to five. There is a master or chaplain of the hospital, who has a salary of 60l. per annum. The present chapel and a house for the master were built out of the savings of the fund in 1784. The present rent of the estates is about 940l.^p

ⁿ There were originally only thirty habitations for the widows; none, as it seems, having been provided for the nurses; there are now thirty-two habitations, which is the present number of the pensioners, including the nurses.

^o Mrs. Wilkins was heiress of the Wollastons of Shenton-hall.

^p The estates consist of about 800 acres of land, 200 of which are still held on a lease, made before the date of the foundation.

The widows now receive pensions of 4s. 6d. a week each, a gown and petticoat, and five tons of coal yearly.

REPTON, anciently REPINGTON, gives name to the deanery, and jointly with Gresley to the hundred in which it is situated. It lies on the south side of the Trent, four miles from Burton and seven from Derby.

This place is supposed to have been a Roman station, called Repandunum. In the time of the Saxons it was called Repandum, and was the capital of the Mercian kingdom. Before the year 660^q, there was a nunnery at this place, under the government of an abbess, in which Ethelbald and other of the Mercian monarchs were interred.^r The Danes having driven Buthred, King of the Mercians from his throne, wintered at Repandum in 874.^s It is probable that the nunnery above-mentioned was then destroyed.

The manor of Repton (Rapendune) was part of the royal demesne when the Survey of Domesday was taken. It soon after belonged to the Earls of Chester. Maud, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, who died in 1153, founded a priory of black canons at Repton in 1172, or, rather, in that year, removed them thither from Calke, where they were first established. This priory was dissolved in the year 1538, when its revenues were estimated at 118l. 8s. 6d. clear yearly income. The site of the priory was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1540, to his servant, Thomas Thacker, Esq., who had taken possession of it for the King's use in 1538, and purchased most of the furniture and stock. The furniture of the high altar, and of St. John's, St. Nicholas's, St. Thomas's, "Our Lady's," "Our Lady of Pity's" chapels, with the images, &c. sold for fifty shillings: the grave-stones were not then sold, nor the buildings.^t It appears that there was a shrine of St. Guthlac at this priory, to which was a great resort of pilgrims, and his bell was applied to the head by superstitious persons, for the cure of the head-ach.^u

Fuller relates in his Church History, on the authority of his kinsman, Samuel Roper of Lincoln's-Inn, that one Thacker being possessed of Repingdon-abbey in Derbyshire, "alarmed with the news that Queen

^q Edburga, daughter of Adulph, King of the East-Angles was at this time abbess of Repton. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 88.

^r Sax. Chron.

^s Ibid.

^t Particulars of sale annexed to a copy of the Register of Tutbury-abbey, in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

^u Visitation of religious houses, temp. Hen. VIII., at Chatsworth, printed by Dr. Pegge.

Mary had set up the abbeys again (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have) upon a Sunday (belike the better day the better deed) called together the carpenters and masons of that county, and plucked down in one day (church work is a cripple in going up, but rides post in coming down) a most beautiful church belonging thereunto, saying he would destroy the nest for fear the birds should build therein again."

Sir Henry Spelman, in his history of Sacrilege, notices Mr. Godfrey Thacker of Repingdon, as an instance of a person possessing church tithes and lands, and making a very insufficient allowance to the minister of his church, and remarks his having been reduced in his circumstances without any assignable cause. Gilbert Thacker, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1712, leaving an only daughter, who bequeathed the priory estate to Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., grandfather of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., the present proprietor.

The remains of the priory have been converted into the school-room, and offices belonging to Repton school. The mansion, which was the seat of the Thackers, is rented of Sir Francis Burdett by the governors of the school, and is occupied by the head master, Dr. Sleath.

The manor of Repton was divided among the coheiresses of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, and passed through various hands in severalties. The capital messuage of Repingdon was taken into the King's hands in 1253.^x Before the year 1330, the greater part of the manor appears to have passed into other hands from the representatives of the Earls of Chester. John de Britannia, William de Clinton, and Julia his wife^y, the prior of Repingdon, Robert de Becke, Philip de Strelley, William de Handesacre, Emma, relict of Robert de Tateshall^z, John Swinnerton, and Christian, relict of John de Segrave^a, were then joint owners. No mention is made in the record^b of the Baliols; yet it appears that Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, who inherited from the Baliols, gave her share (one-third of a fourth) of the manor of Repingdon, to the master and scholars of Pembroke-hall, (of her foundation,) and that the college exchanged this share with the priory of Repton, for a rent-charge issuing out of the manor of Grantesden in 1411 or 1412.^c Before the year 1330, Bernard Brus, as

^x Originalia, 38 Hen. III-

^y Daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Leybourne and widow of John Lord Hastings.

^z Grandson of Mabil, one of the coheiresses of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

^a One of the Segraves married a sister of Henry de Hastings, who inherited part of the manor of Repton.

^b Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^c Topographer, vol ii. p. 264.

representative of David Earl of Huntingdon, who married one of the coheireses of the Earl of Chester, had given his share of the manor to the prior and convent ^d, and in or about 1413, Peter de Melborne gave them one-third of a fourth part. ^e These formed afterwards a distinct manor, which, by the name of the priory manor, passed with the site of the priory, and is now the property of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

In the reign of Henry IV., John Finderne was seised of an estate called the manor of Repington *alias* Strelley's part. ^f It is most probable that the Finderne family became possessed of most of the lay shares, by purchase or inheritance, for except in one instance, we find no mention of any other manor than that of the priory, and the manor of Repton, which passed with the heiress of Finderne to the Harpurs, about the year 1558, and is now the property of their descendant, Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. There was an extensive park belonging to this manor, the paling of which still remains.

In the year 1554, William Westcote conveyed the manors of Repington and Willington to Sir John Porte. This was probably that part of the manor which belonged to the Segraves, and passed by inheritance to the Mowbrays. The last-mentioned family possessed also the manor of Willington. This estate at Repton became afterwards parcel of the endowment of the school and hospital founded by Sir John Porte.

The proprietors of the manor in 1330 claimed to be lords of the hundred, and to have within their manor a pillory, tumbrell, and gallows, for the punishment of criminals: they claimed also by prescription a market at Repton on Wednesdays, and a fair on the first of July. ^g Both these have long ago been discontinued. There is a statute fair at Michaelmas, for hiring servants.

In the parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure with a spire, are some monuments of the Thacker family ^h; George Waklin, of Bretby, Gent., 1614; that of William Bagshaw Stevens, D. D., late master of Repton

^d Topographer.

^e Inq. ad q. d. 1 Hen. V.

^f Fin. 13 Hen. IV.

^g Quo Warranto Roll.

^h Elizabeth Thacker (no date); Francis Thacker, Esq., with his bust, 1710. In the Topographer is an account of two monuments of this family which are not now to be seen in the church: Gilbert Thacker, Esq., 1563; Gilbert Thacker, Esq., 1712, married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Walrond; 2. a daughter of Marbury, of Cheshire. In the church-yard is the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker, the only child of the last-mentioned Gilbert and the last of the family, who died in 1728.

school, who died in 1800ⁱ; and a memorial for Catherine daughter of the Reverend Thomas Whelpdale, who died in 1746, at the age of 100.

The church of St. Wistan, at Repton, was given to the priory, with all its chapels, at the time of its removal from Calke. The rectorial estate belongs to Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., who is patron of the donative curacy.

The parish was inclosed by act of parliament in 1766.

In the year 1556, Sir John Port devised all his estates in Lancashire and Derbyshire, in trust, for the foundation and endowment of a grammar school at Repton, and an hospital at Etwall. The Harpur family had the direction of these institutions till the year 1621, when Sir John Harpur conveyed the superintendence to the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Gerard Bart., as right heirs of the founder. The present hereditary governors are, the Marquis of Hastings, the Earl of Chesterfield, (now a minor), and Sir William Gerard, Bart. In the year last-mentioned the master of Etwall hospital, the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and poor scholars, were made a body corporate. The establishment at Repton consists of a head master (the Reverend John Sleath, D.D.), two ushers, and 20 scholars on the foundation.^k The master has a salary of 200l.; the first usher, 100l.; the second usher, 80l. The improved rent of the estates, which are now about 2500l. per annum, have long enabled the governors to increase the number of pensioners in the hospital, to augment the establishment of the school at Repton, and to give larger salaries to the masters. The governors elect the master of the hospital, and the master and ushers of the school: the Harpur family have, by the original charter, a fourth turn with them in the appointment of the pensioners of the hospital and the foundation-scholars.

Mr. Thomas Whitehead gave some land at Repton for the head-master's use. Some land at Ticknall, now let at 5l. per annum was given for the purchase of books: the name of the donor is unknown; but it is supposed to have been Philip Ward, a former master.

ⁱ Epitaph, by Miss Seward:—

“ Reader, if thee each sacred worth inspires,
Learning's calm light, and fancy's ardent fires,
Unsullied honour, friendship's generous glow,
Sky-pointing hope, that smiles on finite woe;
Such Stevens was, and thy congenial tear
Drop on the scholar, bard, and Christian's bier.”

^k These scholars have an allowance of 20l. per annum each, for seven years, towards their maintenance at school out of the endowment.

John

John Lightfoot, the learned divine and Hebraist, was appointed first usher at the original establishment of the institution. Among eminent persons educated at this school, may be noticed, Samuel Shaw, a learned non-conformist divine, and master of the school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire; Jonathan Scott, translator of the Arabian Tales; W. Lillington Lewis, M.A., the translator of Statius; and the late F. N. C. Mundy, Esq., author of the elegant poems of Needwood Forest, and the Fall of Needwood.

Mrs. Mary Burdett, in 1701, gave the sum of 200l., and Mrs. Dorothy Burdett, in 1718, the same sum, for buying bread for the poor, and clothing and teaching poor children of Repton, Ingleby, and Foremark.

The parochial chapelry of *Bretby* lies about three miles from Repton. The manor of Bretby, which had belonged to Earl Algar, was part of the royal demesne when the Survey of Domesday was taken. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of Chester, and passed with a portion of the manor of Repton to the Segraves. Nicholas de Segrave, had a charter of free warren in Bretby in 1291.¹ His son, John de Segreve, who was the King's Lieutenant in Scotland, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Bannockburn, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295. In 1300, he had the King's licence to castellate his mansion at Bretby.^m Bretby Castle passed with the manor to the Mowbrays, Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. One of the coheiresses of this noble family brought Bretby to the Lords Berkeley. Henry Lord Berkeley was possessed, in 1554, of the manors of Bretby *Collet* and Bretby *Preposita*. From whence these names originated we have not been able to discover, not having observed the name of Collet among any records relating to the chapelry. In 1585, the castle and manor of Bretby were purchased of the Berkeley family by Sir Thomas Stanhope, grandfather of Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield. In the year 1639, a masque, written for the occasion by Sir Aston Cokaine, was performed before this Earl and his second Countess, at Bretby, on Twelfth-Day. In the month of November, 1642, the Earl of Chesterfield fortified his house at Bretby, and garrisoned it with 40 musketeers and 60 horse. Sir John Gell, having intelligence of it, sent 400 foot, with a party of dragoons and two sacres, under the command of Major Molanns. Sir John Gell relates, that after a short defence the Earl and his party fled through the park towards Lichfield; that they took in the house 7 drakes, 30 steel pikes, 20 or 30 muskets, 5 double barrels of powder, and good store of

¹ Chart. Rot. 20 Edw. I.

^m Pat. 29 Edw. I.

match and bullets; that the officers entreated the Countess to give the soldiers 2s. 6d. a piece, to save the house from plunder, as it was free booty; she said she had not so much in the house; they proposed 40 marks as a composition, to which she returned the same answer; they then offered to advance it for her, but she declared that she would not give them one pennyⁿ; then, indeed, he adds, the soldiers plundered the house, but the officers saved her own chamber, with all her goods.^o Philip, the second Earl, resided much at Bretby; his second Countess, daughter of the Duke of Ormond, was one of the beauties of Charles II.'s court, and is celebrated as such in the Memoirs of Count Grammont.

The Bretby estate now belongs to George Augustus Frederick, Earl of Chesterfield, a minor, who succeeded to the title and estate on the death of Philip the late Earl, in 1815.

Bretby Castle, the site of which is still discernible near the church, is said to have been standing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and we are informed by Mr. C. Burton, steward of the late Earl of Chesterfield, that it was then inhabited by Mr. John Mee, lord of the manor, and Mary his wife, and that he has seen a receipt for a rent payable to them by the Stanhope family. In the year 1569, Henry Lord Berkeley had demised the manor and castle of Bretby for 41 years to Thomas Dupont; and it is probable that this John Mee might have married his heiress, in which case they would have been jointly seised of the manor, &c., till the expiration of the above-mentioned lease. Mr. Burton, on taking up the foundation of the castle-walls found that it was a building of great strength, and consisted of two large courts.

The old mansion at Bretby park, which most probably was built by the first Earl of Chesterfieldⁿ, was pulled down by the late Earl in the year 1780. There is a view of it, drawn by Knyff and engraved by Kip, in the "Nouveau Theatre de Grande Bretagne." Mr. Wolley, in his MS. account of Derbyshire (1712), speaks thus of Bretby. "The seat of the Earl of Chesterfield is situated in the midst of a very large park, well wooded and stored with several kinds of deer, and exotic beasts; there are several fine avenues of trees leading to the house, which is of stone, though not of the modern architecture, yet very regular, convenient, and noble, with a very curious chapel, and very good outbuildings; but the gardens, fountains, labyrinths, groves, green-houses, grottoes, aviaries, but more especially the

ⁿ This spirited lady was daughter of the loyal Sir John Pakington.

^o Sir John Gell's MS. Narrative.

^p The stones from the castle are supposed to have been used in this building.

carpet walks, and situations of the orange-trees and water-works before the marble summer-house, are all noble and peculiarly curious and pleasant, suitable to the genius of the owner, who has also been the chief contriver of them⁴, the present Earl of Chesterfield, Philip Stanhope, the third, who, now about 80 years of age, retains a great deal of that vigour and capacity which has hitherto rendered him the glory of the nation." The chapel here spoken of adjoined the house: it was of the Ionic order, and finished in the year 1696; it had a handsome altar-piece of Italian marble.[†] This chapel was pulled down with the house in 1780. It appears by the life of John Hieron, an eminent non-conformist divine, that he preached a weekly lecture on Fridays in the chapel at Bretby, for Catherine, Countess of Chesterfield.⁵ His biographer relates as an anecdote of this Countess, that she claimed precedence for her gentlewoman above Baronets' daughters, and that the Earl-Marshal, on being appealed to, gave it in her favour.

Bretby-hall is a castellated mansion, of a quadrangular form, which had been several years in building, and was left unfinished at the death of its noble owner, in 1815. The greater part of it had been fitted up and inhabited: the building has been since discontinued. The park is well wooded, and in some parts exhibits varied and picturesque scenery. On the east side of the house is preserved a fine cedar of Lebanon, which probably is the oldest tree of the kind in the kingdom. It appears by the gardener's bill, still in the Earl of Chesterfield's possession, that it was planted in the month of February, 1676-7. We find by Evelyn, that the cedar had not been brought into this country in 1664. The Enfield cedar was planted about the same

⁴ The water-works were began to be constructed in the year 1684, and finished in 1702, most probably by the same artist who constructed those at Chatsworth. They consisted of numerous jets-d'eau, one of which, from a dragon's mouth, was thrown to the height of 50 feet. On the east side of the house was an oblong piece of water; in the centre of which was a lofty pedestal, supporting a statue of Perseus: from the sides of the pedestal issued numerous jets-d'eau, forming arches round its base. In this water were dolphins, swans, and other animals, all throwing up jets-d'eau. The orangery was very extensive, its large and lofty trees all growing in the natural soil, the conservatory having a lofty roof, and sides of glass, removable in the summer. These gardens appear to have been preserved complete, with the water-works, &c., till 1780, when they were all destroyed with the house. (From the information of Mr. Charles Burton.)

[†] From the information of Mr. Charles Burton.

⁵ She was widow of Henry Lord Stanhope, and mother of Philip, the second Earl of Chesterfield. On the restoration of Charles II., by a patent bearing date the very day of his return, she was advanced to the rank of Countess of Chesterfield.

time as that at Bretby; those in the Physic-Garden at Chelsea, in 1683. The Bretby cedar is 13 feet 9 inches in circumference.

The late Earl of Chesterfield, who resided wholly at Bretby during the latter part of his life, and dedicated a considerable portion of his time to agricultural pursuits, had one of the most complete farming establishments in this part of England. Plans and elevations of the farm-yard and offices are given in the second volume of Farey's General View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire.

The chapel of Bretby, with the titles of the chapelry, were parcel of the rectory of Repton, which belonged to the priory at that place. It passed with one of the coheiresses of Port to the family of Hastings, and seems to have been brought into the Stanhope family by the marriage of the first Earl of Chesterfield with a daughter of Francis Lord Hastings.

The minister of Bretby chapel, which is a donative, is appointed by the Earl of Chesterfield.

The late Earl and Countess of Chesterfield supported a school for 30 boys, and another for 30 girls; in which the children were clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These schools are still kept up by the trustees, at the request of the young Earl and his sisters.

The parochial chapelry of *Foremark* lies nearly two miles to the east of Repton, and about seven miles from Derby. The manor, called in the Survey of Domesday and other ancient records *Fornewerche* or *Fornewerke*, belonged, when that Survey was taken, to Nigel de Stafford. In the reign of Henry II. it was given by Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to Bertram de Verdon, in marriage with one of his daughters.[†] It seems to have continued in a younger branch of this family, after the extinction of the elder branch in 1316; for we find that John de Verdon had a grant of free warren in *Foremark* in 1327. It was purchased of the Verdons[‡] before the year 1387, by Sir Robert Francis, who obtained a confirmation of free-warren from the crown in the year 1397.^{*} The heiress of Francis married Thomas Burdett, Esq., of Bramecote, in Warwickshire, who was created a Baronet in 1618. In consequence of this marriage, *Foremark* has been ever since the chief country seat of the Burdett family; but the present possessor, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., one of the representatives for Westminster, has not resided there for several years. The hall was some time in the occupation of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart.; it is at present unoccupied.

[†] Dugdale's Baronage, i. 472.

[‡] It was still held under the Verdons when William Francis died seized of it, in 1532.

^{*} Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 16.

Foremark has been noted by Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, as a pleasant, wholesome, and delightful situation. The present hall was built about the year 1762, by the late Sir Robert Burdett, who pulled down the old mansion of the Francis's.

At Knowle-hill, a little to the south-west of Foremark, was a house built by a younger son of the first Baronet, and sold by him to the Hardinge family. It was repurchased by the late Sir Robert Burdett, who inhabited it while Foremark-hall was rebuilding. This house was afterwards pulled down. There is a singular rock, about a quarter of a mile north-east of Foremark, having at a distance the appearance of a ruin, with a rude door-way which leads to several cells or excavations: it is called Anchor-church, and is said to have been the residence of a hermit. Human bones have been found on this spot.⁷

The present chapel at Foremark was built by Sir Francis Burdett, the second Baronet, and consecrated by Bishop Hackett, in 1662. In this chapel are several monuments of the Burdett family.² The benefice is a donative curacy in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. It was endowed by his ancestor of the same name, in the reign of Charles II., with 20*l.* per annum; and it has since been augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty.

The manor of *Ingleby*³, formerly one of the chapelries of Repton, belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Ralph Fitz-Hubert. Clementia, Countess of Chester, held it in dower in 1255.^b In the year 1290 Edmund Earl of Lancaster granted the manor of Ingleby to Sir Robert Somerville, whose family had some time before possessed lands in this chapelry. Sir Robert gave it the following year to Repton priory.^c Having been granted to the family of Francis, it has passed with Foremark, and is now the property of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Ingleby-hall is in the occupation of Robert Charles Greaves, Esq. The chapel has long ago been demolished. The manor of Milton was parcel of the priory estate, and has long been in the Harpur

⁷ Topographer, ii. 40.

² Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., 1696; Robert Burdett, his grandson, who died (eleven days before his father Sir Robert) in 1715—his widow, the Hon. Elizabeth Tracy, afterwards married Robert Holden, Esq., of Aston: Francis Burdett, Esq., 1794—he married the heiress of William Jones, Esq., of Ramsbury manor; Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., (father of the said Francis, and grandfather of the present Baronet,) 1797.

³ It lies three miles from Repton on the banks of the Trent.

^b Dodsworth's Collections.

^c Topographer, vol. ii. p. 268.

family being now the property of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart. The village is about a mile east of Repton.

Measham, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, which, though long esteemed a separate parish, is, more properly speaking, a parochial chapelry, within the parish of Repton, lies in that detached part of Derbyshire which is surrounded by Leicestershire, three miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and ten from Burton-upon-Trent. Part of the townships and villages of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe is in this chapelry.

In the year 1310, a market at Measham on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, were granted to William de Bereford, who then possessed a manor in Measham.^d A market house was built not many years ago by Mr. Joseph Wilkes; but there is now neither market nor fair. The market-house is converted into a dwelling-house, the arches having been walled up.

The manor of Measham (Messeham) was in the crown, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey. It was afterwards in the Earls of Chester. Clementia, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, was possessed of it in 1235.^e Edmund de Bereford, probably a son of William, died seised of a manor in Measham in 1355, Joan de Ellesfield, John de Maltravers, and Margaret de Audley being his next heirs.^f Sir William Babington, in 1454, died seised of Bereford's manor in Meysham, and of the manor of Meysham called Dabridgecourts.^g John Babington was possessed of the manor of Meysham in 1474.^h Sir Francis Anderson died seised of a manor in Measham in 1616. Only one manor is now known, which seems to be that which, in 1563, belonged to Edmund Lord Sheffield, and in 1712, to his descendant, Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. The manor of Measham is now the property of the Reverend Thomas Fisher, who purchased it after the death of the late Mr. Joseph Wilkes. Mr. Wilkes had purchased it of William Wollaston, Esq.

William Abney, Esq., who died in 1800, built a good house at a place called Measham field in this parish, now the property and residence of his son, Edward Abney, Esq.

The chapel of Measham, was given as appendage of Repton, by Maud, Countess of Chester, to Repton priory; it is said to have belonged after-

^d Chart. Rot. 4 Edw. II. 30:

^e Dodsworth's Collections.

^f Esch. 29 Edw. III. 41.

^g Esch. 33 Hen. VI.

^h See Esch. 20 Edw. IV., when Lord Mountjoy died seised of the manor of Stretton held under this manor.

wards to the priory of Gresley. Mr. Fisher is the present impropiator and patron of the benefice, which is a donative curacy.

The Ashby canal passes through Measham, and there are two considerable cotton factories there.

The manors of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe have been spoken of under Gresley. John Savage had a manor in Oakthorpe in 1200: and the abbot of Burton had an estate there. The Marquis of Hastings claims a manor by descent from the Earls of Huntingdon.

The parochial chapelry of *Newton-Solney*, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about three miles from Burton-on-Trent, which is the post-town, and about nine from Derby.

The manor was held, at an early period under the Earls of Chester, by the ancient equestrian family of Solney, whose coheiresses married Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Thomas Stafford.ⁱ This manor was inherited by the Longfords, of whom it was purchased by the Leighs, in or before the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress of Leigh brought Newton-Solney to the Every family, and it is now the property of Sir Henry Every, Bart. The principal landed estate in Newton-Solney belongs to Abraham Hoskuis, Esq., who purchased of Sir Henry Every, about 1795, and resides at Newton-Solney.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Solney family^k, and that of Sir Henry Every, who married one of the coheiresses of Sir Francis Russel, Bart., and died in 1709.

Newton-Solney being a chapel of Repton, the tithes were appropriated to that priory, at that place. Sir Henry Every is the present impropiator and patron of the donative curacy.

The parochial chapelry of *Smithsby*, lies near the road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-on-Trent, about two miles^l from the former, and seven from the latter.

The manor of Smithsby, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Earl Edwin, is described in the Survey of Domesday as the property of Nigel de Stafford. It afterwards belonged to the family of Comin whose heiress married Shepey. In the year 1330, it belonged to John Shepey, who, in his answer to a *quo warranto*, stated, that his ancestors had from time immemorial had a park within their manor there. The heiress of Shepey

ⁱ Plea Roll, 15 Ric. II.

^k See the account of ancient sepulchral monuments.

^l One mile only by the footway.

married Kendall, of whose family it was purchased, in 1660, by the ancestor of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., the present proprietor. Smithsby-hall, formerly the seat of the Kendalls, is now a farm-house.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Kendall family.ⁿ

The church of Smithsby, formerly a chapel to Repton, was given by Hugh, Earl of Chester, to the priory of Calke. The great tithes are said in the *Liber Regis*, to have been appropriated to Darley-Abbey. Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., is now impropiator of the tithes and patron of the perpetual curacy.

The parochial chapelry of *Tickenhall* or Ticknall, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about ten miles from Derby, which is the post-town, and about five miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The manor was given by Wulfric Spott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to the abbot and convent of Burton, under whom it was held by William Francis, Esq., in 1528. His son, of the same name, was seised of it in fee in 1538. Edward Abell, Esq., died seised of it in 1597: in or about 1625 it was purchased of his son, Ralph Abell, by the immediate ancestor of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., the present proprietor.

In the chapel is the monument of Rachel, daughter of Gilbert Ward, and wife of John Hanson, 1636.

The chapel of Tickenhall, as an appendage of the church of Repton, was appropriated to the priory at that place. Sir Henry Crewe is now impropiator and patron of the donative curacy.

An hospital for decayed poor men and women of Tickenhall and Calke parishes, was founded at Tickenhall, by Charles Harpur, Esq., (brother of the late Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.,) who died in 1772. Mr. Harpur, by his will bearing date 1770, bequeathed 500l. for the building, and the sum of 2000l. to trustees for the endowment. There are now only women in this hospital, seven in number. The pensioners under Mr. Harpur's will were directed to be appointed by Sir Henry Harpur, Bart., and his heirs.

SANDIACRE, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about nine miles and a half from Derby, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, and about half a mile from the Nottingham road.^o

The manor of Sandiacre was held under the King, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey by Toli and Osmund. In the early part of Henry III.'s reign, it was the property of William, a younger son of Henry

ⁿ William Kendall, Esq., 1500; Henry Kendall, Esq., 1627.

^o It is seven miles from Nottingham.

de Grey (ancestor of the Greys of Codnor and Wilton.) This William, or a son of the same name, had a grant from King Henry III., in 1268, of a market at Sandiacre on Wednesdays, and a fair for eight days at the festival of St. Giles.^p Alice, daughter and heir of William de Grey, married William Hilary: their son John took the name of Grey, and was possessed of this manor in 1392.^q One of the coheiresses of Grey *alias* Hilary brought Sandiacre to the Leakes in the reign of Henry IV. This manor was sold after the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, (which happened in 1736,) and is now the property of Francis Higginson, Esq.

William de Grey claimed a market and fair as above-mentioned, and the right of having a gallows in his manor of Sandiacre in 1330.^r

In the parish church, which is a beautiful specimen of enriched Gothic architecture^s, are memorials of the family of Charlton.^t

The rectory of Sandiacre is the corps of a prebend in the church of Lichfield: it is held on lease under the prebendary, who is patron of the perpetual curacy. The present lessee is Mr. Benjamin Harrington. The Bishop is patron of the prebend.

SAWLEY, anciently called Salle, or Sallowe, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies on the north side of the Trent, about nine miles from Derby. The parish comprises the parochial chapelry of Risley, which, with Breaston as a chapel of ease, is held as a separate benefice; and the parochial chapel of Little-Wilne, and the chapel of ease of Long-Eaton, which are held with Sawley.

The manor of Sawley belonged to the Bishop of Chester when the Survey of Domesday was taken. His successors, the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry^u, have ever since continued to possess it. The manor has been long held on lease under the Bishop, by the Stanhope family. The Earl of Harrington is the present lessee of the manor of Sawley, including Little-Wilne, Long-Eaton, Wilstrop^x, and Draycot.

^p Chart. Rot. 53 Hen. III. It appears that the market and fair had not been used in 1330. Quo Warranto Roll.

^q Dodsworth's Collections.

^r Quo Warranto Roll.

^s See the head of Ancient Church Architecture.

^t Thomas Charlton, lessee of the prebend, 1639, &c. (from 1614 to 1679.)

^u The Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, were styled Bishops of Chester, in the 11th and 12th centuries. Chester was within this diocese till King Henry VIII. made it a distinct See.

^x Or Willesthorpe. Ralph Mackarel, Esq., held the manor of Willesthorpe under the Bishop of Chester, 14 Hen. VI. Hieron's Collections.

Bishop Longespee, in 1258, had a charter for a market on Tuesdays at Sawley, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas.^y The market, which had been long discontinued, was revived soon after the year 1760, but not being much frequented was discontinued again before 1770: the market-house, a small octangular building, still remains. The fair, which was held on the 12th of November O.S., was some years ago noted for the sale of mares and foals: the fair also has been discontinued.

In the parish church are two ancient monuments of ecclesiastics, without inscriptions; that of Roger Bothe, Esq., who died in 1467, and Catherine his wife, father and mother of Laurence Bothe, Bishop of Durham, (afterwards Archbishop of York^z,) and of John Bothe, Bishop of Exeter; and that of Robert Bothe, son of Roger (described as brother of John Bothe, Archdeacon of Durham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter^a, and Ralph Bothe, Archdeacon of York,) which Robert died in 1478. In the south aisle is an altar-tomb, in memory of Richard Shylton, merchant of the staple of Calais, 1510, and a memorial of Edmund Edmonson, Gent., 1582, and his wife Constance.

The rectory of Sawley has been from an early period the corps of a prebend in the church of Lichfield. Cardinal Gauselin, prebendary of Sawley, claimed, in 1330, assize of bread, &c., in the rectorial manor. These privileges were taken away because he had neglected to keep a pillory and tumbrell, but were restored on payment of a fine.^b The Leech's were many years lessees of the prebendal manor: the present lessee is the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. The prebendary appoints the perpetual curate. The Bishop is patron of the prebend. There was a chantry in this church, founded by Ralph de Chaddesden, who was Treasurer of Lichfield in 1259. The endowment was valued at 5l. per annum in 1547.

Harrington bridge over the Trent, in this parish, was built about thirty years ago: the first stone was laid May 6, 1786, and it was finished in 1790.

The parochial chapel of *Little-Wilne*, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies on the banks of the Trent, about eight miles from Derby. The manor belongs to the Earl of Harrington.

^y Chart. Rot. 43 Hen. III.

^z Lawrence Bothe, was made Bishop of Durham in 1457, and translated to York in 1476; he died in 1480.

^a John Bothe was made Bishop of Exeter in 1465, and died in 1478.

^b Quo Warranto Roll.

In this chapel is the burial place of the Willoughby family; in which are monuments of Hugh Willoughby^c, and Anne his wife (daughter of Richard Wentworth, Esq.,) and Thomas, their son and heir, (no date;) Hugh Willoughby, Esq., 1491, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir Gervas Clifton, 1462; Hugh Willoughby, Esq., 1514; Hugh Willoughby, Esq., serjeant at arms, 1558, and Margaret his wife, sister to Edmund Molineux, 1511; Sir John Willoughby, Knt., 1625, and Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Hawes, of Woodhall, Norfolk; and Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., 1688. She married first Sir Thomas Aston, Bart., and afterwards the Hon. Anchetil Grey^d, second son of Henry Earl of Stamford. In the chancel is the monument of Henry Kayes, Esq., of Hopwell, 1733; he married Mary, daughter of William Belasyse, of Owton, in Durham.

The chapel of Little-Wilne is held with Sawley, of which the prebendary is the patron.

Draycote, a populous village in this chapelry, is chiefly inhabited by stocking-makers, and other manufacturers. The manor, which is held under the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, is in severalties.

The manor of Hopwell (Opewelle) was held by Ralph Fitz-Hubert at the time of the Domesday Survey, under the Bishop of Chester. In the year 1296, it appears to have been held under the Earl of Lancaster, by Ralph de Shirley. Some pedigrees of the Sacheverell family make Patrick Sacheverell to have been lord of Hopwell in the reign of Edward I.; and they are said to have acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Hopwell; but we find no such match recorded in any of the pedigrees of the family, nor any trace of its having been possessed by the family of Hopwell. Ferdinando Sacheverell, Esq.^e, by his will, bearing date 1661, bequeathed it to his cousin, Henry Kayes, Gent. Henry Kayes, Esq., sold it, in 1731, to Bache Thornhill, Esq., who in 1734 alienated it to Sir Bibye Lake, Bart., of Edmonton, in Middlesex. It is now the property, and Hopwell-hall the residence of Thomas Pares, Esq., whose father purchased it in 1784 of Sir Bibye's grandson, Sir James Winter Lake, Bart.

The chapelry of *Long-Eaton* lies about two miles from Sawley, and ten

^c This Hugh was grandson of Hugh who first settled at Risley; he bore the arms of his mother, who was an heiress of Dabridgecourt. These arms (Erm., three bars humettee) are on his tomb.

^d Mrs. Elizabeth Grey, her only child by her last husband, died in 1721.

^e Of Old Hays, in Leicestershire.

from Derby. The manor was held on lease under the church of Lichfield, by the Willoughby family, now by the Earl of Harrington. The chapel is held with Sawley, as a chapel of ease.

The parochial chapel of *Risley*, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies on the road from Derby to Nottingham, eight miles distant from each. Roger de Busli appears to have been lord of Risley when the Survey of Domesday was taken; but in the same record it is stated that Levinus possessed one-third of the manor, and that he was succeeded by his son, who then held it. In the reign of Edward I., William Mortheyne held this manor under the Pavely family. The heiress of his son Roger brought it to Sir Richard de Willoughby, one of the Justices, and some time Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas: his younger son Hugh settled at Risley, where his descendants continued for several generations. Henry Willoughby, Esq., elder son of Sir John Willoughby, Knt., was created a Baronet in 1611, and died without male issue in 1649. This manor became the property of Anne, one of his coheiresses by his first wife^f, who married Sir Thomas Aston, Bart., and afterwards the Honourable Anchetil Grey. The manor of Risley was purchased of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., by Mr. John Hancock, uncle of the Rev. John Hancock Hall, who is the present proprietor. The old hall at Risley, which was the seat of the Willoughbys, has been taken down: in the gardens, which belonged to this mansion, is a terrace nearly 300 yards in length, with a hedge of box, and several remarkably fine trees of variegated holly.

Woodhall park, in this chapelry, belonged to the Babingtons, of Chilwell in Nottinghamshire; and afterwards to the Sheffield family. It was purchased of Lord Sheffield in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Michael Willoughby; and having passed with the manor of Risley, is now the property of Mr. Hall. The park has long ago been converted into tillage.

The parochial chapel at Risley was built by Michael Willoughby, Esq., in 1593. In the chancel is a memorial for John Proudman, B.D., first master of the school, and minister of the united chapels, or as they are improperly termed *churches*, of Risley and Breaston, who died in 1724. The Earl of Stamford appoints the minister.

The above-mentioned Michael Willoughby, and Catherine his wife, gave 20 nobles (6l. 13s. 4d.) per annum, which was increased by Sir Henry Willoughby, their grandson, to 20 marks (13l. 6s. 8d.) towards maintaining a minister and schoolmaster at Risley. Mrs. Elizabeth Grey, their de-

^f See the head of Extinct Baronets.

scendant, having built a school-house, with a habitation for the master and usher, in the year 1718 endowed the school with lands, then worth upwards of 50*l.* per annum, for the more comfortable maintenance of a school-master and usher to teach all children of the inhabitants of Risley, and the sons only of the inhabitants of Breaston, Sandiacre, Dale-Abbey, Stanton near Dale, Wilsthorp, Draycote, Little-Wilne, and Hopwell: the boys to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and so much of trigonometry as relates to the more useful part of mathematics; and the head-master to teach grammar and the classics to such boys as are qualified and desirous to learn: both masters to be constantly resident in the school-house. The minister of the chapel appears to have been head-master from the time of Mrs. Grey's foundation. We have not been able to learn what is the present value of the endowment; but it was returned at 100*l.* per annum in 1787. In the return of charitable donations then made to the House of Commons, it is observed, that the grammar-school had been a sinecure for many years; that a bill in chancery was filed in Lord Bathurst's time against the master, but it was dismissed. The grammar-school, in consequence, remains still a sinecure.

The chapel of *Breaston* lies one mile from Risley, and seven from Derby. The manor of Breaston (Braidestune) was held with Risley, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, by Roger de Busli. It appears to have been separated from Risley, and again united; for we find that Michael Willoughby, Esq., purchased it of the Babingtons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now the property of the Rev. John Hancock Hall. Marriages are solemnized and children baptized at Breaston, but the inhabitants have always buried their dead at Little-Wilne; the chapel-yard at Breaston not having been consecrated.

SCARCLIFFE, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire, about two miles from Bolsover. The village of Palterton is in this parish.

At the time of taking the Domesday Survey, the manors of Scarcliffe and Palterton, which had belonged to Levenot, were held by Raynouard, under Ralph Fitz-Hubert, ancestor of the Frechevilles. Lands in Scarcliffe were given to the priory of Thurgarton by Hubert Fitz-Ralph.⁵ In the year 1275, the Prior of Newsted, in Nottinghamshire, and Robert de Grey (who had been appointed keeper of the estates forfeited by Anker de Frecheville, in consequence of his having joined the rebellious Barons) appear to

⁵ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. 92.

have had each a manor in Scarcliffe. The Prior of Newsted had a park here in 1330. The manor and park of Scarcliffe were granted to George Pierrepont in 1544. Sir Henry Pierrepont died seised of it in 1616. This estate was purchased in 1690, by Sir Peter Apsley; from whom it has descended to Earl Bathurst, the present proprietor.

In the parish church is an ancient monument of a lady, concerning which there are some idle traditions.^b It is most probable that she was one of the Frecheville family. The church of Scarcliffe was given to Darley-Abbey by Hubert Fitz-Ralph, and appropriated to that monastery. The rectory-manor and advowson, were granted in 1544 to Sir Francis Leake. They are now the property of Earl Bathurst; the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

The parish of Scarcliffe was inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1726. The great tithes now belong to the land-owners; the tithes of lambs and wool to Earl Bathurst. Four acres of land at Scarcliffe were charged by the inclosure act with buying bell-ropes for the use of the parish church.

The manor of Palterton was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton-Abbey in the reign of King Ethelred. At the time of the Survey of Domesday it was held with Scarcliffe by the ancestor of the Frechevilles, and after the alienation of that manor, continued to belong to a younger branch, who had a seat at Palterton. John Ulkerthorpe, who married one of the co-heiresses of this branch died seised of the manor of Palterton in 1445. John Columbell died seised of it in 1556. It was afterwards in the Leakes, and has since passed with Scarcliffe. There was formerly a chapel at Palterton.

SCROPTON, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies on the north side of the Trent, about eleven miles from Derby, which is the post-town. It comprises the hamlet or village of Foston.

The manors of Scropton (Scrotun) and Foston (Farulueston) belonged, at the time of the Domesday Survey, to Henry de Ferrars. The paramount manor, which was afterwards in the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, was granted, in 1628, to Wise, and others. It was purchased, in 1679, by William Bate, Esq., whose descendant, in 1784, sold it to the father of Charles Broadhurst, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Agards were possessed of a considerable estate at Scropton and Foston, and probably held the manor under the Duchy as early as the year 1310; their seat was at Foston. John Agard, Esq., in 1675, sold this estate, by the name of the manor of Scropton, with the manor of Foston,

^b See the account of ancient sepulchral monuments.

to Richard Bate, Esq., of whose descendant, Brownlow Bate, Esq., they were purchased, in 1784, by John Broadhurst, Esq., father of Charles Broadhurst, Esq., the present proprietor. Foston-hall is now the seat of Mr. Broadhurst.

Arthur Agard, born at Foston in 1540, is spoken of by Camden as an eminent antiquary; he was deputy chamberlain of the exchequer, and member of the original Society of Antiquaries. Hearne published his *Essays*, read at this Society, in his collection of curious discourses. He wrote a treatise on the obscure words in Domesday-book, which remains in MS. among the Cotton collections at the Museum. Arthur Agard died in 1615.

The Agards, as feodaries or bailiffs of the honour of Tutbury, were possessed of a horn described in the third volume of the *Archæologia*. This horn passed with the office to Charles Stanhope, Esq., of Elvaston, who married the heiress of Agard.

In the parish church is the monument of Barbara, relict of the Honourable Colonel Samuel Newton, sometime of South-Winfield, afterwards of the island of Barbadoes, who died in 1693; his son, John Newton, was of King's Bromley in Staffordshire; his daughter Mary married Richard Bate, Esq., formerly of Barbadoes, afterwards of Foston.

The rectory of Scropton was appropriated to a chantry in the parish church. We find mention of the chantry of John the Baptist, founded by John Agard, Esq. Mr. Broadhurst is impropriator and patron of the curacy.

SHIRLAND, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about eight miles from Chesterfield, near the road to Derby.

The village of Higham and part of Stretton are in this parish.

The manor of Shirland (Sirelunt) is described in the Survey of Domesday, as held by one Warner under Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of King John it belonged to John de Grey, a younger son of Henry de Grey, of Turrok in Essex; and Shirland became, for some generations, the seat of this branch of the family, who were afterwards denominated De Wilton, from the principal seat of their barony.

In the year 1250, John de Grey had a grant of a market in this manor on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*.¹ The market, which was discontinued about the year 1785, was held at Higham in this parish on Friday. There is still a fair at Higham on the first Wednesday after New Year's day, chiefly for the sale of horned cattle.

¹ Chart. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

The manors of Shirland, Stretton, and Higham continued for several generations in the family of Grey. They belonged afterwards to the Talbots^k, Earls of Shrewsbury, and were divided between the coheireses of Earl Gilbert, who died in 1628. The Earl of Thanet now possesses a third of these manors, as descended from one of the coheireses. William Turbutt, Esq., of Ogston-hall, has a third and a sixth. The remainder is divided between William Shore Nightingale, Esq., of Lea-wood house, and the family of Hopkinson of Ufton-field farm. There was a park at Shirland in 1330.^l

In the parish church is a handsome monument for one of the Grey family, probably that of Sir Henry de Grey, of Shirland, who was summoned to parliament as a Baron in the reign of Edward III. In the chancel are several monuments of the family of Revel, of Shirland, and of Ogston^m in the adjoining parish of Morton; and that of Jonathan Burnham, 1797.

The advowson of the rectory was long annexed to the manor. Two-thirds are still vested in the Earl of Thanet and Mr. Nightingale, as annexed to their shares of the manor: the other third belongs to the heirs of the late Reverend John Bourne. The proprietors of the advowson present in rotation.

Edward Revel, Esq., of Ogston, gave the site of the school. Thomas Fidler gave a rent-charge of 40s. to the schoolmaster. Mrs. Lydia Boot gave 40s. per annum to a schoolmaster to teach six children; 3l. to be given to the children as rewards, and 20s. for books. John Laverack, Esq., gave 2l. and John Oldham, Esq., 4l. per annum. William Stock gave a cottage and croft, now let at 15l. per annum, for the purpose of teaching six poor children to read the bible and providing them with books. The present income of this school, which is at Hatfield-gate, is about 25l. per annum; the number of poor children taught is about twenty.

SHIRLEY, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies about ten miles from Derby, and about three and a half south-east from Ashborne. The parish comprises the township of Stydd and the chapelry of Yeavely.

The manor of Shirly (Sirelei) belonged to Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of Henry II., it was held under the Ferrars family by the immediate ancestor of Earl Ferrars, who seating himself here, took the name of Shirley. The name of Saswallo or Sewall, the ancestor of this family, occurs in the Domesday Survey as holding manors (but not Shirley) under superior Lords. His grandson Sewall, who died in 1129, is said, in the Peerages, to have

^k George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of these manors, 33 Eliz.

^l Quo Warranto Roll.

^m John Revel, Esq., of Shirland, 1537; John Revel, Esq., of Ogston, 1699.

been the first who took the name of De Shirleyⁿ, but the pedigree in Glover's Visitation, makes his great-grandson, Sir James de Shirley, who died in 1278, to have been the first who was so called. Sir Thomas Shirley, who died in 1362, was a distinguished military character. His son, Sir Hugh, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury. Sir Ralph, son of Sir Hugh, was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Agincourt. Their descendant, Sir George, was created a Baronet in 1611, and his great-grandson, who, in 1677, had been declared Lord Ferrars of Chartley, in virtue of his descent from that noble family, through one of the coheirresses of Devereux, Earl of Essex, was, in 1711, created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers. Shirley has long ceased to be the seat of this noble family: the manor is now the property of the Honourable Washington Shirley. There was formerly a large park at Shirley.

In the parish church is a memorial for William Pegge, Esq., of Yeldersley, (the last of that branch of the family) who died in 1768.

The church of Shirley was given to Darley-Abbey, by Fulcher de Ireton, of a younger branch of the Shirley family, and confirmed by James de Shirley, about the year 1230. Mr. Steeples is the present impropiator, and Earl Ferrers patron of the vicarage.

The parochial chapelry of *Yeavely* lies about two miles from Shirley.

Ralph le Fun, in the reign of Richard I., gave the hermitage of Yeavely to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, on condition that he should inhabit it during his life. It afterwards became a preceptory of that order, and its revenues, with that of Barrow in this county, were valued at 93l. 3s. 4d. clear yearly income. The site of Yeavely was granted by King Henry VIII., in 1543, to Charles Lord Mountjoy, conveyed by his son James Lord Mountjoy, in 1557, to Ralph Brown, and by the latter, in 1559, to Francis Colwich. It continued a considerable time in the last-mentioned family, was afterwards in that of Hurd, and is now the property of John Walker, Esq. There are considerable remains of the chapel of this preceptory, called Stydd chapel.

The manor of Yeavely belonged, at an early period, to the Meynells, (by whom lands at Yeavely were given to the Hospitallers.) Having passed by marriage to the Shirleys, it is now the property of the Honourable Washington Shirley. The minister of Yeavely chapel is appointed by the vicar of Shirley.

ⁿ From a MS. pedigree in the British Museum, drawn up by Thomas Shirley.

SOMERSALL, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies about four miles from Uttoxeter. The parish is divided into Church-Somersall or Somersall-Herbert, and Hill-Somersall. The village of Potters-Somersall also is in this parish.

Church-Somersall and Somersall-Herbert belonged to Henry de Ferrars, when the Survey of Domesday was taken; one of them was held under him by Alric.

Somersall-Herbert belonged to the family of Fitzherbert from a very early period. On the death of the late Richard Fitzherbert, Esq., the last heir male of the elder branch, in 1803, it passed by bequest to his only surviving maiden sister, Mrs. Frances Fitzherbert, and on her death, in 1806, to her nephew, (being the son of an elder sister,) the Reverend Roger Jacson, of Bebington in Cheshire. Mr. Jacson sold the manor to the late Lord Vernon, whose brother, Henry Venables Lord Vernon, is the present proprietor. Somersall-hall the old seat of the Fitzherberts was purchased by Lord St. Helen's, descended from a younger branch of this family which has been long settled at Tissington. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Jacson's sisters.

Hill-Somersall was, at an early period, in the Montgomery family, and has passed with Marston and other estates to Lord Vernon, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish church is a memorial for John Fitzherbert, Esq., who died in 16 . . ; he married Mary, daughter of William Coke, Esq., of Trusley. The Earl of Chesterfield is patron of the rectory.

SPONDON, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby, lies about three miles and a half from Derby. The parish comprises the village of Locko, part of Burrow-Ash, and the parochial chapelries of Chaddesden and Stanley.

The manor of Spondon belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Henry de Ferrars. After the attainder of Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, King Henry III. granted it to his son, Edmund Earl of Lancaster. In the reign of Edward II., the Pipards held an estate at Spondon and Chaddesden, under the Earl of Lancaster.^p The manor of Spondon was granted, with that of Burrow-Ash, in 1563, to Thomas Stanhope: it was afterwards in the Gilberts of Locko, who, in 1721, sold this manor, with Chaddesden and Locko, to Robert Ferne, Esq. John Gilbert Cooper, Esq., repurchased this estate in 1737, and in 1747, sold it for

^p Esch. 3 Edw. II.

13,000*l.* to John Lowe, Esq. Richard Lowe, Esq., who died in 1785, bequeathed these manors to his relation, William Drury, Esq., who took the name of Lowe, and is the present proprietor.

The manor of Borough-wood, in this parish, has long been in the Wilmot family: it now belongs to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.

In the parish church is the monument of Elizabeth^o wife of Henry Gilbert, Esq., of Locko, 1665; there are memorials also of Isaac Osborne, of

^o This lady was the eldest daughter of Sir John Bernard, Knt., of Abington, near Northampton. There is a MS. life of her, written by her husband, (now in the possession of her descendant, John Gilbert Cooper, Esq.,) by which it appears that she was a person of extraordinary charity and piety. A few observations on this MS., with extracts, will be found interesting, as throwing light on the domestic manners of the times. It appears that Mr. Gilbert was married to this lady on the 18th of February 1657-8. Their eldest son, who was born on the 21st of December following, was christened according to the forms of the Church of England, the service of which, notwithstanding the hazard then attending such a practice, was regularly performed in Mr. Gilbert's family. It appears, from several passages in the MS., that the physicians of that time always made visits, accompanied by their apothecaries, who took with them a supply of such medicines as were likely to be wanted. In 1663, Mrs. Gilbert, who had denied herself the proffered gratification of going to see the magnificent celebrity of the coronation on St. George's day, 1661, in Westminster-Abbey, accompanied her husband to London on business. They travelled with their own four horses, and arrived at their journey's end the fourth day; their lodgings were at an upholsterer's shop, the sign of the Red-cross in Fleet-street, over against the conduit, and the rooms were taken at the rate of 50*sh.* for a fortnight. "On Tuesday," says the writer, "she din'd at the Pell Mell with my brother and sister Cooper, from thence they would needs persuade her to go see a play in the afternoon: with much difficulty she consented, and went to the Duke's playhouse by Lincolns-Inn fields; but would not goe into a box nor far into the pit, but sat at the entrance neare unto the door. I think the play was the 'Five hours adventure;' but I remember she was very weary of it, though it was the first and last that she ever saw in her life. On Thursday she went again to my brother Cooper's house, and he took her to Whitehall to let her see the King and Queen at dinner, and to kisse their hands." It seems that she was so sick of the vanities of London, that she could not be persuaded to stay more than a week, notwithstanding the landlord would not abate anything of the 25*s.*, for the second week for which their lodgings were engaged, and all her friends earnestly urged her stay. It appears that it was then customary for the gentry as well as persons of high rank to keep open Christmas. In 1663, Mr. Gilbert mentions his discharging and paying off his cook, fidler, and all supernumerary servants whom he had engaged for the Christmas, in consequence of Mrs. Gilbert's indisposition. Speaking of a journey to London in 1664, he says, "She writ to me to buy her a white satin waistcoat, which I did, and because I bought her a laced gorget, which she knew not till I came down, she was displeas'd at it, and said I had bestowed too much money on her at one time, though the gorget cost but 5*l.*, when persons of meaner quality than she wore them of above five times the value. I could instance the same for her gowns and other apparell, which, though they were very good and decent, yet never so costly and gaudy as the fashionists had them." It appears that the usual dinner hour was then about noon at Locko, the hour for family prayer was eleven, immediately after which they went to dinner.

London, merchant, and others of his family. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes the tombs of Ralph Byrd, of Locko, Gent., 1526; William Gilbert, Esq., 1681; Bartholomew Wilcock, of Locko, Gent., 1650; and Edward Wilmot^p, Esq., of Chaddesden, 1701.

The church of Spondon with all its appurtenances, was given by William Earl Ferrars, to the hospital of Burton-Lazars, to which it was afterwards appropriated. The rectory of Spondon was granted to John Dudley in 1544. In the early part of the last century, the whole or a part of the rectory was in the Cotton family. George Stanhope, D.D., Dean of Canterbury became possessed of one-fourth by his marriage with a daughter of Charles Cotton, Esq., and purchased one-fourth of Catharine Cotton, another daughter, who was afterwards Lady Lucy. Mr. Lowe has now one quarter, Mr. Osborne one quarter, and Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, Bart., the remainder. William Drury Lowe, Esq., is patron of the vicarage. William Gilbert, Esq., of Locko, gave the tithes of Locko, valued at about 30*l.* per annum, to the vicar of Spondon. In consequence of an inclosure, twenty-two acres of land on Morley common, now let at 37*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* per annum, were given in lieu of these tithes.

Henry Gilbert, Esq., in 1669, erected a school-house, and endowed it with four acres of land, now let at 8*l.* per annum, for the education of six boys, who are nominated by the trustees of Mr. William Gilbert's charity, mentioned below. Dean Stanhope gave 4*l.* per annum, out of the great tithes, for the education of four boys, to be nominated by the vicar.

William Gilbert, Esq., of Dublin, surveyor of His Majesty's admeasurements and plantations in Ireland, left by his will, in 1649, the sum of 1000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, (which lands were accordingly purchased by his nephew, Henry Gilbert, Esq., of Locko, and are now let for 110*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* per annum,) for the purpose of giving two shillings each to ten poor persons in the church every Sunday, one shilling after morning service, the other after evening service. Twenty two persons now receive this charity, which is given in various sums at the discretion of the trustees, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* The practice of giving it at the church has been lately revived.

There is no doubt that Lock-hay, or as it is now called, Locko, took its

^p The epitaph stated, that Robert Wilmot, grandfather of Edward, who died in 1701, married the heiress of Shrigley, of Shrigley in Cheshire, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Robert, the elder son, died unmarried, Edward, the second, who was D.D., married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Gresley, Bart., his son Edward married Susanna, daughter of Richard Coke, Esq., of Trusley.

name from the hospital or preceptory of the order of St. Lazarus¹, which existed there as early as the year 1296. We find no mention of it before the existence of the hospital. A Lock was formerly used as synonymous with a lazar-house; hence the name of the Lock-hospital in London, and an old-hospital at Kingsland near London, called "Le Lokes." The derivation is from the obsolete French word *Loques*, signifying rags.

The brethren of the order of St. Lazarus, had lands at Nether-Lockhay or Locko, in 1296, which had belonged to Robert le Wyne. Other lands at Locko belonged then to the families of Frecheville and Poer, all held under Edmund Earl of Lancaster.² King Edward III., in 1347, granted an annuity which had been paid by the preceptory at Locko to a superior house of the same order in France, (which annuity had been taken into the King's hands during the war) to the master and scholars of King's-hall in Cambridge towards the expence of building their house, so long as the war should continue.³ In 1544 the manor of Locko was granted to John Dudley, as having belonged to the hospital of St. Lazarus, at Burton. There was nevertheless, long before the Reformation, a lay manor at Locko.

Sir Robert Grene died seized of the manor of Locko in 1388, Alice daughter of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, (afterwards wife of Sir Robert Plumpton,) being his heir.⁴

We find the manor of Nether-Locko, belonging to the family of Birde or Bride in the reign of Henry IV. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William Bird, Esq., sold this manor to William Gilbert, Esq., then of Barrow, who had married his father's widow, the daughter of William Coke, Esq., of Trusley. The Gilbert family in consequence removed hither, and resided at Locko park for several generations. Henry Gilbert, Esq., built a chapel adjoining to his house at Locko, in 1673, for the use of his family and neighbours, which is still used as a domestic chapel, and has lately been put in repair. His son sold Locko as before-mentioned, and it is now the seat of William Drury Lowe, Esq. Part of the present mansion is said to have been built by Mr. Ferne during his possession of the estate.

A younger branch of the Birds had a messuage and lands at Over or Upper-Locko, which continued in that family after Nether-Locko had been sold to the Gilberts. Thomas Bird was of Upper-Locko in 1611; some years before it had been in the Fielding family.⁵ Thomas Bird had four

¹ It is called in Pat. Rot. 21 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 21., "Domus de la Maudeleyne de Lokhay ordinis milicie Sancti Lazari Jerusalem."

² Esch. 25 Edw. I.

³ Pat. 21 Edw. III.

⁴ Esch. 12 Ric. II.

⁵ Frustinus Fielding died seized of Over-Locko 26 Eliz.

sisters, who were his coheireses. In 1560, Over-Locko belonged to the Boothby family. This estate appears to have belonged afterwards to the Walkers, whose heiress brought it to John Harpur, Esq., of Little-Over. It is now the property of Mr. Drury Lowe.

The parochial chapel of *Chaddesden* is a mile and a half from Spondon and two miles from Derby. Sir William Plumpton, who died in 1480, was seised of the manor of Chaddesden by inheritance from Sir Robert Grene before-mentioned. From one of the coheireses of Sir William Plumpton, this manor descended to the family of Clifford, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland to Francis Curzon. In the year 1593, Robert Newton, Esq., died seised of the manor of Chaddesden, which he had acquired of Francis Curzon, Esq., of Keddleston, leaving Thomas his son and heir. This manor has been long united to that of Locko. The principal landed property belongs to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., whose ancestors have had their seat here for several generations. Edward Wilmot, M. D., of Chaddesden, physician to King George II., and during a great part of his reign, to his present Majesty, was created a Baronet in 1759, and was grandfather of Sir Robert Wilmot the present Baronet.

In the chapel of Chaddesden is a cenotaph in memory of Sir Edward Wilmot above-mentioned, who died in his 94th year, at Herringstone in Dorsetshire, and was buried at Monkton in that county: he married a daughter of the celebrated Sir Robert Mead, M. D. There is a memorial also for Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Bart., (father of the present Baronet,) who died in 1793. The chapel of Chaddesden is annexed to the vicarage of Spondon.

In the reign of Edward III. a chantry was founded in the chapel of Chaddesden, for a warden and two chaplains, by Henry de Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Leicester, to the intent that divine service might be daily performed there: certain lands were conveyed as the endowment of this chantry by his executors, Sir Nicholas and Geffry de Chaddesden in 1362.^u Besides the original endowment, sixty acres of land were given to the chanters at the altar of the Virgin Mary at Chaddesden, in 1380.^x Robert Newton, Esq., before mentioned, died seised of the chantry in Chaddesden in 1593.

It appears by the register of burials, that Thomas Harris, aged 107 years, was buried February 29, 1659: there is no mention in the register of John

^u Esch. 36 Edw. III. 2d numbers.

^x See Esch. 4 Ric. II.

Pick, a pensioner of the Gilbert family, who is said to have died in May 1666, at the age of 105.^y

The school at Chaddesden was founded, in 1705, by Robert Walker, who gave a piece of land, now let at 1l. 4s. per annum, for the education of three children. Robert Wilmot, Esq., in 1737, gave a house and garden to the master. It has no other endowment.

Adjoining the school is an alms-house, founded, in 1634, by Robert Wilmot, Esq., for six poor persons, who receive 2s. a week each, charged on the tithes of Denby; and 13s. 8d. each at Christmas for coals. Sir Robert Wilmot is sole trustee, and appoints the pensioners.

John Berrysford of Newington-Butts, in 1813, gave 600l. 3 per cents, now, after deducting the legacy tax, &c., 540l. the interest of which is to be given to the poorest orphans and widows of the parish of Chaddesden.

The parochial chapelry of *Stanley*, lies about three miles and a half from Spondon and four and a half from Derby. William Fitz-Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy, having purchased the manor of Stanley from Nicholas Child, gave it to the Premonstratensian canons, who had been by him removed to the present site of Dale-Abbey, (then within Stanley park.) It is probable that the manor was granted after the Reformation to the Powtrells, who were possessed of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1624. In 1697, Joseph Vicars, Gent., sold a moiety of this manor to Paul Balidon, Esq., from whom it passed by marriage to the Cokes of Trusley. The manor afterwards belonged to the Rev. Dr. Chambers, and is now the property of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart.

In the chapel is the tomb of Sir John Bentley, Knt., of Breadsall Priory, who died in 1622. The chapel of Stanley is annexed to the vicarage of Spondon.

Stanley has a right of sending eight children to the free-school at West-Hallam.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repton, lies on the banks of the Trent, about six miles from Derby, which is the post-town, eight from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and nine from Burton. It is near the ancient bridge, commonly called Swarkston-bridge, though by far the greater part of it is in this parish.

A moiety of the manor which had belonged to the monastery of Burton was in the Francis family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is now

^y MS. Life of Mrs. Gilbert.

the property of their descendant, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The other moiety belongs to Sir Henry Crewe, Bart, probably by descent from the Findernes.

In the parish church is the monument of Katherine, wife of William Francis, Esq., who died in 1530. Bassano's volume of Church Notes, describes the tomb of William Sacheverell, Esq., 1558, and Mary his wife, heiress of Clement Lowe, of Derby. Among these notes is the copy of an inscription on the chancel wall, which states, that "having been, through fanatical profaneness, inhabited by owls and spiders, it was rebuilt for the use of Christians, by Augustine Jackson, rector, in 1682;" it reminded the parishioners also of the obligation they were under by the canons of receiving the communion thrice in the year, and that any minister who should willingly administer the sacrament to any but such as should kneel, was liable to suspension.

Sir Henry Crewe, Baronet, is patron of the rectory.

STANTON-BY-DALE, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Repington, lies about nine miles nearly east from Derby, on the borders of Nottinghamshire. The manor of Stanton-by-Dale, otherwise Davers, belonged in the fifteenth century to the family of Mackerell.^a It was afterwards in the Babingtons, from whom it passed by sale in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Michael Willoughby, Esq. Earl Stanhope is the present proprietor.

In the parish church are memorials for Edward Holt who died in 1606, aged 100; Katherine, daughter of Humphry Wolferston, and wife of Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., 1662; Matthew Pilkington, L. L. B., Prebendary of Lichfield, 1785, and others of his family.

The church of Stanton belonged to Dale-Abbey, to which monastery three bovates of land in Stanton had been given by Geffrey and Ralph de Salicosamare.^b Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., gave the tithes of hay to the minister, reserving a rent of 5s. yearly to himself and his heirs. The patronage of the benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is vested in four trustees appointed by Earl Stanhope, who nominate a minister for his Lordship's approbation.

Alms-houses for four persons were built at Stanton in 1711, by Mrs. Winefred Middlemore, pursuant to the will of her husband, Joseph Middle-

^a Esch. Hen. VI. & Edw. IV.

^b Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii.

more. At the same time she gave up her life-interest in the lands with which he had endowed them after her decease. Two other houses were built in 1735 by Mr. George Gregory, executor of Mrs. Middlemore. The present value of the lands belonging to these alms-houses, being situated at Fulwood in the county of Nottingham, and at Allington in the county of Lincoln, is 100*l.* per annum. George de Lign Gregory, Esq., of Hunger-ton-house, in Lincolnshire, is the sole trustee.

STAPENHILL, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies on the banks of the Trent, and is by the road about a mile, across the bridge, from Burton, which is nearly opposite. The parish comprises the chapelry of Caldwell, and the townships of Stanton and New-hall. The parish of Burton extends on the Derbyshire side of the river, and is much intermixed with Stapenhill, both in the village and elsewhere.

The manor of Stapenhill was given to the monastery of Burton by Briteric, the second abbot; and that of Caldwell soon afterwards by William Rufus.^c King Henry VIII. gave these manors, with others, to the collegiate church which he founded on the site of the dissolved monastery; which college being soon afterwards dissolved, the manors of Stapenhill and Caldwell were granted, in 1545, to Sir William Paget; and that of Stapenhill now belongs to his descendant, the Marquis of Anglesea.

In the parish church are the monuments of William Dethick, Esq., who died in 1490; Susanna, daughter of William Inge, Esq., by Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., 1720; John Sellick, Esq., 1724, &c. &c.

The church of Stapenhill was appropriated to the monastery of Burton, to which it had been given, with the manor, by Abbot Briteric. The Marquis of Anglesea is impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

The Reverend John Hieron, an eminent non-conformist divine and critic, who made collections towards a History of Derbyshire, was born at Stapenhill in 1608.

The chapelry of *Caldwell* lies nearly four miles from Stapenhill. The manor of Caldwell was sold by William Lord Paget, in 1565, to Peter Col-lingwood, Esq.; from whose family it passed, by successive marriages, to those of Sanders and Mortimer. It was the property of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, secretary to the Royal Society, whose son, Hans Winthorpe

^c Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 272.

Mortimer, Esq., sold it to Henry Evans, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, to whose widow it now belongs.

King Edward II., with his army, attended by the Earls of Surrey, Richmond, Pembroke, and others, halted at Caldwell, when in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was then with his adherents at Burton-on-Trent. This was not long before the battle of Borough-bridge, in 1322.^d

In the chapel at Caldwell are some monuments of the family of Sanders.^e

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting at Caldwell, of which the celebrated Dr. Ebenezer Latham was minister. There is now a meeting-house of the General Baptists at this place.

The manors of Newhall, Stanton-Ward, and Heathcote-Ward, belonged in the reign of Edward I. to the family of Ward, whose heiress brought them to the Meynells. Two of the coheiresses of Meynell married into the Dethick family. The heiress of Dethick, of Newhall, brought these manors to the family of Reddish, one of whose coheiresses married Sir Robert Darcy. The coheiresses of Darcy brought this estate to Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart. Sir William Rokesby, — Barnes, and — Milward. The Earl of Chesterfield purchased the shares of the two former, and the remainder having passed into the Stanhope family, the whole was sold in parcels by the late Earl Stanhope, and his son, then Lord Mahon. There was formerly a chapel at Newhall, which was given by William the Conqueror to Burton Abbey.^f

STAVELY, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles and a quarter from Chesterfield. The parish comprises the villages of Middle, Nether, and West-Handley; Netherthorpe, Woodthorpe, and Stavely-forge; and the chapelry of Barlow.

The manor of Stavely belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Ascoit Musard, ancestor of the ancient baronial family who gave name to Musarden, now Miserden, in Gloucestershire. Two of the sisters and coheirs of Nicholas, Baron Musard, brought their shares of Stavely, in the reign of Edward II., to Cromwell and Frecheville. Sir John de

^d Holinshed.

^e Christopher Collingwood Sanders, lord of Caldwell, ob. 1653, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Sleigh; the said Elizabeth died in 1688; Major Henry Sanders, of London, 1666.

^f See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 271.

Ireland, in 1315, conveyed a third of the manor and church of Stavely to Ralph Frecheville^g: probably he was a trustee of Margaret, the third sister, who died unmarried. Cromwell's share (a third of the manor) passed to the Clifford family soon after the year 1400.^h On the attainder of John Lord Clifford, it was forfeited to the crown, and was granted by King Edward IV. to Sir John Pilkington, who died seised of it in 1479.ⁱ It seems to have escheated again to the crown, and to have been granted by King Henry VIII., in 1544, to Francis Leake, who the next year conveyed it to Sir Peter Frecheville, already possessed of two-thirds by inheritance. In the year 1552, Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, quitted claim to the third which had been in his family. Stavely was for many generations the chief seat of the Frecheville family. Ralph de Frecheville was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. Sir Peter Frecheville was knighted for his services at the battle of Musselborough. Sir John Frecheville, who was a most active royalist, garrisoned his house at Stavely in the civil war; he distinguished himself on various occasions, particularly in a skirmish with Captain Revel's and two other troops, which he drove for shelter into Mr. Eyre's house at Hassop, and having procured some reinforcements, took them all prisoners. In the month of August, 1644, Stavely-house was taken by Major-General Crawford, and a party of the Earl of Manchester's army, by capitulation: it is said to have been strongly garrisoned; 12 pieces of ordnance, 230 muskets, and 150 pikes, were taken in the house.^k After the restoration, Sir John Frecheville was (in 1664) for his good services created a peer, by the title of Lord Frecheville, of Stavely. In 1681, a year before his death, he sold the manor and estate at Stavely to the first Duke of Devonshire, from whom it has descended to the present Duke. There was formerly a park at Stavely. The barony of Stavely was held by the service of finding two soldiers for the King's army in Wales.

The principal monuments in the parish church are, a marble sarcophagus in memory of John Lord Frecheville, the last of that ancient family, who died in 1682, aged 76^l; a handsome monument, with her effigies in white

^g Inq. ad q. d. 9 Edw. II.

^h See Esch. 12 Hen. IV. The reversion is said to have been in the Cliffords so early as Edw. III. See Quo Warranto Roll.

ⁱ Esch. 19 Edw. IV.

^k Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, part iv. p. 9.

^l Anne Charlotte, Lady Frecheville, his widow, survived him many years, and was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Queen Anne.

marble, in a recumbent posture, with a new-born infant in her arms, for Christian, daughter of John Frecheville, Esq., (afterwards Lord Frecheville) and wife of Charles Lord St. John of Basing; she died in childbed of her first child (a son), who survived her only seven days, 1653. There are mural monuments, or tablets, for Bruce, wife of John Frecheville, Esq., and daughter of Francis Nicolls, Esq., of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, 1629; Sir Peter Frecheville^m, Knt., 1634; John Bullock, Gent., 1691; the Rev. John Gisborne, rector of Stavely and prebendary of Durham, 1759, and Lieutenant-General John Gisborne, his son, a member of the Irish House of Commons, and governor of Charlemont, ob. 1778. Bassano's volume of Church Notes describes several monuments of the Frechevilles: that of Piers Frecheville sometime one of the Esquires of the body to King Henry VII., who died in 1503; and Maud (Wortley) his wife; John Frecheville, Esq., (son of Piers,) 1509, and others uninscribed.

The east window of the chancel was fitted up with painted glass by Lord Frecheville in 1676, with the arms and quarterings of Frecheville, &c. This window is said by Bassano to have cost 40l.

Ascoit, or Asculf Musard gave a moiety of the church of Stavely to the Hospitallers.ⁿ The patronage of the rectory has been long attached to the manor. There was formerly a chantry chapel of St. John in this parish, founded by one of the Frecheville family for the use of the manor: the revenues of this chantry were estimated in the reign of Edward VI., at 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum. The site of the chapel is not known, but an orchard belonging to the hall still goes by the name of the chapel orchard.

In the year 1572, Margaret, wife of Peter Frecheville, Esq., founded a charity-school at Netherthorpe, and endowed it with 8l. per annum. Francis Rodes, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gave 8l. per annum to this school, and 8l. per annum for poor scholarships.^o Francis Sitwell, Esq., in 1599, gave 6l. per annum to the school; in 1734, Lady Cavendish gave the sum of 100l.; in 1742, Lord James Cavendish a rent-charge of 6l. per annum; and in 1749, Mrs. Anne Jacson the sum of 100l. The present income of the school at Netherthorpe is 30l. per annum. The school-house was rebuilt in the year 1698. The remainder of the income, arising from

^m He married Joyce, daughter of Sir Thomas Fleetwood, of the Vache, in Buckinghamshire.

ⁿ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 547.

^o He gave also 4l. per annum to maimed soldiers of the parishes of Stavely, Barlborough, and Elmton.

benefactions is given to school-mistresses for teaching poor children at Stavely, Handley^p, and Woodthorpe.

Woodthorpe-hall, about a mile from Stavely, was the ancient seat of the Rodes family before they removed to Barlborough; they acquired it in marriage with the heiress of Cachehors before the year 1290. It was purchased of Sir John Rodes, in or about the year 1599, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, and passed afterwards to the Earl of Newcastle, from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Portland. The ancient seat of the Rodes family was in part pulled down^q, and most of the materials used for the building at Bolsover. Judge Rodes, who began Barlborough-hall, died at Woodthorpe; his son, Sir John, removed to Barlborough.

Sir Peter Frecheville, in 1632, founded an hospital with a chapel at Woodthorpe, for five aged men and four women, to each of whom he gave 4l. per annum. In 1777, Mr. Richard Robinson, school-master, gave 18l. per annum to this hospital; and Dr. Thomas Gisborne, who died in 1806, the same sum annually. The hospital and chapel were repaired in 1678. The best reader among the old men officiates as chaplain. The Duke of Devonshire is patron.

The manor of Handley belonged to the family of Rodes, having been purchased by Francis Rodes, Esq., in or about 1577.^r Handley is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the manor has long merged in that of Stavely.

The parochial chapel of *Barlow*, an appendage of Stavely, lies about six miles and a half from Stavely, (from which parish it is detached by the intervention of the parish of Whittington,) and between three and four miles from Chesterfield. The manor of Barlow was held with Stavely by the Musards. It was afterwards in the ancient family of Abitot; a branch of which, on settling at Barlow, is supposed to have taken their name from that place. This family of Barlow, or Barley, possessed it for several generations. James Barlow, Esq., sold it in 1593 to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl of Newcastle purchased it of the Shrewsbury family, in the reign of James or Charles I. Having passed by descent to his Grace the Duke of Portland, it was, in 1813, exchanged with the Duke of Rutland for the manor of Whitwell.

^p An annuity of 9l. per annum was purchased with subscriptions, by Ralph Heathcote, rector, and others, in 1714, for the purpose of teaching six poor children of Handley-quarter.

^q Part of the house still remains, with an ancient chimney-piece.

^r See Pegge's *Beauchief-Abbey*, p. 214.

In the chapel is the tomb of Robert Barley, Esq., 1464: there were other memorials of this ancient family, but the dates, and the greater part of the inscriptions, are either obliterated or concealed.

The chapel was augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty in 1725, when Edward Earl of Oxford gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum. The rector of Stavely appoints the minister.

In 1752, Susanna Stevenson gave the sum of 40*l.* (since laid out in land,) for teaching five boys of this chapelry. We are informed that the present endowment of the school consists of the moiety of a piece of land which lets for 6*l.* per annum, a dwelling-house adjoining the school, with half an acre of land, and seven guineas per annum given by the Duke of Rutland.

STRETTON-IN-THE-FIELDS, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies on the borders of Leicestershire (in which county part of the parish is situated,) five miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and about eight from Burton-on-Trent.

The manor belonged to Ferrars, Earl of Derby, under whom it was held by a family, who took their name from the place of their abode, during the greater part of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. In 1465, Nicholas Finderne, who married one of the coheiresses of Stretton, was in possession of it, in consequence of an arbitration, after a long law-suit, in which one of the heirs male of the Stretton family was a party.⁵ It was sold by him to Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who died seised of it in 1474.⁶ Charles Browne, Esq., who was possessed of this manor as early as the year 1600, rebuilt the manor-house; William Browne, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1744; his coheiresses married Cave and Chambers. John Cave, Esq., who possessed this estate by inheritance from his maternal grandfather, took the name of Browne. On the death of the late Reverend Sir Charles Cave, Bart., in 1806, William Cave Browne, Esq., succeeded to the title by virtue of his descent from Sir Roger Cave, Bart., who died in 1703. Stretton is now the property, and the hall the seat, of Sir William Cave Browne, Bart.

In the parish church are some ancient tombs of ecclesiastics, uninscribed; Walter Savage, rector, 1518; George Gretton, M.A., 1750, æt. 92, 44 years rector of Stretton, and 64 years vicar of Marston-on-Dove. There are several memorials for the family of Browne: John Browne, Esq., 1669,

⁵ See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1028.

⁶ Esch. 14 Edw. IV.

who married Magdalen, daughter of Anthony, Earl of Kent;) Thomas Browne, Esq., 1703, &c. Sir William Cave Browne, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

SUDBURY in the hundred of Appletree, and in the deanery of Castillar, lies thirteen miles from Derby, nine and a half from Ashborne, about five from Tutbury, and about twelve from Burton-upon-Trent, which is the post-town. The parish comprises the villages of Aston and Hill-Somersall.

The manor of Sudbury belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Henry de Ferrars, who had a park there. It was held at an early period with Aston, under the Ferrars family, by the ancient family of Montgomery.^u In the reign of Henry VIII., a coheiress of Sir John Montgomery brought these manors to Sir John, son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon-hall. John Vernon, grandson of Sir John, dying without issue, this branch of the family became extinct, and the manors of Sudbury and Aston, with other estates, passed under his will to his widow, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, with remainder successively to her sons by her first husband, Walter Vernon, of Houndshill, descended from one of the elder brothers of Sir John Vernon, who married the coheiress of Montgomery. From Sir Edward Vernon, the elder of these sons, Sudbury and Aston passed to his immediate descendant, George Venables Vernon, who in 1762 was created Lord Vernon. It is now the property of the Right Honourable Henry Venables, Lord Vernon, who succeeded his late brother, in title and estates in the year 1813. The Montgomery family had a park at Sudbury in 1330.^x Sudbury-hall, the seat of Lord Vernon, was built by Mrs. Mary Vernon above-mentioned, who died in 1622.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Montgomery family^y, and several of the family of Vernon.^z In the south aisle is the monument

^u John, who gave part of his demesne at Sudbury and Aston to the priory of Tutbury, in the reign of Henry II., which gift was confirmed by Robert Earl Ferrars, the younger, is supposed to have been the immediate ancestor of this family. — See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 355.

^x Quo Warranto Roll.

^y See the head of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

^z John Vernon, Esq., 1600; Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, 1622; Henry Vernon, Esq., 1658 — he married the heiress of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, in Cheshire; Mary, wife of George Vernon, Esq., and daughter of Edward Onely, Esq., of Catesby in Northamptonshire; George Vernon, Esq. 1702; Sir Thomas Vernon, Knt., many years one of the representatives in parliament of the city of London, 1709; Henry Vernon, of Sudbury,

monument of the Reverend Dr. Addenbroke, Dean of Lichfield, 1776. Lord Vernon is patron of the rectory.

Hill-Somersall, in this parish, is the property of the Right Honourable Lord Vernon.

SUTTON-IN-THE-DALE, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles from Chesterfield. The manor was given by

Esq., 1713, and Anne his wife, whose mother was sister to Peter Venables; George Venables, the first Lord Vernon, 1780, and his three wives — Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Howard, of Effingham, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart., and Martha, daughter of Sir Simon Harcourt; the Honourable Catherine Venables Vernon, 1775, and the Honourable Martha Venables Vernon, 1808. The following epitaph on Catherine is from the pen of William Whitehead, poet laureat.

“ Mild as the opening morn’s serenest ray,
Mild as the close of summer’s softest day;
Her form, her virtues, fram’d alike to please,
With artless charms and unassuming ease.
On every breast their mingling influence stole,
And in sweet union breath’d one beautiful whole.
This fair example to the world was lent
As the short lesson of a life well spent:
Alas! too short! but bounteous Heav’n best knows
When to reclaim the blessings it bestows.”

The following epitaph on her sister Martha was written by their elder sister, Elizabeth Venables, Countess Harcourt.

“ Accept, lov’d shade, the tributary tear
That fond affliction sheds upon thy bier.
Ah, justly lov’d! thine was the noblest mind,
Thine manly sense with female softness join’d;
Thine warm benevolence, the generous heart,
Anxious to all its blessings to impart;
Bright beam’d in thee affection’s purest rays,
With modest diffidence that shrinks from praise.
Oh! while we mourn thy loss, thy worth revere,
May holy hope, faith, piety sincere,
Teach us, like thee, our wishes to resign,
In meek submission to the Will divine.”

A monument has been lately put up for George Venables, Lord Vernon, who died in 1813, with an amiable character of the deceased, drawn up by his brother the Archbishop of York. Lord Vernon married, 1. the heiress of Bussy, Lord Mansel, by whom he had no issue, 2. a daughter of William Fauquier, Esq, by whom he left one daughter, his sole heiress, married to the Honourable Edward Harbord.

Wulfric

Wulfric Spott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to Burton-Abbey.^a When the Survey of Domesday was taken, it belonged to Roger de Poicton. In the year 1255, it was granted to Peter de Hareston.^b The heiress of Robert de Hareston brought it to Richard de Grey, of Sandiacre. A coheiress of Grey, *alias* Hilary^c, brought it to the Leakes in the reign of Henry IV., and it became the chief seat of that family. Francis Leake, of Sutton, was created a Baronet in 1611, and Lord Deincourt of Sutton in 1624. In 1643, (the beginning of April,) Lord Deincourt began to fortify his house at Sutton. Sir John Gell sent his brother, Colonel Thomas Gell, with 500 men and three pieces of ordnance, to besiege it. Lord Deincourt was summoned, but refused to surrender, and for some time obstinately defended himself. The house was taken, and Lord Deincourt and his men made prisoners: the works were demolished, and Lord Deincourt set at liberty, on giving his word that he would repair to Derby within eight days, and submit himself to the Parliament. Sir John Gell observes, that the forfeiture of his word, on this occasion, was revenged by the garrison at Bolsover, who some time afterwards, when that castle was in the hands of the Parliament, plundered Lord Deincourt's house at Sutton.^d In 1645, Lord Deincourt was created Earl of Scarsdale. Having rendered himself very obnoxious to the Parliament, by his exertions in the royal cause, during the civil war, his estates were sequestered; and as he refused to compound, they were sold. His son procured some friends to be the purchasers, he paying the sum of 18,000*l.*, fixed by the Parliamentary commissioners as the composition. The title became extinct by the death of Nicholas, the fourth Earl, in 1736. After this event, the large estates belonging to this family were sold for the payment of debts.^e After an intermediate sale, Sutton was purchased by Godfrey Clarke, Esq., who was in possession in 1740. The sister and heir of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq., who died in 1786, married Job Hart Price, Esq., who took the name of Clarke, and left a daughter and heir, now Marchioness of Ormond, the present possessor of this estate.

Sutton-hall, which stands on an elevated spot near the church, was built by the last Earl of Scarsdale. It is now the occasional residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormond.

^a Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^b See Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^c See the account of Sandiacre.

^d Taken from two MS. Narratives of Sir John Gell's.

^e An act of parliament for the better securing of these sales was passed in 1741.

Owlcote or Oldcotes in this parish, was one of the mansions built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury. This estate passed with the Countess's daughter, Frances, to Sir Henry Pierrepont, and is now the property of his descendant Earl Manvers. There are no remains of the Countess of Shrewsbury's mansion, which was taken down, probably, after the death of Mr. Francis Pierrepont, mentioned below.

In the parish church is a memorial for John Foljambe, son and heir apparent of Godfrey Foljambe, 1499; the monument, with his bust, of Francis Pierrepont, Esq., second son of the Honourable George Pierrepont, sixth son of the Earl of Kingston, 1707, and that of Thomas Freeman, Gent., 1684. In the windows of the church are some remains of painted glass, put up by John Leake, Esq., who died in 1505.

The rectory of Sutton was consolidated with the vicarage of Duckmanton, (the church of which has long ago been taken down,) about the year 1558. The Marchioness of Ormond is patroness.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, in the hundred of Appletree and in the deanery of Castillar, lies about eight miles from Derby. The parish comprises the townships of Osleston and Nether-Thurvaston, and the villages of Ash and Cropo-top.

The manor of Sutton was given by Wulfric Spott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to Burton-Abbey.^g When the Survey of Domesday was taken, it belonged to Henry de Ferrars. In the twelfth century it was in the family of Boscherville; in the fourteenth century it was held under the honor of Tutbury by the Beresfords.^h Francis Bonnington, Esq., died seised of the manor of Sutton in 1585. It was afterwards in the Vernons. In 1676, Mr. James Chetham, great nephew of Mr. Humphrey Chetham, the munificent founder of the Blue-coat Hospital and library at Manchester, bought it of George Vernon, Esq., as part of the estates directed to be purchased for that endowment by the founder's will.ⁱ

In the parish church are memorials of Judith, wife of Samuel Sleigh, Esq., (daughter of Edward Boys, of Betshanger, Kent,) 1634; Sir Samuel Sleigh, Knt., 1679; and others of the family.^k Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions the tomb of Margaret Lady Sleigh, daughter of Sir Richard

^g Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^h Esch. 2 Edw. II. Cl. Rot. 31 Edw. III.

ⁱ From the information of the Reverend J. T. Allen, librarian of the hospital.

^k Gervas, his elder son, 1649; Samuel Sleigh, Esq., 1675.

Drury; Gervase Sleigh, of Radborne, (no dates,) and several of the family of Rowe¹ of Windley-hill, in this parish.

The church of Sutton belonged to the prior and convent of Trentham in Staffordshire, to whom it was given, between the years 1162 and 1181, by Ralph de Boscherville.^m William Cotton, Esq., is now impropiator and patron of the vicarage.

There is a charity-school at Sutton, endowed by Mrs. Anne Jacson, in 1726, with 4*l.* per annum.

The manor of Ash (Eisse) was held when the Survey of Domesday was taken by one Robert, under Henry de Ferrars. Robert, son of Sarle, possessed it in the reign of Henry II.ⁿ Ralph de Rochford held it under the Earl of Lancaster, at the time of the Earl's death in 1296.^o In the reign of Richard II., it appears to have been in the Mackworth family.^p In that of Henry VII., it appears that the Beaumonts were succeeded by the Fitzherberts.^q At a later period Ash was the property and seat of the family of Sleigh. The elder daughter and coheir of Sir Samuel Sleigh, who died in 1679, brought it to James Chetham, Esq. in consequence of the death of his sons, without issue, it passed to the family of Cotton of Bellaport in Shropshire, into which the other coheireses married, and is now the property of William Cotton, Esq., of Etwall.

John, who is supposed to have been ancestor of the Montgomery family, gave half the tithes of his demesne of Osleston and Nether-Thurvaston, to Tutbury priory. These manors passed from the Montgomery family to the Vernons, and are now the property of Lord Vernon. The Rowes had a house and estate at Osleston, which passed by marriage to Mr. Newell, Chancellor of Lincoln. This estate has been since sold in lots.

SWARKSTON, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and in the deanery of Repington, lies on the north bank of the Trent, adjoining the bridge to which it gives name, on the road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Derby, five miles from the latter, which is the post-town, nine from the former, and ten from Burton-on-Trent.

The Survey of Domesday describes a manor of Sorchestun which belonged

¹ Robert Rowe, Gent., 1640; John Rowe, 1640; Margaret, wife of Robert Owen, Gent., and daughter and coheir of John Rowe, 1668.

^m Madox's Form. Aug. No. 4, and 507.

ⁿ See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 355.

^o See Esch. 25 Edw. I.

^p Fines, 8 Ric. II.

^q Hieron's Collections.

to Henry de Ferrars, and Suerchestune which was in the crown.⁹ The manor of Swarkston was granted to Robert de Holand in 1307.⁷ Joan, then late the wife of John de Beke, died seised of it in 1322, leaving John her son and heir.⁶ John Roleston, Esq., died seised of the manor in 1482.⁵ Richard Harpur, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, who appears to have purchased this estate, died in 1576. It is now the property of his descendant Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., who has a small villa here on the banks of the Trent, built about the year 1808, on the site of an old mansion formerly the residence of the Harpur family,

In the parish church are the monuments of John Roleston, Esq., 1482; Sir Richard Harpur, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and his wife Jane, heiress of Finderne (no date); Sir John Harpurlinson, 1622; and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir George Pierrepont; and that of Frances daughter of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham, married, first, to Sir John Harpur, Bart., secondly, to Henry Kirkhoven, Earl of Bellamont, and thirdly, to Henry Heveningham, Esq., ob. 1714. Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

The bridge over the Trent, commonly called Swarkston-bridge, lies for the most part ^u in the parish of Stanton. This bridge, which is constructed so as to secure a passage over the low grounds, usually flooded in the winter, was originally not more than eleven or twelve feet in width, and the old parts, chiefly over the arches, still continue of that width; but it has been widened, wherever there has been occasion to rebuild or repair, so that carriages can now pass each other at very small intervals. The span of the bridge over the river ^x is only 138 yards, but the whole length is little less than three quarters of a mile (1304 yards.) It appears by an inquisition taken in 1503, that there was an ancient chantry chapel on Swarkston-bridge, endowed with some meadow land, lying between Swarkston-bridge and Ingleby.⁷

About the latter end of the year 1642 or the commencement of 1643, Colonel Hastings fortified Sir John Harpur's house at Swarkston, and threw up some works at the bridge, to secure the passage of the Trent. Sir

⁹ Thomas Bec or Beke held the manor of Swarkston in 25 Edw. I.

⁶ Chart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

⁵ Esch. 15 Edw. II.

⁷ See his epitaph.

^u Nineteen twentieths.

^x This part which has been newly built, is 22 feet wide.

⁷ Topographer, vol. ii. p. 271. From a deed in the collection of Mr. Adam Wolley of Matlock.

John Gell having intelligence of these proceedings, marched to Swarkston with Sir George Gresley's troops and two sacres. The house was abandoned on his approach, the garrison at the bridge made a considerable defence, but were at length driven from their works with loss.^a The battle of Swarkston-bridge is spoken of in the parish register of All Saints in Derby, as having taken place on the 5th of January 1643.

THORPE, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and deaury of Ashborne, lies about three miles from Ashborne, in a picturesque situation not far from the entrance of Dovedale. The remarkable conical hill called Thorpecloud is in this parish.

The manor was in the crown when the Survey of Domesday was taken. Ralph de Hormanwell was seized of it in 1245. It was afterwards in the family of Wythen, from whom it passed to the Cokaines. John Cokaine, Esq., possessed it in 1359; his descendant sold it, about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, to John Milward, Esq., of Bradley-Ash, from whom it descended to Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., the present proprietor.

Hunsdon or Hanson-grange in this parish, which had been given, in the reign of Henry III., by Roger de Huncyndon, to the monastery of Burton-on-Trent^a, was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Pagett, and conveyed by him, in 1546, to John Flackett, whose descendant sold it, in or about the year 1638, to Robert Boothby, Esq. Some time afterwards it was in the family of Borrow, of Castlefield near Derby, by whom the house and some of the lands were sold to Mr. William Gould, the present proprietor. A part of this estate was purchased by Matthew Baillie, M. D., and is now his property.

In the parish church is an altar-tomb with the effigies of two men and two women; the inscription is gone, but it appears by Bassano's volume of Church Notes, taken in 1707, &c., that it is the monument of John Milward, Esq., who died in 1632, aged 82, having two sons and two daughters. Bassano relates, on the authority of the then rector of Thorpe, that Robert Milward, one of the sons, fought a single combat in Spain with a Spaniard, "he and his adversary were first to fight with a quarter-staff, in which he was wounded; they then betook them to sword and dagger, the Spaniard hereby soon lost the use of his left arm and afterwards his life."

The church of Thorpe was appropriated to the priory of Tutbury: it is, nevertheless, now a rectory, of which the dean of Lincoln is patron.^b

^a Sir John Gell's Narrative.

^a Dugdale.

^b Register of Tutbury Priory, in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

TIBSHELF, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles from Alfreton and about eleven from Chesterfield. The small village of Biggin is in this parish.

The manor of Tibshelf (Tibecel) was held by one Robert under the King, at the time of the Domesday Survey, when William Peverell is said to have been keeper of it for the crown. In the reign of King John, it was in the baronial family of Heriz, from whom it passed by successive female heirs, to Belers and Swillington. R. de Swillington was seised of it in 1429.^c There was after this a great law-suit between Lord Cromwell and the Pierrepont family, about the inheritance of the estates which had belonged to the Heriz family; the latter succeeded as to this manor, and Sir William Pierrepont was possessed of it in 1513.^d It now belongs to St. Thomas's hospital, to which it was given by the founder, King Edward VI, in 1552, being then described as parcel of the endowment of the dissolved Hospital of the Savoy.

The parish church was rebuilt in 1729. The church of Tibshelf was appropriated to the Nuns of Brewode in Staffordshire in 1315.^e The impropriation is now vested in St. Thomas's Hospital. William Allwood Lord, Esq., is patron of the vicarage.

TIDESWELL, in the hundred and deanery of the High-Peak, is a small market town, about thirty-three miles from Derby, sixteen from Chesterfield, and about one hundred and sixty from London. The parish comprises the townships of Litton and Westown or Wheston: the chapelry of Wormhill, and the villages of Timstead and Hargate-wall.

The market at Tideswell was granted to Paulinus Bampton in the year 1250^f, to be held on Wednesdays, together with a fair for two days at the festival of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist.^g There was a confirmation of this grant to Richard Stafford about the year 1392, and to Sampson Meverell in 1432.^h

The market is still held on Wednesdays for butchers' meat, &c. There are now three fairs, May 15th, the second Wednesday in September, and

^c Esch. 8 Hen. VI.

^d So Thoroton in his History of Nottinghamshire, p. 301. We otherwise have supposed that it descended from the Swillingtons to the families of Cromwell and Lovell, and that it was forfeited by the attainder of Francis Lord Lovell in 1487, then given to the hospital of the Savoy founded pursuant to the intentions of King Henry VII.

^e Inq. ad q. d. 9 Edw. II. 122.

^f Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III.

^g Rot. Chart. 15-17 Ric. II.

^h Rot. Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 1.

October 29, for horned cattle, sheep, &c. A considerable quantity of cheese is sold at the two last fairs: the October fair was noted for the abundance of calves offered for sale, but it has lately fallen off in this particular. Six acres of land were allotted for holding the fairs at Tideswell, under the inclosure act of 1807.ⁱ

The manor of Tideswell was in the crown when the Survey of Domesday was taken: it afterwards belonged to the Peverells. King John granted it, in 1205, to Thomas Armiger and his heirs.^k It is probable, that it passed by female descent to the Bamptons, who had the grant of a market in 1250, the Daniells, to whom the manor was confirmed by King Edward I. in 1304^l, are stated to have been representatives of Thomas Armiger^m above-mentioned. In 1330 it was vested in the coheiresses of Daniell; in 1337, Elizabeth Meverell, one of the coheiresses, died seised of a third of it: the other coheiresses married Marchinton and Turvill.ⁿ It is probable that Richard Stafford, to whom the market was confirmed in 1392, was descended from one of these. The whole appears to have centered by gift or purchase in the Meverells. The heiress of Meverell brought this manor to the Cromwell family. In 1654, Winfield Lord Cromwell sold it to Robert Eyre, Esq., of Highlow. William Eyre, his grandson, took the name of Archer, and was father of John Archer, Esq., who died in 1800. It was purchased, in 1802, of his heirs under a decree of chancery by the late Duke of Devonshire, and is now the property of the present Duke.

In the parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, built about the middle of the fourteenth century^o, are the monuments of John, son of Thomas Foljambe, 1358; Sir Sampson Meverell, 1462^p; Robert Pursglove, Bishop

ⁱ Act for inclosing certain lands in Tideswell.

^k Chart. Rot. 7 John, 3 dors.

^l Chart. Rot. 33 Edw. I.

^m See Pat. 14 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 11.

ⁿ Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edw. III.

^o John Foljambe above-mentioned is said to have been a principal contributor to the building.

^p Inscription: — “ Under thys stone lyeth Sampson Meverell, whych was borne in Stone in the feaste of St. Michaell the Archangell, and there christened by the Pryor of the same hous, and Sampson^q of Clifton, Esq., and Margaret, the daughter of Phillip Stapley, in the yeare of our Lord MCCIII^{viii}, and so lived under the service of Nicholl Lord Audley and Dame Elizabeth his wife, the space of xviii years and more; and after, by the assent of John Meverell, his fader, he was wedded in Belsor, the King’s man^r, to Isabel, the daughter of the worpful knight, Sir Roger Leeche, the xvii day of Pasche, and after he came to the serviec of the noble Lord, John Mountegu, Earl of Salisbury, the which ordeyned the said Sampson to be a capitayne of

^q “Meverell” seems to have been omitted here, probably, when the brasses which had been taken away were replaced, as, by an inscription annexed to the monument, they appear to have been at the expence of John Stetham, Esq.

Bishop of Hull⁹, 1579; Thomas Statham^r, no date; Samuel Eccles, Gent., who married one of his daughters, 1731; Robert Freeman, Esq., of

diverse worpfull places in France; and after the death of the said Earl, he came to the service of John Duc of Bedford, and soe being in his service, he was at xi greate battayles in France within the space of two yeares, and at St. Luce, the said Duc gave him the order of knighthood; after that the said Duc made him Knt. Constable, and by his commaundement he kept the Constable Court of this land till the death of the said Duc; and after that he aboade under the service of John Stafford, Archbyshop of Canterbury, and soe endureing in great worp, departed from all worldly service, unto the mercy of our Lord Jesu Christ, the which d'ed his soul from his body in the feast of Mar . . . in the yeare of our Lord MCCCLXII., and soe his worde may be prouved, that grace paseth cunning. Amen. Devoutly of your charity sayth a paternoster with an ave for all Christian soules, and especiall for the soule whose bons reste under this stoue."

⁹ Inscription: —

“ Under this stone as here doth ly, a corps some time of fame,
 In Tiddeswell bred and born truely, Robert Pursglove by name;
 And there brought up by parents care, at schole and learning trad;
 Till afterwards, by uncle deare, to London he was had,
 Who, William Bradshaw hight by name, in Paul's which did him place,
 And y^{re} at schoole did him maintain full thrice 3 whole years space;
 And thereunto the Abbereye was placed as I wisse,
 In Southwark call'd, where it doth ly, Saint Mary Overis.
 To Oxford then, who did him send, into that college right,
 And there 14 yeares did him find, which Corpus Christi hight.
 From thence at length away he went, a clerk of learning great,
 To Gisborne-Abbey, streight was sent, and plac'd in Prior's seat.
 Bishop of Hull he was also, Archdeacon of Nottingham,
 Provost of Rotheram college too, of York eke suffragan.
 Two grammar-schools he did ordain with land for to endure;
 One hospital for to maintain twelve impotent and poor.
 O Gisbourn, then, with Tiddeswell town, lament and mourn you may,
 For this said clerk of great renown lyeth here compact in clay.
 Though cruel death hath now down brought this body which here doth lye,
 Yet trump of fame stay can he nought to sound his praise on high.”
 “ Qui legis hunc versum crebro reliquum memoreris,
 Vile cadaver sum, tu que cadaver eris.”

Round the slab: —

“ Crist is to me, as life on earth, and death to me is gaine,
 Because I trust through him alone, Salvation to obtain.
 So brittle is the state of man, so soon it doth decay,
 So all the glory of this world must pas and fade away.”

“ This Robert Pursglove, sometymme Bishophe of Hull, deceased the 2 daye of Maii, the yeare of our Lord God, 1579.”

^r Inscription: — “ Thomas Statham, son and heir of the loyal Gentleman Statham, of Edenstall and Tansley, captain of a troop of horse, which he raised at his own charge, for the royal King Charles

of Wheston-hall, 1763; Robert Charlton, Esq., who married his niece and heiress, 1787.

Tideswell, being then a chapel of Hope, was given to the church of Lichfield in the reign of Richard I., by John Earl Moreton, afterwards King of England.^s A vicarage having been subsequently endowed, Tideswell became a separate parish. The Dean and chapter of Lichfield are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons. Queen Anne's Bounty was procured for the vicarage by subscription, in 1739.

There was a chantry at Tideswell founded by John Foljambe, who died in 1358; the endowment was valued at 9l. 9s. 4d. per annum in 1547.^t

There is a meeting-house at Tideswell for the Wesleyan Methodists.

Near the church is "the grammar-school of Jesus," founded by Robert Pursglove above-mentioned. The rent of the estates belonging to Pursglove's charity was, in 1815, 222l. 6s. per annum. Three-fourths of this rent is received by the schoolmaster; the remainder is distributed to the poor on Christmas-day, by the vicar and churchwarden. The hospital mentioned in the epitaph is not at Tideswell.

Litton, in this parish, was the property and seat of the ancient family of that name. Rowland Litton, Esq., sold it to John Alsop, in 1597: it passed from Alsop to Bagshaw, in 1606; to Bradshaw, in 1620; to Upton, in 1686; and to Statham, in 1707. It is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, whose grandfather, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, purchased it of Sir John Statham.

William Bagshaw, an eminent non-conformist divine, called "the Apostle of the Peak," author of a work called "De Spiritualibus Pecci, or Notes concerning the work of God, &c. in the High-Peak," and some devotional tracts, was born at Litton in 1628: he was ejected from the vicarage of

Charles I, and was afterwards a patient sufferer of the tyrannies and sequestrations of those impious regicides; lineally descended from the ancient and loyal family of Statham, lords of Morley in this county, and of Statham and Barton in Cheshire. Three of his ancestors, Sir John, Sir Nicholas, and Sir Robert, were Judges. He married three wives: 1. Barbara, daughter and heir of Cromwell Meverell, of Tidswell, near kinsman of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass, lineally descended from Francis Meverell, of Throwsley, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir John Denham, who had by the said Barbara three sons — Sir John Statham, his heir, Thomas, a captain, and Charles, a merchant; and one daughter, Barbara. His second wife was Mary, relict of Nicholas Shirtcliffe, M.D.; by whom he had one son, William, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances." The descent from the Stathams of Morley, spoken of here, cannot be ascertained.

^s See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 234.

^t Chantry Roll.

Glossop in 1662, and died at Great-Hucklow, in the parish of Hope, where he was minister of a congregation of Dissenters, in 1702.

Whetstone or Whetstone-hall is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and in the occupation of Mr. John Shaw.

The parochial chapelry of *Wormhill* lies two miles and a half from Tideswell, and seven from Bakewell. The manor of Wormhill (*Wruenele*) belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Henry de Ferrars. Sir William Plumpton, whose father married the heiress of Foljambe^u, died seized of it in 1480. Having passed with Hassop, it is now the property of the Earl of Newburgh.

In the year 1320, John Wolfhurt, son and heir of John Wolfhurt, held a house and lands in Wormhill by the service of chasing and taking all wolves which should come into the King's forest of the Peak.^x Sir William Chambers Bagshaw is now the principal proprietor of lands in Wormhill.

The chapel of Wormhill was in the patronage of certain trustees, of whom the present minister, the Reverend William Bagshaw is the only survivor.^y

There is a small school here, built by the inhabitants, and endowed with the interest of 40l.

TRUSLEY, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar, lies between six and seven miles from Derby.

The manor of Trusley (*Toxenai*) was held by one Hugh, under Henry de Ferrars, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. In the reign of Henry II., Hugh le Arbalester, most probably his son or grandson, appears to have been lord of the manor.^z Oliver de Odingsells purchased it of Ralph de Beufey in the reign of Henry III. The coheireses of this family brought it in moieties to Richard Piper^a and Thomas Coke. Piper's daughter and heiress married John Cowdale: their moiety passed (probably by

^u Thomas Foljambe held lands in Wormhill by the service of keeping the King's forest *de Cawpana*, on horseback, attended by a footboy.—Dodsworth's Collections from Exchequer Records.

^x Dodsworth's Collections from Exchequer Records.

^y Mr. Bagshaw supposes that the trust was created in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is about to be renewed.

^z Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 355.

^a The pedigree in the Visitation makes the coheiresse of Odingsells marry John Freeman, by whom she had a daughter, married to Richard Taylor. The statement given above, communicated by Adam Wolley, Esq., is taken from authentic evidences.

sale) to the Vernons, and was purchased of the Manners family, in 1569, by Richard Coke, Esq., for 520*l.*, and a *douceur* of 10*l.* to Mrs. Manners. John Coke, a younger brother of Sir Francis Coke of Trusley, who died in 1639, was Secretary of State to King Charles I. George, another younger brother, became Bishop of Hereford, and was ancestor of D'Ewes Coke, Esq., of Brookhill, in the parish of Pinxton. Richard Coke, Esq., of Trusley, was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, in the reign of Charles II. One of the coheiresses of William Coke, Esq., who died in 1716, brought the manor of Trusley to Edward Wilmot, Esq., and it is now the property of his grandson, the Reverend Francis Wilmot, who is also patron and incumbent of the rectory. The manor-house, which was the seat of the Cokes, has been taken down.

In the parish church are some monuments of the families of Coke and Wilmot.^b

Grange-field, in this parish, which belonged to the monastery of Croxden, was successively in the families of Fitch, Curzon, Kinnersley or Kinardsley, and Hope; from the latter it passed by marriage to Doeksey: it is now in severalties.

The grange of Thursmanlegh, *alias* Nunsclough, now called Nuns-field, which belonged to the nuns of Derby, was in the family of Kinnersley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now, or was lately, the property of Mr. Thomas Cox, of Derby.

WALTON-UPON-TRENT, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and in the deanery of Repington, lies, as its name imports, on the banks of the Trent; and is distant from Burton about five miles. The chapelry of Rosleston is in this parish. King Edward II. is supposed to have forded the Trent at Walton, when in pursuit of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and the rebellious barons.^c

The manor of Walton was in the crown when the Survey of Domesday was taken: it was afterwards given to Hugh Lupus. In 1235 it belonged to Clementia, widow of Ralph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.^d Robert de Montalt was possessed of this manor in 1273^e; Emma, his widow, in

^b Sir Francis Coke, 1639; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George Curzon, Esq., of Croxall, 1632; Bridget, daughter of George Curzon, Esq., 1628; William Coke, Esq., 1716; and Edward Wilmot, Esq., who married one of his daughters.

^c See Holinshed, vol. ii. 865.

^d Dodsworth's Collections, from Records in the Exchequer.

^e Hundred Roll, 2 Edw. I.

1330^f: the reversion then belonged to Queen Isabella. That Queen granted it, in 1337, to Henry de Ferrars, of Chartley^g; from whom it passed by descent to the late Marquis Townshend, and is now vested in the devisees in trust under his will.

Walton-hall was formerly a seat of the Ferrers family; and was purchased of John Ferrers, Esq., of Tamworth, by the great-grandfather of William Taylor, Esq., who was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1727. It is now the property of Edward Disborowe, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty, who succeeded as heir at law on the death of the last surviving sister of William Taylor above-mentioned, in 1773. Walton-hall is in the occupation of Edward Mundy, Esq.

In the parish church are some ancient tombs of ecclesiastics, Robert Morley, rector, without date, &c. &c.; Penelope, wife of George Ferrers, Esq.; Thomas Bearcroft, rector, with his bust, 1680; Richard Taylor, Esq., 1692; William Taylor, Esq., 1733; and a handsome monument by Rossi, of Lady Charlotte, daughter of George, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and wife of Edward Disborowe, Esq., 1798. The advowson of the rectory has passed with the manor.

In the year 1760, a free-school was founded at Walton by Mrs. Levett and Mrs. Baylie^h, and endowed with lands at Linton, now let at 18l. per annum. The Rev. William Bedford and Bridget Bedford gave 1l. 15s. per annum for bread and for teaching children.

The manor of Rosleston, or Rolston, was given by King Edward I. to Alan de Ussetⁱ. Not long afterwards (1335) it was in the baronial family of Segrave. Having passed through the Mowbrays to the Berkeley family, it was sold, in or about the year 1570, by Henry Lord Berkeley, to Sir William Gresley. It is now vested in the several freeholders, Eusebius Horton, Esq., Mr. Hamp, of Catton, and others. The chapel, which is about two miles from Walton, is annexed to the rectory.

WESTON-ON-TRENT, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the deanery of Derby, lies on the banks of the Trent, between six and seven miles from Derby. The manor was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton

^f Quo Warranto Roll.

^g Cl. Rot. 11 Edw. III.

^h From the information of the Vicar. The return of Charitable Donations in 1787 says, Mrs. Taylor, (probably a mistake for Levett,) Ann Taylor, and Mrs. Bayly. The lands were then let at 11l. 15s. per annum.

ⁱ Dodsworth's Collections from Records in the Exchequer.

Abbey in the reign of King Ethelred, but was in the crown at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was given afterwards to Hugh Lupus, and by him to the abbot and convent of Chester.^k After the reformation, the manor of Weston *cum membris* was granted to Sir William Paget. It is now the property of the Reverend Charles Holden, in whose family it has been for a considerable time. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart., is the chief landholder in this parish, his ancestor having purchased a considerable estate here in 1649.

Weston-hall, a large old mansion, now occupied as a farm-house, was a seat of the Roper family, by whom it was built in the early part of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards in the family of Lee; of whom it was purchased, about the year 1790, by Thomas Pares, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church is the monument, with his effigies, of Richard Sale, L.L.B., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Weston, who died in 1625; he married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of William Wilne, Esq., of Melbourne: the monument was repaired in 1764, by his great-grand-daughter Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Sale, of Willington, Gent. Basano's volume of Church Notes describes the tomb of the wife of George Pulton, Esq., 1640. Sir Robert Wilmot is patron of the rectory.

WHITTINGTON, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies two miles from Chesterfield. In the Survey of Domesday Whittington is described as a hamlet of Newbold. The paramount manor, which had been in the Peverels, was granted by King John to William Briewere, from whose family it passed to the Wakes. The Boythorps, and after them successively the Bretons and Foljambes, appear to have held under the families before mentioned as mesne lords; but the immediate possession was from an early period in the family of Whittington^l, whose heiress married Dethick. Geoffrey Dethick was seised of the manor as early as the year 1320. A coheir of Dethick brought it, about the year 1488, to the Poles, who held under Foljambe. George Pole had two daughters, coheirs, who, towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, brought this manor in moieties to Frith and Chaworth. Frith's moiety passed by

^k It appears that the Bishop of Carlisle and the Abbot of Chester were joint lords, and claimed the right of having a gallows, &c. 2 Edw. I. Hundred Roll.

^l The account of the manor of Whittington is chiefly taken from Dr. Pegge's Collections, in the Heralds' College.

marriage to Sir Charles Sedley, who sold to Gillett. The late Mr. Richard Gillett, of Chesterfield, sold this moiety, in or about 1813, to Mr. John Dixon; and it is now the property of his great nephew, Mr. Henry Dixon. The Chaworth family possessed three-fourths of the other moiety in 1769: this portion passed afterwards to the family of Launder, and having been since purchased by Mr. John Dixon, is now the property of his great nephew above-mentioned, who is possessed of seven-eighths of the manor. The remaining eighth belongs to the children of the late Samuel Hinde, who inherited one-sixteenth and acquired one-sixteenth by purchase.

In the parish church is the monument of the late Samuel Pegge, L.L.D., the well-known antiquary, author of the *Life of Bishop Grossetete*; a *History of Beauchief-Abbey, Bolsover and Peak Castles*; *Dissertations on Coins*, and other antiquarian subjects^m; he collected also considerable materials for a *History of Derbyshire*, now deposited in the *Heralds' College*. Dr. Pegge was 45 years rector of Whittington, where he died Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age. In the church-yard is the monument of Christopher Smith, Esq., of London, who died in 1752, and left 550*l.* to the corporation for the relief of disabled and wounded seamen. The Dean of Lincoln is patron of the rectory.

In the parish register is the following remarkable entry:—“Thomas Ashton, son of Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Jane Bulkeley was baptized July 1, 1644.—Godfathers; Edward Downes, great-great-great-uncle; Dr. Charles Ashton, great-great-great-uncle; Joseph Ashton, Gent., great-great-great-uncle.—Godmothers; Mrs. Wood, great-great-great-aunt; Mrs. Wainwright, great-great-grandmother; Mrs. Green, great-grandmother.”

The school at Whittington was founded in 1674, when Peter Webster gave 20*l.* towards the building; at his death, in 1678, he bequeathed the sum of 200*l.*, to be laid out in lands for its endowment, for the purpose of teaching 20 poor boys: Joshua Webster, his son, gave Plumtree farm for the purpose of teaching 10 more. The present value of the endowment is 32*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

Katherine Wright, a native of Whittington, was one of the persons whom John Darell pretended to dispossess of devils in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was attacked as an impostor by Samuel Harsnett, afterwards Archbishop of York, and wrote a pamphlet in reply.

^m Several of his papers on antiquarian subjects are printed in the *Archæologia*, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The great revolution of 1688 is said to have owed its origin to the meeting of a few friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held in the early part of that year on Whittington-moor, at which the Earl of Devonshire (afterwards Duke), the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John Darcy (son and heir of the Earl of Holderness), are known to have attended. It is said, that in consequence of a shower of rain, they adjourned to a public-house on the moor, called the Cock and Pynot (or Magpie), which acquired from this circumstance the name of the Revolution-house; and the small room where these distinguished guests retired, that of the Plotting-Parlour. The arm-chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat still forms part of the furniture of this room. When the centenary of the revolution was observed in Derbyshire with much celebrity in 1788, the committee dined on the preceding day at the Revolution-house. On the anniversary, the venerable Dr. Pegge preached on the occasion at Whittington church, before the descendants of the illustrious revolutionists above-mentioned, and a large assemblage of persons of the first families in the county and neighbourhood, who were met together for the purpose of commemorating this great event. After divine service, they went in procession to partake of a cold collation at the Revolution-house, whence they proceeded to Chesterfield to dinner. A subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a column on Whittington-moor, in memory of the Revolution; but in consequence of the turbulent scenes in which all Europe was soon afterwards involved, it was deferred, and the intention has not yet been carried into effect.

There is a chalybeate spring at Whittington, which was formerly much resorted to. A cold bath was inclosed in 1769.

WHITWELL, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire, twelve miles from Chesterfield, on the road to Worksop. The parish comprises part of Cresswell village and manor.

The manor of Whitwell was given by Wulfrie Spott, in the reign of King Ethelred, to Burton-Abbey.ⁿ When the Survey of Domesday was taken, it belonged to Ralph Fitz-Hubert. Ralph de Rye, who was lord of the manor in 1330, stated, in answer to a *quo warranto*, that his ancestors had possessed a park at Whitwell from time immemorial. Edward Rye, Esq., sold Whitwell, in the year 1563, to Richard Whalley, whose grandson of the same name conveyed it, in 1592, to John Manners, Esq., (afterwards Sir John

ⁿ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

Manners,) ancestor of the Duke of Rutland. In 1813, a treaty was begun with the Duke of Portland, for the exchange of this manor for that of Barlow. The Ryes had a park at Whitwell in 1330.^o The old manor-house, which was the seat of Sir Roger Manners in the reign of Charles I., is still remaining, and occupied as a farm-house.

Robert de Meynell, Lord of Whitwell was one of the early benefactors to Welbeck-Abbey.^p The heiress of Meynell married Hathersage, and the co-heiresses of Hathersage, Goushill and Longford, who held the Whitwell estate in moieties. Nicholas de Longford, who was one of the representatives of Meynell held a manor in Whitwell, in the reign of Edward II., under the Stotevilles. This manor continued in the Longford family in the reign of Henry VIII. It passed with Goushill's moiety to the Pipes or Pypes, and was sold by Humphrey Pipe, Esq., in 1593, to John Manners above-mentioned. The Goushill family had a park at Whitwell in 1330.^q

The manor of Cresswell which was given to Welbeck-Abbey by Ralph Cordi, is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

In the parish church are the monuments of Ralph de Rye, Lord of the manor, 1482; Sir Roger Manners, Knt.^r, lord of the manor, 1632, and some memorials for the family of Clayton 1666-1751. Bassano's volume of Church Notes mentions some memorials for the family of Rhodes of Steckley; Captain William Rhodes, 1683, &c. &c. The Duke of Portland is patron of the rectory.

An act of parliament for inclosing this parish passed in 1813.

Stetley or Stetely, about a mile from Whitwell, appears to have been anciently a distinct parish and a rectory; it is now deemed part of Whitwell. The Vavator family and the Frechevilles, who succeeded them in the possession of the manor of Stetley, presented to the rectory in 1348, 1355, and 1370. The manor was conveyed by the Frecheville family to that of Wentworth, in or about 1571. It is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, being parcel of the Worksop estate.

The curious Saxon church at Stetley, long since desecrated, has been already described.

^o Quo Warranto Roll.

^p Thoroton.

^q Quo Warranto Roll.

^r Inscription:—

“ A living academic was this knight,
Divinity, the arts, the touns, what might
In learned schooles exactly be profest,
Tooke up their lodginge in his noble breste;
Till death, like church despoilers, did pull down
Manners true fabricque and the arts renowne.”

WILLESLEY, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and in the deanery of Repington, lies on the borders of Leicestershire, about two miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The manor was given by Wulfric Spott to the abbey of Burton^s, under which it was held in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by the family of Ingwardby; the heiress of Ingwardby married Abney early in the fifteenth century. The Abneys resided at Willesley for many generations, and became eventually possessed of the manor which had belonged to Burton-Abbey, and which, after the Reformation, had been granted to the Sheffield family. Willesley is now the property and seat of General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., who married the daughter and heir of the late Thomas Abney, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Abney, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas. Sir Thomas Abney of Stoke-Newington in Middlesex, some time Lord-Mayor of London, and one of the first founders of the Bank of England, was of this family, and born at Willesley in 1639. The manor-house, which is in the form of the letter H, appears to have been built in or about the time of Charles I.

In the parish church, which is a remarkably small structure close to the manor-house, are some memorials of the Abney family, (George Abney and Catharine his wife, 1571, 1578,) &c. &c.: some of the inscriptions are mutilated. There is a mutilated monument also of Sir John Wylkins, a priest.

Sir Charles Hastings is impropiator of the tithes, which belonged formerly to Burton-Abbey, and patron of the curacy. The late Thomas Abney, Esq., about 1782, settled 20*l.* per annum on the curate.

WILLINGTON, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and in the deanery of Derby, lies about seven miles from Derby, on the banks of the Trent, opposite to Repton. The manor, at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, belonged partly to the King and partly to Ralph Fitz-Hubert. King Henry II., gave a manor in Willington to Burton-Abbey; George Finderne, Esq., held this manor under Burton-Abbey in 1539; John Meynell, Esq., died seised of it in 1561; it was purchased of Hugo Meynell, Esq., in the year 1760, by the father of Sir Henry Crewe, Bart., who is the present proprietor. There are no remains of the manor-house, which was a seat of the Meynells.

The other manor appears to have been given with the church by the family of Willington (who held probably under the Barony of Fitz-Hubert) to the prior and convent of Repton, to whom the tithes were appropriated

^s Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

in 1223. William Westcote conveyed this manor, in or about the year 1554, to Sir John Porte, founder of Repton school, and the hospital at Etwall, and it now forms part of the estate belonging to those foundations to which the impropriation and the advowson of the vicarage are attached.

In the parish church are memorials for John Stephenson, Gent., 1669, and some of the family of Sale.

NORTH-WINFIELD, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies about four miles and a half from Chesterfield, and about a mile from the road to Derby. The parish comprises the townships of Clay-lane, Pilsley, Tupton, and part of Stretton; and the villages of Ford, Hanley, Henmore, Williamsthorp, and Woodthorp.

Winfield is described as an appendage to Morton, given by Wulfric Spott to Burton-Abbey^s, Walter Deincourt held North-Winfield (Winnefelt) when the Survey of Domesday was taken. The Deincourts gave the whole or a moiety of this manor to Welbeck-Abbey. Sir Ralph Longford is said to have possessed a moiety, in 1513, by descent from the Deincourts.^t After the Reformation, the Leakes were possessed of the whole. It is now the property of Mrs. Anne Greaves, widow, having been purchased by the ancestor of her late husband not long after the death of Nicholas Leake, the last Earl of Scarsdale.

In the parish church is a memorial for Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Ford.

The church was given by Ralph Deincourt to the priory of Thurgarton.^u Mr. William Pagett is patron of the rectory, which, till after the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, had, from the time of the Reformation been attached to the manor.

There is a charity-school at North-Winfield, to which Mr. Thomas Ludington gave 2l. per annum, and Mr. William Stocks 10s. per annum.

The manor of Pilsley (Pinneslei) and Williamsthorpe (Wilelmestorp) belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Walter Deincourt. Oliver de Barton, who married the heiress of Roger Deincourt, appears to have been possessed of the manor of Williamsthorpe in 1378.^x In 1415, William Babington conveyed it to Sir Thomas Chaworth^y, who died seised of it in 1458.^z George Chaworth died seised of it in 1522.^a

^s Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 268.

^t Thoroton.

^u Thoroton, 303. and Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 92.

^x Dodsworth's collections from Records in the Exchequer.

^y Cl. Rot. 3 Hen. V.

^z Esch. 37 Hen. VI.

^a Hieron's Collections.

In 1561, it belonged to Edmund Lord Sheffield; in 1638 to Sir William Cope. The trustees of Sir Anthony Cope, Bart., sold this manor, in 1676, to Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., and it is now the property of his descendant, Sir Henry Hunloke^b, a minor. The manor of Pilsley was in the Foljambes, from whom it passed by marriage to the Plumptions: Sir William Plumpton died seised of it in 1480. It was afterwards in the Leake family, and after the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, was purchased of his trustees, in 1743, by the Caltons of Chesterfield: the manor was sold, in 1799, to Mr. Thomas Wilson, and is now the property of Mr. Richard Wilson: the lands which were attached to the manor have been sold in parcels.

Tuption-hall is the property and seat of William Allwood Lord, Esq.: whose grandfather acquired it by a marriage with the family of Gladwin.

The manors of Stretton and Clay-lane belonged to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and having passed through the same hands as that of Shirland, are now the property of the Earl of Thanet, William Turbutt, Esq., and others.

A charity-school at Dear-leap in this parish, was founded, in 1790, by Anthony Lax Maynard, Esq., of Chesterfield, Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., and others^c, who built the school-house and subscribed 450*l.* with which lands were bought, charged with 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum, for teaching twenty-five poor children.

SOUTH-WINFIELD, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Chesterfield, lies eleven miles from Chesterfield near the road to Derby, from which it is distant fourteen miles, and three miles from Alfreton, which is the post-town. The village of Oakerthorp (anciently Ulkerthorpe) is in this parish. The manor of South-Winfield was held, at the time of the Domesday Survey, by one Robert, under Alan, Earl of Brittany, who held under William Peverel. The paramount lordship was conveyed, before the year 1109, by William Peverel to Robert de Pavely, whose descendants continued to possess it for several generations, and as late as the reign of Henry VI. The baronial family of Heriz held this manor under the superior lords at a very early period, and are supposed to have been descended from Robert mentioned in the Survey of Domesday. The heiress of Heriz married De la Riviere about the year 1330; a coheiress of Riviere married Belers, and a coheiress of

^b The Hunloke family have given deputations also for Woodthorpe and Tupton.

^c Thomas Milward, of Hockerton, Notts., John Brocksop of Stretton-hall, the Reverend William Webster of Tibshelf, Jeremiah Higginbotham of Woodhead, and Edward Towndrow of Nottingham.

Belers, Swillington. In the reign of Henry VI., Ralph, Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer, as nearest of kin^c to Margaret Swillington, acquired this manor by compromise, after a long law-suit with Sir Henry Pierrepont, the heir-at-law of John de Heriz who died in 1330. Lord Cromwell sold the reversion to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. It continued in the Shrewsbury family till the year 1616, when it was divided between the coheireses of Gilbert, the seventh Earl, married to the Earls of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel. The Earl of Pembroke's share passed through the Savilles to the Tuftons, and is now the property of the Earl of Thanet. The Earl of Kent's share having been conveyed to Edward Earl of Shrewsbury^d, continued in that family till the Duke of Shrewsbury sold five-sixths of it, in 1710, to Thomas Leacroft, of Wirksworth, Gent. : this share is still in the Leacroft family. About the same time, the Duke sold the remaining sixth to Mr. Immanuel Halton. The Earl of Arundel's share was sold by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1678, to Immanuel Halton and others. This third part and one-sixth of the other third before-mentioned, are now the property of his descendant, Winfield Halton, Esq.^e

Winfield manor-house was built in the reign of Henry VI., by Ralph Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer. It seems probable that it was not finished at his death, for in the steward's accounts, after it came into possession of John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, who lost his life at the battle of Northampton, there are large charges for covering the manor-house, plumber's work, &c. It appears from the same accounts, that this Earl kept house here, and there is no doubt that Winfield-manor was one of the principal seats of his five immediate successors. George, the fourth Earl, died there in 1541. His grandson, George, the sixth Earl, had for seventeen years the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, who, during that period, resided at Chatsworth, Winfield, and Sheffield, but chiefly at the latter, as appears by the dates of numerous letters^f, written by herself and the Shrewsbury family during this period, which are still preserved. She was at Winfield for some months in the year 1569. "In the year 1569," says Camden, "Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive Queen out of the custody wherein she was kept, at Winfield in the county of Derby, under

^c His ancestor married a sister of Roger Belers.

^d Several farms belonging to this share were sold by the late Earl.

^e Most of the particulars relating to the manor are taken from Mr. Blore's History of Winfield-manor.

^f She dates her letters from South-Winfield in May and July 1569.

the Earl of Shrewsbury. Northumberland being a partner in the plots discovered the same to the Duke, (of Norfolk,) but the Duke forbade it to be put in execution, fearing lest they should deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure Elizabeth's consent." The Queen of Scots was at Winfield in the months of November and December, 1584. She was removed thence to Tutbury-castle on the 13th January 1585.^g It appears from Sir Ralph Sadler's Papers, published in 1809, that there were in all 210 gentlemen, yeomen, officers, and soldiers employed in the custody of the Queen of Scots at Winfield in the month of November 1584.^h

At the commencement of the civil war, Winfield manor-house was garrisoned for the parliament. The Earl of Newcastle took it towards the close of the year 1643.ⁱ It was then made a royal garrison, and the command given to Colonel Roger Molineux: it seems that he had been succeeded by Colonel Dalby before the month of July 1644, when Winfield was besieged by Lord Grey, of Groby, and Sir John Gell. It appears to have stood a siege of some length; for, in the month of August, the King sent General Hastings to its relief, but his troops were beaten by the Earl of Denbigh and Sir John Gell, who then conducted the siege.^k Vicars relates that the garrison was surrendered about the 20th of that month, on the approach of the Earl of Manchester's army, after the battle of Marston-moor.^l Sir John Gell's account is, that when Major-General Crawford came with his ordnance to Winfield, they both opened their batteries and having commenced a joint assault, after three hours' bombardment took the garrison, in which were then

^g See p. 107.

^h The Queen's domestic establishment then consisted of five gentlemen, 14 servitors, three cooks, four boys, three gentlemen's men, six gentlewomen, two wives, 10 wenches and children. "The diet of the Queen of Scots on both fishe and fleshe days is said to have been about 16 dishes at both courses, dressed after their awne manner, sometimes more or less as the provision servithe. The two secretaries, master of her houshold, the physicion, and Du Preau have a messe of 7 or 8 dishes, and do dyne alwayes before the Queene, and there awne servants have there reversion; and the rest of her folke dine with the reversion of her meat. Also her gentlewomen and the two wyves and other maids and children being 16, have two messes of meat of 9 dishes at both courses for the better sort, and five dishes for the meaner sort." The Queen and her train are said to have consumed "about 10 ton of wine a year."—Sadler's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 431. Wheat was then about 20s. a quarter, malt about 16s.; a good ox 4l.; mutton 7l. a score; hay about 13s. 4d. a load; oats 8s. the quarter, peas about 12s. the quarter.

ⁱ The Duchess of Newcastle, in the Life of the Duke, her husband, says, "by storm in the month of November 1643;" Sir John Gell says, "after a siege of four days, in December 1643." MS. narrative.

^k Whitelocke.

^l Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.

220 men: Colonel Gell left two companies in Winfield.^m Colonel Dalby was killed during the siege, after which Sir John Fitzherbert was governor. The garrison of Winfield-manor was dismantled by order of parliament in 1646. The old mansion appears to have been inhabited, in 1678, by Mr. Immanuel Halton, then steward to the Duke of Norfolk, who, at the time of his purchasing the Duke's share, was described of Winfield manor-house. In 1774, in consequence of a partition of the estate, the whole of the manor-house became the property of Immanuel Halton, Esq., who pulled down a considerable part of this beautiful and interesting Gothic mansion, and made use of the materials in building the house, which is now the residence of his son, Winfield Halton, Esq., at the bottom of the hill. A description of the present state of the ruins of Winfield manor-house has been already given.

There were formerly two parks belonging to Winfield manor, the larger of which, extending into the parish of Pentridge, contained nearly 1000 acres.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Halton family.ⁿ Mr. Immanuel Halton, who died in 1699, was the first of the family who settled in Derbyshire; he was born at Greenthwaite, in the parish of Greystock in Cumberland, and educated at the grammar-school at Blencowe; he was afterwards a student at Grays-Inn, "whence he was called to the service of Henry Duke of Norfolk; the last years of his life were spent in the studies of music and mathematics, in which noble sciences he attained a great perfection." Some of his mathematical treatises are printed in the Appendix to Foster's mathematical Miscellanies; and an Account of the Eclipse of the Sun observed at Winfield, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1676.

The church of South-Winfield was given to the monks of Darley by Ralph Fitz-Stephen, Chamberlain to King Henry II.^o and became appropriated to that convent. The Duke of Devonshire is the present impropriator and patron of the vicarage.

The sum of 200*l.* given by Mr. John Newton, in 1683, for charitable uses, having been laid out in the purchase of lands, now let at 30*l.* 5*s.* per annum, twenty pounds per annum, part of the rent, is now given to a school-master for instructing twenty-six children.

^m Sir John Gell's Narrative, MS.

ⁿ Immanuel Halton, who died in 1699, married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Newton of Oakerthorpe; Immanuel Halton, Esq., 1784; Miles Halton, M.A. 1792.

• Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 58.

The manor of Oakerthorp or Ulkerthorpe was given by Ralph Fitz-Stephen above-mentioned to the monks of Darley, and has passed with the rectory of South-Winfield to the Duke of Devonshire. Philip Strelley of London, citizen and goldsmith, by will, in 1603, charged an estate here, then called the manor of Ulkerthorpe, with certain charitable payments; this estate, or part of it is now the property, and Ulkerthorpe-hall the residence, of his descendant, Mr. Benjamin Strelley.

The manor of Ufton belonged to the Heriz family, and afterwards to the Earls of Shrewsbury. It was part of the purchase of Mr. Immanuel Halton, and is now the property of his descendant, Winfield Halton, Esq. The site of the manor of Ufton was near the Peacock-Inn, on the road from Chesterfield to Derby, adjoining to which stood the chapel of Limbury. There were some remains of this chapel in 1761. John de Heriz had a licence from the abbot of Derley to have divine service performed in the chapel of Limbury. This must have been before the year 1330.^p

A considerable and increasing trade of stocking-making is carried on in this parish. There were ninety-four stocking-frames in the year 1793^q, and there are now about 190.

WIRKSWORTH, an ancient market-town in the deanery of Ashborne, gives name to the wapentake in which it is situated. It is distant from Derby 14 miles, and from London 140. The parish contains the townships of Callow, Hopton, Ible, Ivenbrook, and Middleton, the villages of Bull-hill, Steeple-house, and Wigwell, and the chapelry of Cromford, in the wapentake of Wirksworth; and the townships of Alderwasley, Ashley-hay, Alton, Itheridge-hay, and Biggin, in the hundred of Appletree.

A market on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, were granted to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1305.^r The market is now held on Tuesday, chiefly for butchers' meat, butter, eggs, and pedlars' ware. The corn-market is small. The present fair-days are Shrove-Tuesday, May 12, Sept. 8, and the second Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlars' ware. The last-mentioned fair is also for hiring servants. The town-hall was built in 1773, by the direction of Thomas Lord Hyde, Chancellor of the Duchy.

In the year 1547, there were 1000 houseling people^s in the parish of Wirksworth: the population of the township of Wirksworth only, in 1811, was 3474.

^p Topographer.

^r Chart. Rot. 34 Edw. I.

^q Pilkington.

^s See p. 6.

The township of Wirksworth contains two manors besides that of the rectory. The chief, or paramount manor, belonged in the year 835 to the abbey of Repton.^s It is probable that in consequence of the destruction of that monastery by the Danes, it became vested in the crown, to which it belonged at the time of taking the Domesday Survey. King John, in the fifth year of his reign, granted this manor to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. Having been forfeited by the attainder of Robert, Earl of Derby, in 1265, it was granted, together with the wapentake, by Edward I. to his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. It has ever since formed part of the earldom or duchy of Lancaster. It is now held under the duchy, by Richard Arkwright, Esq., to whom it was granted on the expiration of a lease held by the Jodrell family.

Courts-barons are held twice a year at Wirksworth, for this manor: courts-leet for the wapentake, and barmote-courts for the better conducting of the mines and mineral concerns within the wapentake, are held also at Wirksworth.

The manor of Holland, otherwise Richmonds, was given by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster to Sir Robert Holland. It continued in different branches of the Holland family, till it was forfeited by the attainder of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, in 1461. King Edward IV. granted it to his sister Anne, Duchess of Exeter. This manor afterwards belonged to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.; on whose death it devolved again to the crown, and was granted in 1553 to Ralph Gell, Esq., ancestor of Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton, M.P., the present proprietor. This manor extends into the townships of Ashley-hay, Middleton, Carsington, Hognaston, and Kirk-Ireton. A court-baron is held for it at Middleton.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Vernon^t, Gell^u,

^s Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 20.

^t At the east end of the north aisle is a chapel founded by the Vernons. The brass plate in memory of Roger Vernon, Esq., (a younger son of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, 1468,) was on an altar-tomb in this chapel.

^u In the Gell chapel, at the end of the north aisle — the monument of Ralph Gell, Esq., (with the effigies of the deceased and his two wives,) son of John Gell, of Hopton, 1564; the monument of Anthony Gell, Esq., founder of the school and alms-house, (with the effigies of the deceased in a gown and ruff,) 1583; Sir John Gell, Bart., 1671, (he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Percival Willoughby); Sir John Gell, Bart., 1688, (married Catherine, daughter of John Packer, Esq., of Shillingford, Berks); Sir Philip Gell, Bart., 1719, (married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fagg, Bart.); Mrs. Temperance Gell, daughter of Sir John, and sole surviving sister of Sir Philip Gell, Bart., 1730.

Blackwall^x, Wigley^y, Lowe^z, and Hurt^a; Anthony Hopkinson, Gent. 1618; Anne, relict of Thomas Parker, and one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Venables, of Wincham, Cheshire, 1699; George Turner, Esq., of the ancient family of that name at Swanwick, in this county, 1768; and Francis Green, Esq., 1782.

Bassano's volume of Church-Notes describes a little chapel or quire in the aisle on the south side of the steeple, which was supposed to have belonged to the lords of Callow, but it had not then any arms or monument; and two such quires on the west side of the steeple, one dedicated to St. Catherine, founded by the Wigleys of the Gatehouse, and then the property of Michael Burton, proprietor of that house; the other founded by the lords of Ible, then belonging to Sir John Statham. It had been defaced in the civil war, and had then no monuments remaining. The same volume describes memorials for John Ferne, Esq., 1509, (in the chancel;) Henry Gee, 1619; John Stuffin, Gent. 1696; &c.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Matthew Peat, of Alderwasley, who died Dec. 11, 1751, aged 109 years and 10 months.

The rectory of Wirksworth was granted by King Henry I. to the church of Lincoln. The rectorial manor and impropriate tithes are vested in the Dean of Lincoln, under whom they are held on lease by George Henry Errington, Esq. The Dean is patron of the vicarage. The vicar is by custom entitled to the tithes of lead ore. John Beresford, sometime vicar

^x In a chapel at the end of the north aisle, which belonged to the Blackwalls of Alton, afterwards to the Gells, is a slab with brass plates for Thomas Blackwall, 1525, and Maud his wife. The more ancient burial-place for the Blackwalls was in a chapel called the Alton quire, afterwards used as a vestry. In this chapel were, in 1710, the tombs of John Blackwall, 1520, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Blackwall, and wife of — Wigley, 1500.—Bassano's Church-Notes.

^y In the chancel is the monument of Henry Wigley, of Wigwell, lineally descended from John de Wigley, who lived in the reign of King John, ob. 1684; he married Mary, sister and coheir of John Spateman, Esq., of Roadnoke: he left three daughters, coheirs — Anne, married Gervas Roscell; Bridget, Sir John Statham, Knt.; and Mary, Michael Burton. Bassano's volume of Church-Notes describes the tombs of Henry Wigley, of Middleton, 1618, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ralph Gell; and Henry Wigley, who died in 1690, æt. 13.

^z An altar-tomb in the chancel, with the effigies of the deceased in armour, for Anthony Lowe, Esq., servant to King Henry VII., Henry VIII., King Edward VI., and Queen Mary, ob. 1555; John Lowe, Esq., 1690.

^a Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of John Lowe, and wife of Nicholas Hurt, 1713; Francis Hurt, Esq., 1783; and Francis Hurt, Esq., 1801.

of Wirksworth, founded two fellowships and two scholarships at St. John's college in Cambridge, for his kinsmen, parishioners, or countrymen.

The revenues of the Rode chantry, in this church, founded by Sir Henry Vernon, were valued in 1547, at 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per annum; that of St. Ellis, founded in 1504 by Richard Smyth, vicar, were valued at 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*^b

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house at Wirksworth, now occupied by a congregation of Independents. Mrs. Sarah Wood, in 1707, left 40*s.* per annum to the minister of this meeting. There are also at Wirksworth a Baptists' meeting, and a chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists.

In the year 1574, Mrs. Agnes Ferne gave five marks per annum to a free-school, when such should be founded, and 40*s.* per annum to an alms-house when founded. It is probable that she knew of the intentions of Anthony Gell, Esq., who in 1576 founded a grammar-school, and endowed it with lands, now let at about 170*l.* per annum, and an alms-house for six poor aged men, to which he gave a rent-charge of 20*l.* on the manor of Hollands. Mr. Henry Gee, in 1619, gave 5*l.* per annum to the school, and 5*l.* per annum to the alms-house. Mr. Anthony Bunting, in 1685, gave 5*l.* per annum to the alms-house.

The manor of Callow or Caldlow, (which township forms a joint constabulary with Ible) was an appendage to the King's manor of Wirksworth. It was held at a very early period by the family of Okeover. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the De la Laundes; from whom it passed successively to the Stathams of Morley, and the Sacheverells. Henry Sacheverell, Esq., who died in 1620, gave it to his natural son, Valens Sacheverell, whose son George gave a moiety of it to his great nephew, George Sacheverell Chadwick: this moiety is now the property of George Chadwick, Esq. The other moiety was given by George Sacheverell, Esq., to the celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell^c, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The Doctor's widow gave it to her third husband, Charles Chambers. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Chambers's daughter, who married Mackenzie, and gave a moiety of this share to Miss Jane Mackenzie, her hus-

^b Chantry Roll.

^c We have already mentioned that Dr. Sacheverell does not appear to have been of the Derbyshire family. (See the account of ancient families.) He was, however, desirous of being thought a relation; and it appears that some of the family were proud of the connexion. Hutton mentions that Dr. Sacheverell was chaplain to his cousin George Sacheverell when Sheriff, and preached the assize-sermon at All-Saints' church in 1709. It appears, by the gift above-mentioned that he received from him a more substantial proof of his attachment.

band's sister, and the other to Mary Kirkby, who married Mr. Thomas Robinson. In 1775 these parties joined in selling the moiety of the manor of Callow to Philip Gell, Esq., father of Philip Gell, Esq., M.P., the present proprietor. The duchy manor exercises a paramount jurisdiction over the manor of Callow. In consequence of a partition of the estate, Callow-hall and demesne are the property of Mr. Chadwick.

In or about the reign of Edward I., certain lands in Ibole or Ible, described as a third part of the lordship, were sold by Henry de Barton to Ralph de Snitterton, from whom this estate passed to the Sacheverells. Thomas Sacheverell sold it, in or about the year 1498, to Sir Henry Vernon. In or about the year 1565, Sir George Vernon sold the manor of Ible to Henry Mather, whose grandson conveyed it to Anthony Hopkinson. John Hopkinson, Esq., of Bonsall, sold it in 1689 to the Reverend William Osborne; by him it was, in 1696, conveyed to William Buckley, yeoman, whose grandson sold it in parcels. The duchy manor of Wirksworth has a paramount jurisdiction over this lordship.

The township of Hopton adjoins the village of Carsington about a mile and a half from Wirksworth. A family who were called De Hopton, from the place of their abode, had the chief landed property in Hopton as early as the reign of King John. William de Hopton, who lived in the reign of Edward II., left a daughter and heir married to Nicholas de Rollesley. The heiress of Rollesley brought this estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Kniveton; from whom it passed successively to the families of Greatrakes, Ferne, and Stuffin. Johanna, daughter and heir of another branch of the family, is said to have brought all her estates in Hopton and Carsington to Ralph Gell, whose ancestors had then resided for some generations at Hopton. A descendant of the same name died seised of the manor of Hopton in 1564. Sir John Gell, who had been created a Baronet in 1642, was from the very commencement of the civil war a most zealous officer on the side of the Parliament.^d He took Lichfield, and rendered very important services to his party in his native county and elsewhere, for which he several times received the thanks of the

^d Mrs. Hutchinson, who allows that Sir John Gell "very early put himself into the service of Parliament," accuses him of having been, before the commencement of the war, one of the most zealous abettors of the King's arbitrary measures; and says, that when sheriff of Derbyshire, he had exacted most rigorously the obnoxious tax of ship-money, particularly against Sir John Stanhope. This lady makes pretty free with his character, and attributes his early and active zeal for the Parliament to his fear of being called in question for his arbitrary proceedings. See her Memoirs, p. 106, 107.

House. It appears that after the termination of the war, he was much dissatisfied with the treatment he received from the Parliament. In the possession of his descendant, Philip Gell, Esq., M.P., at Hopton-hall, are two narratives of the principal transactions in which he had been engaged, and the services he had rendered to the Parliament, drawn up as it appears by way of memorials^e, to confute certain calumnies of which he complains. He states, that he was the first in that county, who declared for the Parliament; that he had received from them only 64*l.*, and that he had expended above 500*l.* of his own property, besides the loss he sustained when his house was plundered by the enemy. Among Sir John Gell's papers is an order of the Earl of Leven, dated April 21, 1646, enjoining the Scottish forces not to plunder Hopton, or any of Sir John Gell's houses or lands. There is a bill, also, for the cure of a severe wound in his neck, from which some items are given in the note as a specimen of the practice and charges of that time.^f The first charge is on the 7th of July, 1646; the cure appears to have been completed before August 22. There is no intimation in the narrative, which is brought down to October 1646, where this wound was

^e One of these is entitled, "A true relation of what service hath been done by Colonel Sir John Gell, Bart., for the King and Parliament, in defence of the town and county of Derby, and how aiding and assisting he hath been to the adjacent counties, *viz.* Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, from October 1642 to October 1646." Notwithstanding all which, he complains that his forces were disbanded with 4*l.* 6*s.* each to the privates of horse, and 1*l.* 6*s.* each to the foot, with nothing to the officers, whose pay was two years in arrear. The other narrative is "A true account of the raising and employing of one foot regiment, under Sir John Gell;" and is in substance much the same as the other.

						<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
^f Balsam for the head	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	6
Perfume for the head	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	6
A spiritual balsam	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Five papers of bezoar and magist. powders				-	-	0	15	0
A cordial syrup to take them in	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
A cordial julep, with confect. alkermes	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	6
A plaister to stop bleeding	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
A plaister for the spleen	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
Cordial lozenges	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	6
For applying leeches	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Aqua paralitica magist.	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Aqua salviæ et betonicæ	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

Among other items are several gargarisms, and vesicatories for the neck. There are charges also for broth, each time 1*s.* The total of the charge was 13*l.* 9*s.* The surgeon's name was Ralph Bowring.

received;

received; it appears to have been when the war was nearly over, and after Newark, the last fortress in that part of the country, had capitulated. Sir John Gell's colours, being the family arms, with the cross of St. George on a canton, are at Hopton in good preservation; together with some of the small artillery used in the civil war, and the leathern doublet worn by Sir John in the field: in the neck is a flaw, which seems to have been made by the ball from which Sir John received his wound. The doublet weighs 11 pounds.

In 1650 Sir John Gell incurred the displeasure of the then ruling powers, and was sentenced by the High Court of Justice to be imprisoned for life, and his estates to be confiscated^s; but two years afterwards he procured his pardon. Sir Philip Gell, the third Baronet, purchased, of the Stuffins, the estate at Hopton, which had belonged to the other branch of the Hoptons. Upon his death, in 1719, the title became extinct, and Hopton, with other estates, passed under his will to John Eyre, a younger son of his sister Catherine^h, who, in pursuance of his uncle's directions, took the name of Gell, and was grandfather of Philip Gell, Esq., M.P., of Hopton-hall, the present lord of the manor.

Sir Philip Gell above-mentioned founded an alms-house at Hopton for two poor people of Hopton and two of Carsington. It was completed and inhabited in 1722. Certain lands are charged with the payment of 2s. a week to each pensioner.

The manor of Ivenbrook (a small village about four miles north from Wirksworth) was given by Henry Studley, who died about the year 1165, to the abbey of Bildewas, in Shropshire. It was granted by King Henry VIII. to Edward Grey, Lord Powis; from whom it has passed by inheritance, through the Ludlows and Vernons of Stokesley, to the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, who is the present proprietor.

Cromford, about two miles north of Wirksworth is a populous village, or rather as it may now be called, a town, inhabited chiefly by manufacturers belonging to the cotton-mills: it nearly adjoins to Matlock-bath. A market for corn, butchers'-meat, &c., was established at Cromford in 1790: the market-day is Wednesday. Sir Hugh Meynell had a grant of free-warren in his lands at Cromford in the year 1350.ⁱ These lands, which are supposed to have constituted what is now the manor of Cromford, were afterwards in the family of Leche, from whom they passed by sale to the

^s Several Proceedings in Parliament, Oct. 3, 1650.

^h She married William Eyre, Esq., of Highlow.

ⁱ Chart. Rot. 24 Edw. III.

Agards^k; and from the latter, in like manner, to Sir William Cavendish, Henry Talbot, Esq., (third son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury,) died seised of the manor of Cromford in 1596. From Mary, Lady Armyne, his daughter and coheir, it passed to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, descended from her sister Gertrude. The Duke sold it, in 1716, to William Soresby, Gent. William Soresby, the grandson, dying unmarried, his two sisters became his coheirs: Mary married William Milnes, Esq., and Helen the Reverend Thomas Munro. Mr. Milnes purchased Munro's moiety, and in 1776 sold the whole to Peter Nightingale, Esq., of Lea, of whom it was purchased in 1789, by Sir Richard Arkwright, father of Richard Arkwright, Esq., M.P., the present proprietor.

Cromford became very populous in consequence of the cotton-works established by the late Sir Richard Arkwright at this place, and in the adjoining parish of Matlock. The first cotton-mill was erected in 1771; the second, or lower mill, a few years afterwards; and the large mill, called Masson-mill, between Cromford and Matlock-bath, in 1783.

Soon after Sir Richard Arkwright purchased the manor of Cromford he began to build a chapel on a piece of ground called the Green, which was finished by Mr. Arkwright after his father's death. This chapel was consecrated in 1797, and endowed by Mr. Arkwright with 50*l.* per annum. It has since, by Mr. Arkwright's further benefaction, been augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty. The patronage is vested in Mr. Arkwright and his heirs. There had been an ancient chapel at this place, many years ago demolished.

Between Cromford and Wirksworth is an alms-house for six poor widows, founded by Dame Mary Armyne, lady of the manor of Cromford, in 1651. The pensioners have 40*s.* per annum each, and a gown.

The Wigley family had for several generations a considerable estate at Middleton: the manor belongs to Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton. A branch of the Gell family was some time settled here.

Wigwell-grange was given in the reign of Henry III., by William le Founce and others, and confirmed by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to the abbot and convent of Derley; and it is said to have been the favourite summer residence of the abbots of that house. King Henry VIII. granted this estate to Thomas Babington, Esq., of Dethick. Anthony Babington Esq., in 1585, sold it to Mr. Henry Wigwell, of Middleton. A coheirress of Wigwell brought it to Sir John Statham, whose son sold it to

^k Thomas Agard died seised of it in 1548.

the trustees of Mr. John Mander, of Bakewell. It was purchased of the latter, in 1774, by Francis Green, Esq., and is now the property of his grandson, Francis Green Goodwin, Esq.

Alderwasley, commonly called Arrowsley, lies about two miles south-east from Wirksworth. The manor anciently belonged to the Ferrars family, and was afterwards annexed to the earldom and duchy of Lancaster. The family of Le Foune, or Fawne, had an estate here as early as the reign of Henry III. Thomas Fawne, their descendant, the last of the male line, left a daughter and heir, married to Thomas Lowe, father of Anthony Lowe, who procured from King Henry VIII., in 1528, a grant of the manor, which had belonged to the duchy. Elizabeth, the sister and heir of his descendant and namesake, who died in 1690, brought this manor and estate to Nicholas Hurt, of Castern in Staffordshire, great-great-grandfather of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley-hall, the present proprietor. In the civil war (1643) this manor was sequestered as the property of Edward Lowe, a royalist, and in 1646 leased to Richard Chadwick. It appears by one of the grants to the family of Le Foune, that the Earls of Lancaster had a hunting-seat near Alderwasley.

The chapel at Alderwasley was built in the reign of Henry VIII., by the joint contributions of Thomas Lowe and other principal inhabitants. It is not subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, has no parochial duties performed in it, and has no endowment. The minister is paid an optional salary by Mr. Hurt, who has the sole appointment. Alderwasley forms a joint constabulary with Ashley-hay and Miln-hay.

The townships of Alton and Biggin form a joint constabulary. Alton is situated about two miles south from Wirksworth. William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, conveyed the manor of Alton, in the reign of Henry III., to Richard Burun, or Byron, whose descendant, Sir Nicholas Byron, died seised of it in 1503. It was afterwards successively in the Blackwalls¹ and Iretons. Henry Mellor purchased it of the latter about the middle of the seventeenth century: his brother and heir sold it to the Honourable Anchetil Grey. In 1747, George Grey, Earl of Stamford, sold it to Dr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Wilmot, grandfather of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, who is the present proprietor.

Both Biggin and Iderich-hay or Ithersay are parcel of the manor of Duffield, belonging to Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. There was anciently a chapel at Biggin, or as it was called, Newbiggin, which was esteemed to be

¹ William Blackwall died seised of it in 1597.

in the parish of Kniveton, as appears by an old grant of a chantry in this chapel to Sir Robert de Essebourn. It has, for nearly four centuries, been deemed part of the parish of Wirksworth.

A family of the name of Mellor, supposed to be a branch of the Mellors of Mellor, held a considerable estate in the township of Iderich-hay, from the reign of Henry VII. till the death of Mr. Samuel Mellor in 1795. His grand-daughters and coheirs married Cresswell and Cock.

Henry Jackson, in 1752, left the sum of 15*l.* for the purpose of teaching two children of the township of Iderich-hay.

The manor of Griffé, partly in this parish and partly in that of Bradborne, has long been in the family of Gell.

YOULGRAVE, in the deanery of the High-Peak, lies about three miles from Bakewell, which is its post-town; thirteen from Chesterfield and thirteen from Ashborne. It comprises the townships of Middleton and Smerrill, and the chapelry of Elton in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the townships of Birchover, Gratton, and Stanton; the villages of Alport and Conksbury, and the chapelry of Winster in the hundred of the High-Peak. The township of Youlgrave is partly in the hundred of the High-Peak and partly in the wapentake of Wirksworth.

Youlgrave (Giolgrave) was one of the manors belonging to Henry de Ferrars, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. In the reign of Edw. I. it was held under the Earl of Lancaster by Ralph de Shirley.^m It afterwards became the property of the family of Gilbert alias Kniveton, who had been settled at Youlgrave from a very early period, and had married the heiress of Rossington. Eleanor, heiress of the Gilberts, brought it in 1629, to Charles Barnesley, Esq. It was afterwards in the Buxtons, of whom it was purchased in 1685, by John Earl of Rutland, and is now by descent, the property of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

In the parish church are, the tombs of Robert Gilbert, Esq.ⁿ (no date); his wife Joan, (Statham) 1492: one of more ancient date (without inscription) of the family of Cokaine of Herthill; and that of a crusader, said to be Sir John Rossington. There are monuments also of Roger Rooe, Esq., of Alport, 1612; Charles Greaves, Esq., of Woodhouse, 1720; John Eley, Esq., of Alport, Major-Commandant of the Artillery, in the East India Company's service, and others of his family.

Bassano's volume of Church Notes, describes memorials for Frideswide Gilbert, sister of John Gilbert, merchant-taylor, of London (no date);

^m Esch. 25 Edw. I.

ⁿ In a chapel built by the said Robert Gilbert.

Roger Rooe, of Alport, Esq., 1613; and Francis Fox, of Youlgrave, Gent., 1660.

The church of Youlgrave was given to the abbey of Leicester, in or before the reign of Henry II., by Robert, son of Robert, the son of Col^o; which Col was one of the lords of the manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor. King Edward VI., in 1552, granted the rectory and advowson of the vicarage to Sir William Cavendish^o, from whom they have descended to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The vicarage was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty in 1722, the money required for that purpose having been raised by a subscription, to which the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland contributed 30l. each.

An act of parliament for inclosing Youlgrave and Middleton passed in 1815. The Duke of Devonshire is stated in the act to be impropiator of corn, &c. in Youlgrave and Middleton; the Duke of Rutland of wool and lambs in Middleton.

The following remarkable entries relating to the seasons of 1615, are copied from the parish register.

“ A memoriall of the great snow.”

“ This year, 1614-5, Jan: 16, began the greatest snow which ever fell upon the earth, within man's memorye. It cover'd the earth fyve quarters deep upon the playne. And for heapes or drifts of snow, they were very deep, so that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over yates, hedges, and walles. It fell at ten severall tymes, and the last was the greatest, to the greate admiration and feare of all the land, for it came from the foure p^{ts} of the world, so that all c̄ntries were full, yea, the south p^{te} as well as these mountaynes. It continued by daily encreasing untill the 12th day of March, (without the sight of any earth, eyther upon hilles or valleyes) upon w^{ch} daye, being the Lordes day, it began to decrease; and so by little and little consumed and wasted away, till the eight and twentieth day of May for then all the heapes or drifts of snow were consumed, except one upon Kinder-Scout, w^{ch} lay till Witson week.

“ Hyndrances and losses in this peake c̄ntry by the snowe abovesayd.
1. It hindered the seed tyme. 2. It consumed much fodder. 3. And many wanted fewell, otherwise few were smothered in the fall or drowned in the passage; in regard the floods of water were not great though many.”

“ The name of our Lord be prayesd.”

^o Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 315.

^p Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI.

“There fell also ten lesse snowes in Aprill, some a foote deep, some lesse, but none continued long. Uppon May day, in the morning, instead of fetching in flowers, the youthes brought in flakes of snow, w^{ch} lay above a foot deep uppon the moores and mountaynes.”

This extraordinary snow is thus mentioned by Stowe in his Chronicle. The dates somewhat vary.

“The 17th of Januarie, 1614-5, began a great frost with extreame snow, which continued until the 14 of February; and albeit, the violence of the frost and snow some dayes abated, yet it continued freezing and snowing much or little, untill the 7 of March, whereby much cattel perished, as well old as young: and in some places, divers devised snow-ploughes to cleare the ground, and to fodder cattell; this snow was very dangerous to all travellers.”

1615. “A dry summer.”

“There was no rayne fell uppon the earth from the 25th day of March till the 2^d day of May, and then there was but one shower; after which there fell none tyll the 18th day of June, and then there fell an other; after y^r there fell none at all till the 4th day of August, after which tyme there was sufficient rayne uppon the earth; so that the greatest p^r of this land, especially the south p^{ts} were burnt upp both corne and hay. An ordinary summer load of hay was at 2l., and little or none to be gott for money.

“This p^r of the peake was very sore burnt upp, onely Lankishyre and Cheshyre had rayne ynough all summer; and both corne and hay sufficient.

“There was very little rayne fell the last winter but snowe onely.”

There is a chapel at Youlgrave for the Wesleyan Methodists.

A school is supported here by voluntary subscriptions; the schoolhouse was built in 1765. A small benefaction for the purchase of books was given by Mrs. Ellen Webster.

The manor of Middleton belonged to the Herthills, and passed with their heiress to the Cokaines. About the close of the sixteenth century, it was sold by the latter to the Fulwoods, who possessed it for a considerable time. In 1719 it belonged to Sir John Curzon and Elizabeth Bateman. Sir John Curzon's part passed successively to Sanders and Howe. In 1771 this manor was the joint property of Lord Viscount Howe and Matthew Roper, Esq. It now belongs to Thomas Bateman, Esq., by purchase from the coheiresses of Viscount Howe.

Smerrill-grange passed with the manor of Herthill, in Bakewell, from the Herthills to the Cokaines, and from the latter, by sale to the ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

The parochial chapelry of *Elton* lies about two miles and a half from Youlgrave, and one and a quarter from Winster. The manor, from the reign of Edward III. to that of Queen Elizabeth, belonged to the Foljambes. In the former reign it was held under the Tibetots, who had succeeded the Bardolfs as Lords paramount, by the render of a pair of gilt spurs.⁹ It is now in moieties between Bache Thornhill, Esq., and Hylton Joliffe, Esq. The latter derives his title from a coheiress of the Stevensons by marriage.⁷ Mr. Thornhill's moiety was purchased of the other coheiress.

The minister of Elton chapel is appointed by the majority of householders in the chapelry: the curacy has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. An act of parliament for inclosing lands in the townships of Elton and Winster, was passed in 1809, when allotments were made in lieu of tithes. Two bovates of land in Gratton were given, in the year 1358, to the warden of the altar of St. Margaret at Elton, by Godfrey Meynell and William de Saperton.⁸

The manor of Gratton belonged to the Middletons in the reign of Henry VIII., and they continued to possess it in 1675: about that time it passed by marriage to the Lowes. In 1723, it was purchased by John, grandfather of Bache Thornhill, Esq., who is the present proprietor. Mr. Thornhill possesses also the manors of Stanton and Birchover. Stanton belonged to the Foljambes, and passed, by marriage, to the Plumptions. Sir William Plumpton died seised of it in 1480. It was the joint property of the Duke of Rutland and Mr. Thornhill till the year 1809, when, in consequence of an exchange made under the Inclosure Act, the whole became vested in Mr. Thornhill. Stanton-hall, the seat of Bache Thornhill, Esq., was for two centuries or more the residence of his ancestors, the Baches. Mr. Thornhill rebuilt the hall in 1799, and has lately made a deer-park, and extensive plantations.

Thomas Allen, yeoman, who died in 1574, was seised of a moiety of the manor of Stanton-hall, and the manor of Stanton-Ley. This estate now belongs to the Duke of Rutland, who has fitted up an old mansion on it, called Stanton-Woodhouse, (formerly the residence of the Allens) as a place of occasional resort during the shooting season.

Lands in the township of Stanton have been inclosed by an act of parlia-

⁹ Esch. 11 Edw. I. As a remnant of this service, the King, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, is entitled to palfrey silver in this manor. See the Inclosure Act.

⁷ The grandfather of Mr. Joliffe, the present proprietor, married Miss Jane Holden, whose mother was one of the coheiresses of Stevenson of Elton.

⁸ Esch. 32 Edw. III. 56. second numbering.

ment passed in 1809. The Duke of Rutland and Mr. Thornhill had allotments as joint impropiators of tithes. The Marchioness of Sligo was entitled to certain modus's for tithes of hay.

The chapel at Rowtor in the hamlet of Birchover, was built by Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Rowtor, who died in 1717, and endowed with 20*l.* per annum, for the performance of divine service on the first Sunday in every month. The service is now generally performed every Sunday. The minister of this chapel is appointed by the possessor of the estate at Rowtor, formerly belonging to the Eyres. It is exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and is repaired by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Birchover, that hamlet being about two miles distant from the parish church.

Conksbury and Meadow-Pleck, or Meadow-Place, lying to the north of Youlgrave, near Over-Haddon, in Bakewell, belonged to the abbey of Leicester. Conksbury was given to that monastery (and probably the grant included Meadow-Place) by William Avenell.^f King Edward VI., in 1552, granted the manor of Meadow-Pleck to Sir William Cavendish^g, from whom it has descended to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Winster is a small market-town, about three miles from Youlgrave, about 19 miles from Derby, and about 145 from London. The market, which appears to have been held by prescription, (as we can find no grant for it on record,) is held on Saturdays, chiefly for butchers'-meat. There is no fair now held.

Winster (Winsterne) was one of the manors belonging to Henry de Ferrars, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. It was, at a later period, in the Mountjoys, who were succeeded by the Meynells. The latter sold it to the freeholders in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. Ann Phenny and Mr. Henry Fenshaw, in 1702, gave one-fourth of the tithes of corn and hay in this township to the minister of the chapel, who is appointed by the resident freeholders. The chapel was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, in the early part of the last century; the inhabitants having subscribed 200*l.* for that purpose: the lands were purchased in the year 1728.

There is a chapel at Winster for the Wesleyan Methodists.

Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Rowtor, in 1717, gave 20*l.* per annum to the minister of Winster, on condition of his teaching 20 children to read the Bible. Mr. Moore, of Winster, in 1718, gave 5*l.* per annum for the purpose of teaching poor children.

^f Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 314.

^g Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY.

P. iv. It is stated in Farey's Agricultural Survey^x, that in 1803, there were 267 friendly societies or benefit clubs in Derbyshire, of which 20 were of females: the total number of members in the men's societies 21,505, in the women's, 1100.

P. vi. To the eminent natives of Derbyshire, whose birth-place cannot be ascertained, may be added, Woodward the celebrated mineralogist, born in 1665.

On the 9th of June, 1817, an alarming insurrection broke out at South-Winfield, in this county. The insurgents, who were chiefly inhabitants of South-Winfield and some neighbouring villages, proceeded towards Nottingham, in pursuit of their rash enterprise; the object of which was the overthrow of the constitution. They were met by a party of the military within a few miles of the above-mentioned town, and speedily dispersed. Many of the insurgents taken on this occasion were committed to the prisons of Nottingham and Derby, and tried by a special commission at Derby, in the month of October following; when three out of four of the ringleaders, who had been tried and convicted of high-treason, were executed at Derby, on the 7th of November. Nineteen others, who had pleaded *not guilty*, withdrew that plea, and having pleaded *guilty*, by the advice of their counsel, were reprieved: and twelve were acquitted, no evidence having been offered against them.

P. xviii. The market at Heanor has been wholly discontinued since we first visited Derbyshire.

P. lxxvii. Francis Beaumont of Barrow, grandson of Edward here mentioned, married the heiress of Brasbridge.

P. lxxix. Mr. Warburton, father of the herald of that name, married the heiress of Michael Buxton of Buxton.

P. lxxxvii. Thomas, the immediate ancestor of Robert Holden, Esq., now of Darley-abbey, being the second son of Samuel Holden, Esq., who

^x Vol. iii. p. 564—566.

died in 1692, married a coheirress of Gilbert Millington, Esq., of Felley-abbey in Nottinghamshire, who was some time M. P. for Nottingham, and one of the judges of King Charles I. The late Mr. Holden of Darley-abbey, who died without issue, was descended from Alexander, third son of Samuel Holden above-mentioned, by the heiress of Atkinson.

P. c. Thomas Bec, Bishop of St. David's, bore a mitre in the dexter chief of his arms.

P. cvi. In the cut of the arms of Ingwardby, the lion should be passant, not passant-guardant.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

P. 9. The dean of Lincoln is patron of the vicarage of Ashborne.

P. 23. Jane Shepherd, in 1734, gave 12s. per annum, for teaching poor children of Aston.

P. 26. Mary Hague, in 1715, gave a house for teaching seven poor children of Bakewell : this has since been occupied by a schoolmaster.

P. 31. The Reverend Samuel Evatt, in 1761, gave 1l. per annum to the master of the free grammar-school at Ashford.

P. 38, l. 21. The congregation of the meeting-house at Buxton are Unitarians. — P. 56. The meeting-house at Glapwell still exists, and is occupied by the Independents. Having reason to suppose that we had been misinformed in other instances with respect to dissenting places of worship and meeting-houses of the Methodists ; we have been since enabled to correct errors and supply deficiencies by the kind assistance of the Reverend D. P. Davies, minister of the Unitarian congregation at Millford, and the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. It appears, by the communications of these gentlemen, that there are in Derbyshire the following congregations.

<i>Roman Catholics.</i>	<i>Unitarians.</i>	<i>Melbourne.</i>
Derby. Hathersage.	Lea in Ashover. Buxton. Chesterfield. Derby. Belper in Duffield. Duffield. Millford in Duffield. Ilkeston.	Norton. Finderne in Mickle-Over. Ripley in Pentrich.
 <i>Presbyterians.</i> Chelmorton. Great-Hucklow. Stony-Middleton.		 <i>Independents.</i> Bolsover. Glapwell in Bolsover. Chester-

Chesterfield.
 Derby.
 Dronfield.
 Belper in Duffield.
 Heage in Duffield.
 Charlesworth.
 Hayfield and } in Glossop.
 Marple-bridge }
 Ilkeston.
 Matlock-bath.
 Melbourne.
 Snelston in Norbury.
 Pentrich.
 Wirksworth.

General Baptists.

Derby.
 Caldwell in Stapenhill.
 Ilkeston.
 Turndich.
 Wirksworth.

Particular Baptists.

Swanwick in Alfreton.
 Derby.
 Ilkeston.

Quakers.

Monyash in Bakewell.
 Chesterfield.
 Derby.
 Dronfield.
 Hayfield in Glossop.
 Melbourne.

Moravians.

Ockbrook.

Methodists in the late Mr. Wesley's connection.

Alfreton
 Ridgway in Alfreton.
 Ashborne.
 Ashover.
 Bakewell.
 Baslow,
 Beeley, } in Bakewell.
 Buxton, and }
 Flagg,
 Castleton.
 Edale in Castleton.
 Chapel-en-le-Frith.
 Chesterfield.
 Brimington in Chesterfield.
 Crich.
 Tansley in Crich.
 Derby.
 Quarndon in St. Alkmund's,
 Derby.
 Doveridge.
 Dronfield.
 Duffield.
 Belper,
 Hazlewood, and } in Duffield.
 Millford,
 Eckington.
 Eyam.
 Foolow, and } in Eyam.
 Grindleford-bridge }

Chinley,
 Hadfield, } in Glossop.
 Hayfield, and }
 New-Mills,
 Hartington.
 Hartshorn.
 Hathersage.
 Heanor.
 Bradwell and } in Hope.
 Great-Hucklow }
 Horsley.
 Woodhouse in Horsley.
 Ilkeston.
 Melbourne.
 Normanton.
 Ockbrook.
 Burrow-ash in Ockbrook.
 Finderne in Mickle-Over.
 Ripley in Pentrich.
 Repton.
 Measham and } in Repton.
 Tickenhall }
 Sawley.
 Draycote in Sawley.
 Spondon.
 Staveley.
 Handley in Staveley.
 Tideswell.
 South-Winfield.
 Wirksworth.
 Cromford in Wirksworth.
 Youlgrave.
 Winster in Youlgrave.

There is a congregation of Calvinistic Methodists at Compton near Ashborne; and congregations of Kilhamites at Chesterfield and Ilkeston.

P. 46. Samuel Bristow, Esq., in 1696, gave a rent-charge of 15l. per annum for teaching or apprenticing poor children of Twyford.

P. 48. John Newbold gave to the poor of Beighton, and for teaching four boys, land let, in 1787, at 2l. 15s. per annum, and a rent-charge of 6s. per annum for teaching one boy.

P. 56. In the return made to the House of Commons in 1787, Mrs. Isabella Smithson's charity is said to have been intended, in the first instance, for giving marriage portions of 25l. each, to young women.

P. 72. Mr. Charles Potts, in 1724, gave the sum of 20l. to purchase lands for the education of two poor scholars at the school founded by Richard Bagshaw, Esq., at Castleton. Mr. Robert Charlesworth, in 1735,

gave a dwelling-house at Castleton, divided into two tenements, for the purpose of paying 10s. per annum, in discharge of a bequest of 10l. left to the parish of Castleton by his father for charitable uses in general, the remainder to be applied in aid of Castleton-school.

P. 81. l. 29, and 84. l. 2. The descendants of this family spell the name, Skrymsher.

P. 83. In the year 1781, Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson built an almshouse at Newbold, and gave the sum of 400l. four per cents for the purpose of repairing it, and for the maintenance of three poor women therein.

P. 107. There are several wharfs at Derby.

P. 133. Mr. Andrew Morewood, in 1700, gave 4l. 7s. per annum for teaching six children of Dronfield and six of Coal-Aston.

P. 134. The Reverend Mr. Turie, in 1720, gave 40l. to be laid out in land for the purpose of educating six children of Dore; the Duke of Devonshire, in 1747, the sum of 3l. 10s. per annum, for educating nine; the Honourable Fr. Middleton and other freeholders, in 1753, the sum of 3l. 9s. for educating six; Elizabeth Dowce, in 1754, the sum of 1l. 12s. for educating three children. The present income of the school at Dore is 12l. 4s. per annum.

P. 137. Bassano supposed Sir R. Minors to have been of Windley-hill in the parish of Duffield: he had property there, but resided at Windle-hill in the parish of Sutton-on-the-hill, as stated in this page. The monument still exists, and was repaired in 1732.

P. 141. Mr. George Storer, in 1705, gave land, let in 1787, at 14l. 10s. per annum, for the purpose of teaching and apprenticing poor children of Heage.

P. 143. In addition to the revenue of the school at Eckington, as stated in this page, Mr. Peter Cadman bequeathed to it the interest of 100l. on condition that the children should be brought to church regularly on Saints' days. The income of the school at Mossborough is about 18l. per annum, that of Ridgway not above 10l. per annum.

P. 160. There are monuments at Etwall of Judge Porte, and Sir John Porte his son, who died in 1557.^a

P. 162. The return of charitable donations in 1787, states, that the Reverend John Cotton gave 4l. per annum for educating poor children of Etwall.

^a See the account of sepulchral monuments.

P. 167. Robert de Kinder built the chapel of Hayfield, in 1420, on his own ground and at his own charge.^b

P. 187. The site of Horestan-castle has been lately purchased with about 300 acres of land by Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Esq.

P. 202. The vicarage of Lullington is in the gift of the crown.

P. 226. The number of single women in "the Single-sisters house," at Ockbrook, is between 30 and 40.

P. 227. The date of Alsop's foundation was 1715: the date of 1765, probably, is that of the benefaction becoming payable, which did not take place till after the death of the widow and son of the testator. Having been favoured, by the vicar of Mickle-over, with a copy of the clause of Alsop's will which relates to this charity: it appears that the lands were given for the purpose of instructing the children (males and females) of such poor people of Finderne, Willington, or Stenson, as are not worth more than 20*l.* in lands or goods, in reading and writing, and the boys in the five first rules of arithmetic. The management of the school and the choice of the schoolmaster is vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the said township. There is no mention of Mickle-over.

P. 256. Hill-Somersall is in the parish of Sudbury as stated in p. 269.

^b Kinder's MSS. from the Registry at Lichfield. Ashmole. MSS. 788.

ERRATA.

GENERAL HISTORY.

- Page xx. In the account of the Wirksworth fairs, *for* November *read* October.
lxii. line 1. *for* Hubert Fitz-Ralph *read* Ralph Fitz-Hubert.
lxxxiv. *note* (s) *for* into *read* to.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

- Page 28, line 12, *for* or *read* for.
55, — 29, *for* to *read* for.
67, — 18, *for* 1788 *read* 1789.
91, — 10, *for* Wolston *read* Wolstan.
95, — 5, 17, and 31, and p. 261, l. 17, *for* Premonstratension *read* Premonstratensian.
122, — 30, *for* three *read* two.
142, — 22, *for* Sprott *read* Spott.
160, — 18, *for* Chethan *read* Chetham.
167, — 9, *for* Phocide *read* Phoside.
204, — 4, *for* wharf *read* Wharf.
216, — *ult.* *for* 1161 *read* 1611.
222, — 19, *for* 162 *read* 1662.
280, — 11, *for* Wolfhurt *read* Wolfhunt.

DERBYSHIRE.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. lxxxix. l. penult. *read* "a natural son," and *dele* "who was legitimated by act of Parliament."

P. lxxvi. Joseph Bainbrigge, Esq., of Derby, mentioned in this page, is the representative of the Bainbrigge's of Lockington: he is great-grandson of William Bainbrigge, Esq., of Lockington, who died in 1736. This William married a co-heiress of Laycock: his son Thomas, who resided at Derby, the heiress of Parker. Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq., the elder brother of Joseph, died a bachelor in the month of June, 1818.

P. lxxviii. and p. 48. We were misinformed as to Mr. John Beresford's being the *representative* of the ancient family of Beresford of Bentley: the present *representative* is Mr. Richard Beresford, now of Plas Bellin in Flintshire, eldest son of the late Mr. Beresford of Ashborne, who was elder brother of Mr. John Beresford's father.

P. exxiv. I am informed that a principal branch of the family of Dakeyne, descended from Henry Dakeyne, Esq., who sold Stubbing-Edge Hall, in 1661, to William Michell, Esq., is now resident at Bagthorpe House, in Nottinghamshire, and that they spell their name Deakin.

P. 64. Sir Henry Fitzherbert possesses only the tithe-corn of Tissington: the tithe of hay, which was also appropriated to the priory of Dunstaple, belongs, by descent from the Goodwins, to J. Goodwin Johnson, Esq., of Bradborne, who took the name of Johnson in 1811, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle Francis Johnson, Esq.

INDEX

OF

NAMES AND TITLES.

The Titles of the Nobility and the Names of the Kings or Princes are printed in Italics.

A.

ABELL, cliii. 176. 246.

Abitot, 267.

Abney, lxvii. cxii. clxviii. 244.
287.

Adams, 62. 225.

Adderley, cxxxvii. 99 275.

Aderley, xcix.

Adulf, ccxix.

Ælfric, xxxvii.

Ælgar, xxxix.

Ælric, xlv.

Ælwold, xxxviii.

Agard, xlvi. lii. cxii. cxvii. 58.

69. 117, *note*. 147. 252.

253. 300.

Ailiet, xliii.

Ainsworth, lxxxix.

Alan, xlv.

Alcher, xxxv. xxxix. xlv.

Alcock, 234.

Alded, xli.

Aldene, xxxix.

Aldercar, 79.

Alderson, 145.

Alderwasley, civ. 82.

Alen. See Aleyne.

Allestrey. See Allestrey.

Aleyne, or Alen, cxiii. 170, and
note, 171, 172.

Alfred, vii. 3. 107.

Alfreton, lxii. xcix. 3. 219.

Vol. V.

Algar, xxxvii. xxxviii. xlii.

Algar, xlii. xliii. xlvi. 239.

Allen, 19. 218.

Allestrey, or Alestrey, cliii.
117. 124.

Alric, xlv.

Alselin, xxxv. xxxvi. xxxviii.

xxxix. xl. xlii. xlv. xlvii.

114. 123. 155. 156. 158.

225.

Als, xxxix.

Alsop, cxiii. cxxvi. 14. 83, 84.

279. 311.

Alun, xlv.

Alured, 120.

Aluric, xxxvi. xl. xlv.

Alvey, lxv.

Alwin, xlv.

Amalric, xxxvii. xlii. 75.

Anderson, 244.

Anglesea, 69. 263.

Anne, cxxxviii. 16. 34. 55. 61.

63. 86. 87. 132. 134. 135.

137. 141. 142. 167. 178,

179. 215. 222. 243. 268.

300. 303. 305, 306.

Anson, 93.

Antonine, ccxii. ccxiii. ccxvii.

Antonine, ccvii.

Ap-Griffith, liii. 49.

Appleby, cxxxvi. 5.

Appleton, 170.

Apsley, 252.

S s

Archer, xcix. 40. 178. 184,

185, and *note*, 277.

Arden, 19.

Ardglass, cxxxvii. 279, *note*.

Arkrode, 87, *note*.

Arkwright, xii. lxxv. clxviii.

clxix. cxciv. cci. 7. 24.

98. 100. 186. 208. 294.

300.

Armfield, 17, *note*.

Armine, lxiv. 31.

Armitage, 277.

Armyne, 300.

Arundel, 41. 62. 90. 92. 290.

Arundel, 118.

Ash, ci. 88.

Ashbridge, ccxxv. *note*.

Ashby, 46. 75.

Ashe, 74, 75. 128.

Ashenurst, cxvii. cliii.

Ashley, 9 *note*. 61.

Ashton, xcvi. cxiv. cliv. 178.

222. 284.

Astle, 96, *note*.

Aston, lxxi. 133. 155. 249,

250.

Atherley, cliv.

Atbol, lvii. 110.

Attewelle, 97.

Audley, lix. 63. 244.

Audley, cliii.

Auriol, 152.

Auti, xli.

Avenelt,

- Avenell, xcix. 28, 29. *note.* 41.
306.
Avic, xxxix. xlv.
Awsten, 161, *note.*
Aylesbury, 4.
Aylesford, 61.
Azelin, xxxix. 11. 123. 155.
- B.
- Babington, cxiv. cxv. cxxv.
cxxx. 3, 4, 5. 17. 19, and
note. 20, 21. 49. 60. 61. 92.
109. 126. 127. 156. 182, *note.*
213, *note.* 219. 220. 224. 244.
250, 251. 288. 300.
Bache, xcvi. cxv. 217.
Bada, xlii. xlv. 220.
Bage, 111.
Baggaley, lxxix.
Bagnold, 117, 118.
Bagshaw, lxxv, and *note.* lxxvi.
cxxx. clxviii. 31. 72, 73,
74, 75. 100. 184. 221, and
note. 222, 223. 279, 280,
and *note.* 309.
Baguley, ci.
Bailey, 198.
Baillie, 275.
Bainbrigge, lxxvi, lxxvii, cxxx.
63. 70. 114. 118.
Bakepuze, xcix. 11. 45, 46.
162. 200.
Bakewell, lxxiii. c. 228.
Balguy, lxxvii. clxvii. 136. 138,
note. 178, 179. 183.
Balidon, or Ballidon, cxv. 117.
261.
Baliol, 236.
Ball, 121.
Balmerino, 110, and *note.*
Bampton, 276, 277.
Bancroft, v, and *note.*
Banks, lxix. cxxxii. cciii. 17, 18.
57. 96. *note.* 100. 235.
Barber, 187, *note.* 188.
Bardolf, xlvi. lvii. 156, and *note.*
158. 225, and *note.* 305.
Barker, lxxiv. lxxxvi. cxx.
cxxxvi. 15. 31. 132, and
note. 133. 222, 223.
Barley, cxv. cxvi. cxxxii. 116.
132, and *note.* 147. 185.
267.
Barlow, 267, 268.
Barnes, 86. 264.
Barnesley, cliv. 201. 302.
Barton, 228, 297.
Basford, 144.
Basinges, cxl. cxxxvi.
Bassano, 2. 20. 23. 25. 33. 44.
48, 49, *note.* 54, 55. 75.
86. 91. 98, 99. 128. 132.
137. 163. 207.
Basseldine, 89.
Bassett, lvii. xc. xcix. cxvi. cxx.
cxxxvi. 4. 12. 25. 28. 32.
65. 161, *note.* 178. 197,
198.
Bate, cxvi, cxvii. cxxxvi. 58. 69.
117, *note.* 252, 253.
Bateman, lxvii. cxxxviii. clxviii.
11. 117. 175, 176. 212,
and *note.* 213. 217. 242.
261. 304.
Bath, li.
Bathurst, 251, 252.
Bathurst, 46.
Battell, 225.
Bawdon, cxxxxii.
Bawkestones, lxxix.
Bawredon, 75.
Baxter, ccvi.
Baylie, 282.
Bearcroft, 282.
Beard, cxvii. cliii. 67. 98. 168,
169, *note.*
Beauchamp, 79. 190. 202. 209.
Beauchamp, cxxxix. 137. 176.
Beaufeu, cxxv.
Beaumont, lxxvii. cxiv. clxvii.
45. 108, 109. 118. 126,
127. 164. 233. 273. 307.
Bec, or Beck, c. 205. 231. 307.
Beckering, 84.
Becket, 165, *note.* 224.
Bede, xxi, and *note.* ccxx. 96.
Beeley or Beeleigh, c. 34.
Bedford, 11, 282.
Beighton, cxvii.
Bekingham, 20.
Belasyse, 249.
Belers, 90. 276. 289, 290.
Bellamont, 274.
Bellamy, 21.
Bellers, c.
Bellingham, lxxi.
Belfield, 133.
Bell, 122. 129.
Bendall, 71.
Bendish, cxxxiii.
Bennet, cliv. 90. 122. 166. 218.
Bennett, 104, *note.*
Bentinck, xlix. i. 53.
Bentley, cxviii. 13. 67. 201. 261.
Benz, xlv.
Berresford, lxxv. *note.* lxxvii,
lxxviii. lxxxi. ccxxx. 13,
14. 47. 48, 49. 81. 86. 90.
130, *note.* 198. 230. 244.
272. 295.
Bergavenny, 50.
Berkeley lviii. 171. 202. 226.
239. 240. 282.
Berkeley, lviii. 88. 118.
Bernack, or Bernake, c. cviii.
47. 179.
Bernard, 257, *note.*
Berners, 112.
Bernsdorff, 110.
Berrysford, 261.
Besborough, 116.
Beton, 145, 146, *note.*
Billingsley, 80.
Bingham, 11.
Birch, clxviii. 40.
Bird, cxviii. 259.
Birdhill, 133.
Biom, clv.
Blackwall, lxxxviii. cxvii, cxviii,
and *note.* cl. 21. 29, *note.* 100
111. 125. 137. 194. 295,
and *note.* 301.
Bland, 67.
Blithe, 131.
Blome, 106. 182.
Blore, 1, 2. 25. 67. 79, *note.*
Blount, lix, lx. lxii. 31. 40. 45,
46. 69. 158, 159. 200, 201.
268.
Blundeville, lvi. 71, *note.* 235,
236. 244. 281.
Blythe, clv. 81. 220. 221, and
note. 223.
Bohun, cxxxviii.
Boleyne, 171.
Bolton, lx.
Bonell, cxix. 136, 137, 138.
Bonnington, clv. 162. 272.
Boot, 254.
Boothby, lxv. lxxv. cxxxvii. 7,
8. 12, 13, and *note.* 61.
260. 275.
Borrow, lxxviii. 11. 107. 124.
275.
Boscherville, 272. 273.
Bosley, cxx.
Bosville, cxix. 48.
Boswell, cxxxiii. 229.
Botetort, civ.
Botetourt, 24.
Botshall, 51.
Bothe, ci. 45, 46. 213. 218,
note. 248, and *note.*
Bott, 111.
Botterill, cx, *note.*
Boughey, cxxv.
Bourchier, 68.

Bourbon,

Bourbon, viii. 210.
 Boure, 40.
 Bourne, 16, 17, 20, 41, 81, 254.
 Bowden, cxvii. cxix. 74.
 Bower, 17, 186, 194.
 Bowles, lxxix. 73, 184.
 Bowring, 298, *note*.
 Bowyer, lxiii. 218.
 Boyle, 163.
 Boys, 272.
 Boythorp, 283.
 Bradborne, 59, 60, 65.
 Bradbourn, clv.
 Bradburne, 9, 11, 213, *note*.
 Bradbury, clvi.
 Bradford, v.
Bradford, 185.
 Bradley, 229.
 Bradshaw, lxxviii, lxxix. civ. cx. cl. clxvii. 31, 47, 73, 134, 136, 137, 138, and *note*, 139, 141, 142, 163, 184, 185, 279.
 Brailsford, lxxvii. xci. cxvi. cxx. cxxii. 65, 66, 87, *note*. 132, 133.
 Bramhall, 221.
 Brampton, ci. ccxxiv. 85, 86.
 Bramwell, 29, *note*.
 Branwin, xxxvii. xlvi.
 Brasbridge, 307.
 Bray, 53.
 Brereton, cxx. 38, 175.
 Breton, ci. cvii. 64, 82, 84, 87, 172, 283.
 Brett, 4.
 Bridge, 168.
 Briwere, or Briewer, 24, 131, 187, 283.
 Briggs, 198.
 Bright, cxxii.
 Brimington, ci. 83.
 Brindley, clxxix.
 Bristow, 309.
 Bristowe, lxxix, 46.
 Brivic, 263.
Brittany, 289.
 Briwere, 50, and *note*. 76, 82, 83.
 Broadhurst, clxvii. 58, 69, 252, 253.
 Broeklehurst, 39.
 Broeksop, 289, *note*.
Bromley, 191, 192.
 Brooke, lxx.
 Brookes, cxxix.
 Brockhouse, 104, *note*. 128, and *note*.

Brough, 197.
 Broughton, 130, *note*.
 Brown, clxxxi. 32, 106, 112, 217, 255.
 Browne, lxix. lxxv. cxx. cl. clvi, clvii. cxcix. 10, 199, 201, 268, 269.
 Brownson, 14.
Bruce, 116.
 Bruin, lxxviii.
 Brun, or Brune, xli. xlvi. xlv.
 Bruns, 236.
 Brydges, 89, 232, *note*.
Buckingham, 30, 163, 175, 200, 244.
Buckinghamshire, 282.
 Buckley, 167.
 Buckston, or Buxton, lxxx. cxlviii. 59.
 Bulkeley, clvii.
 Bulkley, 284.
 Bullock, cxvi. cxx. 31, 86, 120, 122, 130, *note*. 132, and *note*. 133, 175, 220, 221, and *note*, 222, and *note*, 223, 266.
 Bunting, 19, 296.
 Burdett, lxxviii. lxxv. cxxix. 228, 236, 239, 242, 243, and *note*. 262.
 Burgh, lxxviii.
Burleigh, 35, *note*. 36, and *note*. 108, 148, 149.
Burlington, 163.
 Burnell, xciv. cxlviii. clxvii. 79, *note*. 224.
Burrhed, vi.
 Burrough, lxxviii.
 Burrow, clxvii.
 Burton; xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, xl, xli. xlv, xlv. xlvi. cxxi. cli. 79, and *note*. 121, 132, and *note*. 180, 181, 240, 241, *note*. 243, 295, and *note*.
 Burun, xxxv. xxxviii. xl, xli. xliii. xlii, xlvii. 172, 187, 188, 301.
 Busby, 100.
 Busli, *See De Busli*.
 Bussy, 270, *note*.
 Butcher, 145.
Buthred, 235.
 Butler, lv. 111.
 Buxton, lxxix, lxxx. 157, and *note*. 188, 307.
 Byrd, 258.
 Byron, cxvi. 51, 65, *note*. 107, 301.

C.

Cachehors, lxxii. ci.
 Cadby, cvi.
 Cadman, clxii. 100, 310.
 Caltoft, 4.
 Calton, lxxv, *note*. lxxx. 18, 79, and *note*. 87, *note*. 90, *note*. 289.
 Camden, ccv, and *note*, ccvi. ccix. 104, 106, 210, 290.
 Campbell, 154.
 Camville, lii. liii. lxxviii.
 Cant, 176, 177, 198, and *note*.
 Cantelupe, 192, 193.
 Cantrell, 114, 121, 176.
 Capel, 101, *note*.
 Carew, clxiii.
 Carey, 142.
 Carle, xxxviii.
 Carleil, or Carleile, 39, 185.
 Carlisle, 45.
 Carr, 77.
 Carter, cxxxiii. 9, and *note*. 124.
 Carver, xc, xci.
 Caschin, xxxv. xxxix.
 Case, xcii. 4.
 Catesby, 193, and *note*.
 Cave, lxxviii, lxix. 233, 268.
Cavendish, v. xlvi, xlvi. 1. lv. lvi. lxvi. xc. cxvi. cxxxii. clxxvi. 8, *note*. 30, 42, 51, 52, 60, 69, 115, 116, 130, 145, 147, and *note*. 154, *note*. 163, 168, 175, 179, 185, 189, 190, 191, 197, 198, 204, 205, 229, 230, 266, 300, 303, 306.
 Cauz. *See De Cauceis*.
 Cecil, or Cecill, 12, 36, *note*. 132, 148, 190, *note*. 197.
 Chaderton, 133.
 Chadwick, 296, 297, 301.
 Chalmers, ccxii.
 Chaloner, clvii.
 Challoner, 58.
 Chamber, 117.
 Chambers, cxvii. 118, 261, 296.
 Champernowne, 79, and *note*.
 Champeyne, lxxviii. cii. civ. 139.
 Champion, 184.
 Chandos, xciv. cii. cxi. 216, 232, and *note*.
 Chappell, 209.
 Charge, 81.
Charles I., iv, *note*. viii. x. lxx. lxx. lxxx. xc. cxxxiv. cxxxviii.

- cxxxviii. 6, 7, 8. 13, *note*.
 14, 15. 31. 46. 51, 52. 57,
 58. 92. 102, 103. 109.
 121. 131. 136. 141. 148.
 179. 185. 196. 211. 267.
 281. 286, 287.
Charles II., lxxvii. lxx. lxxxiv.
 xciv. cxii. cxvi. cxviii. 42.
 52. 58. 79, *note*. 121. 128.
 224. 240, 241, *note*. 243.
 281.
 Charlesworth, 309.
 Charleton, clvii.
 Charlton, 247. 279.
 Chatterton, 10.
 Chaworth, lxii. xcix. cii. cxiv.
 3, 4. 49. 179. 220. 223,
 224. 283. 288.
 Chawner, 58.
 Cheney, cxxi. 41. 197.
 Cheshire, 128, and *note*. 197.
 Chester, Bishop of, xxxv.
 xxxvii, xxxviii. xlii, xliii.
 212.
Chester, xi. xxxvii. xli. 22. 49,
 50. 70. 76. 88. 101. 203.
 212. 235. 239. 243, 244,
 245, 246, 281.
Chesterfield, vii. ix. l. clxx. 69.
 94. 96. 158. 161. 177.
 187, 188. 201. 205. 238,
 239, 240, 241, and *note*,
 242. 256.
 Chetel, xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix,
 xl, xli. xlii. xlii. 145.
 215.
 Chetham, cxxi, cxxii. cxlvi. 94.
 160. 162. 168, and *note*,
 169. 272, 273.
 Cheverell, cxlv.
 Child, 261.
 Cholmley, 128.
Christian VII., King of Den-
 mark, 110. 155.
 Cibber, 151, and *note*.
 Cilt, xxxvi, xxxvii. xlii, xliii.
 xlii.
Clare, 49. 53.
Clarence, 76.
Clarendon, viii. 51.
Claudius, ccix.
 Clarke, lv. cxxii. cxxxvii,
 cxxxviii. 17. 81. 85, 86,
 and *note*, 87, and *note*. 89.
 131. 180. 220. 271. 308.
 Clay, cxxii. 190, and *note*.
 Clayton, 68, 286.
 Clegg, 74.
 Clerke, 40, 41.
- Clifford*, 265.
 Clifford, 97, 145. 260. 265.
 Clifton, cxliv. 214.
 Cnut, xliii.
 Cnyfton, v.
 Coape, cxxiii. 62. 136.
 Cock, 154. 302.
 Cocks, clviii.
 Coffin, 178, *note*.
 Cokaine, vi, *note*. lxx. lxxiv. cvi.
 cxxiii. ccxxvi. ccxxxii. 7,
 8, 9. 15. 30. 61, and *note*.
 63. 107. 185. 204. 239.
 275. 302. 304.
 Coke, lxxii. lxxxii. cviii. cxv.
 cxliv. clxviii. clxxxviii.
 cxviii, and *note*. 7. 26.
 31. 45. 118, and *note*, 119,
 124, *note*. 199, and *note*,
 200. 204, and *note*. 211.
 219. 231, and *note*. 256.
 258, *note*, 259. 261. 280,
 281, and *note*. 289.
 Cokesey, 130, 131, *note*.
 Col, 303.
 Colegri, xxxvi.
 Cole, xxxix. xliii. 12. 114. 117,
note.
 Colepeper, lx.
 Colle, xxxix.
 Collenden, clxiii.
 Collins, 116.
 Collingwood, 263.
 Colne, xli. xliii.
 Colubell, 225.
 Columbello, ciii. cxxiii. cxxxix.
 cxliv. 98, 99. 100. 252.
 Colville, cxix. clxvii. 136.
 Colwich, clviii. 255.
 Comin, cix.
 Compton, 176.
 Congson, 41.
 Constable, 43. 97.
Constantine, ccviii.
 Conyers, lx. 142.
 Cooke, cxxxv.
 Cooper, lxiii. cxxx. 9, 10. 33.
 58. 62. 169, *note*. 256, 257,
note.
 Copcstake, 197.
 Copwood, 25. 32.
 Corbet, 12, and *note*.
 Cordi, 286.
 Cotchett, 105.
 Coton, cxxxiii.
 Cutterell, 97.
 Cotton, vi, *note*. lxxviii. lxxxii,
 lxxxii. cxxviii. cxlvi. clv.
 clxvii. 13. 48. 58. 94, 95.
113. 160, 161. 175. 258.
 273. 310.
 Courtman, 193, *note*.
 Cowdale, 280.
 Cowley, 17. 22.
 Cowper, cxiii. 225.
 Cox, 65, 66. 84. 106. 281.
 Cragge, 57.
 Crawford, x. 52. 265. 291.
 Creswell, 234. 302.
 Creswick, 29, *note*.
 Crewcher, 46.
Crewes, xii. lxiv. 70. 195.
Crewes, lxiv. lxxv. clxx. 45, 46.
 67, 68. 70. 100. 227, 228.
 237, 238. 244. 246. 262.
 274. 287.
 Crich, 18, 19.
 Criche, cxxiv. 170.
 Crispin, lxxii.
 Croft, 58.
 Croker, lxxiii.
Cromwell, lix. cxxxvii. ccxl. 68.
 90. 157. 276, 277.
Cromwell, x. lix. lxi. 90. 131.
 173. 195. 264, 265. 279,
note.
 Crompton, lxxxii. 114. 118.
 Croschaw, 117. 120. 125.
 Crouchback, 140.
 Cruche, 125.
Cullen, cxxiii.
 Cullum, clxxxviii.
 Culpeper, 149.
Cumberland, 147. 260. 265.
 Cundy, 128.
 Cunliffe, 160.
 Curteis, clviii.
 Curzon, xvii. lii, liii. lxiv. cii,
 ciii. cxxx. ccxxv. ccxxx. 31.
 46, 47. 60. 67. 87. 92, 93,
 and *note*. 107, 194, 195,
 and *note*. 213, *note*. 217.
 227. 260. 279. 281, *note*.
 304.
 Cust, 7.
 Cutler, 67.
 Cuypp, 195.
- D.
- Dabridgecourt, lxx.
Dacre, 47. 142.
 Dacres, 290.
 Dakeyne, Dakin, or Dakyns,
 lxxxv. cxxiv, and *note*. 18,
 19, and *notes*. 183. 186.
 Dalby, x. 127. 227. 291, 292.
 Dale,

- Dale, lxxxii. cxx. 60. 63.
 Dalrymple, 45.
 Dalton, clviii.
 Danby, 285.
 Daniel, cxlv.
 Daniell, ciii. 277.
 Danvers, lxi.
 Darbshire, 174.
 Darcy, lxxi. lxxiii. cxxvi. 142.
 177. 208. 264. 285.
 Darell, 284.
 Darley, ciii.
 Darling, lxxvi.
 Darwin, clxvii. 67, 68. 103.
 111. 164.
 Daundelin, cii.
 Davenport, 130.
 Davies, 2. 140. 152, and *note*.
 308.
 Davis, 153.
 Dawes, 208.
 Dean, 39.
 Deane, clix.
 De Adlardestre, cliii.
 De Albin, 93.
 De Alfreton, 3. 219.
 De Alsop, 14.
 De Alveley, 21.
 De Ardern, 173.
 De Audley, 244.
 De Aula, 172.
 De Bakepuz, or Bakepuze, 45,
 46.
 De Bakewell, 228.
 De Barbá Aprilis, 125.
 De Barton, 288. 297.
 De Bassinge, 58.
 De Bec, 205.
 De Becke, 236.
 De Beauchamp, 75. 190. 202.
 De Beke, 274.
 De Beleigh, 34.
 De Bereford, 244.
 De Bernak, or Bernake, 47.
 179.
 De Beufy, 280.
 De Birkin, 85.
 De Blundeville, 71, *note*. 235,
 236, and *note*. 244. 281.
 De Boscherville, 273.
 De Bradborne, 59.
 De Brailsford, 65, 66. 132,
 133, and *note*.
 De Brampton, cxxiv. 85, 86.
 De Briewere, 187.
 De Britannia, 236.
 De Burun, xxxv. xxxviii. xl,
 xli. xliii. xlvi, xlvii. 172.
 187. 188.
 De Busli, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii,
 xxxviii. xli. xlvii. 3. 47.
 134. 191. 220. 250, 251.
 De Cadurcis, 220.
 De Cantelupe, 192.
 De Cauceis, or Cauz, ci. ccxxiv.
 59. 85, 86.
 De Chaddesden, 248. 260.
 De Chambreys, 162.
 De Chavincourt, 173, and *note*.
 De Chaworth, 3, 4.
 De Chelaston, lxi.
 De Chesterfield, So. 91.
 De Chievet, 50.
 De Clinton, 236.
 De Collegh, 100.
 De Constantin, 90. 92.
 De Cromwell, 90.
 De Curcun, or De Curzon, 31.
 67. 92. 93.
 De Derby, 125.
 De Derlegh, 98.
 De Dovecote, 144.
 De Dun, 94. 128.
 De Dunne, 67, 68.
 De Ellesfield, 244.
 De Esseburn, 302.
 De Eston, 40. 41.
 D'Eyton, 130.
 De Fauconberg, 43, *note*.
 De Fenton, 12.
 De Ferrars. *See* Ferrars.
 De Foe, cxc, *note*.
 De Ford, 66.
 De Frecheville, ccxxv. 90. 251.
 265.
 De Furneaux, 47.
 De Furnival, or Furnivall, 50.
 163. 179.
 De Gand, xxxv. xl. xlv. xlv.
 181. 192.
 De Glapwell, 56.
 De Grendon, 95. 156. 225, *note*.
 De Gresley, or Gresleay, 170,
 171. 192.
 De Grey, lvii. 180. 247. 251.
 253, 254. 271.
 De Grydeling, 43, *note*.
 De Hamelton, 42.
 De Handesacre, 236.
 De Harcla, liii, *note*.
 De Hareston, 271.
 De Hastings, 50. 236, *note*.
 De Hathersage, 83. 177.
 De Henore, 162.
 De Herdberewe, 233.
 De Heriz, 92. 290. 293.
 De Herthill, 30. 61.
 De Holand, or Holland, 75.
 107. 187. 274.
 De Holte, 169.
 De Hopton, 14. 297.
 De Hopwell, ciii, and *note*.
 De Hormanwell, 275.
 De Horsden, 71, *note*.
 De Humez, lvii.
 De Huncyndon, 275.
 De Ireland, 265.
 De Kinder, 310.
 De Kinwaldmarsh, 144.
 De Kniveton, 9.
 De Latham, 3.
 De Lexington, 50, *note*. 191.
 De Lincoln, 1.
 De Linford, 40.
 De Lisle, 50, and *note*. 71 *note*.
 De Longford, 199, *note*. 200.
 286.
 De Lovetot, 50.
 De Luche, 173.
 De Mackworth, 202.
 De Maltravers, 244.
 De Marc, 209.
 De Meinell, xc. xcii. cix, *note*.
 43. 286.
 De Melbourne, 211. 237.
 De Middleham, 82, 83.
 De Montalt, 281.
 De Montfort, 72, *note*. 187.
 De Montgomery, 218.
 De Mora, xcii.
 De Morley, cvii. ccxxviii.
 De Morteyne, 163.
 De Mungei, or Monjoy, 12.
 De Muskam, 171, 192.
 De Odingsells, 280.
 De Pembruge, ccxxxvii.
 De Paveley, 289.
 De Pickford, 42.
 De Piru, 205.
 De Plesley, 16.
 De Poictou, xxxv. xxxvi. xl,
 xli. xlv. xlvi. 47. 192. 271.
 De Ramsey, 210.
 De Ravensworth, 47.
 De Reresby, 16.
 De Reynes, 135.
 De Rislip, cvii.
 De Rochford, 273.
 De Rollesley, 297.
 De Roos, lxx.
 De Rossel, or Rosel, 188.
 De Ruhill, 66.
 De Rye, 285, 286.
 De Sacheverell, cxlv. 127.
 De St. Paul, 236.
 De Salicosa Mare, 95. 124.
 262.
 De Salocia, 40, 41.
 De

- De Saperton, 58. 305.
 De Savage, 192.
 De Segrave, 50, *note*. 202. 236. 239.
 De Shirley, 249, 255. 302.
 De Snitterton, 297.
 De Stafford, lxiii. 156. 233. 242. 245.
 De Stanley, 113.
 De Statford, xxxv. xxxviii. xxxix. xliii. xlv. xlvi. xvii. 170, 171, 172.
 De Stath m, cccxxviii.
 De Staveley, lxxxix.
 De Steynesby, 190.
 De Stokesley, 187.
 De Strelley, 236.
 De Stuteville, 135.
 De Sulney, or Solney, 219.
 De Swillington, 90. 276.
 De Tateshall, 50, *note*. 131. 236.
 De Tissington, 91.
 De Toke, or Touke, 228.
 De Tolka, cx.
 De Tony, lxiii.
 De Twyford, cx.
 De Usser, 282.
 De Verdon, 176. 242.
 De Wakebridge, or De Wackbrugge, 91.
 De Wakelin, 205.
 De Waltham, 210.
 De Wigley, 295, *note*.
 De Willoughby, 250.
 De Wilaghoy, 133.
 De Wingerworth, 21, 22.
 De Wynfield, 16. 17.
 De Wyverton, 135.
 Dean, 39.
 Degge, cxxv. 109. 123.
 Deincourt, xxxv. xxxvii. xl. xlii. xliii. xlvi. lxi. cviii. cxxxvi. cxl. 16. 85. 134. 157, 158. 198. 214. 288.
Deincourt, ix. lvii. 271.
 De la Launde, 296.
 De la Lea, 21.
Delamere, 285.
 De la Pole, v, *note*. xciv. 156. 232, and *note*.
 De la Riviere, cv. 289.
 De la Rue, ccvii.
 Del Don, ccxiv.
 Del Pec, 50.
 Del Stoke, 45.
Denbigh, 291.
 Deneston, 130.
 Denham, cxlvii.
 Denman, 179.
 Derby, xxxviii. cx. 97. 125.
Derby, xxxv. xlvi. lvi. lvii. lxi. 7. 12. 14. 43. 50. 55. 59. 62. 69. 71. 77. 78. 137, *note*. 175. 187. 268. 294. 300, 301.
 Derwentwater, liv.
Desmond, 226.
 Despencer, 50, *note*. 187. 233.
 Des Voeux, 45.
 Dethick, v, and *note*. lxxii. xc. xc. cii. cx. cxiv. cxxv. cxxix. cxxxvi. cxl. 20, 21. 67, 68. 177. 199. 216. 263, 264. 283.
Devereux, lvi.
 Devereux, 255.
Devonshire, xi. xiv, *note*. xlvi. xlvi. lix. lxii. cxxxii. clxx. cxviii, and *note*. cccxxviii. 9, *note*. 28. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. 37, 38, and *note*. 40. 42, 43. 49. 56. 59, 60. 69. 72, 73. 83. 85. 103. 109. 116, 117. 120. 123, 134. 138. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150. 154, 155. 162, 163, 164, *note*. 168. 175, 176, 177, 178, 179. 182, 183, 184, 185. 189, 190, 191. 192. 198. 201. 205. 229. 265. 267. 277. 285. 293. 303, 304. 306. 310.
 Dewes, lxxi. 96. 172.
 Diepenbeck, 54.
 Digby, 98. 233.
Dioclesian, ccviii.
 Disbrowe, cxlix. clxviii. 282.
 Ditchfield, 206.
 Dixie, 5. 91. 124. 127.
 Dixon, 86. 137, *note*. 284.
 Docksey, 218. 281.
 Doddsley, 164.
 Dodsworth, 2. 45, *note*. 49, *note*.
 Dofin, xlv.
 Donisthorpe, ciii.
 Dore, 132, and *note*.
Dorset, lii. 92.
 Doughty, 227.
Dover, 57.
 Dowce, 310.
 Dowcett, 48.
 Dowlis, cxxiv.
 Downes, 284.
 Doxon, 165.
 Draper, cxvii. cxxvi. cxlii. 65. 70.
 Draycot, clix. 182, and *note*.
 Drogo, xxxix. 231.
 Drope, 218.
 Drury, lxxxix. 97. 257. 273.
 Dudley, 258, 259.
 Duesbury, 106.
 Dugdale, lxxxii. lxxxiv. lxxxvi. xc, *note*. 3. 8, *note*.
 Dune, ciii. 94. 128.
 Dunnine, xxxvii. xli. xlii. xlvi.
 Dunning, xliii.
 Dunstan, xxxix, xl.
 Duport, 240.
 Du Preat, 291, *note*.
 Dur, 80.
 Durandesthorpe, or Duranthorpe, ciii. 172.
 Durant, cxxvi. 83.
 Durdant, 112, 113. 123, *note*. 125.
 Dury, 57.
 Dutton, 17. 87.
 Dyuham, 220, 224, *note*.
- E.
- Eardley, lxvi.
 Eaton, 114, 121.
 Eccles, 278.
 Edburga, ccxix.
 Eden, 7.
 Edensor, cix. 40. 63.
Edmund, vii. xli. 107. 140, 141. 175.
 Edmund of Woodstock, 76.
 Edmunds, cxxxviii. 36, *note*.
 Edric, xl. 114.
 Edward, xlv.
Edward the Confessor, xxxv. 58. 67. 71. 85. 101. 127. 145. 155. 158. 220. 245. 303.
Edward the Elder, vii. 24.
Edward I. vii. xi. liii, *note*. lvii. lx. lxx. lxxxii. lxxxviii. xcii, *note*. xcix. c. cviii. cxliii. cxlviii. cxciv. 7. 14. 16. 24. 40. 43, *note*. 45, and *note*. 46, *note*. 72, *note*. 92. 97. 113. 119. 123. 132, 133, 134. 172. 175. 179. 183, 184. 193. 200, 201, 202. 209. 215. 218. 222. 231. 249. 264, 265. 282. 294. 297. 302.
Edward

- Edward II.* xlvi. liii, *note.* c. cvi. cxl. cxxiv. clxix. cxcliv. 30. 94. 107. 144. 172. 184. 185. 202. 209, *note.* 256. 264. 281. 286. 297.
- Edward III.* l. lviii. lxi. lxx. lxxiii. lxxx. xcix. ci. ciii. cvii. cviii. cxi. cxxvii. cxxx. cxxxiv. 4. 12. 13. 15. 26. 39. 45. 49. 58, *note.* 69. 72. 83. 91. 138. 147. 181. 184. 198. 216. 228. 259.
- Edward IV.* xlxx. lix. lxxxvi. cvi. cix. 47. 134. 138. 210. 265. 294.
- Edward VI.* v, *note.* xlvi. cxx. cxxxiv. 5. 6. 51. 67. 69. 70. 72. 101, *note.* 183. 185. 229. 276. 303. 306.
- Edwards, 110.
- Edwin, xxxviii. xlii. xlv.
- Edwin*, xxxviii. 129. 245.
- Egerton, lix.
- Eilmer, xxxvii.
- Eleanor*, 24.
- Eley, 302.
- Elfag, xl.
- Elfin, xliii. xlv.
- Elfric, xlv.
- Elizabeth*, v, *note.* lxiii. lxxii. lxxx. lxxxv. xcvi. c. cx. cxxxi. cxxxii. cxlii. cxliii. 9. 11. 13. 17. 18. 19, and *note.* 21. 27. 32. 38. 40. 58. 59. 60. 72. 77. 100. 102. 107. 110. 115, *note.* 126. 127. 138. 143. 148. 149. 157. 191. 198. 222. 233. 240. 250. 251. 261. 262. 266. 281. 297.
- Elmer, xlv.
- Elliot, 124.
- Elmley*, cxxxix.
- Elnod, xlv. xlvii.
- Elric, xxxviii. xl. xli. xlv.
- Elsi, xli. xliii.
- Elsin, xxxvii.
- Elsinus, cxx.
- Eluric, xxxvi.
- Elvin, xlii.
- Elwin, 215, *note.*
- Elwold, xlv.
- Engayne, 4.
- Erdswick, 109.
- Erskine*, 176.
- Ernich, xlv.
- Ernvi, xxxviii, xxxix, xl. xliii.
- Ervin, xxxv.
- Erpe, 227.
- Errington, 8, and *note.* 9. 295.
- Essex*, lxxv, *note.* 101, *note.* 131. 255.
- Ethelfleda*, vi. 107.
- Ethelred, vi. *note.*
- Ethelred*, 3. 47. 67. 142. 212. 214. 220, *note.* 246. 252. 271. 272. 283. 285.
- Ethelred II.* 5.
- Ethelwerd, 101.
- Etingdon, l.
- Evans, 13. 15. 69. 123. 177. 196. 201. 203. 204. 264.
- Evatt, 308.
- Evelyn, 241.
- Every, lxiv. lxxv. 156, and *note.* 157. 160. 205. 245.
- Exeter*, 94. 110. 117, *note.* 151. 294.
- Eyre, ix. lv. lxxiii. lxxxii. lxxxiii. lxxxiv. c. cx. cxi. cxviii. cxxviii. cl. clii. clxviii. cxxxix. 20. 30. 32. 33. 38. 39. 40. 60. 72. 83. 132, and *note.* 135. 149. 155. 163. 177. 178, and *note.* 185. 186. 220. 221, and *note.* 265. 299, and *note.* 277.

F.

- Fagg, 294, *note.*
- Fairfax, ix. 109.
- Fanshaw, or Fanskawe, cxxvii. cxxviii. 100. 132, and *note.* 133, and *note.*
- Fanshawe*, cxxvi.
- Farey, clxx—clxxvi, and *notes.* cxci—cxclii. cxcv—cxcvii. cxclx. cc. cci, ccii, *note.* cciii. ccxli. 242. 307.
- Farnworth, 71.
- Faunt, 118.
- Fauquier, 270, *note.*
- Fawne, or Fowne, lxxxix. 301.
- Fearne, 297.
- Fearnley, 169, *note.*
- Fenise, or Fenise, xlv. xlv.
- Fenshaw, 306.
- Ferne, lxxxix. cxxvii. 57. 58. 99. 100, *note.* 256. 259. 295. 296.
- Ferrars*, Ferrers, or De Ferrars, vii. viii. xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii. xxxviii, xxxix, xl, xli, xlii. xliii. xlv. xlvii. l. li, lii, lvi, lvii. lxi. cxii. 7. 11. 12. 13. 14. 20. 40. 45. 46. 50. 55. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 69. 75. 77. 91. 93. 94. 100. 112. 129. 136. 137, *note.* 145. 155, and *note.* 159. 162. 171. 175, and *note.* 176. 177. 182. 187. 195. 200. 201. 205. 206. 212. 215. 217. 232. 242. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 258. 268., 269. 272. 273. 274. 280. 282. 294. 300. 301. 302. 306.
- Fetherston, 59.
- Fidler, 254.
- Fielding, 259.
- Fiennes, 47.
- Finch, 61. 164.
- Finchenden, 160.
- Findern, or Finderne, lxiii. cxxvii. 46. 171. 172. 227. 228. 237. 268. 274. 287.
- Finney, 99. 179.
- Fisher, cxxviii. 244. 245.
- Fitch, 281.
- Fitz-Charles, xciv, *note.*
- Fitz-Ercald, ciii. cxxxvi. cxliii. 199.
- Fitz-Geffery, 75, and *note.*
- Fitzgerald, lxxv.
- Fitz-Germund, 95. 124. 156.
- Fitzherbert, v. ix. xlvii. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxxv. lxxxvi. lxxxvii. cxxviii. cxlvi. cxxxiii. 8, *note.* 11. 58. 63. 64, and *note.* 74. 100. 117. *note.* 127. 160, *note.* 178, and *note.* 218, and *note.* 256. 273. 292.
- Fitzhubert, xxxv. xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, xl. xlii, xliii, xlv. xlv. xlv. xlv. xlvii. 16. 43. 61. 90. 92. 114. 135. 142. 177. 196. 232. 247. 249. 251. 285. 287.
- Fitzhugh, 47.
- Fitz-Nicholas, 197.
- Fitz-Nigel, 199.
- Fitz-Odo, 92.
- Fitz-Peter, 135.
- Fitz-Ralph, or Fitz-Ranulph, lx. lxii. exciv. 3. 49. 90. 91. 124. 131. 156. 220. 223. 225. 229, and *note.* 251. 252. 261.
- Fitz-Stephen, 229, and *note.* 230, and *note.* 292, 293. Fitz-

- Fitz-Walkelin, 156. 232.
 Fitz-Waltheof, 40.
 Fitz-William, xxxv. lxxi. 36,
note. 78, 134. 201. 224,
note.
 Flackett, 275.
 Flamstead, 110, and *note.* 125.
 193, and *note.*
 Fleetwood, 165, *note.* 266, *note.*
 Fletcher, lxxiii. cxxviii. 84. 164.
 175. 180. 187, and *note.*
 188.
 Flint, 20.
 Flintham, 79, and *note.*
 Flower, lxxxviii.
 Folcard, lxxii.
 Folcher, lxxviii. civ. cx, *note.*
 Foljambe, lxxi. cvii. clii. ccxxi.
 ccxxv. 25. 30. 72. 78,
 and *note.* 80, 81, 82. 84.
 87. 97. 112. 145, 167.
 169. 185. 225. 259. 272.
 277. 279, 280, and *note.*
 283. 289. 305.
 Foliot, 187.
 Forester, 203.
 Fosbrooke, lxxxiv. clxviii. 3,
 and *note.* 213, 234.
 Foucher or Folger. cii. 128.
 139.
 Fournival, ccxxvii.
 Fowler, 129. 141.
 Fowne, civ.
 Fox, clx. clxviii. 121. 159.
 303.
 Foy, xcvi.
 Franceys, 141.
 Francis, lxiv. civ. 242, 243.
 246. 262.
 Frecheville, lx. 265, and *note.*
 266.
 Frecheville, ix. xlvi. lx. lxi, lxii.
 ccxxv. 88. 90. 142, 143.
 156. 188. 251, 252. 259.
 264, 265, 266, 267. 286.
 Freeman, 272. 278.
 French, 103.
 Frith, clxvii. 57. 283.
 Frost, 42.
 Ful, xliii.
 Fulcher, 60. 146.
 Fuller, 104, 235.
 Fulwood, cxxix. 304.
 Furneaux, clxii. and *note.* 47.
Furnival, or *Furnivall*, 44. 50.
 64. 163. 179.
 Fynney, 31.
- G.
- Gale, 62, 63.
 Galen, 111.
 Galliard, lxxviii. 184.
 Gallius, 72.
 Ganel, xxxvi, xxxvii. xxxix. xli.
 xlii. xliv. xlvi.
 Gardiner, 191.
 Gargrave, 42.
 Garlick, clxii.
 Garratt, 99.
 Gartrevalli, 105, *note.*
 Garway, lxiii.
 Gauelin, 248.
 Gee, 295. 296.
 Geeraertsleus, 151.
 Gell, viii. ix, x. lxxxiii. lxxxiii.
 lxxxiv. xci. cvi. cxxx.
 clxviii. clxix. clxxxiii, *note.*
 ccxiii. 7, *note.* 14. 23. 30,
note. 47, and *note.* 57. 59,
 60. 63, *note.* 68. 70, 71.
 79, *note.* 109. 117. 129.
 149. 155. 158, and *note.*
 159, *note.* 171. 183, 184.
 193. 196, 197. 207. 239.
 271. 275. 291, 292. 294,
 and *note.* 295, *note.* 296,
 297, and *note.* 298, and *note.*
 299, 300. 302.
 Genell, lxix.
 George II. lxvi.
 George III. lxvi. 38. 106.
 Gerard, cxxxix. 160. 162. 238.
 Gernon, xlvi, *note.* civ. 24,
 25.
 Gibbons, 152, *note.*
 Gibbs, 115.
 Gibson, ccv. ccvi.
 Giffard, cvii. 94.
 Gilbert, xxxvii. xlv. lxiii. cxxix,
 cxxx. cx'v. cxlvii. clvii.
 clxiii, 41. 58. 99. 173. 227.
 256, 257, 258, 259. 302,
 and *note.*
 Gill, cxxx, cxxxi. 221, and *note.*
 222.
 Gillam, 118, *note.*
 Gillett, 284.
 Girardot, lxxxv. clxvii. 203.
 Gisborne, cxxxi. 58. 74. 89.
 121, and *note.* 128, and *note.*
 155. 205. 266, 267.
 Gladwin, lxxxv. clxviii. 17. 41.
 84, 88. 289.
 Glapwell, civ. 56.
 Glossop, 87, *note.*
- Gloucester, 50. 76.
 Goded, xlii.
 Godeva, xlii.
 Godolphin, 86. 222.
 Godric, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii.
 xl. xliii, xlv, xlv, xlv.
 58.
 Godrun, vi.
 Godwin, xxxvi, xxxvii. xxxix.
 xl. xli. 12. 45.
 Golegri, xxxix.
 Gomfray, ccxxvi.
 Goodbehere, 122.
 Goodere, clxii.
 Goodwin, lxxxi. 31. 41. 121,
 and *note.* 301.
 Gordon, 118, *note.*
 Gotham, civ.
 Gould, 275.
 Goushill, cv. 43. 144. 177.
 286.
 Goz, or Goch, 60.
 Gozelin, xli. 203.
 Grace, 118.
 Grammont, 240.
 Graves, 64.
 Gray, lxx.
 Greatrakes, 297, *note.*
 Greaves, lxxxv. clxviii. 8. *note.*
 32, 33. 133. 232. 243.
 288. 302.
 Green, 29, *note.* 160. 180. 284.
 295. 301.
 Greenhalgh, 191.
 Greensmith, clix. 67. 98, 99.
 Gregg, cxxxi. 193, and *note.*
 Gregge, cxxxi.
 Gregory, 18. 263.
 Gregson, clx.
 Grendon, 58. 95. 156. 225.
 Grene, 259, 260.
 Gresham, 226.
 Gresley, xlvii. lxiii. cxxxiv.
 clxx, and *note.* 117. 170,
 171, 172. 192. 202. 233.
 258, *note.* 263. 275. 282.
See also De Greslei.
 Gretton, 268.
 Greville, 131. 224, *note.*
 Grey, x. lvii, lviii, lix. lxii. cv.
 23. 181. 185. 188. 191.
 198. 291.
 Grey, lvii. lxi. lxxi. cv. ccxxvii.
 96. 133. 180. 247. 249,
 250, 251. 253, 254. 271.
 299. 301.
 Grey de Rubin, clxvii. ccxxviii.
 Griffin, 30, 31. 42.
 Grillet, 154.

Grim,

- Grim, 172.
 Grossetete, 284.
 Grosvenor, 58.
 Grydeling, 43, *note*.
 Gundeburne, 71.
 Gurneburn, xxxvii.
- H.
- Hacon, xxxvii. xxxix.
 Hacker, cxlviii. clx. 117, *note*.
 Hackett, 243.
 Hadfield, 167, *note*.
 Hadham, 187.
 Haddington, 43.
 Hadrian, ccvi, ccvii, ccviii.
 Hague, 165. 167, and *note*. 308.
 Hakenthorpe, cxxxv.
 Halifax, 163.
 Hall, clxviii. 250, 251.
 Hallifax, 79.
 Hallowes, lxxiv. lxxxvi. clii. clxviii. 21. 55, 56. 132, 133. 216. 221.
 Halton, lxxxvi. clxix. 290. 292, and *note*. 293.
 Hamelton, 42.
 Hamp, 282.
 Hancock, 250.
 Hancocke, xciii.
 Handesacre, 236.
 Hanselyn, 158, 159. 225.
 Hanson, 246.
 Harbord, 57. 62. 270, *note*.
 Harcla, liii, *note*.
 Harcourt, 270, *note*.
 Harcourt, c. 231. 270, *note*.
 Harding, 243.
 Hardinge, cxxxii. 210, and *note*.
 Hardwick, cxxxii. 60. 190. 198.
 Hardwicke, 147.
 Harcston, 271.
 Harewood, 208.
 Hargrave, 164, *note*.
 Harley, l, *note*. lv. 53.
 Harpur, ix. lxiii, lxiv. lxxxvi. cxx. cxxvi. cxxvii. cxxx. 46, and *note*. 67, 68. 70. 100, and *note*. 118, and *note*. 213, *note*. 227, 228. 237, 238. 243. 246. 260. 274.
 Harpurlinson, 274.
 Harrington, 36, *note*. 247.
 Harrington, lii. lxii. cxii. 124. 158, 159. 227. 247. 250.
- Harris, 31, 151. 260.
 Harsnett, 284.
 Hartington, 148. 175.
 Hartley, 157.
 Hasland, lvii.
 Hassall, lxxxvii. 48.
 Hastings, x. lxvii. cxii. cxxxix. 50, *note*. 96. 236. 274. 291.
 Hastings, cxxxv. 75, 127. 131. 162, 172. 210. 212, 236, *note* 238. 242. 245. 287.
 Hatfield, 223.
 Hathersage, cv. cxxxvi. 83. 134. 144. 177. 286.
 Hawes, 249.
 Hawkins, 137, *note*.
 Hay, cxxx.
 Hayne, cxx. 14. 62.
 Hayward, 207.
 Hazlewood, 189.
 Healfden, vi.
 Heath, x. 87, *note*. 122. 203.
 Heathcote, lxxii. lxxxvi, lxxxvii. cxxii. clxviii. 44. 79, and *note*. 98. 175. 228.
 Hedul, xlvi.
 Helyon, cv. 25.
 Heneage, 60, 61.
 Henley, 114.
 Henore, 162.
 Henry, vii. 136.
 Henry I., ccvii. 42. 63. 92. 101. 162. 165. 194. 295.
 Henry II., vii. xlvi. xcix. ci. cxx. 3. 24. 49. 71. 76. 85. 87. 94. 113. 125. 136. 144. 165, and *note*. 229. 242. 254. 287. 303.
 Henry III., iii. xlvi. lvi. lxx. lxxxv. lxxxix. civ. cv. cix, cx. cxviii. cxxiii. cxxv. cxxxv. cxl. cxlv. clv. clx. ccxxiv. 7. 12. 20. 28. 32. 42, 43. 50, and *note*. 56. 63, and *note*. 66. 83, 84. 93. 100. 102. 136. 141. 163. 181. 188. 196. 199. 209. 246, 247. 256. 300, 301.
 Henry IV., lix. lxi. lxxxviii. ci. cxvi. cxviii. clxv. 21. 22. 39, *note*. 40, *note*. 162. 216. 247. 271.
 Henry V., cxxxiii. cxl. 57.
 Henry VI., xlvi. lxxiv. lxxx. xcvi, and *note*. xcvi. cii. cvii. cx. cxvi. cxviii. cxx. cxxv, cxxvi. cxxxvi. cxxxix. cxlviii. cli, clii. clix.
- clxiv. clxvi. 20. 26. 28. 32. 41, *note*. 45, *note*. 46. 48. 69. 83. 90. 113. 134. 142. 187. 203. 207. 231. 233.
 Henry VII., liv. lxxxix. civ. cxi. cxxviii. clv. clx. 4. 11. 12. 51. 65. 72. 81. 110. 134. 139. 192. 266. 302.
 Henry VIII., v, *note*. vii. xii. xlviii. liii. lvi. lxx. xciii. cvii. cxviii. cxxvii. cxlix. cli. 4. 8. 11. 13. 14. 28. 31, 32. 34. 48. 51. 60, 61. 66. 72. 83. 85. 88. 92. 101, *note*. 110. 127. 139. 155. 160. 163. 165. 168. 170. 175. 187, 188. 205. 225, 226. 233. 235. 245. 255. 263. 269. 275. 299. 300, 301.
 Henshall, clxxxix.
 Henslow, cxxiii.
 Herberjour, 97.
 Hepple, 51.
 Herdberewe, 233.
 Heriz, cvi. 56. 92. 276. 289. 290. 293.
 Herthill, or Harthill, cv. 7, 31. 60, 61. 304.
 Heude, or Huyd, 151, and *note*.
 Heveningham, 274.
 Hewet, 144.
 Hewgate, xcii.
 Hibbard, 227.
 Hibberson, 75.
 Hieron, i. 68. 182. 241. 263.
 Higden, vi, *note*.
 Higenbottom, 169, *note*.
 Higginbotham, 289, *note*.
 Higginson, 247.
 Highmore, 151, and *note*.
 Highton, 29, *note*.
 Hilary, lvii. cv. 247.
 Hill, clxviii. 89. 92. 172. 185.
 Hinde, 114. 284.
 Hobbes, vi, *note*. 154, *note*. 189, and *note*. 191.
 Hodges, 208.
 Hodgkinson, lxi. cxxxii. 17, 18, 19, and *note*. 20. 22. 100. 197. 208.
 Holden, lxxxvii. cxlvii. clxvii. 22, 23, and *note*. 122. 129. 283. 305, *note*. 307.
 Holderness, lx.
 Holland, or Holand, clxvii. 30.

- 38, *note*. 75. 94. 107. 127.
187. 212. 215. 274. 294.
Holles, lv. lvi. 43. 49. 53. 55.
101, *note*. 144.
Hollins, lxxv. 8, *note*.
Holmes, 41.
Holt, cxvii. 262.
Holte, 169.
Home, clxxxvii.
Hood, lxvii.
Hooper, 82.
Hope, lxxxvii. 14. 43. 118. 121.
Hopkinson, cxxxiii. 19. 57. 92.
295. 297.
Hopton, lxxxiv. cvi. cxlii. 14.
297.
Hopwell, ciii. 249.
Hormanwell, 275.
Horne, cxxxiii. 229, 230.
Horsden, 71, *note*.
Horsley, ccv, ccvi.
Horton, lxxxviii. cxxxi. clxvii.
69. 93, and *note*. 172. 282.
Hoskins, clxviii. 245.
Hotspur, 181.
Houghton, cxcv.
Hoveden, vi, *note*.
Howard, lviii. lxiii. cxvi. 51.
90. 165, 166.
Howard, 270, *note*.
Howe, 304.
Hulbert, 23.
Hume, 175.
Humet, 165, *note*.
Humez, lvii.
Huncyndon, 275.
Hundine, xxxvii.
Hundine, 71.
Hundulf, xlvi.
Hunloke, lxxv. lxxv. cxxiv.
clxx. cxcviii, and *note*.
ccix. 17. 81. 84. 88, and
note. 97. 173. 174. 289.
Hunt, or Le Hunt, clx. 18.
22, 23, and *note*. 227.
Hunsdon, 142.
Hunter, 147. 188.
Huntingdon, vi, *note*.
Huntingdon, lxvii. cxxxix. 75.
96. 172. 187. 210. 237.
245.
Hurd, 196. 255.
Hurt, lxviii. lxxxviii. cxviii.
clxvii. clxx. cxcvii. 61.
141. 144. 231, *note*. 295,
and *note*. 301.
Hutchinson, iv, *note*. viii. x.
115. 118. 158. 159, *note*.
195, *note*. 297, *note*.
- Hutton, 2. 105, *note*. 111, and
note. 296, *note*.
Hyde, 167, *note*.
Hyde, 293.
- I.
- Ingram, xxxix. xlii. 3. 84. 220.
Ingwardby, cvi. cxii. 287.
Inskip, 89.
Ireland, cvii. 12. 176. 265.
Ireton, li. cxxxiii. 60. 195, 196.
216, and *note*. 301.
Irving, 48.
Isherwood, lxxix.
- J.
- Jacson, cxlvi. 186. 256. 266.
273.
Jackson, lxxix. cli. clx. 48. 74.
86, and *note*. 124. 262.
302.
James I., lxxvii, lxxxvii. cxvi.
cxviii. cxxxv. cxli. 16. 32.
102. 104. 106. 175. 201.
216. 219. 230.
James II., 79, *note*. 128. 148.
Jasson, cxxvi.
Jebb, lxxxviii. clxviii. 85. 87.
Jenkinson, lxxiii. cxli. 81. 84,
85. 98. 215, and *note*.
Jennens, cxxxvii. 61.
Jermyn, 48.
Jessop, lxxiii. clxxix. 48, 230.
Jodrell, cxxxiii. 136. 138, *note*.
139. 140. 186. 294. 301.
John, vii. lvii. lxxii. c. ci. cvi.
7. 13. 21. 24. 30. 50. 59.
71. 76. 77. 91. 100. 101.
104. 183. 192. 201. 210.
215. 277. 283. 294.
John of Gaunt, 72.
Johnson, xcii. cxxix. clx.
clxxxviii. 59. 61. 141.
Joliffe, cxlvii. 305, and *note*.
Jones, lxviii. 22, *note*. 34, and
note. 35, *note*. 37. 243,
note.
Justiniani, liv.
- K.
- Katherine, 24.
Kay, 145.
Kayes, 249.
- Kelke, 134.
Kendall, cix. cxxxiv. 97. 246,
and *note*.
Kennett, 149, 150. 152, *note*.
154.
Kent, 30. 41. 62. 76. 90. 290.
Kighley, 189.
Kiuardesley, 281.
Kinder, iv. v. clxxxix. 1. 310.
Kinnersley, 281.
King, ccxii. ccxxxvi. ccxxxviii.
Kinge, xcii.
Kinnersley, 205.
Kingston, 182.
Kingston, 208. 300.
Kinwaldmarsh, 144.
Kip, 154, *note*.
Kirkby, 297.
Kirkeland, 91.
Kirkhoven, 274.
Knightley, lxxii.
Kniveton, v, *note*. lxix, lxx.
cxxx. cxxxiv. clxiii. 9. 12.
64. 66. 99. 108. 130.
196. 216, 217, and *note*.
297. 302.
Knowlton, clxxxviii.
Knyff, 154, *note*. 240.
Knyveton, ccxxxviii.
- L.
- Lacock, 63, and *note*.
Laguerre, 151, and *note*.
Lake, 249.
Lambe, lxxxii. 211.
Lancaster, 120.
Lancaster, xi. xlvi. lvi. clxix. 11.
12. 14. 15. 22. 46. 57. 59.
62. 126. 136. 137. 140.
162. 175. 187. 209, and
note. 243. 249. 252. 256.
264. 281. 294. 302.
Lane, lxxix.
Langford, 145.
Langley, 213, *note*. 218, 219.
Langton, 9. 57.
Lanscroon, 152, *note*. 153.
Large, 81, 82. 129.
Laroche, 9.
Lascelles, 208.
Latham, xcix. cxx. 3. 228. 264.
Lathbury, cvi. cxxxiv. clxi.
156.
Latimer, 47.
Lawton, xciv. 232.
La Trobe, 225, *note*.
Lawe, ccxxxii. 118.
- Laverack,

- Laverack, 254.
 Leacroft, 67. 290.
 Leake, lvii. lxi. cv. 4. 34. 78. 82, 83. 85. 87. 134. 135. 172, 173. 190. 214. 231, *note*. 247. 252. 265. 271, 272. 288, 289.
 Leaper xciii. 162. 175. 227.
 Leca, lvii.
 Leche, or Leech, lxx. xciii. cxxxiv. cxliii, cxliv. 134. 147, 148. 181. 207. 248. 299.
 Lee, lxxvii. xci. cxxxiv. 12. 79, *note*. 270, *note*. 283.
Leeds, 285.
 Lees, 62.
 Le Archer, 184.
 Le Arlebaster, 280.
 Le Francis, liii. 28.
 Le Foune, or Faune, 300, 301.
 Le Fune, or Fun, civ. 255.
 Le Herberjour, 97.
 Le Mereer, 12.
 Le Poer, 219.
 Le Ragged, 167. 169.
 Le Savage, 190.
 Le Vavasour, 181.
 Le Wyne, 219.
 Lee, cxxxiv. 270, *note*. 283.
 Lee Hunte, 211.
Leicester, 35, 36, *note*. 115, *note*. 149. 199.
 Leigh, cvi. cxvii. cxxxii. cxxxiv. cxxxv. 73. 152, *note*. 156. 168. 219. 245.
 Leland, 210.
 Lemaa, cxxiii. ccxxviii.
 Lepsi, xl.
 Leuric, xxxvi. xxxviii, xxxix. xli, xlii. xliv. xlv. 46.
Leven, 298.
 Levenot, xxxvi. xxxviii, xxxix. xl, xli, xlii, xliii, xlv, xlv, xlv. 43. 58. 145.
 Leversage, 125.
 Levett, cvi. 93. 282.
 Levine, xl. xlv.
 Leving, xxxvi. xlv.
 Levinge, lxxiv. 15.
 Levinus, 250.
 Lewin, xxxvi. xxxviii, xxxix. xl, xli, xlii, xliii. xlv.
 Lewis, 239.
 Lexington, 50, *note*. 91.
 Leybourne, 236, *note*.
 Lightfoot, 239.
 Ligulf, xxxvi. xxxix. xli. xlv.
 Lillyman, 231, and *note*.
 Linacre, c. cxxxv. 82. 85. 110.
 Lincoln, 1.
 Lindsey, 38.
 Linford, 40.
 Linguard, 81.
 Linley, xcvi.
 Linney, cxvi.
 Lisle, 50, and *note*. 71, *note*.
 Lister, clxi.
 Littleton, 78. 172. 269, and *note*.
 Litton. *See* Lytton.
 Liversage, 125.
 Livingston, liv.
 Lloyd, cxxxiii. clxxii. *note*.
 Lobb, 152, *note*. 153.
 Lockhoe, 227.
 Locker, 62.
 Lockett, 206.
 Lødge, 35, *note*. 36, *note*.
 Lombe, 105, and *note*.
 London, 154.
 Longchamp, lix. 50. 71.
 Longden, 74.
 Longespee, 248.
 Longford, ciii. cx. cxxvi. cxxxv. cxxxvi. ccxxvi, cexxxvii. 25. 43. 44. 83. 134. 144. 177. 199, 200. 219. 245. 286. 288.
 Longsdon, lxxxviii. lxxxix. clxviii. 40.
 Lord, clxviii. 87. 197. 276. 289.
 Loudham, lxxi. ci. cvii. 82. 84. 87.
 Lovat, 17, *note*.
 Lovell, lxi. 134.
 Lovell, 134, 157, 175.
 Lovetot, 50.
 Lovett, clxi.
 Lowe, lxxxix. civ. cix. cxliv. clxviii. clxx. 62. 65. 82. 135. 137. 173. 180. 182. 188, 189, *note*. 196. 214. 225. 257, 258, 259, 260. 262. 295, *note*. 301. 305.
 Lucas, clxviii. 82.
 Luche, 173.
 Lucius, 172.
 Luddington, 288.
 Ludlow, 299.
 Lumby, cxxxiii.
 Lupus, 203. 281. 283.
 Luttrell, 50.
 Lygon, cxxxix. 176.
 Lynford, 32.
 Lytton, or Litton, cxxxv. 279.
 M.
Macclesfield, cxxxviii. 102.
Macdonald, cxix.
 Macdonald, cxix.
 Mackenzie, 296.
 Mackerell, 262.
 Mackie, 152, *note*.
 Mackworth, cxxxvi. 202, 203. 273.
 Madan, 248.
 Madock, 193, *note*.
Mahon, 264.
 Makeley, 69.
 Malbon, cxiii.
 Malclerc, 210.
 Malger, xlv. xlv. 181. 192.
 Maltravers, 244.
Manchester, 265. 291.
 Mander, 301.
 Manlove, cxxxvi. cxcv. 58.
Manners, xlviii, xlix. cexxxvi, cexxxvii. 25, 26. 29, 30. 60. 99, 100. 107. 192. 281. 285, 286.
Mansel, 270, *note*.
Mansell, liv.
Mansfield, 51, 52. 55. 61.
Manvers, 47, 48. 82. 182. 272.
 Marbury, cxxiv. 98. 237, *note*.
 Marc, 209.
 Marchinton, 277.
 Margaret, 210.
 Marow, lxvi.
 Marshall, lvi. cxxviii. 91. 223.
 Martin, clxxxviii.
Mary, cc. 43. 104. 115, *note*. 119. 123, 124, 125. 182. 236.
Mary Queen of Scots, viii. 19. 21. 35, and *note*. 36, *note*. 107, 108, 109. 145. 148, 149. 153. 155. 190, and *note*. 290, 291, and *note*.
 Masey, cvii.
Massarene, lxxxiv.
 Massey, 189.
 Master, cxxxviii.
 Masters, 181.
 Mather, 297.
 Matley, 20.
 Maulovel, l.
 Mawreward, lxxvii.
 Mawbey, 234.
 Mawe, cxcix. 106.
 Mawer, 229.
 Maynard, 79. 289.
 Mead, lxvi. 163, *note*. 260.
 Mee, 240.

- Meinell. *See* De^mMeinell, and Meynell.
Melbourne, lxxxix. 27. 45. 75. 211, 212. 237.
Melland, 41, 178.
Mellor, lxxxix. xc. cxl. 14. 102. 168, 193, and *note*. 301. 302.
Merry, cxxxvi. 47, and *note*.
Meryng, 2. 24, *note*.
Meverell, ciii. cxxxvi. cxlvii. ccxxx. 276, 277, and *note*. 279, *note*.
Meynell, or *Meinell*, li. lxvi. xc. cxvi. cxxvi. cli. clxvii. clxviii. 1. 12. 63. 64, and *note*. 65, 66. 68. 118. 144. 170. 180, *note*. 193, *note*. 196, 197, and *note*. 198, and *note*. 201. 255. 264. 286. 287. 299. 305, 306.
Meysam, clxi.
Michell, 19. 88.
Middlemore, 262, 263.
Middleton, iv, *note*. cxcviii, and *note*. 134. 163, 164. 180, *note*.
Middleton, xc. clxviii. 206. 305. 310.
Middleham, 82, 83.
Mildmay, 148.
Miller, xciii. cxxxiv. 180, *note*. 181.
Millington, 17, *note*. 307.
Mills, 218.
Milnes, xci. xcvi, cxciii, *note*. 17. 79, and *note*. 83, 181, 182. 184. 300.
Milward, ix. cxxxvii. 14. 45. 60, 61. 89. 99. 100. 130, and *note*. 131. 264. 275. 289.
Minors, ccxxxii. 137. 139. 207. 310.
Molanus, ix, x. 149. 155. 239.
Molineux, ix. 49. 82. 291.
Mompesson, 164.
Monjoy, or *Monjoye*, cvii. 12. 31. 40.
Monmouth, 142.
Montalt, 281.
Montfort, 72, *note*. 187.
Montgomery, l. cv. cvii. cxxxvii. 12. 94. 256. 269. 273.
Montgomery, 138. 218.
Monteagle, 43.
Moor, 28.
Moore, 5, 6. 81. 306.
Mora, xcii.
Morcar, xxxix.
More, cxxv. 191.
Moresby, 133.
Morewood, lxiii. xci, xcii. cx. clxvii. clxx. cxcviii, and *note*. 4, 5. 132, 133. 163. 182. 221, and *note*.
Morley, cvii. cxlvi. ccxxviii. 155. 212. 282.
Morley, cvii.
Morphy, xc. 91.
Morrison, 101, *note*.
Morteyne, cviii. 50. 71. 162. 163. 173. 250.
Moseley, 67. 160.
Motton, xciv.
Mortimer, 263, 264.
Moubray, lviii.
Mould, 5.
Mountjoy, lix. lx. lxii. 47. 69. 158, 159. 200, 201. 233. 255. 268.
Mowbray, 171. 202. 282.
Mowbray, 239.
Mower, xci. xcii. xcvi. clxviii. 133. 134. 135.
Mundy, lix. xcii, xciii. cxxxiv. clxviii. cxcviii, and *note*. 173. 180, and *note*. 181, 182. 203, 204, and *note*. 213. 239. 282.
Munro, 300.
Munying, 205.
Murcot, 176.
Murray, 61.
Musard, xxxv, xxxvi. xxxviii. xli. xlv. xlvi. lx. lxi. 85. 144. 264. 266, 267.
Musard, xlvi.
Muschamp, 52.
Muskam, 171. 192.
Muster, 16, 17.
Mynors, ccxxxiii.
- N.
- Nedauld*, 153.
Need, cci.
Needham, ci. clxi. 38. 97. 100.
Neile, 181.
Nevil, or *Nevill*, cxxii. ccxxvii. 44. 62.
Neville, lxx. 30. 71. 76. 132. 163.
Newbold, 133. 309.
Newburgh, liv. lxii. 30. 32. 38. 184. 186. 280.
Newcastle, ix. l. lv. xc. 42. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. 76. 78. 83. 85. 91. 147. 149. 180, *note*. 185. 197. 204. 267. 291.
Newcome, cxxxix.
Newdigate, 173. 233.
Newell, cxlii. 65. 273.
Newport, lx. 201.
Newsam, cxxxix. 98.
Newton, xciii. cxxx. cl. 14. 19. 41. 62. 116. 136. 143. 162, 163. 221, 222, 223. 227. 253. 292, and *note*.
Nicholas. 42. 112. 114. 155.
Nicholas, 203.
Nichols, xcii, *note*. ccxiv. 1. 5.
Nicolls, 266.
Nicolson, 211.
Nigel, xxxvii. xlv.
Nightingale, xciii. xciv. 22. 91. 208. 254. 300.
Nodder, 16.
Nollekins, 116.
Nonant, 71.
Norfolk, lviii. lxxxvi. 51. 165. 166, 167, 187. 239. 280. 286. 291, 292.
Norman, 32.
Northampton, li. 116, 117. 131.
Northedge, 19.
Northumberland, lv. ccvii, *note*. 291.
Nost, 152.
Nottingham, 210.
Nuthill, lx.
Nuttall, 19.
- O.
- Oakley*, 153, *note*.
Odincar, xlv.
Odingsell, lxxxi. cviii. 280.
Odworth, clxiii.
Offley, cxxii. cxxxviii. 220, 221.
Ogle, lv.
Ogle, 51, 55.
Okeover, ccxxix. 9, *note*. 61. 178, *note*. 204. 296.
Oldfield, 9, *note*. 10. 70. 97, *note*.
Oldham, 254.
Oldknow, clxviii. 168.
Onely, 269, *note*.
Orange, 109. 148.
Orange, 221.
Orford, 54, 55. 151, and *note*. 152, *note*. 153, *note*.
Orme, xxxviii. xli. 206.
Ormer,

Ormer, xlv.
Ormond, lv. lxii. cxlii. cxxxvii.
 clxx. 17. 34. 85. 86. 87.
 89. 131. 135. 240. 271.
 272.
Ormond, cii. cxv. ccxxxii. 4.
 220.
Osborn, cxxxviii. 65. 118, and
note. 144. 257. 258. 297.
Osmer, xlii.
Osmund, xxxvii. xxxviii. xliii.
 xlv. 127. 246.
Outram, vi. clxxxii. 230.
Overton, cxxxi.
Owen, lxxxi. cxlii. 213, *note*.
Owfield, 10.
Oxford, l, *note*. lv. 53. 55. 56.
 268.
Oxley, xc.

P.

Padley, lxxxiii. cviii. 178.
Paget, 69. 155. 226. 263.
Paget, 22. 226. 263. 283.
Pagett, 275. 288.
Pakington, 240, *note*.
Palfreyman, 41.
Palmer, 131.
Pares, clxviii. 225. 239. 283.
Parker, lxxiv. civ. cxxxviii.
 111. 118. 121. 173. 222,
 and *note*. 223. 233. 295.
Parr, 131.
Partridge, 177.
Paston, lxxii.
Pavely, 289.
Peach, 230.
Peacock, lxxx.
Pearson, clxxxix, *note*. 222.
Pecke, clxii.
Peckham, 26. 33. 41.
Pegge, lxx. xci. xciv, and *note*.
 xcvi. cxlvii. clxv. cciv.
 ccvi. ccix. ccxi. ccxii.
 ccxvii. ccxviii. ccxxxv. 1,
 2. 4. 9, *note*. 10. 12. 82.
 121. 132. 134. 177. 196.
 223. 224, and *n.* 284. 285.
Pembroke, lvi. 41. 62. 91. 138,
 and *note*. 163. 179, *note*.
 187. 201. 236. 264. 290.
Pembrugge, or *Pembrugge*, liii.
 cxxxvii.
Penn, 195, *note*.
Percival, cxc.
Percy, lvii.
Perpoynt, 16.

Peshall, or *Pershall*, cxlii. 17.
 22.
Peters, 10.
Petersham, 158.
Peverel, or *Peverell*, xxxv,
 xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii,
 xxxix, xl, xli, xlii. xliv,
 xlv, xlvi, xlvii. lxi. ccxxxvi.
 24. 42. 49. 56. 71. 76.
 162. 165. 173. 180. 184.
 231. 276. 277. 283. 289.
Peyton, civ. 24.
Phelippes, 19
Phenney, 306.
Philip, 146.
Philips, cxxvi. 264.
Phillipps, 177.
Pick, 261.
Pickford, 42.
Pierrepont, 25, 47. 182. 208.
 252. 272. 274. 276.
Piggin, 225.
Pilkington, iv, *note*. xii. xxi, and
note. cxxxix. clxxxix. cxci.
 cxcii. cxcv, cxevi. 2. 106.
 114. 129. 166, *note*. 262.
 265.
Pincombe, 135.
Pindar, cxxxix. 137.
Pipard, 50. 187. 197. 256.
Pipe, 286.
Piper, cviii. 280.
Piru, 205.
Plantagenet, lvi. 30. 112. 187.
Pleasley, 232.
Plesley, cviii. 16.
Plumley, cxi. cxxxv. 17.
Plumpton, cviii. 97. 145. 159,
note. 178, *note*. 225. 260.
 280. 289. 305.
Pochin, 127.
Poer, 259.
Pole, xciv. xc. cii. cxi. cxxv.
 ccxxx. 10. 44. 47. 60, *note*.
 91. 96. 156. 157. 191. 197,
 198. 208. 212, and *note*.
 213, and *note* 216. 217.
 225. 226. 227. 233. 283.
Polhill, cxxxiii.
Pool, 145.
Port, l. cxxxix. 64. 66. 94. 96.
 160. 238.
Porte, ccxxxiii. 160, and *note*.
 161. 237. 288. 310.
Porter, cxix. cxxiii. 136. 225.
Portland, xlix. l. lv. lxii. 53. 55.
 76. 82. 85. 89. 91. 158.
 267. 286.
Pott, cxxxix. 98. 99. 161, *note*.

Potterell, 138.
Powis, 299.
Powtrel, cxl. ccxxix. 173, 174,
 and *note*.
Poynton, 143.
Prichard, xcii.
Price, cxxii. 151. 271.
Prime, 178.
Prinsep, clxvii.
Proudman, 250.
Pulteney, li.
Pulton, 283.
Purefoy, lxxi.
Pursey, cxxii.
Pursglove, cxxxiv. 277, 278,
note. 279.
Pye, lxxxiii, 206.
Pymme, clxii.
Pyncomb, 137, *note*.
Pype, 43, 44. 144. 286.
Pypys, cxxxii. 78.

Q.

Quincy, lvi.

R.

Radcliffe, liv. lxxxiii. lxxxix.
 cxxi. cxl. 216. 221.
Radford, clxviii. 138, *note*. 185.
 213. 214.
Rage, 113.
Ralph, xxxv, xxxvi. xlv. 46.
Ramsey, 210.
Raven, xl. xlv. xlvi.
Ravenel, xxxix.
Ravensworth, 47.
Raworth, 17, *note*.
Raynouard, 251.
Read, clxviii.
Reade, 226, 227.
Rediche, lxxii.
Reddiche, or *Reddish*, cxxvi.
 199
Rembrandt, 195.
Rennie, clxxx.
Reresby, cxl. cxli. 16.
Revel, lxxiv. cxli, and *note*. 215.
 219, and *note*. 224, *note*.
 254, and *note*. 265.
Revell lxiv. xci. xcvi.
Reynes, 135.
Reynolds, 27, *note*.
Rhodes, 286.
Riboeff, cviii.
Ricard, 151, and *note*.

Rich,

- Rich, 185.
 Richard, ccxi, ccxii, ccxiii. ccxv. ccxvii, ccxviii.
Richard I., c. ciii. civ. 50. 99. 199. 255.
Richard II., c. ciii. cvii. cxx. cxxiii. cxxv. cxli.
Richard III., 192.
 Richardson, vi. cxlix. 141. 214.
 Richmond, 51.
 Ridware, cxi. 58. 93.
 Ripley, v.
 Risley, cix.
 Rislip, cvii.
Rivers, cxlv. 200.
 Rivett, 204.
 Robert, xl. xli. xlv. xlvi. 31. 49. 67. 303. 273. 276.
 Roberts, 199.
 Robins, 27, *note*.
 Robinson, 111. 228. 267. 297.
 Rochford, 273.
 Rocliff, cviii. 97. 145.
 Rodes, ix. lxxii. lxxxvi. ci. clxvii. cexxxix. cexl. 43. 44. 56. 89. 155. 157. 266. 267.
 Roe, cxxvi. cxxx.
 Roger, xxxix. xli. xliii. xlv. 12.
 Rogers, 59.
 Rokeby, 177.
 Rokesby, 264.
 Roliston, ccxxxix.
 Roll, 82.
 Rollesley, Rowlesley, or Rowsley, lxx. cvi. cxxxv. cxli. cxlii. cexxxii. 98. 99. 297.
 Rolleston, lxiii. cxlii. 4. 17. 20. 21. 143. 216.
 Roo, cxliii.
 Rooe, 302, 303.
 Rooke, cciv, *note*. ccv. ccxvi. cexviii.
 Roos, lxx. 232.
 Roper, clxii. 22. 97. 142. 180. 233. 283. 304.
 Rosell, or Rosel, lxxxix. cix. cli. 188. 295, *note*.
 Rossi, 282.
 Rossington, clxiii. 132. 302.
 Rotheram, cxlii. 132, and *note*. 144.
Rother, 19.
 Roubiliac, 117.
 Rouland, or Roland, 39.
 Rowe, cxlii, cxliii. 273.
 Rowland, 135.
 Rowles, exciv.
Rowlesley, or *Rowlsy*. See Rollesley.
 Roy, ccxii.
 Royle, 177.
 Ruhill, 66.
 Russel, lxiv. 131. 245.
Rutland, xlvi. xlix. lxii. lxxx. cexxxvi. 13. 25. 29, and *note*. 30, 31, 32. 60. 97. 99. 134. 185. 192. 233. 267, 268. 286. 302, 303. 305, 306.
 Rye, clxiii. 285, 286.
- S.
- Sacheverell, or Sacheverel, lxxxii. xcvi. xcvi. ciii. cxliii, cxliv, and *note*. cxlv, cxlvi. cexxxiv. 60. 99. 100. 124. 127. 212, and *note* 213, and *note*. 214. 249. 262, 296, and *note*. 297.
 Sackville, lii. 92.
 Sadler, 107. 291, and *note*.
 Saintloe, cxxxii.
St. Amand, 93.
St. Helens, 63. 256.
St. John, cxxxii. 266.
 St. Pierre, lxxxviii.
 Sale, cxliv. 45. 283.
Salisbury, 12. 76. 81.
 Salomon, clxiii.
 Salvin, cxl.
 Sanders, clxiii. i. 60. 195, and *note*. 202. 216, and *note*. 263, and *note*. 304.
 Sandford, cxxiv. cexl. 222.
 Sandiacre, 173.
 Saperton, 58. 305.
 Sarle, 273.
 Saswalo, xxxix. xl. 159. 205, 254.
 Saunderson, cxxxii.
Savage, cxlv. clxiv. 192.
 Savage, cix. cx. cxlv. clxiv. 63. 134. 157. 163. 172. 191, 192. 245. 268.
 Savensby, 74.
 Saville, cxxx. cxlv. cxlvii. 25. 32, 33. 62. 90. 163.
 Saxton, 22.
 Sberne, xxxvii.
 Scargill, 174.
Scarsdale, lii. lviii. lxii. lxiv. lxix. clxx. 4. 47. 87. 128. 173. 194, 195, 196. 203. 214. 217. 227. 231. 247. 271. 279. 288, 289. 299.
 Scot, 50.
 Scott, lxvii. 239.
 Scrimshire, 81, 84.
 Scriven, 7, 222.
 Sedley, 284.
 Segrave, 50, *note*. 202. 236. 239. 282.
Segrave, lviii. 171.
 Selden, 1.
 Sellick, 263.
 Seliok, cxlv. 43. 131. 222, 223.
 Senior, 99, 100.
 Serlo, xxxix. cviii. 16. 32.
 Seuche, 58.
Severus, ccvii, ccviii.
 Sewall, li. 60. 205. 254.
 Seward, 164. 238, *note*.
 Seymour, 170.
 Seynclere, 213, *note*.
 Shakerley, cvi. clxiv. 32, 40.
 Shalcross, x. cxlv. 41. 73. 149. 186.
 Shardelow, 125.
 Sharpe, 114.
 Shaw, 2. 29, *note* 65. 129. 139. 177. 221. 239. 280.
Sheffield, 219. 244. 251. 289.
 Sheffield, 287.
 Sheldon, xcii. cxlvi. 41.
 Shepey, cix. 245.
 Shepherd, clxv. 308.
 Sherbrooke, cxix. cxxiii. and *note*. 62.
Shibbrooke, liii.
 Shirley, xlvii. l. li. lvi. cix. cxii. cxvi. clvii. clxvii. 12. 60. 65. 66. 72. 99. 146. 159. 187. 195. 205. 210. 249. 255. 302.
 Shirtcliffe, 279, *note*.
 Shore, xciv. xcv. and *note*. cxxxviii. clxviii. clxx. 22. 91. 100. 172. 208. 220. 222, 223.
Shrewsbury, viii, and *note*. xlvii. xlvi. lxii. lxxx. cxxxii. cexxxviii. 22. 31, 32. 35, and *note*. 36, *note*. 40, 41, 42. 51. 56. 62. 76. 81. 85. 87. 90, 91. 113. 115, and *note*. 116. 120. 126. 134. 145. 147. 148. 149. 161, *note*. 163. 165. 168. 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, *note*. 182. 190, 191. 208. 254. 267. 272. 289, 290. 293. 300.
 Shrigley,

- Shrigley, 258. *note*.
 Shuttlesworth, lxxxvii. xcvi. cxiv. cxviii. 22, 23, and *note*. 178.
 Shylton, 248.
 Simpson, cxxxvii. clxviii. 47, 185, 186.
 Sims, clxxxviii. 140.
 Siston, cx.
 Sitwell, lxxviii. xcvi. cxxxv. clxviii. 143, and *note*. 144. 188. 212, and *note*. 213, and *note*. 215. 266. 310.
Seward, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii. xl. xli, xlii, xliii. xli. 67. 203.
 Skrymsher, 309.
 Slack, 186.
 Slater, cxxxi. cxxxiv. clxvii. 79. 89. 195.
 Sleath, 236. 238.
 Sleigh, lxxxii. cxxi. cxlvi. clxiii. 94. 128. 160. 162. 264, *note*. 272, and *note*. 273.
Sigo, 306.
 Smeaton, clxxix.
 Smedley, 193.
 Smith, lxxix. xci. xcvi. cxxxviii. cxlv. clxvii. clxxxviii. 66. 79, and *note*. 90. 100. 119, and *note*. 139, 140. 163. 182, 207. 229. 230. 284.
 Smithsby, cix.
 Smithson, 53. 55, and *note*. 56, and *note*. 309.
 Smyth, cxxxviii. 296.
 Snitterton, cix. cxliv. 99. 297.
 Solney, or Sulney, cx. 219.
 Somer, 108.
 Somersall, cx. 72.
 Somerville, 243.
 Soresby, xci. 85. 300.
 Sotehill, cviii. 97. 145.
 Sowter, 104, *note*.
 Spalden, 10.
 Spateman, cxlvi. 22. 207. 295, *note*.
 Speechley, 211.
 Speed, 114.
 Spelman, 236.
 Spence, cxiv.
 Spencer, xcvi.
 Spernicotes, 14.
 Spott, 5. 43. 47. 89. 135. 212. 214. 220, *note*. 231. 252. 272. 282. 285. 287.
 Sprig, 29, *note*.
 Sprott, 142.
 Spurrier, 205.
 Stacpoole, liii.
 Stafford, lxiii. lxxxiii. lxxxix. xcii. cx. cxl. cxii. cxix. clxiv. 30. 91. 156. 168. 216. 219. 232, 233. 242. 245. 276, 277.
Stamford, lxxi. 96. 249. 301.
Stanhope, 69. 96. 177. 201. 241, *note*. 262.
 Stanhope, xlvii. l. lii. lxxviii. xcii. cxxxix. 13. 43. 48. 78. 94. 140. 141. 158, and *note*. 159, and *note*. 177. 187. 213, *note*. 226. 239. 241. 242. 247. 253. 256. 258.
 Staniforth, 143.
 Stanley, 43. 112. 121. *note*.
 Stapleton, 59.
 Staplevine, xli.
 Statford, xxxv. xxxviii, xxxix. xliii. xlv. xlvi, xlvii. 170, 171, 172.
 Statham, cvii. cxlvi, cxlvii. cli. ccxxxi. 208. 212, 213, and *note*. 278, and *note*. 279, and *note*. 295, and *note*. 296. 300. 302.
 Staunton, xc. cxxv. 40. 95. 213, *note*.
 Staveley, lxxxix.
 Stead, clxvii. 224.
 Steeples, 255.
 Steere, 98.
 Steers, cxcv.
 Steinulf, xl. xli. xliii, xlv, xlv, xlv.
Stephen, 20. 91. 188.
 Sterre, xxxvi.
 Stevens, 237, 238, *note*.
 Stevenson, cxlv. cxlvii. 79. 268. 305, and *note*.
 Steynesby, 190.
 Stiward, xxxvi.
 Stock, 254.
 Stocks, 288.
 Stockden, lxxviii.
 Stockwith, cxxiv.
 Stokes, 89.
 Stokesley, 187.
 Stone, clxv.
 Stones, cxlvii. 143, and *note*. 222, and *note*.
 Storer, 310.
 Stori, xlv.
 Story, or Storye, 63. 222, and *note*. 223.
 Stoteville, 142. 286.
 Stow, 63, *note*.
 Stowe, 160.
 Strange, 19.
 Strangeways, 48. 142.
 Stratford, 32.
 Strelley, xciv. xcvi. xcvi. cxl. 173. 180. 185, and *note*. 224. 230. 236. 293.
 Stretton, 133.
 Stringer, clxv. 143.
 Strutt, clxvii, clxviii. cciii. 106. 126. 139, 140.
 Strode, cxxi.
 Stuart, x. 109. 148.
 Stubbing, cxlviii.
 Studley, 299.
 Stuffin, ci. cxlviii. 295. 297. 299.
 Stuffyn, cxlviii. 83.
 Stuteville, 135.
 Sudbury, 90.
Suffolk, v, *note*. cxvi. 67.
 Suinus, xxxvii, xxxviii.
Surrey, 264.
Sussex, 36, *note*.
 Sutton, cxlviii. 4. 26, 113. 180.
 Swain, xxxvi. xl.
 Swan, 100. 175. 186.
 Swann, 60.
 Swein, 113.
 Swift, lvii. 48. 105. 134.
 Swillington, c. 90. 276. 290.
 Swinborne, cv.
 Swinburne, 24.
 Swinnerton, cxxxviii. 236.
 Swynfen, liii.
 Sylvester, cxc.

T.

 Talbois, 25.
 Talbot, xlvii. cxvi. clxvi. 38. 62. 90. 134. 149. 163. 177. 208. 254. 290. 300.
 Tallard, 154.
 Talman, 150, 151.
 Tamworth, li.
Tamworth, 255.
 Tanner, xviii, *note*.
 Tatam, 58.
 Tateshall, 50, *note*. 131. 236.
 Tatton, lxxxiii.
 Taylor, cxlviii, cxlix. 10. 22. 27, and *note*. 28, and *note*. 60. 79. 81. 84. 96. 99. 204. 228. 282.
Teignmouth, xcvi. *note*.
 Teodric, xlii.
 Tetlow,

Tetlow, 133.
 Thacker, lii. cxlix. 98. 141.
 235, 236, 237, and *note*.
 Thanet, 90. 163. 254. 289.
 Thornhill, xcvi. cxv. clxviii.
 clxx. 203. 207. 231, 232.
 249. 305, 306.
 Thornton, 169.
 Thorp, 177.
 Thynne, 147. *note*.
 Tibetot, 305.
 Tijou, 151, *note*.
 Tilly, 191.
 Tinsley, 53.
 Tissington, 291.
 Tochet, 203.
 Tochi, xxxv, xxxvi. xxxviii.
 xl. xlii. xlv. xlv. 11. 123.
 155. 158.
 Toke or Touke, 228.
 Tolf, xxxix. xlv.
 Toli, xliii. xlv. 246.
 Tolka, cx.
 Tomlinson, 309.
 Tony, lxiii.
 Tooke, 176.
 Toplis, 207.
 Tori, xlv.
 Touk, or Toke, cx. 45. 46.
 Towers, lvii.
 Towndrow, 289, *note*.
 Townshend, li, *note*. lvi. 59.
 Tracy, 243.
 Trajan, ccvi. ccvii.
 Trott, 15. 61. 204.
 Trusley, cx. 26.
 Tuchet, lix. 203.
 Tunsted, clxvi.
 Turbut, xcvi.
 Turbutt, cxli. clxviii. 215. 254.
 289.
 Turgar, xl.
 Turie, 145. 178, 179. 310.
 Turner, cxlix. cl. clxxxviii. 4.
 5. 162. 197. 228. 295.
 Turnor, 57, 58. 99.
 Turville, cxxiii.
 Tuschet, 203.
 Tutbury, xxxviii. xli.
 Twigge, 13.
 Twyford, cx. 197, 198.
 Tyrell, cv. 25.
 Tyrell, 130, *note*.
 Tyrwhit, lxx.

U.

Ulchel, xxxvi, xxxvii. xxxix.
 xlv.
 Ulchetel, or Ulchetil, xxxix.
 xlv. 12.
 Ulchil, xxxix. xlv, xlv.
 Ulme, xlv.
 Ulsi, xxxvii. xl. xliii.
 Ulfar, xlv.
 Ulkerthorpe, 252.
 Uluiet, xxxv, xxxvi.
 Uluric, xxxv. xxxvii. xl. xlv,
 xlv.
 Upton, 65, 66. 141. 203.
 Usser, 282.
 Uxbridge, clxxvi.

V.

Vandyke, 52. 54.
 Vane, 78.
 Vavasor, xcvi. 198. 286.
 Vaux, 32.
 Veale, lxviii.
 Venables, liv. lxxxii. 58. 201.
 256. 269, 270, *note*. 295.
 Verdon, 79. 176. 142.
 Vernon, ccxxix. ccxxxii.
 ccxxxvi, ccxxxvii. 185.
 273. 294, and *note*. 296.
 299.
Vernon, xii. xlvii. xlix. lii, liii,
 liv. lxii. xcix. cvii. clxx.
 12, 13. 20. 25. 28, 29,
 30, 31. 46, *note*. 61. 93.
 131. 199. 201, 202. 205.
 256. 269, and *note*. 270,
 note. 272, 273. 281. 297.
 Verrio, 151, and *note*.
 Vicars, 291.
 Villiers, 175.
 Vincent, cxxxv.
 Vitalis, ccvi.

W.

Wade, xxxvii. xlv. 85.
 Wagstaffe, clxvi. 165. 202.
 Wainwright, 284.
 Wake, vii. 83. 143. 283.
Wake, xi.
 Wakebridge, or Wakebrugge,
 cx. 91. 208.
 Wakelyn, 205.
 Waklin, clxvi. 237.
 Walcot, cix.
 Waldeshof, cx. 58.
 Waldief, lxviii.
 Walkelin, cxi.

Walklate, 169.
 Walker, 12. 128. 255; 260,
 261.
 Wall, 100.
 Wallef, xxxvii. 65.
 Wallei, cix.
 Waleond, 237, *note*.
 Walingham, 35, *note*.
 Walthall, 25.
 Waltham, 210.
 Waltheof, 31, 113.
 Walton, 118, 119. 125.
 Warburton, cxiii. 307.
 Ward, xc. cxii, *note*. cxvi. 74.
 197. 234. 238. 246. 264.
 Wardle, 175.
 Wardour, 46, *note*.
 Warner, xxxviii. xl. xlv. xlv.
 180. 228. 253.
 Warren, 230.
Warwick, 70. 126.
 Warwick, lx.
 Wasteneys, lxiii.
Waterpark, lv. lxii. lxvi. 130.
 Watkins, 206.
 Watkinson, 86.
 Watson, cxvi. cxcix, *note*.
 ccxiv. ccxvi. 31, and *note*.
 152, *note*. 153, and *note*.
 180.
 Watts, 135.
 Wazelin, xlv.
 Webster, 61. 65. 79, and *note*.
 137, 138, *note*. 204. 284.
 289. 304.
 Wells, cl. 25. 40.
 Wensley, or Wendesley, cl.
 ccxxv. 13. 25. 39. 70. 99,
 100. 204.
 Wentworth, 25. 141. 286.
 Wenunwen, Wenonuy, or We-
 nunwyn, 30, 31. 42.
 Wesley 308.
 West, cli. 83. 223.
 Westbrook, 120.
 Westby, cxxxi.
 Westcote, 237. 288.
Westmorland, 30.
 Whalley, 285.
 Whately, clxxxviii.
 Wheeldon, 124.
 Whelpdale, 237.
 Wheler, 117.
 Whitaker, ccviii. ccxii. ccxviii.
 Whitby, 118, *note*.
 White, clxvi. 104. 190, *note*. 227.
 Whitehall, cli. 12.
 Whitehead, 191. 238. 270, *note*.
 Whitehurst, clxxiii, clxxiv, *note*.
 11.

Whitelock,

- Whitelock, ix.
 Whittington, cxi. 283.
 Wigfall, clxvii. 143, and *note*.
 Wigley, cxlvi, cxlvii. cli. 20.
 86. 295, and *note*. 300.
 Wigwell, 300.
 Wilcock, 258.
 Wildman, 221.
 Wilkins, ccxix, ccxx. 233,
 234, and *note*.
 Wilkinson, xcvi. 49. 142. 289.
 Wilkes, 244.
 Willes, 118, *note*.
 Willet, lxxxii.
 William, xlv.
William the Conqueror, xxxv,
 xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii,
 xxxix, xl, xli, xlii, xliii,
 xliv, xlv, xlvi. lvi. lxi.
 cxiii. cxviii. cxv. cccxxvi.
 24. 65. 71. 172. 192.
 202. 226, 227. 287.
William Rufus, 9.
William III., lxiv. 80, *note*.
 Williams, cxxv. 218.
 Willis, 95.
 Willoughby, lxx, lxxi. c, and
note. cxviii. clxxxix. 16. 96.
 124, and *note*. 173. 215.
 231. 249, 250, 251. 262.
 294, *note*.
Willoughby, 60. 274.
 Willymot, 33.
 Wilmot, lxvi. lxxv. lxxxii. xcvi.
 91, 92, 122, 127, 128.
 136. 189. 215. 219, and
note. 226. 231, *note*. 257,
 258, and *note*. 260, 261.
 281. 283. 301.
 Wilne, 283.
 Wilshaw, 38, *note*.
 Wilson, 120, 213. 288. 289.
 Wilkson, 42.
 Wilughby, cccxxxi. 133.
Winchester, lvi.
 Windley, 225.
 Windsor, 225.
 Winfield, xcix. cxii.
 Wingerworth, 21, 22.
 Wingfield, cv. cxxxii. cxxxiv.
 222, 223.
 Winter, 131, *note*. 180. and *note*.
 182.
 Wise, 154.
 Withipole, 13. 226.
 Wodi, 12.
 Wolferstan, or Wolferston, 171,
note. 172. 262.
 Wolfhunt, clxix. 280.
 Wollaston, 244.
 Wolley, xcvi. cx. 1, 2, 11,
note. 18. 33. 69. 105, 120.
 122. 194. 205, and *note*.
 207, 208, 209. 240.
 Wolsey, xii.
 Wolstenholme, xcvi.
 Wood, 89. 284. 296.
 Woodroffe, clii. 25.
 Woodville, 200.
 Woodward, clxxxviii 307.
 Woodyer, Woodyear, or Wood-
 yeare, 17. 84. 215, and
note.
 Woolhouse, lxxxvi. civ. clii. 55.
 56.
 Woollatt, 106.
 Woollet, 227.
 Wormhill, 100.
 Wortley, ix. 47, 48. 134.
 Wray, lxxi.
 Wren, 6. 151.
 Wright, cxxx. clii. 32. 39. 59.
 89. 111. 132. 135. 144.
 163. 208. 230. 284.
 Wulfric, 3.
 Wyatt, 126.
 Wynfield, 16, 17.
 Wyrley, 91.
 Wyverton, 135.
 Wyvil, 118.

Y.

- Yates, 69.
 Yeavely, cxvii.
 Young, 152, and *note*. 153.

Z.

- Zouch, lviii. 181. 192.
 Zouch, lviii. 4. 107. 181. 192.
 229, 230.

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

ABELL, family of, cliii. Arms, *ibid.*
Abney, family of, cxii. Arms, *ibid.*
Abney, township and manor of, 184.
Agard, Arthur, notice of, 253.
Agard of Foston, family of, cxii. Arms, *ibid.*
Agard of Scropton, memorials of, 252, 253.
Agard of Sudbury, family of, cxii. Arms, *ibid.*
Alabaster, mines of, in Derbyshire, account of, cxcix.
Aldercar-park, 181.
Alderwasley, township of, 301. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, *ibid.*
Aldwark, 60.
Aldwark-grange, 60.
Alen or *Alcyns*, family of, cxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Alestrey or *Allestrey*, family of, cliii. Arms, *ibid.*
Alfreton, family of, xcix. Arms, *ibid.*
Alfreton, town and parish of, 3. Manor, *ibid.* 4. Markets, &c. 3. Church, 4. Ancient monument there, ccxxxii. Chantry, 5.
Alkmanton, township and manor of, 200.
Allen-hill, 207.
Allestrey, parochial chapelry of, 203. Chapel, 204.
Alrewas, 93.
Alsop, family of, cxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Alsop, parochial chapelry of, 14.
Allars, Roman, account of, ccv. ccvi.
Alton, township of, 301. Manor, *ibid.*
Alvaston, parochial chapelry of, 123, 124.
Ambaston, manor of, 158.
Amber, river, clxxviii.
Amusements of the inhabitants, iv.
Antiquities of Derbyshire:— British antiquities, cciii. Roman antiquities, ccv. British and Roman roads and stations, ccviii—ccxviii. Ancient church architecture, ccix—ccxxxv. Ancient castles and mansion-houses, ccxxxvi.—ccxl.
Appleby, parish and manor of, 5. Church, *ibid.* School, 6.
Architecture, ancient, of Derbyshire, account of, ccix—ccxl.
Arkwright, family of, lxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Arkwright, Sir Richard, biographical notice of, 208. 300.

Arleston, manor of, 45.
Ash, manor of, 273.
Ashborne, town and parish of, 6, 11—15. Markets, &c. *ibid.* Population, *ibid.* Manor, 7. Church, 8, 9. Ancient monuments there, ccxxvi. ccxxx. ccxxxii. Rectory, 9. School, *ibid.* Alms-houses, 10.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, canal clxxx.
Asbenhurst, family of, cliii. Arms, *ibid.*
Ashford, village of, 30. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, 31. Meeting-house, *ibid.* School, 308. Account of British antiquities there, cciv.
Asbover, town and parish of, 15, 16. Market, &c. 15. Church, 19. Singular entry in its register, 20. School, *ibid.* Ancient font there, ccxxiii.
Ashton, of Castleton, family of, cxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
Ashton, of Killamarsh, family of, cliv. Arms, *ibid.*
Assizes, where held, iii.
Aston, village of, 269.
Aston-on-Trent, parish of, 22. Church, 23. Ancient monument there, ccxxix. Market, &c. 22.
Atherly, family of, cliv. Arms, *ibid.*
Atlow, parochial chapel of, 61.
Avenell, family of, xcix. Arms, *ibid.*

B.

Babington, family of, cxiv. Arms, cxv.
Babington, Anthony, biographical notice of, 21.
Bache, family of, cxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Bagsbarw, family of, lxxv. Arms, lxxvi.
Bagsbarw, William, biographical notice of, 74, 279, 280.
Bainbridge, family of, lxxvi. Arms, lxxvii.
Bakepuze, family of, xcix. Arms, *ibid.*
Bakewell, family of, c.
Bakewell, town and parish of, 23, 24. Market, &c. 24. Population, *ibid.* Manor, 24, 25. Church, 25. Ancient monuments there, ccxxv. ccxxix. ccxxxii. Chantries, 26. Hospital, *ibid.* School, 308. Warm spring at, cxc. Ancient stone cross there, ccxxxv.
Balguy, family of, lxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Ballidon, parochial chapelry and manor of, 61.
Ballidon,

- Ballidon*, family of, cxv. Arms, *ibid*.
Bamford, manor of, 177.
Bank-hall, 73.
Banks, family of, lxix. Arms, *ibid*.
Baptists, general, list of congregations of, in Derbyshire, 308. List of congregations of particular Baptists, *ibid*.
Barker, family of, lxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
Barbrook, river, clxxviii.
Barlborough-hall, account of, cexxxix, cexl.
Barlborough, parish of, 43. Manor, *ibid*. 44. Church, 44. Ancient monument there, cexxxvii. Alms-house, 44.
Barley, or *Barlow*, family of, cxv. Arms, cxvi.
Barlow, parochial chapelry of, 267. Manor, *ibid*. Chapel and school, 268.
Barmoor, ebbing and flowing well at, cxcii.
Barmote court, jurisdiction of, iv.
Barnsley, family of, cliv. Arms, *ibid*.
Baronets, List of, with their arms, lxiii—lxviii. Baronets who were not described as of Derbyshire at the time of their creation, lxviii. Extinct baronets, lxix—lxxiv. List of baronets' seats, lxxv.
Barton-Blount, parish and manor of, 46, 47.
Barrow, parish of, 44. Church, 45. Ancient monument there, cexxxii.
Barrowcote, manor of, 162.
Baslow, village of, 31, 32. Chapel, 32. School, *ibid*.
Basset, family of, cxvi. Arms, *ibid*.
Bate, family of, cxvi. Arms, cxvii.
Bateman, family of, lxvii. Arms, *ibid*.
Bathom-gate, a Roman road, account of, cexii.
Baths, warm, of Buxton, account of, clxxxix. 34—37. Of Matlock, cxc. 207. Of Bake-well, cxc. Of Stony-Middleton, &c. cxc. Of Kedleston, *ibid*. Of Quarndon, *ibid*.
Beard, family of, cxvii. Arms, *ibid*.
Beard, manor of, 168.
Beausief-Abbey, account of, 223, 224.
Beaumont, family of, lxxvii. 307. Arms, *ibid*.
Bec, or *Beck*, family of, c. 307. Arms, c.
Beeley, village of, 32. Chapel, 32, 33. Inclosure, 33.
Beighton, family of, cxvii. Arms, *ibid*.
Beighton, parish and manor of, 47. Church, 48. School, *ibid*. 309.
Bellers, family of, c. Arms, *ibid*.
Belper, town and chapelry of, 139. Market, &c. *ibid*. Manufactures, *ibid*. Population, 140. Manor, *ibid*. Chapel and meeting-houses, *ibid*. Schools, *ibid*. Alms-houses, *ibid*. Account of Belper-park, clxix.
Benefices, account of, xii.
Bennet, family of, liv. Arms, *ibid*.
Bentinck, family of, xlix, l. Arms, l.
Bentley, family of, cxviii. Arms, *ibid*.
Bentley, township and manor of, 201.
Bentley-hall, 201.
Beresford, family of, lxxvii. Arms, lxxviii.
Beresford, Thomas, epitaph, on, 48.
Bernake, family of, c. Arms, *ibid*.
Beton, John, epitaph on, 146.
Biggin, 174.
Biggin, township of, 301.
Bill, curious one of a surgeon, 298, note.
Birchover, township and manor of, 305.
Birchwood, village of, 217.
Bird, family of, cxviii. Arms, *ibid*.
Birds of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxix.
Birley-grange, 85.
Birom, family of, clv. Arms, *ibid*.
Blackwall, family of, cxviii. Arms, cxix.
Blackwall, manor and township of, 42.
Blackwell, village of, 194.
Blackwell, parish and manor of, 49. Church, *ibid*. ancient stone cross in the church-yard, cexxxv.
Blount, family of, lix. Arms, lx.
Blythe, family of, clv. Arms, *ibid*.
Bole-hill, village of, 220.
Bolsover, parish and town of, 49. Market, &c. *ibid*. Manor, *ibid*. 50. Castle, 51. 53, 54. Magnificent entertainment there of King Charles I. *ibid*. 52. Church, 55. Meeting, *ibid*. 309. School, 56.
Donell, family of, cxix. Arms, *ibid*.
Bonnington, family of, clv. Arms, *ibid*.
Bonsall, parish of, 56. Manor, *ibid*. 57. School, 57, 58.
Borough towns, list of, xviii.
Borough-wood, manor of, 257.
Borrow, family of, lxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
Bosville, family of, cxix. Arms, *ibid*.
Bough-wood, 208.
Boundaries of the county, clxx, clxxi.
Bowden, family of, cxix. Arms, *ibid*.
Bowden-edge, township of, 73.
Bowden-hall, 73.
Boylston, parish and manor of, 58.
Boythorp, manor of, 83.
Brackenfield, township of, 215.
Bradbourne, or *Bradborne*, parish of, 59. Manor, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*.
Bradbourne, family of, clv. Arms, clvi.
Bradley, parish of, 64, 65.
Bradbury, family of, clvi. Arms, *ibid*.
Bradshaw, family of, lxxviii. Arms, lxxix.
Bradway-hall, 222.
Bradwell, township of, 184.
Brailsford, family of, cxx. Arms, *ibid*.
Brailsford, parish of, 65. Manor, *ibid*. Church, 66.
Brandside, 174.
Brampton, parochial chapelry of, 85. Manor, *ibid*. Chapel, 86. School, 87. Ancient monument there, cexxiv.
U 2 *Brassington*,

- Brassington*, parochial chapelry and manor of, 62.
Chapel and rectory, 62, 63. School, 63.
- Breadsall*, parish of, 66. Manor, 67. Church, 68. School, *ibid*.
- Breaston*, parochial chapelry of, 251.
- Breerton*, family of, cxx. Arms, *ibid*.
- Brethby*, parochial chapelry of, 239. Manor of, *ibid*. Castle of, captured by the parliament forces, *ibid*. Present state of the castle and park, 240, 241. Chapel, 242. School, *ibid*.
- Brethby-hall*, 241, 242. Farming establishment of the Earl of Chesterfield there, 242.
- Breton*, family, arms of, ci.
- Brett-Griffe*, 60.
- Brimington*, chapelry of, 87.
- Brimington*, family of, ci.
- Brislingcote*, or *Brisingcote*, manor of, 69.
- Bristowe*, family of, lxxix. Arms, *ibid*.
- Britons*, ancient remains of, in Derbyshire, account of, ccin—ccv.
- Broadlow*, or *Bradley-Ash*, township of, 12, 13.
- Brough*, township of, 184. Account of a Roman station there, ccxvi.
- Broughton*. See *Church-Broughton*.
- Broughton (West)*, manor of, 131.
- Browne, Francis*, Epitaph on, 217
- Brownside*, 168.
- Browne* of Hungry-Bentley, family of, clvii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Browne* of Marsh-hall, family of, clvi. Arms, *ibid*.
- Browne* of Snelston, family of, clvi. Arms, *ibid*.
- Brushfield*, manor and township of, 31.
- Bugsworth*, 168.
- Bulkeley*, family of, clvii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Bullock*, family of, cxx. Arms, *ibid*.
- Buntingfield*, 19.
- Burbadge* river, clxxviii.
- Burdett*, family of, lxxvii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Burnaston*, manor of, 162.
- Burrow-Ash*, 224.
- Burton, Edward*, epitaph on, 79, *note*.
- Burton-on-Trent*, parish of, 69.
- Burton*, family of, cxxi. Arms, *ibid*.
- Butler*, family of, lv. Arms, *ibid*.
- Butterley-hall*, 230.
- Butterley*, manor of, 230.
- Buxton*, family of, lxxix. Arms, lxxx.
- Buxton*, parochial chapelry of, 34. Account of its ancient state, *ibid, note*. Waters of, frequently visited by Mary Queen of Scots, 34, 35. Baths, clxxxix. 36, 37. Market, &c. 37. Fund for poor, *ibid*. Chapel and meeting-houses, 38. School, *ibid*. Roman roads in the vicinity of Buxton, ccxii, ccxiii. Account of a Roman station there, ccxvi, ccxvii.
- Buxton, Jediah*, biographical notice of, 157, and *note*.
- C.
- Cacchors*, family of, ci. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cadman*, family of, ci.
- Calamine* of Derbyshire, account of, cxcvi.
- Caldlow*, manor of, 296.
- Caldwell*, parochial chapelry of, 263. Manor, *ibid*, 264.
- Galke*, parish of, 70. Priory, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*.
- Callow*, manor of, 296.
- Callow-hall*, 297.
- Calow*, manor and township of, 82.
- Calton*, family of, lxxx. Arms, *ibid*.
- Camomile* extensively cultivated in Derbyshire, cxcii, cxciii.
- Camps*, Roman, vestiges of, ccxviii.
- Canals*, navigable, account of, clxxxix—clxxxi.
- Carsington*, parish of, 70. Church, *ibid*. School, 71.
- Castles*, ancient, notice of, ccxxxvi.
- Castle-Gresley*, manor of, 170.
- Castleton*, parish of, 71. Peak castle, *ibid*. ccxxxvi. Church, 72. Hospital, *ibid*. School, *ibid*. 309.
- Catton*, manor of, 93.
- Cauz*, or *De Cauceis*, family of, ci. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cave*, family of, lxxviii. Arms, lxxix.
- Cavendish*, Dukes of Devonshire, family of, xlvi. Arms, xlix. Notices of some distinguished individuals of this family, 115, 116.
- Cavendish* and *Holles*, Dukes of Newcastle, family of, lv. Arms, lvi.
- Cavendish*, Lord Waterpark, family of, lv. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cavendish, William*, first Duke of Newcastle, magnificent fetes given by, to Charles I. 51, 52. Anecdotes of him and his Duchess, 52, 53.
- Cavendish, Sir William*, account of, 147.
- Cavendish-bridge*, 23.
- Chaddesden*, parochial chapelry of, 260. Chapel, *ibid*. School, 261. Alms-house, *ibid*.
- Chaloner*, family of, clvii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Champeyne*, family of, cii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Chapel-en-le-Frith*, town and parish of, 73. Market, &c. *ibid*. Church, 74.
- Chandos*, family of, cu. Arms, *ibid*.
- Character* of the inhabitants in the 17th century, iv.
- Charles I.*, splendid reception of, at Bolsover castle, 51, 52.
- Charlesworth*, hamlet of, 166. Chapel, *ibid*.
- Charleton*, family of, clvii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Chatsworth*, hamlet and manor of, 146.
- Chatsworth* old hall, notice of, 149. Mary Queen of Scots confined there, *ibid*. Account of the building of the present mansion, 150—153.

153. Description of it, 153, 154. Gardens and waterworks, 154. Visited by Marshal Tallard, *ibid*; and by the King of Denmark, 155. Its situation, *ibid*.
- Chaworth*, family of, cii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Chellaston*, parish of, 75. Manors, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*. Ancient monuments there, ccxxviii. ccxxxii.
- Chelmorton*, township of, 38. Chapel, *ibid*. Meeting-houses, 39. School, *ibid*.
- Cheney*, family of, cxxi. Arms, *ibid*.
- Chester*, when made a distinct diocese, 247, *note*.
- Chester, Little*, manor of, 123. Account of a Roman road in the vicinity of, ccxiii. Roman station there, ccxv.
- Chesterfield*, Earls of, 1.
- Chesterfield*, town and parish of, 75. Manor, 76. Market, &c. 76, 77. Sessions, 77. Population at different periods, *ibid*. Manufactures, *ibid*. Historical events relating to this town, *ibid*, 78. Church, 78—80, and *notes*. Ancient monument there, ccxxxii. Chantry, 80. Chapels, *ibid*. Meeting-houses, *ibid*. Grammar-schools, 80, 81. Hospital, 81. Alms-houses, 81, 82.
- Chesterfield canal*, account of, clxxix.
- Chelham*, family of, cxxi. Arms, cxxii.
- Chilcote*, chapelry of, 88. Manor, 89. Chapel, *ibid*.
- Chinley*, 168.
- Chisworth*, 168, 169.
- Church Architecture* of Derbyshire, account of, ccxix—ccxxi. Saxon, ccxix. Of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, ccxx, ccxxi.
- Church-Broughton*, parish of, 68. Manor, 69. School, *ibid*.
- Church-Gresley*, manor of, 170.
- Church-Langley*, manor of, 196.
- Church-Somersall*, 256.
- Cibber*, the sculptor, notice of, 151, *note*.
- Civil divisions* of Derbyshire, xi.
- Clarke of Ashgate*, family of, cxxii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Clarke of Somersall*, family of, cxxii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Clay-Lane*, township of, 288. Manor, 289.
- Clay*, family of, cxxii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Clifton*, township of, 11.
- Clown*, parish of, 89. Manor, *ibid*. School, *ibid*.
- Coal strata* of Derbyshire, account of, clxxiv; and of the principal coal mines and collieries, cxcviii.
- Coape*, family of, cxxiii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cocks*, family of, clviii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cocksbench*, 141.
- Codnor*, manor of, 180, 181. Castle, ccxxxvi. 181.
- Coins*, Roman, found in Derbyshire, ccvii, ccviii.
- Cokaine*, family of, cxxiii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cokaine, Sir Thomas*, notice of, 7, 8. Epitaph on, 8, *note*.
- Coke of Longford*, family of, lxxii. Arms, lxxiii.
- Coke of Trusley*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cold-Eaton*, manor of, 13.
- Colleges*, notice of xvii, xviii.
- Columbell*, family of, cxxiii. Arms, cxxiv.
- Colwich*, family of, clviii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Combe's-edge*, 184.
- Combe-moss*, Roman camp at, ccxviii.
- Compton*, township of, 11.
- Conksbury*, 306.
- Copper ores*, notice of, clxxxv.
- Coralline bodies* found in Derbyshire, notice of, clxxxvii.
- Cotman-hay*, hamlet of, 192.
- Coton-in-the-Elms*, township and manor of, 202.
- Cotton*, family of lxxxii. Arms, lxxxii.
- Cotton manufactories* of Derbyshire, account of, cci, ccii.
- Coumbs*, 208.
- Courts*, iii. Duchy court of Lancaster, *ibid*. Peverell court, iv. Barimote court. *ibid*.
- Cowley*, manor of, 100.
- Crankston*, 174.
- Crauford*, Major-General, captures Stavely-house, 265.
- Cresswell*, manor of, 158.
- Cresswell*, village and manor of, 286.
- Crich*, parish of, 89. Market &c. 90. Manor, *ibid*. Church, 90, 91. Ancient British remains at, ccv.
- Criche*, family of, cxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cromford*, village and parochial chapelry of, 299. Manor, *ibid*. Cotton works, 300. Roman pig of lead found there, ccvi.
- Cromford canal*, account of, clxxix, clxxx.
- Crompton*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Cromwell*, family of, lix. Arms, *ibid*.
- Crosses*, ancient, of stone, ccxxxiv—ccxxxvi.
- Croxdacote*, 174.
- Croxall*, parish of, 92. Manor, *ibid*. Church, 93. Ancient monument there, ccxxv. School, 93.
- Crystals* of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxv.
- Cubley*, parish of, 94. Fair, *ibid*. Manor, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*. Ancient monument there, ccxxvii.
- Culland*, 65.
- Curbar*, 32.
- Curteis*, family of, clviii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Curzon* of Breadsall, family of, cii. Arms, *ibid*.
- Curzon* of Scarsdale, family of, lii. Arms, liii.
- Customs* observed in Derbyshire, account of, ccxl, ccxli.

D.

- Dakeyne*, or *Dakins*, family of, cxxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Dalbury*, parish and manor of, 94.
- Dale*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Dale-abbey*, account of, 95, 96. Chapel, 96.
- Dalton*, family of, clviii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Danes* invade Derbyshire, vi. Expelled, vii. Return again, and are defeated, *ibid.* Take Derby, 107.
- Daniell*, family of, ciii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Darley*, family of, ciii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Darley*, parish of, 96. Fairs, *ibid.* Manor, 97. Church, 99. Ancient monument there, ccxxxii. School, 99.
- Darley-abbey*, 112. 122.
- Darley*, village of, 123.
- Darley-moor*, village of, 217.
- Deane*, family of, clix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Dear-leap*, charity school at, 289.
- Deer-parks*, account of, clxix, clxx.
- De Ferrars*, Robert, Earl of Derby, defeated by Prince Henry, 77.
- Degge*, family of, cxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Deincourt*, family of, lxi. Arms, *ibid.*
- Deincourt*, Lord, Earl of Scarsdale, notice of, 271.
- Denby*, parochial chapelry of, 188. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, 189. School, *ibid.*
- Derby* canal, account of, clxxx.
- Derby*, Earls of, lvi.
- Derby*, town of, 101. Government, *ibid.* Privileges of the burgesses, 102. Right of election, *ibid.* Assizes, 103. Public edifices, *ibid.* Societies, *ibid.* Markets, &c. *ibid.* Ancient and present population, 103, 104. Ancient and present manufactures, *ibid.* 105, 106. First silk-mill erected there, 105. Stocking and porcelain manufactures, 106. Progress of its trade, *ibid.* Captured by the Danes, 107. Visited by Mary Queen of Scots, 107, 108; and by King Charles I., 109. Entered by the Pretender, but evacuated, x, xi. 109, 110. Eminent men, natives or residents of Derby, 110, 111. Abbey and other religious houses, 112—114. Churches, 114. Notice of All-Saints church, ccxi. 115—119; ancient monuments there, ccxxxi. Church and parish of St. Alkmund, 120, 121. Schools, 120, 122. Alms-house, 120. Parish of St. Michael, 123. Parish of St. Peter, 124. Free grammar school, 125. Infirmary, 126. Ordnance depôt, 126. Parish and church of St. Werburgh, 128. Charitable donations to, 129. School, *ibid.* Hospital, *ibid.* Meeting houses of Dissenters in Derby, 121. 129. Earls of Derby, lvi.
- Derbyshire*, general history of, i. Inhabitants and government, *ibid.* Historical events, vi. Ecclesiastical and civil division of the county, xi. Table of parishes, xiii. Monasteries, colleges, and ancient hospitals, xvii. Borough and market-towns, xviii. Disused markets, xix. Fairs, *ibid.* Disused fairs, xxi. Population, xxi—xxxiv. Division of property at the time of Edward the Confessor, and when Domesday Survey was taken, xxxv—xlvi. Nobility of the county, xlvi—liv. Irish peers who have seats in Derbyshire, lv. Extinct peerages, *ibid.* lvi.—lx. Baronial families extinct, lxi. Noblemen's seats, lxii. Baronets, lxiii. Baronets who were not described as of Derbyshire at the time of their creation, lxviii. Extinct baronets, lxix—lxxiv. Baronets' seats, lxxv. Gentry, lxxv—xcviii. Families extinct before the time of the Heralds' visitations, xcix—cxii. Families extinct, or removed out of the county, since 1500, cxii—clii. Families of whom it has not been ascertained whether they are or are not extinct, cliii—clxvii. Gentlemen's seats, clxvii—clxix. Forests and deer-parks, clxix, clxx. Geographical and geological description of the county, clxx—clxxxiv. Natural history, clxxxiv—cxcii. Produce, cxcii—cc. Manufactures, cc—cciii. British antiquities, cciii—ccv. Roman antiquities, ccv—ccviii. British and Roman roads and stations, ccviii—ccxviii. Ancient church architecture, ccix—ccxxxiv. Remains of monastic buildings, ccxxxiv. Ancient stone crosses and pillars, ccxxxiv—ccxxxv. Ancient castles, ccxxxvi. Ancient mansion-houses, cxxxvi—ccxi. Customs, ccxli, ccxlii.
- Derwent*, chapelry of, 177.
- Derwent* river, account of, clxxvi, clxxvii.
- Detbick*, family of, cxxv. Arms, cxxvi.
- Detbick*, hamlet of, 20. Chapel, 21.
- Devonshire*, Dukes of, xlvi. Notices of several, 148.
- Dissenting* congregations in Derbyshire, list of, 306, 307.
- Divisions*, ecclesiastical and civil, xi.
- Donisthorpe*, manor of, 172.
- Dore*, parochial chapelry and manor of, 134. School, 310.
- Dove* river, notice of, clxxvii.
- Doveridge*, town and parish of, 129. Market, &c. *ibid.* Manor, 129, 130. Church, 130. Ancient monument there, ccxxix.
- Drakelow*, manor of, 170.
- Draper*, family of, cxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
- Draycot*, family of, clix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Draycote*, village of, 249.
- Dronfield*, parish of, 131. Fairs, &c. *ibid.* Manor, *ibid.* 132. Church, 132. Ancient monument

- nument there, ccxxvi. ccxxviii. Meeting-houses, 133. Grammar school, *ibid.* 310.
- Duchy Court* of Lancaster, jurisdiction of, iii. iv.
- Duckmanton*, parish of, 135. School, *ibid.*
- Duffield*, parish of, 135. Manor, 136. Church, *ibid.* 137. Ancient monument there, ccxxxii, ccxxxiii. Meetings, 137. School, *ibid.*
- Alms houses, 138.
- Dune*, family of, ciii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Dunston*, manor of, 83.
- Dunston Hall*, 83.
- Durant*, family of, cxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
- E.
- Earl's Sterndale*, Chapel of, 176.
- Eaton*, little, manor of, 123.
- Eaton-Dovedale*, manor of, 130.
- Ecclesburn* river, clxxviii.
- Ecclesiastical and civil division of the county, xi, xii.
- Eckington*, parish of, 142. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 143. School, *ibid.* 310.
- Edale*, chapelry of, 73.
- Edensor*, parish of, 145. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* 146.
- Edingale*, or *Edinghall*, manor of, 93.
- Edlaston*, parish of, 155. Manor, *ibid.*
- Egginton*, parish of, 155. Manor, *ibid.* 156. Church, *ibid.*
- Egginton Heath*, the Royalists defeated at, 155.
- Elden Hole*, notice of, clxxii, *note.*
- Elmton*, parish of, 157. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
- Elton*, parochial chapelry of, 305.
- Elvaston*, parish of, 158. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 159.
- Elvaston Hall*, ravaged by the Parliament forces, 158.
- Eminences*, comparative height of, in Derbyshire, clxxv, *note.*
- Eminent persons* connected with the county, v, vi. 307.
- Erwash* canal, account of, clxxix.
- Erwash* river, notice of, clxxvii, clxxviii.
- Ethelfleda*, Countess of Mercia, defeats the Danes, vii.
- Ethrow* river, clxxviii.
- Etwell*, parish and township of, 159. Manor, *ibid.* 160. Church, *ibid.* Ancient monument there, ccxxxiii. Account of a great tempest in this parish, 160, 161, *notes.* Hospital, 161, 162. School, 162. 310.
- Every*, family of, lxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Extent* of the county, clxx, clxxi.
- Eyam*, parish of, 162. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 163. Ravages of the plague there in 1665, 163, and *note* 164. Benevolence of the Rector on that occasion, 164. School, *ibid.* Ancient stone cross there, ccxxxv.
- Eyre*, family of, lxxxii, lxxxiii. Arms, lxxxiv.
- Eyre*, Lord Newburgh, family of, liv. Arms, *ibid.*
- F.
- Fairfield*, parochial chapelry of, 186. School, *ibid.*
- Fairs*, list of, xix, xx. Disused fairs, xxi.
- Fanshawe*, family of, cxxvi. Arms, cxxvii.
- Fasting Woman*, account of, 27, 28.
- Fenny Bentley*, parish and manor of, 48, 49. Church, 48. Ancient monument there, ccxxx.
- Ferne*, family of, cxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fernilee*, township of, 184.
- Ferrars*, family of, lvi. Arms, lvii. See also *De Ferrars.*
- Finderne*, family of, cxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Finderne*, parochial chapelry of, 227. Chapel, *ibid.* Meeting-houses there, 228.
- Fisher*, family of, cxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fitz-Ercald*, family of, ciii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fitzherbert*, of Tissington, family of, lxvi. Arms, lxvii.
- Fitzherbert*, of Norbury, family of, cxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fitz-Ralph*, family of, lxii.
- Flagg*, 39.
- Fletcher*, family of, cxxviii. Arms, cxxix.
- Flintbam*, Richard, epitaph on, 79, *note.*
- Fluor-spar* of Derbyshire, account of, cxcvii.
- Folcher*, or *Foucher*, family of, civ.
- Foljambe*, family of, lxxi. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fonts*, ancient, account of, ccxxiii.
- Ford*, 73.
- Ford*, village of, 288.
- Ford-hall*, 74.
- Foreside*, 168.
- Foremark*, parochial chapelry of, 242. Chapel, 243.
- Forests*, account of, clxix, clxx.
- Fosbrooke*, family of, lxxxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Fossils* of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxiv. clxxxvii.
- Foston*, Manor of, 252.
- Foxlow*, 174.
- Fozne*, or *Le Fun*, family of, civ.
- Fox*, family of, clix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Francis*, or *Francis*, of Foremark, family of, cxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Francis*, family of, civ. Arms, *ibid.*
- Frecheville*, family of, lx. Arms, *ibid.* Memorials of, 265.
- Friendly Societies*, number of, in Derbyshire, 307.
- Froggatt*, 32.
- Frost*, severe, notice of, 74, *note.* 304.
- Fulwood*, family of, cxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Gamelsley*,

G.

Gamelsley, 166.

Gell, of Hopton, family of, lxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*

Gell, of Middleton and Wirksworth, family of, lxxxiv. Arms, lxxxv.

Gell, Sir John, notice of the achievements of, during the rebellion, viii—x. 297—299. Defeats the Royalists at Egginton heath, 155. His hatred of Sir John Stanhope, 158. Marries his widow, *ibid.* note. Takes Bretby castle, 239, and Sir J. Harpur's house, and Swarkston bridge, 275. Winfield Manor-house taken by him, ix, x. 291, 292. His character, 297, note.

Gell, Colonel Thomas; Sutton-hall taken by, 271.

Gell-Chapel, 294, note.

General history of Derbyshire, iii—xii.

Gernon, family of, civ. Arms, *ibid.*

Gibbons, (Griulin, the sculptor), notice of, 152, note.

Gilbert, Mrs. Elizabeth, account of, 257, note.

Gilbert, of Locko, family of, cxxix. Arms, cxxx.

Gilbert, alias *Kniveton*, of Youlgrave, family of, cxxx. Arms, *ibid.*

Gill, family of, cxxx. Arms, cxxxi.

Girardot, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*

Gisborne, family of, cxxxi. Arms, *ibid.*

Gladwin, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*

Glapwell, family of, civ.

Glapwell, manor of, 56.

Glass, painted, account of, ccxxii. Specimens of, *ibid.*

Glossop, parish of, 165. Fair, *ibid.* Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* Schools, *ibid.* 166. Cotton mills, 166. Population, *ibid.* Account of the Woollen manufactures there, cc.

Gooseberry-tree, extraordinary size of one, 18.

Gotham, family of, civ. Arms, *ibid.*

Goushill, family of, cv. Arms, *ibid.*

Goyt river, clxxviii.

Grand Trunk canal, account of, clxxix.

Grange-field, 281.

Gratton, township and manor of, 305.

Great-Hamlet, 168.

Great-Hucklow, township and manor of, 184.

Great-Longesdon, chapelry of, 39.

Great-Rowsley, manor of, 30.

Great-Wilne, hamlet of, 22.

Greaves, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*

Green-Hill, manor of, 223. Village, 220.

Greensmith, family of, clxx. Arms, *ibid.*

Gregg, family of, cxxxi. Arms, *ibid.*

Gregson, family of, clx. Arms, *ibid.*

Gresley, family of, lxviii. Arms, *ibid.* Particulars of several individuals belonging to it, 171.

Gresley, parish of, 169. Church, 170.

Grey, of Codnor, family of, lvii. Arms, lviii.

Grey, De Wilton, family of, lviii lix.

Grey, of Sandiacre, family of, cv.

Griff, manor of, 302.

Griff-Grange, 60.

Grindlow, manor of, 185.

Grindstone-mills, account of, cciii.

Gypsum, quarries of, cxcix.

H.

Hackenthorp, 47.

Hacker, family of, clx.

Haddon-Hall, 29. Account of its architecture, ccxxxvi—ccxxxviii.

Hallam. See *Kirk-Hallam*, and *West Hallam*.

Hallowes, family of, lxxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*

Halton, family of, lxxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*

Handley, manor of, 267.

Hanley, village of, 288.

Hanson-Grange, 275.

Hardinge, family of, cxxxii. Arms, *ibid.*

Hardwick, manor of, 190. Hall, account of, 190, 191. ccxxxviii, ccxxxix. School, 191.

Hardwick, family of, cxxxii. Arms, *ibid.*

Harehill, 58.

Harewood-Grange, 33.

Hargate, manor of, 156.

Harpur, family of, lxiii. Arms, lxiv.

Harpur, Sir John, house of, taken by the rebels, 274, 275.

Hartsbay, village of, 229.

Hartsborn, parish of, 176. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 177. Ancient monument there, cexxx. School, 177.

Hartbill, manor of, 30.

Hartington, town and parish of, 174. Market, &c. *ibid.* Manor, 175. Church, *ibid.* 176. School, 176.

Hartington-Hall, 175.

Hasland, manor of, 82.

Haselbrowe-Hall, 223.

Hassop, manor of, 30. Hall, *ibid.*

Hastings, family of, lxvii. Arms, *ibid.*

Hatcote, manor of, 172.

Hathersage, family of, cv. Arms, *ibid.*

Hathersage, parish of, 177. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 178. Ancient monument there, ccxxviii. ccxxvix. School, &c. 178. Account of ancient British remains on Hathersage Moor, ccv. ccviii.

Hatton, township and manor of, 205.

Hayfield, parochial chapelry of, 167. Fairs, *ibid.* Chapel, 167, 168. Meeting-houses, 168.

Hazlebach, or *Hazlebadge*, manor of, 185.

Hazlewood, 138.

Heage, manor of, 140. Chapel, 141. School, 312.

Heanor, parish of, 179. Manor, 180. Church, *ibid.*

Heatcote,

- Hault-Hucknall*, parish of, 189. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* 190.
Heath, parish of, 182. Church, *ibid.*
Heathcote, family of, lxxxvii. Arms, lxxxvii.
Heathcote, manor of, 172.
Heathcote, village of, 174.
Heathcote Ward, manor of, 264.
Helyon family of, cv. Arms, *ibid.*
Hemsworth, village of, 220.
Henmore, village of, 288.
Heriz, family of, cv. Arms, *ibid.*
Herbill, family of, cvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Herbill, manor of, 30.
Hieron, Rev. John, biographical notice of, 68.
Higham, village and manor of, 253, 254.
High-Edge, manor of, 140. Chapel, 141.
Highfield, manor of, 83.
Highlow, manor of, 185.
High-Needham, village of, 174.
Hill-Somersall, 256, 270.
Hilton, township and manor of, 205.
History, general, i. Inhabitants and government, iii—v. Historical events, vi—xi.
Hobbes, John, biographical notice of, 189, 190.
Hodgkinson, family of, cxxxii. Arms, *ibid.*
Hognaston, parochial chapelry of, 14.
Hogan, *Houne*, or *Hoon*, township and manor of, 205, 206.
Holbrook, manor of, 141. Chapel, 142.
Holden, family of, lxxxvii. 307. Arms, lxxxvii.
Holland, manor of, 294.
Hollington, manor and township of, 201.
Holme, manor of, 83.
Holmesfield, parochial chapelry and manor of, 134, 135. School, 135.
Hope, family of, lxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Hope, parish of, 183. Market, &c. *ibid.* Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* School, 184.
Hope-Hall, 183.
Hopkinson, family of, cxxxiii.
Hopton, family of, cvi.
Hopton, township of, 297. Alms-house, 299.
Hopwell, manor of, 249.
Horne, family of, cxxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Horsley, parish of, 186. Manor, *ibid.* 187. Park, 187. Church, *ibid.* 188.
Horsley-Gate, 135.
Horton, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Hospitals, ancient, notice of, xvii. xviii.
Hough, or *How-Grange*, 60.
Hucklow, Great, township of, 184.
Hucklow, Little, township and manor of, 185.
Hulland, township and manor of, 11.
Hulland-ward, 217.
Hungry-Bentley, township and manor of, 201.
Hunloke, family of, lxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Hunloke, Sir Henry, biographical notice of, 88.
Hunsdon-Grange, 275.
Hurdlow, 175.
Hunt, family of, clx. Arms, *ibid.*
Hurt, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Hutton, William, F. S. A. notice of, 111.
- I. & J.
- Jackson*, family of, clx. Arms, *ibid.*
Ibole, or *Ible*, 297.
Iderich-bay, township of, 301.
Jebb, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Jenkinson, family of, lxxiii. Arms, lxxiv.
Ilkeston, town and parish of, 192. Market, &c. *ibid.* Manor, *ibid.* Church, 193. Alms-houses, &c. *ibid.*
Independent congregations, list of, in Derbyshire, 308
Ingleby, manor of, 243. Hall, *ibid.*
Ingwardby, family of, cvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Inhabitants, ancient name of, iii. Character and modes of living in the 17th century, iv. v. Notice of eminent inhabitants of the county, or connected with it, v. vi. Number of, in the 8th century, xxi. At the close of the 18th century, xxi, xxii, *note*. In 1801, and 1811, xxi, xxii. Returns of xxxiii—xxxiv.
Intakes, 217.
Jodrell, family of, cxxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Johnson, family of, clx.
Ireton, family of, cxxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Ireton-Hall, 195.
Iron mines, of Derbyshire, account of, cxcvii, cxcviii. And of manufactories connected with the iron trade, ccii.
Ithersay, township of, 301.
Ivenbrook, manor of, 299.
- K.
- Kedleston*, parish of, 194. Manor of, *ibid.* Hall, *ibid.* Church, 195. Sulphureous spring at, cxc. Ancient monuments in the church, ccxxiv. ccxxx.
Kendall, family of, cxxxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
Kiddersley, manor and park of, 214.
Kilburn, township of, 188.
Killamarsh, parochial chapelry of, 144. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, 145.
Kimardsley, family of, clxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Kinder, 168.
King's Newton, manor of, 212.
Kirk-Hallam, parish of, 172. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 173. School, *ibid.*
Kirk-Ireton, parish of, 193. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* School, 194.
Kniveton, family of, lxxix. Arms, lxx. See also *Gilbert*, alias *Kniveton*.
Kniveton, parish of, 196. Manor, *ibid.* Rectory, *ibid.* School, *ibid.*
Knowle-Hill, 243.
- X x Laguette,

L.

Laguerre, a French painter, notice of, 151, *note*.
Langley, village of, 179, 182.
Langley, parish of, 196. Manor, *ibid*. Church, 198. Ancient monument there, ccxxxiii. School, 198.
Langley-Meynel, manor of, 197.
Langwith, parish of, 198. Manor, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*.
Latbury, family of, cvi. Arms, *ibid*.
Latbury, of Holme, family of, clxi. Arms, *ibid*.
Latkill river, clxxviii.
Lea, hamlet of, 21. Chapel, 22. Meeting-house, *ibid*.
Lea-Hall, 60.
Lead mines of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxiv. clxxxv. cxci—cxvii. Account of Roman pigs of lead, ccvii.
Leake, family of, lvii. Arms, *ibid*.
Leather-Manufacture, account of, ccii.
Leebe, family of, cxxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
Lee, family of, cxxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
Leigh, family of, cxxxiv. Arms, cxxxv.
Levet, family of, cvi. Arms, *ibid*.
Levinge, family of, lxxiv. Arms, *ibid*.
Lightwood, village of, 220.
Limestone strata of Derbyshire, account of, clxxi, clxxii, clxxiii, clxxxvi. Account of the principal quarries of, cxcix.
Linacre, 85.
Linacre, family of, cxxxv. Arms, *ibid*.
Linen manufactures, account of, ccii.
Linton, manor of, 171.
Lister, family of, clxi. Arms, *ibid*.
Litchurch, manor of, 126.
Little-Chester, manor of, 123.
Little-Eaton manor of, 123.
Little-Hallam, hamlet of, 192.
Little-Ireton, manor of, 195. Hall, 196.
Little-Norton, village of, 220.
Little-Over, par. chial chapel of, 228.
Little-Roxsley, manor of, 98, 99.
Little-Wilne, parochial chapelry and manor of, 248. Church, 249. Ancient monument there, ccxxvi.
Litton, 279.
Litton, or *Lytton*, family of, cxxxv. Arms, *ibid*.
Locko, or *Lockhay*, village and manor of, 258, 259.
Lovett, family of, clxi. Arms, *ibid*.
Lombe, Mr. John, account of, 105, and *note*.
Long-Eaton, chapelry of, 249. Manor, 250.
Longesdon, Great, or *Longstone*, chapelry of, 39, 40. Chapel, *ibid*.
Longford, family of, cxxxv. Arms, cxxxvi.
Longford, parish and township of, 199. Manor, *ibid*. Church, *ibid*. Ancient monument

there, ccxxvi. Alms-house, 200. School, *ibid*.

Long Lane, a Roman road, account of, ccxiii. ccxiv.

Longstone, Little, township of, 40. Manor, *ibid*.

Longsdon, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, lxxxix.

Loscoe-Park, 182.

Loudham, family of, cvii. Arms, *ibid*.

Loove, family of, lxxxix. Arms, *ibid*.

Ludworth, 168, 169. Remains of ancient stone pillars there, ccxxxiv.

Lullington, parish of, 202. Manor, *ibid*. Church and school, *ibid*.

M.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, first Earl of, notice of, 111.

Mackworth, parish and township of, 202.

Mackworth, family of, cxxxvi. Arms, *ibid*.

Makeney, hamlet of, 139.

Maese river, clxxviii.

Malcalf, 73.

Manganese, oxid of, cxcvii. Account of mines of, *ibid*.

Manlove, family of, cxxxvi. Arms, *ibid*.

Manners, family of, xlvi. xlix. Arms, xlix.

Manners, Sir Roger, inscription on, 286, *note*.

Manors, list of, with the names of their possessors in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and when the survey of domesday was taken, xxxv—xlvi.

Mansell-Park, 217.

Mansion-Houses, ancient, account of, ccxxxvi—ccxl.

Manufactures, of Derbyshire, account of, cc—cciii.

Mapleton, or *Mappleton*, parish of, 204, 205. School, *ibid*.

Markeaton, manor of, 203.

Market-Towns, list of, xviii. Disused markets, xix. 307.

Marston-Montgomery, parochial chapelry of, 94.

Marston-on-Dove, Parish and township of, 204, 205. Manor, 205. Church, *ibid*.

Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned at Winfield Manor-house, viii. *note*. Plot for rescuing her from thence, 290, 291. Frequently at Buxton, 34—36. Visit of, to Derby, 107, 108. Confined several times in Chatsworth old Hall, 149. Whether confined at Hardwick Hall, 190, 191. Notice of her establishment, 291, *note*.

Master, family of, cxxxvii. Arms, *ibid*.

Matlock, parish of, 206. Manor, *ibid*. Baths, 207. Church, *ibid*. School, *ibid*. Roman pig of lead found there, ccvi.

Matley, Dorothy, death of, 20.

Meadow-Fleck,

Meadow-Pleck, or *Meadow-Place*, 306.
Measham, parochial chapelry of, 244. Market, &c. *ibid.* Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, *ibid.*
Melandra Castle, account of a Roman station at, ccxiv.
Melbourne, parish of, 209. Manor, *ibid.* Market, &c. *ibid.* Castle, 210. Chantry, 211. Meeting-houses, *ibid.* Account of its Saxon church, ccxix. ccxx. 210. Ancient monuments there, ccxxiii, ccxxiv.
Mellor, chapelry of, 168. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, 169. School, *ibid.*
Mellor, family of, lxxxix. Arms, xc.
Mellor-Hall, 168.
Mercaston, township and manor of, 215, 216.
Merry, family of, cxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Methodists, Wesleyan, list of congregations of, in Derbyshire, 309.
Meverell, Sir Sampson, inscription on, 277, *note.*
Meverell, family of, cxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Meynell, family of, xc. Arms, *ibid.*
Mickle-Over, parish of, 226. Manor, *ibid.* Manor-house, 227. Church, *ibid.* School, *ibid.* 311.
Middleton, family of, xc.
Middleton, township of, 293. and manor, 304. Account of British antiquities at, cciv.
Millford, village of, 139.
Milnes, family of, xci. Arms, *ibid.*
Milnbay, village of, 179.
Milton, 73.
Milton, manor of, 243.
Milward, family of, cxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Minerals of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxiv—clxxxvii.
Mines of lead, account of, cxciii. cxcv—cxcvii. Customs of the miners, cxciv, cxcv.
Moldridge, or *Moldrich Grange*, 60.
Mompesson, Rev. Mr. anecdotes of, 164
Monasteries, notice of, xvii, xviii. Account of monastic remains, ccxxxiv.
Moniasb, or *Monyash*, chapelry of, 40. Manor, *ibid.* 41. Chapel, 41. Schools, *ibid.*
Monjoye, family of, cvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Montgomery, family of, cvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Monuments, ancient sepulchral, account of, ccxxxiii—ccxxxiv.
Moor, Ann, a pretended fasting woman, mention of, 28.
Moravians, or *United Brethren*, establishment of, at Ockbrook, 225, 226. 309, 310.
Morewood, family of, xci. Arms, xcii.
Morledge, Brook, clxxxviii.
Morley, family of, cvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Morley, parish of, 212. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* 213. Account of painted glass there, ccxxii. Ancient monuments there, ccxxviii. ccxxx. ccxxxiii, ccxxxiv.
Morley-Park, 141.

Morteyne, family of, cviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Morton, parish of, 214. Manor, *ibid.* 215.
Mossborough, 143. School, *ibid.*
Moubray, family of, lviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Mower, family of, xcii. Arms, *ibid.*
Mugginton, parish of, 215. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 216. School, *ibid.*
Mundy, family of, xcii. xciii. Arms, xciii.
Musard, family of, lxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Musters, manor of, 17.

N.

Natural History of Derbyshire, clxxxiv—cxcii.
Navigable canals, account of, clxxx—clxxxi.
Needham, family of, clxi. Arms, clxii.
Nether-Haddon, manor of, 28, 29.
Nether-Hall, manor of, 98.
Nether-Locko, manor of, 259.
Netherthorpe school, 266.
Newbold, manor and township of, 83. Alms-house, 309.
Newcastle, William, first Duke of, magnificent fêtes given by, to Charles I. 51, 52. Anecdotes of him and his Duchess, 52, 53.
New-Hall, manor of, 16, 264.
New-Mills, village of, 168.
Newton, family of, xciii.
Newton-Grange, manor of, 13.
Newton-Solney, parochial chapelry of, 245. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* Ancient monument there, ccxxvii.
Nightingale, family of, xciii.
Nobility, list of, with their arms, xlvi—liv.; and of Irish peers having seats in the county, lv. List of noblemen's seats, lxii.
Norbury, parish of, 217. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 218. Ancient monument there, ccxxviii. ccxxxiii. School, *ibid.*
Normanton, manor and chapel of, 127.
Normanton, South, parish of, 219. Manor, *ibid.* School, *ibid.*
North-edge Hall, 19.
North-Winfield. See Winfield.
Norton, parish of, 220. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 221, 222. School, 222.
Norton-House, 221.
Norton Leys, village of, 220.
Norton-Leys Hall, 223.
Nunsclough, grange of, 281.
Nuns-field, 281.
Nun's Green, 129.
Nutbrook canal, account of, clxxx.

O.

Oakethorpe, manor of, 293.
Oaks, 223.

Oakthorpe,

Oakthorpe, manor of, 172.
Ockbrook, parish of, 224. Manor, 225. Church, *ibid.* Establishment of the Moravians, or United Brethren, *ibid.* 226, 310.
Odingsells, family of, cviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Offcote, manor and township of, 13, 14.
Offley, family of, cxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Ogstone, manor of, 214.
Oldcotes, 182, 272.
Oldgrave, 182.
Old Hall, manor of, 16, 17, 97.
Ollerscett-Hall, 168.
Oncash, manor of, 41, 42.
Onston, manor of, 133.
Osbome, family of, cxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Osmaston, parochial chapelry of, 66.
Osmaston, manor and chapel of, 127, 128.
Over-Burrows, 65.
Over-Haddon, township of, 26. Fasting woman there, 27, 28.
Over-Langwith, parish of, 198. Manor, *ibid.*
Over-Locko, manor of, 259.
Over-Stubbing, 19.
Overton, village of, 18.
Ozelcote, 182, 272.
Ozolgreaue, 182.
Ozroft, 56.

P.

Packington, parish of, 229.
Padley, family of, cviii.
Padley, manor of, 230.
Padley, Upper, manor of, 178.
Painted Glass, specimens of described, ccxxii.
Palterton, village and manor of, 252.
Parishes, list of, xiii—xvii.
Parker, family of, cxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Park-Hall, 84, 173, 188.
Parovich, parochial chapelry and manor of, 14, 15.
Peak-Castle, account of, 71, 72. ccxxxvi. List of its governors or castellans, 71, 72. *note.*
Peak-Forest, extra parochial chapelry of, 179. Account of it, clxix. Intermittent spring in the peak, cxcii.
Peak Forest canal, account of, clxxx, clxxxii.
Pecke, family of, clxii. Arms, *ibid.*
Peers, list of, with their arms, xlvi—liv. List of Irish Peers having seats in the county, lv. Extinct peerages, lv—lx.; and baronial families, lx. List of the seats of peers, lxii.
Pegge, family of, xciv. Arms, *ibid.*
Pegge, Dr. notice of, 82, 284.
Penitrich, parish of, 229. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* Account of a Roman station there, ccxvii. ccxviii.
Perjury, punishment of, 20.
Perpoynt's manor, 17.

Petroleum, or rock oil, of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxv.
Peverell, family of, lxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Peverell court, jurisdiction of, iv.
Phoside, 168.
Pichard Green, 73.
Pilkington, family of, cxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
Pilsley, manor of, 288.
Pindar, family of, cxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
Pinxton, parish of, 230, 231. Manor, 231. Church, *ibid.*
Plague, ravages of, at Eyam in 1665, 163, and *note*, 164.
Plants, rare, indigenous in Derbyshire, account of, clxxxviii.
Plesley, or *Flesley*, parish of, 231. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* Fairs, *ibid.* Earthquake, 232.
Plesley, family of, cviii.
Plumpton, family of, cviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Pole, family of, xciv, xcvi. Arms, xciv.
Population, in the 8th century, xxi. At the close of the 18th century, xxi. xxii. *note.* Returns of, in 1801, and 1811, xxiii—xxxiv.
Port, or *Porte*, family of, cxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
Potlac, or *Potlock*, manor of, 228. Ancient chapel there, *ibid.*
Pott, family of, cxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
Pozwrell, family of, cxl. Arms, *ibid.*
Presbyterian congregations in Derbyshire, 308.
Produce of Derbyshire, account of, ccii—cc.
Property, division of, at the time of the Domesday survey, xxxv—xlvi. Division of, in later times, xlvi.
Pursglove, Robert, Bishop of Hull, inscription on, 278, *note.*
Pye, family of, lxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
Pymme, family of, clxii.

Q.

Quakers, list of congregations of, in Derbyshire, 308.
Quarndon, manor of, 123. Notice of a chalybeate spring at, cxcii.
Quarries of Derbyshire, account of, cxcix, cc.

R.

Radborne, parish of, 232. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 233. Ancient monument there, ccxxx.
Radcliffe, family of, cxl. Arms, *ibid.*
Ravendon-Grange, 61.
Ravensdale Park, 217.
Ravenstone, parish of, 233. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 234. Hospital, *ibid.*
Razworth, 168.
Renishaw Hall, 144.

Repton,

- Kepton*, parish of, 235. Ancient name and events there, *ibid.* Manor, 235—237. Priory, 235. Church, ccxix. 237, 238. Fair, 237. Account of the Grammar school there, 238. Notice of eminent men educated there, *ibid.* Ancient sepulchral monuments there, ccxxiii.
- Keresby*, family of, cxl. Arms, cxli.
- Revel*, family of, cxli. Arms, *ibid.*
- Revestanes*, 61.
- Revolution* of 1688, said to have originated at Whittington Moor, 285.
- Ricard*, a French painter, notice of, 141, *note.*
- Richmonds*, manor of, 294.
- Riddings*, township of, 3. Manor, 4.
- Ridge*, 74.
- Ridgway*, school at, 144.
- Ripley*, township of, 229. Fairs, &c. *ibid.*
- Risley*, parochial chapelry of, 250. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, *ibid.* School, *ibid.* 251. Roman antiquities found at Risley park, cviii.
- Risley*, family of, cix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Riston-Grange*, 61.
- Rivers* of Derbyshire, clxxvi—clxxviii.
- Roads* of Derbyshire, account of, clxxx—clxxxiv.
- Rodes*, family of, lxxii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Rodsley*, township and manor of, 201.
- Rollesley*, or *Rocolesley*, family of, cxli. Arms, cxlii.
- Rolleston*, family of, cxlii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Rollston's Manor*, 21.
- Roman Antiquities* of Derbyshire, account of ccv—ccviii. Roman roads and stations, ccviii—ccviii.
- Roman-Catholic congregations* in Derbyshire, 308.
- Romeley-Hall*, 89.
- Roo*, or *Rowe*, family of, cxliii. Arms of, *ibid.*
- Roodlofts*, ancient, account of, ccxxii.
- Roper*, family of, cxlii. Arms, cxlii.
- Rosell*, family of, c.x. Arms, *ibid.*
- Rosleston* or *Rolston* manor, 282.
- Rossington*, family of, cxliii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Roston*, manor and village of, 217.
- Rother river*, notice of, clxxvii.
- Rotherham*, family of, cxlii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Roulund*, Godfrey, cruel treatment of, 39.
- Rowe*, family of, cxlii. Arms, cxliii.
- Rowland*, 32.
- Rowesley*, Little, manor of, 99.
- Roxtor*, chapel at, 306.
- Rowthorn*, manor of, 191.
- Rushbearing*, custom of, ccxi. ccxi.
- Rutland*, Dokes of, xlvi. xlix.
- Ryber Hall*, 208.
- Rydlings*, manor of, 4.
- Rye*, family of, cxliii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Rykneld Street*, an ancient British road, account of, ccix—ccxii.
- S.
- Sacheverell*, family of, cxliii. Arms, cxliv.
- Sacrilege*, extraordinary instance of punishment of, 236.
- Sadler*, Sir Ralph, vindications of himself, 107, 108.
- Sale*, family of, cxliv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Sanders*, family of, cxliii. Arms, cxliv.
- Sanders*, Colonel, notice of, 195, *note.*
- Sandford*, family of, cxliv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Sandiacre*, parish of, 246. Manor, *ibid.* Church and rectory, 247.
- Sapperton*, manor of, 69.
- Savage*, of Castleton, family of, cxliv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Savage*, of Tissington, family of, cix.
- Savage*, of Steynesby, family of, cxlv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Saville*, family of, cxlv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Sawley*, parish of, 247. Manor, *ibid.* Fair, &c. 248. Church and rectory, *ibid.*
- Searcliffe*, parish of, 251. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 252. Ancient monument there, ccxxxiv. ccxxxv.
- Searsdale*, Lords, lii.
- Scenery* of Derbyshire, account of, clxxv, clxxvi.
- Screens*, ancient, account of, ccxxii.
- Scropton*, parish of, 252. Manor, *ibid.* Church and rectory, 253.
- Seasons* of 1615, curious particulars concerning, 303, 304.
- Seats* of noblemen, lists of, lv. lxii. Of baronets, lxxv. Of gentry, lxxv—xcviii. clxvii—clxix.
- Segrave*, family of, lviii. Arms, *ibid.*
- Selioko*, family of, cxlv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Sepulchral Monuments*, notice of, ccxxiii—ccxxxiv.
- Sessions*, where held, iii.
- Shackecross*, village of, 224.
- Shackerley*, family of, cxliv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Shalercross*, 186.
- Shalercross*, family of, cxlv. Arms, cxlvi.
- Shardlow*, hamlet of, 23.
- Shaw*, Rev. Stobbing, notice of, 177.
- Sheldon*, family of, cxlvi.
- Sheldon*, hamlet or township of, 42. Chapel, *ibid.*
- Shells*, fossil, of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxvii.
- Shepey*, family of, cix. Arms, *ibid.*
- Shepherd*, alias Thwaites, family of, cxlv. Arms, *ibid.*
- Shipley*, manor of, 181.
- Shirebrook*, village of, 231. Chapel of ease, 232.
- Shirland*, parish of, 253. Manor, *ibid.* 254. Fair, &c. 253. Church and rectory, 254. Ancient monument there, ccxxvii.
- Shirley*, family of, l. li. Arms, li.
- Shirley*, parish of, 254. Manor, *ibid.* 255. Church, 255.

- Shore*, family of, xcv. Arms, *ibid.*
Short-Hazles, manor of, 177.
Skottle, manor of, 138.
Skrezelsbury, Earl of, vindications of himself, 35, 36, notes.
Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, Countess of, character of, 115, note. Epitaph, and anecdotes of, 116. Alms-house founded by her, 120.
Shuttleworth, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Silk-mill, the first in England erected at Derby, 105.
Sitting-Lose, 73.
Sitwell of Remishaw-hall, family of, lxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Sitwell of Steynesby, family of, xcvi.
Slack-hall, 73.
Sleigh, family of, cxlvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Smalley, chapelry of, 213. Manor, *ibid.* School, 214.
Smerrill-grange, township of, 304.
Smith of Debby, family of, clxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Smith of Derby, family of, clxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Smith of Dunston, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Smithsbj. parochial chapelry of, 245. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 246.
Smithson, Huntingdon, epitaph on, 55, note.
Snelston, parochial chapelry of, 217—219.
Snitterton, family of, cix. Arms, *ibid.*
Snitterton, manor of, 9, 100.
Snow, great, in 1614-15, account of, 303.
Soils of Derbyshire, geological account of, clxxi—clxxiv.
Solney, family of, cx. Arms, *ibid.*
Somercotes, township of, 3.
Somersall, family of, cx.
Somersall, or *Summershall*, 86.
Somersall, parish of, 256.
Somersall-Overbert, 256.
South-Normanton, parish of, 219. Manor, *ibid.* School, *ibid.*
South Winfield, parish of, 289. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 292. School, *ibid.* Manor-house, cxxl.
Spar, Derbyshire, account of, clxxxv. cxcvii.
Spateman, family of, cxlvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Spondon, parish of, 256. Manor, *ibid.*, 257. Church, 258. School, *ibid.*
Spring, warm, of Derbyshire. clxxxix—cxcii.
Stafford, family of, cx.
Stalls, stone, account of, ccxxxii.
Stancliffe-hall, manor of, 98.
Staneby or *Stainsby house*, 188.
Stanhope, Earls of Chesterfield, family of, l. Arms, *ibid.*
Stanhope, Earls of Harrington, family of, lii. Arms, *ibid.*
Stanhope, Rev. Dr, notice of, 177.
Stanley, parochial chapelry of, 261.
Stanton, township and manor of, 305.
Stanton-by-Bridge, parish of, 261. Manor, *ibid.*
Stanton-by-Dale, parish of, 262. Church, *ibid.* Alms-houses, *ibid.* 263.
Stanton-hall, 305.
Stanton-Ley, manor of, 305.
Stanton-cward, manor of, 264.
Stapenhill, parish of, 263. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
Statham, family of, cxlvi. Arms, cxlvii.
Statham, Thomas, inscription on, 278, note.
Stavely, parish of, 264. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 265, 266. Rectory, *ibid.* School, *ibid.*
Stenson, manor of, 46.
Stetely, or *Steeley*, 286. Curious Saxon church there described, ccxx.
Stevenson of Matlock, family of, cxlvii.
Stevenson of Ounston, family of, cxlvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Stevenson of Stanton, &c., family of, cxlvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Steynesby, manor of, 192.
Stocking manufactures, cci.
Stoke, manor of, 185.
Stone crosses and pillars, account of ancient, ccxxxiv, ccxxxv.
Stone, family of, clxv.
Stone quarries in Derbyshire, account of, cxcix, cc.
Stones, family of, cxlvii. Arms, cxlviii.
Stoney-Middleton, parochial chapelry of, 179. Tepid spring at, cxcii.
Stony-Houghton, village of, 231.
Strata of Derbyshire, geological account of, clxxi—clxxiv.
Strelley, family of, xcvi. Arms, xcvi.
Stretton, manor of, 254.
Stretton, township and manor of, 288, 289.
Stretton-in-the-Fields, parish of, 268. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
Stringer, family of, clxv. Arms, *ibid.*
Stuart, Charles James, the pretender, enters Derby, x.; obliged to evacuate it, xi.
Stubbing, family of, cxlviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Stubbing-Edge, 19.
Stuffing, or *Stuffyn*, family of, cxlviii.
Sturston, Upper and Nether, hamlets of, 11, 12. Manor, 12.
Sudbury, parish of, 269. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*, 270.
Summer, remarkably dry, account of, 304.
Surface of Derbyshire, account of, clxxv.
Surgeon's bill, curious, 298.
Sutton family of, cxlviii. Arms, *ibid.*
Sutton hall, 271. Taken by the parliament forces, *ibid.*
Sutton-in-the-Dale, parish of, 270. Manor, 271. Church, 272.
Sutton-on-the-Hill, parish of, 272. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*, 273. School, 273.
Swadlincote,

Swadlincote, or *Swartlincote*, manor of, 171.
Swanwick, school at, 5.
Swarkston, parish of, 273. Church, 274. Ancient monument there, ccxxix. Bridge, 274. Fortified for King Charles I.; but captured by the parliament forces, 274, 275.
Synfen, or *Synfin*, manor of, 45.

T.

Taddington, Chapel of, 42. School, *ibid.*
Tallard, Marshal, anecdote of, 154.
Tansley, manor of, 91.
Tapton, manor and township of, 83, 84.
Tapton grove, 87.
Taylor, family of, cxlix. Arms, *ibid.*
Taylor, *Martba*, a fasting woman, account of, 27, 28.
Tempest, great, account of, in 1545, 160, 161, notes.
Temple-Normanton, chapelry of, 87. Manor, *ibid.* Chapel, *ibid.*
Thacker, family of, cxlix. Arms, *ibid.*
Thornhill, family of, xxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Thornhill, manor of, 186.
Thornsett, 168.
Thorpe, parish of, 275. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
Thurlston, manor of, 158, 159.
Thurmansleigh, 281.
Tibshelf, parish of, 276. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
Tickenhall, or *Ticknall*, parochial chapelry of, 246. Manor, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* Hospital, *ibid.*
Tideswell, town and parish of, 276. Market and fairs, *ibid.* 277. Manor, 277. Church, ccxxi. 277, 278. Ancient monument there, ccxxx. School, 279.
Tissington, parochial chapelry of, 63. Hall, *ibid.* Chapel, 64. Notice of the custom of dressing wells there with flowers, ccxli.
Toadstone, strata of, described, clxxii, clxxiii, clxxxvi.
Toke, family of, cx. Arms, *ibid.*
Totley, manor of, 134.
Trent river, account of, clxxvi.
Trent and *Mersey* canal, account of, clxxix.
Trusley, parish of, 280. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 281.
Tuchet, family of, lix. Arms, *ibid.*
Tunstead-mill town, village of, 73.
Tunstead, family of, clxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Tupton, township of, 288.
Tupton-hall, 289.
Turbutt, family of, xxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Turndich, or *Turnditch*, parochial chapelry of, 142.

Turner of Derby, family of, cxlix. Arms, cl.
Turner of Swanwick, family of, cl. Arms, *ibid.*
Turmpike-roads of Derbyshire, account of, clxxxii—clxxxiv.
Twyford, family of, cx. Arms, *ibid.*
Twyford, village and manor of, 46. Chapel, *ibid.* School, 309.

U.

Ufton, manor of, 293.
Ulkerthorpe, manor of, 293.
Underwood, manor and township of, 14.
Unitarian congregations in Derbyshire, 308.
United Brethren, Establishment of, at Ockbrook, 225, 226.
Unston, manor of, 133.
Untbank, 135.
Upper Locko, manor of, 259.
Upper-Padley, manor of, 178.
Upper Thurstaston, village of, 201.

V.

Valerian, extensive cultivation of, cxviii.
Vernon, family of, liii. liv. Arms, liv. Memorials and epitaphs on some individuals of, 269, 270, note.
Verrio, the painter, notice of, 151, note.

W.

Wagstaffe, family of, clxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Waingriff, 230.
Wakebridge, family of, cxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Wakebridge, manor of, 91.
Wakelin, family of, cxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Wakes, how celebrated in Derbyshire, ccxli.
Waldesbej, family of, cxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Walkelin, family of, cxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Walton, manor and township of, 84, 85.
Walton-upon-Trent, parish of, 281. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 282. School, *ibid.*
Walton-hall, 282.
Wardlow, township of, 40.
Warsop-Wold, 232.
Watchell, 85.
Wells, family of, cl. Arms, *ibid.*
Wells, dressed with flowers, at Tissington, ccxli.
Wendesley, or *Wensley*, manor of, 100.
Wendesley, or *Wensley*, family of, cl. Arms, *ibid.*
West, family of, cli. Arms, *ibid.*
West-Broughton, manor of, 131.
West-Hullam, parish of, 173. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 174. Ancient monument there, ccxxix. Schools, 174.

Weston-

- Weston-hall*, 283.
Weston-on-Trent, parish of, 282. Manor, *ibid.*
 Church, 283.
Weston-Underwood, manor of, 217.
Weston, or *Whetstone* hall, 280.
White, family of, clxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Whitehall, family of, cli. Arms, *ibid.*
White-hough, 73.
Whitfield, manor of, 167. School, 165, 167.
Whitmore, 139.
Whittington, family of, cxi. Arms, *ibid.*
Whittington, parish of, 283. Manor, *ibid.* Church,
 284. Chalybeate spring, 285.
Whittle, township of, 168.
Whittington-Moor, revolution of 1688 commenced
 at, 285.
Whitwell, parish of, 285. Manor, *ibid.* Church,
 286.
Wigfall, of Charter-hall, family of, clxvii.
Wigfall, of Renishaw, family of, clxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
Wigley, 86.
Wigley, family of, cli. Arms, clii.
Wigwell-grange, 300.
Wilkinson, family of, xcvi. Arms, xcvi.
Willersley, manor of, 207, 208.
Willesley, parish of, 287. Manor, *ibid.* Church,
ibid.
Willington, manor of, 237.
Willington, parish of, 287. Manor, *ibid.* Church,
 288.
Wiltoughby, family of, lxx. Arms, lxxi.
Williamsthorpe, village of, 288.
Wilmot, family of, lxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
Wilne, Great, hamlet of, 22. Ferry, 23.
Wilne, Little, parochial chapelry and manor of,
 248. Church, 249.
Wilstrop, 247, *note*.
Wingerworth, chapelry of, 87. Chapel, 88.
Wingerworth-hall, 88.
Winfield, family of, cxi.
Winfield manor-house, besieged and taken by the
 parliament forces, ix, x. 291, 292. Mary
 Queen of Scots imprisoned there, viii, *note*.
 Plot for rescuing her thence, 290, 291.
Winfield, North, parish of, 288. Manor, *ibid.*
 Church, *ibid.* School, *ibid.* 289.
Winfield, South. See *South-Winfield*.
- Winshull*, or *Winshill*, township and manor of, 69.
Winstler, town and manor of, 306. Market, *ibid.*
 Chapel, *ibid.* School, *ibid.*
Wirksworth, town and parish of, 293. Market
 and fairs, *ibid.* Population, *ibid.* Manors,
 294. Petty courts held there, *ibid.* Church,
 294, 295. Rectory, 295. Meeting-houses,
 296. School, *ibid.*
Wisranton, manor of, 92.
Woltey, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.* Longe-
 vity of several members of, 209.
Wolstenholme, family of, xcvi. Arms, xcix.
Woodhall-park, 250.
Woodroffe, family of, clii. Arms, *ibid.*
Woodseats, village of, 220.
Woodthorpe, village of, 288.
Woodthorpe-hall, village and seat of, 267. Hos-
 pital, *ibid.*
Woolhouse, family of, clii. Arms, *ibid.*
Woollen manufactures of Derbyshire, account of,
 cc.
Wormhill, parochial chapelry of, 280. Manor,
ibid. Chapel and School, *ibid.*
Wright, of Longstone-hall, family of, clii. Arms,
ibid.
Wright, of Ripley, family of, clii.
Wright, John, epitaph on, 144, 145.
Wright, Joseph, the painter, notice of, 111.
Wyaston, hamlet of, 155.
Wye, river, notice of, clxxvii.
Wyndley, manor of, 139.

Y.

- Yaveley*, parochial chapelry of, 255. Manor
ibid.
Yeldersley, township and manor of, 12.
Youlgrave, parish of, 302. Manor, *ibid.* Church,
ibid. 303. Remarkable entries in the parish
 register, 303, 304. School, 304.

Z.

- Zinc*, mines of, cxvii.

405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

--	--



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



D 000 376 347 1

