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The Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire.
THE

OLD HALLS, MANORS,

AND

FAMILIES

OF

DERBYSHIRE.

—

BY J. T.

—

VOLUME III.

THE SCARSDALE HUNDRED.

—

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, & CO., LTD.
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MDCCXCIX.
TO

SIR HENRY HOWE BEMROSE, M.P., J.P., &c. &c.,

AS

THE PATRON OF DERBYSHIRE LITERATURE,

AND

TO WHOM THE LITERATURERS OF THE COUNTY ARE SO INDEBTED

FOR ENCOURAGEMENT,

THIS VOLUME

IS WITH DEEP FEELINGS OF RESPECT DEDICATED.
INTRODUCTION.

EIGHT hundred and six years have elapsed since the General Survey was made, and during this period there have been one hundred and ninety families who have held the Scarsdale lordships at various times. What is so very satisfactory to both student and reader the memorabilia of these families—in a many cases, anyway—have been preserved on our national rolls, have had entry by the Chroniclers, have formed some of the most interesting pages of our annals. What is still more satisfactory to the student of archaeology, there are fifty old homesteads left standing, every one of which we have sketched, where dwelt the Leakes, Hardwicks, Hunlokes, Strelleys, Musters, Talbots, Newbolds, Woolhouses, Seliokes, Frechevilles, Fosbrokes, Kyrkes, Heathcotes, Gladwins, Clarke, Reresbys, Banks, Stones, Burtons, Mowers, Poles, Revels, Blyths, Copes, Bullocks, Holleses, Cokes, Radfords, Hallowes.

Among the many curious items which a Conspicuous of the Manors of the Scarsdale Hundred makes evident, and which would escape the most diligent student of Lyons, is the fact that at the General Survey the whole of the lordships of this Hundred were really held by seven men—Roger de Busli, Roger de Poictou, Ralph Fitzhubert, William Peverell, Walter Deincourt, Ascoit Musard, and Henry de Ferrars. A few of the lordships, of course, were royal demesne, and Totley was with the King’s Thanes, but the surveyors, in Derbyshire at least, seem to have marked down for the Conqueror what would be termed, in domestic language, “the neck part,” while they appropriated “the rump stakes.” The Scarsdale Hundred was no exception as regards the lion’s share either—for out of seventy-two Manors of this Hundred we find thirty as held by Deincourt, Peverell, and Fitzhubert. The modesty of one of these seven, however, is most conspicuous, for it is our old friend, Henry de Ferrars, and lo! he is satisfied with two only. Perchance at the time he was gorged with his moieties of the fifty-nine Peak seigniories.

The thought comes, whether there is a representative, direct or indirect, of those seven men, who were the manorial lords of Scarsdale at the Survey? We believe there is a family of Musard in the West of England who claim old Ascoit as their ancestor; then again, Fitzhubert was the sire of the Frechevilles, and the last Frecheville had a sister Margaret, married to John Ramsden, whose descendants are still with us. Among the illustrious Commoners of England there was an offshoot of the old Earls of Derby, until the 29th August, 1884, when Marmion Edward Ferrars, of Baddesley Clinton, County Warwick, the senior co-heir of the Barony of Chartley, and the only male representative of his race, was buried in Baddesley Church. How many of us remember, when we turn to Dugdale’s “Warwickshire,” that the material of the work was collected by another Henry de Ferrars, of Baddesley Clinton, who lived in the time of Elizabeth. Old Camden hath it, “He was a man both for parentage and knowledge of antiquity, very commendable, and my special friend who . . . . hath at all times courteously shewed me the right way when I was out, and from his candle, hath it were, lighted mine.” Dugdale, in return for the use he made of Ferrars’ MSS., is pleased to say that he was “a man of distinguished worth, reflecting lustre on the ancient and noble family to which he belonged.” Thus Dugdale had a word of praise for the man whose researches he utilized, which is very different (as we shall shew under Holmesfield Hall) to Nichols when he used Burton’s material for his “Leicestershire,” and then vituperated Burton’s researches, which was infamous. Some of Ferrars’ manuscripts which deal with heraldry, genealogy, and antiquity, are in the College of Arms, some in the Sheldonian Theatre, some in the British Museum, besides eight volumes in private hands.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

If there is a more preferable spot in the county than Buxton or Bakewell, for the antiquarian student in quest of historic mansions to take up his diggings, it is Chesterfield. Almost within immediate vicinity there are the Halls of Brimington, Staveley, Brampton, Wingerworth, Tupton, Somersall. If the radius is one of six miles, he gets Balfour, Sutton, Glapwell, Bolsover, Scarcliffe, Hardwick, The Hallowes. If Ashover is taken as one of the radii, he has Edelstow, Eastwood, Gorse, Overton.

No town in the county has come in for such derogatory descriptions as Chesterfield, whether as regards its appearance or inhabitants. The shops, says Jennings, in his “Rambles,” are dirty, the flesh of the people still dirtier. Such writers as Jennings never know what the sweat of industry is, or ever consider that many luxuries of their own drawing-rooms are the products of the very industry which gives to the buildings and burgheers of Chesterfield an appearance distasteful to fastidious compilers. The town stands on extensive beds of coal and ironstone, and the mines in the neighbourhood impart to the town the coloring of their treasures. Had Jennings have turned his attention for a moment to the past lords of the manor he would have had no time to notice any neglect of soap and water:—Peverelis, Briweres, Wakes, Plantagenets, Hollands, Nevilles, Talbots, Cavendishes. In the “Select Charters” of Bishop Stubbs, we find how many famous documents of our liberties the name of William Briwere, lord of Chesterfield, is appended: Our annals relate the military exploits of the Wakes, while the “Extinct Peerages” recount the lives of the Plantagenets, who held the seigniory: The ends of the Hollands and Nevilles are a reiteration of thrilling horrors; Margaret, of Salisbury, the last of the Nevilles, who exchanged the manor with the Talbots, was, in her extreme old age, hacked to death on Tower Hill. Gilbert, of Shrewsbury, sold it for an old song to Bess of Hardwick, for her son George, and so it passed, like Bolsover, to the Holleses, Harleys, and Bentincks, till 1792, when it came to the Dukes of Devonshire by arrangement. Such detractors as Jennings have nothing to tell us about the old place being a Roman Station once, or the probable site of the camp of the Emperor Hadrian and his Sixth Legion, or that its environs teem with quaint and historical edifices.

With some of the Scarsdale families there are romances of the most marvellous character; there are State Trials in which they figured prominently. These we purpose to succinctly state. Some of the lads of these families made themselves famous as bishops, judges, statesmen, warriors, and as travellers into remote corners of the earth, bringing back with them a priceless fund of knowledge relating to Zoology and Botany. The careers of these men have particular mention. Among the bravest of the cavaliers of Charles I. were the Frechevilles, of Staveley; the Bullocks, of Unstone; the Hunlokes, of Wingerworth; the Leakes, of Sutton.

This is our third bundle of patches towards a county history.
The Scarsdale Hundred.
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The Parishes of Alfreton, Ashover, and

Ault Hucknall.
EASTWOOD HALL.
GORSE HALL.
OLD HARDWICK HALL.
The Parishes of Alfreton, Ashover, and Ault Hucknall.

Not merely a correct statement of facts, nor accuracy of dates, nor collating of events from authentic sources should be the purpose of the compiler, but, to bring particular members of the old families before our mental ken, to know them as their contemporaries knew them; to be familiar with their foibles, idiosyncrasies, appearance; to behold them in their "long waisted peascod belliged" doublets with fluted skirts; their Venetian hose—slashed, quilted, stuffed, and laced—their conical crowned hats and ruffles, and their inordinate display of jewellery. There are also the traditions of the old families, too often ignored by the compiler. It is related of one of the Reresbys, named Leonard—soon after they had located themselves at Ashover—that "serving his Prince in the Holy War, was taken prisoner by the Saracens and there detained captive nearly seven years; that his wife, according to the law of the land, was towards being married to another; that being apprehensive of this accident, by the power of prayer he was miraculously delivered and insensibly conveyed with shackles and gyves, or fetters, upon his limbs, and laid upon the East Hill, in Thruburgh Field, as the bell tolled for his wife's second marriage, which her first husband's return prevented, though he presently died as soon as brought into the church, where he desired to pay his first visit." The shackles with which he was bound (the tradition says) were preserved at Thruburgh for generations, and eventually made into ploughshares about the time of Henry VIII.

Any antiquarian student who has not visited the ruins of the Derbyshire residence of the Reresbys, situated about a mile west of Ashover Church, has a treat in store. Apart from the historic family which held it, the architecture is of great interest, and its desolation food for reverie. The pointed arch of one of the inner doors surely belongs to the Middle Ages. There is a fireplace still intact, so far as the masonry goes, of incredible dimensions, say, four yards anyway, at which as many oxen could have been roasted abreast. There are windows in the most unaccountable places. The corridor leading from the principal entrance is now the habitation of the bat, and covered with ivy and other parasitic plants. We thought of the many illustrious ladies who had been mistresses here—Deincourts, Normanvilles, Brabornes, Gothams, Sheffields, Bosvilles, Stapletons, Westbys, Babingtons, Monsons—of the knights and gentlemen who had called it their's, whose prodigality was proverbial, and how these ruins spoke of a race of men long extinct. For three hundred and forty-one years (1282–1623) were the Reresbys at Eastwood. This was the residence of the New Hall Manor which Isidore Reresby had acquired, about 1282, from his marriage with Amicia Deincourt. He acquired also the Old Hall Manor from the Willoughbys, for which he exchanged Pleasley. The splendour of the Reresbys commenced when the son of Isidore and Amicia mated with the heiress of the Normanvilles (Margaret), who brought him Thruburgh, Brinsford, and other lordships.∗

* The Reresbys were of Lincolnshire in the third year of William the Conqueror; which fact we owe to Edward, Earl of Rutland, who discovered a charter "in an old chest at Belvoir" of that date, by which Adam Reresby granted his manor in the Fens to his nephew, the Abbot of Crowland.—Hunter's *Doncaster*, Vol. II., p. 39.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Among the courtiers—noblemen, knights, and gentlemen—who thronged the Royal ante-chamber at Whitehall during the last years of Queen Elizabeth was Sir Thomas Reresby, the last of his race who tenanted Eastwood, or held any of the Ashover seignories. He had been dubbed knight by Her Majesty. "Very tall, well shaped, his face handsome and manly, his conversation pleasant and witty, his company very acceptable to persons of all sorts, especially George, the great Earl of Shrewsbury"—such is the portrait of the knight as drawn by the pen of his great-grandson. His mother was the pretty fair-haired Margaret Babington. Sir Thomas, like his father, had the character of a kind-hearted landlord, a hospitable neighbour, a diligent justice of the peace, but he cared to play the courtier simply; to dangle after the persons of Queen Elizabeth or King James; to clothe himself with a splendour which the poorer scions of the nobility could only envy. The diamond buckles of his stomacher represented so many hundred acres; the tags with which the stomacher was laced were of greater worth than the stipends of half-a-dozen rectories, the embroidery of his doublet would have been a good dowry for a yeoman's daughter. He never went to church without "a great many followers in blue coats and badges, and beyond the usual number for men of his quality and fortune." He involved himself by accompanying Lord Lovel in 1591, when that nobleman was sent Ambassador to the Court of Scotland. When he became Sheriff of Derbyshire, in 1613, he threw around his municipal dignity a magnificence both unique and ruinous. At the Lent Assizes at Derby, in the year mentioned, his spreads consisted of "fifteen several sorts of fowls, among others, young swans, knots, herons, bitterns; three venison pasties appointed for every meal; thirteen several sorts of sea fish, each appointed to be ordered a different way." He mated himself with a lady whose extravagance impoverished three husbands, and whose domestic bickerings hastened his death. The maiden name of this lady was Mary Monson, of South Carlton, County Lincoln (the family hold the Viscountcy of Oxenbridge at the present moment), whose brother was created Viscount Monson in 1628, but degraded of all his honours in 1661 for his disloyalty; was condemned to imprisonment for life, and dragged on a sledge from the Tower to Tyburn and back with a rope round his neck.† We learn from the Memoirs that Sir Thomas Reresby, "being a man of high spirit" (corroborated by his losing his commission of the peace from his determination to punch the head of Sir William Wentworth); ‡ "and his lady (who had changed her religion to Papist), not so observant of him as she ought to be, disagreeing with him concerning their daughter; Lady Campbell, gave him so great a discontent that he fell sick upon it, during which sickness he never would visit him (as one of two women told me) till he passed recovery, and then she persuaded him to go to a house he had at Newark for change of air, where he died in May, 1619, when about fifty-five years of age." Sir Thomas assigned Eastwood to his executors for the benefit of his creditors. The after career of Lady Reresby is thus told by the writer of the Memoirs:—"The Lady Reresby kept possession of Thiriborough Hall for some time, till Sir George, her son, coming from Ickles to make her a visit, and finding her abroad, shut the doors and kept possession till he died, which his mother, to return, being then at Derby, and hearing Sir George was sick, sent her gentlewoman, Mrs. Skinner (who told me the story), under pretence of inquiring after his health, to get him arrested, which was performed by two bailiffs which attended Mrs. Skinner as servants, as Sir George lay sick in bed. This lady lived after at Chesterfield, and last at London, where she married again, one Sir Simeon Steward, but disowned him afterwards, nor was he able to prove the marriage. Then she married one Mr. Ballard, who had a competent estate, which he spent, whilst her husband, and then died, but she lived till about eighty years of age, and lies buried in the Chapel of Somerset House, in the Strand. She was a woman of wit and of masculine spirit, a too great lover of sack as she grew in years, and unfortunate both to her husband, her son, and her family."∥ Three more generations and the Reresbys were gone from among the knights and gentlemen of England. Sir George married Elizabeth Tamworth, of Sherville Court, Southampton, by whom he was father of Sir John,
created a baronet by Charles I. and Governor of Hull, whose son, the second baronet, was the Sir John to whom we are indebted for the Memoirs. The third holder of the distinction squandered his patrimony in the lowest description of vices; was a frequentor of taverns and cock-pits; the associate of blacklegs; was compelled to sell his large estates in Yorkshire (so far as he could) to pay his gambling debts; and forced by circumstances to finish his career as tapster at the Fleet prison. He staked the Lordship of Denaby on a cock fight, and lost.* Within his veins ran the blood of several baronial houses, himself a baronet and representative of one of the oldest houses in England, and holding the vilest position a man could hold. His brother sold Thriburgh to the Savilles, and with him ended a line of men famous as Yorkshire and Derbyshire squires for six hundred years. It is of interest to know that the writer of the Memoirs was the Justice of the Peace who, in the reign of Charles II., denounced the "hearth money," or taxation, which was levied upon the edge tool manufacturers of Hallamshire, as illegal, and ordered no more payments to be made; though he got himself reprimanded by the Government for his pains. The Memoirs deal with one of the most critical portions of English history—from 1639 to 1689; they give us anecdotes of the secret doings of the Courts of Charles II. and James II.; they furnish us with accounts of the Governments of Europe during the Protectorate of Cromwell, beside very much information not to be found elsewhere. Moreover, copies of the Memoirs are scarce, and, what is very singular, in no biographical dictionary as we can find, except Lowndes' Manual and Watts' Bibliotheca, is the author mentioned. There was another member of this family, either son or brother of Sir John, named Tamworth Reresby, who wrote a Miscellany of Ingenious Thoughts and Reflections, published in quarto, 1721, but he and his work are ignored, less Lowndes and Watts. In it are copies of letters which passed between Richelieu and Balzac, orations delivered by Boileau before the French Academy, and anecdotes of writers from Homer to Steel.

Eastwood Hall and the New Hall Manor were sold by the executors of Sir Thomas Reresby to the Rev. Immanuel Bourne, in 1623. The career of this reverend gentleman is of more than ordinary interest, as he was one of the ministers who did subscribe the Act of Uniformity, although his Presbyterian proclivities drove him from Ashover, gained him the patronage of the Puritan government, and are clearly distinguishable in his sermons and pamphlets which have come down to us. His father was Rector of East Haddon, County Northampton, where, presumably, Immanuel was born, 27th December, 1590. He matriculated at Christ College, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in January, 1612, at the age of twenty-two, and his Master of Arts in June, 1616, when immediately after we find him "preacher" at St. Christopher's, London. His patron was evidently Sir Samuel Tyron, of this parish, for one of Bourne's publications, The True Way of a Christian, is dated "from my study at Sir Samuel Tyron's, April, 1622." In the following year he purchased the advowson of Ashover, together with Eastwood and the New Hall Manor. The purchase money was a portion of the wealth which had accrued to his wife, Jemima Beckingham, of Toleshunt, in Essex, from the failure of male issue in her house. These purchases, advowsons, and lands still remain with his descendants. Some twenty years later (1642) the theological doctrines of Immanuel were repugnant to the Ashoverians, and he thought it wise—seeing the Great Rebellion had commenced—to get London way with precipitate haste. He became preacher at St. Sepulchre's, but more famous for his controversies with the Anabaptists and Quakers. He singled out James Naylor in particular for his attacks, and aroused George Fox, the founder of the sect to which Naylor belonged, into a reply which became famous, not only for its unanswerable doctrine and logic, "for its fulness of heart and intellect," but for the manner in which the arguments of Bourne were smashed up. Bourne was Rector of Waltham on the Wolds when the Act of Uniformity tested his Nonconformity and found it wanting, and Rector of Aylestone, County Leicester, when he died, in 1672. Some of his publications are in the British Museum. His works are enumerated as (I.) The Rainbow, (II.) The Godly Man's Guide, (III.) The True Way of a Christian, (IV.) Anatomy of Conscience: An Assise Sermon at Derby, (V.) A Divine Directory for Self Examination, (VI.) Defence of Scripture—(this describes a dispute between

* Vide Whisker's Yorkshire; Hunter's Doncaster; Barke's Extinct Baronetage.
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clergymen and Naylor, the Quaker).—(VII.) *Defence of Tithes, Infant Baptism, Humane Learning and the Sword of the Magistrate*—(this was Bourne's reply to the Anabaptists).—(VIII.) *A Gold Chain of Directions to Preserve Love Firm between Husband and Wife*. The pedigree of Bourne is curious in particular. There was not a generation without an Obadiah among them, nor a generation without one of the sons, if not two, being ministers of the Gospel. The girls, too, had a strong partiality for the surplice and the hood of black silk, and passed on to their children the same predeliction. The husband of one of them was Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary and historian. One item in the pedigree is marvellous: their longevity. There were two lives simply among others which made up a period of one hundred and ninety-six years. The senior line (male) of the Bournes expired with the Rev. Lawrence, Vicar of Dronfield and Rector of Ashover, in 1797, when the Ashover estates reverted to the issue of his sister, Jemima, wife of the Rev. George Fidler, of Shirland, whose daughter, Jemima, had married John Nodder, of Cutthorpe; whose son, the Rev. Joseph, of Ashover, was father of the Rev. John Bourne Nodder, M.A., of Corpus Christi, Oxford, still living.

Who has ever thought of glancing through the *Peerage* to find out how many of our Patrician houses had maternal ancestors (whether remotely or no) in Derbyshire ladies? And yet, forsooth, the idea would not be a bad one. Take the Willoughbys, who were lords of that portion of Ashover denominated the Old Hall Manor, of which Edelstow was the manor house. One of the first things we know of them is that Robert Willoughby, of the County Lincoln, married Sara de Pleasley, of the County Derby, about the time of Henry I. We know also, that from this union sprang all the branches of that illustrious family. Her descendants have held four peerages—Willoughby de Eresby; Willoughby de Broke; Willoughby de Parham; and Middleton. The first, second, and fourth are still extant. With the de Parham branch there is a romance. On the 20th March, 1767, the House of Lords adjudged that the noblemen who had held the coronet of Parham from 1680 to 1765, had sat in that assembly "contrary to the right and truth of the case." This judgment is far more memorable than is perceived, apart from facts which give the injustice or the romance. When a man is summoned as a peer, as apparent heir to a barony, to which he virtually has no right, and eventually the true heir claims his title, the summons has created a distinct barony which can be retained legally. The Willoughby case is most interesting. The second peer, living in the reign of Elizabeth, had three sons; William, whose issue held the coronet for four generations, and became extinct in 1679; Ambrose, whose descendant should then have succeeded to the title; and Edward, whose descendants sat wrongly for five lives. Henry Willoughby, the grandson of Ambrose, was amongst those Englishmen who migrated to Virginia during the Protectorate, locating himself at Hull's Creek, as many other younger scions of the aristocracy had done. He and his son both died without any intimation reaching them that a peerage had accrued to them, but in the next generation a sturdy yeoman from Virginia appeared at Westminster, bringing with him incontestable evidence that he was the true Lord Willoughby de Parham, and that the holder of the title was an usurper. This was in January, 1765.

Unfortunately for the spirit of the romance the nobleman who was then wrongly holding the title died almost simultaneously with the claim of the Virginia yeoman being lodged, but the judgment of the House of Peers is worth quoting. "That He (the yeoman) had a right to the title, dignity and peerage of Willoughby de Parham which was enjoyed from the year 1680 to the year 1755 by the male line (now extinct) of Sir Thomas Willoughby, youngest son of Lord Charles Willoughby, of Parham, who was successively summoned to Parliament by descent in virtue of Letters Patent, bearing the date the 16th day of February in the said year of the reign of Edward VI., and sat as heirs male of the body of Sir William created Lord Willoughby of Parham of the said Letters Patent, contrary to the Right and Truth of the case. It now appearing that Sir Ambrose Willoughby, the second son of the said Charles, and elder brother of the said Thomas, who was averred to have died without issue, left a son, and that the said Henry is great-grandson and heir male of the body of such son and consequently heir male of the said Sir William, who was created Lord Willoughby of Parham, the male line of the eldest son of the said Charles, Lord Willoughby of Parham, having failed in or before the year 1680."
ALFRETON, ASHOVER, AND AULT HUCKNALL.

The celebrated navigator, Sir Hugh Willoughby, who was Admiral of that fleet which the Company of Merchant Adventurers fitted out at Deptford, in May, 1553, for a voyage of discovery from whence they never returned, though of Derbyshire origin (paternally and maternally—his wife was Joan Strelley), was not from the Ashover Willoughbys, * which will be clearly stated elsewhere.

In 1282 the Willoughbys forsook the banks of the Amber and conveyed the Old Hall Manor to Isidore Reresby, in exchange for Pleasley, Reresby having married a co-heiress of the Deincourt, who held the New Hall Manor, of Ashover. In 1337 the Old Hall moiety was again conveyed by Ralph Reresby to Roger Wynfield, whose father, says Lysons, was living at Edelstow Hall. But the estate was not to remain with the Wynfields. Two generations, simply, and Ralph, the son of Roger, passed away, leaving a daughter and heiress married to Robert Plumley. This gentleman lived to a good round age, but died without issue, when the Manor and Hall came back to the heir of Ralph's sister, who had mated with William Rolleston, whose grandfather, John, had purchased Lea from the Frechevilles. The heir of this lady and her husband William was a great-grandson, James, husband of Anne Babington. Both houses of Rolleston and Babington, in a later generation, lost a member ignominiously in the cause of Mary Stuart: Francis, the grandson of this union, was one of the unfortunate gentlemen. The Old Hall Manor, together with Edelstow, was with the Rolleston for about a century, when the heiress Isabel took it to Richard Pershall, or Peshall, of Horsley, another famous Staffordshire family. Ralph Rolleston, the second son of James and Anne Babington, espoused Mary Bingham, who brought him Watnall Chaworth, in Nottinghamshire, which has ever since remained the seat of the family. The Binghams were, and are, an ancient Dorsetshire house of Saxon origin, one of whom was Sir John Bingham, in the reign of Henry I, and at the present moment one of the them holds the Earldom of Lucan and another the coronet of Clanmorris. It was a Bingham who had charge of the troops at St. Helena, while Napoleon was a prisoner there. The Rollestons were at the height of their splendour when this marriage took place. Their paternal estates were in Staffordshire, which, some centuries later, were mortgaged to Sir Oswald Mosley. Their Derbyshire lands passed to the Pershalls, yet their acquisition of Watnall and Toynaton sustained their dignity, and prevented them from falling into obscurity. Back into those remote ages, when the power of the Sheriff was almost regal, and we find a Rolleston wielding such power. Old Derings tells a marvellous story about one of the Nottinghamshire Rollestons. He says "that he lay sick of a violent fever in a garret in Barker Gate in a delirious fit; threw himself from a window of his room into the yard; hence he ran into the street and jumped into a well, where he remained up to the chin in water about an hour before he was taken out. He was then put to bed, and in a short time got well, and married soon after."

The Wynfields, or Wingfields, as their name was subsequently written, who purchased Edelstow from the Reresbys, were offshoots of that great Suffolk family located in that county at the time of the Conquest. It is said by Burke that they were holding Wingfield Castle so remotely, but we cannot find the evidence to prove it. They, however, have a pedigree from that period. One of them was counsellor to the Black Prince; was made a knight, and accompanied the expedition to Languedoc, from whence he wrote letters to his friend, Sir Richard de Stafford, describing the country and military operations. We may quote some of this correspondence when we draw attention to the vestiges of the Wingfield residence in the Parish of Norton, as it was preserved by Avesbury and copied by Holingshed. The Derbyshire Wingfields, whether of Ashover, Glossop, or Hazelborough, are allowed to have been a branch of the once powerful Suffolk house, but even Burke acknowledges to a certain extent that he cannot find where they tack on, though he offers one or two observations worth the notice of the student. We shall carefully deal with the memorabilia of this family under Hazelborough, and endeavour to shew that there is no difficulty in linking the Derbyshire and Suffolk branches.

Richard Pershall, in marrying the heiress of the Rollestons, was simply following the example of his fathers. His ancestor, Sir Adam, Sheriff of Staffordshire, 15 Edward III. (1341), was the son of the

* Vide Article on Risleu. Vol. IV. Old Halls.
heirress of the Knightons, and selected as his first wife the heirress of the Westons, of Weston Lizard, and for his second the heirress of the Caverswalls, of Bishop's Offley. His firstborn gained the heirress of the Chetwynds, whose grandson was husband of Helen Malpas, another heiress. One of the descendants of Sir Adam married into the Botetourts, whose relatives were lords of Bakewell. The grandson of Richard and Isabel Rolleston was created a baronet by James I. in 1612. The second baronet sold Edelstow in 1648. The third baronet died without surviving male issue in 1712, when the title became in abeyance, and remains so. From a note to the pedigree of Pershall, in Dugdale's *Visitations of Staffordshire*, for 1664, we gather that "about the year 1770 the Rev. John Pearsall (the descendant of a respectable yeoman family, seated for generations at Hawn, in the Parish of Halesowen, County Worcestershire), changed his name to Peshall, and assumed the style and designation of 'Sir John Peshall, Bart.,'" alleging his descent from one Humphrey Peshall, whom he affirmed was the second son of the first baronet. The pedigree of the reverend baronet is given in extenso in the *Baronetage of Kimber and Johnson*.

Old Erdeswick, in his *History of Staffordshire*, page 128, says that the Pershalls were a branch of the Swinnertons "ab origine paternalmente," "for they bare their armoury as moving from them, Swinnerton bearing argent a cross formé flory sable; and now the Peshall beareth the same with a canton gules charged with Richard, Earl of Chester's wolf's head." The annotator of Erdeswick (Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D., F.R.S.) says *that the ancestor of the Pershalls was De Corbeuil, a Norman who held Peshall of Robert de Stafford by service of a knight's fee. The *Visitations* of Glover and Dugdale agree with Erdeswick and not Harwood.

When the Old Hall Manor was sold by Sir John Pershall, in 1648, Edelstow Hall appears to have been a separate transaction; for the estate went in moieties to the Hodgkinsons and Giles Cowley, but we cannot trace to whom the edifice went, until we find it with the Gladwins some century later.† Cowley disposed of his moiety of the manor to Godfrey Clarke, of Somersall, and Joseph Banks, whose wife was Anne Hodgkinson, of Overton. The Hodgkinson moiety came to the Bournes. The family of Hodgkinson were of North Edge Hall in 1556, when they purchased Overton from the Hunts. What curious facts the vicissitudes of this house would yield if followed up. One branch buying out another branch, apparently in opulent circumstances, and then they disappear. Some two hundred years ago, one of the lads—Obadiah—settled in Derby, from whom have sprang those of Bakewell and other places. Sir George Edward Hodgkinson of our own time was the grandson of Joseph, of Wirksworth, whose father was Edmund, of Ashover.

Edelstow Hall came to Dr. Henry Bourne in the dowry of his wife, Sarah Gladwin. It was sold in 1808 by the widow of the Rev. John Bourne, son of Henry and Sarah, to John Milnes, Esq. The old building is shorn of all its glory; indeed it is difficult to realise that the spot is associated with the Willoughbys, Archesbys, Rolleston, Pershalls, Gladwins. Since its walls resounded with the shouts of festivity much indignity has been heaped upon it. There are yet traces left, but very faint, of the appearance it once presented. Can it be that there is a county in England where the stall of the ox and the sty of the pig are raised on such historic grounds as in Derbyshire, or where an old building, endeared to the lover of history by its tenancy of famous families, is delivered up into the care of the Improver.

No portion of Derbyshire is probably more neglected than the neighbourhood of Ashover, and why so is unintelligible. We know of few more delightful strolls than that can be found on this portion of the Amber, and the antiquary is richly rewarded by a glance at those old edifices (particularly Eastwood) with which there are connected so many names written on the rolls of the country.

Serlo, the Saxon, who held Ashover at the Survey under Fitzhubert, had two granddaughters (co-heiresses), who took the manor in moieties to their husbands—Willoughby, of Lincoln, and

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† *History of Staffordshire*, p. 128.

† Since writing the above, we have been lent a MS. Pedigree of the Gladwins, which shews that Helen, daughter of Giles Cowley married Thomas Gladwin, the High Sheriff of 1668, which explains the difficulty.
Deincourt, of Nottingham. The Lincolnshire Willoughbys were descendants of John, the Norman Knight, who fought at Hastings, and direct ancestor of the Barons Middleton. Willoughby de Eresby, Willoughby de Broke, and Willoughby de Parham. The lads of this house distinguished themselves at Falkirk, with Edward I.; at Cressy, with Edward III.; at Poictiers, with the Black Prince; at Agincourt and Vernoi, with Henry V.; at Bosworth, with Richmond. But the Banks of the Amber were soon forsaken, and the lands exchanged for Pleasley with Isidore Reresby, who had married a daughter and co-heiress of Deincourt. This would be about 1282. The Reresbys would now be holding the entire manor, but from another co-heiress of Deincourt, who shared with her sister their father’s moiety of Ashover and espoused Musters, of Nottinghamshire. These moieties had their separate and distinct designations. What the Willoughbys held was called the Old Hall Manor (the residence was Edelstow); what the Reresbys first possessed, the New Hall Manor (Eastwood); while the Musters gave their own name to their moieties, and on their moiety stands the old edifice to which we shall refer directly. No Derbyshire men proper were ever lords of Ashover. The Reresbys, though they held lands here for 350 years, and one of them was Knight of the Shire 18 Edward II., were a very ancient Yorkshire house, with which they were associated until they became extinct in 1748. We have mentioned some curious and historic facts of the Reresbys under Eastwood. The Wingfields, whom we have stated as holding the Old Hall Manor, were a Suffolk house, while the Rollestoners and Pershalls were of Staffordshire.

The Musters who espoused the co-heiress of Deincourt had two sons, between whom the Musters’ manor became divided, one selling his share to the Wingfields, the other to the Pierreponts, which estate became dignified as a manor with name of holder, and passed afterwards to the Babingtons, and later to the Reresbys, by whom it was evidently sold in severalties. Lysons tell us that in his time it was in sevenths; three with the Banks, one with the Hunlokes, one with the Woodycremes, one with the Duke of Devonshire, one held in thirds. Thus the manor which was with Serlo had become four—New Hall, Old Hall, Musters, Pierrepont. The last concerns us more particularly now, for the old edifice of Gorse Hall is situated within its limits, though a piece of the Wingfields may be of interest. It was one of the lads who mated with a daughter of the very Robert Leche who sold Chatsworth to the Agards. In stating the possession of a manor, the compilers of Derbyshire history during the last 50 years have simply paraphrased whole pages of Lysons, or positively pilfered his words, never stopping to check his facts nor to make an attempt to render somewhat intelligible and simple any instances of complicated possession. The task was not formidable, in proof of which we take it that the various moieties and possessors of Ashover can be seen at a glance.* Any homestead associated with the Pierreponts, Babingtons, and Reresbys, is invested with an interest by no means ordinary. Among those barons especially cited by Edward I. to assist him in his Council was a Pierrepont.

At the General Survey Robert Pierrepont was holding ten knights’ fees in Suffolk and Sussex. Less than a century afterwards (1165) a branch of the family was located in Lincolnshire possessed of one knights’ fee. A century later still we find the sons of this branch doing battle for Henry III. against De Montfort at Lewes and Evesham, and when the successor of Henry came to the throne he summoned Simon Pierrepont (8th June, 12 Edward L—1303) as a peer. This peerage became extinct. The brother of Simon was Robert, who married Sarah de Heriz, the Deryshire heiress. The father of these two fortunate men was Sir Henry, whose wife was Annora Manvers, of Holme, County Nottingham, whose wealth and estates were the nucleus whence the splendour of the Pierreponts sprang. A lineal descendant of Robert and Sarah Heriz was Sir George, who in 1559 purchased various lordships in Derbyshire which had belonged to Newstead Abbey, and others which were with the Abbot of Welbeck. Henry Pierrepont, the son of Sir George, mated with Frances Cavendish, the sister of the first Earl of Devonshire, whose son Robert espoused Gertrude Talbot, was created Viscount Newark and Earl of Kingston by Charles L., and whose tragic death we have mentioned

* Vide Manorial Tenure of Ashover in Appendix.
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elsewhere.* The Earl was succeeded by his brother William, whose grandsons, Robert, William, and Evelyn were third, fourth, and fifth Earls respectfully. Evelyn the fifth Earl and first Duke, was father of the lady known to fame as Mary Wortley Montague, and grandfather of the second Duke, who was the last of the patrician Pierreponts, and whose wife furnished our highest judicial tribunal with an unique case, the particulars of which we will give in a moment. This family benefitted by the spoilation of the monasteries, and bears out old Degge's aphorism marvelously. They held coronets with and without strawberry leaves, and the last Duke and last† Pierrepont passed away in the second half of last century, leaving his fabulous riches to his Duchess, whose marriage was bigamous, and whose trial we will now succinctly state.

Beneath the oaken ceiling of Westminster Hall, on Monday, 15th April, 1776, there was collected together an august and brilliant assembly, with a splendour and magnificence as such no other country in the world could display or do more than imitate. But the purpose for which it had been convened was of an exceptional and amazing character, and stands alone in the annals of our country. There were Masters in Chancery and Judges of Common Law; Peers of the realm of every rank; Bishops of all our Cathedrals, with those of York and Canterbury, represented by Drummond and Cornwallis. The nobleman on the woolsack was Henry, Earl Bathurst, Chancellor of Great Britain, and near him sat Henry, Duke of Cumberland, who had recently given offence to the Crown by marrying a lady of Derbyshire.‡ By the way, this act of human affection had called forth that Royal Marriage Statute which still prevents our Princes from having the women of their choice. This illustrious assembly was a tribunal about to sit in judgment upon a Peeress, impeached by the nation for the high crime of bigamy. Around the woolsack were Garter King at Arms; the Usher of the Black Rod with the white staff, which must be broken when sentence had been given, together with the Chester and Somerset heralds. Exactly sixteen years to the day had gone by since Lawrence, Earl Ferrars, had been tried on the same spot for murder; then the galleries were empty, but now they were crowded to suffocation, for murder was less attractive than bigamy, and fabulous prices were paid to get even standing room. Few events could have brought together such a brilliant audience. There was Queen Charlotte, accompanied by the heir to the Throne; every European nation represented by its Ambassador; wives of the nobility and gentry decked in costly robes and diamonds, among others the beautiful Duchess of Hamilton, over whom half the younger scions of the aristocracy had gone crazed. There, too, was Hannah Moore, the poetess. Rank, wealth, and literature found novelty in the scene. The prosecution had been entrusted to Solicitor-General Webberburn and Attorney-General Thurlow, both of whom afterwards rose to the Chancellorship and a coronet. The extraordinary career of Webberburn demands a moment's digression. He had risen from being a poor Scotch advocate, and but yesterday when simply a lawyer at the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, he had been threatened with deprivation for contempt—then in front of the bar, he had stripped himself of his gown, thrown it down, saying, “My lords, I neither retract nor apologise, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation, there is my gown, and I will never wear it more, virtue me involve.” Among the counsel for the defence was Mansfield, afterwards Lord Chief Justice. When the commission and other documents had been read, the Gentlemen Usher was ordered to bring in his prisoner, Elizabeth Pierrepont, Duchess of Kingston—query, Elizabeth Hervey, Countess of Bristol.

We will endeavour in as few words as possible to enumerate the facts of this celebrated case, as it is given in the “State Trials” and other reliable authorities, and we feel assured that any student will think with us that this woman was as much sinned against as sinning. About the year 1744, Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, Deputy Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died, leaving a widow and several children, among whom was a daughter, Elizabeth, who was then 18 years of age, and possessing considerable beauty. Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, was an old friend and neighbour of the family, and from his

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* Vide Old Halls, Mansions, and Families of Derbyshire, Vol II., p. 256.
† The name was re-instated by Sira Manual, about 1796, for a Medows, grandfather of the present Earl of Manvers.
‡ She was the widow of Christopher Horton, of Cantor.
interest obtained for this young lady the appointment of Maid of Honour to the then Princess of Wales, mother of George III. From childhood she had determined she would wear a coronet or die an old maid, but nothing less than one with strawberry leaves would satisfy her—that is, she must be a duchess. As if the girl had a prescience of her future life, the first man to seriously solicit her hand was James, sixth Duke of Hamilton. Now comes on the scene an aunt named Mrs. Hamer, who really was the cause (from reasons never explained) of all the scandal coupled with the name of Elizabeth Chudleigh. The Duke made a confident of the aunt, and in return she told the Duke lies of the niece, and the niece lies of the Duke. Elizabeth should not have Hamilton, but Augustus Hervey, a junior naval officer, heir presumptive to an earldom. As this nobleman (heaven save the mark) never had issue, at least to live, facts cannot wound anyone. The aunt talked the girl into the match, and on the 5th August, 1744, towards midnight, the young couple were privately married by the Rev. Thomas Amis, in the domestic chapel of Mr. Merrill, of Lainston, near Winchester, by the light of a tallow candle stuck into the neck of a beer bottle, and after two days they separated—he to his ship at Portsmouth, she to London to resume her duties as Maid of Honour, under the sworn promise that no one should be the wiser. Now we have to state the amazing part of this romance. For five and twenty years was this secrecy kept, during which time he never furnished her with any funds nor acknowledged her as wife; nay, more, the evidence proved that on several occasions when in London, he bullied her into yielding up her salary to spend in dissipation and intemperance. For a quarter of a century she bore this contumely, and then she instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts to liberate her from her thraldom, and on the 10th February 1762, the Vicar General of the Bishop of London pronounced a divorce. Within a month she publicly married Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston. Then, as if she suspected the validity of the decree, she proceeded to commit an unwarrantable act. She went to Lainston, got the register and found means without being seen to tear out the leaf on which was the entry of her union with Hervey. Now mark. This divorce was never impugned by Hervey, nor did he take any steps to inform the Duke that the Duchess was probably no wife at all; on the contrary, a contemporary says that the divorce was most likely obtained by collusion on the part of Hervey, on consideration of funds to pay for his debauchery and extravagance. Within four years the Duke of Kingston died, leaving all his immense wealth to his widow, whom this trial long after his death was going to prove was no widow whatever.

Immediately before the trial the supposed Duchess again proceeded to further an act surely without parallel in fiction—she endeavoured to re-insert the stolen leaf of the Register, for Hervey had now become Earl of Bristol. Still, what could it matter to her as a divorced woman and a widow if Hervey had become King of England? We shall see in a moment; but if the evidence of this marvellous fact was not before us we should doubt our senses. After six years, the legal advisers of the nation had found out that the Ecclesiastical Court which had pronounced the divorce was incompetent. Of this delay the counsel for the prisoner made splendid use—why was not such incompetency discovered before such a lapse of time, and how was it that the discovery would never have been made but from the malice of Hervey informing the relatives of the Duke of Kingston of his previous marriage with the duchess? Further: Could a woman, believing herself to be divorced, commit bigamy? The arguments and eloquence of her counsel made a tremendous impression in her favour, but the rhetoric and acumen of Webberburn destroyed every hope of an acquittal. Had not the duchess herself—apart from the pronounced incompetency of the Ecclesiastical Courts—acknowledged such incompetency by endeavouring to re-insert the leaf of the register, and by such acknowledgment she admitted her crime of bigamy? The verdict was apparent. Every peer, one after the other, separately, beginning with the Junior Baron and ending with the Royal Duke (Henry of Cumberland), stood up and uncovered after the ancient custom and said, “Guilty, upon my honour.” Nay, there was one exception—Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. When it came to his turn to say guilty or not guilty, he stood up, uncovered, laid his hand upon his breast, as the others had done, and said “Guilty erroneously, but not intentionally, upon my honour.” This verdict, if the law was carried out, meant death, but she pleaded the benefit of
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the peerage, according to the Statute, and was acquitted. The incidents of her life between her supposed widowhood and her trial give the additions which the romance requires. She had purchased a yacht, been to Rome, had a chat with the Pope; travelled to Berlin, had been feasted by Frederick the Great; gone to on Poland, were magnificent fêtes had been given in her honour; proceeded to St. Petersburg, and had been entertained by the Czar. Immediately after the trial there was the writ of ne extat regno issued against her, which (as the meaning of the words state) prohibited her leaving the kingdom, but she was too quick for them; she had already drawn her money from her bankers and landed at Calais, defying the English authorities and their prohibition. She then visited the capitals of Europe, and at last settled down in Paris, where, twenty years after the memorable trial, she died, leaving property there to the extent of a quarter of a million. Her usage by Hervey makes us believe that all her better part was destroyed by a bad man, and the fact of a divorce having been pronounced tends to extenuate the enormity of the crime with which she was charged. Her case is a precedent never copied by a Peeress of Great Britain, and does not in any way reflect upon those many noble women whose virtue has lent a grace to the honour of Old England.

The Pierrepont or Musters Manor, of Ashover, was acquired by Robert Pierrepont in the reign of Edward I., from Geoffrey Musters, and about the commencement of the 16th century was conveyed to the Babingtons, and passed to the Reresbys, and afterwards sold in moieties. There is a branch of the Babingtons still holding Cossington, a member of which is Head Master of Lincoln Grammar School. What a splendid illustration is afforded by Gorse Hall of the apathy respecting the historic homesteads of the county, for how many of us, given Ashover, would know where to find it?

The Hunts, or Le Hunts, were of Overton as far back as the reign of Henry III., or about 1220. They had their residence here till 1556, when Thomas sold his estate to Richard Hodgkinson and removed to Ashton-upon-Trent. Here for more than three hundred years, and yet what is known of them? We believe there is a representative still living in Staffordshire, and shall endeavour to resuscitate some little of their memorabilia. A junior branch had lands here, and held them long after the elder branch had cleared out. But in 1596 they disposed of them to Robert Dakeyne, of Chelmorton, who re-sold them to John Gregory, by whose descendant they are still held. The Hodgkinson moiety, with the Hall, was immediately alienated to Calton and Wooley, but was repurchased by George Hodgkinson in 1641, fourth in descent from Richard. The granddaughter and heiress of George took it to her husband Joseph Banks, of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, who was M.P. for Peterborough and Sheriff of that County in 1736.

The residence at Overton has been held by two families whose memorabilia are not only of interest, but of worth. How many know that the inventor of shorthand was Timothy Bright, whose sires were located just where the Counties of Derby and York have their junction by Whirlow Bridge, as remotely as 1410. He dedicated his celebrated work, "Characterie" (an exposition of his system,) to Queen Elizabeth, who gave him, in return, the rectories of Methley and Berwick in Elmet, which he held till his death. There is only one copy of his work extant, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He first practised as a lawyer, but turned parson; he was in Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and escaped butchery by flying to the house of Walsingham. He had a patent from the Queen for the exclusive right of teaching shorthand for fifteen years. Just as the term expired, John Willis brought out a system of rapid writing by signs, which no doubt has formed the basis of all subsequent systems. The originality of conception, however, belonged to Bright. He could not have borrowed his ideas from the shorthand used by Cicero and the Romans, because it was only in the present century that the key to the Latin system was discovered. It may not be generally known that the Diary of Pepys was written in cypher; or that it was Mynors Bright, of Overton Hall, in our own time, who gave to the world the most accurate rendering yet attempted, for his additions show the omissions and blunders of previous editions. This gentleman was paralysed in 1880, and died three years later. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime in Mathematics, and
became President and Proctor. His portrait adorns the walls of his college. The Brights were of Greystones, Whirlow Bridge, and Brindcliffe Edge, County York, and of Dore, Totley, Staveley, and Dronfield in the Hundred of Scarsdale, County Derby. John Bright M.D., who, together with William Milnes, of Stubbing Edge, purchased Overton from Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., in 1829, for sixty thousand pounds, was of the Derbyshire branch of his house. He was of Inkersell, in the parish of Staveley. His father was Paul of Inkersell, whose parents were Thomas of that ilk and Mary Brailsford, of Staveley. He was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. at the age of eighteen, and M.D. seven years later. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians; was chosen Censor and Harveyan Orator, and made adviser in lunacy to the Lord Chancellor. "He was a most accomplished classical scholar, and may be said to have represented that old school of physicians whose veneration for Greek and Latin certainly exceeded their estimation of pathological research, and who valued an elegant and scholarly prescription before the most searching post-mortem report." He died as recently as 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. A member of this family stands well to the front during the Civil Wars. John Bright (eighth in descent from the John living in 1410 just under the shadow of Dore Church) was but a stripling when the war began in 1642, but he raised several companies of Sheffield men for the Parliament, and was given a captaincy. One of the officers—James Hodgson—says in his "Memoirs," speaking of Bright, "he was young when he first had the command, but he grew very valiant and prudent, and had his officers and soldiers under good conduct." He distinguished himself by his bravery when the headquarters of the Duke of Newcastle, at Wakefield, were attacked, for which he was made Colonel. In 1644 he routed the forces of Sir William Cobb, and afterwards took Sir Charles Howard, of Naworth, prisoner. At the battle of Selby he commanded a brigade. He was made Governor of Sheffield and subsequently of York; was one of the Sequestrors of the Royalists' estates; was one of the four Colonels to secure the surrender of Pontefract Castle; was one of the six members of Parliament who represented the West Riding under the Commonwealth; and was "one of the twelve capital burgesses of Sheffield." Yet withal, at the Restoration, he so played his cards that he was given a baronetcy. His son married the Lady Lucy Montague, daughter of the Earl of Manchester. One of his descendants became Lord Ravensworth, and another, the Marchioness of Rockingham. He married four times, three of his wives being daughters of knights—Catherine Hawksworth, Elizabeth Norcliffe, and Frances Liddell—but his only male issue had pre-deceased him and so his baronetcy expired. He died only a few months before the glorious Revolution, or, we feel convinced, he would have raised other regiments and drawn his sword a second time against intolerance, baronet as he was. Thomas, who settled at Staveley and died there in 1771, had a brother John,* of Sheffield, from whom the silver platers and file grinders known to some of us. John Nodder, who acquired the New Hall Manor of Ashover, in 1797, by his marriage with Jemima Fiddler (whose mother was Jemima Bourne), was the son of Mary, whose father was Joseph Bright. This fact evidently escaped Lysons.

The Banks held Overton for three lives, or about a century. In the last holder the interest centres, but there are one or two items worthy of note. It was the father of the gentlemen whose wife was the heiress of the Hodgkinsons, who purchased Revesby Abbey and other manors in Lincolnshire. From the Banks holding Revesby, and also lands in Ashover, once the property of the Reresby, the compilers—Glover to wit—have applied the two words Revesby and Reresby in the most indiscriminate manner. As far back as 1320 the Banks were at Newton in Yorkshire, from the marriage of Simon with the heiress of the Caterton's. They were here for 300 years, and then the estates were sold to the Townleys. The Banks of Overton and Revesby, had branched off a generation previously. One item of the Newton house is curious. John, of Newton, in the reign of Elizabeth, had two wives—Elizabeth Lister, of Thornton, and Miss Lister, of Westby; while his son, Henry, espoused Isabel Lister. Here is another very old Derbyshire family entirely lost sight of. We find them in Westmoreland, London, Salop, at Hurst Priory,

* His grandson John, the silver plater died as recently as 1860; his wife was Sarah Woolhouse. There is a branch of the old Glapwell family of Woolhouses located at Sheffield.
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and Burwell Park, Lincoln; co-heirs to the ancient barony of Kyne; at Armitage Park, Stafford; at Shibden Hall and Gisburne Park (which branch holds the coronet of Ribblesdale), Yorkshire; but they all spring from John Lister, of Derby, living there in 1312. We believe we know a worthy family in Sheffield, in the humbler paths of life, who are a branch of this house, and shall not be satisfied until we can find the link. There is a full pedigree of the Listers in the College of Arms. The grandson of the heiress of the Hodgkinsonsons was the famous President of the Royal Society for forty-two years—Sir Joseph Banks, Bart,—and a Member of the Institute of France. He was born 1743. At the age of nine he was sent to Harrow, at thirteen to Eton, at seventeen to Oxford (Christ Church), as gentleman Commoner, where he remained till he was twenty. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society three years later, and two years later still—one afternoon in August 1768—he left Plymouth in company with Captain Cook on that memorable voyage with which his name will ever be coupled. It is told of him that he was ever first in the boat to touch an unknown shore, to discover some fresh description of flora. He witnessed the Transit of Venus of the 3rd June, 1769, from the station on the Island of Tahiti (there was not to be another till December 9th, 1874, when it was the luck of the writer of these articles to be attached to the Expedition to the South Indian Ocean), from there to New Zealand and Australia, along the Great Barrier Reef of the north-east coast of Queensland, where the ship was all but lost. After his return to England he went to Iceland and climbed Eclia. He was created a baronet; sworn of the Privy Council; made a K.B. His manuscripts are in the Botanical Department of the British Museum, Cromwell Road. They were to have been published, even the plates were ready, but the sudden death of Dr. Solander—the great friend and companion of Banks on his voyages—made him relinquish his purpose. His published works are very few. One on "Blight, Mildew, and Rust," another on Merino Sheep, and odd articles to the "Archeologia," and the "Transactions" of the Lincean and Horticultural Societies. One item redounds greatly to his honour. In the French ships captured by the English Fleet, there were several valuable collections of plants, which were sent on to the Royal Society. In every case Banks sent them on to Paris without inspecting them, for he said he would not steal a single idea from the researches and labours of others. The library of Sir Joseph is still kept by itself in a room set apart for it at the British Museum. He died at Spring Grove, Heston, Middlesex, where he is buried. Lady Banks outlived her husband eight years, when Overton passed to Sir E. Knatchbull, who disposed of it to Bright and Milnes as above. The Hall was the residence of the late Mr. William de Brough Jessop, J.P. This gentleman was a scion of the old Derbyshire house to whom Charles II. gave lands in the Counties of Longford, Westmeath, and Roscommon, where a branch of them are still living at Doory Hall. His grandfather was the celebrated engineer, and his uncle, Major John Jessop, C.B.; while his lady is a daughter of Sir John Guy-Newton Alleynne, Bart., whose mother was a Fitzherbert of Tissington.

Alfreton, at the Survey, was with Ingram, under Roger de Busli. Fourth in descent from Ingram was Robert Fitz-Randolph, the knight over whom antiquarians still differ. He was Lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, and was one of the Norman barons. Dugdale says the Knight was one of the four who murdered Thomas-a-Beckett, and founded the Abbey of Beauchief to atone for the guilt. This assertion is qualified by Dean Stanley, who has it that he was simply a witness to the crime, while Dr. Pegge attempted to squash Dugdale altogether. The evidence which goes for Dugdale is the founding of the Abbey and its dedication *; the evidence which goes for Pegge is that Fitz-Randolph was designated as the Baron of Norton, and chose the site for the Abbey as the most beautiful of his barony. What we learn from Fuller and Bishop Turner is sufficient, we take it, to warrant the belief that the Knight was an accessory before the act, if not perpetrator, and that the Abbey arose in expiation of a guilty conscience †. The great-granddaughters of Robert mated with William Chaworth and Robert Lathom, but Chaworth bought up the moeify of Lathom, and for two hundred years his descendants were Lords

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* The Abbey is dedicated to Thomas-a-Beckett.
† Since writing the above we have met with evidence which clearly shows that he was accessory before the act, and have stated the facts under Beauchief.
of Alfreton. This old Scarisbrick family will have particular mention under Beauchief. They claimed, we believe, to have a gallow, tumbrill, and pillory at Alfreton long after such instruments of punishment had severed themselves from a lordship. About the end of the fifteenth (or beginning of the sixteenth) century the male line of the Alfreton Chaworths ceased, and the heiress took the Manor to John Ormond, who undoubtedly was a scion of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, whose heiress passed it to the Babingtons, by whom it was sold in 1565 to John Zouch, of Codnor, whose descendants disposed of it to Robert Sutton, of Aram, Nottinghamshire, in 1613. The Suttons soon afterwards held the coronets of Lexington by creation of Charles I., which peerage became extinct. In the last century one of the ladies was Under Secretary of State (1760-1772), and was made a baronet on retiring from office. Another was a distinguished diplomatist, a privy councillor, and Member of Parliament. The present baronet of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, is the representative of this old house. In 1629 one of the Morewoods purchased the Manor of Alfreton. It was this gentlemen or his father who married Catherine Stafford, of Eyam, the co-heiress, and with her dowry acquired several lordships. The last of his line—George—died in 1792, and bequeathed Alfreton to his widow, who afterwards married the Rev. Henry Case, who took the name of Morewood, at whose death his widow willed it away to her sister's children, the Palmers of Ladbrook.

Anthony Morewood, said to be the purchaser of Alfreton, had two sons—Rowland and Anthony, the eldest dying unmarried (so say Hunter, Burke, Lysons, and Glover), the youngest having two daughters, who allied themselves with the Stanhopes and Goring (Alfreton reverting to John, of the Oakes). The romance of the house of Morewood, expressed in a nutshell (at least as we understand it), is this: The father of George (the last of the Alfreton branch, so we are told) entailed the Alfreton estate on George and his issue; but failing issue, the reversion was to go to the Warwickshire Morewoods. Some twenty years ago (perchance a little more or less), one of the Warwickshire branch instituted a suit at law to contest the right, but (so we are told) the claimant (a venerable old man) died very suddenly on the evening before the case came before the Court. This said entailing deed is with a firm of Solicitors in Derby. What is so funny is, how George became absolute possessor, while there were Warwickshire Morewoods living, without he cut off the entail, which proceedings were apparently barred by the deed of Rowland his father. The present squire and lord of Alfreton is second in descent from William Palmer, who assumed the name of Morewood. Between the two families there was no relationship or ties of blood.

We have said that the last Morewood died in 1792, whose wife was Helen Goodwin, came in for his estate, and who left it to her sister's son, William Palmer, of Ladbrook. This family was originally of Doncaster; afterwards of Marston, County Stafford; of Wanslip Hall, Leicester; and finally of Ladbrook, County Warwick. John Palmer, of Marston, had three sons. The present house (Morewoods, by letters patent) of Alfreton is from the eldest son; the present Lord Selbourne (Roundell Palmer) is from the second. One curious feature is this: The baronets of Wanslip Hall call themselves Palmer (they are so by sign manual), their name is Hudson. The squires of Alfreton call themselves Morewood; their sires write their name Palmer.

By an annual rendering of three pounds of cinnamon and one pound of pepper was the Manor of Hardwick held by the Steyneysbys from the Savages in the reign of Edward I. (1272-1306). Apart from the quaintness of such conditions, the conditions themselves are as so many historical facts. They speak plainly of the commercial intercourse between our country and Venice in this early period, or whence came the cinnamon and pepper? There are writers who assert our forefathers in the thirteenth century did not know how to make a dish up. We think, however, that our grandmothers of twenty generations

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† Vide article on Hazelborough.
‡ Particulars of the Morewoods are given under Hazelborough and The Hallowes.
§ Exch. 17 Edward I.
¶ Venice sent forth 80 vessels, ostensibly to help the first Crusade under Godfrey de Bouillon in 1199, but really to sell her merchandise and capture such masts as Tyre and Rhodes. She adopted this policy throughout the period of the Crusades.
removed, knew to what purpose to apply both spice and seasoning. The major manor of Ault Hucknall together with Hardwick are shewn in Domesday Book as Royal demesne; Stainsby as with Roger de Poictou, and Rowthorne with Roger de Busli. These four lordships are within the parish, and at the present moment are with his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose ancestors have held them for more than three centuries.*

About the year 1203 the Manor of Hardwick was with Andrew de Beauchamp. Whether this gentleman was the brother or son of the brave old Baron William, who defended the Empress Maud (mother of Henry II.) so valiantly, and was sheriff of half-a-dozen counties, but dispossessed by King Stephen, we cannot satisfactorily determine. Further than the entries in the Charts Rot, Inquisitions and other Rolls, we cannot find any mention of Andrew Beauchamp, which enables the student to know if he was of the Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Somersetshire, or Bedfordshire branches of this feudal and Norman house. Then there were the Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire scions. They were all, we believe, partisans of King John. He gave them the custodies of castles—Worcester and Gloucester to wit—he made them justices itinerant; he allowed them wardships and other lucrative offices. One of the Bedford family did stray over to the rebellious Barons for a short time (17 John 1216), but he was excommunicated. The probability is, we think, that Andrew de Beauchamp was a brother of Robert, of Hache, who held seventeen knights’ fees from King John.

How the various branches of this house held seven distinct coronets under the later Plantagenets can be read in the “Extinct Peerage”; how they monopolized Bishoprics and Chancellories can be found in our “Ecclesiastical History”; how fiction has competed with history in relating their splendour is seen by perusing Dugdale and Bulwer side by side. The sun of their splendour had set when Henry VII came to the throne, and yet the grandmother of this monarch was certainly Margaret de Beauchamp. Among the Baronets of England at the present moment there is a Beauchamp of Langley Park, Norfolk—which is another proof of our assertion that the oldest houses of the nation are among our knights and gentlemen.

The Steynesbys evidently very soon changed their tenure of Hardwick by virtue of pepper and cinnamon, as the Inquisitiones Post Mortem shew them in actual possession, but the great difficulty is, how and when did the Hardwicks acquire the lordship?* Again! Who were these Hardwicks? Why are they never shewn as a branch of the famous house with its scions located in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Salop, who intermarried with heiresses having relationship with the most illustrious families of the realm? Is not the motto borne by the Dukes of Devonshire, “Cavendis Tutus,” the indentical motto of the Salop? Hardwicke? Such questions have but one answer: Any family desirous of being shorn of their memorabilia, or of losing indentity, had only to settle (during the Middle Ages) in this county and they became fleeced of their lineage, honours, and traditions absolutely, or ignored. Lysons, with various other authorities, say that our Hardwicks were living at Hardwick for six generations, and that the old Hall was built by one of them in the reign of Henry VII. There is certainly inaccuracy somewhere, both about the holding for five descents and about the erection of the edifice. Six generations would make them here in the beginning of the fourteenth century (temp. Edward III). The most reliable genealogy we can find only gives four descents. What is the reasoning of the old homestead? Either

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* Vide Manorial Tenure in Appendix.
† Post. Lives of the Judges.
‡ In Ashmole’s history of the Garter can be seen how many times they held this Knighthood.
§ This family quartered Langham, Berwingham, Flanders, Foucher, Chapain, Pandew, Appleby, Asley, Freville, Botetourt, De Montford, Deversus, Ceanville, Marmion, Delaplance, Fitzottes, Beauchamp, Zouch, Mortimer.
‖ Lysons’ Derbyshire, p. 150.
** Topography, vol. III.
* William Hardwick, of Hardwick, County Derby, had a son John married to Elizabeth Blackwell; whose son John mated with Elizabeth Pinchbeck; whose son John espoused Elizabeth Leake; whose son John had Elizabeth Draycott, and died without issue, leaving his sister Elizabeth (the famous Bess) his heirress. The “Visitation” of 1569 shows six generations we admit, but whether William Hardwick was located at Hardwick is a different thing.
there was a previous structure (which no one has ever suggested), or the edifice is much more ancient than is generally believed. Lysons assumes that it was a magnificent structure (which assumption we indorse), and that it was reared but shortly before the structure close by, of the same designation (which opinion we believe to be incorrect). The building close by, known as Hardwick Hall, reared by Bess herself, and jotted with her initials everywhere, has an appearance which denies its age by at least two centuries.

The surroundings of the old Hall "are infinitely more pleasing and superior in natural beauty"* than those of Chatsworth. The associations, too! If Cardinal Wolsey did sleep here, when on his way to Leicester Abbey as a prisoner †; if the marvellous needle of the unfortunate Stuart was plied beneath its roof in the solitary hours of her captivity; if the famous Bess was born within its walls, why has ruthless spoilation ever been allowed? Was it here that Bess thought she noticed her fourth husband showing his Royal captive more than dutiful courtesy, for when Queen Elizabeth asked about her victim she replied, "Madam, she cannot do ill while she is with my husband. I begin to be jealous, they are so thick together." Let us hope that some steps may be taken by the illustrious and noble statesman who is the owner of the ruins of this historic old homestead to preserve them from further degradation.

Kennet, in his "Memoirs of the Cavendishes," says ‡ that Bess "left the ancient seat of her family standing, as if she had a mind to preserve her cradle, and set it by her bed of State. Which old house has one room in it of such proportion and such convenient lights that it was thought fit for a pattern of measure and contrivance of a room in the Duke of Marlborough’s house at Blenheim."

From old Roger de Busli being shewn as holding so many lordships in 1086, the question naturally arises whether he held in capite or had merely a temporary tenancy. Thoroton †† has it that he had 170 manors in the County of Notts. He had 46 in Yorkshire, ‡‡ others in Leicestershire and Devonshire, together with five, if not six, in Derbyshire, among which was Rowthorne. How this lordship passed to the Tilly’s is not clear, but from the early period when the heiress of this family brought it to the Savages the possession presents no difficulty. The Savages conveyed it to Robert de Lexington, who gave it to Newstead Abbey. It apparently reverted to the Crown in 1539, and remained so till 1563, when it was granted or conveyed to Roger Greenhalgh, who either disposed of it to Chancellor Bromley or entrusted the sale of it to him.

Walkelin de Savage must have been a special favourite with the last of our Angevin monarchs (John), for among the royal gifts were three of the four Manors of the parish of Ault Hucknall, and among certain privileges that of killing wild cats in the Peak. The fourth Manor came to them by marriage. At Stainsby his descendants located themselves, and were here till 1580, when John Savage, whose mother was a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, sold his estates to Lord Chancellor Bromley, who three years later conveyed them to the Cavendishes. We take it that of these four Manors—Ault Hucknall, Hardwick, Rowthorne, and Stainsby, the two first had passed to the Steyneysby in the fourteenth century, the third had been sold to Lexington, and the last only—in which their homestead stood—retained. About the close of the fourteenth century the lads of this house took different routes. One settled down at Upton, in Worcestershire; another at Walgrave, in Staffordshire, while a third (eldest of the three) got the weather side of Margaret Daniers, ‡‡ the Cheshire heiress, and had his home first at Frodsham and then at Clifton. There was a younger son remained at Stainsby, though his line soon became extinct, when the Derbyshire lands came back to the Clifton branch. John Savage, who married Margaret Daniers, was the founder of a patrician house, whose descendants in the male line held a Barony, a Viscounty, and an Earldom, which expired from failure of issue; while from his direct descendants who wore petticoats we have still Peers in the Upper

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† Life of Wolsey, by Richard Cavendish
‡ Page 69.
†† History of Nottinghamshire.
‡‡ Gatty’s Edition of Hunter’s Hallamshire.
‡‡ The arms of the Daniers, argent, a pale fusily sable, is shown by Lysons as that of Savage. True, they adopted them for a time.
Chamber. The son of Margaret and John (another John) mated with Maud Swinnerton—another heiress—and died in 1450; the son of Maud and John (another John) wedded with Catherine Stanley and died in 1495. The son of Catherine and John was the celebrated Sir John who commanded the left wing at the battle of Bosworth for Richmond; who was made a Knight of the Garter; whose lady was Dorothy, the heiress of the Shipbrook Vernons, and who fell at the siege of Boulogne, in 1492. We are told by Earwaker † that this famous soldier had an illegitimate son named George, who was parson of Davenham, and was father of (the result of a liaison with Elizabeth Frodsham) Edmund Bonner, the Bishop of London, whose prosecution of the Protestants is ordinary history. Bonner's mother, during his boyhood, married Edmund Bonner, of Hanley, County Worcester, hence the surname of the ecclesiastic. The warrior had, however, legitimate issue by Dorothy Vernon, among which was John, whose wife was Annie Bostock, another heiress. This last named gentleman died in 1527, leaving a son John, who espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester. It was the son of Elizabeth who sold the Manor of Stainsby to Lord Chancellor Bromley. He built the splendid residence at Rock Savage; was a K.G.; was three times Mayor of Chester, and seven times Sheriff. His wife was Elizabeth Manners, sister of the second Earl of Rutland and of John Manners of Haddon.

"For five years he was the only person people would employ;" thus is Sir Thomas Bromley spoken of by Lloyd in his "State Worthies." If this assertion is true, the lawyers of this period of Elizabeth's reign must have lost prestige.

Among the lawyers of Elizabeth there were Southcote, Carus, and Wray, who all became Judges of King's Bench; Anderson, afterwards Chief Justice of Common Pleas; and the great Coke had made himself famous by the Shelley case long before Bromley was Chancellor. What Lloyd means is this, that any case offered to Bromley out of which he could not see a successful suit, he declined, and thus people knew if Bromley became their counsel, their case was as good as won.

Bromley was a scion of the old Staffordshire house who were located at Bromley, in that county, in the time of King John. Sir Thomas was the son of George, the son of William, the son of Roger, who espoused the heiress of the Mitleys, of Mitley, in Shropshire. Another branch of his family had previously settled in Shropshire, of which there is a pedigree in Vincent's Visitation for 1623. He belonged to a line of men who were lawyers by intuition; his father was Reader in the Inner Temple; his uncle was Chief Justice of Queen's Bench; his brother, George, was Chief Justice of Cheshire; his nephew, Edward, was a Baron of the Exchequer under James I. His career is of interest, apart from his asserted integrity, from the fact that it was his inordinate zeal to see the execution of the warrant against Mary of Scots that brought on the illness which gave him a small space in Westminster Abbey. We notice, among other items of his life, that his integrity allowed him to accept a voluntary gift from Drake of a plate of wrought gold worth eight hundred dollars. He matriculated at Oxford. At the age of thirty he took his degree of Bachelor of Common Law. Six years later (1566) he became Recorder of London and Reader of the Inner Temple both; and three years later still he was made Solicitor General. His particular friends were the Lord Keeper Bacon, whom he eventually succeeded as Chancellor, and Lord Burghley. The first great case of which he was entrusted with the prosecution, was that of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, in 1571; the last was the one which killed him. Be it remembered that he presented the petition for the execution of Mary Stuart. He had been sent to this ill-fated woman to reason her into abandoning her title to the Scottish Crown, and failed in his mission. His being made Chancellor was certainly to the prejudice of Gerrard, the Attorney General, to whom the great seal should have been given. Foss, in his "Lives of the Judges" ‡, tells a good story of Bromley when Solicitor General:—"Having offered in evidence a deed which the counsel on the other side impeached as fraudulent, arguing that it had not been produced in two former suits on the same title, but some other conveyance relied upon, Justice Catlin,
who inclined to that opinion, said to him, 'I pray thee, Mr. Solicitor, let me ask you a familiar question. I have two geldings in my stable, and I have at divers times business of importance, and still I send forth one of my geldings and not the other, would you not say I set him aside for a jade?' 'No, my lord,' replied Bromley, 'I would think you spared him for your own saddle.'"

It was one of Bromley's ancestors, a Sir John, who very valiantly recovered the English standard at the battle of Corbie, just before our forces crossed the Soame and gained the victory of Agincourt, for which he was granted an augmentation of arms, an inescutcheon argent, overall, charged with a griffon segreant vert.

Among the descendants of the Chancellor are the present Lord Lyttleton and Lady Frederick Cavendish.

THE RERESBYS, OF EASTWOOD.

2. Ralph—Margaret Normanville. Heiress.
6. Sir Thomas—Lucy Sheffield.
13. Sir Thomas †—Mary Monson.

PEDIGREE OF BOURNE, OF ASHOVER.

I. Rev. Henry, Vicar of East Haddon, County Northampton, born 1549, died 1649, was father of Immanuel and nine other sons; also eleven daughters.


III. Obadiah (Rev.), Rector of Ashover, died 1711, married Elizabeth Palmer, of Gedling, Nottinghamshire, was father of Elisha, Lawrence, Samuel, Obadiah, and Henry. Elisha died inf. Samuel was Rector of Ashover and died 1719. Obadiah, also Rector of Ashover, was father by his wife Rebecca Lynch, of the Rev. John, who was Master of the Charter House, Hull. Henry took his degree of M.D. and married Sarah Gladwin, who brought him Edelstow Hall, and was father of John, Rector of Sutton, and of Martha whose husband was Dr. Pegge.

* This lady brought the quartering—Argent, 3 bendlets gules—identical in trick and tincture with the Byrons, of Horstein Castle, County Derby, but whether she was one of the girls of that baronial family we cannot trace.

† Among the granddaughters of the Knight was Elizabeth, whose first husband was Sir Francis Poljambes, Bart., at whose death, in 1640, she married with Edward, son of Sir John Horner, at whose decease she espoused William Monson, Viscount Castlemaine, and when he expired in the King's Bench she, for the fourth time, wedded with Sir Adam Felton. Half a century after the obsequies of her first husband she was still living. Such a thing was a characteristic feature of the Reresby girls, for Sir Adam, living 9 Edward II, had a daughter (also named Elizabeth) who was in succession the wife of one of the Observers, of Aisde; one of the Lowes, of Denby; one of the Hallams, of Hallam, and one of the Powrells, of West Hallam. If this lady's second spouse was a Lowe, of Denby (the pedigrees of the Reresbys emphatically say so), would not such a fact go to explain the difficulty of the coat of the Denby Lowes, and to prove that they were at Denby at least a hundred years before they were at Alderwasley?
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

IV. LAWRENCE, a surgeon, born 1677, was father by his wife, Jane Pochin, of Barkby, County Leicester, of LAWRENCE, Obadiah, Mary, Catherine, and JEMIMA.

V. LAWRENCE, Vicar of Dronfield, married a Miss Gregson, but died without issue, 1797, when the issue of his sister, Jemima, by her husband, the Rev. George Fidler, of Shirland, became heirs to the Bourne estates. The issue of Jemima was a daughter and namesake, who married Nodder, of Chesterfield.

PREDIGEE OF ROLLESTON.

I. HENRY ROLLESTON, temp. of Edward II. (1307-27) was father of William and Ralph. II. The sons of RALPH were Nicholas, William, JOHN, and Thomas, who espoused Regna Stafford, and from whom the present Chas. F. Rolleston, of Frensham Castle, King's County.

III. John had a son (IV.) Richard, whose son William espoused the Wynfield lady whose issue came in for the Old Hall Manor.

V. WILLIAM had a son (VI.) John, whose son (VII.) William was father of James, whose wife was Anne Babington. VIII. JAMES had two sons, Thomas, married to Elizabeth Turville, of Newhall; and Ralph, husband of Mary Bingham, from whom the present squire—Lancelot Rolleston—of Watnall. IX. THOMAS was father of (X) Francis, who was beheaded or died in the Tower, but whose wife* was Mary Vernon of Harleston, whose two sons—George and Henry—died without issue, and whose daughter espoused Richard Pershall.

HERALDIC COAT OF ZOUCH.

1. ZOUCH.
2. DE QUINCE.
3. CANTILLOPE.
4. Braose.
5. ST. MAUR.
7. ZOUCH, of Ashby.
8. Lovell, of Kari.
9. St. Lo.
11. Loring.
12. GREY, of Codnor.
15. Basset, of Sapcot.

BABINGTON.

1. BABINGTON.
2. DETHICK.
3. Annesley.
4. Allestry.
5. Stafford.
6. ORMOND.
7. Chaworth.
8. Fitz-Ranulph.
11. Aylesbury.
12. Engayne.
13. Basset, of Weldon.

HERALDIC COATS OF SAVAGE AND BEAUCHAMP.

† Savage. 1. Impaling.
4. Walkinton.
5. Vernon of Shipbrook. 3. Herbett.

BEAUCHAMP.

1. Beauchamp. 5. Morvell.
2. Ufflet. 6. Trivors.
11. Abitot.

* Edmonstone's Barronagium Vol. V.  † Landed Gentry, Vol. II.
† They were entitled to quarter Tilley and Swinnerton also.
The Parishes of Barlborough, Barlow (Great), Beauchief, Beighton, Bolsover, Brackenfield, Brampton, Primington, and Chesterfield.
BARLBOROUGH HALL.
BARLOW WOODSEATS HALL.
The Heraldic Coat of Arms of The Duke of Portland

BOLSOVER CASTLE.
OLD BRAMPTON HALL.
ASHGATE COTTAGE AND SOMERALL HALL.
The Parishes of Barlborough, Barlow (Great), Beauchief, Heighton, Blackwell, Bolsover, Brackenfield, Brampton, Primington, and Chesterfield.

MULLIONS and transoms and turrets have suffered but little from the blasts of three centuries, nor from the improver, alteration not being with the exterior anyway. Barlborough Hall is an old edifice whose many associations enhance its antiquity by items of pathetic and historic interest. Beneath its roof was born the lady who, in her character of wife, gave beauty to a page of our annals. What finer scene than the great Strafford tried for his life by implacable enemies, deserted by his friends, the multitude thirsting for his blood, and he, fearless of the terrible fate which awaited him, answering his charges with soul-stirring eloquence, but unmanned by the presence and allegiance of one loving heart. Beneath its roof lived the unnatural parent who disinherit his son, and this son blind, too, but the descendants of this poor fellow are at this moment the wealthy and honoured family of Rhodes, living at Bellairs, County Devon; while the Rhodes of Barlborough are gone, rump and stump, together with two letters patent, which attempted to perpetuate them.

The marriage with the heiress of the Cachehors* about the end of the fourteenth century, gave to the Rhodes their first Derbyshire lands (Staveley Woodthorpe). The ancestor of this family was that powerful old Baron, Gerard de Rodes, of Horn Castle, who held thirteen lordships, and whom King John sent on embassy duty when he was trying to shuffle out of signing the Magna Charta.

William de Rhodes, who married Anne Cachehors, the heiress, about 1390 (who made Staveley Woodthorpe his residence), was the son of Thomas, of Thorp-juxta-Rotherham, who in turn was sixth in descent from Gerard, the Baron. This much is somewhat clear, but whether the ancestor of the Baron was the De Rhodes who was in the train of the Earl of Flanders at the Battle of Hastings; or De Rhodes, designated Count D'Armagnac, who came to England with the first of our Plantagenet monarchs (Henry II), is quite a different thing. We believe both assertions to be simply ingenious suppositions of the genealogists. The family were of Derbyshire for two hundred years before Barlborough Hall was built. Francis Rhodes, the builder of the edifice, was born at Staveley Woodthorpe, and educated for the law. In the 2 Edward VI.—1549—he entered Grays Inn, where he was called to the bar three years later. He became "reader" and "duplex reader," and eventually obtained the coif, was made Queen's Serjeant, and on the 29th June, 1585, he reached the Bench as Judge of Common Pleas. As an advocate, Rhodes had an extensive practice. He appears, too, to have rubbed shoulders with Bess of Hardwick, for as his wealth rolled in, so he converted the coins into mortar and bricks and lands. Three different structures arose from his mania in that direction, situated at Barlborough, Great Houghton, and Hickleton. He purchased the lordship of Great Houghton (these are the lands from which the Milnes take their peerage title), "with the appurtenances and twenty messuages; sixteen cottages, twenty tofts, one water mill, three dove coates, thirty gardens, thirty orchards, seven hundred acres of land, three hundred of meadow.

* Thoresby in his Dean's Laid, p. 90, calls this lady Emma Bachelors.
five hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of juncorum in Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Billingley, and Darfield."* The Judge was brother-in-law of the fourth Earl of Rutland—their wives being sisters. We refer to the Judge's second spouse. Rhodes died at Woodthorpe in 1589. On the staircase here, hangs the heraldic quarterings of the Judge and his second wife, Mary Charlton of Apley Castle, Shropshire, Rhodes quartering Cachehors and impaling Charlton quartering Zouch. This lady was a descendant maternally of the last Prince of Powis, Wenwynwyn; and paternally of John Charlton, summoned as a peer by Edward I. She was mother of Sir Geoffrey Rhodes of Great Houghton, whose son Edward was one of Cromwell's colonels; was one of his Privy Council and members of Parliament; was at the battle of Preston and sent in pursuit of the Duke of Hamilton; was a furious opponent of the Cavaliers and yet brother-in-law of Earl Strafford. The first wife of the Judge was Elizabeth Sandford, of Thorpe Salvine, Yorkshire, whose family has held a barony, and a peerage with whose history lies the romance of the house of Rhodes. Tradition hath it that Woodthorpe Hall is haunted by the spirit of a lady carrying a baby in her arms. No wonder, indeed, that such a belief should have arisen. Apart from superstition, the facts are these. The first-born of Elizabeth Sandford was Sir John, who, though a knight and a sheriff of the county in 1591, was more adapted for the sty than the reception room. He was married three times—Anne Benson bore him no issue, Dorothy Savile had one child, said to have been born blind. She died, the child lived, and was brought up by his grandfather, Savile of Wakefield, and ultimately disinherited by its parent in favour of another son by another wife, Frances Constable of Holderness. Tradition coupled with fact has but one inference, in which there is cruelty and neglect, perchance a broken heart, and a dying woman leaving the babe to her father away from the inhumanity of its own. This disinherited son turned merchant; had a career that is full of adventure, and founded a fresh house in the West of England, which reasons that his blindness was remedied in some way. In one of his voyages to Germany, with which country he traded, there arose a storm which blew his ship on to the Devonshire coast about Bigbury Bay. He bought property at Modbury and espoused Blanche Hamlyn, and twice have their descendants allied themselves with the Prestwoods who had a pedigree back to Edward I., through the Strodes, Courtenays, and Bohuns. They have a maternal descent from the Earls of Devon also. One of the lads of the present century was at the capture of St. Sebastian (Captain of Royal Engineers), and "whilst leading the storming party to the breach had his right arm shattered to pieces by a musket ball, notwithstanding which he mounted the breach, waved his hat, and fell pierced by eleven balls."† The son of Frances Constable, who came in for the Derbyshire estate of the Rhodes, was created a baronet in 1644, but the baronetcy, together with the male line of the Derbyshire house, became extinct by the death of the fourth baronet in 1743. The heiress married with Gilbert Heathcote, M.D., of Cuthorpe, but letters patent could not perpetuate the name, for this line of the Heathcotes failed in 1845. The heiress of the Heathcote Rhodes married with the Reaustons, and again were letters patent necessary, but the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reauston Rhodes passed away without issue in 1844. The Yorkshire branch of the Rhodes ceased in the senior male line in 1721, but the lineal representative of Martha Rhodes, who died in 1803, is the present Lord Houghton, she having married Richard S. Milnes, of Fryston. The Milnes were an Old Derbyshire Family. §§

The Manor of Barlborough presents a similar difficulty to Beighton and Killamarsh, though in this case the possession of the lands is clear, while the designations are wanting. At this moment there are two lords of the Manor, and yet the manor is not in moieties. The Fauconbergs were lords here in the reign of Edward I., for there are state papers to prove it, and their lands passed to the Stuttevilleis, Constables, and Seliokes, who sold them to Francis Rhodes in 1585, and yet the manor of

† Extinct Peerage p. 470, and Extinct Barony, p. 479.
‡ Inscribed on his monument in Heavitree Church. Vide Commoners, vol. III., p. 569.
§§ Vide Old Halls, vol. I., p. 35.
BARLBOROUGH, BARLOW, BOLSOVER, CHESTERFIELD, &c.

Barlborough was never in the possession of any one of them. Ralph Fitzhubert held at the Survey, then the Meynells, then the Hathersages, whose co-heiressess conveyed them to the Longfords and Gousells. The Longfords share came to the Poles, so eventually did the other moiety, and yet the ordinary entry we find, or the answer we get is, that the manor is now with the Poles and the representatives of the Rhodes. The assumption of Lysons would render complication clear, that there was another manor within the parish in the 13th century called the manor of Ada de Grydeling, which passed to the Fauconbergs, and which we have stated eventually came to the Rhodes' in 1585. The moiety of the manor of Barlborough proper, which came to Walter de Gousell, passed to the Wingfields, Stanleys, Holles, Stanhopes, and Pypes, but there are items on the way worthy of note. Sir John Rhodes, on succeeding to the Barlborough estates of his father, the Judge, challenged the right of Humphrey Pype as a lord of the manor (assuming to be one himself which he was not), and contested the question by a law suit, in which his advisers persuaded him to buy Pype out.

It was the seventh son of the heiress, Elizabeth Gousell, and Sir John Wingfield, who came in for this moiety of Barlborough. This gentleman is said to have been of Glossop by* Burke—we fancy he was of Hazelborough, in the Parish of Norton. His grandmother, at any rate, was sister of the eleventh Earl of Arundel, and the descendants of his brother are now Viscounts Powis, and yet dear old Lysons has overlooked him. Burke explains the apparent blunder † of the fleur-de-lis in his shield by stating he was the sixth "surviving" son. Sir Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, next held this moiety, but how is the difficulty? The first wife of this strange man and gallant warrior was Joan, daughter (heiress) of Sir Robert Gousell. But Sir John Wingfield held it by virtue of his wife, Elizabeth Gousell, and he certainly perpetuated his line, for we know the ultimate heiress of his son Anthony in one line mated with the Bagshawes of Ford. ‡ This moiety passed by gift surely! There is no more difficult character in the whole of English history for the student to grasp than that of Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby. The conditions on which he espoused his second wife only add romance to his inexplicable career; he renouncing all cohabitation, she having taken the vow of constancy before Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. The house of York had not braver defender nor loyaler subject, and yet his sword alone established a fresh dynasty. His first wife was Eleanor Neville, and when her brother, Warwick, "the King maker," threw up his allegiance to Edward IV., and replaced the crown on the head of Henry VI., Stanley adhered firmly to the temporarily dethroned monarch.

The earliest designation of the noble house of Stanley was Aldithely, and their English founder was Adam, one of the Duke of Normandy's Normans. The ancient Saxon family of Stanley at the time was located at Stonely, County Stafford, but was soon to be represented by heiress only, and so Lydulph, the son of Adam, secured the lass, her estates, and name. Mabel Stanley was the maternal ancestor from whence the Earls of Derby, the Lords Stanley of Alderley, and the Baronets of Hooton, County Chester, derive. Among the statesmen of our three Lancastrian Kings, the Stanleys were most conspicuous as Lords Lieutenant of Ireland. Skilful diplomacy is their characteristic. Thomas Stanley, lord of Barlborough, was a young man when the Battle of Mortimer Cross deprived Henry VI. of his crown. Stanley's wife was Eleanor Neville, sister of Richard, "the King maker," which alliance no doubt saved him and his estates from the ire of Edward IV. Later on, when Warwick veered round and drew his sword for the house of Lancaster, he relied on Stanley, his brother-in-law (as he did upon Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon,;) to assist him, but his allegiance never faltered. Not till he had taken a second spouse is his career a paradox. This lady mixed her piety with ambition; her penances with intrigues; her sacraments with political plotting; she was a member of a society not yet in esse, but in posse,

† Vide article on Haselborough.
§ Historical MSS, Commission, 3rd Report, part iv., p. 3.
a capital Jesuit before Loyola was born. Margaret, of Lancaster, was a daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, son of John, the earl who was legitimised by Act of Parliament.* Her first husband was Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond; her second Sir Henry Stafford; her third, Sir Thomas Stanley. At the Coronation of Richard III. she held up the train of his queen, yet was covenanting at the same moment with the disloyal nobles for this monarch's overthrow. To her Michiavellian duplicity alone and Stanley's five thousand retainers, the Tudors owed their sovereignty. Her union with Stanley, with its strange stipulations, is evidence of that political foresight inherent to the race. He wedded with a daughter of the Yorkist Nevilles when the sun of the Yorkists had not risen; he then wedded with a scion of the Lancastrians when apparently their orb had set for ever. The motto of the Stanley's "without changing," as applied to their conceptions of rectitude, is scrupulously correct, but as applied to their adherence to faction is egregiously absurd, for history records their disaffection on the field of Bosworth, as it does to a given ministry of Victoria. After Sir Thomas had mated with Margaret of Lancaster, and while he held Barlborough, occurred the great events of his life. In 1482 he had led the right wing with great bravery at the siege of Berwick; in the following year he was among the melée in the Tower wherein poor Hastings lost his head and he himself was wounded and arrested. Richard III., though he rightly suspected his fidelity, made him a K.G. and High Constable. Then was mooted the point that his stepson, Henry Tudor, should marry Elizabeth Plantagenet; that Richard should be ousted, and this stepson, in virtue of his wife, succeed to the Throne. Whether the ambition of Stanley was tickled by the suggestion, or he was reasoned by his wife into breaking his allegiance with Richard III., or whether it was his repugnance to the Government of Richard, will never be explained. Stanley, no doubt, would have declared for Richmond before the battle of Bosworth began and not on the field, which was perfidy semblably, but Richard had seized Stanley's son and sworn to cut off his head in case of treachery. The behols of the father may have yearned. On the eve of the battle Richard sent to Stanley to bring his men up instantly or the blood of his child should be shed, and then Stanley sent back the Spartan reply, "He had more sons, and he could not promise to come to him at that time." Why Stanley was simply made Earl of Derby by Henry VII., though Henry had never been King but for Stanley, is very good reasoning, we take it, that Stanley was Yorkist by conviction and Lancastrian by circumstance.

The Manor of Barlborough passed to Stanley's fifth son, Edward, who led the rear guard at the battle of Flodden. "Forcing the Scots by the power of his archers to descend the hill, thus broke their line, and insured the triumph of the English arms, for which good service Henry VIII., keeping his Witsundte at Eltham, the next ensuing year, 1514, commanded that Sir Edward Stanley, for those valiant acts against the Scots where he won the hill, and vanquished all that opposed him, as also that his ancestors bore the eagle in their crest, should be there proclaimed Lord of Montague."† He was made Lord Montague and a K.G. by Henry VIII. "This nobleman's birth, his active childhood, and martial spirit had brought him early to Henry VIII.'s notice and company, and his aspiring manhood to his service. The camp was his school, and his learning was a pike and sword. Whenever His Majesty met him his greeting was, 'Ho, my soldier.' Twice did he and Sir John Wallop land with only 800 men in the heart of France, and four times did he and Sir Thomas Lovel save Calais. The first time by intelligence, the second by stratagem, the third by valor and resolution, the fourth by hardship, patience, and industry." There is a legend connected with the crest of this noble house that is rather pretty. Sir John Stanley, who married the heiress of the Lathoms, in the reign of Edward III., and laid the foundations of the future greatness of his race, had an elder brother, whose mother had no marriage certificate, and so as a child he was put into an eagle's nest to be devoured, but it is said the bird fed him and brought him up instead.

The third Baron Montague, who sold Barlborough to Sir Richard Pype in 1571, had no male issue by his wife Anne Preston, but a daughter who carried the barony to her husband William Parker.

* His father was John of Gaunt, his mother Elizabeth Swynford.
† Extinct Peerage, 411.
Between the ancestor of the Stanleys who adopted the name of his wife, and Thomas, the first Earl of Derby, there were eleven generations. Sir John Stanley, who acquired Lathom and Knowsley in 1385 by right of his wife, and had a grant in fee from the crown of all the realties of the Isle of Man to hold by homage and the service of two falcons, was eighth in descent from the founder. The present illustrious representative of the family is the fifteenth holder of the coronet.

The Longfords had a park at Barlborough of some eight hundred acres in which stood one of their homesteads, which park and homestead, on the death of Sir Nicholas, about 1610, came to the Poles, of Wakebridge, from marriage of the heiress of Sir Nicholas. One of the co-heiresses—Cecilia—of Sir Matthew de Hathersage brought a moiety of Barlborough to her husband, Nigel de Longford, as remotely as the middle of the thirteenth century, and with the Longfords it remained till the reign of James I. (350 years anyway), yet neither Lysons nor Glover, nor any of the compilers of the county history, mention the old edifice, until the Poles were locating themselves here, which they immediately did on possession. Presuming for a moment the Longfords had no such dwelling—the Rolls of Edward I. distinctly mention the Park—was not the long and well authenticated tenancy of the Poles of more interest to the compilers than the bare statement that they were here? Could not its architecture commend itself to their notice? There is but one inference, that the spot was never visited by them, and hence their silence. Some of their best written recount the splendour of the neighbouring hall of Barlborough; are minutely descriptive of its apartments; set forth the heraldic quarterings on the staircase, and other memorabilia of the Rhodes, whom they designate lords of the manor. Can such memorabilia compare with that of the Longfords and Poles? Did any one of the Rhodes participate in the victories of Berwick or Falkirk, or Cressy or Agincourt, or Flodden or Pinkie? Is their name on the Rolls of Dunstable or Boroughbridge or Calais? Were they knights of the shire in any of those famous Parliaments of the Plantagenets? Were they sheriffs of the county in those days when the sheriffdom was invested with almost regal authority? The Longfords were, if not the Poles, yet the compilers devote two lines to Park Hall and two thousand to Barlborough. Then again, the lands which Judge Rhodes purchased from the Seliokes never had manorial rights. What vicissitudes Park Hall has known! German Pole was living in this very edifice with his wife, née Margaret Wingfield, in 1689; his two daughters, Margaret and Mary—those maiden ladies whose munificence founded an hospital at Barlborough—died here within a few days of each other in 1755. Lysons has it that the hall was let as a farmhouse in his time (1816); in 1846 it was the residence of Mr. F. Middleton; in 1888 it was tenanted by a member of the ancient house of Tempest; and now it is deserted, desolate, ignored. Surely its illustrious owner will soon make the dear old homestead fit for future tenancy, and surely our rough sketch of its architecture will prompt other students of antiquity to get a glimpse at it.

The Gousill moiety of Barlborough—which was acquired by Walter when he married Matilda, sister of Cecilia de Hathersage—came to Anthony Wingfield and Sir Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in succession. Stanley's mother was Joan Gousill; Wingfield's mother was Elizabeth Gousill. Why this moiety came to these gentlemen in succession and not in equal shares we know not.* We are told by Burke that Wingfield was the seventh son of Sir John of Lethingham, and that he himself was of Glossop. We believe that he was of Hazelborough, in the parish of Norton, because the Wingfields first turn up in Norton just at this time, and it certainly was one of his descendants, Mary Wingfield, of Hazelborough, who was wife of William Bagshawe, of Ford, where the heraldic quarterings of this lady are over the door, carved in stone on an escutcheon of pretence and distinctly shew Gousill as fourth quartering. His grandmother was sister of the eleventh Earl of Arundel, and the descendants of his brother are now Viscounts Powiscourt, and yet dear old Lysons, if we remember right, has overlooked him. Burke explains the apparent blunder of the fleur-de-lis in his shield by stating that he was the sixth “surviving” son.

* We believe Wingfield suffered a recovery in 1573.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

In so famous an authority as the "Collectaneo Topog. et Geneal.," vol. viii., p. 326, we find it asserted that the Poles, of Wakebridge (and necessarily of Park Hall) were a branch of the Radbourn Poles. This is an error. John Pole, of Newborough, County Stafford, in the reign of Edward III, married the heiress of the Hartingtons, of Hartington, came to live at Hartington Hall, and by some means temporarily acquired the lordship of Hartington, for it was purchased from him by the King.* He had a son John, knight of the shire in 1393, whose wife was Cecilia Wakebridge, another heiress. This gentleman was father of three sons—Peter, who mated with Elizabeth, the heiress of both the Lawtons and Chandos', and who fixed his abode at Radbourn; Ralph, whose descendants were of Wakebridge, of Syerston, County Notts, and Park Hall, by Barlborough; and Edmond, of whom little is known. There is no complication when it is shown that Peter and Ralph were brothers and not father and son. The Radbourn Poles had and have a descent from the baronial house of Chandos; the Poles of Wakebridge and Park Hall never had. Where the error has crept in, is, Peter had a son Ralph, of Radbourn, and a son John who settled down at Hartington, whose lady was Elizabeth Longford, and it was from the Longfords' that Park Hall and a moiety of Barlborough was acquired. The brother of John of Hartington was Henry of Heage.†

The Wakebridge Shield is one of the very rare instances of what is termed "armes fausses," wherein a colour is mounted upon a colour, or a metal upon a metal. In such a case, the student expects to find that the metal has been removed by royal authority for some act of cowardice, but it is clear that Sir William Wakebridge was a brave knight; a member of parliament (as his father before him), and among the soldiers of Edward III., where cowards were not recognised. The Wakebridge Shield is a curiosity.

The next holder of the Gousill moiety of Barlborough after the Stanleys was Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London, whose profits as a mercer allowed him to buy lordships and moieties thereof. How Queen Mary, in 1554, possessed herself of this portion of Barlborough and gave it to Dame Anne Stanhope, is a puzzler, without it was, that he and the previous holders were tenants in capite, which is absurd. Dame Anne was a daughter of Nicholas Rawson, of Aveley Bellhouse, Essex, and wife of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Shelford, whose sister was the spouse of the Proctor of Somerset. This alliance was unfortunate for Sir Michael, and Dame Anne too, for when Somerset was sent to the Tower and condemned to death, Sir Michael was executed for an assumed conspiracy to murder Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on 25th February, 1552. It was his relationship with Somerset which wrought his execution. Dame Anne is of interest to the student, for she was the mother of Sir Thomas (who held this moiety of Barlborough), who married Margaret Port, of Etwell, and was father of John, whose first-born by his first wife was Philip, created Earl of Chesterfield, and whose first-born by his second wife was John, ancestor of the Earls of Harrington.

This moiety of Barlborough was held a second time by a Lord Mayor of London, when Sir Thomas Stanhope sold it to Sir Richard Pype in 1571. The Mayor was born at Wolverhampton, but went Londonward to seek his fortune, where he became a draper's apprentice, then one of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, then Alderman for Bishopsgate Ward, and finally wore the gold collar. He had a partiality for his Derbyshire estate, for he lies buried in the chancel of Barlborough Church. The shield of this dignity has evidently troubled the heraldis, for Dugdale has it, vert, 2 organ pipes between 9 cross crosslets or; Burke has it as we have given it, while the "Visitatio for London" (1568) says, azure, a fesse and 2 bars gemelles between 6 cross crosslets or.

The founder of the Tempests was also the founder of Bolton Priory in 1100; they have held knighthoods and been created baronets on three different occasions, 1664, 1841, 1866, the last is

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* Vide article on Harrington.
† Vide Old Halls, vol. II., p. 84.
‡ Wylye's Use of Arms.
§ See Old Halls vol. I. p. 296.
extant. Sir John Tempest concealed Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham; one shared in the glory of Flodden; one was involved in the pilgrimage of Grace; one was slain fighting for Charles I.; one forfeited his estates from the same cause; one died in the King's Bench; one was seventy years lord of Broughton and captain of horse at the Revolution; but what is very curious, one, in the reign of James I., married Elizabeth Rhodes of Barlborough.

Very few Derbyshire landlords have such an unbroken pedigree as the present owner of Barlow Woodseats. He can look back 840 years, even while Edward the Confessor was counting his beads and then his ancestor—Thorold—was Sheriff of Lincoln. The Sheriff was the singular gentleman who gave the Manor of Spalding to Croyland Abbey in exchange for a cell in the monastery*. Beneath such a transaction there would be some sensational matter. The dignity of Sheriff, Member of Parliament, or Baronet has been peculiar to this family. They have held four distinct baronetcies, one of which they still hold, and, singular to say, the first one that was conferred (1642). Another member of this family is the Right Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D., Bishop of Winchester. In the List of Royalists whose estates were sequestered is the name of another ancestor, Sir William, who had to pay £4160 for his loyalty. Barlow Woodseats, together with Unstone Manor, came to Squire Thorold, of Welham Parks, Nottinghamshire, from the marriage of his father with Charlotte Lawrence Mower sister and heiress of George Mower†, who died in 1843.

From the fact that both Unstone and Barlow Woodseats are now held by the same family, and were for a century and a half by another; from the ownership of the lands at Woodseats being distinct from the lordship; from the two neighbouring Woodseats of Norton and Barlow having occasioned no little blunder among writers; from a jumbling together of the De Moras and the Mowers by Burke, and the le Hems being ignored by Lysons, together with a tenancy of one celebrated family while owned by another, there has arisen considerable confusion. We believe, however, that a few simple statements will make clear what has appeared somewhat complicated. The Manor of Barlow was an adjunct of Staveley, though separated by the Parish of Whittington, and was one of the five which was held by Ascoat Musard at the Survey of 1086. About the year 1300 the last of the Musards died, when the elder co-heiress—Amicia—married with the Freechevilles, from whom the Barlows held the lordship by tenure of military service; but among the Inquisitions Post Mortem of the Musards and Freechevilles we have failed to find any mention of the Woodseats. In the reign of Edward III., however (say 1360), and henceforth, both mention and possession are clear. The heiress of William le Hems then took the Woodseats in her dowry to the De Moras; a century later the heiress of the De Moras mated with the Mowers, in which family it remained till 1843. In Burke’s Landed Gentry‡ Woodseats came to the Mowers in 1360, which was not so. Lysons says, “the ancestor of this family married the heiress of De Mora, with whom he had Woodseats, in or about the reign of Henry VI.|| (1421-1471).

Among the Wolley papers, Dr. Cox dug out a document§ which purports to be a conveyance of a bovate of land from Robert Franccis, of Barlow Woodseats, to James Abitot of that ilk. The date of the deed is assumed by the learned Doctor to be 1283. Thus we get at one of the earliest tenants of the Hall, and while it belonged to the le Hems, or the Franccis. It gives rise also to a very interesting question. Had this same Robert sprung from the family of

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* Burke’s Peerage p. 132. In the Monasticum Anglicanum of Dugdale (vol. II. p. 96), it is thus stated:—”The year 1051 was remarkable for a dreadful famine. To relieve the Abbey of Croyland from which Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire (a relative of the Thorold who had before given the Manor of Bokenhall, bestowed the Manor of Spalding, with all its rent and profits. Thither six monks were sent to Thorold, who fitted up his manorial residence as a cell.”

† This gentleman was of Darley Dale.

‡ Vol. II. p. 1874.

§ Derbyshire p. 39.

‡ Churche, vol. I., p. 65.
which Gilbert le Franceis was a member, who married the heiress of the Vernons of Haddon (temp. of Henry III.), whose children perpetuated their mother's maiden name.* Anyway one of his house was that London goldsmith who became Lord Mayor in 1400. There was the famous family located at Foremark, whose sons were fourteen times Knights of the Shire; but whether the Woodseats house were a branch of the same, or, perchance, may have been, the parent stock seems a question to have been ignored. We notice among the lists of Lord Mayors, who were goldsmiths, there have been other Derbyshiremen, as a Mundy to wit. We may speak very briefly, anon, of those lads of the shire who wore gold collars, and of the respective companies to which they belonged, for even a many well educated men could not tell you whether the Grocers Company took precedence to the Goldsmiths or no. Such a subject will be very interesting.

We have before us a document which purports to be a copy of the original conveyance of Barlow Woodseats, in 1360, and which we believe, now appears for the first time†. The discrepancy between the names of De Mora and Le More will be obvious‡. "Know present and future, I Margerie, daughter and heiress of William le Hemo, of Barlow Woodseats, have given, granted by this my present charter, confirmed to William le More of the same and Joan his wife, their heirs and assigns, all my lands and tenements, which did descend to me by right of inheritance, after the death of the said William, formerly my father, in the village and Manor of Borley and Dronfield. To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances aforesaid, to the aforesaid William and Joan, his wife, their heirs and assigns truly, quietly, well and peaceably, of the Capital Lords of the fee thereof, for the services due for the same, and of right accustomed for ever. And also I, the aforesaid Margerie, and my heirs, all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances aforesaid, to the aforesaid William and Joan, his wife, their heirs or assigns, against all nations with warrant for ever. In testimony whereof I have sett my seal to this present charter, these being witnesses, viz.:—"

"Dated at Dronfield on the Lord's Day next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward the third from the Conquest." "Robert of Barley, senior.

Robert of Barley, junior.

Rodger, the son, Clerk.

William, Crayne, of Barley.

William le Barker, of Uffton."

In a copy of another document we have, written from Barlow Woodseats by Mrs. Charlotte Mower, in the first year of the present century (1800), to Mr. G. Mower, wherein she is setting forth how the estate came to the Mowers, there is this observation, in which we believe there is a probable truth never assumed by any compiler: "That before this period" (the first acquiring of the Woodseats by the Mowers) "there were Mowers of Mower, or Moor Hall.‖ I have no doubt, though I have seen no written proof, but several circumstances which nearly amount to proof, one of which is the 3s. 4d. which the Duke of Devonshire's agents pays to your father annually as 'a quit or chief rent for these lands.' This document or letter gives us the approximate date when Barlow Woodseats Hall was built, for it distinctly states that the builder was Arthur Mower, who died in 1652. The eldest son of Arthur was Robert, who "lived at Milnthorpe, in a house upon the site of which George Priestly's now stands" (we are still quoting the letter), "His son, who was also Robert, married the daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Browne, of Welham, by whom came Welham and Welham Winkleys. The eldest son of the last-named Robert by this lady was George, your very respectable grandfather. He married first, Anne, the daughter and sole heiress of Mr. Lathom, of the

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† From the courtesy of Mrs. Thorold, of Welham Park, Nottinghamshire.
‡ is substituted for de, as in other documents of the Mowers it is shown de.
‖ In the Parish of Barlow there is a place still designated Moorhall, where one branch of the Foijambes were located in the sixteenth century. Vide infra, Old Brampton Hall.
BARLBOROUGH, BARLOW, BOLSOVER, CHESTERFIELD, &c. 65

Hallows. * This gentleman had married † the eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Morewood, who having no son, gave or left her The Hallowes and Unstone Hall for her share. These came, of course, to their only child, whom your grandfather married. She had two children, but they died infants; after her death, your grandfather enjoyed The Hallowes in right of the marriage settlement, I suppose, but Unstone and a farm near Liverpool, which had been the Lathom's, who were a Lancashire family, went to I don't know who. The Unstone Estate was soon sold in London, and your grandfather bought it. He remained twenty years a widower and then he married Miss Watts, of Barlow."

An item in the history of the Woodseats Mowers should not be forgotten. Several of the lads have devoted themselves to literature, and, thanks to Arthur Mower, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, we are able to corroborate a statement we shall make in a moment as to the tenure of Barlow, in which both Lysons and Dr. Cox are in error. Literature has been one of the Characteristics, too, of the Thorolds, though with them the researches have been of a theological class. The shield we have shewn of this knightly house was granted in 1642, on their first attaining a baronetcy. Their ancient coat was, a berry of six, argent and sable, on a canton of the last, a martlet or.

Both Lysons and Dr. Cox wrongly state the conveyance of the Manor of Barlow in 1593. Lysons says, "James (Barlow) sold the Manor in 1593 to George, Earl of Shrewsbury ‡. Cox says, "he sold the family estates at Barlow in 1593 to George, Earl of Shrewsbury‖. Now we would ask, how could a dead man make a purchase, for George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1590,§ some three years previously. This nobleman was buried in St. Peter's, Sheffield, in the Talbot vault there, which makes it possible in a hundred ways to verify the date. If the date is correct, the purchaser was Gilbert, the son of George; if the date is erroneous, then let us correct it! The Inquisitions Post Mortem do not say that among the Derbyshire estates, which George the Earl died seized of, was Barlow, which, of course, we admit is not positive proof that he did not, but if he did, it would be further evidence that the conveyance of James Barlow of his lordship, to the Talbots, could not have taken place in 1593.

The three co-heiresses of Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, evidently put Barlow among those lands, which they converted into ready cash, for though every student knows the buyer of the lordship was Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover, no one has asserted the date of the transaction. The careers of Sir Charles and his more celebrated son, call for some particular mention.

Sir Charles Cavendish was the third son of the famous Bess, and espoused first Margaret Kitson, of Hengrave, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Cuthbert, Lord Ogle (who was declared a baroness), by whom he had the celebrated William (afterwards dubbed by the Parliamentarians "the greatest traitor of England"), born in 1592. Sir Charles possessed both Bolsover and Welbeck. He was a comparatively young man when he was cut off in 1617.¶ His famous son would then have long finished his studies at St. John's, Cambridge; would have been sent on his travels, under Sir Henry Wotton, to Savoy, and returned and married Elizabeth Basset, whose sires were of Blore and Bubnell. He was twenty-five when his father died. At eighteen he was made a Knight of the Bath. How he feasted Royalty at Welbeck and Bolsover at a ruinous

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* Vide article on The Hallowes.
† He had previously married Anne Bullock, whose father held the lordship of Unstone, and whose mother, curiously enough, was Abigail Mower.
‡ Derbyshire, p. 287.
§ Churches of Derbyshire, vol. i.
‖ George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, died at Sheffield Manour, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1590, at seven in the morning.
¶ Gatty's Hunter's Hallamshire, page 97. The entry in the Sheffield Parish Register is, 1590, Nov. 18th. Georgius Coes Saepte. Arthur Mower, then living at the Woodseats, tells us in his diary, that the splendour of the funeral was ever to any affair in these countries: and the assembly to see the issue was marvellous both of nobility, gentility, and country folks, and poor folks without number.

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cost most students are aware, and how he was created Earl, and Marquis, and Duke, a K.G., a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, a Justice in Eyre, and mercy knows what; but how much do many know of his large loans to the Crown, of his marvellous devotion to a fallen dynasty, and, above all, of his military genius, which was ever successful when untrammeled and obeyed. His life, published in 1886, and edited by C. H. Firth, we recommend for perusal.

Old Ascoit Musard, a companion of William the Norman, held five lordships in Derbyshire—Barlow, Brampton, Killamarsh, Holme by Chesterfield, and Staveley. The old Baron located himself at Staveley, where his descendants were living till 29 Edward I. (1300), when the male line expired. The grandson and namesake of Ascoit certified his Knight's fees to be fourteen and a half and one fifteenth, of which twelve were "de veteri feoffamento." * The son of Ascoit the younger—Ralph—had to pay one hundred marks for marrying Isabel, widow of John Nevil, without the license of Henry III. Nicholas, the ninth Baron, and last of his house, was a priest sworn to celibacy, but he was a father of children, whose inheritance was thus sacrificed. He was the brother of Ralph (whose son John, the eighth Baron, died without issue), the son of Ralph, the son of Robert, the son of Ralph, the son of Ascoit, the son of Richard, whose father was Ascoit the Norman! thus we give the Christian names of the nine Musards, who were lords of Barlow. † When Nicholas, the priest and Baron, died, his three sisters came in as his co-heiresses; Amicia, wife of Ankere Frecheville, Isabel, whose husband was John Cromwell, and Margaret, who, according to Lysons, died an old maid, but who, according to Dr. Cox, was the spouse of De Ireland. ‡

The lordship of Barlow was in the dowry of Amicia Musard, whose husband gave the demesne tenancy to the Barlows to hold by tenure of military service. They were tenants of the Musards previous to this. Lysons has it that our Barlows were a branch of "the ancient family of Abitot." The founder, or first rather, of the Abitots was Urso, in the reign of the Conqueror, whose military genius prevented the union of the forces of the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk for the purpose of rebellion, and so got the Sheriffdom of Worcester in perpetuity. Burke says, there is no evidence that Urso was ever married or had children. Banks says that he had a son Roger, and a daughter Emeline, married to Walter de Beauchamp. What we do know, however, is, that he had a brother, Robert, who was steward to the Conqueror, who took the name of Despencer; that we find a Despencer in each reign till we come to that of Edward II., when we meet with the "too celebrated" Hugh Despencer, Earl of Winchester, and his son, another Hugh, Baron Spencer, both of whom were hanged and their bodies cut up; that Hugh the younger had a large family, who became attainted, imprisoned in the Tower, and, when liberated, went heaven knows where. There is the entry, however, that Jordan de Abitot held the lordship of Barlow under the Musards in 1273, which entry would preclude the supposition that the Barlow Abitots were the attainted sons of Baron Spencer who resumed the old family name. Very good! We would simply submit, that between the sons of Jordan de Abitot and the lads with the attendant over their heads, there was a relationship which no one has assumed, and that our supposition has sufficient in it to allow the student to follow our suggestion with further research. The lordship of Barlow passed as Bolsover to the Holleses, Harleys, Bentincks, who exchanged it for the Manor of Whitwell, with the fourth Duke of Rutland. We will take a cursory glance at this illustrious house, from Sir Robert Manners who acquired Belvoir, about the middle of the fifteenth century, to the present noble holder of the coronet, whose earlier Parliamentary career is so little known to this generation, in a future article.

Historical associations of a piteous and marvellous (yet deeply interesting) character are linked with Beauchief Hall. When Degge wrote his famous aphorism he might have been thinking of the

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* The brother of this Baron assumed the name of Robra Spatha, or Rossper, afterwards changed to Rooper—Roper. * Pers. Exem. vol. I., p. 145.
lands of the adjacent Abbey, for not one of the families who benefited by their spoilation in 1536 but what are gone, root and branch, or have had resource to letters patent to perpetuate the old name, or have seen the splendour of their race depart from them—Strelleys, Leakes, Talbots, Foljambes, Fanshawes. We will glance at the first only. Their old Derbyshire homestead, situated at Hazelbadge in the Peak, was sold to the Vernons, in 1421, by Sir Robert Strelley, whose grandson, Sir Nicholas, made himself conspicuous in the reign of Henry VIII., and acquired the Abbey lands around Beauchief for the insignificant sum of £213.† It appears that Gervase Strelley suffered a recovery for more than two thousand acres, which is very curious.‡ Four generations later the splendour of his house was gone, the various lordships of Shipley, Ecclesall, and Beauchief were gone, and the only male representative, a mechanic. Of their illustrious alliances we have spoken under Hazelbadge.

The lands surrounding the Hall have peculiar interest to the student. They were given by Robert Fitz-Ranulph or Fitz-Ralph to the Premonstratensian Monks in 1183. Dugdale says that the knight was one of the four who murdered Thomas à Becket, and founded the Abbey to atone for his guilt. This assertion is qualified by Dean Stanley, who has it that he was simply a witness to the crime; while Dr. Pegge attempted to quash Dugdale altogether. But, however ingenious were the assumptions of Pegge (from which he reasoned as if they were facts), there is evidence now which is incontrovertible, for it was written at the time by one who saw the murder committed. The evidence to be mentioned in a moment confirms the accounts of Fuller and Bishop Turner that the knight was an accessory before the act, and that the Abbey arose in expiation of a guilty conscience.

Robert Fitz-Ranulph was lord of Norton and Alfreton, and fourth in descent from Ingram, who held under Roger de Busli, at the time of the Survey. If he was not accessory to the murder of Becket, the questions which arise are these: Why did he, immediately after the deed, retire from the Shrievalty of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, which he was holding at the time, and had been for several previous years? Why did he, immediately after the deed, found the Abbey and turn monk? The arguments of Pegge to clear the character of Fitz-Ranulph of the blot only shew him to have been entirely ignorant of the writings of Fitz-Stephen, who was an eye-witness of the assassination, and, moreover, a chum of the archbishop. The arguments of Pegge have been summarised by Mr. Addy in a few words: "There was a certain Robert de Broc, the son of Randulphe de Broc, who, according to Diceto, ' pillaged the archbishop's household furniture,' and this Robert, the son of Ranulph, he takes to be the Fitz-Ranulph who is stated to have been concerned in the murder." Mr. Addy says further that Pegge "does not appear to have been aware of the passage in FitzStephen which expressly states that Fitz-Ranulph followed the knights into the Cathedral." "The Life of Becket" (Vita Santi Thomæ), is not a very difficult work to obtain. There was an edition published within the last few years. Fitz-Stephen tells us that the foremost of the four actual murderers of Becket (Richard Brito, Hugh Moreville, William Tracy, Reginald Fitzurse) was Fitzurse,* though Tracy struck the first blow, and that Fitz-Ranulph followed immediately behind Fitzurse. We take it, that the evidence of a man who was within the Cathedral on that 29th December, 1170; who was a bosom friend of Becket, cannot be controverted, but must be taken as conclusive.

We have a note or two about the canonised Englishman and murdered archbishop, that are by no means too well known. There was a tax of two shillings on each hide of land, which was

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† Lyncast. Derbyshire, p. 314.
‡ Addy's Beauchief, p. 74.
† Among the witnesses to the deed of foundation was Master Walter Leake. Vide Addy's Beauchief.
* Passionem ejus Contemporaneae in Juxta sunt the words of Fitz-Stephen.
** Said to be the founder of the McMahons.
paid to the Sheriffs. Henry II. directed the Exchequer to have the immediate receipt of the moneys. To this Becket kicked, and bearded the King to his face: “We will not, my lord King, saving your good pleasure, give this money as revenue, but if the sheriffs and servants and ministers of their shires will perform their duties as they should, and maintain and defend our dependants, we will not be behindhand in contributing to their aid.” “By the eyes of God” said Henry “it shall be given as revenue, and it shall be entered in the King’s accounts; and you have no right to contradict; no man wishes to oppress your men against your will.” “My lord King, by the reverence of the eyes by which you have sworn, it shall not be given from my lands and from the rights of the Church, not a penny.”

The arrogance of this prelate is preserved in one of his letters: *Tell the King that the Lord of men and angels, has established two powers, princes and priests, the first earthly, the second spiritual, the first to obey, the second to command (the original runs, *Una terraeam, alteram spiritualem; unam ministran tem, alteram praeminieni em.* ) He who breaks this order, breaks the ordinance of God. Tell him, it is no dishonour to submit to those to whom God himself defers, calling them Gods in the sacred writing.”

Beauchief Abbey was dedicated to Becket. The altar piece, on which his assassination was portrayed, is, we believe, in the possession of the Foljambe, of Osberton. On its basement were shown three shields: 1, Ireland of Hartshorne; 2, Foljambe impaling Ireland; 3, Foljambe. There are some funny stories told of the old monks. There is no doubt, however, that John Downham, who was Abbot here in the days of Edward IV., courted the society of the fair sex, was accused of perfury, and excommunicated.† If the quantity of beer the Beauchief monks supplied annually to the Vicar of Norton (468 gallons) was any criterion of the amount they considered just sufficient for the consumption of one, their utensils for brewing must have been frequently in use. Beauchief was one of the two religious houses in Derbyshire of the Prémonstratensian Order, of which there were about thirty-five in England. The Order arose with St. Norbert, in 1120, and primitive purity of life was typified by their white cassock, white rochet, white cloak, and white cap.

The Hall where dwelt the Strelleys of Beauchief was either the quarters of the old abbots, so appropriated, which stood south of the Abbey, or some homestead they erected for themselves out of the *debris*, for Gertrude, the heiress, had been dead three-and-twenty years when her husband built the present edifice, in 1671. The architecture of this edifice is usually termed *broken*, because the Elizabethan and Jacobean are commingled; yet there is a pathos about its masonry, for the Abbey was demolished to supply the material. Within the Hall there is a chimneypiece, beautifully carved, the centre ornament being the bust of Sir Nicholas, shewing his Tudor (Lancastrian) collar of S.S. and roses. There was a passage of love between the first son of the builder and the rich heiress of Adrian Mundy, but the young gentleman was a student of the law with chambers in London, where he died, and so the father of the young lady presented the chimneypiece as a souvenir.

Beauchief Hall is built on the site of the old Grange where the monks made their butter and cheese. Edward Pegge, the first resident, was Sheriff of the County in 1667; so was his grandson in 1739; and his great-grandson, Peter Pegge, in 1783; with whose death, in 1836, the Hall and lands came to his nephew, Broughton Benjamin (whose mother was sister to Peter Pegge, and wife of Thomas) Stead, a member of an old Yorkshire house, settled at Oneacre, since the days of Edward III. This nephew, in compliance with the will of his uncle, assumed the name and arms of Burnell (those of Stead being *argent, a chevron between three bears’ heads couped tincture, muzzled or* ), though, as can be seen from the outline pedigree attached, he

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* Fromton, vol. I.
† February 1, 1681.
would have to go back six generations before he could tack himself on to the Burnells. The present squire of Winkburn Hall, Nottinghamshire—Edward Strelley Pegge Burnell—is second in descent from this gentleman.

We will glance at the Chaworths, who were considered by the monks to be second founders, under Greenhill.*

PEDIGREE OF STRELLEY, PEGGE, BURNELL.

Walter de Stradleigh, living temp. of Henry I., married Isilia Moiz, and was father of Sampson, living temp. of Henry II., whose son Walter married Cecilia de Somerville; whose son, Sir Walter, died 1284; whose son Sir Robert married Elizabeth Vavasour, the heiress who brought him Shipley, Hazelbadge, and other lordships; whose son Sir Robert was father of Sir Sampson, who by his wife Elizabeth Hercy was father of Sir Nicholas, married to Elizabeth Pierpoint; whose son Sir Robert married Joana Stanhope, and died 1437; whose son Sir Robert married Elizabeth Kemp, sister of the Cardinal, and died 1488; whose son Sir Nicholas married Mary West, and died 1491, whose son Sir Nicholas married Elizabeth Spencer Fitz-Randall; whose second son Nicholas married Bridget Thwaites; whose son Gervase married Dorothy Burnell, and died 1609; whose son William married Gertrude Eyre, of Dronfield Woodhouse; whose daughter and heiress Gertrude married Edward Pegge, Sheriff in 1667; whose son Christopher married Letitia Pegge, and died 1729; whose son Strelley married Mary Broughton, and died 1770; whose daughter and heiress Milcent married Thomas Steade; whose son Broughton Benjamin took the name of Burnell, and married Elizabeth Dalton. This gentleman died in 1850, leaving a son, Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, married to Harriet Parker, who, at his decease in 1878, was succeeded by the present Mr. Edward Strelley Pegge Burnell, of Beaufchield Abbey, and Winkburn Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Assumption on the part of Pegge, the antiquarian, together with the assertions of Horace Walpole, that this noble pile, Bolsover Castle (now principally in ruins), was not erected until after the Restoration, has occasioned men to overlook the facts which Lysons produced, and which shew clearly such assumptions and assertions to be worthless. Diépenbeck, the artist, saw a view of the Castle in 1632, which was eight years before the Restoration anyway, and while Cromwell was yet flushed with his Irish campaign. Then again, the portion of the Castle built by Bess of Hardwick (and the only portion to which the term castle is applicable) is yet standing. Beneath this portion there are cellars and passages belonging to a period centuries before the cupidty of Bess had divined the difference between angel and groat. Tradition says, there is a crypt below these passages (borne out by the hollow sounds if visited), and from there having been a chapel attached to the Norman structure, of which all trace is lost, may partake more of truth than fiction. Three times have the castle and manor reverted to the Crown from events dark in our annals, and in which, in each case, a lady has played a memorable part. Few landmarks of English history have so many associations and incidents illustrative of the fiercer passions of our fellow-creatures as Bolsover Castle. These incidents, too, make us acquainted with how and why the Earldom of Chester has been held by the Heir to the Throne for the last six hundred years (a title far older than the Principedom of Wales).

At the Survey Bolsover was with Peverell, the asserted illegitimate son of the Conqueror, and on the flight of his grandson from his poisoning Randulp de Meschines,† Earl of Chester, it became royal demesne, when it was given to the successors of Randolph. Sixty-two years later (1215) the rebellious Barons of King John took possession of the castle, but they were soon dislodged by William de Ferrars, sixth Earl of Derby, whose extraordinary wedded life we have

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* Vide Infen, Parish of Norton.
† Vide Article on Bakewell (Peak Hundred). Old Halls vol. I., p. 17.
spoken of.* Various castellans were appointed by the Crown subsequent to this valiant old noble—we have attached a list of their names—but the fee was held by the Meschines. In a very few years the last of this family passed away, and in 1234 we find John le Scot, whose mother was a Meschines, seized of the earldom and castle. This peer had espoused Helen Llewellyn, a Welsh princess, who took it in her head to facilitate her husband's earthly exit by a nasty compound. Then Henry III. said the earldom should not be scandalised by a woman any longer—(there was only an heiress)—and so made the title a royal one which it remains to this day, as an appendage to the Heir to the Throne, and dates half a century before his principedom of Wales and a century before his dukedom of Cornwall. The lordship of Bolsover was annexed to the Crown and other lands given in exchange. For almost four centuries it was leased for life tenancy simply. Henry VIII., who never did things by halves, whether it was hanging his spiritual lords or beheading his wives, removed the attainder from the dukedom of Norfolk in 1514—the attainder had lasted from 1485—and conferred on the holder, the second Duke, among other good gifts, the manor and castle of Bolsover. We notice in Dod's Parage, the first Duke is ignored as having been slain at Bosworth, and shewn as having his honours restored in 1489. We mention such a fact because we pity the reader who turns to such a work for his information. The nobleman, so celebrated as the hero of Flodden and ancestor of the Earls of Effingham, managed to go quietly to his grave, but his son, the third Duke, was dispossessed of Bolsover. Now Edward VI. did a funny thing in 1553—he again removed the attainder from the house of Howard, but Bolsover went as an item among the numerous Derbyshire manors, which he gave to George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury (whose stepmother† was Grace Shackerley, of Little Longstone, and whose third wife was Bess of Hardwick). The castle at last had for its mistress a lady who thoroughly understood that tenancy in perpetuity meant tenancy in perpetuity, and how she strove to prevent it becoming otherwise is of interest to the curious. Having a daughter by her second husband‡ (Talbot was her fourth), and her spouse having a son by a previous wife, heir to the title and estates, she married the young people, but this was not sufficient, so when this obedient stepson became seventh Earl of Shrewsbury the third son of this extraordinary woman purchased from his unique brother-in-law the residence and estates. Apart from the historical incidents played out beneath the walls of the old castle during the English Rebellion; apart from the magnificent pageantry within its walls depicted by Clarendon, and made classical by Ben Jonson's "Love's Welcome"; apart from the Norman vaults or cellars which remain, or the lovely views from the terrace of the bat tenanted halls, the spot is invested with an unusual interest from the families who have held in succession since Charles Cavendish persuaded his step-brother to convert it into so many coins, Cavendishes and Holleses, Dukes of Newcastle; Harleys, Earls of Oxford; and Bentincks, Dukes of Portland. These are typical families, as illustrating that in England, either acumen, or successful commerce, or statesmanship, or the victorious sword of a battallion officer, may lead to a coronet. We have spoken of the famous Suffolk lawyer who rose to be Lord Chief Justice and founder of the house of Devonshire.§

Charles Cavendish, who purchased Bolsover, was the builder (so far as probability will agree with fact) of the regal residence (or a portion rather) of which the ruins alone remain. His famous son, William, § who became Baron Ogle, Viscount Mansfield, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, and who was the celebrated Royalist, whose military tactics, when followed, were

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* Vide Article on Cowley (Ibid).
† Vide Old Halls, Vol. I., p. 36
‡ Sir William Cavendish.
§ He was created a Knight of the Bath at the age of fifteen.
ever successful, and but for the impetuous charges of Prince Rupert would have given us different pages of our Annals, could not have erected the residence, as his plucky wife and "faithful duchess," as Walpole calls her, kept a kind of diary, but such a momentous entry is wanting. This nobleman had one son (Henry), who succeeded as second Duke, whose third daughter and co-heiress (Margaret) took Bolsover (castle and manor) to John Holles, Earl of Clare.

Toward the close of the fifteenth century there was a City of London baker named William Holles, whose son and namesake was a mercer's apprentice. In 1499 the apprentice became a member of the honourable Company of Mercers, and in 1538 was Master of the Guild. In the meanwhile, or ten years previously (1528), he had become an alderman and sheriff; was knighted by Henry VIII. in 1533, and in 1539 was Lord Mayor. He had two city residences, one in Bishopsgate and another near St. Mary le Bow, while his wealth allowed him to purchase Clement's Inn, in the Strand, plus various lordships in the counties of Derby (as we shall see) and Nottingham. His grandson, John, married a sister of Lord Sheffield, and was father of the celebrated John, who paid Buckingham ten thousand pounds for the coronet of Houghton, and five thousand more for the Earldom of Clare.† The fourth Earl was the John Holles who espoused Margaret Cavendish; who carried the Queen's sceptre at the coronation of William III., and Mary (February 1690), and to whom the immortal Dryden dedicated his "Spanish Friar." In October, 1691, Holles asked the King to create him Duke of Newcastle, and because this monarch hesitated he retired in a fit to Welbeck. About this time he came in for the estates of his relative, Lord Holles of Ilfield (a descendant of the second son of the first Earl of Clare), and thus was allowed to be the richest man in the kingdom. In 1694 William III. purposed to have made him Duke of Clarence, and it was great disappointment to Holles when William was told he could not do it, as the title was royal. So the Dukedom of Newcastle was conferred instead. He was, moreover, created a Knight of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant of Notts.; High Steward of Retford; Steward of Sherwood Forest. In 1698 he entertained the King for two days at Welbeck. He was further invested with the office of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre; was made Lord Privy Seal (this was in 1705) and Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. He met his death from a fall from his horse while hunting around Welbeck, on the 19th July, 1711. He left the greater portion of his vast possessions to his nephew, Thomas Pelham, and so his daughter and heiress — Henrietta — only took about four hundred thousand pounds, plus Bolsover and other estates, to her husband, Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford.

The Harleys were an old Herefordshire family whose greatness arose with Robert † (father of Edward), the leader of an administration sufficiently memorable from its throwing over the great Marlborough and wenching the Treaty of Utrecht from Louis XIV.| Robert was born in 1661, and as a young man had entered the Inner Temple. When the Revolution came along (1688-9) he raised a troop of horse for William III.; was returned to Parliament for Tregony, from the interest of the Boscawen family; and afterwards for Radnor. He was the first Englishman to employ the Press as a political agent. But we do not remember him as the propounder of the Triennial Bill or as Speaker of the Commons, or as the Nemesis of Exchequer corruption, or as Chancellor or Premier both, or as the man attacked by the knife of Guiscard the spy, or the peer committed to the Tower to satiate the revenge of faction;
we remember him as the founder of the Harleian Collection. He brought together more than six thousand volumes of manuscripts, among which were the collections of poor Stowe, Sir Simon D'Ewes, and Charles, the Lancaster herald. He supplemented these with fourteen thousand charters and five hundred rolls. These he bound in the most costly binding—Morocco, Turkey, and Russia leathers, velvet, and doeskin. Yet Macaulay says of him that "his intellect was both small and slow. He never acquired the art of expressing himself in public with fluency and perspicuity. To the end of his life he remained a tedious, hesitating, and confused speaker. His countenance was heavy, his figure mean and somewhat deformed, and his gestures uncouth." We take it that political bias occasioned the intellect of the historian to become deformed in forming his estimate of Harley. He was created Earl of Oxford by Queen Anne in 1711. The eldest son of the Earl was the nobleman whose wife was Henrietta Holles, in whose dowry was Bolsover. Edward Harley was the associate of the literary men of his day. He was at the head of the society for the encouragement of learning. The library of Harley was ever at the service of writers who never enlightened the world that they were so indebted to this nobleman. Among these can be enumerated Pope, Swift, Grey, Oldys, Ames, Palmer, Vertue. Prior, the poet, died in his house. He is said to have disbursed himself of the half million brought him by his wife by acts of generosity, and we know that he had to sell his estates and residence at Wimpole in 1740 to pay a debt of £100,000. In the following year he died, and then his lady sold his collection of coins, medals, and portraits by auction. His library consisted of about fifty thousand printed volumes; forty-one thousand prints; three hundred and fifty thousand pamphlets, and these she disposed of to George Osborn, the Gray's Inn bookseller, for £1,300, which was not the cost of their covers. Fortunately for posterity she sold the manuscripts to the nation, for the incredible small sum of ten thousand pounds. Many students may not be aware that the Harleian Collection in the British Museum consists of 7,539 volumes; 14,236 rolls, charters, and other documents.

The noble family of Bentinck were of Batavian origin, lords of Denpenham in Over-Yssel. The honours bestowed by William III. upon the English founder of this illustrious house were by no means in excess of desert. History tell us of the obligations of that monarch to the first Duke of Portland. "Highest in his favour stood a gentleman of his household named Bentinck, sprang from a noble Batavian race, and destined to be the founder of one of the greatest patrician houses of England. The fidelity of Bentinck had been tried by no common test. It was while the united provinces were struggling for existence against the French power that the young prince, on whom all their hopes were fixed, was seized by the small pox. That disease had been fatal to many members of his family, and at last wore in his case a peculiarly malignant aspect. The public consternation was great. The streets of Hague were crowded from daybreak to sunset by persons anxiously asking how his Highness was. At length his complaint took a favourable turn. His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity and partly to the intrepid and indefatigable friendship of Bentinck. From the hands of Bentinck alone William took food and medicine. By Bentinck alone was William lifted from his bed and laid in it. 'Whether Bentinck slept or not, while I was ill,' said William to Temple, with great tenderness, 'I know not. But this I know that through sixteen days and nights, I never once called for anything but that Bentinck was instantly at my side.' Before the faithful servant had entirely performed his task, he had himself caught the contagion. Still, however, he bore up against drowsiness and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. Then, at length, Bentinck asked leave to go home. It was time, for his limbs would no longer support him. He was in great danger, but recovered, and, as soon as he left his bed, hastened to the army where, during many sharp campaigns, he was ever found, as he had been in peril of a different kind, close to William's side." (*)

When the English Revolution had placed William of Nassau upon our throne, he created his friend, Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock and Earl of Portland; a few years later investing him with the order of the Garter. "His kindness," says Macaulay, "was not misplaced. Bentinck was early pronounced by Temple to be the best and truest servant that ever Prince had the good fortune to possess, and continued through life to merit that honourable character. The friends were indeed made for each other. William wanted neither a guide nor a flatterer. Having a firm and just reliance upon his own judgment, he was not partial to counsellors, who dwelt much in suggestions and objection. At the same time he had too much discernment and too much elevation of mind to be guided by sycophancy. The confidant of such a Prince ought to be a man, not of inventive genius or of commanding spirit, but brave and faithful, capable of executing orders punctually, of keeping secrets inviolably, of observing facts vigilantly and reporting them truly, and such a man was Bentinck." There are several members of this illustrious family who will call for special mention, and of whom we have many facts not yet familiar to the historical student.

CASTELLANS OF BOLSOVER CASTLE.

| 1223 | Bryan de L'Isle. | 1229 | Bryan de L'Isle. |
| 1224 | Robert de Lexington. | 1233 | Hugh Dispenser. |
|      | William Briwere.    | 1233 | Gilbert de Segrave. |
| 1226 | Robert de Tatshall. |      | William de Ferrars. |

THE HERALDIC COAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

| 2. HARLEY.   | 27. Scropham.  | 52. Mackmorough. |
| 17. Marshall. | 42. Clare.     | 67. CAVENDISH. |
| 21. Rambile. | 46. Guyen.     | 71. HARDWICK. |
| 25. HOLLES.  | 50. Strongbow. | 75. Chartney. |
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

The Heraldic Coat of His Grace the Duke of Portland.—Continued.

82. Halton. 94. Claydon.

Anyone strolling from Owlerbar to Baslow must have noticed a grass grown lane, where the sign-post declares it to be the highway to Moorhall and Old Brampton. How few know the historical associations of that road; or how the very name on the post recalls the worst days of religious persecution and intolerance; or how Godfrey Foljambe in the days of Queen Elizabeth forgot ties of relationship in assisting to bring upon his venerable grandmother* Lady Constance, so much indignity and cruelty. In July, 1595, this gentleman was living at Moorhall with his wife Isabel, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of England. On the 14th of that month he was well, before the sun went down on the morrow he was buried beneath the altar of St. Peter's, Brampton. Other notes of the Foljambes will be found under Brimington. The grass-grown lane we have mentioned must have been the very road that Thomas Foljambe, of Wormhill, slipped along rather better than five hundred years ago, on his way to Walton, before the heiress of the Loughs had become his bride; and among which the spies of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, some two centuries later, used to creep in an opposite direction to Padley, to forswear the lives of honourable men.

Presuming we start from Baslow, this lane very quickly brings us among a cluster of edifices, for there are not four miles between Baslow Bridge and Old Brampton, and then we are in the centre of them. Somersall, Ashgate, Cutthorpe, Brimington, together with the “ancient mansion,” Brampton Hall as White calls it, to which we wish to direct attention. Scarcely three miles north, lie Unston, Holmsfield, Cartledge, and Unthank Halls, Dronfield Woodhouse and Manor House, while about the same distance to the south brings us to Wingerworth and Tupton. Brampton is a splendid centre for the individual in quest of historic gables, but his pencil moves with sorrow when he recollects that the families which once gathered within these walls—less one or two exceptions, have either passed away, or got lost sight of from indigence.†

Presuming for a moment that tea parties or their equivalent were known in the last days of the sixteenth century, and that Mistress Bullock, of Brampton Hall, was wont to gather the wives of the surrounding gentry beneath her roof, we will just see who these ladies were, and whether they have any descendants among us. The Wigleys were of Brampton as far back as Edward II., for there is record of them any way in 1337. This is the family which are ever designated as of Wigwell Grange or Middleton, though the Wirksworth branch had gone forth in the days of Henry VI. The Brampton or senior stock removed into Leicestershire and became extinct in 1765, though the offsprings of the heiress tacked on the name to their own, which clung, we believe, until within living memory, when letters patent could no longer perpetuate race or name. The Linacres were lords of a mesne manor.

† We believe that there are many scions of the old Derbyshire houses to be found among the tradesmen of Sheffield. A branch of the Daleys is here; of the Woodhouses, of the Linacres, of the Padleys, Eyres Blakistons, Greswes, Manlovens, Byrds, Lister, and many others who are more interested by the prices of the labour market than by ancestral pedigree, hence the difficulty in establishing such a fact.
BARLBOROUGH, BARLOW, BOLSOVER, CHESTERFIELD, &c.

within Brampton, and had a pedigree of twenty generations thence, but they went immediately after, and their Hall, too, while their lands became merged into others. The Clarkes (whose monuments in the church called forth the genius of White Watson, of Bakewell, at the beginning of the present century to restore) were of Somersall, and afterwards of Chilcote, which they purchased in 1672, and, later still, of Sutton, which they bought from the executors of Nicholas Leake, fourth Earl of Scarsdale, about 1735, but in 1786 the family became extinct† in the male line, though a gable of Somersall yet remains to us. The Wagstaffes of Hasland Hall, together with the Lathburys of Holme, are supposed to have descendants living, but in very reduced circumstances. The Durants of Durant Hall passed away simultaneously with the Linacres, while the Hunlokes of Wingerworth (as famous for their chivalry as for their religious persecution) are now gone, too. The Clarkes of Ashgate were a distinct family from the Clarkes of Somersall, though such close neighbours and so similar in their acts of munificence to the poor, which are registered in the records of the Chapelries. They lent the Bullocks of Norton very large sums on their estates, which ultimately, with Norton Hall, came to them, and where the last Clarke of Ashgate died in 1696. Where the Newbolds migrated to is a puzzle, though one branch can be traced to London from the visitation of that city by St. George, in 1633. The Heathcotes, like the Wigleys, were of Brampton in 1612, when they purchased Cuthorpe.‡ This house has since held two baronetcies, one of which they still retain, while the other has been transformed to a peerage. One branch, not so long since, was resident in Darley Dale, while we believe the worthy chemist of Winster, to be a scion of another. The Bullocks, of Brampton Hall, were undoubtedly the last branch of their family, for the Unston and Norton branches were all gone at the end of the 17th century; those of Darley were gone and not long after, those of Brampton too. It is very curious that of all the old families living around Brampton just three hundred years ago, there should be only one with residence anywhere near the old spot (the Wolstenholmes, of Horsley Gate), and another (the very oldest of them all), and the only one of whom we know anything with certainty, for they have an authenticated pedigree from the time of Henry II (1154) and a rather reliable one from the old sea kings of Denmark. The Foljambe, of Walton, were the senior line of the man who was knight of the shire in 1250; and no commoner of England at the present moment is better known to the nobility and gentry than Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Esq., M.P.; F.R.S. Burke’s pedigree of this family in his Landed Gentry, is knocked into a cocked hat by the Pipe Rolls giving us a Foljambe just a century earlier than the founder from whom he deduces them. Before we enumerate the illustrious holders of the manors of Brampton, or mention the residents of the Hall, whose possession should commend it to the respect of the antiquary, there are one or two features of the seigniory to note: The Deincourt’s had a gallows here to execute their criminals; the inhabitants had to bury their dead at Chesterfield until late into the 17th century, though there was a church here in 1100 (not the present one, which was built in 1253), and, within living memory, they had to take the body of the first person who died in each year to that church for interment. We rather think§ such a cruel exaction was fought out in the Star Chamber when Archbishop Laud was playing the part of Pope, and of course Chesterfield got the verdict.

At the survey of 1086 there were three manors in Brampton, two—which soon merged into one—belonging to Ascoit Musard and the other to Walter Deigncourt.¶ The last is easy to

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* There is a branch of this old house, we believe, still located at Norton Woodseats.
† Vide article on Somersall.
‡ Vide article on Cuthorpe.
§ Since created Lord Hawkesbury.
¶ Vide Hall’s Chesterfield.

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This old Norman came in for sixty-seven lordships at the Survey (‘Dugdale’s Baronage’). He was cousin to Remegius, Bishop of Lincoln, who first built the Cathedral, and a baron by tenure. His son, Ralph, founded Thorngarton Priory. The third Baron was at the battle of Lincoln; the fourth Baron was heavily fined for poaching in the King’s forests of Nottinghamshire and Northampton. The eighth Baron obtained a marvellous license from Edward II. to cut off his female heirs, as will be shown under North Wingfield, and was one of the peers who signed the letter to Pope Boniface VIII. informing him that he had no jurisdiction to interfere in the temporal affairs of England.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

trace. It passed to the Leakes in the reign of Richard II.; to the Clarke, of Somersall, in 1735, by purchase, whose heiress, Anne, married Job Hart Price; whose daughter and heiress was Marchioness of Ormond, who died in 1824, when it was sold in severalities, the lands becoming divested of manorial rights. There is a difficulty in following the Musards lordship, though it is of much more interest, as there are some crumbs of information to be picked up. All the authorities agree that Henry II. gave the manor to Peter de Brampton (which we will shew is in error somewhere), but how the Musards were dispossessed we are left to conjecture, for they were not extinct till 1500, and then there were heiresses. * Lysons says this Peter was the second son of Matilda, who was the heiress of the barony of Caus by her second husband, Adam de Berkin. † The gravestone of this very lady being dug up at Brampton, at the beginning of last century, on which there is her bust within a quatrefoil, and her name with the usual legend, "Ora pro anima," instead of confirming her to the heiress, seems to have given rise to dispute. This statement of Lysons is met by another statement in the "Wolley MSS.," which set forth that she was not of the baronial house, but of a family of the name of Caus, then living at Brampton. The assertions of Lysons, however, is supported by a series of facts, and we can supplement his assertions with certain items which will render an apparent complication simple. Indeed how Wolley could have said there was another family of Caus, then living at Brampton, we do not know, for he as an antiquarian must have known that surnames were then the peculiar property of the nobility, and for them there was no fixity. The lady called herself La Caus, so says her tombstone; her husband was de Berkin, while her son was de Brampton. We find that her father was Robert de Caus; her mother a Basset; and her first husband Fitz-Stephen. We find that the de Birkins, with whom she married a second time, were of Towton, in Yorkshire, ‡ and that she must have had an elder son than Peter, for we find this on record that John de Birkins "on the 25th of May, 1224, paid a fine of 300 marks for relief of the lands which belonged to the said Matilda, and also for having as his inheritance, the custody of the forests of Nottingham and Derby, for which he pays homage." The last member of the house of Birkin, so far as her elder son went, was a daughter, Isabel, who married Robert de Everingham. † The grandson of Peter called himself La Caux, and his manor in Brampton, "Caukwill," so whether they were De Birkins or De Bramptons, or La Caus, they were holding the lordship for about two hundred years. Either Matilda was a marvelously old woman when she died, or Henry II. never gave the Manor. We have made it a simple addition sum and it yields only absurdity: why Lysons never thought of this is strange. We submit it was Henry III. The male line became extinct in 1400, when the co-heiresses espoused Ash and Bagley or Balguy. The Ashes sold the manor to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and so under the management of Bess of Hardwick, it came to the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle, whose heiress took it to the Holles, and so to the Harleys and Bentincks, and the Dukes of Portland and Devonshire made an exchange one day in 1813, when Brampton came to the Cavendishes for a second time.

Before the dissolution of the monasteries there were lands in Brampton held by the Church. Birley Grange was with the monks of Louth, Watchill was with Beauchief Abbey, and a moiety with Ruford Abbey.

Watchill was given by one of the Musards—Ralph—who was a canon of Beauchief, and who had given also the hamlet of Hanley, near Staveley, together with "a golden Chalice with a Golden cross." In the "Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey," by Mr. S. O. Addy, there is mention of several of the old Brampton families, as the Linacres and Bullocks, who were witnesses to Charters of bequests.

* "Derbyshire," p. 85.
† "Old Yorkshire," vol. v., p. 58.
Any old edifice that has sheltered an offshoot of the old Derbyshire family of Beresford must be of interest, even apart from its antiquity. When James Bullock died at Brampton Hall, the heiress gave it to her husband, Cornelius Jackson, of Bubnell, whose heiress gave it to Henry Beresford. We never hear anything of the Jacksons from the compilers, though they were granted arms: argent a lion passant gules, on a chief of the second, three battle axes of the first. Dionysius, one of the sixteen sons of Thomas Beresford and Agnes Hassell, in the reign of Henry VI., was the founder of the Cuthorpe branch of that family.

There is one member of the Brampton Linacres—famous for his erudition and memorable as the royal Physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.—over whom of course biographers disagree. Glover* says he was born at Brampton, of which there can be little doubt, while Chalmers† gives his birthplace as Canterbury, though admitting his sires were of Linacre Hall, by Brampton. Such a prodigy of learning as Thomas Linacre could never have been born at Brampton say these flicthers of our honours! The year of his birth was 1450. He went to Oxford, and from there to the Continent with Dr. Selling, the Ambassador of Henry VII. to the Pope. Selling gave Linacre a letter of introduction to Politian, the greatest and most elegant latinist in Europe. While at Florence, Linacre became associated with Lorenzo de Medicis; studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondylas; and from hence went to Rome, where he became a medical student under Heromolans Barbarus. Thomas Linacre is said to have been the first Englishman who read Galen in the original, and among his chums was Grocyn, the first professor or teacher of Greek Oxford had. This University gave him the degree of M.D., though he had the degree of Padua. His profound learning reached the ears of Henry VII., who made him his physician and tutor to Prince Arthur. Linacre was the first man to put a check upon quackery. He obtained letters patent from Henry VIII., in 1518, to establish a college of qualified practitioners; to examine drugs in apothecaries’ shops; and power to grant licences to qualified persons. In his old age he forsook physic for theology, but only for a short time, but in this short time he held three or more prebends, among which was that of St. Stephen’s, Westminster, and the Rectory of Wigan. At the age of seventy-four he expired from the tortures of the stone, and was buried in St. Paul’s Cathedral. When Thomas Linacre went to Oxford as a graduate, the study of classical literature was unknown, and it is to him that we owe the first translation and publication of Galen; to him together with Grocyn that the teaching of the original language of the Testament was encouraged and successfully taught. Among the intimate friends of Linacre were Erasmus, Dean Colet, Sir Thomas More,‡ and Latimer. His knowledge of philology was the one particular branch of learning on which he took his stand. As a latinist he had no superior; while he was one of the first coterie of Englishmen who read and understood the Gospel in the original. His Latin grammar, which was the result of twenty years’ labour, “was universally acknowledged,” says Chalmers, “to be a work of the most profound erudition,” and was not published until two months after his death.

In the days of Edward IV., that branch of the old Derbyshire family of Heathcote, from which sprang the Lords Aveland (now Lords Willoughby de Eresby also), and the Baronets of Hursley Park, Hants., were of Chesterfield. In 1480, Ralph Heathcote was certainly living there and married to Elizabeth Tomson, the daughter of a brazier, to whose business Ralph succeeded. The union was blessed with a large family, and the business prospered amazingly. As affluence came along, so did dignity, for we find them as Town Councillors, Chamberlaines, Mayors. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, some of the lads, who were of a professional turn, took up their residence at Brampton, which they forsook for Cuthorpe in 1614. The old residence of the

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* Glover, vol. II., p. 194.
‡ Linacre was Greek tutor to More.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Cutthorpe Heathcotes is situated in a valley (some two miles north-east of Brampton), through which glides the Somersall brook and gathers its waters before it assumes the name of river* and eventually finds confluence with the Don. Only a short distance from the Hall is a meadow, where the double daffodil grows in abundance, which Gilbert, the Doctor, first planted in the days of Queen Anne (1702-14), together with those wondrous herbs by which he performed his marvellous cures. Adjacent to the meadow is the very laboratory which he used wherein to conjure up his mysterious compounds, and the very vat or copper wherein he made the decoctions. "Tradition has it," said a venerable old man of the village to whom we were speaking, and who prides himself on being able to do a day's work with anyone, though this is his eighty-fifth year,† "that Heathcote once cured the Queen, and then said to her, 'Now Anne, I have cured thee; but thou mustna lift thy hand to thy mouth so much.'" This monarch, we know, suffered, and eventually lost her life from erysipelas, and it is singular, that if we look into the pages of Culpeper, or other herbalists of two centuries ago, we find daffodil given as a sure remedy. Gilbert Heathcote, M.D., of Cutthorpe Hall, was the gentleman whose wife was Frances Rhodes the heiress of Barlborough Hall‡. While he was yet a small boy, his namesake and relative of Chesterfield was Mayor of the place, and father of eight sons. The eldest of these sons became a London merchant, a founder of the Bank of England, Lord Mayor, M.P., and was Knighted by Anne; and seven days before his death in 1733, was created a baronet by George II. His descendant (another Gilbert, if we mistake not) was raised to the peerage as Baron Aveland in 1856, after being a Member of Parliament for thirty-six years. George II conferred a second baronetcy on the family in the same year of 1733 (on the brother of the Lord Mayor, whose wife was a daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, and whose descendant is the present baronet of Hursley Park, with whose issue the earldom is in reversion). We have shown how the Cutthorpe Heathcotes (or Rhodes as they called themselves by letters patent) became extinct in 1825 §. The old homestead has had the improver about it, but there is sufficient left to revive the associations of its past holders. Lovers of scenery let a treat escape them who avoid this valley and neglect to stroll to Somersall. We are told⁴ that the family of Heathcote were originally of Heathcote in the parish of Hartington. Very good! They were afterwards of Chesterfield, Brampton, Cutthorpe, Little Over, Darley Dale, and Winster. In Rutlandshire, they were of Normanton; in Lincolnshire, of Stamford; in Surrey, of Epsom; in Hants, of Hursley Park; and in Staffordshire, of Longton; but as to whether Ralph, the brazier, left the Dove behind him and settled at Chesterfield, or whether it was his father or grandfather, is a hat of a different shape, over which the compilers have never troubled.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the Lord Mayor in 1711, was born at Chesterfield in 1651. His mother was Anne Dickens. He matriculated at Christ College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1669 and M.A. in 1673, after which he wended his way to London; first locating himself in St. Dunstans in the East and afterwards in St. Swithin's Lane. Here he carried on a large business as a Spanish wine merchant, having very large transactions with Jamaica. Indeed, he found the remittances for the Government wherewith to pay the troops in that Island; vide Cal of Treasury Papers. In 1693 one of his ships ("Redbridge") was detained by the East Indian Company, but Heathcote said that parliament alone had power to restrict his trade; an opinion parliament came to. He thus broke the Company's monopoly (Macaulay, vol. iv., p. 73). He subscribed ten thousand pounds towards a new company. In 1694 he was elected one of the first Directors of the Bank of England, and the Bank Charter of 1710 gained him sixty thousand pounds. He was Alderman in 1702 and Sherif the

* Rother.
† Mr. B, a resident in 1899, at the hall, built by Clarkes, mentioned below.
‡ Vide article on Barlborough.
§ Ibid.
‡ Lysons Derbyshire, p. 36.
next year, though he had suffered a fine in 1698 for declining the office. His election as Mayor (1711) was opposed by the Court party, as Heathcote was a staunch Whig. In 1724 he became Father of the City. His parliamentary career extends over four reigns—William III., Anne, George I., George II. In 1700, while member for the City, he was expelled the House for certain transactions in exchequer bills contrary to statute, but the city re-elected him and sent him back. His parsimony extorted from Pope some bitter invectives (vide Dunciad, B. II.).

The grave Sir Gilbert holds it for a rule,
That every man in want, is knave or fool.

Among his purchases was the Normanton seat and estates of the Mackworths, where he lies buried. He died worth seven hundred thousand pounds, of which he left £300 to the poor of Chesterfield and a like sum to St. Thomas's hospital, where his portrait in the Court Room can be seen.

In John Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii., p. 532, we get an item of the family, from the pen of Ralph Heathcote, D.D. (who died in 1795), which will be new to some of us. "There is extant among our records, a will, signed by a person of both my names, a considerable tradesman and alderman of that town (Chesterfield), who therein provides decently for five sons and four daughters; it is dated anno 1502. The landed property of the house was afterwards much increased, but wasted (the greater part of it) by an eldest son, a fine gentleman of the times; who in the civil wars of the 17th Century, while his family continued loyal, became a Cromwellian; and as tradition reports contrived to get his father proscribed and imprisoned, for the sake of prematurely possessing it. What little remained of this said property was inherited by my great grandfather, a younger son, and transmitted down through my grandfather and father to me."

There is another of the Heathcotes—John, born at Duffield, and living in 1861, to whom the ladies of this generation are indebted much more than they are aware of. John Heathcote was born at Duffield, in 1789. He was first apprenticed to the hosiery, and then to a maker of ribbed stockings and frame smith. He got work with Leonard Elliott, of Nottingham, whose business he eventually bought. He sought to construct a machine "which would do the work of the pillow, the multitude of pins, the thread and bobbins and the fingers, and would supersede them in the production of lace as the stocking loom had succeeded the netting needle." He was scarcely twenty-five when he was allowed to be the inventor "of the most complicated machine ever produced." He removed his works to Loughborough, became partner with Lacy, and had fifty-five frames at work. But one night in June, 1816, the Luddites burnt his factory and lace, and he, with his partner, escaped by the skin of their teeth. He finally settled at Tiverton on the Exe, where his mills went merrily and his thread was bobbin by machinery where his inventive genius went on turning out steam ploughs and revolutionising the manufacture of lace. It is due to Heathcote that our wives can buy their laces at 1½d. a yard. *

In the village of Cutthorpe (by the roadside) stands the old Hall where Ralph Clarke (the first mayor of Chesterfield after the corporation of Charles I.) died in 1660. He or his father was the builder. Our venerable friend told us it was erected in 1626, which is evidently very near the truth. Cornelius Clarke (the son of Ralph) bought Norton Hall and manor too; he was sheriff in 1670; he erected the first Dissenting place of worship in Chesterfield at his own cost, and was the last of his line. These were the Clarkes of Ashgate, not of Somersall. We were allowed to see the interior of this Jacobean edifice, and could not suppress our disgust at finding the wainscoting daubed from clue to ear-ring with some villainous paint.

Cutthorpe forms the northern boundary of the parish of Brampton, though, until the last fifty years, it was considered within the parochial limits of Chesterfield. We will glance at those

* Since this was written, the Harleian Society have published Familia Minorum Gentium, in which there are pedigrees of Heathcotes not to be found elsewhere—and minutiae also.
lodeports around that town where the steeple of the church appears to have been on the spree, for it is certainly "seized over," and where the improver or destroyer of historic homesteads has not left us one building to which we can turn and remember it was the domicile of the Durants, or Foljambe, or Linacre, or Eyres. Chesterfield has still nine manors within its limits, Boythorpe, Calow, Dunstan and Holme, Hasland, Newbold, Tapton, Temple Normanton, Walton, and its own.

The historical memorabilia of the families who have held these manors have been far too hurriedly stated, even by those writers to whom the student owes the greatest debt of gratitude. Take the sentence in dear old Lysons* that "the Manor of Hasland passed in marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Briwere, the younger†, to Ralph de Myddleham." We turn to Dugdale's "Baronage" ‡, where we find the pedigree of the Briwere, which, apparently, upset such a statement, yet which would confirm it if Lysons had added two or three other words. The pedigree shows that among the co-heiresses there were William's daughter, Isabel, the wife of Baldwin Wake, and his sister Joan, whose husband was William de Percy; but there is no mention of Ralph de Myddleham, neither did he marry any one of the co-heiresses as a second husband, and yet Lysons is accurate, as we will shew. Joan Briwere and William de Percy had a daughter, Anastasia, who espoused Ralph de Myddleham, and so we get at the fact that his wife was the heiress of an heiress. The first lord of Hasland, Newbold, Tapton, and Chesterfield, after the forfeiture of the Pereveris, was William de Briwere, the elder, who stood by King John when the country was under interdict and that monarch forsaken by even his own kinsmen. "This great man," says Foss,‖ "who was in the confidence of four successive monarchs, is said by Camden to have been a foundling, and to have received his name from having been discovered by Henry II. on a heath (Brouere), while hunting in the New Forest. The King caused him to be taken up and placed under proper care, and when he arrived at man's estate, to be in his service." But this romance is somewhat shattered by Dugdale§ giving the name of his father, though we should like to know the source from whence Camden got his statement. The career of this baron is a kind of historic cameo. He was the contemporary of Langton the Archbishop, and of Longchamps the Chancellor; he had attained to royal favour when the constitutions of Clarendon were snatched from the clergy by Henry II., and his name appears on the Great Charter, but not on the side of liberty. He was one of the four judges to whom Richard I. committed the nation during his absence in the Holy Land. The statesmanship which Green, the historian, attributes to King John, in spite of his faults, belonged undoubtedly to Briwere. His name is on the Treaty of Thouars of 1206; on the one with the Count of Boulogne; and on a document by which a King of England surrendered his Crown and kingdom to a pope. This Lord of Chesterfield was the founder of the Augustinian Abbey of Motisfont; of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Torr; of the Cistercian Abbey of Dunkeswell,* where his ashes were buried. He is the reputed founder of the Benedictine Abbey of Polso, in Devon. Old William looked well after number one, even to the matters of the heart. He recommended himself to Henry II., when he married Beatrice de Vallibus, an incumbrance of Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, an illegitimate son of that King and Fair Rosamond. His services came in for an abundant reward from the four sovereigns he served. He was given the sheriffdom of twelve counties, of which Derby was one. He was given the custody of wealthy heirs, to ally to whom he would (to wit, Reginald de Mohun, whom he secured for his daughter Alice), and the custody of the dowries of desirable widows (as the relict of De Dover), while "the Rolls teem with gifts of manors, lands, markets" (among which was Chesterfield, Hasland, Newbold, Tapton.)

* Derbysire, p. 83.
† He died in 1232.
‡ Vol. I., p. 300.
BARLBOROUGH, BARLOW, BOLSOVER, CHESTERFIELD, &c.

“custodies, wardships, licenses for building castles, and various other privileges; besides presents of wine, and on one occasion of a captured ship”*. He was made Baron of the Exchequer by Henry III., in 1221. When Langton, the Archbishop, demanded the confirmation of the Great Charter, in January, 1223, from this monarch, Briwere, who was standing near, observed, “The liberties you ask for ought not to be confirmed, for they were extorted by force.” “William,” replied Langton, “if you loved the King you would not disturb the peace of the kingdom.” This great lord, perchance the greatest that Chesterfield ever had (for he was great in that anomalous age, when a constitution arose out of a despotism and villainage), assumed the cowl shortly before his death.

When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a monk would be.—BYRON.

The principal heiress of the Briweres—Isabel—was a widow previous to the death of her grandfather (in 1226), the stout adherent of King John; but her son, Hugh de Wake, was a warrior and crusader long before the Manor of Chesterfield had become his inheritance. The Wakes are a family which excite special interest. Their name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and still the family is represented in a direct (but junior) male line by the present baronet of Courtenhall, county Northampton—Sir Herewald Wake. What Englishman of the age of forty, but remembers a valiant act of one of the lords of this house when he blew his ship up (the “Bulldog”) rather than be captured by the rebels of Jamaica; and how the voice of the whole nation sent up a cheer; supplemented by a cartoon in Punch, “May England never want, such Bulldogs.” Then again, the Wakes are a Saxon family in a twofold sense, for we believe that the paternal ancestors of the Wakes fought for the Conqueror from his hatred to the sway of Harold; while Herewaldus from whom the Wakes claim maternally, was that valiant old Saxon who fought the Norman in a predatory fashion, and thus holding out to the last. Hugh de Wake, the crusader and Lord of Chesterfield (who died at Jerusalem), married Joan Stuteville, by whom he had a son—Baldwin—who played many parts in his time. He was a bitter opponent to the irksome laws of Henry III., and to the favourites of that monarch. At the battle of Northampton (1264) he was taken prisoner; but immediately after we find him in the victorious ranks of De Montfort, at Lewes. He was three times a prisoner and escaped—at Kenilworth, at the battles of Evesham and Chesterfield. His son John, by Hawise de Quince, was created a baron by Edward I. (1295). His grandson Thomas espoused Blanche Plantagenet, while his sister, and heiress, Margaret, mated with Edmund of Woodstock, and thus it becomes clear how the Plantagenets possessed Chesterfield from marriage. The Wakes, as heirs to the Briweres, held also Hasland and Newbold, which they gave Beauchief Abbey. About a mile from Newbold Green there is an edifice which occupies the site and retains the old name, and which has tripped many readers and compilers too; we refer to Holme Hall so often confused with Holme Hall by Bakewell. The homestead in the days of Edward IV. belonged to the Whittingtons, whose heiress was the wife of Roger Eyre, and thus the confusion has become two-fold, as two centuries later Holme Hall by Bakewell belonged to the Eyres, from union with the heiress of the Wells. A younger son of the Eyres of Padley, says Lysons, having married the heiress of Whittington, settled at Holme Hall about the middle of the 15th century. The marriage of Thomas Wake and Blanche Plantagenet was evidently a love affair, for it gave great offence to Edward III., who sent for Wake, and fined him a thousand marks; nevertheless he managed to get made Justice of all the forests south of the Trent.

Whether Ralph Clarke, the first Mayor of Chesterfield, would recognise his old residence (Ashgate Cottage) it is difficult to surmise, but from the name of Cornelius Clarke (the Mayor's son) being so often mentioned, from acts of munificence, and from the spot being the site of the homestead of the Ashes, when they married the heiress of the Caus's about the 2 Henry IV. (1400), the old edifice has its claim upon our pencil. Moreover, the family which now hold it have their historic interest. We

believe that Sir Edward Barnes, who was all through the Peninsular campaign, and had the command of a brigade at Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes (who was wounded at Waterloo, and made a K.C.B.), was of this family. Among the decorations or honours which covered the breast of Sir Edward was the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and the Russian St. Anne. He was Governor of the Island of Ceylon in 1824 and Commander-in-chief in India in 1831. The Knight was such a favourite with the Ceylonese, from his judicious administration, that after his death they perpetuated his memory by a monument. The senior member of the Ashgate branch at the present moment is Alfred Barnes, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant, a justice of the peace, and late M.P. for East Derbyshire. The earliest trace of this family, so far as we can find, is of London, where, in the days of Elizabeth, they were among the merchants of the City, though by the bookworm and antiquary they are remembered because of the researches and labours of Joshua Barnes the famous Greek scholar and archaeologist. He was educated at Christ's Hospital whence he went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He took his Bachelor of Arts in 1675, Master of Arts in 1679, Bachelor of Divinity in 1686, and became Greek Professor in 1695. He wrote more fluently in this language than his own; was a most voluminous writer, and among his works is one entitled “Gerania” which undoubtedly gave Dean Swift the idea of his “Voyage to Lilliput.” As a historian, he published the “Life of Edward III,” which he dedicated (and personally presented) to James II. He published editions of “Euripides” and “Anacreon” and we believe “Homer” too. He is said to have read the Bible through one hundred and twenty times, and his pity for the poor led him once to give his only coat to a poor fellow who begged at his door. His most curious addition to literature was his “Phileades,” an account of the battle “between the fleas and the Welshman.”

Cornelius Clarke of Ashgate, Cutthorpe, and Norton, was Sheriff of the County in 1670. The Bullocks evidently turned him over the lordship of Norton to pay off the large sums of money he had lent them, and it was at Norton Hall where he died unmarried in 1696.

The Clarkes, of Somersall, were a distinct family from the Clarkes, of Ashgate. There is only a vestige left of their old homestead here, while their residence at Chilcote—a venerable edifice, where the stained glass of the windows showed various armorial coats—was pulled down some years ago for its material. But long before the Clarkes were of Somersall (and old Nicholas the Chesterfield dignity, was buried hence in 1589), the family of Somersall were holding. The last of this house was Godfrey Somersall, who died in 1546. His wife was Agnes Malory, of Walton-on-the-Wolds, an heiress in whose right he held Courts Baron. Their only child, Ursula, mated with William Syston, of Walton. Lysons hath it that there were two daughters; the “Visitacion of Leicestershire says one” *.

In the “Melbourne Papers” † there are many references to the Clarkes, of Somersall, together with the correspondence which passed between Sir Gilbert Clarke and Thomas Coke. The parliamentary careers of the Clarkes would be of great interest to the student, for Sir Gilbert (as his son and grandson) was in the Commons when the nation passed through the ordeal of a Revolution; when the Bill of Rights was secured; when the Act of Toleration to the Nonconformist was granted by William III. Sir Gilbert was Knight of the Shire for about fifteen years; he was in the obsequious Jacobite House of 1685; in the enthusiastic anti-Jacobite House of 1688; and in the constructive House of 1694, which gave forth a triennial Bill, took the Revenue out of the control of the Crown, and arranged a Civil list; wrought the Act of Settlement and a Bank of England. Sir Gilbert was a great opponent to the Derwent becoming navigable, and held a lease of the Dove for fishing purposes. One of his last letters, written the 17th March, 1701, runs: “I perceive there is an Act brought into the House of Commons for recalling all grants since 1684, and applying them to the use of the public. I would gladly know whether they intend leases of small value, by which the rents are reserved to the Crown; for if they intend to sell these, then I presume my Dove lease may be amongst them. And if so, I

* Derbyshire, p. 110.
† Historical MSS., Com. 12th Report, part ii.
must beg the favour that you will either take care to buy the reversion of my lease for me or else give me notice, that I may employ somebody else. Though the thing is worth little to me, yet I have an opportunity of gratifying my friends which I still desire. If you please to give my service to Mr. Shakerley, Parliament man for Chester, and desire his assistance, I am sure he will give it. If you go any time to Westminster and give Mr. Joddrell a fee (which shall be repaid you), he will tell you whether a lease for the fishing of Dove, to Michael Cope, be in the list, in whose name it was taken. . . . Be pleased to speak to any Parliament man to put in John Beresford, of Bentley, Esquire, a Commissioner in the land tax, and to order your agent at Melbourne to send for two black pigs which are ready for you."

Somersall, though situated in the Deincourt Manor of Brampton, appears to have been distinct from that lordship, because the Clarke's were in possession almost two centuries before they purchased the seigniory from the last Earl of Scarsdale's executors, in about 1740. And it was purchased from the executors of the heiress of the Clarke's (Marchioness of Ormond) in 1826 by the Johnsons, who bequeathed it to a branch of the old Derbyshire family of Greaves, who now hold it. The pedigree of the Somersall Clarke's is clear from 1589 to 1786, but we should like to know something of old Nicholas who was living here with his wife Margaret—one of the Dands of Mansfield Woodhouse—when Elizabeth was Queen. The son of Nicholas was Godfrey, High Constable of the Scarsdale Hundred in 1601-2, who espoused Jane Grundy, of Thurgarton. It was one of these Grundys of more recent times who occasioned the cry, "Grundy and no devil for ever." He was an Unitarian minister. The son of Godfrey and Jane, was Gilbert, whose first wife was Ellen Clarke, of Codnor. The mother of this lady was Mary Kirkland, a scion of the old family located and holding lands around Wheatcroft, Plaistow, Crich, Wingfield, Morewood, and Hognaston as far back as five hundred years ago *, and stil represented, anyway, by the antiquary, philologist, and poet of Matlock, Walter Kirkland. Godfrey, the son of Gilbert Clarke, came in for "all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments" of his great grandfather, John Kirkland. Master Gilbert had a second spouse—Grace Columbell, of Darley, but his sons, Godfrey and John, were by his first wife. John died at Oxford, and is mentioned by Wood in his "Athenae" as a Doctor of Laws. Godfrey first mated with Elizabeth Millward, of Eaton Dovedale, by whom he had Sir Gilbert, and after her death he married Elizabeth Freville, an heiress of Hardwicke, County Durham. Among the letters of Sir Gilbert to Thomas Coke, there is one which reads very funny. He says, "I attended Sir Francis Burdet's corpse last Saturday night, and Sir Robert Burdet is well. You should have directed yours to be left with the paymaster at Loughborough, to be sent to Ashby-de-la-Zouch.†" Sir Gilbert, like his father, had two wives, Barbara Clerke, of Watford, County Northampton, and Jane Byerley, of Hornby. The parliamentary career of Sir Gilbert is the history of the Parliaments of James II. and William III., for he was in the Commons during these two reigns. His son, Godfrey, was returned as Knight of the Shire in 1710, when the ministry of Godolphin fell, over the Sacheverell trial; he came in again, three years later, with the last Parliament of Anne, and immediately after with the first Parliament of George I., which passed the Septennial Act, and brought the Nation to the verge of ruin by its support of the South Sea Bubble. At the elections of 1722, which saw Walpole as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of 1737, which saw him as Premier, Godfrey Clarke was again returned as Knight of the Shire. He had enhanced the prestige of his house by his alliance with Lady Catherine Stanhope, sister of the third Earl of Chesterfield. He it was who bought the lordships of Brampton, Temple Normanton, and Sutton, but his wife was dead when the palatial homestead of the Leeks had become his residence. He had one son destined to be the last of his line, and a daughter Anne, who was mother of another Anne—Marchioness of Ormond—who died childless in 1824. Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, with whose death, in 1786, the Somersall Clarke's were gone, was in those memorable Parliaments of 1768, 1774. He saw the

* Hacket's Wirksworth, p 120.
† Hist. MSS. Com: 1st Rep.; part ii.
administrations of Rockingham, Grafton, and North, whose imbecile policy severed America from us for ever; he saw Pitt creating the precedent of being Premier and Chancellor of Exchequer both, and at the age of twenty-three; he saw the nation frantic over the letters of Junius, and the Commons expelling the member for Middlesex four times, because he had said George III. had told a lie in his speech from the throne.

We will continue our account of the Chesterfield lordships.

Thomas Wake, the last of his family to hold the paramount Manor, died about 1349: he had married, as we have said, Blanche Plantagenet. His sister Margaret, the wife of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, succeeded to his estates. The tragic end of the Earl is mentioned elsewhere. * He had two sons, who died without issue, and a daughter, Joane, whose second husband was Sir Thomas Holland, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Neville. Sir John was a son of the first Earl of Westmoreland by his first wife, but Chesterfield passed to the issue of the second wife—Joane de Beaufort, an illegitimate offspring of John of Gaunt—among whose children came Warwick the King Maker, and Cicely, whose insufferable ambition occasioned the Wars of the Roses. † Chesterfield must have had the great Warwick for Lord, because the last of the Nevilles who exchanged Chesterfield with the Talbots was his grand-daughter Margaret, whose father was the Duke of Clarence.

The seventh Earl of Shrewsbury sold this lordship to William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle, from whom it passed consecutively by heiresses to the Holleses, Harleys, and Bentincks, till 1592, when the third Duke of Portland exchanged it with the Duke of Devonshire for lands in Nottinghamshire.

† The old chronicles tell us that Cicely Neville was stately in figure, with blue eyes and complexion peculiar to the most beautiful types of the Saxon race. As a girl she was known as the "Rose of Ruby" and "Proud Cic," and her after life verified the latter sobriquet, for she sacrificed affection and ties of blood to satisfy an insatiable pride. How fearfully this pride was punished; how affliction followed affliction for a period of forty years, making her memorable as a woman whose bereavements by slaughter surpass anything in our annals, we can see in a moment.

What affection there was in her nature had been given to her cousin, the Earl of Somerset, but very shortly there came along Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, with an unbroken line both paternally and maternally, from Edward III., and with a superior claim to the crown of England than the Monarch who wore it. Then there gleaned upon her the idea of a glorious future, in which her ambition could be attained. She was thrown aside, and York accepted. Thus the great and powerful families of Beauchamp, Montacute, Neville, Montague, and a host of others at once veered round and became Yorkists. What was it to her that the sovereign on the throne was her own cousin and mother's nephew? Was not the Kingship her husband's by birthright? As if fate was assisting her ambition, Parliament appointed her husband Prosector of Henry VI. This was giving the lion a taste of blood to increase his ferocity. Those peers who were loyal to the House of Lancaster perceived the object of York and the struggle began. At the battle of St. Albans, the very man with whom Cicely Neville had pledged her girlish troth, was slain by her husband. At Wakefield not only was he himself, but her brother, the second Earl of Westmoreland, taken prisoner and beheaded after a mock trial at her own home of Pontefract Castle, while at the same time her little son Edmund, a child of twelve years, was stabbed to the heart by Lord Clifford, on Wakefield Bridge. But this was only the first episode in the drama. Within three months and there was the horrible encounter at Towton, in which 30,000 lives were lost, among them her own nephews struck down by the hands of her own sons, and she remembered bitterly how but yesterday, as children, they were playmates together. True, it gave to her eldest son the sceptre of England, as Edward IV., but how many of her flesh and blood must yet fall, and from her own ambition. At Hexham her cousin, the second Duke of Somerset, was taken prisoner by her son Richard and executed on the spot. At last came the battle of Barnet, where her brothers, the Earls of Warwick and Montague, were slain and a host of remote relatives; while at Tewkesbury, another cousin, the third Duke of Somerset, was beheaded ruthlessly when faint with the loss of blood. But domestic tragedy now begins. Her favourite son George, Duke of Clarence, is murdered by his brother's orders, while Edward in his turn is cut off by sudden death. Her grandchildren, Edward V. and Richard of York next perish by the assassin, and at Bosworth, falls the last and youngest of her children, Richard III. The period between the battles of St. Albans and Bosworth scarcely covers thirty years, and how many loved ones has she mourned? Four sons, three brothers, three nephews, three grandsons, three cousins, besides daughters, whose widowhood could be laid at her door, not to mention her husband, whose ambition she had fashioned into a flame with such frightful results. Of these men, three were kings, eight dukes, and seven earls; and of their ends, five were murdered, nine slain in battle, and four beheaded. She saw Henry Tudor ascend the throne and almost extinguish her race, either by the sword or the scaffold, and yet she lived on to the age of ninety. She was buried at Fotheringay, by the side of the mangled remains of him, whose ambition she had fostered with such frightful results. Exactly a century afterwards, the zeal of the reformers for the destruction of Popish chapels occasion her coffee to be exposed to view, in which says a contemporary she was lying as if merely asleep, and in such a beautiful state of preservation, that the silver ribbon around her neck, to which was attached the pardon of Pope Pius II., for her sins, was as bright as on the day she had put it there. She was spared one horrible scene, and perchance the most revolting of the events of which her pride was the cause. We refer to the hacking to death of her granddaughter Margaret (the last Neville who held Chesterfield), who, when sentenced to death by Henry VIII., refused to lay her head on the block, and was chased round the scaffold and struck at with the axe so repeatedly that the neck was literally hacked from the body. What is so marvellous in the case of Cicely Neville or Plantagenet is, how she managed to sustain life to such a great age, amid such unparalleled griefs and calamities.
BARLBOROUGH, BARLOW, BOLSOVER, CHESTERFIELD, &c.

Boythorpe was royal demesne at the Survey, and apparently remained so till the reign of Henry VI., when it was in severalities with the Longfords and others, though it afterwards merged into Hasland. These Longfords are to be found all over the country; from Hathersage to Whitwell, from Totley to Pinston. No matter whether a manor or a messuage, if it was to be had, they were there. Then, again, from Sir Nicholas, who married Anne Butler in the thirteenth century, to Nicholas, the husband of Elizabeth Okeover in the sixteenth, they were ever on the track of women with dowries; or lands to be bought for an old song. The Eyres, too, were among these severalities, for their moiety was sold to the Bacons in the present century. Calow was with the Bretons, Loudhams, and Foljambes, as was Walton, of which we shall speak in a moment. Calow, however, was with the Foljambes till the beginning of the present century, when it was sold to the Viscounts Newark, since Earls Manvers.

Dunston and Holme was given by Matthew de Hathersage, in the reign of Henry III., to Lenton Priory, who held it for three centuries—till the dissolution of the Monasteries, when Henry VIII. gave it to Francis Leake, of Sutton. How it came to the Dukes of Portland, who exchanged it with the Dukes of Devonshire about 1792, is very far from clear.

Within the lordship of Hasland stood an old edifice where had dwelt the Linacres in the Middle Ages; the Leakes during the Tudor period; where the Roundhead Colonel of Cromwell—Roger Molineaux—had made his home; and which Richard Lucas had purchased about 1695, but the Improver has been very busy, and recognition is impossible. Hasland has evidently passed with Chesterfield.

Newbold (as also Tapton) was given by King John to William de Brewere, who gave it to the Convent of Welbeck; but the Wakes, as the heirs of William, endowed Beauchief Abbey with it*. It was among the spoil with which Henry VIII. loaded Sir William West, and in 1570 it was purchased by the Eyres. The lordship is now with the Dukes of Devonshire.

Tapton was with the Brimingtons as demesne tenants under the Breweres, and in the reign of Edward III. had passed by marriage and purchase to the Staffyns, of Sherbrooke, from whom it came to the Durants, who held for several generations. This family became extinct about 1600, when a petticoat took it to the Alsops. In 1673, the entail appears to have been cut off by Thomas and Durant Alsop, who sold it to George Taylor, of Darwent Hall (certainly not our Derwent Hall in the Peak, for Henry Balguy was then building it, or the plaster was not dry anyway). Then, by descent, Tapton came to Charles Scrimshire, a scion of an old Staffordshire house. This gentleman was knighted at Windsor by the Merry Monarch in 1682, and became sheriff of the County of Derby in 1698. Dugdale † tells this story, which we transcribe, as another instance of a parent's injustice:—"The elder brother of James Scrimshire, displeasing his father by marrying against his wish" (this was Thomas, who had espoused Alice Starkey, of Darley), "the father settled Norbury and so much as was two-parts of the three of the whole estate upon his second son James, and left only Aqualate, which was his wife's jointure, to the said eldest son. Those of Aqualate have all become very civil and honest, and are now (1671) almost of as good an estate as those of Norbury, who (with the said James) have become —— as it is said." Could Dugdale have lived a little longer, he would have seen the Norbury branch gone, for Sir Charles, though he had two wives, had only three daughters, who sold Tapton to Thomas Gladwin, whose heiress took it to the Coxes, who disposed of it to Dr. Adam Slater in 1746.

The compilers tell us that the manors of Walton and Calow were with Bretons, Loudhams, and Foljambes consecutively; but we are not told whom the Bretons, or Loudhams, were. Thanks to old Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, we have a pedigree of the Loudhams, and particulars of the lands they held, from the time of King John till the male line ceased (temp. Richard II.), but as to knowing anything of the Bretons further than entries on the Pipe Rolls and similar documents, we are as far off as ever. There was a Gley de Briton, who built Steectley Church in the twelfth century, so says Dr. Cox ‡ but the line of

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* Addys Beauchief Abbey.
† Visitations of Staffordshire, 1663.
‡ Derbyshire Churches, vol. I.
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Gley ceased immediately after, when the heiress mated with the Vavasours. Whether the Bretons, of Walton, were a younger branch, there is no conjecture. Now, it appears that these Walton Bretons are sometimes designated in old documents as "Le Brito," or "Le Breton," which assists research, for there was a Randolph le Brito, or le Breton, who was Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1227; was chaplain to the famous Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated minister of Henry III.; was sent to the Tower on a false charge, for which the Bishop of London excommunicated those who had sent him there, placed the cathedral under interdict, and threatened to put the King too, which secured the release of Breton. About the same time there was another—John le Breton—who died Bishop of Hereford in 1275, and who summarised Bracton's "Treatise on Law," which summary is still known to lawyers (and used by them) as "Britton." This family were also lords of Brimington and mesne lords of Whittington, therefore it is surely worth while to dig out something about a race of men who were Derbyshire landlords for five or six generations. The heiress Isabel married Sir John Loudham, whose son died childless, and whose two daughters mated with Thomas de Bekering and Thomas Foljambe, of Tideswell, who knew what he was about when he courted Margaret Loudham, for if her dowry had only been the three manors mentioned, there were five thousand acres anyway.

Brimington Hall, which we believe is the only edifice in the county intact, which was a veritable home of the Foljambes, has been distinct in its possession from the Manor for about a hundred years. Towards the end of last century, if we mistake not, it was purchased by the Rev. D'Ewes Coke, who was the senior member of that family, and grandson of the man who resuscitated the Derbyshire Cokes by coming from Hereford and marrying the heiress—his relative, of Trusley. The lady who is mistress now of this old homestead is the widow of the late Richard George Coke, fifth son of D'Ewes, of Brookhill, J.P. and D.L., who died in 1856, and grandson of the reverend gentleman who purchased Brimington Hall. The maiden name of this lady was Elizabeth Bond, daughter of J. J. M. Bond, Esq., a scion of the extremely old Dorsetshire house. The College of Heralds designate this family as "Vetutissima Bondorum Stirpe in provinciâ Cornubiâ oriundus." They were located at Penryn, in Cornwall, before the Norman had looked across the Channel with a longing eye. They had twenty-two heraldic quarterings, which is a coincidence, for there was a Foljambe, of Brimington, who had identically the same number. One branch was settled in Somersetshire as remotely as 1327; another branch came to London and obtained municipal honours, for one of the lads was Lord Mayor in 1587, while his brother was Alderman and Sheriff in 1568. They held a knighthood for four generations; they held a baronetcy for four generations, but what became of the last baronet is a mystery. He was living in 1760, and then, like the fifth baronet of our Wolstenholmes, he disappeared, leaving no trace behind him. They have held Creech Grange for two hundred years, and are still among our landed gentry. The monuments of the London branch of the Bonds in Great St. Helen's Bishopsgate, ever arrest the attention of the curious. Sir George Bond, the Lord Mayor, was the founder of that once aristocratic locality, Old Bond Street, but the speculation made him fumble in the bottoms of his pockets. Every historic scholar will remember the character of the venerable Lady Alice Lisle, who was so inhumanely executed by James II., but they may not be aware that her mother was a Bond of Dorset, and sprang from the same ancestor as the present resident of Brimington Hall. The lads of this family, during the civil wars, played some very curious parts; the counterpart of our Bagshawes. They were beneath the standard of the King, and in the ranks of Cromwell's Ironsides. One was private treasurer to Charles II., and made a good thing of it, while one was among the Protector's pet members of parliament. One was Comptroller of the Royal Household to Queen Henrietta, another was preacher before the Long Parliament. This godly man was an M.P., an L.L.D., and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Anthony a Wood, in his "Athenæ," tells the story that in one of his sermons before the House he said, "I say this is God's cause, and if ever

* In Fym Yeatsman's Chasterton, there are numerous instances quoted. Hugo de Lincacer was witness to a deed, dated 1350, made between Hugh de Brito and the Dean of Lincoln.
God had a cause it is this; and if this be not God's cause, then God is no God for me, but the devil is got up into heaven." The Bonds are mentioned in Domesday Book as holding the manor of Fisherton in Wilts, with other lordships in Somerset and Dorset. Now, the Bonds had resource to the same artifice as our Vernons of Haddon to perpetuate their name. As early as the reign of the Conqueror, or Rufus anyway, the male line of the Bonds had ceased; but the heiress made it imperative with Hugh Fitz-Roger, son of Councll, her husband, that their offspring should retain her name, and thus for eight centuries there has been no lack of boys.

Within the interior of Brimington Hall, apart from its associations with the Foljambes and Cokes—there are many items of interest, particularly to the antiquary. The reception hall is wainscoted half way up. There are four rooms entirely wainscoted with old oak; one very handsome oak mantel-piece, with mirror and pillars, together with a very curious moulding, a figure holding scales, and two other figures placing love and vanity in the balance to be weighed, with the legend "Quis levior cui plus pondera addit amor. There is a date 1618, but our opinion is that it applies to the carving and not to the edifice. How this moulding and wainscoting has been preserved so carefully is amazing, because Lysons has it that the hall was let out in tenements for labourers. This tenancy was evidently of short duration and a kindly feeling is certainly due to the Cokes for preventing any destruction of a building which is dear to the student of Derbyshire history as well as to the antiquary.*

In the year 1860, Francis Foljambe, Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, sold the lordship of Brimington to John Dutton, of Hylton Grove, Newcastle, from whom it was purchased by the Barrows, of Ringwood Hall. This was severing the last link, so far as real estate went, which joined an old Derbyshire family to the county; for Walton had been sold in 1633 by improvident Sir Francis, the baronet; and Calow was gone too. True, real severance could not, nor can ever occur; for the chantries of the Foljambes in our churches must call for filial care, while their munificence to the poor perpetuates their memory, and Derbyshire will ever claim the family as her own, no matter in what county they sojourn.

The present lord of Brimington is Mr. John James Barrow, of Holmewood, County Kent, and a J.P. for Derby; whose son, John Burton, is now of Ringwood, where lived his grandfather before him. One of the lads of this house was William, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, who died in 1836. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained the Chancellor's prize for an essay on academical education; where he took his D.C.L., and delivered the Bampton lectures before the University. In his answer to Popular objections to Christian Revelation, he has it that "the Almighty, in consequence of our prayers, interferes with the laws of nature." He became Vicar General of the Collegiate Church at Southwell, a Fellow of the Society of Arts, and at the venerable age of seventy-six, Archdeacon: living on for six years more. One of his works is entitled "Expediency of translating our Scriptures into several of the Oriental languages," an expedition which a catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for 1892, shows to no longer exist. The brother of the Archdeacon—Richard—was Vicar choral of Southwell for 64 years. From this gentleman and his wife, Mary Hodgkinson, come all our Barrows. He or his son George was the purchaser of Brimington. Among his other sons, was William the J.P.; D.L.; M.P. for South Notts., and sheriff of that county in 1845; the Rev. James, of North Wingfield, and John, of Ringwood, grandfather of the present squire. The family is said by Burke to have been originally of Westmorland, while the baronets of Ulverston, whose name and arms are identical, are of course of Lancashire.

Few families have made such additions to English literature as the Jebbs of Walton, whether theological, medical, political, critical, philological. They have held every position in the Church, less

* A few yards from the hall, just removed from the church, is a building now used as a barn. The drip moulding of the windows, the carved pillars of the entrance and the initials F.B.P., 1866, show it to have been a residence of some one of position. In an upper room there is some plaster moulding of a series of mermaids playing harps, attended by dolphins. No one knows whose homestead it was, which is in keeping with the interest peculiar to the county for old edifices.
an archbishopric—rector, Canon, Dean, Bishop; and thrown up rich preferments from religious scruples. They have been debarred lucrative appointments from being non-jurors, and political adherents. The first translator of Roger Bacon’s ‘Opus Majus,’ was Samuel Jebb; the first constructor and Inspectors General of our military prisons (and a Commissioner for the construction of the Thames Embankment) was Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.; one of the first founders of the Society for Promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures was John Jebb, M.D.; one of the revisers of the Old Testament was John Jebb, D.D.; one of the victims of the historic ‘Black Hole’ was another John; one of the favourite physicians of George III., was Sir Richard the baronet.

In those days, when James II., foolishly thought to dish up the English Parliament by throwing the Great Seal in the Thames, Samuel Jebb, the maltster, was living with his wife, Elizabeth Gulliver, at Mansfield, Nottingham. From the five sons of this gentleman—Richard, Samuel, Avery, Joshua, John—spring the various branches of this house. Richard took himself to Ireland, and was father of John, the Drogheda alderman, whose son John was Bishop of Limerick. This ecclesiastic was a literary enthusiast, for when stricken down by paralysis, he still wrote; and never diminished his labours when paralysis again attacked him, until a lingering jaundice finished him off. He said of his candidates for holy orders, “they may deceive me in their godliness, they cannot in their scholarship.” The brother of the bishop was Richard, the judge to whom Government offered a seat in the united parliament from his pamphlet in answer to “Arguments for and against an Union” which he refused. The son of the judge was the late Canon of Hereford, who died in 1886, and who separated himself from the revisers of the Bible because of “unnecessary change in the authorised version.” A nephew of the canon is the present Professor of Greek at Glasgow University. The second son of Samuel the malster was Samuel the M.D. (born in 1694), whose life closed at Chesterfield in 1772.* At the age of fifteen (after a preliminary education at Mansfield Grammar School) he became a Sizar at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. He was unable to take orders, being a non-juror, but became librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collier, at whose death he turned his attention to medicine on the advice of Dr. Mead. His degree of M.D. was taken at Rheims, though he ultimately became a licentiate of our College of Physicians. In the reading room of the College hangs the portrait of his more famous son, Sir Richard Jebb, Bart.,† F.R.S., F.S.A., F.C.P., King’s Physician, Harleian orator, and Censor. This gentleman was not allowed to graduate by Oxford University from being a non-juror, and so went to Aberdeen. He became physician to Westminster Hospital, to the Prince of Wales, and to George III., who gave him a crown lease of 385 acres of Enfield Chase. He was of the jovial sort, for among his friends were Wilkes and Churchill. His fees between 1779 and 1781 (three years) were twenty thousand guineas, but his baronetcy expired with him. We are coming to the Taptton and Walton branch in a moment. The fifth son of the Mansfield malster was John, Dean of Cashel, father of Dr. John, who resigned his livings rather than his religious tenets. Here is another Chesterfield schoolboy whose theological and political writings made considerable stir in the world; whose knowledge of Oriental languages made him a candidate for the Arabic professorship, and “who was among the violent partizans for unbounded liberty, religious and political.” ‡ At the age of 17 he was a pensioner at Trinity College, Dublin; at 18 he matriculated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; at 21 he was second Wrangler and B.A.; at 25 a Master of Arts and a Fellow of his University. He became rector of Ovington, Norfolk, of Homersfield and St. Cross, with the Vicarage of Flixtone, County Suffolk. His lectures on mathematics established his reputation, while his knowledge of many languages (among which came Hebrew and Arabic) made him recognized as a profound scholar. Yet “no name,” says Nichols “is better known among the advocates of political reform than that of Dr. Jebb.” He stood by Fox in the Westminster election of 1780, but threw him

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* He wrote a Life of Mary of Scots, and of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; a History of Scotland for the reign of Mary, with other works. Among his translations are the Dialogues of Justin Martyr, Bacon’s Opus Majus, and Martin’s reply to Emlyn.

† Painted by Zoffany.

over when he joined the Coalition Government. Jebb was an advocate of universal suffrage. His writings showed him to have been a curious compound of theology, which was heterodox; of surgery which was exceptional; of policy, which was inapplicable. Among his works is one on the "Harmony of the Gospels" one on "Select cases of paralysis," one on "Parliamentary Reform." His lectures on the Greek Testament first exhibited those doctrines which forced him to resign his livings in the Church of England. His views were those of Priestley as regards the person of our Lord. Like his Uncle Samuel, on relinquishing the Church he took to the hospital. He studied at St. Bartholomew's, took his degree at St. Andrew's, and commenced practice at Craven Street, Strand. The Royal Society made him a Fellow; the College of Physicians a licentiate. But his profession could not stifle that passionate love of study which was his characteristic, neither could sickness, for in the last throes of death, at the early age of fifty, he was deep into the niceties of the Anglo-Saxon. In the height of his fame at Cambridge he had married a granddaughter of the second Earl of Harborough, whom he found to be a helpmate after his own heart, a scholar of rare attainments, a rhetorician seldom found among women. How she espoused his cause and pitted herself against Dr. Powell, the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge and certainly had the best of the argument, can be read in her life by Meadley. She wrung from the celebrated Paley the sentence, "The Lord hath delivered Sisera into the hand of a woman." To Disney's edition of Jebb's works there is a portrait by Young, from a painting by Hoppner. Those notes to Priestley's "Harmony of the Evangelists" which are signed 'J' were written by Jebb.*

We now come to the fourth son of the malster — Joshua of Tapton—and founder of our Jebbs. This gentleman is shewn by Burke† as having been born at Tapton in 1698, and as living on for one hundred years, less a few days. From 1698 to 1802 there have been four generations only, and in each case the senior member has been a Joshua. The interest to the student centres in the third Joshua, who died so recently as 1863. His mother was Dorothy Gladwin, of Stubbing Court; his birthplace, Walton. No brilliant academic career; no propounder of crochets, religious or political; but practical skill of national usefulness will perpetuate the memory of Joshua Jebb, whose distinction of K.C.B. and Major-General were the rewards of merit. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and taking his first Lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers, his active life commenced in Canada, where he saw service under General de Rottenburg and Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, taking part in the battle of Plattsburg. But it was as a Civil Engineer that he really became so famous. His was the idea of exclusive military prisons, and the Government of Viscount Melbourne did well in making him their technical adviser on such matters. This was in 1877. His first design was Portland, and then followed years in which the various military prisons of England arose. We prefer to think of him as associated with the construction of the Thames Embankment, and with the grant of a Charter to Sheffield in 1838, for he was the gentleman appointed to hold enquiries on that grant. In 1841 he was made Brevet Major; in 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel, and was allowed to retire on full pay in 1850. The honorary rank of Colonel was conferred on him in 1854; he was made a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1859, and Major-General in 1860. Among his contributions to literature (for, like so many of his house, he wielded the pen very ably) are his works on "Defending Outposts," on "Modern Prisons," on "Artesian Wells," on the "Defence of London," on "Management of Convict Prisons," which the Earl of Chichester edited; and a "Manual for the Militia, or, Fighting made Easy," with a "Flying Shot at Fergusson on the Invasion of England." His first wife was Mary Legh, of Highfield; his second was Lady Rose Pelham, daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

An assertion made by Lysons,‡ that Gilbert Holles Earl of Clare, and Sir John Molyneux, of Teversall, Bart., were joint Lords of the Manor of Blackwell in 1710, has been copied by every

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† Landed Gentry, Vol. I.
‡ Derbyshire, p. 45.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

subsequent compiler, and never checked, for the assertion is in error, and contains a double blunder. The saving grace (to some extent) for Lysons is, that his authority was Bassano’s “Church Notes.” But the very memory of Lysons should have served him, for he certainly knew better. In 1710 there was no Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, nor was there any Sir John Molyneux, of Teversall, Bart. The Earl of Clare, in 1710, was John Holles, who was Duke of Newcastle, with whom expired one creation of the Earldom of Clare virtually; he certainly held this portion of Blackwell. The Baronet of the Teversall house of Molyneux, whose Christian name was John, died some nineteen years previously. These facts are borne out by reference to the “Extinct Baronage” & “Extinct Baronetcies.” The Molyneux † who held in 1710 was undoubtedly Sir Francis, whose wife was Diana Howe, of Langar Castle, and sister of Viscount Howe. In 1812 the last Baronet of Teversall died, when this moiety of Blackwell passed to his sister Juliana, who was the wife of Henry Howard, of Glossop, whose son Bernard, became twelfth Duke of Norfolk, to whose brother, Lord Henry Thomas (who took the name of Molyneux), this moiety of Blackwell eventually passed, and afterwards to his son-in-law, Henry John George Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon.

The Manor of Blackwell was held by the Somervilles, under the Chaworths, at a very early period; anyway, prior to the reign of Edward III., for then the heiress married Rhees Ap Griffith. Less than a century later, the manor was divided into two parts, respectively termed Solney and Trussbut; one moiety of which was with Sir William Babington, Chief Justice of Common Pleas. A century later still, both moieties were apparently purchased by Sir William Holles, the Lord Mayor, as he is shown by the Inquisitions Post Mortem as seized of it in 1590, but we believe it refers to the estate denominated Solney, or how came the Molyneuxes in possession of the other portion? The Holles moiety was purchased in 1742 by the third Duke of Devonshire.

We were bending our steps towards Hicote, in this parish, to see what remained of the old homestead of the Wilkinsons, when, on reaching the little village of Newton, we were repaid for our stroll, in stumbling over an old edifice, once held by the Molyneuxes, of Nottinghamshire, that historic family, from whom sprang so many famous sons, either as warrior, judge, priest, baronet, or peer. There is not the slightest mention of this venerable building by Lysons, or any of his imitators, thus our pleasure was the greater; but alas! it hath become the dwelling place of the collier.

This branch of the Molyneux family has been associated with Derbyshire for centuries. From Sir Richard, who fought at Agincourt and was slain at Blore Heath, to Sir Francis, who held Blackwell, there is a line of men who linked themselves with the Poutrelis, Willoughbys, Mundy, Markhams, Lascelles, Greenhalghs, Cranmers, Challands, Cottons. On the Roll of Battle Abbey, eighteenth in rotation, among the most illustrious companions of the Conqueror is the name of Guillaume de Moulins, founder of the noble house of Molyneux, from whom the Earls of Sefton, the line of baronets of Castle Dillon; together with the numerous branches of this family, whether of Nottinghamshire, Dorset, Sussex, Norfolk, or the Counties of Stafford, Lancaster, or Derby. Their peerage dates from 1730, while among the first baronets ever created was a Molyneux. Ever conspicuous for their bravery, one of them was made Chief Forester of West Derbyshire for his pluck at Agincourt, while another captured two standards on the Field of Flodden. As far back as 1445, Adam Molyneux was Bishop of Chichester, and the present Vicar of Staveley, Rev. C. H. Molyneux, who claims also maternal descent from John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose arms he quarters, shews that the lads of this house have held various positions in the Church. The Archbishop from whom the vicar claims, long before he attained to the mitre, was one of the stoutest opponents of Dr. Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, and memorable from his having published Lycophron’s “Alexandria,” when scarcely out of his boyhood, though his “Discourse of Church Government” is a work far better known. Ruskin, in

* Under Holles.
† Under Molyneux.
‡ Sir John, created 1642, but of course, he paid his money for it to James I.
Vol. III. of his "Præterita" (Chapter I.) tells us of a Rev. Mr. Molyneux, a great Maurician teacher, whom he sat under "at the fashionable seances of Evangelical doctrine at the Earl of Ducie's," but whose construction of the parable of the prodigal son somewhat discomfited him. Among the heraldic quarterings of the Molyneuxes is that of Ulster, which fact old Guillem records in his great book written in 1728; but the difficulty is not so much how they became possessed of it, as the quartering itself. Daniel Molyneux was Ulster King at Arms in 1597, but two swords in saltire, between two crescents, one in chief and the other in base, are not, nor never were, the arms of Ulster. Surely no arms are more simple or better known—argent, a dexter hand couped gules. There are two other coats for Ulster we admit, but neither of them bear swords or crescents.

At the Survey there were two lordships within the Parish of Beighton, one with Roger de Busli, the other with Roger de Poictou, but the earliest of the Inquisitiones Post Mortem shew that the De Poictou manor had taken wings and fled, as we shall see with a seignory in the parish of Killamarsh, all trace is gone. With the De Busli lordship, the tenure is clear from 1086 to 1886, and the holders are of more than ordinary interest—Bernaks, Furneaux, Fitz-hugh, Fienes, Wortley, Pierponts, Medowes; but before we deal with these families, we would offer an observation as to the manor which dissappeared so remotely. The De Poictous go from the scene and so does the manor; simultaneously the family of Hackenthorpe appear on record, in possession of lands, which probability points to, as the De Poictou lordship, shorn of manorial rights. Within the last few years (the number could be counted on the fingers) there was an old hall associated with the Lynacres, Newbolds, Jermyns, which stood within the Hackenthorpe estate, but the improver wanted a job and got it.

Sir John Fienes, eldest son of Richard, Lord Dacre, whose wife, Alice FitzHugh, brought him the lordship of Beighton, was the founder, from whence the Fyneys, of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. He was father of William Fienes, generally spoken of as the first holder of lands in this county, which was not so, as we now shew, though we admit that, in following the assertions of a certain living antiquary, we were led into that belief when writing the article on Fynney Cottage. Richard, Lord Dacre, was the son of Sir Roger Fienes, who was the elder brother of the first lord Saye and Sele. Gregory Fienes, tenth Lord Dacre, who sold Beighton in 1570 to Francis Wortley, was the son of the unfortunate nobleman, whose fate is so familiar to the student, though in one feature not so. It is usually related that he was executed for being one of a poaching party in Laughton Park, on the night of the 30th April, 1541, in which one of the servants of Mr. Pelham was slain. When arraigned, the verdict must have been one of acquittal, but he was "over-persuaded," says Camden, by the courtiers who gaped after his estate, to confess the fact," and rely on the mercy of the King. The whole trial was a ghastly farce, for Henry VIII. was determined that he should die, and ignominiously too, for the execution on Tower Hill was changed for the gallowes at Tyburn. We assign a reason, which we believe is original. Thomas Fienes was one of the noblemen who headed the cavalcade to bring to the Royal presence Anne of Cleves, and Henry never forgave any who assisted in bringing him a spouse, whom he loathed at sight. The chancellor Cromwell lost his head from the same cause. We believe that the perusal of the sad story of Lord Dacre will be given an interest to Derbyshire students, from knowing that he was a Scarsdale landlord.

In the Calendar State Papers, Edward VI., 1553, xxvi., 573, it is on record that Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre, was complained of by his wife, née Anne Sackville as that he was tied to his mother's

* Heraldy, p. 56.
† Many facts of a peculiarly interesting character to the Peck Eleanor of this old family have been very kindly sent us. These we shall embody in the Addenda, but this much we may say, that early in the reign of George III., if we could have just looked in at Old Ashford Hall, we should have found young squire William Fynney (who had been born at the Hall) determining not to repair the old place, but to remove on his nuptials to Monyash Hall, and allow the Hall of his birthplace to be carted away by those who wanted so much stone.
‡ Old Halls, Vol I. p. 42.
apron strings. Sir Gervas de Bernac, who held Beighton prior to 1276, was a benefactor to
Beauchief Abbey, but whether he was the father of the Bernaks, who settled about this time at Padley
and acquired that lordship, we cannot trace further than the fact that he gave to the Monks of
Beauchief "common pasture in Padelay for whom a service shall be said with great commendation."
—Addy's Beauchief, p. 60. The question we submit is of interest.

Henry FitzHugh, whose wife—Joan Furneaux—brought him a moiety of Beighton and ultimately
the whole of it, is dubbed by Lysons and the rest of the compilers as Ravensworth, whereas both by
name and title he was Fitz Hugh. His sires had been lords of Ravensworth and other manors in
Richmondshire since the Conquest, hence the designation. He belonged to a race of warriors.
His father had shared in the disastrous campaigns of Edward II.; his grandfather had figured in the
victories of Edward I. and been summoned as a peer; his son helped to swell the chivalry headed by
Edward III. ; his grandson was an early specimen of an English Ambassador to the Court of Denmark.
It was one of the Fitzhughs who founded the Abbey of Fors (Jorveaulx).

The Wortleys are one of those old families of whom it is so difficult to speak in a few words. They
were of Worlty, in the parish of Tankersley, for five hundred years. They were an ancient knightly
house, even when Sir Thomas was alive, and he had been in the body guard of four Monarchs—Edward
IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. They are supposed to have been a branch of the
Fleming's family according to Hunter,† as one of them was witness of the founding of the Benedictine
Nunnery of Kirkless, by the Flemings, whose witnesses were usually taken from their own people. For
eight generations their favourite surname was Nicholas, and we notice that one of them, living in the
time of Henry III., married Joan Musard, of Staveley. Francis Wortley, who purchased Beighton from
the Fienes, was grandson of the Sir Thomas we have mentioned. The Wortley pedigree says that he
(Francis, lord of Beighton) "was brought up in learning at the Inns of Court, and was well versed in the
laws, being on the Queen's Majesty's Council of the North parts." It was to him that the Earl of
Shrewsbury entrusted the captive Mary of Scots when in Sheffield Castle, and he wanted to get to London.
The Earl speaks of him as a "gentleman, both wise and of very good credyty in the country;" this was
to Walsingham, while to Burleigh he speaks of him as "of greate lyving and accounte." His son was
knigheted by James I., and it is worth note that the widow of this son (née Elizabeth Boughton) married
the first Earl of Devonshire. His grandson was one of the first baronets (in 1611); was a prisoner many
years in the Tower as a Royalist, which was productive of the most curious of his works, "Characters and
Elegies." With his son, the second baronet, the house of Wortley passed away in a legitimate line,
though otherwise, not so. He left the whole of his vast estates to his left-handed daughter, Anne
Newcomb, who married the Hon. Sydney Montague, second son of the first Earl of March, and having
a son Edward Wortley Montague, they married him to that celebrated lady, Mary Pierrepoint. There
was a daughter of this union (Mary), who became the wife of John Stuart, Earl of Bute, and a Baroness
in her own right. Among this lady's representatives at the present moment are the Lord Wharncliffe and
Mr. Charles B. Stuart Wortley, late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and M.P. for
Sheffield.

In the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603), the family of Medows were located at Witnesham, in
Suffolk, which lordship they purchased in 1630 from Sir Robert Hitcham. The son of the purchaser was
Knight-Marshall of the King's Palace (Charles II.), as were his son and grandson. Sidney Medows, who
died in 1792, married Jemima Montague, daughter of the first Earl of Montague, but it was his brother
Philip who mated with Frances Pierrepoint, sister of Evelyn, second and last Duke of Kingston. The
issue of this marriage was Charles Medows, who succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the Duke, and
assumed the name of Pierrepoint by sign manual in 1788. He was created Viscount Newark in 1796, and

† The granting of pasture in "Padelay" prior to 1276 is at least evidence that the Bernaks were there in the reign of Henry III., which
is getting at something like a fixed date.

† Doncaster, Vol. II., p. 308.
Earl Manvers in 1806. Among his possessions was Beighton, which is still held by his grandson, the third Earl.

For twelve years was England without a Parliament. This was when Charles I., Archbishop Laud, and Earl Strafford were enacting the “Council of Three,” to the subversion of the Constitution and individual rights. This was the introduction to the struggle, which, though accompanied with sedition, bigotry, and intolerance, civil war, slaughter, and sacrifice, secured to the nation all those beneficial measures which our ancestors had been granted by the Plantagenets, but deprived of by the despotism of the Tudors and the imbecility of the first Stuart. On the 11th April, 1640, *assembled at Westminster what is known in our Annals as the “Short Parliament,” as it was dissolved at the expiration of twenty-three days. Among the members of the Commons were Nathaniel Hallowes and William Allestray, returned for the borough of Derby. These same gentleman were again returned in the following December, when Parliament was again convoked. Prompted solely by the determination to annihilate for ever, those perogatives of royalty against which the subject had no security, and which Charles I. had so infamously strained by granting monopolies, raising ship money, and casting the immortal Eliot into a prison, where he died; they proceeded to secure their success by acts (imperishable from the benefits conferred upon posterity) which still remain a matter of dispute whether justifiable or no. We believe that, however heinous the faults of Strafford, some other punishment less than death would have met the ends of justice; we believe that, however atrocious the conduct of Laud, and the uses to which he put the Star Chamber, his execution on Tower Hill reflected on the Commons as the murderers of an Archbishop; and we believe that, however manifold were the blunders of Charles I., it was simply a bigoted oligarchy which sentenced the King to the block and not the Commons.

The side which Nathaniel Hallowes took in the Great Rebellion is shewn by a document in the Melbourne Papers, † dated 24th December, 1642, in which he says, together with Sir George Gresley, Sir John Gell, and Thomas Gell, writing to Sir John Coke, at Melbourne, that “We are importuned by his Excellency the Earl of Essex and the Lord Fairfax to send some of our soldiers to Sheffield which we have done; and we are earnestly desired by our neighbours of Nottingham, and some other gentlemen of that county, to assist them with some of our soldiers, which we are willing to do, but for the present we are in great want of arms. Therefore, we earnestly desire you to lend us what arms you can conveniently spare. Let them be marked with your mark, and you shall have them, or others as good, safely returned to you. Thus not doubting of your willingness herein by which you shall very much oblige your assured friends and servants.” In the Lord’s Journal, for April 1647, there is a draft ordinance by which Hallowes is allowed the rent of “Newbould Hall, in the county of Derby.”

Nathaniel Hallowes, member for Derby both in the short and long Parliaments, was a scion of an old family located in remote times in the parish of Dronfield. About a mile south of Dronfield Church there is still an estate and ancient edifice denominated the Hallowes, (of which we give a sketch and description in the following pages); but, whether this was the spot where the Glapwell House was living in the Middle Ages, there is no evidence further than we know there were the Hallowes, of Hallowes, of Dronfield Parish, in the fifteenth century. ‡ About the time of Elizabeth they were evidently resident in the county town. The son of the M.P. purchased the Manor of Mugginton from Sir Andrew Kniveton, while his grandfather had bought the Dethic Hall estate, which had been sold by the Babingtons to Wendesley Blackwall, who disposed of it in severalities, which Samuel Hallowes bought up. Thomas, the eldest grandson of the M.P., died without issue, leaving his brother Samuel, of Norton, who was Sheriff of the County in 1674, heir to his property. The son of the Sheriff married

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* The previous Parliament of 1648 was the first one in England which began to sit by candle light.
† Hist. MSS. Commission 2nd Report, part ii., p. 328.
‡ Lysons’ Derbyshire xxvi.
Elizabeth Woolhouse in 1681, who had the Manor of Glapwell in her dowry. By the descendants of this union the manor is still held, and both Burke* and Lysons† are of opinion that ever since Golland the Norman was lord, it has simply passed twice, and by heiress in each case. The De Glapwells‡ were here for two centuries, so were the Woolhouses, so have been the Hallowes, and the numerous branches of this house at the present moment bid fair that time will bring no change. The son of the heiress espoused Lady Catherine Brabazon, and then commenced their illustrious alliances, to which we will direct attention, as they are of interest; but, before we do so, let us refer for a moment to that Parliament of which old Nathaniel was a member, for there were certain measures of that assembly which even Hallam has far too hurriedly spoken of, and not sufficiently explained. One of the first acts of the Long Parliament was to abolish the Star Chamber, the Council of the North, the High Commission Court, together with those courts wherein ruinous and vexatious proceedings were harassing all classes of society. Not every student may be aware that the Star Chamber was the old Consilium Ordinarium of the early Kings of England, out of which arose the Courts of King’s Bench, Exchequer, Equity, Chivalry, and various others. The Court fell into disuse, and so was again created or revived by Henry VII. for a purpose that may sound curious. In the ordinary Courts of Law there frequently arose cases, between the rich and the poor, wherein it was difficult to find juries which were not influenced by the rank and wealth of the man against whom they were asked to give judgment. Here was the bar, where there would be no distinction. Hudson, in his “Treatise,” says, “I dare undertake to shew above a hundred (cases) in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., sometimes between men of great power and interest, which could not be tried with fairness by the common law.” But what had the Chamber become? We are all familiar with its history when presided over by Laud. How it was made a tribunal of tyranny and extortion; given a jurisdiction both illegal and monstrous; how men were summoned before its bar for some trivial offence and fines of fabulous sums imposed (one gentleman was mulcted in twelve thousand pounds for marrying a woman to whom that Church had joined him of which Laud was Primate); how Prynne, the lawyer, Burton, the divine, Bastwick, the physician, were barbarously shorn of their ears and consigned to dungeons; how it arrogated to itself power, which alone was vested in the Judges of England, to the subversion of all liberty and perverseness of all justice. The High Commission Court was even more insufferable than the Star Chamber. It was a Court of Inquisition for the punishment of anyone and everyone, who worshipped God contrary to the Anglican ritual. The Long Parliament swept them both away, and with them the Council of the North (long the sphere of tyrannical arrogance), and other irregular tribunals of arbitrary jurisdiction. The Commons then proceeded to draw up a document which gave birth to two political factions, which still continue (by whatever name they are yeclen) known as the Grand Remonstrance. The prolonged debate created the precedent, of sitting through the night ‖ and early on a November morning was the Bill carried by a majority of eleven. Only from the intervention of Hampden were members restrained from deadly strife with their swords, or as May has it in his “Long Parliament,” of ripping out each others bowels. Nathaniel Hallowes was a member of this assembly and gave his “aye” to the Remonstrance, but whether he gave his “aye” for sending the bishops to the Tower, or to the “Nineteen Propositions,” or whether he was one who partook of Pride’s “purge,” we cannot satisfy ourselves. Fourth in descent from Nathaniel was Thomas, whose wife was a daughter of Chambre Brabazon, 5th Earl of Meath.

How many of the Old Derbyshire Families have a descent from the Plantagenets, whether from Edward I., or from one of those sons whom Philippa of Hainault bore to Edward III.? We have mentioned that the Bagshawes, of Ford.§ and the Foljambees can show one line of their house as so

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* Landed Gentry, vol. 1, p. 817
† Derbyshire, p. 56
‡ The descendant and heiress of Golland the Norman married Ralph Glapwell.
§ Vide Foster’s Grand Remonstrance.
‖ Old Halls, vol. 1 p. 77.
descended, while the present worthy and reverend Squire of Glapwell has not only such maternal descent through the Brabazons and Manners, but has a descent from the Earls of Westmoreland, Cambridge, Kent, March, Ulster, and above all, from Sir John Manners, of Haddon, the first-born of Dorothy. The mother of Lady Catherine Brabazon was Juliana Chaworth, whose mother was Grace Manners, whose father was John, 8th Earl of Rutland. Lady Catherine was paternally from that doughty knight who earned the sobriquet of "the great warrior" on the field of Hastings. Her ancestors took part in all the glorious campaigns subsequent to the Conquest which lend a lustre to our history. On the rolls of arms of Edward I. we find Roger de Brabazon in company with William and Robert Burdett, William de Bernak, Simon de Beresford, and four brothers of the Zouches, which we should think was goodly Derbyshire Company. The mother of this lady was heiress of Patricius, third Viscount Chaworth. She had a double descent from the Manners of Haddon and Belvoir, and from the Montagues, Pierreponts, Pastons, Nevilles, and Mortimers. The fifth son of Lady Catherine (John), of whom the late squire of Glapwell was grandson, espoused Louisa Maria Fazio, a scion of the Fazios of Fisa, and thus the research affords reference to the histories of Guiccardini and Machiavelli, from whose pages the student gathers much information, and to whose pages he might never refer but from such search. The mother of the squire was a daughter of the old family of Haffenden.

The lordship of Glapwell, together with that of Oxcroft, are in the parish of Bolsover, and the old homestead of the Woolhouses and Hallowes is situated three miles south of the castle. At the Survey, all three manors were with the Peverels. We have stated how Bolsover and Glapwell passed, while Oxcroft went to the Erizze, of whom we shall speak in our article on Ogston Hall.

The paramount manor of Bolsover was given by Edward VI. to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, in 1553, as we have said elsewhere. * Francis, the fifth Earl (whose second wife was Grace Shakerley, of Little Longstone), was then at the very height of his splendour. He was Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Derby, York, Lancaster, Chester, Nottingham, Stafford, Salop; President of the Council of the North. He is memorable for having subscribed an Order in Council during the short reign of Lady Jane Grey, and for having been one of the two peers who alone voted against restoring the supremacy of the English Church, 18th March, 1559. In Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa" we get some particulars of the funeral of this Earl (which Peck got from a manuscript of Le Neve), which are curious, as shewing that a funeral in those days meant a good feed, and, also, as enumerating the Derbyshire Gentlemen who attended the obsequies. The banner of arms was borne by Sir Thomas Cokayne, "in his long gowne, his hood on his head;" † the four assistants to the standard bearer were Nicholas Longford, Francis Curzon, Francis Rolleston, and Godfrey Foljambe; among the gentlemen ushers was Edward Vernon, while Sir George, the King of the Peak, immediately followed the body. "At the Castle (Sheffield) was prepared a great dinner, that is to say, there were served from the dressers (besides my Lord's services for his own board, which were three messes of meat) cccxx. mess, to all manner people who seemed honest; having to every mess eight dishes, that is to say, two boiled mess, four roast, and two baked meats, whereof one was venison. For there was killed for the same feast, fifty does and twenty red deere. . . . And after the same dinner every man was honourably contented for his pains." The payments to the heraldic officials are given in detail. Gilbert, the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, who sold Bolsover to his brother-in-law, Sir Charles Cavendish, was married to the sister of Sir Charles before he was fifteen, and previous to his finishing his education at the University of Padua. His prodigality alone gained him his name of "the great and glorious Earl." He challenged his brother Edward to mortal combat, ‡ "he was also at variance with his younger brother Henry Talbot; with Lady Talbot widow of his elder brother Lord Francis; with the house of Manners, his mother's family; with his neighbour, Mr. Wortley of Wortley; and his dispute with the Stanhopes of Nottinghamshire, arising in a very trifling cause, was pursued by

* Article on Bolsover.
† Desiderata, p. 254.
‡ Lodge vol. III.
both parties with such precipitation and violence, that it was rendered impossible for the neighbouring gentry to preserve neutrality." Abundance of particulars concerning this affair are to be found in the Talbot Papers* and also among the Harleian collections. † He was on ill terms with his tenantry. The matters in dispute came before the Queen; and in 1593 or 1594, the Lord Keeper wrote the Earl signifying her Majesty's displeasure with his conduct, and advising him to ease his tenants of their hardships, in order to give Her Majesty satisfaction. In 1595 he suffered a suspension of the Queen's favour and an imprisonment of some continuance—for what, does not appear. A letter of Lord Buckhurst's, of the 23rd of July of that year, signifies to the Lord Keeper that "my Lord of Shrewsbury shall be kept to remain at his own home; and on the 1st October following, that most entertaining Court-gossip Rowland Whyte, writing to Sir Robert Sidney, says 'My Lord Shrosbery is not yet suffered to come to Court nor to have great resort unto hym. His lady hath attended these 4 daies at my Lord Lumley's lodging to see the Queene; and hath made my Lord of Essex, my Ladies Warwick, Leighton, and Skidmer her meanes to prepare her way, and as yet they prevale not: in the meane time her mynd doth sometyme ease yt self in tears.'" ‡ There is no monument to this nobleman in Sheffield Church, where he was buried. How his three daughters scattered his Derbyshire estates, can be read in the first volume of these articles.

However great the research, there is ample compensation when a pile of musty but valuable volumes yields up particulars of a family (all dead five hundred and fifty years back), who were Derbyshire landlords, sheriffs of the county, great benefactors to the Church; whose heiress in her dowry brought a law-suit, which kept her descendants in "brotherly love" for a century and a half (as it had her ancestors for a previous century), and whose very name has passed away.

In ancient days both manors of Ogston and Brackenfield (situated within five miles from Hardwick) were within the parish of Morton, but now the latter has its own parochial limits, which include Ogston. In the reign of Ethelred the Saxon, the lordship of Ogston was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton Abbey, but at the survey (1086) it was with Walter Deincourt, who was virtually lord of all Morton. This fact must be remembered, as it is the lever on which the Cromwells (of Tatshale) of Norman and Plantagenet times, built a legal claim; a claim, too, which we cannot help thinking was just, and which they attempted to establish during nine kings' reigns. When the senior Deincourt died about the time of John (1199-1217), without male issue, the heiress, or one of the co-heiresses, married with the Cromwells. ‡ King John gave Ogston to Ivo Heriz, § who was lord of Brackenfield, (his sires had been demesne tenants of the Deincourts), and thus commenced this unprecedented law-suit. In the fourth generation up started the Pierreponts laying their claim, who challenged the title to Brackenfield, which must have been glorious for the lawyers and interesting to the public. Any complication of this celebrated case will be removed by a pedigree of the Herizzes (which we append), as the counter claims can be seen at a glance. We would add that this family had passed away before the College of Heralds had become a corporate body, so that we are not indebted to the "Visitations," nor to any compiler of Derbyshire history, but, (be it said to the discredit of these men) to an old work on the Manors of an adjoining county, ¶ wherein there is most valuable information of Derbyshire houses. The merits of this great suit which involved many extensive lands in various counties, and came on for its final hearing before Sir William Babington (Chief Baron and Justice of Common Pleas), Sir Thomas Gresley, William Ascough, Thomas Fulthorpe, John Curzon, and Robert Cokfeld, Esqs., on Thursday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 19 Henry VI., (1440-1), at Whitwell, ** were simply these: the Cromwells claimed from the

* Vol. H.
† Harl MSS. 6995, 6996.
‡ Gatty's "Nottinghamshire, " p. 90.
¶ There was another alliance between these houses in 14th century, when another heiress married with the Cromwells. Vide Burke's Extinct Peerage.
§ The Inquisitions Post Mortem for 1298 shew the ancestors of the Batemans of Middleton-by-Youlgrave as holding lands under the grandson of this gentleman.
¶ Thornton's "Nottinghamshire.
** Vide Thornton's "Nottinghamshire, " vol. III., p. 51.
marriage with the heiress of the Deincourts; the Pierreponts from being descended from Sarah Heria, whose nephew John was the last male of his line and she being his heiress. The truth was, this lady was not the heiress of her nephew for he had a daughter, Matilda, who mated with Richard de la Rivere, whose daughter Margaret married Roger Beler, whose daughter Margaret was the wife of Robert Swillington. The Swillingtons said truthfully that if the title of the Herrizes was good, they were the senior heirs, and the rest were out of it, but judgment, however, was given for the Pierreponts. It would be of considerable interest to know the facts which wrought this judgment. Whether Ogston and Brackenfield were sold to pay the cost of this famous case, or the costs as it proceeded, we cannot trace, or how the Revels first possessed the lordships. In the reign of Edward III. the Revels were certainly located and holding Ogston, while the Willoughbys had the seigniory of Brackenfield under a junior branch of the Deincourts. What is worth the notice of the student is this: the heiress of this branch of the Deincourts married with the Cromwells, which only makes the judgment against them still more difficult to understand. Thoroton says (History of Nottinghamshire, vol. I., p. 78) that the last John de Heriz settled his “Derbyshire lands, Winfield and Tibshelf” (by which it would appear Ogston and Brackenfield were gone) “on himself for life, then on Roger Beler for life, then to Roger, the son of the said Roger Beler, and Margaret, the eldest daughter of Richard de la Rivere, knight, and the heirs of their bodies; then to Thomas Beler, son of Roger, and to Margaret, the younger, daughter of the said Richard de la Rivere, and the heirs of their bodies: remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Heriz.” Before the great lawsuit was settled, the Swillingtons did hold Tibshelf, as we shall see elsewhere, but the judgment made them deliver it up to the Pierreponts.

There is an article in the “Topographer and Genealogist,” * and another in Nichols “History of Leicestershire,” † by which it appears that the Smiths, of Edmondthorpe in Leicestershire, said their proper name was de Heriz, and that “William Heriz assumed the name and arms of Smith in consideration of the Manor of Withcock, in the county of Leicester, which was bequeathed to him on that condition by some relation of that name.” The quartered coat of these Smiths bore de Heriz ‡ as second quarter, but such descent is certainly nothing more than tradition.

The Willoughbys of Brackenfield were not a branch of the baronial Willoughbys, though they have since held a coronet, which a lineal descendant retains. Old Thoroton tells us that the name originally of these Willoughbys was Bugge, which they threw on one side when they bought lands at Willoughby in Nottinghamshire. A son of the purchaser, who was knighted by Edward II., also bought the Manor of Wollaton and a moeity of Risley from Sir Robert Mortayne, who held Eyam in the Peak. The knight’s first born became the famous lawyer and judge, Sir Richard Willoughby, Chief Justice of King’s Bench, who married Isabella Mortayne, the Eyam heiress. The sixth in descent from this union was one of the earliest of England’s intrepid navigators who ventured north among the Arctic seas, and was frozen a corpse at Arzina in Lapland, in September, 1553. The Company of the Merchant Adventurers of the City of London (vide Hakluyt, p. 265), fitted out three ships, in May, 1553, and gave the command to Sir Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, County Derby, to proceed on a voyage of discovery in the North latitudes. “He sailed in May,” says Collins, “and having spent much time about the Northern Islands subject to Denmark, where he found no commodity but dried fish and train oil, was forced about the middle of September to put into a harbour at Lapland called Arzina, where they could find no inhabitants, and, thinking to winter there, was froze to death. However, Richard Chancellor, who commanded the second ship in the expedition, having lost Sir Hugh, made his way for Warehouse, in Norway, the appointed place if parted by storms, and after seven days’ stay, proceeded on his voyage so fortunately, that within a few days he

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* Vol III., p. 855.
Vol. II., p. 186.
† In the Visitation of Nottingham for 1614, there is the crest of this old family, which is not in the General Armory nor Cyclopedia of Heraldry, as archie or.
arrived on the coasts of Muscovy, where he was friendly received by the natives, and John Bazilowitz, the great duke or czar, with whom he settled a trade, and was the first discoverer of Russia." We believe that in this expedition was a Cokayne, father if we mistake not, of the famous Lord Mayor. We know too, that the wife of poor Sir Hugh was Johanna Strelley. It was the navigator’s nephew who built princely Wollaton, whose daughter and heiress, Bridget, mated with Sir Percival Willoughby de Eresby. There was no relationship between the two houses before the marriage, though many students stumble over the fact.

Richard Willoughby, the judge, was first made Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, about which time (17 Edward II., 1323) he was returned to Parliament as knight of his shire. His judgeship was curious. He resumed practice at the bar, was removed in March, 1328, to the Bench of Common Pleas in England, and in December, 1330, was again removed to the King’s Bench. In 1332 he sat as Chief Justice in the place of Geoffrey le Scrope, who was abroad, and when Scrope resigned in 1338 Willoughby succeeded him, but in October, 1340, he became Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He was one of the judges, says Foss, * "who were arrested by the King (Edward III.) on his hasty return to England, at the end of November, 1340, for some alleged misconduct." He remained Chief Justice till 1357-8. "It is related of him that about Christmas, 1331, which was before he was Chief Justice, he was attacked on his way to Grantham by one Richard Fulville and forcibly taken into a wood, where a gang of lawless men, large bodies of whom then infested the country, compelled him to pay a ransom for his life of 90 marks." Two of his descendants were created baronets; Henry Willoughby, of Risley, in 1611, and William Willoughby, of Selston, in 1660.

Road Nook Hall, which is now a barn, was the manorial residence of Brackenfield. It is difficult to associate such names as Heriz, Willoughby, and Revel, with a building or a spot defiled by cattle. To lend a mockery to its degradation, it retains its Jacobean embellishments. The building has other associations. In the worst days of the Conventicle Act, the Nonconformist clergymen found a steadfast friend in Squire Spateman, of Road Nook Hall. The squire was evidently a friend of the first Duke of Devonshire, but not of the Curzons of Kedleston, as appears from two letters in the Melbourne papers. † The Lord Keeper Wright writes to Thomas Coke, under date of 25th July, 1702, "I have lately received a letter from the Duke of Devonshire, wherein he complains of the new Commission of the Peace for Derby, and more particularly for the leaving out Mr. Spateman and Mr. Catchett, both as he says, men of estate and very active and useful in the county, and for putting in Mr. Brook Boothby and Mr. John Berrisford, the last a known Jacobite." Lord Scarisbrick writes to the same gentleman shortly afterwards, "I do not doubt but you have already had information of the displeasure of our Lord Lieutenant to the alterations made in our Commission of the Peace. I am told by several people that he is almost as uneasy under Captain Berrisford being put in, as Mr. Spateman being left out. I thought fit to give you notice that you might prepare my Lord Keeper against any attack made upon him, which might be quietly done, for his Grace is upon the road, and though he did design to stay some days in Needwood Forest, I do imagine, that the Queen’s going to the Bath may hasten him to wait upon her before her journey hither. As for the Captain, you cannot say too much in his behalf, for he is a man every way deserving, and I am sure sufficiently qualified as to estate. As to Spateman, you cannot say too much in the reverse. I can affirm it to you from the information of the next neighbours, that he is a constant frequenter of Conventicles and caused a meeting house to be built for that purpose at Alfreton, which of itself is exception enough to a Queen who has so fully declared herself for the Church of England. Pray acquaint my Lord Nottingham with this, and get him to speak to the Queen about it, for if, by any inadvertery Spateman should get in again, it would be a blow to the honest gentlemen here, and to the interest now made, never to be recovered." We believe Squire Spateman was afterwards, not only a Justice of the Peace, but a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

The Revels were a very old Warwickshire family of Newbold Revel. Burke has it that they were at Ogston in the time of Edward I., which would be only a century later to Ivo de Heriz acquiring the lordship, and just as the last of his line was passing away; Lysons makes it considerably later; anyway, they had their homestead at Ogston for about three hundred and fifty years, if we assume Lysons to be right. There are portions of the edifice which date from the Tudor period. This famous family were scions of the Newbold House, county Warwick. It is recorded of "Hugo de Revel, in the 17th year of King Edward the Confessor (1058), being a person of great courage, prowess, and generosity, and what else has exalted the never dying reputation of his ancestors, encountered a most furious lioness in the deserts of Arabia, which at this time had young ones, and she at first time and sight, coming to accost the said Revel with a resolved fury, he thereupon darts his lance through the heart of the lioness, whereupon she immediately fell down, and he taking his advantage and cutting off her dexter paw, had by the king "in perpetuum rei memoriam," this honourable crest conferred upon him and his deserving posterity, as a just remuneration for that bold achievement, viz., an armed arm dexter and a gauntlet proper, grasping a lion's paw, erased gules and unguled azure, which is the paternal and proper crest belonging to the Revels of Newbold, county Warwick; the Revels of Ogston, county Derby; and the Revels of Stannington, county Notts."* The last of the Revels who was lord of Brackenfield and Ogston, and who died in 1766, had two sisters, Mary Anne and Catherine. One was the wife of Richard Turbutt, of Thirsk, county York, the other of Sir Paul Jenkinson. Both manors are at this moment with William Gladwin Turbutt, Esq., J.P. The ancestors of this gentleman were of Yorkshire, and have espoused heiresses of the Driffields, Babingtons and Burrows, beside the heiress of the Revels, whose two children died infants. The father of Sir Paul Jenkinson was made a baronet by James I. He held Walton-by-Chesterfield, which was a gift to his sire by Paul Fletcher, who bought it from the Ingrams, who had purchased it from the Foljambe. Sir Paul had only a daughter by Catherine Revel, who after her father's death gave Walton to her mother, whose second husband was William Woodyeare, of Crookhill, County York, whose son John sold it to the Hunlokes, and thus the old homestead of the Loudhams was a matter of barter and sale three times in about a century.

Whether the Revels did purchase Ogston from the Herizzes (the probability is that they did), or how it came to them, we will not assert. When the cruel persecutions of Queen Elizabeth against the Catholics were being so efficiently carried out in Derbyshire by John Manners of Haddon, there was one of the Revels charged with pity for a priest by giving him shelter. The Revels were also of Shirland as well as Ogston; some of them were so designated, and their tombs are there. We have reserved certain particulars of this family for the article on Carnfield. From an intermarriage between the Turbutts and Woodyecres it becomes at once intelligible how the Woodyeare moiety of Ogston came to the Turbutts. Frances Turbutt of Ogston, who was the wife of John Woodyeare, was not the daughter of Richard Turbutt by the heiress of the Revels, but by his second wife, Frances Babington; indeed, Mary Ann Revel had no issue which perpetuated their line, so that the Revels were not the ancestors of the present squire of Ogston Hall. On the windows of the Hall and on some of its walls is the emblazoned escutcheon of the Babingtons. Either the heraldic painter is in error, or he knew better than the College of Heraldrs, for the shield is shewn charged with a label of five points over all. The Babington label as given by Lysons, Burke, Guillim, Edmondston; by gravestones; by a thousand authorities, was and is, a label of three points. In one apartment this label is shewn as humelîte, which is amusing.

In the grounds at Ogston there are certain ruins which are of considerable interest to the antiquary and ecclesiologist; said to have been a portion of Shirland chancel, brought here and refixed. The Revels undoubtedly built the chancel of Shirland Church in the 15th century.

In the hundred of Scarsdale there were at least nineteen parks; one at Alfreton, one at Overton, one at Bolsover, three at Barlborough, one at Walton, one at Holmsfield (which extended to Totley) one at

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* Is it not singular that the crest of the lady who was the wife of the late Gladwin Turbutt, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Ogston Hall, sheriff of the county in 1858, should have been identical in trick with that of the Revels.
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Elmton, two at Langwith, one at Morton, one at Norton, one at Pleasley, one at Scarcliff, one at Shirland, one at Staveley, and two at South Winfield. At this moment there are four—Hardwick, Sutton, Wingerton, and Alfreton. Morton was the favourite seat of the Deincourts, where they had a gallows for the execution of criminals as late as 1330, though the law had then taken away such powers from the lord of the soil. In the neighbouring park of Shirland was the mansion of the Greys de Wilton.
The Parishes of Clown, Yore, and Ironfield.
ROMELEY HALL.
DRONFIELD MANOR HOUSE.
THE HALLOWES AND USTONE HALL.
DRONFIELD WOODHOUSE AND UNTANK HALL.
The Parishes of Clown, Dore, and Dronfield.

ULFRIC SPOTT, say the compilers, gave such and such a manor—Clown, Whitwell, Morton—to the monks of Burton Abbey (of which he was the founder). They are particular about his bequests and the conditions of his bequests, but about his residence in the county, his treachery with the Danes, and his fall at the Battle of Ipswich in 1010, they are silent. Nineteen of his Derbyshire lordships—plus others in the counties of Stafford, Salop, Leicester, Nottingham, Lancaster, Cheshire—were among these bequests. Then he catered for the stomachs of the Abbots by assigning other lands, wherein the conditions of possession were the supplying a thousand flat fish annually to these dignitaries, though this provision of Wulfric was of little value, when Henry II. granted these ecclesiastics the right of free warren; when the fish would go to the monks. The Derbyshire lands expressly mentioned in the will of Wulfric as given to the Abbey were Clown, Barlborough, Rolleston, Norton, Whitwell, Duckmanton, Mosborough, Eckington, Beighton, Palerton, Tickenhall, Sutton, Morley, Breadsall, Willages, Ogston, Weston, Shene, Alfreton. At the General Survey there was not one of the Scarsdale Manors remaining with the Abbey, and only six in the whole county. We have pointed out before, that the Order of St. Benedict had few patrons along the Derwent. Among the lands in Derbyshire, which this Saxon noble gave to Burton (so we read in Ellis' Dugdale) were the Sokels of Snelston, Barrowcote, Dalbury, Hoon, Rodsley, Sudbury, Hilton, Little Over (Ufrie Parva), Findern, Poulac. Five in Appleby, two each in Winshill and Coton in the Elms, and four in Stapenhill.

Clown is now a parish, which is very funny, as we shall see. Clown, say the compilers, was Royal demesne at the Survey, but the lordship has long since lost its identity, being partly in the parish of Bolsover, and partly in Barlborough, though in the same breath, they tell us that the Duke of Portland is Lord of the Manor. How a lordship can lose its identity, but preserve limits for parochial dignity, is difficult to conceive.

If the identity or possession of the seigniory is somewhat obscure, there is no difficulty in enumerating the families who have held the Manor house or hall. Early in the sixteenth century, Romeley was the property and residence of the Woods, yet Lysons neither notices the fact nor gives their arms. About the time that they conveyed it to the Rouths there turns up a family of the same name around Copmanthorpe, County York, whose representative is now a peer of the realm, though we shall be told this is only presumptive evidence. If presumptive evidence, how is it that the shields of the two families are identical in trick and tincture? Again there is no evidence that the baronial house were of Yorkshire until we find them scattering themselves from Romeley. One branch went to Swanwick, near Alfreton, where they have been for three hundred years at least, though Lysons ignores this fact too, and whose arms are, azure, 3 naked savages ppr., in dexter hands a shield argent, charged with a cross gules, in sinister hands, a club resting on the shoulder ppr. The present Viscount Halifax is one of the Yorkshire branch, whose father, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., was Secretary of the Treasury in 1832-4; Secretary of the Admiralty, 1835-9; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1846-53; President of the Board of Control, 1852; First lord of the Admiralty, 1855-8; Secretary of State for India, 1859-66. The Woods were certainly

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at Romeley in the reign of Henry VIII., but we fancy that we have tracked a much more ancient member of the family. In Blount's "Tenures," there is the assertion that lands in Brimington were held on singular conditions soon after the Norman Conquest, by a certain Gilbert de Bosco— Bosco being the Latin for Wood. Foster, in his "Pedigree," derives the coronated family from an ancestor called de Bosco, but refrains from assigning any county for his location.

Romeley Hall passed from the Rouths to the Wrights, of Sheffield, about the middle of last century, with whom it remained till 1788, when it was bequeathed to Daniel Thomas Hill, and then was conveyed to the Gisbornes, for in one of the chambers of this quaint structure died Dr. Thomas Gisborne, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty George III., and President of the College of Surgeons. This event is evidence of how items of interest belonging to Derbyshire are attributed to other edifices in other counties. In Vol. XXI. of the "Dictionary of National Biography" there is an article on Dr. Gisborne, written by Mr Gordon Goodwin, who there states that the Doctor died at Romeley, in Stockport, and gives as his authority, Vol. LXXXVII., p. 286 of the "Gentleman's Magazine." Now on reference thereto, we find Romeley in Derbyshire distinctly given.

Dr. Thomas Gisborne was the second son of the Rev. James, of Staveley Hall. He matriculated at St. James' College, Cambridge where he took a fellowship; was B.A. in 1747; M.A. in 1751; M.D. in 1758. He had already become physician to St. George's Hospital, which he retained for twenty-four years. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1759; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1760; was elected Censor six different times; was President of the College during ten different years; was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty George III.

We mentioned under Plumley Hall that we could not find by whose munificence the estate on which Plumley Hall stands was given to St. Alkmund's Church at Derby. We had overlooked the notes extracted from old Hutton, who gives these particulars:—"An old Bachelor of the name of Goodwin, of an ancient family in Derbyshire, possessed an estate of £60 a year. 'How will you dispose of your fortune,' says Mr. Cantrell, minister of St. Alkmund's. 'I am at a loss,' replied Goodwin, 'for I have no near relations.' Here, my dear reader, was a fine opening for Cantrell to increase his income, and for Goodwin to save his soul by giving that property to pious uses which he could keep no longer. Eloquence is seldom wanting to promote our interest. 'My Church,' says the parson, 'stands desolate; instead of being a place of regular worship, it is only a nursery for owls and bats. No act of charity can surpass that of promoting religion.' 'Then I will give £16 per annum to St. Alkmund's Church at my death,' says Goodwin, 'and the residue at the death of my nephew'; which last event happened about the year 1734."

This was the Plumley Hall estate† which "at the time produced £60 per annum, but now about £210," so wrote Glover in 1833.

We have among us still, representatives of many of the old Scarisbrick families maternally, but the difficulty is to dig them out. They themselves have not cared and do not care a straw whether they had sires who were lords of twenty manors, and in some instances peers of the realm to boot. We know a descendant of the baronial and knightly Deincourt in the distaff line who keeps a second-hand furniture shop on Low Fields, Sheffield, named Whitehead. If some gentlemen had such ancestors they would have resort to letters patent; would have the fact proclaimed in all those works for which the college of Heralds are responsible; would be so proud of their descent that they would be scarcely approachable, but our friend Whitehead is more influenced by the sale of a mangle than by the quarterings of his paternal or maternal coat. We know a collier living off Spital Hill, whose descent from the Strelleys, of Oakerthorpe, is as clear as noonday. We know a publican in the village of Calow by Chesterfield, named Cox (of the White Hart), whose sires held the Marquisate of Montecute. This is proveable, and what is pretty clear too, though not proveable (to the satisfaction of our highest judicial court), the publican and his fathers had a better right to the coronet than the men who wore

it. Surely a most interesting volume could be written on the representatives of the Scarsdale families. Some student may perchance take the hint and try his hand at it.

One fact we have noticed which the compilers have shut their eyes to, that wherever you find a homestead of an old Derbyshire family which has weathered two or three centuries, this is sufficient evidence of the taste of the builders for selecting a spot once enhanced by beauty of scenery, but robbed of its surrounding beauty from the craving to convert the giants of the forest into gold pieces. But, say these writers, Totley was wild and barren at such a period.* Stop! What topographical authority of that period says so? Does Leland? Does Camden? How far from Totley to Holmesfield? They forget there was a park at Holmesfield which would hug Totley very close. Certain of these old edifices seem reserved for the residence of families having pedigrees back to the time when Edward III. was sullying his military prestige by his ridiculous flirtation with Alice Ferrers. Totley Hall is evident of such a fact. The builder was George Newbold, whose initials are over the threshold together with the date, 1613. The Newbolds were holding the lordship of Unstone and other estates as early as the 14th century from marriages with the Brailsfords, while one of the heiresses of the senior line mated with the baronial house of Grey. In our own time the Cokes of Trusley, were here, and at the present moment it is the homestead of William Aldam Milner, Esq., J.P., M.A., whose sires were at Burton Grange, and forming illustrious alliances three centuries ago. We rather think that George Milner, of Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was an offshoot of a founder from whom the Milners, of Pudsey, sprang also (who have been holding a baronetcy since 1717), and in such case there would be no difficulty in tracing them back for six hundred years. The two shields in trick are identical; in tinctures, too, identical; but in one case, counterchanged. We have frequently noticed that where one line of a house acquires a peerage or a baronetcy and another adheres to professional or commercial pursuits, the heraldic genealogist finds no relationship between them, as ermine and scarlet would be soiled with the smoke of a manufactory. When such distinction is attained there is a differentiating of arms, as it so happens with the Milners. The shield of the baronets is per pale or and sable, a chevron between 3 horses counterchanged; while our Milners show the field sable, which needs no counterchanging the chevron and bits. We would note that Foster, in his "Yorkshire Pedigrees," emblazoned the crest of our Milners azure; while the college of Heralds say sable. The ancestors of the present resident of Totley Hall appear to have held Burton Grange till the death of Gamaliel Milner in 1719, while his cousin and namesake acquired Thurlston, by a marriage with the heiress of the Walthers. The grandson of the heiress was of Meersbrook Hall. Foster in his "Pedigrees," acknowledges that the wife of George Milner, of Aslacton, was a sister of Sir William Raynor of Overton but he makes no attempt to link him with the Pudsey house. From George Milner in the days of Elizabeth, to William Aldam Milner, now of Totley Hall, we get ten generations of men, but this genealogy is not to be found in the "Visitations": We have to turn to Hunter's "Doncaster" for so much; and to Foster for the additions.

The manor of Totley is now within the parish of Dore, though previous to 1841, it was one of the five lordships which formed the parochial limits of Dronfield. Dore was one of the eight Derbyshire seignories held by Roger de Busli after the Conquest. The next traceable holder was Matthew de Hathersage, though we suspect it was in the dowry of his wife, the heiress of the Meynells or that he got it from his assumed relationship with the Ridles,† for his title to many of his extensive lands appears to have been acquired from that family. Cecilia de Hathersage brought both Dore and Totley to Nigel de Longford.‡ In the 15th century the Longfords sold Dore to the Kelkes, and Totley to Sir Walter Blount. The Kelkes were in possession for three generations. In 1551 Christopher Kelke conveyed Dore to

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* Bagshaw's History of Derbyshire, p. 655.
† Vide Old Halls, Vol. 1, p. 171.
‡ Totley at the Survey was with the Kings Thanes and two centuries later was considered an appendage of Killamarsh, which was also with the Longfords. This fact will enable us to unravel a manorial mystery. Vide Killamarsh.
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Robert Swift, of Rotherham. This gentleman was a mercer of considerable opulence, and a scion of an old house long located on the Rother. The assumption that the Swifts were remotedly of Durham is controverted by Hunter * who contends, they were of Sheffield, Tinsley, and Rotherham. Two of the daughters of the mercer mated with a Reresby, of Thiriburgh, and a Waterton, of Walton, while one of his sons espoused the heiress of the Wickersleys, of Wickersley, which means union with the best blood of Yorkshire. The sentences on the tomb of the mercer are those, which are not merited but by a few.† His second son—William—was father of Sir Robert, whom Queen Bess nicknamed "Cavalier Swift," whose two sons were Sir Edward, and Barnham, whom Charles I. created Viscount Carlingford. The Viscount married a daughter of the Earl of Musgrave, whose only child and heiress was the wife of Beau Fielding the profligate chum of Charles II. The eldest son of the mercer, situated himself at Broombhall, where there were three daughters born to him—Frances, wife of Sir Francis Leake, of Sutton; Mary, wife of Francis Wortley, of Wortley; and Anne, wife of Richard Jessop, of Rotherham. Wortley, ‡ who was fifteenth in descent from old Alnanus de Wortley, of the time of Stephen, came in for Dore on the death of the mercer in 1561, but soon after (1564), disposed of it to his brother-in-law, Leake. The son of this gentleman was created a baronet in 1611, was raised to the peerage as Baron Deincourt in 1624, and earl Scarsdale in 1645; was the brave but singular nobleman who, on the execution of Charles I., had his own grave dug, years before his death, wherein he laid himself every Friday for devout meditation. ||

Dore was disposed of, to sustain the loyalty of the Leakes, to Edward Pegge, of Beauchief (Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1654), whose wife was Gertrude Strelley, the heiress. His successor—Christopher—conveyed it in 1705 to William Cavendish, first Duke of Devonshire, with whose illustrious descendant it still remains.

There was an old family resident at Dore, five hundred years ago, named Barker, who were then benefactors to Dronfield Church, and who remained a Scarsdale house till they became extinct, in 1789. They married an heiress of the Parkers, of Norton Lees, and removed thither; later, they espoused the heiress of Brabazon Hallowes, of Glapwell—but, mark! The last Barker of Dore, obtained a barony; was the commander-in-chief of the artillery at the capture of Manilla, in October, 1762; was a General in the East India Company's service; yet in the "Extinct Baronetage," there is no mention of his Derbyshire birth or origin. He is designated there as of Bushbridge, in Surrey. Can we wonder that the distinguished lads of the county become lost sight of? Sir Robert Barker, we admit, purchased the Bushbridge estates of the Webbs, and was M.P. for Wallingford, yet, nevertheless, he was a Derbyshire lad. There was a branch of the Burtons resident at Dore in the reign of Henry VI., for they have mention on the list taken of English gentlemen at that period.

One fact in relationship to Totley is at least curious. An old deed in the possession, we believe, of Squire Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, dated 1407, shews that sometime previous to such date the manor, or a portion of it, had been held (we presume under the Longfords) by Adam Milner. The Sir Walter Blount who purchased Totley from the Longfords was not the famous warrior who fell at Shrewsbury, in 1403, but the Lord Treasurer of England, and first Baron Mountjoy.§ The sixth baron sold Totley to the Bradshaws, to expend the money in chemicals to further his alchemical studies. The Bradshaws disposed of it to the Leches, of Chatsworth, from whom it was purchased by George Talbot, afterwards sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, whose granddaughter, Mary, took it to the Earl of Pembroke.

When the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton (Bridget), married Sir Percival Willoughby, of Bore Place, there surely was an union of all the Willoughbys, though curious to note, there was no previous relationship. She was in a straight line from Sir Richard, the Justice of Common Pleas (temp. Edward III.), whose wife was the heiress of the Morteynes, of Eyam, and of whom

† Ibid
‡ Was Sheriff of the County in 1577.
§ Banks Extinct Peerage. Vol. III
§ See article on Burton Blount.
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we have spoken under Ogston, while Sir Percival, of Bore Place, was the great grandson of Sir Thomas, the Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1537. Sir Thomas was a scion of the Willoughbys de Parham, and brother to the seventh Baron Willoughby de Eresby. He is memorable too, as a lawyer, being the first serjeant who accepted a knighthood. The descendants of the Wollaton heiress and Sir Percival have been Lords Middleton in the peerage of Great Britain since 1711, and are the only Willoughbys who are Willoughbys pure and simple. The Willoughbys de Broke and Eresby have long ceased to be Willoughbys except by letters patent, while the de Parham branch became extinct in 1779. One of the Wollaton house was Francis, the Natural historian, born in 1635, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of an "Ornithology," "History of Fishes," and works on "Wasps," and the "Hatching of Bees." The lordship of Totley has been with the Lords Middleton since the beginning of last century.

The Indenture, dated 3rd March, 1630, by which Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, conveys Totley to Stephen Bright, is not only of interest but allows us to see who were the principal residents of Totley at that period. The document sets forth "that in consideration of the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds paid to the said Earl by the said Stephen Bright and Thomas Sharpe, and for divers other good consideration, the said Earl, together with the said Benjamin Ruderyd and Sir Robert Pye, would, before the last day of June next ensuing, convey to the said Stephen Bright and Thomas Sharpe all their estate in the manor of Totley, alias Tootingely, and in all those six messuages, farms, &c., in Totley aforesaid; one whereof was in the occupation of Raphe Martyn and William Ward, another in the occupation of Robert Hepworth, William Stevenson, Thomas and Francis Barker; another in the occupation of Robert Green, another in the occupation Edward Calton and Christopher Newbolt, another in the occupation of Robert Skargell, and one other in the occupation of Godfrey Calton, Richard Bullock, Thomas Gregory, and Raphe Martyn; together with the appurtenances and a water corn mill, in Totley, in the occupation of Edward Barker, gentleman; also a lead mill or "smelting" house, in the occupation of Leonard Gill, gentleman, and Mistress Hall, widow, together with their weeds, "forbayes," &c., belonging to the said corn mill and lead mill, and all services, waste grounds, common, etc." * The Brights were living in sight of Dore Church when Henry V. was a youthful scapegrace. The father of Stephen was of Bradway, in the parish of Norton, at which Church Master Stephen was baptized, 27th December, 1583. † His purchase of Totley has no mention by Lysons nor Hunter, who shews him as holding the lordship of Ecclesall only. He evidently held other estates, for he was granted arms by Garter, Sir John Burrough, "as a person of £1000 a year estate of credit and respect in the affections of the gentry, and of extraordinary merit." Bright was really the steward of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, for his extensive lands around Sheffield, and, apart from his being bailiff of Hallamshire, he would be a person of consequence with the gentry. We remember him, not as bailiff or steward, or lord of Totley, but as the father of the valiant old Roundhead, Sir John Bright, whose military career we have sketched elsewhere. ‡

No individual Englishman was more severely mulcted by the Puritan Parliament for his adherence to the house of Stuart than John Wolstenholme, whose paternal homestead was Cartledge Hall, situated in the ancient chapelry of Holmesfield. Four hundred and fifty years ago the Wolstenholmes were located at Horsley Gate, near to Cartledge, † both being then in the parish of Dronfield, and to this day there is a worthy farmer—a descendant of this old family—holding some of the very lands that were held by his ancestors in such remote times. There is a shade of romance about the members of this house, who forsook Cartledge in the sixteenth century in quest of wealth and honours; for, after having amassed a fortune of over one hundred thousand pounds, acquiring a baronetcy, and allying themselves

* The original Indenture is with Squire Bagshawe, of Ford Hall.
† Foster's Pedigrees, Vol. I.
‡ Vide Article on Overton.
§ Lysons's Derbyshire, p. 98.
with daughters of the aristocracy, we find them reduced to the most abject penury by their loyalty, together with the mysterious disappearance of the last baronet. * In the reign of Edward VI., John Wolstenholme (grandfather to the gentleman whose gold helped to tatter the saints of a later generation), left Holmesfield and went to London, where he got a situation in the Customs. He eventually rose to the position then designated "farmer," which meant the Official of the Crown, who saw that the revenue was in no way defrauded, and used all dexterity to make it yield an increase, the position giving many opportunities for making money, particularly in the time of the Tudors, when business aptitude ignored the keener sense of honesty. He purchased an estate at Stanmore, in Middlesex, where his descendants resided for several generations, and where, in the old church, lie their ashes. He recollected his old Dronfield friend, Thomas Fanshawe—then late of Fanshaw Gate—the Remembrancer to Queen Elizabeth living in Dengey Hall, in Essex, where there was a comely daughter, named Catherine; and as he had a son, John, the two families became related in the union of the young people. He had a younger son, Thomas, who was a distinguished commander in the Muscovite army, which fact yields another, that at this very time there were two Englishmen in Russia, both scions of old Derbyshire houses; one a merchant, selling his wares on the banks of the Volga; the other a military leader, fighting beneath the standard of the first Romanoff.—Thomas Cokayne and Thomas Wolstenholme, whose father was born at Cartledge Hall. John Wolstenholme, who married Catherine Fanshawe and succeeded his sire as "farmer to the Customs," was made a baronet by Charles I. † Having applied himself very diligently to the splendour of his house, he managed to leave something like a quarter of a million to his son and successor, in real and personal estate. He had conspicuously shewn his loyalty to the Throne, which had given offence to Parliament, and so they mulcted his successor in the enormous fine of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which, to pay in hard cash, occasioned bankruptcy and poverty. At the Restoration a semblance of restitution was made; a fresh baronetcy bestowed; and the positions in the Customs given back. In September, 1738, the fourth baronet died, leaving a son Francis, but where this son went to, or what became of him, or if he ever married and had children, no one has evidently been able to find out, and so the London branch of the Holmesfield Wolstenholmes has its items of interest to the historical student and the curious. John Wolstenholme, the founder of the London branch was born at Cartledge in 1536, which only verifies the fact that the Hall was built in Tudor times.

Old Cartledge Hall, with its beautifully carved wainscoting, and ceilings of elaborate designs which were conceived considerably more than three centuries ago; with its associations of a line of men who played conspicuous parts in the Great Rebellion—a veritable Tudor homestead—has found no mention, not even by the loving hand of Lysons. In the old drawing-room there is a piece of carving over the fire place, representing the serpent tempting our first mother, while Adam is stealing the fruit, which is not we fancy, the theological version. In this room there are more than one hundred and twenty oaken panels, one of which (under the hands of the cleaner) gave way and exposed a recess which was evidently used to secrete valuables or documents, and in which a person could hide with inconvenience. Some of these panels, if removed, would, we believe, excite greater curiosity. One half of the ceiling of this room still retains its series of soffits, in which the Tudor rose figures prominently, and is a very good specimen of the plasterer's art in the early days of the sixteenth century. The other half (prior to the occupation of Mr. Elliott the present resident) came in for villainous treatment. Immediately over the drawing-room there is an apartment of still greater interest. Here is a closet, once a watch tower, lit up by three small lantern windows, for you can see where they have been; used perchance in the days of religious persecution for purposes of observation and protection, and positively used by a late resident as a roosting place for fowls. The ceiling of this upper chamber would repay for a stroll of twenty miles. Let those who fancy they excel in the plasterer's art visit it and gather a little humiliation. And yet this historic bedroom was used for a lumber room, a receptacle for farmer's implements and produce. Cartledge Hall

* Exinct Parvenues.
† 10 Jan. 1641.
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is situated on an acclivity whence there is a most picturesque view, where the distant moorland enhances, by contrast, the verdant valley, through which glides the Barlow brook. From this acclivity looking west, Unthank Hall is discernible nestled among the trees, the old home of the Wrights and the Lowes; indeed within a mile from the threshold of Cartledge, at each point of the compass, we find a Tudor or Jacobean edifice. Truly it is time we awoke from our apathy. At Cartledge Hall rested the son of the second baronet in company with his mother's brother* when on their way to join the forces of Prince Rupert at Sheffield, before the famous march to York and the battle of Marston Moor, where both were slain.

The hall was the homestead of a branch of the famous Lancashire family of Jolley for several generations, as is attested by the “Minutes of the Courts Baron,” When Thomas Burton married Alice Wolstenholme, in 1536, he took up his abode here. Tradition has it that the building which blocks the view from the windows of Cartledge Hall was reared by one of the Jollies out of spite to his brother. We must acknowledge the courtesy of Mrs. Elliott in allowing us to examine the whole of the interior.

The villages of Cartledge, Horsley Gate, Lydgate, Milnthorpe, and Unthank are all in the Manor of Holmesfield. This was one of the twelve Derbyshire lordships, over which the Deincourts were lords after the Norman Conquest. It has only changed owners three times in eight centuries; once by marriage once from treason (or loyalty to a fallen dynasty termed treason), once by purchase; and in each case we get a glimpse at a family about whom most of us like to know all we can—Lovells, Savages, and Manners. The memory of the Deincourts is still perpetuated by the plantation, some short distance from the back of the Church, being styled “Holmesfield Park.” The moat, now all grown over with grass, is still traceable, which surrounded the Castle or homestead of this old and baronial family. If we stroll through this “Park” as if proceeding to Totley, and take the first lane to the left we come to those vestiges of the Fanshawe residence which recall so many associations. Here was born Thomas Fanshawe in 1530† whose children unto the fifth generation were to play such prominent parts in history. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, entered the Middle Temple to become a lawyer, but his uncle Thomas had left Holmesfield long before; had become Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and so this uncle as a favorite of Queen Elizabeth got him the reversion of the office, which remained in the family till about 1674, or five tenures. He succeeded his uncle in 1568, and so allowed his brother to take over Fanshawe Gate while he had a residence at Ware Park, Herts., and another at Barking, Essex. He became M.P. for Rye in 1571; represented Arundel in the succeeding Parliaments till 1597, when he was returned for Much Wenlock, Shropshire. In the following year he wrote to Lord Burghley asking leave from his office for his health sake:—“If there shall be any occasion for my attendance, I shall speedily return though to my hindrance both in health and profit.” He died in 1601. His portrait is with Squire Fanshawe, of Parsloe. He is usually said to be the founder of Dronfield Grammar School, in 1579, but it was his uncle who was the founder; he only established it in accordance with his uncle’s Will. By his first wife, Mary Bouchier, he was father of Sir Henry; by his second wife, Joan Smith, he had Sir Thomas, who was Surveyor General, Clerk in the King’s Bench, and author of “Practices of the Exchequer Court.” Sir Henry succeeded his father as Remembrancer, though he was a student of the Inner Temple in 1588. Queen Elizabeth said of him that he was “the best officer of accounts she had, and a person of great integrity.” His famous daughter-in-law, in her “Memoirs,” hath it:—“He was as handsome and fine a gentleman as England then had, a most excellent husband, father, friend and servant to his Prince.”‡ He sat in Parliament with his father from 1588, being returned for Westbury till 1597, when Boroughbridge sent him up. His hobby lay between the study of Italian and horticulture, for his garden was “unsurpassed in England for its flowers, physic herbs and fruits.” True, he was a collector of prints, medals, seals, musical instruments, and armour. He died in 1616. Among his six sons, by his wife,

* Sir Thomas Dallison.
† The father of this gentleman came in, at the spoliation of the monasteries, for the estates at Eckington, Dronfield, and Newbold, which belonged to Beauchief Abbey. Addy’s Beauchief, p. 137.
‡ Lady Fanshawe’s Memoirs.
Elizabeth Smith, of Aстenhanger, were Sir Thomas, created a Viscount in 1661; Sir Richard given a baronetcy by Charles II.; and Sir Simon, an enthusiastic collector of coins, whose collection in the next generation says Evelyn * were "thrown about the house for children to play at counter with." The careers of both Sir Thomas and Sir Richard are so much history enhanced by facts of which history tells us nothing, but of considerable interest to the student of Derbyshire lore. Both suffered dreadfully for their allegiance to the Crown, had to compound for their estates, endured imprisonment, were exiles on the continent, and were positively reduced to penury, but this is known to everybody. Sir Richard was the fourth Fanshawe to become Remembrancer to the Crown, and made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He was M.P. for Herefordshire in 1643-5; for Lancaster in 1625, when both Herefordshire and Lancaster returned him, but the Long Parliament refused to acknowledge him, and in June 1643, ordered his goods to be seized and sold. At the Restoration he was again returned for Herefordshire, but Charles II. made him a Viscount. By his second spouse, Elizabeth Cokayne, he was father of Thomas, second Viscount; Charles and Simon, fourth and fifth holders of the coronet. The second Viscount was also Remembrancer; member for Hertford from 1661 till 1674; the gentleman who sold the Ware estate to Sir Thomas Bye, and father of Evelyn, the third Viscount who died at Aleppo in 1687. Of all the historic Fanshawes, the career of Sir Richard stands out most prominently, from the romance of his life; his long series of privations; his translations of the Portuguese poets, and his being ambassador to the Court of Spain, in which capacity he died. His portrait by Velasquez and by Lely are at Parloes. Like his sires, he matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and entered the Temple as a student, but, as a linguist and classical, law was repugnant to him. In 1635, he became secretary to Lord Aston, ambassador to that Court where Fanshawe, thirty years later, was to die, holding the embassy himself. When the Rebellion broke out in 1642, he repaired to the King at Oxford, where he met his second cousin and future bride, that noble, brave, and accomplished lady, whose mother was Margaret, or Mary Fanshawe, of Fanshawe Gate, and whose famous "Memoirs," makes the heart of the reader † go out to her. To read how mistress Annie Harrison wedded Richard Fanshawe, though they "had not twenty pounds between them"; how she was ever at his side, whether in Ireland recruiting the army of the cavaliers; or on board ship pursued by pirates; or in the deadly combat; or sharing his crust and drink of water; how she hastened from their exile on the continent to her friends in England, disguised in name and dress, to raise a little money for his sake; how her children were born to her in her wanderings and again taken from her by death; how she clung to him, cheered him, supported him— it is a noble picture. We believe that Lord Strafford gave them shelter at Tankersley Park, Yorkshire, but even then, the roundhead parliament restricted his movements to five miles, so that our Nonconformist friends must not say that the "five miles Act," was first conceived by a courtier or churchman. Apart from the official career of Sir Richard, his immortality is secured by his additions to our literature. While he was translating Guarino's Il Pastor Fido, he was transposing Fletcher's Shepherds into Latin hexameters. His Selected Parts of Horace makes one regret there were not more selected parts. His Lusiad of Camoens as also his Querer por solo querer (Love only for Love's sake), have excited much conflicting criticism. He gave us also a rendering of Mendoza's Tristis de Aranjuez. Sir Richard was granted an augmentation of arms in February 1650, and a baronetcy in the following September. The only one of his children who survived infancy, succeeded to the title, but even he was born both deaf and dumb and so the baronetcy expired, at his decease.

Sir John Savage, who fought on the side of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth, came in for the Manor of Holmesfield and various other good gifts, though he was doomed to the death of a soldier, as he fell at the siege at Boulogne. His son held the shrievalty of Worcestershire for twenty-four years. Holmesfield was sold by another Sir John Savage to Sir John Manners of Haddon, in 1586, and the lordship is still held by his illustrious descendant, the Duke of Rutland. We cannot help thinking but

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* Diary, Vol. III., p. 300.
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what the husband of Dorothy Vernon must have taken shelter sometime under the mantle of Bess of Hardwick, as he was ever on the look out for a good bargain in the shape of land, although any property sold by the Savages he would have considered as his, before bought, as the girls of that family had united with the Somersets, Manners, and Breretons, who were all, more or less, allied by marriage.

The paramount manor of Dronfield was royal demesne at the Survey, and remained so till King John gave it to his faithful adherent, William Briwere, from whom it passed to the Tatshalls of Tatshall, in Lincolnshire, whose Norman sire fought at Hastings. They held a peerage, which has been in abeyance for 380 years, and the heiress passed Dronfield on to Sir Ralph Cromwell. These were not the Cromwells from whom the Chelsea blacksmith sprang, whose son became Earl of Essex under Henry VIII., neither were they the ancestors of the Cromwells, Earls of Ardglass, in the reign of Charles II.* They became barons in 1308 (a Edward II.) and the fourth holder of the title married the sister and heiress of Lord John Deincourt, the last Deincourt who held Holmesfield. The sister of this very fourth Baron Cromwell became his heiress, and the Manor of Dronfield passed in the most singular manner to Sir Richard Hastings. Three times was it in the dowry of a lady as a contingent remainder simply. Maud Cromwell, the heiress, married with the Stanhopes, whose heiress held it in futuro and passed the expectation on to the Willoughbys, whose heiress took its shadow to the Wells, whose heiress espoused Hastings, who came in for the actual possession. We rather think such a fact is unique. Lysons calls him Lord William Hastings, and gives the year of possession as 1489, but we all know that poor Lord William, some six years previously, on a June morning, had only been allowed so many minutes by Richard III. to divest himself of mortality on Tower Green, at the hands of the headsman. Sir Richard (usually styled Lord Hastings) became a peer with the title of Lord Willoughby and Wells in right of his wife. The Manor of Dronfield was afterwards consecutively held by the Seliokes, Blythes, Morewoods, Burtons, Rossingtons, Rotherhams, and Cecils. Many particulars of these families, together with those of Hastings and Tatshalls, are given under Dronfield Manor House.

The original minutes of the Courts Baron held at Holmesfield between 18th April, 1588, and 11th September, 1799, lie before us. The existence of these minutes is known only to a few. The first signature in the manuscript volume is that of John Manners of Haddon, and, if an autograph, he was a splendid penman; the last signature is that of John Mander, steward to the Duke of Rutland. The predecessors of Mr. Nesfield, from 1606 to 1700 and 1749 to 1799, can be gathered from these pages: Thomas Symcocks (1606), Thomas Edmonds, John Stevenson (1612), Edward Alport (1615), John Greaves (1620), George Parker (1655), John Burton (1656), Richard Calton (1669), Thomas Bagshaw (1674), whom we find still steward at the end of the century. Then the minutes show no steward as presiding till 1749, when the name of Thomas Barker appears; 1751, Thomas Wright; 1763, Thomas Froggat; 1773, John Mander, whose name is on the last page under date of September, 1799. The signatures of the various jurymen during the 211 years of which the manuscript deals, would enable any genealogist to compile the pedigrees of many old families, which could not be done without its aid. Among the first jury shewn (April, 1588) there is an Owtram, a Hattersley, and a Wolstenholme; at this moment there are Owtrams, Hattersleys, and Wolstenholmes living around Holmesfield. Among the signatures which frequently occur are those of Mowers, Newbolds, Fanshawes, Lowes, Ogdenes, Morgans, Siddalls. Some of the amercements, heriots, and ‘pains’ as set forth in this historic volume shall be given elsewhere.

Scarcely fifty yards from the porch of Holmesfield Church stands the old residence of the Burtons. Over the principal entrance is the shield of this family, beautifully sculptured in stone, shewing the Lambriquin; while above all are three helmets, surmounted by the three crests to which this particular line of the Burtons were entitled; on a ducal crown a wyvern; on a mount a beacon; out of a ducal crown a cypress tree. The shield shews twenty quarterings, and although two hundred winters and summers have gone by since the chisel of the artist fashioned them, they are to a large

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extent clear and decipherable. The third crest reminds us of the valiant knight (one of the King's body guard was James Burton) to whom Richard I. granted arms, for his bravery at the siege of Cypress.

Holmesfield Hall was one of the houses of Francis Burton, lord of Dronfield, and sheriff of the county in that memorable year of 1669. * The second quartering of the shield reminds us that his bride was his cousin, Helen, heiress of the Lindley Burtons of Leicestershire. How often had the gilded carriage of the sheriff set him down before this entrance, and how often were there not feastings within to civic dignities; and now the chariot is changed to a waggon and the sounds of festivity to the lowing of cattle. We know that it was here the tidings came one day in 1714, of his second son, Constantine, being cast away in Ostend Bay; here, too, that the lifeless body of his first-born was brought, on August 10, 1714, having fallen from his horse between Holmesfield and Grindleford Bridge; and from here that his daughter and heiress Sarah went forth on her marriage morning and took the Manor of Dronfield to Clement Rossington.

The relationship of the Burtons, of Lindley, Holmesfield, and Ireland, can be made plain in a few words. They were originally of Warwickshire, as their founder, Ingenuit, acquired lands in that county from the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward III., or a little earlier † they possessed Falde from espousing Agnes, heiress of John Curzon ‡ which fact is verified by quarterings IV. of the shield. The son of the heiress (William) married Maud, sister and heiress of William Curteis, of Tutbury (vide quartering VI.), and had (inter alia) Richard, whose two sons, Sir William and Richard, were the founders of the Lindley and Chesterfield branches. After an elapse of two centuries and a half, the heiress of Sir William links herself with a lineal descendant of Richard, whose line in particular, demands our attention, though the issue of Sir William must be briefly noticed from facts of value to the student. Sir William was standard bearer to Henry VI.; was Lieutenant of Needwood Forest, and had reached the age of seventy when he fell on the field of Towton, (29th March, 1461). By his wife, Elizabeth, co-heiress of William Coton (quartering VIII.) he had Ralph, of Falde, whose spouse, Elizabeth Okeover, was mother of James, living 1512. This gentleman in that year acquired Lindley, in Leicestershire, by his union with Elizabeth, heiress of the Hardwickes, of Lindley (aunt, we believe, of a much more famous heiress of the same name, vide quartering XII.). We are coming now to the celebrated members of this house, one in particular, who wrote the most quaint and interesting of all works in English literature. James and Elizabeth were the parents of Robert, whose wife Catherine Repington was mother of Ralph, whose two famous sons have immortalised the name of Burton—William the historian, and Robert, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." William was father of Cassibelan, whose daughter Helen brought herself and quarterings to Holmesfield Hall. Cassibelan Burton § was one of those jovial and intellectual souls, who loved an epigram of Martial and a bottle of Burgundy, but to which they would give the preference may be doubtful. His particular friend was Sir Aston Cokayne of Ashbourne, with whom he had many traits in common; both were senior members of their house, both were poets, were profuse in their generosity even to ruin; both alienated their estates from them, and died within a few months of each other. There are one or two facts of his father the historian, and of his uncle Robert—Democritus Junior as he called himself—which are of worth. Both were sent to Nuneaton Schools as lads; both sent to Brasenose College at the age of sixteen; both were acknowledged to be profound scholars, and attained to literary celebrity; both have been attacked, not only by those who read the cover of a book and not its contents, but by those whose criticisms are an exposition of their own conceit. Robert the historian was of the

* In Glover's Derbyshire, and Hunter's Hallamshire, the year is given as 1669: Lyons and John Burke say 1666, In Bateman's List of
Sheriffs the year is 1669.
† He was living 1521. Commons, Vol. III., p. 700.
‡ Baronage, Vol. V.
§ Translated Martial's Epigrams.
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Inner Temple when eighteen, had taken his degree of B.A. twelve months later; was a linguist who spoke and wrote Spanish and Italian with ease, but his tastes were for heraldry and antiquity. He was one of the earliest of our topographers, and it is to him that we owe the transcript of Leland's "Itinerary." The manuscript of his "Leicestershire," considerably emended and augmented, was given by his son Cassibelan, to the Chetwyns of Ingestree. Here it was met with by Nichols, who says of it that if the genealogies are taken away, little remains. This, forsooth, redounds to the discredit of Nichols, and is a masterly piece of cheek, for he positively made use of it, and it is the basis of his own work. Then, again, Nichols was lent the MS. of Burton's "Antiquitates de Lindley," by Lysons; all to add to the completeness of his "Leicestershire," and while he is adapting the brains of Burton, he has only an apparent gesture of contempt. The edition of Robert Burton's "Anatomy," which the student should strive to get a look at (if he wants a store of rare anecdotes extracted from all the celebrated authors of past ages; or if he wants a legitimate, hearty laugh, for the benefit of his health), should be the one of 1628. It contains also the famous frontispiece by Le Blond, where "the sides are illustrated with figures representing the effects of melancholy from love, hypochondriasis, superstition, and madness. At the top is Democritus, emblematically represented, and at the foot a portrait of the author. In the corners at the top are emblems of Jealousy and Solitude, and in the corners at the bottom are the herbs borage and hellebore." Few of us may be aware that Milton positively got his ideas for his "Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" from Burton's "Anatomy." He died in his Chamber at Christ Church College, on the 25th January, 1640, which verified a nativity he had worked out, and which calculation can be seen on his tomb at Oxford. There were those who said he had "sent up soul to heaven through a noose about his neck," that the nativity might appear correct. It is related how this strange creature was in a certain bookseller's shop, when the Earl of Southampton came in and asked for the "Anatomy." "My Lord, if you please, I can show you the author," said the shopman. "Mr. Burton," said the Earl affably, "your servant." "Mr. Southampton," said Burton, ironically, "your servant," and away he went. We will select a passage from his famous work and attach it to the article on "The Hallowes," which shall give an idea of its contents to those who have never roared with delight over its pages.

The Derbyshire founder of our Burtons was Richard of Chesterfield, who was steward to John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1432, which would be while the Earl was a prisoner of the French, he having been detainted and taken captive by Joan of Arc, at the battle of Patey. By his wife (Anne Barnesley) Richard Burton was father of John of Totley, living 1511; whose son, John, of Dronfield, by Elizabeth Shaw, espoused Elizabeth Revel, and died 1556. The two sons of John were Thomas, of Cartledge Hall, husband to Alice Wolstenholme, and John, who married Joan Poynton, of Dronfield Wodehouse. Thomas and Alice had two sons; another Thomas of Cartledge, sheriff in 1628. * who died in 1645 without issue, and Michael, also sheriff in 1647. It was the issue of John and Joan who perpetuated the Holmesfield Burtons. Their first-born was John, of Apperknoll, who by his spouse, Elizabeth Mower, of Greenhill, was father of Thomas of Fanshawe Gate, whose son, by Jane Selioke, was Francis, the sheriff of 1669, and husband of Helen, the heiress of the Lindley Burtons. The cousin of Francis had also kept his weather eye lifted for a heiress, and secured one in Winifred Wright, of Tissington. Among the children of this marriage were Joshua and Benjamin, both baptised at Bakewell Church, and founders of branches of their house in the Emerald Isle. One of the descendants of Joshua has held an Irish judgeship in our own time, and their ancestor, Sir Robert, as remotely as the days of the Black Prince, was Chief Justice of that country.

The two members of this family who stand out in English history are Sir James, the favourite squire to Richard I., who knighted him and gave him his armorial coat of arms of eolus; and the brave old Sir William, standard bearer to Henry VI., who buckled on his sword at the age of seventy to meet a soldier's death on the field of Townton.

* Lyons has it that he was sheriff in 1644, but Glover points out that there was no sheriff in that year. We believe, however, that the Holmesfield Burtons were three times sheriff in fewer years than any other family.
The twentieth quartering of the shield over the entrance of Holmesfield Hall will be seen to be a poly of eight, crenelled (arms of Wigley), to which we knew Francis, the Sheriff, had no right. Then where was the explanation? A little patient research has given the answer; an answer which yields the fact that there was another line of the Burtons who took up their residence at the Hall after the line of the sheriff was gone; who wrongly appropriated his arms after an union with the heiress of the Wigleys; and of whom there are many interesting particulars. Let us make these facts clear. Thomas Burton, of Fanshaw Gate (father of Francis, the sheriff), had a brother William, of Holmesfield, married to Mary Mower, whose son Thomas was of that ilk and Aldercar Park, and by his wife Prudence Lowe, had Michael, who espoused Mary Wigley, the heiress. But Michael and his issue had no right to assume the quarterings of the Linley Burtons, they belonged to the issue of the sheriff exclusively. Michael was a J.P. and D.L. whose correspondence with the Cokes of Melbourne is to be found in the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, and brother of Thomas, who was an officer in Sir Bevil Granville's regiment, at the battle of Blenheim, where he fell. This officer, writing to Michael of Holmesfield shortly before his death, says, "I have heard that my father is dead. I sent several letters, which I hope that you gave him. I am very much concerned that I did not see him, but I may thank my mother for it. God forgive her. I hope you will let me hear how things are settled, and the will. I hope my father has been kind to me. If he had lived to have seen me in England, he had been vindicated of me by my behaviour and the officers of the army that know my character. She will be a little humble. She will not give herself the airs she has done: but God preserve her." This mother as he calls her, was his father's second wife, a granddaughter of Sir Percival Willoughby, of Wollaton. The letters of Thomas Burton shew us that he was a scapegrace, and that his brother Michael, in addition to the stepmother, bamboozled him out of his money. The appropriation of heraldic quarterings which did not belong to him by Michael Burton was characteristic of the man. He was one of the would be's, if he could; one of that class of men who are so repugnant from their greed and sycophancy. He was ever drinking the health of Thomas Coke, the Vice-Chamberlain; as his letters tell; ever sending him "a small present of two brace of Holmesfield fowl," ever reminding the Chamberlain of the dignity and power of that official, and his last letter in the Melbourne papers is worth transcribing. "I have drawn up a scheme," he writes to Coke, "which shall be produced when you command it, whereby I propose and will undeniably demonstrate, that I can raise the Queen for ever an annual revenue of 25,707l., the raising whereof shall no way prejudice or inconvenience the subject, but on the contrary will bring in and circulate amongst the public an annual income of 38,566l., so that the whole to the Queen and country will amount per annum to 64,266l. . . . Sir, I beg you'll not slight this proposal, as a shallow superficial thought, for I have laboured to bring it to perfection with a great deal of diligence. It has had the approbation (so far as it was proper for me to communicate it) of the most prudent and judicious of my country friends; the whole country will unanimously run in with it; and if it be completed will be for your interest on such a basis in your own country, that it will not be in the power of malice or calumny to oppose you. And as to my own particular I desire no other reward for my service, but what shall be very moderate, and to be paid me out of that revenue I propose to raise, if my former affair must be denied me. . . . If I could obtain the Attorney-General's place of the Duchy of Lancaster, I durst undertake, in a few years' time, to double the revenue of that Duchy, for I have made the matter a great part of my study, and I know that revenue as to its management and mis-management, as well as any man whatsoever. I beg you will let me hear from you because that will convince me that what I offer have some weight with you."†

The family of Morgan have been living at Holmesfield Hall for a long period. In the Minutes of the Courts Baron, there are many entries of the Morgans. Among the Juries of this Court there is the name of William Morgan, under date September 20th, 1748, whose descendants were often empanelled in subsequent times. The wainscoting in Holmesfield Hall has been treated to a layer of whitewash, though the old elaborated ceiling of the Burtons is in an excellent state of preservation.

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Among the curious items of the minutes referred to, we notice under date 20th April 1604, "The jury amerce Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, for making default, iiijd." This was Bess of Hardwick.

Holmesfield passed with the co-heiresses of the 13th and last Baron Deincourt in 1455, to Sir William Lovel and Sir Ralph, Lord Cromwell. Lysons says that Sir William was father of Francis, who forfeited Holmesfield and whose tragic end we mentioned elsewhere, but the proof is clear that he was the grandfather, not father. Sir William held four baronies—was at once Lords Lovel, Holland, Deincourt, Grey of Rotherfield. He had a son, Sir John, second Lord Lovel, whose son was the ill-fated Francis.

Few lordships in their tenure have such interest for the student as Dronfield. From the reign of King John (previous to which the manor was royal demesne) to that of Henry VIII—a period of three hundred years—the men who held this seigniory either in est, esse, or poss, were memorable from their acts. The name of Briwere is on the great charter of our liberties; the name of Fitz-Ranulph is linked with the murder of Thomas a Becket; The name of De Tatshall is so much of the baronial struggles against the throne; the name of Cromwell reminds us that the most splendid edifice of mediæval architecture ever reared in this county was built by a lord of Dronfield; the names of Stanhope, Willoughby, Welles, and Hastings are replete with historical memorabilia. When Sir Richard Hastings died in 1503, Dronfield seems to have reverted to the crown, for the Seliokes of Hazelbarrow were holding in soccage under Henry VIII. and in capitule under Queen Elizabeth. Another Norton family, the Blyths, succeeded the Seliokes, but about 1629, Anthony Morewood purchased the lordship, when he bought Alfreton also. Hunter designates the Morewoods as of the Oaks, in the reign of Henry VII. This is most clearly an error, for they were of Bradfield, county Yorkshire, for almost a century later: indeed it is not over clear that Gilbert was of the Oaks even then. The marriage with Catherine Stafford of Eyam, put them on their legs. The singular item is this. It was a junior branch of the Morewoods, who purchased Dronfield, Alfreton and The Hallows, and when this branch became extinct those of the Oaks who were the senior line took Alfreton and gave the Oaks to a younger scion. Dronfield was sold to Francis Burton about the middle of the 17th century; the Oaks was sold to the Newtons at the beginning of last century, and the last Morewood died on the 1st January, 1792. The MSS. pedigree of that extremely old Derbyshire family, the Seliokes, has been kindly lent us which shews eighteen generations (they have ceased to be of this county for two hundred and fifty years), emblazoned with the shields of the ladies whom the lads brought home as their brides. This pedigree we shall give under Hazelbarrow. The mother of Francis Burton, the purchaser of Dronfield, was Jane Seliokes.

There are three old homesteads of the Burtons all within the parish of Dronfield; Holmesfield Hall, Dronfield Manor House, and The Hallows, and yet there is no mention of these buildings in any of the compilers. Lysons is silent. The quartered shield of the Burtons, as we have shewn, is over the principal entrance at Holmesfield, while at The Hallows are the arms of Latham impaling Morewood, and it is two centuries since the Morewoods were living there. Moreover, the heiress of the Lathams brought it to the Mowers, whose maternal ancestors were of Barlow Woodseats soon after the Norman period. Only recently all the oak mouldings and wainscoting, some twenty-seven hundred weight were stripped from the walls of this edifice and carted to a well-known broker in the Ecclesall Road. This residence of the knightly Lathoms has been let out in tenements to colliers.

Ceilings as splendid specimens of the plasterer’s art appear to have been the delight of the Burtons. In the Manor House there is one than which, for design and manipulation, there are few more unique. It
is divided into six parts, each part having a centre which is a marvellous bit of work, and each centre surrounded with scrolls and mouldings. Of those families which gathered beneath this ceiling only the Eyres and Wolstenholmes have any representatives among us, and the Fanshawes, descendants living in the south. We believe that the Burtons, Blythes, Mowers, Seliokes, Bullocks, Rossingtons, and Rotherhams are gone. All these families were connected by marriage. Imagination tried to resuscitate one of these gatherings with the help of old Stubbs, the 17th century gossip. There were the ladies in gowns “with sleeves hanging down to their skirts, trailing on the ground and cast over their shoulders like cowtails. Some had sleeves much shorter, cut up the arm, drawn out with sundry colours, and printed with silk ribbons and very gallantly tied with love knots—for so they call them; some have capes hanging down to the middle of their backs, faced with velvet or else some fine-wrought taffeta at the least, and fringed about very bravely; and some are plaited and crested down the back wonderfully with more knacks than I can express.” But it is the red silk petticoats which are the picture—the gowns opening from the point of the stomacher to display them—richly embroidered with seed pearls and trimmed with a profusion of Brussels lace. Indeed, the ladies of those days wore lace everywhere, head, neck, petticoat, gloves. There was mistress Helen Burton, whose name was the same when she came from the altar as before she went there, whose dowry and heraldic quarterings had enhanced the dignity of her cousin of Dronfield. She was the daughter of the translator of Martial, the granddaughter of the historian of Leicestershire, whose brother was “Democritus Junior.” If she brought to her Derbyshire homes the literary tastes of her sisters, the whole ceiling has rung with many a plaudit. Francis, her husband, was lord of the manor and sheriff of the county. He had two uncles, Godfrey and William, who both mated with the Mowers. The Holmefield Mowers were a junior line of the Barlow Woodseats family. The line of William alone perpetuated the Dronfield Burtons. Some of us will remember Lady Catherine, the wife of Sir Montague Burgoyne, Bart., who died in 1855. She was the daughter of John Burton, of Bramley Hall, fourth in descent from William. The Burtons were among the illustrious Commoners of England; were holding the Manor of Owerton in our own time, but they have disappeared from the “landed gentry.”

The founder of the De Tattershalls or Tatshalls, and ancestor of Robert who acquired Dronfield in 1269, was Eudo, whom William the Norman considered one of the bravest of his followers. The son of Eudo (Hugh) was the founder of the Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstead in 1139. † Robert de Tattershall was custodian of Bolsover Castle in 1226, and had twenty-five Knight’s fees. His grandson and namesake was created a baron by Edward I. in 1295, and had a singular career. He fought under the royal banner at Lewes, and was made prisoner by De Montford; he fought under the standard of De Montford at Evesham, and was made prisoner by the King. The second baron died in 1303, from which time the title has been in abeyance. This nobleman is supposed to have had a brother from whom the Tattershalls of Essex and Berkshire.

* Why even well educated men of this generation know so little of the great work of Robert Burton is very funny. No other writer is so droll in his narrative; so scathing in his sarcasm; so apt in his illustrations; so profound in his quotations. We will instance a neat scrap. From the axion “A woman and death are two of the bitterest things in the world,” Burton thus moralizes. “And yet for all that we bachelors desire to be married; with that vestal virgin we long for it, felix uxor, manus ducit, nisi uxor ducat est. ’Tis the sweetest thing in the world. I would I had a wife, says he; except her, for a husband cries she. A bad husband, say the worst that ever was; better than none. O blissful marriage, O most welcome marriage, and happy are they that are so coupled; we do earnestly seek it, and are never well till we have affected it. But with what face!” Like those birds in the emblem that fed about a cage, so long as they could fly away at their pleasure liked well of it; but when they were taken and might not get loose, though they had the same meat, pined away for sullenness and would not eat. So we commend marriage. So long as we are wooers may kiss and kiss at our pleasure, nothing is so sweet; we are in heaven as we think; but when we are once tied and have lost our liberty, marriage is a hell: give me my yellow boste again, a mouse in a trap lives more. We are in a purgatory, some of us, if not hell itself. Dulcis homini inanis amoris nomen est, quia inanis est. Again, “If a lover be not jealous, angry, wapiish, apt to fall out, sigh and swear, he is no true lover: to kiss and cold about the neck, protest, swear and wish, are but ordinary symptoms, insinuuntur ad hominem per amorem signa, but if he be jealous, angry, apt to mistake, etc., bene fures sic, sweet lover he is shine own: yet if you let him alone, humour him, please him, and that he perceive once he hath you sure without any coxcomb, his love will languish and he will not care so much for you.” Anatomy of Melancholy, page 605.

† Dugdale’s Monasticon Anglicanum.
CLOWN, DORE, AND DRONFIELD.

Ralph Cromwell was Justice Itinerant for the County Derby 1219 (3 Henry III.), and is the earliest of this family, whose individuality is clear, though his relatives were certainly partisans of the refractory Barons. His grandson John was summoned as a peer in 1308 by Edward II., and was father of Sir Ralph who came in for the lordships of Dronfield and West Hallam, from his marriage with Maude Bernack whose grandmother was Joan Tattershall the heiress. The last Lord Cromwell, who sold his splendid residence at Winfield to the Talbots, died in 1455. His daughter Maud was wife of Sir Richard Stanhope; whose daughter Maud was wife of Robert, Lord Willoughby; whose daughter Joane was wife of Sir Richard (Lord) Welles, whose heiress Joane was wife of Sir Richard Hastings, brother of the famous Lord Chamberlain by whom Lysons says erroneously Dronfield was held. The founder of the Welles was baker to the Conquerer, and held the lordship of Wells by virtue thereof. His descendant Adam, was among the Barons of Edward I. It is told of the fifth baron, whose official duty had taken him to Scotland, 19 Rich. II. (1395), that at a supper when there was a great deal of brag at the table about valiant deeds, he said "Let words have no place: if ye know not the chivalry and valiant deeds of Englishmen, appoint me a day and place when ye list and ye shall experience." The challenge was accepted by David, Earl of Crawford, and London Bridge the place. St. George's Day saw the contest. Welles broke his spear on the visage of Crawford, and by the law of arms was victor, but Crawford refused to recognize defeat. To the murmurs of the multitude he dismounted; re-mounted, and ran a second and a third course with Welles who finally was unhorsed. The sixth baron was Lieutenant of Ireland for seven years, was a staunch Lancastrian, and fell on Palm Sunday, 1461, at Towton Heath. It was the careers of his son—Sir Richard—and his grandson—Sir Robert—whose daughter, Joan, had Dronfield in her dowry, that closed so violently. When Warwick the King Maker, spoke of Edward IV. as "that man yonder,"† he made Sir Robert Welles General of the Forces for Henry VI. When Edward IV. could not dissuade Welles from his disloyalty, he cut off the head of Sir Richard for the son's treason, in violation of his oath of protection. Then the son was taken prisoner in action, attempting to avenge his father, somewhere near Leicester, and beheaded. Sir Richard Hastings, lord of Dronfield in 1489, was a special favourite of Edward IV., who gave him livery of all the lands, lordships, and castles, forfeited by the execution and attainder of his father-in-law, Sir Robert (Lord) Welles. Hastings was Warden of the Peak Forest and of all the forests and chases within the County of Derby, which would then be about fifty. He was made a peer in November, 1482, as Lord Wells, but whether his peerage is extinct, or in abeyance, is a nut for the wise ones. If a fresh creation, it is extinct; if merely the removal of the attainder for the benefit of Hastings, it is in abeyance. The romance of the House of Hastings is told under Osmaston. ‡ This family held their lordship of Ashele, in Norfolk, from looking after the table linen of royalty at Coronations. We purpose to state many particulars of the Seliokes, under Hazelbarrow; of the Blythes under Bishop's Court; of the Rotherams under Mosborough. We have already shown, that Robert Fitz-Ranulf, whom Dr. Pegge laboured so hard to prove was innocent of the blood of Thomas à Beckett, can be proved to have been accessory before and at the fact. ||

Imagine the reception hall of a Lathom being appropriated as a lumber room, a depository for farmer's implements; yet so it is at The Hallowes. As if in mockery, the armorial bearings of this family are over the entrance. But what is illustrious tenancy in past ages, or associations of men whose names are on the Rolls of county or country? Must the building not be let? Ah, to colliers belike, so that the rent is paid. If exquisit carving adorn the walls, strip it down; utilise it, sell it; sell everything which speaks of men whose shoe strings many of us were not worthy to tie, and of whose deeds we boast in our less parsimonious moments. The Lathoms were a Lancashire family of remote antiquity, who were holding a knight's fee in the County of Derby in the twelfth century; so says Gregson in his

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* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I.
† Warwick's letter to Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon. Hist. MSS. C., 24th Rep., part IV.
‡ Vide Old Hallow, Vol. IV.
|| Vide ante Beauchief.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

"Portfolio of Fragments." Moreover, Sir Robert Lathom, in the reign of Henry III., married Joan de Alfreton (and acquired a moiety of the lordship of Alfreton), from whom Squire Lathom, of The Hallows, claimed descent. They held Knowsley, Lathom, Roby, Torbock, Ormskirk, Parbold and Alfreton, in Lancashire. This branch became extinct about 1385, when the estates went to Sir John Stanley, the husband of Isabella, the heiress, whose lineal descendant is the present Earl of Derby. It was a Lathom who founded Burscough Abbey, six hundred years ago, and who “gave to the Devil and his angels all who should impiously infringe his bequests.” From Sir Robert and his Derbyshire wife sprang the Cheshire branch, of which John Lathom, of The Hallows, was a scion. They differed in their arms with the bend overall, as we believe, those of Essex and Cambridge did the same. The Cheshire branch were of Ashbury and Bradwall. If the Lancashire Lathoms were famous among the Knights of Edward III. for their military prowess, the Cheshire house has equally immortalised the name, for the student will remember the celebrated "Synopsis of Birds," written by John Lathom, M.D., whose sires were of Ashbury. A copy of this rare work sold for £110 5s., while Bohn's cheap edition was published at 12 guineas. Lysons has it that there was once a Manor of Hallowes in the township of Cole Aston, where the ancestors of the family, now at Glapwell Hall were located; but this was prior to the sixteenth century, for this family was then of Derby. Then, again, there is no mention when such manorial dignity collapsed. In 1399, William Seliske was living at the Hallowes. From a tabulature on the edifice itself, we learn that Andrew Morewood was here (if not the builder of the present structure) in 1657. From Burke and a letter written by Charlotte Mower in the first year of present century, we know that the property came to John Lathom, whose second wife was Hannah Morewood, about 1700. This lady was the eldest daughter of Andrew. The heiress of Lathom, by his first spouse—Anne Bullock—mated with George Mower of Barlow Woodsæats, in 1709. We know, too, that John Burton was of the Hallows in 1743—51, for it was the birthplace of his children. Whether the Mowers gave it, or sold it, to their relatives the Milnes, of Dunstan, to whom it passed, we cannot assert. Within living memory it con-jointly belonged to Mr. J. E. Addy and Mr. Bernard Wake, while the last named gentleman is now sole owner. It was meant that a spot associated with the Hallowes, Selocks, Morewoods, Lathoms, Mowers, Burton, should be stripped of its glory; let out to miners; ignored by the compilers.

To trace the family of Hallowes from Derby to Norton, from thence to Dethick, and finally to Glapwell, presents no difficulty, but as to when they took leave of Cole Aston and the old homestead is a very different thing. Andrew Morewood, the restorier if not builder of the Hallowes, was the grandson of the enormously rich Catherine Stafford, of Eyam; was the brother of Rowland, of the Oaks; was the nephew of the gentleman who had purchased the Manor of Alfreton; was the husband of Mary Spencer, of Attercliffe Hall; yet, withal, he did a bit of marine store dealing, for he purchased the lead stripped from Sheffield Castle, when it was partly destroyed by order of the Puritan Parliament. He had six children, but all daughters. The grandson of his brother Rowland sold the Oaks some time between 1750—71, and so the numerous issue of Rowland by both his wives were shorn of patrimony and scattered. Anthony Morewood, who purchased Alfreton, had two sons—Rowland and Anthony, the eldest dying unmarried (so say Hunter, Burke, Lysons, and Glover), the youngest having two daughters, who allied themselves with the Stanhopes and Gorings (Alfreton reverting to John, of the Oaks). The romance of the house of Morewood, expressed in a nutshell (at least as we understand it), is this: The father of George (the last of the Alfreton branch, so we are told) entailed the Alfreton estate on George and his issue; but failing issue, the reversion was to go to the Warwickshire Morewoods. Some twenty years ago (perchance a little more or less), one of the Warwickshire branch instituted a suit at law to contest the

* Page 243, and Testa de Nevill.
† Ormerod in his Parochialus says this lady's name was Amicia; but Banks says Joan, as given.—Extinct Paroigs, Vol. I. p. 84.
‡ Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. IV.
§ Gregson's Portfolio of Fragments.
§ Requieurry, Vol. XX.
¶ See ante Barlow Woodseats.
** Hunter's Hallamshire.
right, but (so we are told) the claimant (a venerable old man) died very suddenly on the evening before the case came before the Court. This said entailng deed is said to be with a firm of Solicitors in Derby. What is so funny is, how George became absolute possessor while there were Warwickshire Morewoods living, without he cut off the entail, which proceedings were apparently barred by the deed of Rowland his father. The present squire and lord of Alfreton is second in descent from William Palmer, who assumed the name of Morewood. Between the two families there was no relationship or ties of blood. We have said that the last Morewood died in 1792, whose wife, née Helen Goodwin, came in for his estate, and who left it to her sister’s son, William Palmer of Laddbrook. This family was originally of Doncaster; afterwards of Marston, County Stafford; of Wanlip Hall, Leicester; and finally of Laddbrook, County Warwick. John Palmer of Marston, had three sons, the present house (Morewoods, by letters patent) of Alfreton is from the eldest son; the present Lord Selbourne (Roundell Palmer) is from the second. One curious feature is this: The baronets of Wanlop Hall call themselves Palmer (they are so by sign manual); their name is Hudson. The squires of Alfreton call themselves Morewood; their sires wrte their name Palmer.

John Lathom, of Whiston, acquired Unstone Hall as well as the Hallowes with his second wife, as we shall see in a moment, at a time when he was holding the lordship.* One of the rooms at the Hallowes, so recently divested of seven-and-twenty hundredweight of moulding and wainscoting, must have been the library of John Burton, for here was a volume of “Topographical Collections,” compiled long before by his relative, the antiquary and historian. This volume afterwards came into the hands of the Rev. Edward Goodwin, of St. Peter’s, Sheffield, who lent it to Hunter. Many ladies of old Derbyshire and Yorkshire families have tripped blithely over the floors of the old edifice, but go, visit its disused apartments, and shudder.

Henry Brailsford, of Brailsford, was given Unstone by Edward I., and for about a century it was the residence of a junior line of his house, when both lines—Brailsford and Unstone—ceased. Unstone then passed in moieties or consecutively to the Stretons and Newbolds, by co-heiresses. The estate of the Newbolds again passed in a similar way to the Greys and Tetlows. Very soon the Bullocks were purchasing whatever they could in the county, whether an abbey, as at Darley, or a manor house, as at Unstone. They evidently bought the lordship piecemeal, for the Tetlow moiety was held by the Chadertons, Bedfields, and Birdhills before the money of the Bullocks could reach it; the Grey moiety was bought with the hall. Still keeping their eyes lifted for good bargains, they purchased the lordship of Norton from the Blyths and the manorial residence of Brampton. When Queen Elizabeth was repeatedly issuing her privy seals for forced loans in the last years of her reign the Bullocks were always among those to whom these privy seals were sent. And while the Sacheverells, Newtons, Bentleys, Knivetons, Merrys, and Woolhouses were asked for £20, the Harpers and Dethicks for £25, the Revels and Wolleys for £10, the Bullocks were requested to furnish £50.† It appears, however, that Edward Bullock of Unstone, did not immediately comply with the privy seal of 28 July, 1598, and John Manners of Haddon, had notice to stir him up. John Bullock was one of the three gentlemen to whom Lord Burghley addressed his letter, dated 3 September 1586, ordering him “to seize all jewels, plate, goods, chattels, indentures of leases, bonds, bills of debts, and other evidences of Anthony Babington, of Dethick, in the county of Derby, who has been committed to the Tower of London for High Treason, and to make an inventory of them.” The Bullocks were at the height of their splendour just when Charles I. was running the country as an autocracy. Unstone Hall was one of their principal residences, where, over the entrance, is their shield carved in stone—ermine on a chief, a label of five points.‡ But sad days were at hand They suffered dreadfully for their loyalty, while Charles II. forgot, as he ever did,

* Courts Leet were held in his name, and on the records of one of these Courts there is this curious entry: “That no person cast any garbage into any spring or running stream, 3d. cd.”
† Historical MSS., Com. 12 Report, part iv.
‡ After very diligent enquiry as to the position of Unstone Hall, we were told by several inhabitants that there was not any such place now. This stone is silent testimony of the apathy of those who live around it.
how he was going to reimburse them together with the knighthood which he promised them. More than two hundred years since the Bullocks were living here, yet the old edifice remains which sheltered those men who fought so sternly for the Stuarts. But what if the walls have echoed with the clatter of steel scabbards and spurs buckled on in haste; what if within these walls anxious hearts have beat and loving ones trembled, lest intelligence should come that gallant Colonel John had fallen beneath his colours. What if the homestead be Elizabethan, with foundations that belong to the Plantagenet residence of the Brailsfords? Are these sufficient reasons that any interest should vest in it? Apparently not, for we were told that Unstone did not possess a hall. The memorabilia of the Bullocks have fared no better. Was it not one of them who conceived and built Dungeness Lighthouse, yet only from the Melbourne papers can such a fact be got at. In the register of St. Alkmund’s Church, Derby, however, there are some quaint entries of the Bullocks, one of which is a license to eat meat on a Friday, and dated 20th March, 1631. “Whereas I have been certified by ye judgment of a learned physician that John Bullock, of Darleigh Abbey, Esquire, whoe altogether with his whole family, go to ye Parish Church of St. Alkmund in Derby (whereof I am curate), is something diseased, and for the present (no doubt . . . fasting damages ye bodily health) not safe to feed upon fish. Therefore (according to the statute in that case provided) I do by this license permit unto him . . . to provide for himself, and to feed upon such fleshe meat (according to the direction of his physicians) as &c., &c.” signed H. Coke, minister. The witness is Thomas Nash, Churchman, who makes his X.

The four lines of the Bullocks—Darley, Norton, Unstone, Brampton, had gone from amongst us at the beginning of last century. The last of the Unstone Bullocks was George, who, by his wife, Abigail Mower, was father of Anne, the first wife of John Lathom, of the Hallowes, which is very singular, because the second wife of Lathom was Hannah Morewood, a co-heiress of her father, who had purchased Unstone Hall from George Bullock. Thus we see, what no writer has taken the trouble to tell us, that Lathom got Unstone Manor with his first spouse, Anne Bullock, and Unstone Hall with his second, Hannah Morewood. But the singular business was carried further. The daughter and heiress of Lathom and Anne Bullock (another Anne), who espoused George Mower, of Barlow Woodseats, in 1709, had not the Manor of Unstone in her dowry (though she had the Hallowes), for it was “sold in London”* by the relatives of her father, and purchased by her husband in 1714.

The Mowers were essentially a Derbyshire family; they intermarried with the Blyths, Hurts, Parkers, Shelonds, Fanshawes, Caltons, Johnsons, Milnes. They had a maternal ancestry back to the days when Edward I. came hunting in the Peak forest. We believe, however, with Lysons, that it was an heiress of the De Moras who married with Robert Mower in the reign of Henry VI., and not a Mower who mated with an heiress of the Le Hems some century previously. But from a relative of Margaret Le Hems living in 1350 to the late Mr. Charles Thorold, of Welham Park (a Mower maternally) there is a straight line of descent. We believe also that among the many valuable documents possessed by this gentleman relating to Derbyshire history, there is one signed by an attesting witness—John de Moras—clearly substantiating Lysons, that the De Moras and Mowers were distinct families until conjoined by ties of affinity.

The Mowers had been holding Unstone for about half a century, when one of the Moresbys (claiming from the Tettows, and from a purchase of Ustanor within the manor which had been with Dr. † Pegge), commenced a law suit to dispossess them, but no doubt the Bullocks had filed their receipts and passed them to John Lathom, whose relatives had given them to George Mower, for the Mowers were not disturbed. When Charlotte Lawrence Mower married Samuel Thorold, early in the present century, there was little probability of her firstborn becoming heir to the estates of her sires, but in 1843 her brother George, of Holt House, Darley Dale, died without issue, and this remote probability became actual fact. We have spoken of the Thorolds under Barlow Woodseats, but we must acknowledge

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* Vide Charlotte Mower’s letter under “Barlow Woodseats.”
† This moiety of real estate came to Dr. Pegge from the Stephensons of Unstone, of which family his mother was a daughter.
our obligations to Mrs. Mary Bettina Georgina Thorold, of Welham Park, Nottinghamshire, for several of our facts.

In the minutes of the Courts Baron of Holmesfield 1588-1799, the name of Mower frequently occurs among the jurymen, and it is of interest to know that at the court held 3 October, 1599, Robert Mower, whose name stands first of the fourteen jurymen assembled that day, occasioned this memorandum to have record. “That the steward” (Thomas Symcocks) “demanded of the jury aforesaid whether they heard Hugh Sleigh confess that he had cut down six timber trees of his own cop-yhold lands to build withal: Upon which speech the jury said they did. Whereupon the steward would have had the jury to have aimerced him for the same, which the jury denied, and said he might do that by their custom, and therefore ought not to be aimerced.”

Whatever alterations the exterior of Dronfield Woodhouse may have undergone, there are abundant evidences within, that some of the walls and ceilings are the identical walls and ceilings which sheltered the Barlows; and Thomas, the last of the Woodhouse line of his house, has been dead these two hundred and sixty years, if not considerably longer. This old homestead, which is situated about half-a-mile north of Holmesfield, was the seat of Sir Robert or Richard Barlow in the days of Henry VI., but we have mention of it previous to the Barlow tenure. Here retreated the wife of the last of the Walton Bretons in her widowhood, which would be while Edward III. was King. From the particulars of the ‘Gild of Our Blessed Lady of Dronfield’ we get the fact “Gilbert de Mateloc, chaplain, and his companions enfeoffed Johanna, widow of Robert Breton, of Woddehaus (Dronfield Woodhouse) for life in all those lands which they held of the gift and feoffment of the said Robert Breton, in the villages of Wodehaus and Colley, and after the decease of the said Johanna the aforesaid lands, &c., should remain for ever with Robert Barley the younger and Thomas le Gray, their heirs and assigns to the use of the Gild of Our Blessed Mary in form aforesaid.”

The Reception room of the Barlows with its mouldings—now forsooth a scullery—we recommend to the notice of any gentleman strolling that way, when no doubt the same courtesy will be shewn him as was the writer. How often had not the heiress Elizabeth, in the last days of the sixteenth century, received her future husband, Adam Eyre of Hassop, within this room. How often had not the room served as a kind of forum wherein some important municipal or parliamentary question had been reasoned out by the neighbouring knights, with whom the Barlows were allied. The Foljambes, of Walton, were their relatives; the Strelleys, of Beauchief, were their relatives; so was Bess of Hardwick; so were the Chaworths and Talbots. But the old edifice is now shut in by barns and outhouses, and the spot sacred to courtly greetings and adieu, is now the promenade of the bantam and the brahma. In the Middle Ages the Barlows were patrons of Dronfield Church and its guild: “Robert de Barley, the elder, Robert de Barley the younger, and their companions enfeoffed” (for the good of the guild) “John de Stafford and Johanna his wife, and the heirs between the said John and Johanna lawfully begotten, one messuage, one toft, one carucate of arable land, five acres or meadow, 6s. rent, and the moiety of a mill with its appurtenances in Parva Lo’gesdon” (Little Longstone) “Yolgren” (Youlgreave) “Byrchhullus” (Burchill) “and Alderpo. And if it so happen that the said John and Johanna die without heirs between them lawfully begotten, the lands &c., were to remain to William de More, of Barley, Egidius de Dronfield, Nicholas de Merche, Thomas Gray, their heirs and assigns in form aforesaid.”

The Woodhouse is mentioned by Lysons as the seat of a junior branch of the Barlows. This statement is somewhat misleading. At the end of the sixteenth century it was so no doubt; but Sir Richard, whose tomb is in Dronfield Church (living two centuries previously), is designated of the Woodhouse, and he was the senior member of his house, which continued with his line for several generations. If it was only the alliances of the Barlows, there would be evidence of their being a family of considerable importance, plus their lordships of Barlow, and Stoke in the parish of Hope. The wife of Sir Richard was a Sacheverell, of Ible, while his mother was a Curzon, of Kedleston; the wife of Sir
Robert was a Delves, of Doddington; while the spouse of his grandson was Miss Elizabeth Hardwick. James Barlow, of Barlow, who sold his lordship to the Talbots (living 1593, and restorer of the tombs of his ancestors), was the senior representative of his house and last of his line. His two daughters, Francisca and Rosamond, by his wife Joan Strelley, married Linney, and Bullock of Norton. But further than their pedigree in the Visitation of Glover for 1583, or entries in the Inquisitions Post Mortem, what do we know of them? They were never returned as knights of the shire nor sheriffs of the county, but they were bound by their tenure of Barlow to perform military service to the Frechevilles, yet of this military service we are told nothing. Ralph Frecheville was with Edward 1. in all his victories; in his conquest of Wales, in his defeat of Wallace: Was a Barlow there too? The escutcheon shields of the Frecheville shield have allusion to one of them being a crusader. Did the crusader have a Barlow in his train?

Thomas Barlow, of the Woodhouse, father of the heiress, Elizabeth, is looked upon as being the last of his race, yet was he? In the Melbourne Papers (vol. i., p. 330) there is a letter from Robert Barlow to Sir John Coke dated 14th Nov., 1629, which would be subsequent to the death of Thomas.

Adam Eyre, of Dronfield Woodhouse, was the third son of Rowland, of Hassop (and Gertrude Stafford, the Eyam heiress); who was the first son of Stephen, of Rowter (and Anne Blackwall); who was the second son of Rowland (and Dorothy Everingham); who was the third son of Stephen (and Katherine Dynoke), the first holder of Hassop; who was the eleventh son of Sir Robert (and Joan Padley); who was the second son of Nicholas, of Highbow, whose wife was Johanna Barlow. But this lady, say the genealogists, was of the distinguished family residing at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, by Manchester. If it cannot be clearly shewn that our Barlows were the parent stock from whence the Chorlton house sprang, it can be proved that they were allied with the best blood of the county. From the heiress of the Woodhouse sprang the Eyres, of Bradway.

Unthank Hall lies about a mile from Holmesfield Church in a south-westerly direction. Excepting to the antiquary or lover of associations, the building will not have the slightest interest. It was held by the Wrights in the days of the Stuarts, and afterwards by the Lowes, who still hold it. Thomas Wright of Unthank, told Dugdale in his Visitation of 1662, that he was the second son of William, of Longstone (hence the crescent in the chief of his shield), but of his mother he was silent. Helen, the heiress of Thomas, espoused William Moresby, in 1694. The Wrights were not cavaliers, as their neighbours the Wolstenholmes; neither did they furnish lads for both sides of the conflicts, as the Bagshawes, but were in sympathy with the Puritans, whose cause they defended by brilliant exploit at sea, and bravery on land. There are descendants of this family still living and whom we know, who have not lost those characteristics which distinguished the Puritans. Mention of the Wolstenholmes reminds us that the physician of Oliver Cromwell—Dr. Richard Berrie*—writing to a friend (6 August, 1650), says, "I am heartily sorry for Sir John Wolstenholme, who had the statute of bankrupt sued out against him the last week for three score thousand pounds, they say; moreover, I have certain intelligence Nostell† and all his lands in Yorkshire will be sould within few days, and all his lands and leases in the south, too, if my advertisements fail not." A week later, writing to the same friend, "The statute of bankrupt was sued out against Sir John Wolstenholme as I writ, and was taken upon twice last weeke by certain commissioners, before whom I was fetched by a messenger to declare my knowledge of him and his estate; but if they have no better prooves than by my testimonie they will never prove him a bankrupt: however do you conceale what I was informed about the seele (sale) of Nostel, for I understand since they cannot sell his lands untill he is proved an absolute bankrupt, which will businesse, he being a gentleman of very good qualitie and never known to trade in anie commodite."

The heirees of Moresby, married Milnes, of Aldercar Park, whose three co-heirees were the wives of the Rev. John Smith; Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief; and Philip Gell, of Hopton.

* This gentleman held the lordship of One Ash. Vide Old Halls, vol. i., p. 43.
† The Priory of St. Oswalds of Nostell, purchased by Wolstenholme's father, from Sir Francis Ireland. Hunter's Domesday.
CLOWN, DORE, AND DRONFIELD.

We would direct the attention of the student to this fact in relation to the Lowes. The Reresby pedigree says, that Ralph, knight of the shire in 1324, had a sister Elizabeth, who had four husbands, one of whom was Lowe of Denby. This would be more than a century before our Lowes had ceased to be a Cheshire family. Without attempting in any way to controvert the Compilers, who assert the kindredship between the Lowes of Denby and of Alderwasley, we would respectfully submit that the two distinct arms of these two lines, together with the Reresby pedigree, would argue that one of the lads had found his way to Denby long before the grandfather of Lawrence, who espoused the heiress of the Rossells, was born.

MILNER, OF TOTLEY HALL.

George Milner, of Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, (temp. of Elizabeth), married the sister of Sir William Rayner, of Overton, Longville, and was father of William, of Burton Grange, who married Douglas Postlewaite, whose father was Dean of Doncaster, and had sons William and Gamaliel. William married Alice Rimmington, of Lofthouse, and died 1683, leaving George, of Rockley Old Hall, who married Alice Hey, and was father of George, who died 1723, leaving no issue. Gamaliel, of Burton Grange, married Alice Ferrar, of Fishburn, County Durham, and had William, who married Anne Elmsall, of Thornhill, and was father of George and Ellinor, who married John Fell, of Attercliffe. George married Olive Hall, of Lower Swithie Hall, and was father of William and Gamaliel. William by his wife Frances Elmsall, was father of Gamaliel, who died 1799, William, and Edward, all of whom left no issue. Gamaliel married his cousin, Elizabeth Fell, and was father of Gamaliel, whose wife was Susanna Walton, of Thurlstone, an heiress, by whom he had John, who died sine prole 1861, and Gamaliel, married to Mary Pashley, whose son William, J.P., of Meersbrook Hall, was father, by his wife Susan Aldam, of William Aldam Milner, J.P., M.A., now of Totley Hall, whose lady was see Sarah Elizabeth Roberts, of the Tower, Sheffield.

BURTON.

Robert de Burton (whose father or grandfather was Enginulf the Saxon, to whom the Conqueror gave lands in Warwickshire), living in the reign of Henry II., had three sons, Henry of Ibstock, William, and Robert. Henry had a daughter only (Ada*) who married Robert de Garshall. William was father of Sir James, the crusader, granted arms by Richard I., for his bravery. The son of the Knight was Oliver, whose son Richard, (living 35 Henry III.), was father of Adam and Robert of Burton. Adam, (living 15 Edward II.) won Jane Mortimer, the heiress, who was the mother of Nicholas, who first mated with Joane Crevequor of Tutbury, and then with Agnes Curzon (another heiress), with whom he acquired Falde, in Staffordshire, where one branch of the family were located for ten generations as we shall see. Nicholas was father of William (living 5 Rich. II.), whose wife was Matilda Curteis of Tutbury, an heiress, by whom he had Richard, Oliver (who had the Honor of Tutbury under John of Gaunt), and William (Abbot of

*Note: The italics show the number of generations.
* This lady was mother of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Burdett, of Hancote and of Joan wife of Sir Robert Vernon.
Rochester. Richard mated with Matilda Gibson, and died 1420, leaving Sir William and Richard of Chesterfield. We must now take these two lines separately as after two centuries they again unite. Sir William was the valiant old buck who, at the age of seventy, fell beneath the colours of Henry VI. at Towton (1461). His wife was Elizabeth Coton, of Coton—aft er, and mother of Ralph, whose spouse was Elizabeth Okeover, by whom he had James, who acquired Linley, in Leicester, with his wife, Elizabeth, heiress of the Linley Hardwicks (from our Bess). James died 1544, leaving, inter alios, Robert, his heir, whose wife was Catarina Repington, of Armington, whose son Ralph, by his wife Dorothea Fant, was mother of William, the famous antiquary, and of Robert, the still more famous author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." William was a barrister-at-law—plus antiquary and historian—who by his wife, Jane Adderley (in 1607), was father of Cassibelen, the last of the Linley Burtons, the translator of "Martial," whose daughter Helen, by his wife Helen Trot (heiress of Sir Nicholas Trot), threw in her lot with her relative of Holmesfield. We must now take the line of Richard, of Chesterfield.

This gentleman was living among us about 1430; was steward to the first Earl of Shrewsbury, and was buried in the Church with a crooked steeple. By his wife Ann Barnesley he had John, of Todley (living 1511), whose spouse was Elizabeth Shaw, and mother of another John, (living 1566). who mated with Elizabeth Revel, of Stannington. This John was father of Thomas (buried at Drongfield, 1585, married to Alice Wolstenholm, of Cartledge Hall, whose sons Thomas and Michael were both sheriffs, and died without issue) and John, of Drongfield, who by his wife Joan Pyntoyn, of the Woodhouse, had Thomas, Godfrey, and William, (William married Mary Mower, whose son Thomas * mated with Prudence Lowe, and was of Aldercar Park; whose son Michael, J.P., D.L., of Holmesfield and Wirksworth, mated with Mary Wigley; whose son John was of the Hallowes). Thomas was father of Francis, (by Jane Selioke), sheriff in 1666, lord of Drongfield, and husband of Helen Burton, the Linley heiress. The children of the sheriff were Ralph, killed in 1714; Constantine, drowned at sea; Frances, d.s.p.; Helen, wife of Godfrey Froggatt, of Whittington, and Sarah, eventual heiress, whose husband was Clement Rossington, whose daughter Sarah espoused Rev. Jonathan Peake.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE MOWERS.

William de Mora, of Barlow Woodseats, living 34 Edward III. (1360), married Joan (? Le Hems), an heiress, and had William, whose wife, another Joane, had a daughter married to Robert Mower, temp. of Henry VI., whose son, James, was father of Robert, married to Elizabeth Hougatte, of Chesterfield, Wigley, and Lound, together with two other sons, Thomas and James. Robert was father of George, married to Agnes Blythe, and died 1520. George died 1558, leaving Arthur, who married with Joane King, of Milnthorpe, in 1555, an heiress. Among the sons of Arthur were Robert and Anthony, who mated with Helen Fanshawe. Robert had Joane Sheldon, of Tissington, for wife, in 1589 (this gentleman appears among the jurors of Holmesfield Courts Baron), and was father of Arthur, George, Robert, Richard, and three daughters. Arthur married Rose Stone, of Carsington, in 1620, and was father of Robert and Abigail, wife of George Bullock, of Unstone Hall. Robert had three wives; Mary Johnson, of Kilbourne; Mary Prichard, and Mary Milnes, of Taptan, an heiress. By his second spouse he had Robert, born in 1654, who won Elizabeth Browne, by whom he got Welham and Welham Winleys. The son of Robert and Elizabeth was George †, who espoused, first, Anne Lathom, with whom he got the

* The brother of this gentleman was William, of Holmes, by Chesterfield, whose descendants were living within the last few years, and among whom was Lady Catherine Burgess.
† This gentleman was Deputy Lieutenant of the County in 1706, and High Sheriff in 1734.
CLOWN, DORE, AND DRONFIELD.

Hallowes and Unstone Hall (he purchased Unstone Manor, as stated in the article), and by whom he had two daughters, who died young; and, secondly, Mary Watts, of Barlow, by whom he had Robert, who, like his father, was married twice. Robert had a daughter only by Elizabeth Milnes, of Dunstan, but by Charlotte Lawrence he had George, of Darley, who died without issue in 1843; Arthur, an M.D., who also died without issue in 1836; and Charlotte (heiress of both father and brother), who married Samuel Thorold, whose uncle was the ninth Baronet of Marston. The son of Charlotte and Samuel was the late Mr. Charles Thorold, J.P., of Welham Park, Nottinghamshire; of Barlow Woodseats and Unstone Manor, County Derby.

BULLOCK OF UNSTONE.

Richard Bullock, living about 1484, whose wife was Isabell Hunt of Ashover, was evidently the first of his line to hold the lordship of Unstone. His son Philip mated with Margery Revel of Carnfield, and had William, who married Grace Needham of Snitterton; whose son Edward married Joane Parkins of Rotherham; whose son Ralph married Barbara Shaw of Brampton; whose son John married Anna Harrison, of Gutton; whose son George married Abigail Mower, and had a daughter and heiress, Anne, the wife of John Lathom, of Unstone Hall and the Hallowes.

MOREWOOD OF ALFRETON, THE OAKS, AND THE HALLOWES.

William Morewood, of Bradfield, County York, living about 1430, was father of John; whose son Gilbert was father of John, of The Oaks, in the parish of Norton, County Derby. Among the children of John was Rowland, whose wife, Catherine Stafford, of Eyam, was mother of John, buried at Bradfield 1647; whose wife, Grace Hurst, was mother of Andrew, of the Hallowes, and Rowland, of The Oaks. Andrew died, leaving daughters only.

Rowland, of The Oaks, married Mary Gill, of Norton, and had, inter alios, John, of Alfreton, sheriff in 1677, and Samuel of The Oaks, who died in 1715. The son of Samuel (John) sold The Oaks to the Newtons, and so his numerous issue by Martha Kenzon were scattered. John, of Alfreton, (the sheriff), married Barbara Palmer, of Wanlip, Leicester, mother of Rowland, sheriff in 1707, whose wife, Mary Wigley, of Mansfield, was mother of George, sheriff in 1762, husband of Helen Goodwin, and died, the last of his line, in 1792.
The Parishes of Eckington, Clinton, Heath, Killamarsh, Langwith, Morton, Yormanston (South), Norton, Pinxton, Pleasley, Scarcliffe, and Shirland.
HAZELBOROUGH HALL.
BISHOP'S COURT.
The Parishes of Eckington, Elmton, Heath, Willamarsh, Langwith, Morton, Normanston (South), Norton, Pinxton, Pleasley, Scarcliffe, and Shirland.

Among the lordships of Derbyshire, Eckington (like Kedleston and Norbury in the Appletree Hundred) is peculiar from presenting no difficulty as to its tenure for the last six hundred years. Each lord can be stated clearly, distinctly, accurately. The careers of these men form a description of skeleton history of England—battle fields, State trials, peerages, conspiracies, executions; and what is so curious, they are so interwoven with each other. From 1240 to 1640 the particulars are so many facts for the students. This lordship was a portion of the Barony of Fitzhubert, which descended to the Stutevilles, though there was an intermediate tenure by the Longfords. The founder of the Stutevilles was William, who fought at Hastings with the Conqueror, and at Tenchebrae against Henry I., for which he was imprisoned for life. His son Robert was Sheriff of Yorkshire, and held seven knights' fees. The grandson of Robert obtained, among other things, (for his obsequious adherence to King John) the wardship of William Fitzhubert, and this is how Eckington came to them. We will just instance two of the curious facts of the lords of this manor.

John de Stuteville, who held Eckington in 1264, fought against Henry III. at Evesham; by his side was Norman Darcy, also a partizan of De Montford, whose son John was eventually granted this manor, and created a peer in 1299. At the same time William Dacre was created a peer, whose descendant, some two centuries later purchased Eckington from a descendent of Darcy. The Stutevilles were never really pardoned for their disloyalty, though they took part in the victories of Edward I., both in Scotland and Gascoigne; their estates reverted to the Crown, and Edward II. gave Eckington to the Darcys. Almost six hundred years since, the Stutevilles were holding this lordship, and yet at the present moment a lineal descendent of Patrick (who took the name of Skipwith), brother of Osmond the crusader under Richard I., is the worthy baronet of Prestwood, County Leicester, Sir Peyton D’Estoteville Skipworth.

The Darcys were also among the followers of the Conqueror, and, later on, among those Barons who resisted the tyranny of King John. One of them (Philip, whose grandson John was lord of Eckington, 1340) made himself memorable in history by accusing Henry de Bathe, senior Judge of England, if not chief Justiciary, of “extortion, taking bribes, letting a convicted criminal escape, and raising the Barons in revolt.” Henry III. was so enraged against the Judge that he said: “if any man shall slay Henry de Bathonia he shall not be impeached of his death, and I now pronounce his pardon.” But the wife of the Judge was a Basset, and in Pole’s “Devon” there is this entry: “Bathe’s wife feed ye great men in those days, 2000 marks,” thus the Judge was restored, and went on circuit till he died. * One of the military
heroes of the first half of the fourteenth century was John Darcy, lord of Eckington, a peer of the realm, and husband of Elizabeth Meynell, of Meynell Langley. He was with Edward I. at Falkirk, and with Edward III. at Cressy; was made Constable of the Tower; Sheriff of Nottingham, and Derby, and Lancaster; Justice of Ireland; Steward of the King’s household, and employed as Ambassador to France. His great-grandson—another John, and founder of the Lords Darcy of Aston—got mulcted in two hundred marks for marrying Joan Greystock while in his teens without a licence. With the grandson of John lies the tragedy of the house of Darcy. Sir Thomas was a favourite with Henry VIII.; was made a Knight of the Garter; was one of the noblemen who subscribed the celebrated letter to Pope Clement VII.; was the enemy of Wolsey, but he disliked the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, and was denied reception at Court. Afterwards came the rising in the North against the King’s supremacy, called the “Pilgrimage of Grace,” which Darcy joined, and for which he was condemned to be half-hanged, disembowelled, and quartered, but the block on Tower Hill finished his career. As will be seen from the pedigree, the co-heiresses of Philip Darcy took their Manor of Eckington in moiety to their husbands, Sir James Strangeaways and Sir John Conyers. The home of the Conyer family was Lockburn Hall, County Durham—a family which inter-married with the Eures, Bigots, Markenfield, Radcliffes, Saviles, Dawns, Bowes, Bulmers, Widdingtons; with the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury—but the last descendant of this knightly and noble race was poor Sir Thomas Conyers, Bart.—an inmate of the workhouse at Chester le Street in 1810—where the generous Robert Surtees found him and had him removed to more comfortable quarters. The Baronet’s three daughters became the wives of mechanics. This is one of the many vicissitudes a compiler might dig out. The Strangeaways very soon held the whole of Eckington, and for five lives, when Sir James sold it to Sir William, Lord Dacre, about 1540. This nobleman was falsely accused of treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyke. In one of the old writers* we read, “The said Lord Dacre being brought from the Tower, with the axe of the Tower before him, after his indictment read, not only proved the said indictment as false and maliciously devised against him and answered every part, and matter therein contained, but also so manly, wittily, and directly confuted his accusers which there were ready to avouche their accusations, that to their great shame and his great honour, he was found that day by his peers not guilty, which the commons exceeding joyed and rejoiced at; insomuch as there was in the hall, at these words “not guilty,” the greatest shout and cry of joy, that the like no man living may remember that ever he heard.” His son Leonard, however, caused the Manor of Eckington to be forfeited being implicated in an attempt to liberate Mary of Scots. What is very singular, the commander of the English troops sent against him while he was holding the Castle of Naworth, was Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, to whom Queen Elizabeth leased the Manor of Eckington. The forces of Leonard Dacre were defeated on the banks of the Chel, 20th February, 1570, from whence he fled to Scotland and so to Flanders, where he died in great poverty. The first peerage of the Dacres being a barony in fieri, was taken by the heiress in the reign of Edward IV. to her husband Sir Richard Fiennes, from whose son John sprang the Fynneys of Derbyshire. The uncle of the heiress was created a peer by Henry VI., but he fell at Towton, leaving no successors. The third peerage was conferred in 1482, of which the second holder was Sir Thomas, who led the cavalry at the famous battle of Flodden, whose son was Sir William, charged with treason and found “not guilty,” and whose descendant at the present moment is a member of the Upper Chamber of our House of Parliament. Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, who had the lease of Eckington, was the son of Mary Boleyn, sister of the unfortunate Queen Anne, and therefore cousin to Queen Elizabeth. He was knighted and ennobled immediately on the accession of Elizabeth; was made a K.G.; had command of the army at Tilbury to resist the Spanish Armada, and executed the Earl of Northumberland, at York, for his conspiracy against the Throne. It is said that he died of chagrin, from not being made Earl of Wiltshire: “When he lay on his death bed, the Queen gave him a gracious visit, causing a patent for the said Earlom to be drawn; his robes to be made and both to be laid on his bed (who could not dissimle neither well nor sick) replied, ‘Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy to

* Hall's Chronicles.
this honour while I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying." The last of the Carys who held Eckington was Henry, fourth Lord Hunsdon, for the manor was seized by the Puritan Parliament when Charles I. raised his standard at Nottingham. It reverted to the Crown at the Restoration. The uncle of Henry was Robert (who, by some writers, is said to have been the last Cary who held Eckington), the first person to announce to James Stuart, King of Scotland, his accession to the English Crown. Cary was enabled to do so from his sister Lady Scope—one of the Court ladies—who possessed a sapphire ring, which was to be sent on to James immediately Queen Elizabeth expired, throwing the token of the Throne's vacancy out to him from a window at Richmond Palace. "I know," said James, when Cary reached Edinburgh, "you have lost a near kinswoman and a mistress, but take my hand, I will be a good master to you and will requite this service with honour and reward." Yes! nineteen years went along before the promise was redeemed. "I only relied," says Cary in his memoirs, "on God and the King. The one never deceived me, the other shortly after his coming to London deceived my expectations and adhered to those who sought my ruin." The lease of Eckington was given by Charles II. to Lord John Frecheville, of Staveley, in 1675, for a term of 99 years, but my Lord John was impoverished: truly hard up for money, and the manor was released in severalties, a principal moiety being with the Sitwells, of Renishaw, till 1804, when the whole became vested in Mr. Sitwell Sitwell, created a baronet some four years later, whose descendant, the present baronet is lord of the manor.

The particulars of the lordship of Mosborough (within the parish of Eckington)—in which Plumley Hall is situated, are very scant. In 1086, both Eckington and Mosborough were with Ralph Fitz-Hubert; in 1418, were both with Philip Darcy, but whether it was sold to the Burtons by the Strangeways or the Dacres is not clear, nor how much was held by the Stones and Staniforths; or whether it merged into the paramount manor, before the baronets of Renishaw Hall had possession. Of the two or three buildings which comprise the hamlet of Plumley (about a mile west of Mosborough village), the old Hall is one. No compiler has deigned to notice it. Some portions of it have weathered more than two centuries. There is still some wainscoting left within. The edifice, with a goodly number of acres attached, was a bequest, we believe, to a given Church, for the rents are paid to a clergyman at Derby; but we cannot glean who built the hall, nor when it was built, nor by whose munificence it became Church property, only that it has been tenanted by the Harwoods, Drables, and other families. Under Mosborough Hall we shall state many interesting particulars.†

Anyone who has not stood within the spacious apartments of Mosborough Hall, has little idea of how convenience and beauty must have been studied by the builder whoever he was. The artistic design of the grand staircase; the elaborate and glorious mouldings over the entrances of each of these apartments; the baronial aspect of the servants' hall; the wainscoted walls of the upper chambers were surely the conceptions of a Burton. Prior to 1671, the homestead was one of the seats of the Burtons. This was the year when Michael Burton died, and the edifice and lands were purchased by Joseph Stones, merchant. Over the south entrance is the shield of this family, but we take it that this is little evidence as to the builder when the interior is seen. The position, too, of the hall was admirably chosen. On an eminence from whence miles of surrounding country are brought within sight, valley and upland, streamlet and river, are spread out with nature's loveliness. On a clear day, from its roof (which is flat), can be seen the spires or towers of seventeen churches. Towards the end of last century, Mosborough Hall passed to the Staniforths. The earliest mention of the Eckington Staniforths we have met with, is for the year 1630, ‡ and the last of the male line died just before Lysons wrote his "Derbyshire," for the hall was then the occasional residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Poynton, née Staniforth. Subsequently it was with the Rotherhams, who were here in our own time, and is still with a Rotherham maternally, Mr. Walker, from whom it is held by Mr. E. M. Eaton.

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* Inquisitions: Past Morte, 9. Henry V."
† Since writing the above, we have satisfied ourselves that this property was a portion of a bequest made to St. Alkmund's in 1716.
‡ Reliquary, Vol. xx. p. 16.
The lordship of Mosborough, like the paramount manor, is with the worthy baronet of Renishaw Hall. The Sitwells were of Eckington, says Hunter, in the time of Edward III. the Sitwells says Lysons, were of that ilk in the sixteenth century, which is a difference of two hundred years. In Dr. Gatty’s edition of Hunter there is this footnote: “William Cytowell was living temp. of Edward III.; John Sitwell 27 and 35 Edward III.; John Sitwell, son and heir of John Sitwells to Richard II. Robert Sytwell and Janet Sytwell were living here in 1505; and in 1570, Richard, Henry, Robert, Francis, John, and William Sytwell were all contemporary.” † The last of the senior line of the Sitwells was Sheriff of the County in 1745, and died 1753; he had cousins living in London and at Sheffield who long survived him. The heiress of this gentleman dying unmarried, made Staunton Wilmot her heir, hence the Wilmot Sitwells; while the heiress of his uncle (William Sitwell) of Sheffield mated with Mr. Jonathan Hurt, of that town, whose son Francis took the name of Sitwell in 1773, and was father of the first baronet. This knightly house has formed illustrious alliances with the coroneted families of Wensleydale and Lendesborough.

The individual tenure of Eckington, which we have given in the Appendix, will be properly understood and valued by the student, and create a wish, as it does with ourselves, that every Derbyshire lordship could be shewn in the same way, for therein would lie the framework of a more complete history of the county than we shall probably ever possess. This individual tenure enables us to dig out particulars of men who took part in those councils which put together the famous Charters of our Constitution (a Stuterville at the Assize of Clarendon), who led the van in a national victory (a Dacre on the field of Flodden; who was the head and front of some great historical event, as the Pilgrimage of Grace and a Darcy. Eckington was one of the 37 Derbyshire lordships which were with Ralph Fitzhubert at the Survey. The supposed career of this old baron is to be found in Dugdale’s baronage, Vol. I., p. 150, but the famous herald has tripped himself over it. He says that Fitzhubert adhered to King Stephen in his wars against the Empress Maud. True, Dugdale gives Matthew of Westminster as his authority, but the absurdity is apparent to a third form schoolboy. If Fitzhubert was only a youth at the Conquest, the thing was impossible; yet Dugdale has it that shortly before his death he took Devizes by strategy; was a fierce man and a plunderer, and “boasted that he would, through the advantages of that stronghold” (Devizes) “subject all the countries between Winchester and London.” Further, that Fitzhubert sent for soldiers out of Flanders, was foiled, taken prisoner, and “hanged as a thief.” Both Matthew of Westminster and Dugdale had the wrong saw by the ear, for a man who fought at Hastings could not have fought at Lincoln, and must have been gathered with his fathers when Devizes was taken by strategy. According to Dugdale, the son of Fitzhubert gave a fourth of a knight’s fee (“four yard land”) in Hartshorne to the Knights Templars, and that his grandson gave to the monks of Darley all his lands in Pentrich, Ripley, and “Wechiltho,” while he endowed Thurgarton Priory with his Scarcliffe estates. We have already mentioned the Stutenvilles, but we would add that in all probability (attested by evidence) Joan Stuterville, temp. of Henry III., and wife of Hugh de Wake was the first English woman to ride side saddle. The ordinary belief that the wife of Richard II. introduced the fashion into this country is clearly an error. Joan Stuterville attached her seal to the document by which she gave lands to the Canons of Watton. Dugdale evidently saw it, for “the impression which she made with her seal on a large piece of wax, is of a woman riding side-ways (as now is usual) holding the bridle in her right hand and an escutcheon with the arms of Stuterville thereon, in her left hand.” ‡ We will now glance at the lords of Eckington individually. The brilliant services of Sir John Darcy, younger son of Norman, Lord Darcy of Nocton—both military and administrative—occasioned many grants to accrue to him, among which were the manors of Eckington and Mosborough. He held the offices of Lord Justice of

* Hallamshire p. 375.
† Derbyshire, p. 68.
‡ We are told by Sir George Sitwell that his sire was of Eckington, temp. Edward I. Sir George has written a work (and prided it with his own private press) entitled The Barons of Fauldroyd which gives his descent from those of Norman Barons; with a vast amount of particulars that are not obtainable elsewhere.
ECKINGTON—LANGWITH—NORTON—SHIRLAND.

Ireland and Constable of the Tower for life; was Steward of the Royal Household, was Ambassador to the Court of France. He was a foremost figure in the glorious campaign of Edward I.; in the disastrous defeats of Edward II.; in the marvellous victories of Edward III. He saw service in Scotland, Flanders, Brittany, Ireland, and France, and his final exploit was at the battle of Cressy. As Sheriff of Derbyshire he should be remembered. Edward III. created him Lord Darcy of Knaith. John, his son and successor like his father, was Constable of the Tower and among the heroes of Cressy, and had custody of the King’s liberty of Holderness. This nobleman was succeeded in the lordship of Eckington by his two sons, John, who died in his minority, and Philip,* who was Admiral of the Fleet and military commander under Thomas of Woodstock. Of the two next holders of Eckington—John and Philip Darcy—we simply note that Philip was the last of his line, leaving two daughters—Elizabeth wife of Sir James Strangeways, and Margery, married to Sir John Conyers. Sir James was Speaker of the Commons for 1461, and Stubbs tells us that this Parliament was opened with a discourse on the text, “Amend your ways and your doings.”† The son of Sir James augmented the greatness of his family by the alliance with Elizabeth Nevill (daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Kent), whose mother was the heiress of Lord Fauconberg.

Sir Richard Strangeways, by this lady, was father of another Sir James, who followed the example of his father, and mated with the sister and heiress of the last Lord Scrope, by whom he had Sir Thomas whose wife was sister of the celebrated Thomas Lord Dacre. With the son of Sir Thomas (another Sir James), Eckington was conveyed to the Dacres.

The five great families who held Eckington, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Charles I., seem to be, indeed are, inseparable from the landmarks of our Constitutional history. Long before Edward I. was King, Robert de Stuteville took part in those two great assemblies (which many educated men jumble together) which framed the Constitutions of Clarendon and the Assize of Clarendon. The first stripped the ecclesiastic from his immunity to civil jurisdiction; the last was the very initiative of the legal machinery of the kingdom. A Stuteville, another Robert, was summoned to those councils of Edward I. which gave to our Parliamentary representation and Courts of Law the definite shape still retained: which passed the Statute of Mortmain and prevented the entire country being swallowed up by the Monasteries; which put together the Statute of Winchester by which town became connected with town by roadway; which brought the transition from special to general taxation. Before there were Knights of the Shire, as Parliamentary representatives, there were Knights of the Shire summoned as granters of aid, and for local purposes in the full County Court. Among these knights were the Stutevilles. Among the peers of Edward III., who declared ecclesiastical nominations by the Pope should be void; who said that the receipt of a Papal bull or excommunication should be criminal; who first defined treason, was Sir John, Lord Darcy. It was another of the Darcys, at the age of eighty, who would not vote for the spoliation of the Monasteries, and whose figure, as a leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace, or the great conservative movement of the old hierarchy, is familiar to the student. The Strangeways tenure of Eckington covers exactly that extraordinary period when transition was taking place in everything—polity, religion, architecture; when the old Barons were destroying one another in the battle field, and the Statute of Liversies was sweeping their power away for ever; when the great middle-class was first merging into distinct individuality, and commerce was being recognised; when the superstition of centuries was being defeated by the printing press, and an intolerant and powerful hierarchy yielding to an Act of Parliament.

Of the four Careys—Henry, George, John, and Henry—who held Eckington, there are many particulars to be gathered from various sources—Athenæ Cantab.; Cal.: State Papers; Nauton; Lloyd; Fuller. Although Cooper devotes six pages of his Athenæ to the Career of Henry Carey, he fails to tell us anything of his academical studies. Cambridge, it is true, conferred the degree of M.A. upon him in 1564, “and the town presented him with a marchpane † and a sugar loaf,” but the degree was honorary.

* There was an Act passed 3 Richard II., which compelled every man having lands in Ireland to serve three years in that country, but Darcy was excused.
‡ A spice cake, or compound of sugar, pineapple, almonds, and nuts.
simply, from his attendance on Queen Elizabeth when she visited Cambridge in that year. Carey was a soldier, not a scholar, with rough speech and oaths, and some slight knowledge of botany. He sprang from a race of Devonshire warriors who had been given their arms for their feats of arms. With the exception of one of his sires having been Baron of the Exchequer under Richard II.—who was father of a son made Bishop of Exeter—they had all been soldiers. As a youth he was a Knight to Henry VIII.; his Parliamentary career is memorable only from his being one of the thirty-nine members subject to criminal prosecution of the first Parliament of Mary, for absenting themselves. His was the generalship which suppressed the different rebellions during the reign of Elizabeth. We find him among the commissioners on all the most famous State trials during that reign—whether a Percy, Earl of Northumberland; or a Stuart, Queen of Scotland. Elizabeth Tudor gave him lands in the Counties of Derby, York, Buckingham, Hertford, and Kent. He got Eckington from his defeat of Leonard Dacre; (who held that lordship) when Queen Bess sent him a royal letter.

"Right trusty and well beloved cousin, we greet you well, and right glad we are that it hath pleased God to assist you in your late service, against that cankered, subtle traitor Leonard Dacres; whose forces being far greater in number than yours, we perceive you have overthrown, and how he thereupon was the first that fled, having (as it seemeth) a heart ready to shew his unloyal falsehood and malice, than to abide the fight. And though the best we could have desired was to have him taken, yet we thank God that he is in this sort overthrown, and forced to fly our realm, to his like company of rebels, whom no doubt God of his favourable justice will confound with such ends as are meet for them. We will not now by words express how inwardly glad we are that you have such success, whereby both your courage in such an unequal match, your faithfulness towards us, and your wisdom is seen to the world; this your act being the very first that ever was executed by fight in field in our time, against any rebel, but we mean also indeed, by just reward, to let the world see how much we esteem and can consider such a service as this is; and so we would have yourself also, thank God heartily, as we doubt not but you do, from whom all victories do proceed, and comfort yourself with the assurance of our most favourble acceptation." The postscript of this letter is in the handwriting of Queen Bess. "I doubt much my Harry, whether that the victory given me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the instrument of my glory. And I assure you for my country's good, the first might suffice; but for my heart's contention the second more pleaseth me. It liketh me not a little, that with a good testimony of your faith, there is seen a stout courage of your mind, that more trusteth to the goodness of your quarrel than to the weakness of your number. Well, I can say no more; beatus est èle servus quern, cum Dvon venerit, inventis facientium tua mandata. And that you may not think that you have done nothing for your profit (though you have done much for your honour), I intend to make this journey somewhat to increase your livelihood, that you may not say to yourself perditus quod factum est ingrat. Your loving kinswoman, Elizabeth Regina."

Immediately after his command of the troops at Tilbury, to resist the Spanish Armada, he turned his attention to the sale of broad cloth, for he got permission to dispose of 20,000 pieces. There is a portrait of him at Knowle House, Sevenoaks, and his tomb is in the Chapel of St. Erasmus, Westminster Abbey, composed of "marble, porphyry, lidian, touch, serpentine, agate, and other stones." George Carey, like his father, was a K.G., P.C., and a military commander, for he won his spurs under William Drury, in Scotland. We know, however, that he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Among his peculiarities was a great dislike for lawyers, for while he was Governor of the Isle of Wight, "as attorney, coming to settle in the island, was by his command, with a pound of candles hanging at his breech, lighted, with bells about his legs, hunted owte of the island."* His memory is secure with the student from his lady—Elizabeth Spenser of Althorpe, a relative of the great Elizabethan poet; a patron of authors, to whom Nash dedicated his "Christ's Tears;" Dowland, his "Book of Songs;" and the immortal Edmund, his "Munipotmas." She is the assumed translator of those abstracts from Petrarch, commonly attributed to (and published with the works of) Spenser. When Lord Fleming refused to

* Oglander's Memoir.
deliver up Dumbarton to Sir William Drury, Cary sent Fleming a challenge to fight him, with this rider, which was characteristic: Otherwise I will battle your good name, sound with the trumpet your dishonour, and paint your picture with the heels upward, and bear it in spite of yourself. In the meanwhile I attend your answer." John Cary, while Marshall of Berwick, was the first to proclaim James I. King of England, with whom he was a favourite. Henry Carey, fourth Lord Hunsdon, and the last of the Careys to hold Eckington, was created Viscount Rochfort and Earl of Dover.

Elton is another Derbyshire Lordship of which the individual tenure is clear from 1086 to 1886. Twelve of the Deincourts held it, one Cromwell (of the Tatshall family), three Lovels, four Savages, six Rhodes, two Heathcotes, two Reaston's, and two Bentincks. We will incidentally glance at one of the Deincourts and one or two of the Bentincks. The career of Edmund Deincourt, who held Elton in the reigns of the three Edwards, furnishes some of those facts which should remain green in the memory. When Pope Boniface VIII. issued a Bull, dated 27th January, 1299, by which he asserted that Scotland was a fief of Rome, Edmund Deincourt was one of the nobles of that Parliament which Edward I. convened at Lincoln to protest against such assumption, and one of the ninety-seven Barons whose signatures are on the memorable letter to that pontiff denying such fiefdom. This document is still extant, and a copy of it is in Rymer's "Foedera," Vol. I., p. 873-5. The signature of Deincourt is fortieth in rotation and there are the signatures of three other Derbyshire lords: Henry Grey, of Codnor; Thomas de Furnival, of Eyam; Thomas de Chaworth, of Norton. Edmund Deincourt is memorable from another reason, for he got a patent from Edward II., in 1314, to alter the succession to his barony. Living to a remarkable old age, he saw the decease of his eldest son John, whose eldest son Edmund also died without male issue leaving a daughter, Isabella; so to prevent this young lady taking the barony into another family, he obtained the patent to exclude this great-grand-daughter, making her father's brothers (who were his grandsons), William and John, his successors.

The illustrious family who now hold Eltyn, have given us many sons whose memory will live apart from their purple and coronets. The abolition of the horrible custom of Suttee (widow-burning) in India is due to one of these sons. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck was the second son of the third Duke of Portland. He was on the the fields of Trebbia, Novi, Savigliano, Marengo, and Corunna, and in the Pass of Oral defeated by Marshal Suchet; but not as a soldier do we remember him—rather as the first Governor-General of India; as an Indian statesman who suppressed the Thug, and to whose prescience many of those precautions to which is due the safety of our Indian Empire. Prior to 1833 the Governor-Generals of India were dubbed Governor-Generals of Bengal, which Bentinck became in 1827. During this Governorship occurred the Massacre of Valloire, or the first Sepoy mutiny. It arose it is said, from the order to shave the face and thrust Christianity down their throats; on this we offer no observation. Bentinck was the first Englishman who apprehended, foretold, and recorded that our Indian Empire would be menaced by Russia sooner or later. The father of this statesman was twice Prime Minister of England, in 1783 and in 1807. In his first administration he had Fox and North as Secretaries of State; in his last he had Castlereagh and Canning, between whom he caused the memorable duel which brought about their resignation and his own death. In 1794 he was Home Secretary under Pitt, and Lord President of the Council under Addington. He was not in the Ministry "of all the talents," but certainly in that of the "Coalition." The Bentinck whose career will ever be best remembered will be that of the young nobleman, commonly, but erroneously, called Lord George. How he freed the turf of many of its abominable practices; fought a duel with Osbaldeston, and bowled out the infamous fraud of the 1848 Derby; how he was the last member of Parliament to shew up in the House wearing his pink; would devote day by day to his Parliamentary duties without tasting food till the small hours of the morning; and how he fought the battle of the protectionist will be long remembered. The brilliant career which lay before him was suddenly and mysteriously cut short, though there are some who believe that it was from a dose of strychnine, administered by a turf acquaintance to pay off a debt.

* The horse which won this race was called Running Rein. Bentinck clearly proved that Running Rein had been replaced by Macabens.
The Manor of Heath was given by Robert de Ferrars, first Earl of Derby, to Gerordon Abbey, with which it remained for four hundred years. This monastery was situated about two miles from Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and was of the Cistercian order. The founder was Robert de Bellomont, commonly called De Bossu, Earl of Leicester in 1133, who assumed the cowl and had his cell here. His father was the renowned leader of the first charge at Hastings, for which he was rewarded with ninety-one Saxon lordships. Particulars of the eighteen Abbots, between 1133 and 1539, can be found in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. v., p. 328. In 1541, Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, whose granddaughter, Catherine, took it to her husband, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, whose son sold it in 1683 to the Phillips. Here was the burial place of the de Quencys. In Domesday Book there is another manor shewn within the Parish of Heath called "Caldecots" (Oldcotes), more recently associated with a splendid structure built by Bess of Hardwick, but manorial dignity and magnificent mansion have alike disappeared. The estate, however, is with the Earls Manvers, who inherited from the Pierrepoints, whom, we take it, got it from the Cavendishes, and not, as stated, from the Talbots. * The Lordship of Heath certainly came to the Talbots, and probably by grant of Edward VI., but whether it was purchased by the Cavendishes, or descended as Eyam in the Peak, is by no means clear.

A horse, a sack, and a spur, and the horse to be of the value of five shillings, to be furnished whenever a King of England made war with Wales. Such were the conditions by which the Lordship of Killamarsh was held. ¶ The Longfords and Goushills must have been the last holders to comply with such terms, for the final struggle between Edward I. and Llewellyn had put an end to warfare between the two countries. The conditions, however, shew that Killamarsh was held by Petit Serjeanty, which was the rendering (annual or otherwise) of article or animal. Grand Serjeanty necessitated any service to be done in person; which services were retained by the statute of 12 Charles II., although it is supposed to have swept away the remnants of feudal tenure. He who held by Grand Serjeanty was exempt from escuage, except an occasional dubbing up of a year's rent when the King wanted aid. We know that Matthew de Hathersage held Killamarsh and Dore by Petit Serjeanty. Of course we are speaking of that Lordship of Killamarsh of which the possession is clear from the Norman period to the present time; not of that seigniory of Killamarsh, which disappeared mysteriously in the fourteenth century. In 1086, there were two manors within the parish; one with Ascoit Musard, the other with the King's Thanes. Two hundred years later, there were two; one with the Hathersages, the other with Cecily Meynell, but very soon after, the Meynell Manor disappears and all trace is gone. The Musard or Hathersage lordship, however, became in moieties between the Longfords and Goushills, and has virtually remained in moieties to the present moment. Sir Ralph Longford, who died in 1513, was not the last of his race, but of his line certainly, for his moiety of Killamarsh went to the Poles by heiress.

Old Thoroton, in his history of Nottinghamshire, [] furnishes us with these particulars respecting Sir Ralph, which he got from the ESCEAT ROLLS:— ‘By an inquisition taken 15 January, 5 Henry VIII., after the death of Sir Ralph Longford, Knight, it appears that he by his deed dated 14th January, 2 Henry VIII., did enfeoffe Anthony Fitzherbert, Serjeant-at-law, by covin and deoet, between him and the said Sir

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**Footnotes:**

2. From the *Calendar of Inquries*, Richard III., and Blount's *Ancient Treasury*.
3. "Nicholas, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Longford, holds four messuages, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty shillings rent, with the appurtenances in Kilwilmarsch (now called Killamarsh and formerly Kilwilmarsch) of the King in capite by the service of finding one horse, one sack, and one Pryk" (spur), "in the war of Wales, whomeover it should happen that the King made war there." *Ancient Treasury* p. 92. Blount evidently gave less attention to the tenures of Derbyshire than Nottinghamshire for the following three excerpts are virtually all that this great authority tells us about them. "In the 17th year of King Edward I., John Bussard was found to be seized of the manor of Staveley in the County of Derby, held by the King in capite by barony, finding for that and his other lordships, soldiers in the King's army in Wales." Page 92. "William de Greasley holds the manor of Drakelow, in the County of Derby, in capite and pays one bow without a string and quiver of Tunebit and twelve arrows, fleged or feathered, and one unfeathered." Page 159. "Sir Stephen de Seavere in King Henry III. time purchased the manor of Coote, in the County of Derby, of the daughter and heire of Stephen de Beauchamp, to hold to the service of one braake (a white female dog), yearly." Page 143.

1. Vol. III.
Ralph and Geoffry Blyth, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to defraud the King of the custody of divers
manors in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, of which he otherwise had died seized, viz.,
in Derbyshire, of the moieties of the manors of Killamarsh and Hathernage, divided between this family
and that of Goushill (as in Hoveringham is noted); the manor of Longford, Malmerton, and Bubington,
which with several others, came to this family by the elder daughter and co-heir of Ralph, son of Erald,
and were parcel of the purpur of Oliver, son of Nigellus, ancestor of him, who (9 Richard I.), enrolled the
division made between him and John Sacheverell, in the Exchequer; the moiety of the manors of Newton
Sulney, Norton, North Wingfield, Pillesley, Barlborough, Whitwell, Cresswell, Normanton, Pinxton,
Blackwell, Wingerworth, Duckmanton, Boythorpe, Brampton, Calton, Edensor, and lands in Hasland and
Ashover,” &c., &c. We know, however, that Henry VIII. ignored this charge of covin and deceit
altogether, but the curious part of this excerpt from Thoroton is, that the tenure of several of these
manors, (as Normanton and Norton) does not shew the Longfords as ever holding.

The Goushill moiety, some thirty years later, passed by purchase to Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor
of London, from whose family it again passed to another Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Pype, whose ashes lie
in Barlborough Church, and George Basford. Such tenure is exceptional. Since Richard I. changed
the designation of the first civic dignity from bailiff to mayor, some seven hundred years ago, there have
been at least sixteen gentlemen* who were either scions of Derbyshire houses or founders, who have filled
the coveted office, which shews that our county has had its share of representation; for sixteen multiplied
by forty (the number of counties in England) yields a proportion of the seventy decades. The careers of
these sixteen men would be of interest to students.

From the Pypes and Basfords this moiety passed to the Sitwells, who are still joint lords. The
interest of the joint tenure of Killamarsh comes in here. The Poles undoubtedly have a Norman descent,
whether the particulars of such descent by Dugdale † are right or wrong; while the Sitwells can be traced,
it is asserted, to Scadwall, a descendant of Ida, the founder of the Northumbrian Kingdom in 547, who
was a descendant of the fifth son of Woden. However mythical a personage Woden may be, there is no
myth about Scadwall and Ida. It was an incident in the reign of Ida which occasioned the propagation
of Christianity into this country by Augustine. From those lands which Ida had conquered, lying between
the Humber and the Tees, there were sent certain children to Rome to be sold as slaves, which Gregory,
the monk, seeing, asked “What race are they?” “Angles.” “Truly they are of Angelic aspect. Where
are they from?” “Deira.” “It is well; by the mercy of Christ they shall be saved De Ira (from the
wrath of God).”

The lordship of Killamarsh, which disappeared, may (though the Compilers have ignored the
probability) have reverted to the two co-heiresses of Hathernage, as their mother was a Meynell. But
this only as an observation. Killamarsh Hall, as the old building is cycled, stands just a little south of
the village, on a knoll of the eastern bank of the canal, but so utterly ignored, that its designation and
position are alike unknown, even to those living around it. What families the old walls have sheltered,
perchance, will never be known, though more than a common interest vests in the place.

When Flowers made his Visitation in 1569, there was a Godfrey Ashton living at Killamarsh who
declared his armor before the herald, and which are the only ones in the whole of the Derbyshire Armoury
shewn debruised with the béton of illegitimacy. The béton is the proper heraldic device to adopt in
such a case, not the bordure, which seems to have taken its place. Godfrey Ashton was the descendant
of Sir John Ashton, who was a natural son of Sir John Ashton, of Ashton-under-Lyne. This is the knight

* 1362, Stephen Cavendish, draper; 1368, Sir Richard Twyford, goldsmith; 1400, Sir John Francis, goldsmith; 1509, Sir Thomas Bradbury,
mercer; 1518, Sir John Mundy, goldsmith; 1539, Sir William Holles, mercer; 1556, Sir Thomas Offley, merchant tailor; 1576, Sir Richard
Pye, draper; 1610, Sir William Cokayne, skinner; 1663, Sir Anthony Batesman, skinner; 1665, Sir Thomas Blandworth, —— (whose
dughter married the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefreyes, whose house in Duffield, still standing, was probably given him by his father-in-
law); 1700, Sir Thomas Abney, shomonger; 1710, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, vintner; 1724, George Heathcote, salter; 1790, Francis Cokayne,
farrier; 1760, Sir Matthew Blakiston, grocer.

† Vide article on Radbourne, vol. ii.
who gave rise to the Easter Monday ceremony of what is called “Riding the black lad.” The inhabitants of Ashton, some four centuries ago, allowed a pernicious weed—*Car Guld*—to grow among their crops and in their meadows, and so Sir John one day mounted his charger, clad in black armour, attended by his retinue, and fined each farmer a wether sheep, while he levied a penalty off each of his tenants. His memory is perpetuated each year by a procession, the main feature of which is a dummy dressed up to represent the knight, marched to the market-place, where it is hung up in chains to be shot at, then immersed in a stagnant pool, and finally thrown from pillar to post.

Did Langwith Hall stand within the Park, while yet the Priors of Newstead Abbey (to whom belonged the adjoining lordship) put aside their breviaries to hunt the fat buck? Was this the spot where stood the homestead of the baronial Bassetts? Was this edifice a homestead of the Ulkerthorpes or Columbells or Leakes? Or was it a Derbyshire residence of the Aspleys? Whose ghost is it which tradition says still haunts the place?

Few manors have within them objects which so much solicit research; few lands in the county are associated with families of greater interest to the student of Derbyshire history than the manors of Scarcliffe, Palterton, and Langwith, and yet research has done so little. The manors are contiguous and form a south-east boundary to the counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Within the Church at Scarcliffe, says Dr. Cox, is the “most interesting memorial that Derbyshire possesses”* an effigy of a lady, the head encircled with a coronet, of which the cornets appear to be a series of escallops, holding in her arms a babe. Both Lysons and Dr. Cox assume her to have been a Frescheville by marriage: we will suggest that from the workmanship of the effigy, being thirteenth century, it represents either Juliana Fitz-Ralph or Amicia Musard. Then, again, tradition says that this lady with her infant lost her way one winter’s night, and was saved from perishing by the sound of the Scarcliffe curfew, to which church she afterwards gave “five acres of land, purchased for the purpose of ringing curfew at Scarcliffe for ever.”† Lysons kicked at this tradition, but (with all deference to the shade of the antiquary) there is more truth in a tradition than we wot of. Within the manor of Palterton the Poulter glides on to join the Walle before its union with the Idle, prior to its confluence with the Trent. The manors of Scarcliffe and Palterton were with Fitzhubert at the Survey, and afterwards with Ankere de Frescheville, from a marriage with the heiress, Juliana, about the reign of King John. The grandson was another Ankere who espoused Amicia Musard, also a baronial heiress, in whose dowry was Staveley. This is the brave old chap who, notwithstanding defeat at the battle of Evesham under De Montfort, and though he witnessed his chump Robert de Ferrars stripped of two hundred and nine lordships, still remained in arms against the tyranny of the Throne. Forfeiture of estates was the result, though Palterton had been given to a younger branch of the family, and thus escaped. We forget those old barons and their forfeitures; we judge them by their feudal laws; their predatory habits, their cumbersome armour; we ignore the debt we owe to their memory; for to stake life and property on the cause of liberty, is certainly English. Scarcliffe was given by Henry III. to the Priory of Newstead, and at the dissolution of the monasteries, or rather in 1544, Henry VIII. gave it to George Fierrepoint. In 1690 the manor was purchased by Sir Peter Apsley, and this fact suggests that the old Hall was the manorial residence of that family. The Apsleys were of Sussex. The grandfather of Sir Peter came to London when a lad, where he lost his patrimony at the gambling table. He enlisted under the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Cadiz; was with that unfortunate nobleman in Ireland, where he picked up a rich widow. James I. knighted him in 1605, and made him Victualler of the Navy later on (1610). It is said he spent one hundred thousand pounds of his own money for the Crown which was never refunded. His second wife was a daughter of Sir Peter Carew; and his third, Lucy St. John, and by this lady was father of the celebrated Mrs.

†Churches of Derbyshire, vol. i., p. 395.
Hutchinson, whose "Memoirs" are known to every student.* He was made Lieutenant of the Tower, and among his prisoners there were Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir John Eliot. He accompanied Buckingham to the siege of Rochelle, where he caught a fever, of which he died. His son, Sir Allan, was knighted by Charles I. for his support of the Crown against the Parliament. As brother-in-law to the Roundhead—Colonel Hutchinson—he saved himself from ruin on more occasions than one, though we are afraid he returned evil for good at the Restoration. It is related by Pepys, how he came to the House of Commons (he was member for Thetford), three sheets in the wind and created a scene;† but the bookworm remembered him best by his "Order and Disorder.* † The Camden Society has made us acquainted with Sir Peter, who held the Clerkship of the Crown and purchased Scarcliffe, by their publications of "Secret Services of Charles II. and James II." His sister married Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and this is how the lordship remains with his descendant, Earl Bathurst, whose second title is Baron Apsley. In the reign of Henry VI. Palterton had passed from the Freschevilles to the Ulkethorpes, and a century later was with the Columbells; later still it was with the Leakes, but has long merged into Scarcliffe. We cannot learn from "Doomsday Book" with whom Langwith was at the Survey, though we assume Walter Deincourt knew all about it. Here were two parks with the Bassetts (of Sapcote) when Edward III. was king. The manor is frequently denominated Langwith Bassett. In 1493 it was in meoties between the Greys and Vavasours, from whom it came to the Hardwicks, and at this hour the lord of the manor is His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The Bathursts are said to have settled in England during the Saxon period—at Bathurst, near Battle, in Sussex. During the reign of Henry VIII., one branch located themselves at Staplehurst, in Kent; another at Hothorpe, in Northamptonshire; one held a baronetcy for six generations, the other have held a peerage for six generations. Two prominent characteristics of this old house are longevity and large families, one of them being said to have had thirty-six children. ‡ The Hothorpe branch which held and still hold Scarcliffe, has given us many sons, whose careers are so much property of the student. One was Lord Chancellor in 1771; one was Bishop of Norwich; one was physician to Oliver Cromwell; one was diplomatist during the Peninsular War, whose end will ever remain a mystery; one was a very famous Dean of Wells; one was a Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Liverpool Ministry, and so we could go on. We will simply select a few. Dr. Ralph Bathurst was brother of Sir Benjamin, of whom in a moment. He entered at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, when but fourteen, took his B.A. in 1638, and a Fellowship in 1640. Immediately after came the Rebellion, when he put his theology aside and studied medicine. His biographer tells us he attended Abingdon Market every Monday, but whether with compounds or to prescribe, we are left in doubt. At the Restoration he resumed theology, became Chaplain to Charles II., and obtained the Deanery of Wells. He was president of Trinity College, where among his graduates was Somers, to whose influence after the Revolution he owed his nomination to the Bishopric of Bristol by William III. But he loved his college more than a mitre, and stuck to it. It is related of him that he regularly attended morning prayer in the chapel (which he had built) of the

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* Lucy Apsley is known to the student by her Memoirs of her husband, not by those accomplishments in which she excelled. She was conversant with the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. She translated Lucretius into verse. "I turned it," she says, "into English in a room where my children practised the several qualities they were taught with their tutors, and I numbered the syllables of my translation by the threads of the canvas I wrought in, and set them down with a pen and ink that stood by me." When her Puritanism had made her morose, she bitterly regretted this translation, and strove to keep it secret. This translation is in the British Museum (Add Ms. 1933). We think of her wanting to share the prices of her husband; of his indignation at her struggles to procure his liberty and of her grief when she learnt her husband had died during her absence at Otham. She translated also a portion of the Altheide and wrote a treatise on the principles of the Christian Religion.

† "Sir Allan did come drunk the other day into the House and did speak for half an hour together, and could not be either laughed or pulled or bid to sit down and hold his peace, to the great contempt of the King's servants and cause; which I am grieved at with all heart." Diary, vol. iii., p. 34. Pepys says, in another place (vol. iii., p. 244), that Sir Allen dined at the same table with him at Captain Cocke's, and that he "did make good sport, he being already fallen under the reproofs of the new Committee, as he is master Falconer, which makes him mad, and sweareth that we are doing what the Parliament would have done—that is, that we are now endeavouring to destroy one another."
college at five a.m. up to the age of 82, when blindness had come upon him; that at last he stumbled and fractured his thighbone, which brought on his death. Among his graduates, too, was his nephew, Allen, whose life, as Burke said, "was conterminous with the development of England’s colonial prosperity." He was made a peer, in 1711, by Queen Anne; sixty-one years afterwards was made an earl by George III. Allen Bathurst, whose wife was Catherine Apsley, the heiress, was the son of Sir Benjamin, one of fourteen sons, six of whom were killed in the Rebellion. Sir Benjamin was Governor of the East India Company in 1688-9; was treasurer to Princess Anne before she was Queen, and Royal cofferer during her whole reign. This gentleman (Allen) was member for Cirencester in the Parliaments of 1705-12. He was one of the twelve peers created in 1711 for political purposes. The upper chamber had no keener critic or wit. His associates were Pope, Swift, Congreve, Prior, Sterne; to him Pope dedicated his "Moral Essays." His life was the union of three generations. He was born in the reign of Charles II.; he died when George IV. was in his teens. Ninety-one years of England’s history did his life extend through; in which he had played his part: Four years before his death his son Henry became Lord Chancellor, and Foss tells the story, that "on one occasion at a party at Oakley, the Chancellor having retired somewhat early from the conviviality, the old Earl chuckled and said to the rest of the company, ‘now my good friends since the old gentleman is off, I think we may venture to crack another bottle.’" * Henry Bathurst is better known as the builder of Apsley House than as Lord Chancellor of England. His elevation to the woolsack was undoubtedly a mistake. He never entered the Court, says Foss, with a firm step, "he was so little conversant with either the principles or practice of equity;" and was "overawed by Thurlow, Wedderburn, and other counsel practising at his bar."† His resignation, in 1778, is said by this author to have been voluntary; we believe, on the contrary, that he was called upon to give way to Thurlow, who was by far a more efficient equity judge, and a more valuable and eloquent addition to the Ministry. His memory may live from his having been one of the four peers who signed a protest to an annuity to the family of the great Chatham, and as the Judge of Common Pleas before whom Wilkes was tried. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, in 1805, cousin to the Chancellor, designated as "the only liberal Bishop," was over ninety when he went to the Lords to vote for the Melbourne Ministry. The Bishop’s son, Benjamin, was the Envoy to the Court of Vienna in 1809, who so mysteriously disappeared, between Berlin and Hamburg, on his return with dispatches. No trace of him was ever discovered, further than a small portion of his clothing near Lutzen. We were forgetting the Physician of Cromwell: John Bathurst should be remembered from other reasons than his profession. He procured the release of Sir Richard Fanshawe from prison, after the battle of Worcester; he was member for Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the last Parliament of the Protector. His medical career was short but distinguished. He took his degree of M.D. in 1637, was immediately a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, was Censor in 1641, and succeeded the famous Harvey.

Both lordships of Langwith and Morton were with Walter Deincourt at the Survey. The manorial tenure is exceptionally intricate, as we will show, though this intricacy has passed muster by those who ought to have recognised it. We will take Morton first. Lyons says, "This manor passed with Sutton and other estates of the Deincourt family to the Leakes." ‡ Dr. Cox says, “Morton was held by the Deincourts till 1442, when the Deincourt property, on the failure of male issue, passed by marriage to Cromwell and Lovell, and this manor eventually came, with Sutton and other estates, into the hands of the Leakes." ¶ Now the facts are these. The estates of Lovell were forfeited by attainder; the estates of the Cromwells passed to the Stanhopes, Wells, Willoughbys, Hastings, in succession. § The Leakes had no descent from the Deincourts (though they took the title of Deincourt when ennobled) excepting through the Greys. These Greys were lords of Langwith, but not of Morton, yet there is this incontestable

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† Ibid., p. 324, et seq.
‡ Derbyshire, p. 214.
¶ Chaucer, vol. i, p. 275.
§ Vide Article on Dronfield.
fact, that the Greys had a homestead and park at Morton; they are frequently designated by Lysons, as of Morton, and the only assumption, devoid of incongruity, is that the Greys did hold Morton as well as Langwith, or how came the Leakes with it? We have been at very much trouble to satisfy ourselves that the Leakes had no descent from the Cromwells, before we took issue with the learned doctor. Again, the assertion of Lysons is still more conflicting. According to his own shewing Sutton was never with the Deincourts, but was obtained from marriage with the Greys. We are satisfied that whatever the Leakes had, which was once with the Deincourts, they got through the Greys.

There were numerous intermarriages between the Bassets and the Greys, indeed from the union between Elizabeth Basset and Lord Richard Grey, we know that Langwith must have come to the Greys about 1378, and that the Bassets who held it were the Bassets of Sapcote, but we cannot trace any marriage between this family and the Deincourts, or how they acquired it.

Close by the boundary line which separates the parishes of Alfreton and South Normanton stands an old homestead once held by a branch of the Revels, and now by a scion of the Radfords of Smalley. This portion of Derbyshire is evidently not much frequented by the tourist, and yet the stroll from Ogston to Carnfield—through the villages of Higham and Shirland—some three miles, is one of the most delightful in the county. George Revel was living at Carnfield Hall when he purchased a moiety of South Normanton from Lord John Sheffield, in the sixteenth century. The manor was then in moieties, and remains so still. Then with the Sheffields and Longfords; now with the Radfords and Cokes. The Sheffields inherited from the Babingtons, who possessed it from marriage with the Stafford, who acquired it by espousing the heiress of Sir Alured Sulney or Solney, Knight of the Shire in 1372-7-8. What interesting and curious facts are gathered from the grouping of those famous old knights, who represented the county during the last six hundred years, into families, or since the nation positively possessed a representative parliament. We meet with families whose sons were knights of the shire for generations, and, forsooth, some of the names are strange to us—Buyepuize, Beafoy, Bec, Eynton, Saperton, Toke.*

* There were the Francis', of Foremark, and they were gone before Queen Bess had appropriated to herself the exclusive use of silk stockings; there were the Fouchers, of Windley, and they were extinct before the establishment of the English Navy. The Sulneys, of Newton Solney, in Repton, held a knighthood for five consecutive generations. Sir Alured was the last of his line. We find him in the “Good” Parliament, and among those members of the Commons who first selected a Speaker. He purchased the lordships of South Normanton and Pinxton from the Le Wynes, in 1342, but his co-heiresses took his lands to the Stafford and Longfords. The Le Wynes had acquired South Normanton with the heiress of Ralph Le Poer, who had been granted it by the De Alfretons, who came in for it after the forfeiture of the third Peverell.

A branch of the Revels was at Carnfield as early as it was at Ogston, for John, the founder of the Ogston House, was brother of Hugh of Carnfield. They were not joint lords of Normanton for two centuries after locating themselves here, but they survived their cousins of Ogston by two generations, for they were not extinct till 1770, which was sixty-four years after Richard Turbott had married the heiress. We say extinct! In the legitimate line, we mean; for Lieutenant-Colonel Tristram Revel, who died in 1797, was what our idiom denominates a natural son of his father. Thomas Revel, the founder of Shirland Chantry, in the fifteenth century, made ample provision for the repose of his soul, if masses were ought effective, for he conditioned for thousands of them to be said. The shield of the Revels is singular. Their earliest known arms are shewn *all within a bordure sable, and their latest, *within a bordure compoy. The bordure was first used by the left-handed children of John of Gaunt—the Beauforts—and at the present moment the arms of two of our nobles, who spring from the illegitimate issue of Charles II., retain the bordure, compoy or gobony. The founder of Shirland Chantry mated with Alice Dowham, of Higham, whose son John married Margaret North; whose son John espoused Margaret Eyre, of North Lees, whose son Robert was the husband of Eleanor Frecheville, of Staveley. The family had twice intermarried with the

* Vide Old Halls of Derbyshire, appendix vol. I.
Wilmots, either of Chaddeston or Osmaston, and so the last Revel of Carnfield left his moiety of South Normanton to his relative, Sir John Earlley Wilmot, of Berkswell, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice, who refused the Great Seal and a peerage. But the Judge allowed Colonel Tristram to enjoy the estate for his life, and the property not to revert till the grandson of the Chief Justice had become entitled. Early in the present century this moiety of Normanton was acquired by Mr. Thomas Radford, whose wife was Isabella Wilson, in whose dowry was Carnfield Hall.

There must be something both exceptional and remarkable about a family; some particular trait which commends esteem if not admiration, when, in the course of a single century, six of the sons are Justices of the Peace—in three cases Deputy Lieutenants of the county to boot. We have ever held that among the gentlemen of England could be found the true nobility of the nation. Many of them have pedigrees (never patched up by letters patent), which throw into the shade the genealogies of our proudest patricians; some of them have Royal descent maternally, as the Radfords, but they never proclaim it, preferring to take their stand on their gentility. They were not given their lands for subserviency to a despotic Tudor, or a lascivious Stuart, but possessed them from purchase with gold pieces gained by brilliant commercial enterprise, or the chivalry of their ancestors in Plantagenet times.

In remote days there was a Nottinghamshire family, of whom the Derbyshire Radfords are said to be a branch. They were located at Stanley, in the parish of Spondon, at least two hundred years ago. They have had a predilection for heiresses; forsooth, who has not? The mother of the sheriff of 1784 was Rachel Hieron, of Little Eaton, a grand-daughter of John of Breadsall, the famous Nonconformist writer, whose brother Samuel was expelled his living of Stanley on the black St. Bartholomew's day of 1662. The wife of the sheriff was Theophilia Vaughan, daughter and heiress of Alexander Vaughan, who was scion of that ancient and historic house, so famous in the Annals of Wales. The Radfords have also taken their brides from among the Norcops, Wilsons, Childers, Hurts, Dowkers; indeed the present Squire Norcop, of Betton Hall, county Salop, is really a Radford, having assumed his mother's maiden name.

Carnfield Hall was undoubtedly built by one of the Revels, and we fancy from the architecture, by George, some three centuries back—say about 1567—just when the Cokes were purchasing the other moiety of the manor from the Longfords. The old building seems to speak very plaintively to us, from the associations of the Revels simply, for there has been scenes within its walls that would make an amazing sensational page. We are well pleased that the edifice is now held by a family of whom the country can be justly proud.

In the "Melbourn Papers" there are some particulars of the Carnfield Revels.* One letter we will transcribe, as the contents are of interest. Dated August 7th, 1634, from Edward Revel to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State. "Upon Saturday last were brought before me Robert Sellars, William Bagshawe, and James Gregory, together with your Honour's letter, and I have sent them to Derby Goal according to your Honour's appointment, also Robert Oldfield. Kirke, the constable of Tidswell, shewed me a warrant from your Honour for the apprehending of John Mitchell, who (he saith) by reason of a dangerous swelling in his face is not able to travel, but Kirke hath promised to bring him to me when he perceiveth him to be any way recovered.

"I have likewise sent a warrant for Robert Clarke, who, as I perceive by your Honour's letter, delivered the petition to his Majesty. As they are brought to me I intend to take their examinations and to send them after their fellows. I have made bold by this bearer to present to your Honour a small gift, as a pledge of my duty." This "small gift" was because Coke had granted the petition of Revel, of the previous October, in preventing him being returned as Sheriff. Revel had then written, "From great age and inability of body, I am unable to perform the office of Sheriff. Your Honour's worthy son and Mr. Pusey grant me their favour to move your Honour for me."

ECKINGTON—LANGWITH—NORTON—SHIRLAND.

The Sheffields—to whom a moiety of Normanton descended by marriage with the Babingtons—held a knighthood in the days of Henry III., but their importance commenced some century later when Sir Robert married Genette Lownde, the heiress, who brought him the Lordship of Butterwicke, in Lincolnshire. Passing on to the close of the fifteenth century we still find them holding Butterwicke, and the then Sir Robert, as Speaker of the House of Commons. One of the first acts of Edward VI., in February, 1547, was to raise the grandson of the Speaker to the peerage. But Lord Edmund Sheffield was slain the next year while suppressing Ket’s rebellion in Norfolk. His son, John, the second peer, sold his moiety of South Normanton, as stated. He married Douglas Howard, daughter of Lord Effingham, who afterwards mated with Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The third baron was created Earl of Mulgrave, in 1616. The third earl is the conspicuous figure in this family, not only as a soldier and a poet, but as the nobleman who, as a boy, was the sweetheart of a lady afterwards Queen Anne, on whose accession he was knocked into a double dukedom. He was in the great fight at Solbay, and at the blowing up of Tangiers, his puck never having been questioned, even when Charles II. sent him out in a sinking ship, thinking to finish him, which voyage he weathered, curious to say. His poetry is a different thing: eulogized by Dryden, vitioperated by Johnson, forgotten by posterity. He left one volume of poems in which come his “Vision”; and one volume of memoirs, speeches in parliaments, and essays. They were published in 1733, 1739, and 1740. Burnet relates how he answered the priests of James II., who tried to convert him to Catholicism and transubstantiation, that he was willing to receive instruction, and that he had taken much pains to believe in God, who had made the world and all men in it, but he could not be easily persuaded “that man was quits, and made God again.”

SCARSDALE PEDIGREES.

SITWELL.

In the reign of Elizabeth, or in the last half of the sixteenth century, Francis Sitwell was living at Eckington, with his wife, née Ellen Bright, of Dore. The issue of this union were George, born 1569, Francis William, Grace, Frances, Alice. George married Mary Walker, of Derby, and died in 1607, leaving George, of Renishaw, whose wife Margaret Childers, of Doncaster, bore him Francis, together with a numerous family. Francis was born in 1631; was Sheriff in 1671—the year he died—having married Catherine Sacheverell, of Barton and Morley, by whom he had George and William, of Sheffield, among other sons and daughters. George was father of Francis, by his wife Anne Kent, of Povey (Sheriff in 1745), who died without issue in 1753; George, of London, who died in 1745; Thomas of Povey, who died in 1737; Alice who mated with William Sacheverell, and died without issue; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1769, having made Stanton Wilmot her heir (hence the Wilmot Sitwells). We go back to William, of Sheffield, who married Mary Reresby, of Ecclesfield. The sons of this gentleman (Francis, of Sheffield; William, of London; Henry, of Sheffield) evidently died without issue, for his daughter, Catherine—wife of Jonathan Hunt, of Sheffield—eventually became his heiress. This lady was mother of Francis Hunt, in 1728, who took the name of Sitwell in 1777, and died 1793, leaving, by his wife Mary Warnford, three sons, who need separate mention; Sitwell, of Renishaw, of whom in a moment; Francis who married Anne Campbell, from whom the Barmoor Castle Sitwells and Hunt, founder of the Ferney Hall branch. Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishaw, was J.P. for Derbyshire, M.P. for Westlow, and created a baronet in 1808. The baronet was married twice. His first wife was Alice Parke, of Highfield, sister of Lord Wensleydale, by whom he had Sir George, second baronet, together with two daughters—Mary, wife of Sir Charles Wake, and Anne, wife of General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B. The second wife of Sir Sitwell Sitwell was Sarah Catherine Stovin. Sir George was born in 1797, was Sheriff in 1828, and died in 1853. His lady was Susan M. Tait, sister of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and mother of Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, third baronet, born 1820, and died 1861, who, by his wife Louisa Hutchinson, of Weston Hall, Northamptonshire, was father of Sir George Reresby Sitwell, present baronet, whose lady was Ida Augusta Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

CARY OR CAREY.

William Carey, having married Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne, wife of Henry VIII., became father of children who were cousins in blood with Queen Elizabeth. The son of William was Henry, created Lord Hunsdon, who, by his wife Anne Morgan of Arkstone, was father of George (second peer); John, who succeeded to the coronet as third peer; Robert, created Earl of Monmouth, and others. George, like his father, was a K.G., but, by his wife Elizabeth Spencer, of Althorpe, had only a daughter. His brother and successor was father of Henry (whose wife was Judith Pelham), from whom the Manor of Eckington was seized by the Puritan Parliament.

RADFORD.

Thomas Radford, of Stanley, who died 1735, was father—by his wife Elizabeth—of John, whose wife, Rachel Hieron, granddaughter of the celebrated divine, was mother of John, of Smalley Hall, J.P., D.L., Sheriff in 1784, just four years before the death of his father. The Sheriff mated with Theopilia Vaughan, of Kingston, County Hereford, heiress of a very old and historic house, by whom he had a numerous family: 1. John, of Smalley; 2. Alexander, of Betton Hall; 3. William, R.N.; 4. Samuel; 5. Thomas, of Carnfield Hall; 6. Edward, of Tansley Wood, J.P., D.L.; 7. Henry, of Atherstone; together with three daughters—Martha, Anne, and Elizabeth. John, of Smalley, was a J.P., D.L., and married Mary B. Dowker, of East Dalton, Yorkshire, by whom (inter alios) he had Arthur, B.A., J.P., whose wife, Henrietta Maria Hurt, of Alderwasley, was mother of the present squire, John, of Smalley Hall. Alexander, of Betton Hall, by his wife, Augusta Norcop, was father of the present Squire Norcop, who has taken his mother's name. Thomas, of Carnfield Hall, born 1783, was married in 1810 to Isabella Wilson, who brought him this historic homestead, and was father of Mr. Vaughan Radford, whose residence it is.

SHEFFIELD.

The descent is from father to son, where not otherwise shewn.
Sir Robert Sheffield, temp. of Henry III.
Robert Sheffield, married Anne Goure, heiress of Sir Simon.
Sir Robert Sheffield, married Genette, heiress of Alexander Lownde, of Butterwicke. From whom in a straight line.
Sir Robert Sheffield, temp. of Henry VII., married Helen, daughter and heiress of Sir John Delves.
Sir Robert Sheffield, married Margaret Zouch, of Codnor.
Edmund (Lord) Sheffield, married Lady Anne Vere.
John (Lord) Sheffield, married Douglas Howard, of Effingham. His lordship sold his moiety of South Normanton to George Revel, and died 1569.
Edmund (Lord) Sheffield and Earl of Mulgrave, married first Ursula Firwhitt, of Ketilby, by whom he had fifteen children; secondly, Mariana Urwyn, by whom he had five others.
Sir John Sheffield, married Griseld Anderson, and died before his father, leaving Edmund Sheffield, second Earl, married Lady Elizabeth Cranfield.
John Sheffield, third Earl, married Catherine, illegitimate daughter of James II., by Catherine Sedley, daughter of Sir Charles. William III. created him Marquess of Normanby, and Queen Anne raised him to a twofold dukedom.
Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, died at Rome, 1735.
Where are all those old families now, whose sons were among the Barons of the Plantagenets, the officials of the Tudors, and the cavaliers of the Stuarts? The Chaworths, Bullocks, Blyths, Parkers, Seliokes, Wingfields. These families—less the Bullocks and Wingfields—were of Norton before the ambition of Henry of Lancaster had turned the nation into a slaughter-house. The Wingfields came just before the country was to experience the horrors of a rebellion, and were the last—together with the Blyths—to remove their residence. The Quo Warranto Rolls for 1330, state that there was a Park at Norton with the Chaworths. This would be the home of the old Baron whom Edward I. summoned by writ, but even then the Seliokes were living close by at Hazelbarow, of whose hall there are still some vestiges left, which, we believe, are unknown to many students of antiquity. The memorials of this ancient family in Norton Church, in Dr. Pegge’s time, were hid away beneath the pews, and have since been broken up. We would submit, that the word “sacrilege” is really not in some county vocabularies. As far back as the reign of Edward III., William Selioke, of Hazelbarow, granted a right of way across Lightwood; the “Visitation” of Flowers, the herald in 1560, shows ten generations, which sound like being here when King John was Duke of Montaigne. We have before us a pedigree of the Seliokes for nineteen generations, emblazoned with the arms of the ladies with whom they married during this long period. These arms (we have given in the illustration) were kindly sent us by Mrs. Thorold, of Welham Park. The founder is designated Gilbert Selioke, of Selioke; but where was Selioke? About half-a-mile above Unstone there is a wood called Selioke, the property of Squire Thorold. The gentleman who was eighth in descent from Gilbert was knighted by Richard II., and his son selected his bride from the Salvin girls, an heiress to boot. This fact alone is sufficient to establish their remote dignity. It was a Salvin who founded the Abbey of Welbeck, and to-day there is a Salvin among the gentlemen of England with an unbroken male descent from his ancestor who fought at Hastings. The Seliokes had lands in Barforth, which they sold to Judge Rhodes in 1585, on which he built his hall. Then they sold Hazelbarow to the Wingfields and removed to Hertfordshire, where the last one, who was Mayor of St. Albans, died in 1709. In the possession of Squire Thorold there are various ancient documents attested by these Seliokes; in Pegge’s “Collection” at the College of Arms there are many particulars of them, and facts too; in the fifth volume of the “Rolls of Parliament” they are mentioned, but their old homestead (sold by the Wingfields to the Newtons) had become a farmhouse when Lyons went his strolls. The carriage entrance of the Wingfields—pillars surmounted with Jacobean balls—is still intact, while behind the modern building there are the north-east walls of the court-yard, which have weathered several centuries. Only in the barns are there any traces of the old edifice.

From the fact that one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Wingfield, of Hazelbarow Hall, married Squire William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, in the Peak, on the 26th of October, 1727, we are enabled to state clearly and distinctly whom these Wingfields were. Over the side entrance of Ford Hall is the quartered coat of the Hazelbarow Wingfields, which declares, though it hath no tongue, that she was from that branch of this old house which had married with the heiress of the Goushills. We scarcely need remind the genealogical student, that the wife of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham, County Suffolk, was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Goushill. Sir Robert Wingfield had six sons,—John, of Letheringham, of whom in a moment; Robert, of Hertfordshire; Richard, Thomas, and William, who died without issue; and Sir Henry of Orford, from whom the Wingfields of Orford, Upton, and Tickencote. Anthony Wingfield, of Glossop, is said to have been the sixth son of Sir Robert, of...
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Letheringham, simply because we assume from the arms in the arms of the Derbyshire Wingfields, while it is a well-attested fact that the knight had no son Anthony, and his sixth son was Sir Henry of Orford. The writer of the "Commoners" knowing this, attempts to explain the difficulty by stating that Sir Henry had two sons—Thomas and Robert—and that Robert "may have been father of Anthony," of Glossop. But this will not do, because the sign of cadency would then have been a surmounted upon a crescent. Now it develops upon us to explain the difficulty or attempt to do so.

John, of Letheringham, had twelve sons, of whom the eldest was another John, who had a son Anthony, Knight of the Garter, but he certainly was not our Anthony. Now the twelfth son of John, of Letheringham, was Humphrey (Speaker of the House of Commons, 24 Henry VIII.,) from whom the Wingfields, of Brantham, Wakefield, and Norton, but the compiler of the "Commoners" ignores this Norton being our Norton. But still there is the difficulty of the fleur-de-lis brought against us. We say this is no difficulty. The College of Arms say that a first son shall difference his shield with a label of three points; the second son with a crescent; the third with a mullet; the fourth with a martlet; the fifth with an annulet; the sixth with a fleur-de-lis; the seventh with a rose; the eighth with a cross moline; the ninth with a double quatrefoil; but for the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sons, they have no signs of cadency, hence the sons of Humphrey, the twelfth son of John, of Letheringham, had no alternative but to use the ordinary signs of youngship, ignoring their father. Burke says that the Wingfields, of Onslow, County Salop, spring from our Wingfields, of Glossop and Ashley Hay, in the parish of Wirksworth. This we do not wish to dispute. It is some years now since this article appeared in the "High Peak News," when the Harleian Society had not published their "Familiar Minorum Gentium" and it is with pleasure or pride that we find it there stated and shewn clearly that our Wingfields came from the sixth son of Humphrey, the twelfth son of John of Letheringham.

John Wingfield, of Hazelbarow Hall, was the last of his line, and lived to the good round age of eighty-one (having been born in 1651, and dying in 1732). One of his co-heiresses (Mary) married William Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, and thus, in the work written in 1886 by Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, for private circulation, we get an excellent account of the many virtues of this lady—her piety and charity, and very many particulars of her sisters.

They were a jovial party, those inhabitants of Norton, some four or five centuries ago, for their proclivities called for the holding of two great courts annually (so say the Rolls), to keep them in order. They were adepts at brewing certain liquors without a license, denominated "lov ale, help ale, and unhorsome ale." They amused themselves with (so say the Records) altering the water-courses of the village and shutting up bridal roads; they had a propensity for carrying clubs and using them, not always wisely; they believed the waste lands or common belonging to the people had not correct boundaries, and extended them to the loss of the freeholders; while they were addicted to the prohibited game of "huddlings." Two of the charges registered against them are neglecting to cleanse the ditches and "remaining in alehouses after eight o'clock at night." Yet withall, these frolicsome men of Norton were very skillful at archery, for within the parish there were two butts, where continual practice was required by law. One of the celebrated archers of Edward III. was Roger de Gotham, of Norton. The descendants of these famous bowmen are known the world over for their manufacture of scythes and sickles. Absence of certain charges in the Rolls against the lads of Norton extorts a surprise from Pilkington. He says, there is "no appearance of cock fighting, horse racing, throwing at cocks, no cards or dice, nay, what is more wonderful, no ducking of witches, or even a ducking stool is noticed." What has become of those records or minutes of the two "Great Courts," which were held

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* The price of ale in Norton, 36 Elizabeth (1591), was one penny per quart. In this year, says Pilkington, "upwards of one hundred and thirty suitors wereomerced, for non-appearance and other exclences. Of this number were eleven brewers, for selling ale unlawfully, and twenty-one persons for playing at unlawful games as huddlings."—Derbyshire, Vol. II., p. 379.

† Not one of the compilers have offered any explanation of what this word could mean. There is an obsolete verb "huddle, to embrace, huddle; assemble, which no doubt is the key to the explanation. The word without the "a" is classical, as it is a term used at Cambridge "for one of the ceremonies and exercises customary before taking degrees." Halliwell's Dictionary of Archiac Words, vol. i., p. 185.
at Norton. Mr. S. O. Addy tells us that Hunter once said "that there was a vast number of old deeds and papers in boxes in a hay loft at Norton. He called it a singular and beautiful collection, and he only obtained access to it in 1848, when it got entrusted to Mr. Samuel Mitchell after the Shore misfortune."

Whether De Busli at the Survey held the lordship of Norton in capitale is a query, for the descendants of Ingram, the tenant of De Busli, had it for four centuries anyway. Ingram and his house must have stood very high with our Norman monarchs, for he had Alfreton and other manors which De Busli is said to have held. This greedy old baron was lord of 174 manors in Nottinghamshire, 46 in Yorkshire, beside others in the counties of Leicester and Devon. In this county he simply held eight. The descendants of Ingram called themselves Fitz-Ralph, and later, De Alfretons, whose heiress, in the reign of Edward I., married Sir Thomas Chaworth; whose heiress, in the reign of Edward IV., married John Ormond; whose two daughters and co-heiresses married Dynham and Babington. How these two moieties passed is clearly shown in the manorial tenure. *

During the reign of Elizabeth, or, rather, at the close of the sixteenth century—while the Blyths were living at Bishop's Court, the Parkers at Norton Lees, the Bullocks at Norton Hall, the Eyres at Bradway, and the Sciolkes were yet at Hazelbarow—there came along another family to dwell among them at The Oaks—the Morewoods, of Bradfield, County Yorkshire. Burke says they were of Staden, in the parish of Bakewell. If so, it was only immediately, with a temporary location. The Oaks passed to the Gills, and so to the Bagshawes. Soon after the Morewoods, came the Stones, Clarke, Newtons, Offleys, and lastly, the Shores.

When the Bullocks bought the seigniory of Norton from the Blyths, in 1624, they were lords of Unstone also, with a Hall in each manor, but their adherence to the Stuarts brought ruim. They borrowed very heavily from the charitable Cornelius Clarke of Catthorpe and Ashgate, whose father was the first Mayor of Chesterfield, and so Norton wiped out the debts. Cornelius took up his residence at the Hall, was Sheriff of the County in 1690, and died unmarried in 1696. His sister and heiress was wife of Stephen Offley, citizen of London, and descendant of Sir Thomas, who was Lord Mayor in 1556, and so the son of Offley—Robert †—come in for Norton. The son of Robert (Stephen) was Sheriff in 1716, and espoused Anne Shute (whose brother was Viscount Barrington) as his first wife, and the daughter of Sir Samuel Smyth, of Colkirk, Norfolk, (maternally from the same source as the noble author of "Arcadia," as a second. With the grandson of Stephen Offley (sole male representative of his house) lies the romance of the Manor of Norton. Books have been written relating how the spirit of this young man came again after death because it was troubled about the manor and other property (one of the books was dedicated to a live duchess); while other books have been written to shew the ghost stories to be all "Elizabeth Martin." Hall, in his "Chesterfield," quotes a letter of a clergyman living at the time which admits of a curious construction. "The two Miss Offleys had an unhappy brother of either defective understanding, or capricious or bad temper, or both, and, being past his majority and a student at Edinburgh, died. Immediately an Episcopal clergyman, in whose house he had resided, pretended that Mr. Offley had married his daughter, and made a will, by which he had bequeathed all his fortune to her absolutely. When the family was informed of this, Mr. Newton, being furnished with proper power, and being also a guardian and trustee, set off express; met the corpse on the road, which they were bringing to be deposited in the family burial place, arrested and secured it; went forward to Edinburgh, made diligent inquiry, discovered many suspicious circumstances, and partly by remonstrances, and partly by threats of a legal discussion at the expense of his whole fortune, prevailed upon the Scotch pretenders, in consideration of a few ready thousands, to relinquish their whole claim. He then returned with great satisfaction and honour, and ordered the corpse to proceed to the burial place. For such a service, all the connections of the family owe and pay him great esteem and gratitude." We rather think

* Vide Appendix.
† This gentleman was killed one day in August, 1699, when returning from visiting at Hazelbarow Hall.
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that Hall's opinion of this letter being evidence of Edmund Offley never being married makes out a case to the contrary. Those students, anxious to be posted in the ghost story, must read "Human Illustrations," by the author of "Tremaine." Young Offley had two sisters, Uriah, married to Samuel Shore, of Meersbrook; and Hannah, the wife of Francis Edmunds, of Worsborough. In the dowry of Uriah was the manor of Norton, and hence the Shores had the lordship for more than a century, which is the longest period since the days of the Chaworths.

Dr. Gatty, in his edition of Hunter's "Hallamshire," says, "that the pedigree of the Shores was duly entered by the first Mr. Samuel Shore, and has since been brought down to the present time, yet no grant of arms has appeared on the books of the College; that, on application of Mr. Offley Shore, a grant was made to him and the 'descendants of his grandfather, Mr. Samuel Shore,' by Sir William Woods, Garter; J. Hawker, Clarenceux, and Francis Martin, Norrey King at Arms, dated July, 1839." Very good! If so, how could Lysons shew their shield (which he does) in his "Derbyshire," and if no grant of arms appeared on the books, where did he get them from? How comes it that Burke shews the arms as shewn by Lysons, and not as given by Dr. Gatty?

Any student strolling by way of Norton, should turn aside to look at those vestiges of Hazelbarrow Hall, which recall those days when the length of a gentleman's shoes had to be curtailed by Act of Parliament.

PEDIGREE OF SHORE.

John Shore, living in the time of Charles II. (originally of Dronfield), married Sarah Sims; whose son, Samuel, married Sarah Sykes; whose son, Samuel, was of Meersbrook. This gentleman married Mary Diggle, of Liverpool, an heiress, by whom he had Samuel (Sheriff in 1761); whose wife was Uriah Offley, the co-heiress, in whose dowry was the Lordship of Norton. Samuel died in 1818, and was succeeded by his son, Samuel, whose wife was Harriet Fitz-Walter Foyle, of Castle Hill, Darset, an heiress, by whom he had a numerous family. He was Sheriff in 1832, and died in 1836, being succeeded by his son, Offley, whose wife was Elizabeth Brewin, of North Dighton, County York. By this lady he had four sons and three Daughters, among whom were Harrington, of Cheadle, and Ollerton, of Sheffield.

Among the brothers of Samuel, who married the co-heiress of the Offleys, was John, of Scarrows, whose son, William Edward, assumed the name of Nightingale, and was father of Florence, of imperishable memory.

When an old homestead remains to us that was the birthplace of a man whose abilities raised him from a chorister at Eton to the See of Lichfield; commended him to the notice of Henry VII. as a linguist, capable of performing a most difficult State Commission; gained him the friendship of Erasmus, Cardinal Wolsey, and Pope Pius III., there is an interest centred in the old edifice, apart from its antiquity, quaint gables, and historical associations, which is very difficult to define. It would be worthy of notice if only as a building that has echoed with the shouts of fourteen generations; that was the seat of the Blyths for over two hundred years; that is evidence of a yeoman residence in the days of the Plantagenets; but from having been the home of two men, whose rapid rise from Priests to Bishops, with seats in the House of Peers, was almost without parallel, it becomes an object of considerable curiosity. But this curiosity is increased when it is known that the mother of these two men, is said, by different writers,* to have been a daughter of different families, as we will see in a moment.

* Thompson, Cooper, Hunter, Llewellyn Jewitt.
Towards the close of a summer's eve in 1474 (so runs a tradition), two youths were retracing their steps from the Premonstratensian Abbey of Beaschield to the little village of Norton Lees; "So, my brother, our Uncle, the Archbishop, says he will send thee to King's Hall at Cambridge, to take thy Bachelor's degree; I would I were going too, but thou hast our Uncle's love." "Be not jealous, Geoffrey, His Grace told our mother he would send thee to Eton, where William Waynfsleet is provost."

"Yes, forsooth, to Eton. Shall I owe him any gratitude for his courtesy? Was not Eton founded by good King Henry some years back for poor grammar scholars, choristers, and clerks; and shall my education be from the charity of others? Must I deprive a poor man's son of the benefits which are his? No, my brother, John, if I go to Eton, I will go as a chorister, and to whatever I attain I will owe to my own merits."

John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, were undoubtedly the sons of William Blythe, of Norton Lees, who had a grant of arms in 1485. This is clear. It is clear, too, that they had three brothers—Thomas, Roger, and Richard, by whom the Norton Blythes were perpetuated. But who was the mother of these five lads? We had thought that all learned men were agreed as to her identity, but not so. Cooper says their mother "was a sister of Archbishop Rotherham;"* the authority for Cooper's assertion being, we believe, Le Neve's "Fasti." We turn to the "Reliquary"† and she is confidently stated to have been one of the Austens, of Birley, where, it is also acknowledged, the pedigree shown was taken from a MS. of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who, (as we will shew clearly) tripped himself in an amazing way over Thomas Rotherham, the Archbishop, not to mention his sister. Hunter called the Archbishop—Thomas Scott‡—and thinks he has made a discovery by mentioning certain lands around Ecclesfield which the Archbishop had held, and left in his family, which retained them, and who from time out of mind, says Hunter, have gone by the name of Scot. Now Dyer, in his "Cambridge"§ clears the whole thing, which is curious that Hunter did not know. He says that the Archbishop was the son of Sir Thomas Rotherham, and Cooper quotes the will of the Archbishop, as giving to his kinsman, John Scot, a small estate in Ecclesfield.

The Blythes were of Norton Lees as early as 1567, from deeds which shew them as tenants of the Chaworths, though fifty years earlier there was a John Blythe, Canon of Beaschield. William Blythe, the father of the two Bishops, purchased a moiety of Norton lordship, and it was the money of Geoffrey, the Bishop, which he bequeathed to his nephews, that bought the remaining portion from the Eyres and Babingtons.

There is no assumption, no supposition tenable for a moment, to explain the two Norton lads of the later years of the fifteenth century, becoming Bishops, or rather being sent to Cambridge, without the fact that Thomas Rotherham, the Archbishop, was their uncle. We could give an hundred references of the fact, but let one suffice. Foss, in his "Lives of the Judges," speaking, of John Blythe, the Master of the Rolls, says¶ that he "was one of the sons of William Blythe, of Norton, in Derbyshire, by a sister of Archbishop Rotherham."

The Parliamentary power of the Lords Spiritual at the time of which we are speaking, was tremendous. They held, and had held for centuries, forty-eight seats in the Upper Chamber, beside, all administration was in their hands. There was no Chancellor from Lanfranc to Wolsey, but what was an ecclesiastic. Hence our admiration is excited; our sympathies called forth in following the career of a man who climbs his way to such a pinnacle of distinction, unassisted but by his own merits.

It is the early life of the two Blythes that somewhat baffles research, their after careers are quite familiar. The difference between their years was three, favouritism made it twenty; but how soon ability reduced it to a minimum, is worthy of being studied. Some learned authorities have asserted that the

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* Athenæ Cantab., p. 40.
† Vol. iv., p. 203.
‡ Dromestier, vol. ii. p. 5.
§ Vol. ii, p. 151.
¶ Vol. v., p. 38.
education of Geoffrey Blythe was at the expense of his father. We deny it in toto. How do they explain away the fact that the introduction of Oppidans, or those who paid for their tuition at Eton, was never thought of until long after the bones of Blythe had become dust, beneath the shrine of St. Chad? The contiguity of Beaufich Abbey with the home of the two Blythes, had influenced their lives and shaped their ends. Those Præmonstratensian monks—if they did prefer meditation to labour; if they did brew the best stoup of ale in the country, and know how to drink it—they stored their house with the literature of past ages. With this literature did the old Abbot—Thomas Wedar—allow the two youths to store their minds; indeed, to his instruction did they owe their knowledge. He did not live to see one sitting as Master of the Rolls, nor the other selected as Ambassador to the King of Poland, but he helped to mould the future judge from the “Critical Disquisitions” of Longinus, and the diplomatic churchman from the Rhetoric of Tertullian. Through what different channels were they to obtain the same exalted position! One from distinguished patronage, the other from self-effort: one at the expense of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, the other, purely from his own brilliant attainments. Yet how close did they tread in each other’s footsteps! Each to adopt the austere life of the Church; to become masters and wardens of the same college and prebendaries of the same diocese; each to wear the mitre of a bishop and to lay his ashes beneath the altar of his own cathedral.

What must have been particularly galling to Geoffrey Blythe was that he had to stay at Eton until he was nineteen before he could be sent to the University, while his brother (as we should call gentleman commoner) had finished his studies, and taken the degree of B.A. at the age of eighteen. Thus we see how the academical career of the two lads differed so widely. John Blythe, on his leaving college (from the interest of his uncle), soon held a plurality of livings, with two archdeaconries and a prebendary stall at York. The Judgeship of the Rolls, becoming vacant, was given him also. When Henry Tudor became King and visited Cambridge, Blythe—who had become Chancellor of the University—gave to this monarch such satisfaction by his Latin address that he was soon after consecrated Bishop of Salisbury. There is a fact connected with his episcopacy, which is not generally known, that when he became Bishop, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey were added to his see, and when he died they were removed. There is a manuscript copy of his Cambridge oration in the Bodleian Library, and extracts from it in the “Letters of Richard III.” He took part in the ceremonial of the creation of Henry, Duke of York. His consecration to the Bishopric of Salisbury took place at Lambeth. He had resigned his Judgeship a few days before the event. When he died, in August, 1499, they buried him “behind the high altar of his Cathedral Church in a tomb which, from its position lay north and south.” We may be asked why neither of the Blythes are mentioned in Archbishop Rotherham’s will? We say, they do not usually bequeath to dead men, neither to men between whom there was not the semblance of affection. It was not till John had worn the mitre for two years that Geoffrey obtained his ordination as priest. But mark how closely he presses him, and how rapid and brilliant his career. Within a few months from ordination, he holds the prebendary of Sneating and the deanery of York. How like an uncle to help a nephew who can help himself. Within two years, he is elected warden of King’s College; within six years, and from his profound knowledge of Latin, he is sent to Poland as special Ambassador by Henry VII. to Ladislaus II. From the speed with which he accomplished his journey, and the success of his diplomacy, he became a favourite with the two Kings, one loading him with valuable treasures, the other with the Bishopric of Lichfield. Seven years only from his donning the chasuble and he is sitting among the peers of the realm.

How he came back to the village of Norton Lees, on the death of his parents, and built the Blythe Chapel in Norton Church, embodying his filial affection in marble and alabaster; how he looked to the welfare of the villagers, and covenanted with John Greenwood, the last Abbot of Beaufich, to supply them with ten gallons of ale and nine keyes of bread weekly; how he raised a chantry on Norton Green to the soul of Henry VII., which the Reformers turned into a public-house, can be read in the “Athenæ Cantab,” in Le Neve’s “Fasti,” and Addy’s “Beauchief.”
There were other memorable scions of this family according to Cooper,* who were Eton boys and Cambridge men—John, the doctor of physic, and Robert, the Bishop of Down and Connor. John was elected from Eton in 1520 to King’s College; took his B.A. in 1524; M.A. in 1528; became proctor, but, having visited the continent, commenced the study of medicine, and at Ferrara had the degree of M.D. conferred on him; ultimately becoming the first regius professor of physic. Robert Blythe was elected to the same College in 1499, and took his B.A. in 1505. He became a monk of the order of St. Benedict; then Abbot of Thorney; and held the Bishopric of Down and Connor in commendam. He sat in the convocation of 1539 (the divorce business), and surrendered in 1539, when he got a pension of £200. He was buried before the altar in Whittlesley, Cambridgeshire. Cooper says clearly that he was “of Norton in Derbyshire.”† Now from the pedigree of the Blythes which we have before us, not only shewing the Birchett branch which we have attached, but branches which sprang from John, brother of William (father of the Bishops), we find there certainly was a Robert Blythe of Norton living in 1499. This Robert, however, is there given as a resident in this ilk, and as by no means a Benedictine monk.

When the Great Rebellion came along, the Blythes of Norton Lees joined with the Roundheads, and the captain who received the order to demolish Sheffield Castle was William Blythe. This family is a capital illustration of the changes which time works. In the sixteenth century, two of the sons were bishops of the Roman hierarchy; in the last century there were two who were Congregational ministers, and in our own time the senior representative was the Rev. Alfred Turner Blythe, rector of Upper Langwith and Vicar of Scarcliffe.

PEDIGREE OF THE BLYTHES.

William Blythe, living time of Henry VI., was father (inter alios) of John and William. The descendants of John were located at Norton Lees for several generations. William married the sister of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, and had Thomas, Roger, John, Geoffrey, and Richard. Thomas had a son William, from whom the Barby Blythes. Richard married the heiress of the Bichelts, and was father of William, who married Elizabeth Schioke, whose son Jerome married Anne Eyre, of Offerton; whose son Anthony purchased the lordship of Dronfield. The manor of Greenhill had been bought by his father from the Wests. Anthony was father of Charles, who sold the estates of his sire about 1624. This gentlemen was father of the Parliamentary Captain, of whom we have spoken in the text.

The student of Froissart will remember how Calais, after its capture by the English, was entrusted to the government of Aymery de Pavie, and how this personage agreed with the French to betray his trust for twenty thousand crowns. He will remember further, how Edward III. heard of the treachery and set out from England with only two hundred knights and archers, and arrived in time to confront the enemy, led by Sir Geoffrey de Charnney, under the walls of the city; how the battle was fought on the night of the 31st December, 1347, against tremendous odds; how our king and the Black Prince fought as simple

* Aethane Cantab., Vol. 1, p. 124, 92.
† The pedigree of the Blythes is given in extenso in the Familia Minorum Gentium and shows that he was not only of Norton but who were his father and mother.
knights under the banner of Sir Walter Manny; how Edward was struck down twice by Sir Eustace Ribeau mont, and yet afterwards took him prisoner; how the dawn of morning heralded the victory for our troops and the terrible slaughter of the French; and how the victor sumptuously supped his captives in the evening, and crowned Sir Eustace with a chaplet of pearls, proclaiming him the most valiant knight in Christendom.* Now, one of this gallant little band of heroes was Roger de Gotham,† to whom Edward III. gave lands at Lees, in the parish of Norton, where he built himself a hall, and where his descendants resided for three generations, when the heiress married Thomas Parker; This would be very early in the fifteenth century. Lysons says 1400.‡ About this time (1403), Parker (with a relative named John) appears as a witness to a deed made between the Lightwoods of Norton as to some land; which land or property had been given them by William Seiroke, in 1366, and to which original deed of gift, curiously enough, there is the name of John Parker, appended as a witness. ||

There is evidence extant—charters which cannot be controverted that the Parkers were of Norton as remotely as 1354, for there was a grant of land made by Sir Thomas Chaworth to John and Isabell Tynet, which grant was attested by Adam Parker; while the presumptive evidence points to them having been at Norton long previously and taken their name from being keepers of the Park. § Efforts have been made to deduce them from the Norfolk Parkers, simply because it would associate them with William de Parker, temp. Henry III., who had a grant of free warren over his estates in Norfolk, from whence the Earls Morley; and because it would give them a kinship with the first protestant Archbishop, together with a long list of knights of historic fame. The particulars of the Norfolk house are to be found in Bloomfield,¶ but there is not the slightest reason to be gathered for relationship. Burke hath it,** that Thomas Parker, who espoused the Gotham heiress was of Bulwell, county Notts. We take it, that it would be very difficult to prove the assertion, without he was of Norton also; for he and his father and his grandfather were of Norton most assuredly—whether of Little Norton or Norton Lees is of no moment—for there are documents which bear their signatures. The Parkers were located in various parts of this parish, for they were evidently at the Oakes before the Morewoods, the predecessors of the Gills—the predecessors of the Bagshawes. At Lees Hall they were living for six generations. Many very interesting notes of the family were collected and contributed by the Rev. Charles Jackson to the "Derbyshire Archæological Journal," †† one or two of which we have taken the liberty to transcribe. These notes give us an indenture they made with the Chaworths in 1482: they inform us, that the Parkers were holding lands in Norton belonging to Anthony Babington, the conspirator, who just before his execution, conveyed them to Thomas Barton, who transferred them back to John Parker. Babington had lands in Little Norton—these he passed to his brother Francis, who sold them to Parker also, where scions of his house were living till within almost living memory. This John Parker is of particular interest to the student, for by his spouse Elizabeth (Eyre of Offerton), he had three sons; one destined to be the father of the last Parker of Lees Hall; another to be the grandfather of a man whose career is without parallel in our annals. The extract we have taken from the notes of the Rev. Jackson, is virtually the marriage settlement of the firstborn, and in several items is exceptionally quaint.

"Indenture between John Parker, of Little Norton, in county Derby, yeoman, on the one part, and Thomas Bright, of Carbrooke, in the parish of Sheffield and county of York, yeoman, on the other part. The said John Parker covenanteth to and with the said Thomas Bright that John Parker, eldest son of him, the said John Parker, shall and will marry and take to be his wife Dyonise, daughter of the said

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† Neither in the General Armory nor Cyclopedia of Heraldry are the arms of the Derbyshire Gothams shown, while they were quartered by the Roll of Arms long before they were a portion of the Parker coat.
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Thomas, if she will thereunto consent; and the said Thomas Bright covenants for his said daughter in like manner. John Parker covenants to grant unto Henry Bright, of Wherlow, county Derby, yeoman; John Stanyforth, of Darnall, in the said county of York, yeoman; Gabriel Parker, of Oakes, in the parish of Norton, in the said county of Derby, yeoman; and George Bullus, of Nepesend, in the said county of York, yeoman; all and every the messuages, lands, etc., of him, the said John Parker, in Little Norton and Norton—one third part to the use of the said John Parker the younger and the said Dyonis for their lives, remainder to their heirs male; remainder to George Parker, second son of the said John Parker, the party, and his heirs male; remainder to William Parker, third son of the said John Parker, and his heirs male; remainder to the heirs of the said John Parker, the son, for ever. Residue of the said premises to the use of the said John Parker, the elder, for life: remainder to the said John Parker, the younger, and his heirs male; with like remainder to George and William as before. Portions charged for daughters. And if the said John Parker, the son, shall happen to die without male issue "the said Dyonis not being priviitum, or grossmt, enseint, with one or more sons, &c." Covenant by the said John, the elder, for one year after the solemnisation of the marriage to find the said John Parker, the younger, and Dyonis and their child and children, sufficient meat, drink, and lodging, if they will be content to continue in the house with the said John Parker, the elder, and so on, if longer, he, the said John Parker, having the use and enjoyment of the third part of the lands. And if the said John Parker, and Dyonis be minded to depart from the house of the said John Parker, the elder, and to live in house by themselves, then they to have the third part. Covenant by the said Thomas Bright, that on the day of the solemnization of marriage, he will pay to the said John Parker, the younger, £20, and at the end of one year after, other £20, "att or in the south porch of the parish church of Norton aforesaid, between one and twoer of the clocke in the afternoon of the same day, and at the end of one whole yeare then next following," other £20, and at the end of every year, £20, till he shall have paid the whole sum of £100. And also that whencesoever the said Parker, the younger, and Dyonis shall go to house by themselves, he will give unto them "one cowe with a calf following her, and some household stuff, such & so much as hee of his fatherly goodwill shall thinke good to bestowe of them." Dated 28 August, 1601. Witnessed by Jasper Fysher, George Bullus, Henry Bright, Thomas Bagger, John Stanyforth, Hugh Rawlynson, Robert Rollinson.

Among the notes is one, all important as regards the tenancy of Lees Hall by the Parkers. It relates to the last one who lived beneath its roof. "1651, 31 Aug., 7 Charles. Inquisition at Chesterfield p.m. John Parker gent. deceased. Seized of Lees Hall in Norton &c., water wheels called Sythe Wheels in Norton. Mary Parker widow deceased. Tythes of grain, hay, wool, lamb, woods, &c., lately purchased by said John Parker of Francis Parker of London Gent. Said John Parker on the 25th Dec 1630 made his will. Anne wife and Anne dau of said J.P.—Appointed said Anne his wife and his kinsman, John Bullocke, son and heir of John Bullocke of Norton esq. and William Blythe of Norton-lees yeoman, executors. Died at Lees Hall 23rd Dec 1630. Anne Parker dau and heir, at time of inquisition aged two years and four months. Anne, widow of J.P. is now at Lees hall "in plena vita.""

George Parker, the second son of John, of whom there is mention in the first extract, left the confines of the Lees and settled in Staffordshire. His celebrated grandson was that "sharp country attorney" * who became Lord Chancellor of England, Earl of Macclesfield, and a particular favourite of George I. The trial of this nobleman and Chancellor by his Peers is unique in the history of our realm, and may heaven grant that the trial shall remain unique. His trial lasted thirteen days, and takes up six hundred and thirty-five pages in Vol. XVII. of the "State Trials." There were twenty-one articles of impeachment, which may be expressed in half-a-dozen words—selling Government offices at extortionate prices, and these offices being those of Equity and Justice. He was not only found guilty and mulcted in a fine of £30,000, and sent to the Tower until he paid it, but was considered by a large section of the Lords as unworthy to again take his seat among them. While in the Tower the King (George I.) sent messages of condolence and offers to assist him in paying his debts.

We may be told that the trial was not unique, but had a precedent some century before, in the trial of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, also Lord Chancellor and for similar offences. The parallel will not hold for a moment. If there is no difference between a farthing rushlight and a Benson's six burner, then we admit the parallel, but Bacon's offences were individual; those of Parker, national. Bacon accepted the bribe, but never let the justice slip from his grasp. Parker sold the machinery, whereby justice was administered, and drove a hard bargain at that. Yet, we believe, there are extenuating circumstances for Parker, withal, in the corrupt practices of the age in which he lived. When the Chancellor, in those days, appointed to an office, the appointee had to acknowledge the appointment with a large sum termed "a present," which present made the emoluments of the office to which he was appointed of no worth for a considerable period. This Parker pleaded was the usual thing, but unfortunately for him, he had assigned the extent of the "present." One event which very materially assisted to his arraignment, and to these infamous practices being swept away, was the absconding of Dormer, one of the Masters in Chancery, with large sums of monies belonging to the suitors. Of course Parker was responsible, though not culpable. In most biographies of Parker, we find it stated that previous to his trial he was dismissed from the Chancellorship by the Ministry of 1725. We say distinctly that he was not dismissed, but resigned, and in January of that year. The enmity, too, of the Prince of Wales accounted for the absence of leniency when he stood on his trial. What is so very curious! He was looked upon as the embodiment of avarice, and yet his impeachment brought to light many acts of a princely munificence, which he, with modesty, admitted. When we forget for a moment the execution of which he was justly the recipient, and think only of those judgments which he pronounced that still remain as so many monuments to his brilliant legal acumen and masterly grasp of equity, then the execution becomes admiration. His defence of Tutchin, the publisher, and the technical objections he raised, are allowed to be the most brilliant display of legal acumen ever heard in a court of law. Even now these objections, says Lord Campbell, are perused by genuine lawyers with enthusiasm. Foss repudiates the statements of Lysons,† which are repeated by Lord Campbell: he says that Parker could not have continued to practice as an attorney after he had been called to the Bar, and argues that the importance of the cases on which Parker was employed as counsel negatives Lysons' account. The offices of Parker, as an attorney, were at Derby, for which place he was returned to Parliament in the year 1706, in company with Jarcs, Lord Cavendish. In politics Parker was a Whig, and favoured the Hanoverian succession. It was to the Dukes of Devonshire, Newcastle, and Somerset, that he owed his coin. On the impeachment of Sacheverell, he was counsel for the prosecution, and, after his speech, narrowly escaped with his life. He succeeded Sir John Holt as Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, which speaks volumes for Parker, for Holt was one of those judges who are so difficult to replace, from his vast legal knowledge and his unassailable administration. On the accession of George I, Parker was created a peer with a pension of twelve hundred pounds. In 1718 he succeeded Cowper as Chancellor, and received from the King (which was an extraordinary thing) the gift of £14,000. Three years later he was raised to the Earldom of Macclesfield. When Parker let the world know the existing relationship between the crown and the heir apparent, and with the children of this heir, then Parker secured his own future humiliation, which, unfortunately, was accompanied with an arraignment for malpractices, unpardonable under any circumstances. There was another great lawyer of the house of Parker (only third in descent from the man who forsook Norton Lees), who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1760, and was connected with the Exchequer for thirty years. Among the other celebrated members of this house we get Admiral William Parker, whom some of us will remember, and whose life of exploits and capture has been so well told by Phillimore.‡

The heiress of the last of the Parkers of Norton Lees mated with Francis Barker of Dore, who took

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* "Post; Lives of the Judges, vol. viii., p. 49.*
† "Derbyshire, p. 111.*
‡ "Life of Admiral Parker, 1796.*
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up his abode at the Hall. We have spoken of one distinguished member of the Dore family—the famous artillery officer of the East India Company, but who was Sir Christopher Barker, temp. of Henry VIII., Garter King at Arms? We are told that he was of Yorkshire. Very good! We could stand at Dore Church and fling a stone into Yorkshire. This is what we mean. We have shewn elsewhere that the parentage of the famous artillery officer, who was created a baronet, and whose Derbyshire birth there is no disputing, has been ignored in the baronetcies; we therefore submit the possible Derbyshire origin of the Garter King. There are grounds for this possible origin: The great nephew of Sir Christopher was Christopher, printer to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1599, and whose heir-at-law was Edward Barker. The pedigree of the Dore Barkers gives us an Edward living at this very time, of whom there are particulars in Gatty’s Hunter’s Hallamshire respecting a law suit he had over a mill at Ecclesall.

How many of us ever link Roger Gotham, the companion of Edward III., and the Parkers and Barkers, with the old hall which stands by the way side, on the road from Heeley to Norton Lees?

PEDIGREE OF PARKER.

Thomas Parker, of Norton, living in the reign of Richard II., married Elizabeth Gotham, of Lees Hall, heiress, and had Robert, who married Elizabeth Burley, of Barnes, whose son John, married Ellen North, of Wolkeringham, whose son John married Elizabeth Eyre of Offerton, by whom he had three sons—John, George, and William. John married Dyonise Bright, and had John, the last of the Norton Lees Parkers, whose heiress, Anne, married Barker. George married Grace Bateman, and had William (from whom the Park Hall branch) and Thomas, who was father of the famous Chancellor.

SCARSDALE PEDIGREES.

BRETON, LOUDHAM, AND FOLJAMBE, OF WALTON.

Ralph Breton, living temp. of Edward I., had two sons, Roger and Robert, of Loughborough. Roger was father of Sir Robert, whose daughter and heiress, Isabel, married Sir John Loudham, who died 1377, leaving John, deceased in 1380, and Isabel, wife of Thomas de Beckering; also, Margaret, wife of Thomas Foljambe, of Tideswell. The issue of Margaret and Thomas was another Thomas (dead in 1452), who was father of a third Thomas (dead without issue in 1469), together with Henry, whose wife was Benedicta Vernon, of Haddon, who continued the Walton Foljambes. Henry died 1494, leaving among others, Henry, from whom the present house of Foljambe, and Sir Godfrey, who stood well with King Hal. The Knight had Catherine Leake (? Leche) for wife, and died 1541, leaving with other sons and daughters, Sir James, who mated first with Alice Fitz-William, second, Constance Littleton. By his spouse Alice, he had Sir Geoffrey, George, James, Jacob, George, together with Frances, Lucy, and Mary. These sons, however, failed to continue their line, and so Francis, the son of Sir James by Constance Littleton, became the head of the Walton house, whose two sons, by Frances Burdett, were Sir Thomas, mated with Anne Harrington, but dead without issue in 1604; and Sir Francis, created a Baronet, but also died without issue in 1640. This gentleman sold Walton, and was the last of his line.
Greenhill was given to the Abbey of Beauchief in 1300, by Sir Thomas Chaworth. The original charter ("beautifully written, with ornamental capitals; seals of green wax being appended with good impressions of the Chaworth arms")* in the possession, we believe, of the Rev. H. H. Pearson, has been copied by Mr. Addy and embodied in his "Beauchief." We are told there had been a previous grant, which did not contain the moor. † The gift carried with it the transfer of the villeins and their wives and families. Among the benefactions of Sir Thomas were several of his vassals with all their families and chattels. ‡ Among the witnesses to this charter was Hugo Linacre. With the pedigree of the Chaworths before us, we take it that this Sir Thomas Chaworth was the grandson of the valiant old Thomas who was among the barons of Edward I., and great-grandson of William, who had acquired Greenhill with the heiress of the Alfretons. Sir Thomas was undoubtedly the greatest benefactor the Abbey had. The learned author of "Beauchief" has given us a copy of another charter of this Sir Thomas, which, he says, is "the most curious of the charters relating to this family"—"I give and grant to the abbot and convent liberty and power to cleanse their lands, and the lands of their tenants as well freemen as bondmen, from golds, § according to the custom of the Manors of Norton and Alfreton, and if they find any neglect in this respect, they may punish their tenants and receive fines from them, as they have heretofore been punished by me and my ancestors; so that neither I nor my heirs will interfere in the said cleansing. Nor shall the Abbitt and Convent, if any neglect be found in the cleansing of their own corn fields from the said golds, be punished or blamed, but shall for ever hereafter remain in peace." Among other bequests to the Abbey on the part of Sir Thomas was a certain rental out of the Manor of Alfreton in connection with the coal got there, which fact is of very great interest to the student, for it not only informs us of the early days in which coal was got in the county, but gives the almost certainty that the Beauchief monks cooked their steaks with a little of the Swanwick best. He also gave them power to dig for it in any of their lands in Norton or Alfreton.

From the Conquest till the end of the thirteenth century there were two lines of the Chaworths with a kinship between them and yet no ties of blood. The explanation is simple. Patrick de Chaworth, who was a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucestershire, living while yet the Conqueror reigned, was the founder of the feudal Chaworths, who became extinct in 1282 (the heiress Maud married with Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, nephew of Edward I.) Robert de Chaworth, the brother of Patrick, was the founder from whence the Alfreton and Norton family. There were nine members of this house who were lords of Norton. The wills of the fifth and sixth lords of Norton are to be found in the "Testa Ebor," vol. i., pp. 47 and 247. Sir Thomas, whose will is dated January 16th, 1458, and seventh holder, forsook Norton, and Derbyshire too, having got the license of Henry VI. to make himself a park at Wiverton, in Nottinghamshire. Whether he was the builder of the princely mansion at Wiverton is not clear, but it is clear that he was the last of the Chaworths, with whom Norton was familiar. His father, Sir William, had certainly a residence at Wiverton, but visited Norton, for here he died. His mother was the heiress of the Caltofts, and in her will, which was made at Wiverton, January, 1400, she desires to be buried in the Abbey of Beauchief, in Derbyshire, with her husband. She leaves to her son (Sir Thomas), "an ouche of gold set with pearls and diamonds, a bed of blue and its costers with her arms and a book called 'Placebo and Dirige.'" ¶ Sir Thomas was married twice. His first spouse was Nichola Braybook, by whom he had a daughter only, wife of John Lord Scrope, of Upsal. His second lady was Isabel Aylesbury, by whom he had three sons—William, John, and George—whose line in a later generation came in for a viscount's coronet, and was not extinct till 1609. William—afterwards Sir William (eighth lord of Norton)—mated with Elizabeth Bowett, of Ripingale, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Zouch. In the will of the wife of Sir John there are these entries:—"I bequeath to Elizabeth

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* Addy's Beauchief, p. 63.
† Ibid., p. 61.
‡ Lyson's Derbyshire, p. 243.
§ Mr. Addy takes this to be either the corn marigold or the charlock.
Chaworth, doghter to Elizabeth my doghter, my best Primer, a Fransh boke, a devise of gold, a girdill of purpull silk harness with golde, a borde cloth, ij draght tvoels of a suet of Parishe werke, my best peir shetys, a cofur of evere bounden with selver and over gilt, and a fair sprews cofur. Item, I bequeth to Margarete Chaworth, sister to the seid Elizabeth, a blewe girdill of silk chekkinwerk harness with silver and gilt, a sprew cofur that sum tyne was my said Lordes my husband, a bord cloth, ij draght towells next best aforesaid bequeathed.” Sir William had one son—Thomas—whose wife was Margaret Talbot, daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, a lunatic, by whom he had no children, and so he was the last of the Chaworths who were lords of Norton. Sir William, however, had a daughter Joane, heiress to both father and brother, who espoused John Ormond, and had three daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Babington; Anne, wife of William Meering; and Joan, wife of Thomas Denham. We have shown elsewhere how Norton passed.* The Chaworths garrisoned Wiverton for the King at the time of the Rebellion and got it demolished by the Cromwellians. Old Thoroton gives a plate of the gateway left in his time, yet the present representative of the Chaworths—Mr. John Chaworth Musters, J.P., D.L., has his hall close by the site where reared the palatial mansion of his sires, whose chivalry is told in our Annals, and whose lavish beneficence to the Church is recorded on so many chartularies.

The lordship of Greenhill was with the Abbey for two hundred and forty years. Mr. Addy says, “No chronicle kept by the Canons of Beauchief is now, I fear, in existence, though there can be little doubt that such a book existed.† So thoroughly has this gentleman done his work in the “Memorials of Beauchief,” that none of us need regret the loss of such a book. He traces the origin and progress of the Order of Prémontré, gives us the “affiliation” of one Monastery to another, with a complete table of the houses in England which belonged to the Order. He gives us their rules, describes their habits (clothing), extracts from the founder’s sermons, and illustrates the inner life of Beauchief in the Middle Ages. He gives us a complete necrology of the Abbey which escaped the researches of Pegge, and which “contains the name of every benefactor to the community.” We get a list of Abbots, with a copy of the excommunication of one of them; a series of visitations from Commissaries-General of the Order, with some correspondence between Beauchief and Welbeck.

There is also a complete inventory of everything that was within the Abbey at the surrender. We have transcribed the excommunication of Abbot Downham.

“In the name of God, Amen. Forasmuch as thou, John, late Abbot of Beauchief, and the said William Robert, Robert, John and John, thine accomplices have been lawfully summoned and being long expected have in nowise appeared, we Richard, Abbot of Shap and true commissary of the Lord of Prémontré in the plentitude of our power, do pronounce you rebellious, and in punishment of your rebellion, by the authority of the said Lord of Prémontré, do excommunicate you, anathematise you, and exclude you, from the pale of holy mother church; and not only you, but also your agents, abettors, and accomplices, and all who have in anywise supported you in your wickedness, and we declare that ye are and have been excommunicated in these words.”

The Visitations of 1488, will be amusing, interesting, and perchance instructive to the curious:—

VISITATION OF THE MONASTERY OF THE BLESSED MARY OF BEWCHEFFE ‡

“In this monastery they consume every week 10 bushels of wheat, 16 bushels of oats and four bushels of barley. They have 24 oxen, 28 sheep, and 11 pigs.

“In the year of our Lord 1488, on the 25th of May, we Richard etc., § taking with us our brother Robert Bedall, canon and prior of our said monastery of Shap, visited the monastery of Bewcheffe, of our order, in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, where we found the venerable abbot, pious, learned, and meek, and supplying all things needful to his brethren.

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* Vide Article on Beauchief.
† Memorials of Beauchief, p. 71.
‡ Addy’s Beauchief, pp. 106-7.
§ Richard Redmayne, Bishop of St. Aasph.
"We found certain brethren, viz.: Robert Skypnton, John Norton and Edmund Furnes, neglectful in observing silence, wherefore we ordered them all to be put on bread and water for one day, but on account of the solemnity of the day we remitted their punishment, ordering all the delinquent brethren under penalty of the statute (to be exacted without any remission), to amend their behaviour in future. And moreover, we straitly charged the Lord Abbot, by virtue of wholesome obedience, to punish delinquents in this respect most severely, or see that they are duly censured. And we commanded him to cause his brethren to be instructed in science, and to study their books during lecture, as they are bound to do.

"We found nothing else to be corrected, but we left all other reforms to the discretion of the abbot, by whose care and circumspection the said house is now burdened only with a debt of £10, whereas on the last visitation it was owing £40. The house is amply provided with cattle, corn, and all other necessaries. Given under the seal of our Visitor, &c." *

The names of the brethren of Beaufich at the time were Thomas Wyddur, abbot; Robert Skypnton, prior; John Croke, subprior; John Norton, John Aston, Robert Wolset, circuitor; Thomas Payton, chanter; William Swynden, John Botham, Richard Brasce, sacristian; Edmund Fournesse, William Dronfield, William Kechyn, vicar of Norton; Stephen Powter, vicar of Wymswold; William Broyton, vicar of Offerton.

After the surrender of 1356, Greenhill passed to Sir William West, whose career is a romance. The founder of his house was Sir Thomas, created a peer by Edward III. (1344). Sir William was nephew of the ninth baron, who obtained an Act of Parliament for his succession as tenth Lord West, but report hath it that he was impatient for the scarlet and ermine, and tried to give his uncle a quicker exit than nature had set down. The same Parliament which had qualified him for nobility passed an Act of disqualification, but allowed him an annuity of £350. A Parliament of a later generation, under a different monarch, when West had seen much service in the field, and distinguished himself at the siege of St. Quentin, removed this disqualification; Queen Elizabeth first knighted him, then ennobled him, making him the first peer of the second creation of the Barony of Delawarr. His lineal descendant and representative at the present moment is his lordship, the eight Earl de la Warr.

Greenhill was sold by the Wests to the Bullocks, and passed to the Clarkeys, Offleys, Shores, in succession, as the mater manor, into which it had really merged. Although the last of the Norton Offleys died in 1754, the family is still paternally represented by his lordship, Baron Crewe, whose ancestor in the last century took the name of Crewe. They were an old Staffordshire family, who were at Madeley, in that county, when Edward I. was a small boy. Ward in his "Illustrations of Human Life" says, they had a descent from King Offa, but, as Hunter says, in his "Alienation and Recovery of the Offley Estates," their origin is sufficiently remote without dating from a period when proof is impossible. We think that the descent of our Offleys from the London Lord Mayor is quite good enough. The Offleys came to Norton just when all the principle families of the parish—Blythes, Wingfields, Newtons, Gils—were earnest for the cause of Nonconformity, and, curiously, they (the Offleys) were of the Presbyterian persuasion. Edward Offley was under the tuition of Dr. Doddridge. The Newtons had removed from Mickleover, and were a branch of the Horsely House, which was a section of the Newtons, of Newtons in Cheshire.

The associations of Greenhill Hall seem forgotten excepting to the curious. We have already stated how it was the birthplace of a man whose firstborn was the conqueror of Canada. The interest which centres in this old homestead arises from the careers of Gervase and David Kirke. Thurstan, the father of Gervase, no doubt acquired it with his wife, Francisca Blythe, and was living here in 1588, when he died.

* Speaking of the period when the monks of Beaufich had come to like a beverage somewhat stronger than water, Mr. Addy quotes four lines from the Gammer Garth of Bishop Still:

"Back and side go here, go there,
Both foot and hand grow cold,
But belly God send thee she enough,
Without it be new or old."  

† Old Halls, vol. i. pp. 84-6.
If Greenhill Hall had no other associations than those of the Kirkes, there would be an abundant interest vested in it, and if the Kirkes were not an old Derbyshire family of six centuries memorabilia, that interest would not be diminished. Among those adventurous spirits of the Age of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts who sought to enrich themselves, while immortalising the name of Englishmen by their indomitable pluck, those of Gervase and David Kirke stand very prominent; but how many students of Canadian history give one thought to Greenhill and the old homestead of their branch.

The pedigrees of the old Norton families shew clearly that the immediate vicinity of Greenhill was where so many of those families, or branches of them, located themselves. In the Middle Ages there were the Blythes, Parkers, Seliokes, Bullocks, Hervys, Aleyns, Bates, Barkers; in the Renaissance period there were the Cams, Gills, Kirkes; in the Puritan period there were the Eyres, Ashtons, Morewoods, Wingfields; at the commencement of the Georgian period there were the Offleys and Newtons. We believe that the Cams alone have any representatives now with residences amongst us. The ghost story of the last of the Norton Offleys, as told by Ward, in his “Illustrations” may simply do to while away a winter’s evening, yet the Offleys produced curious members. The writer of these articles was told (when a lad) by an extremely old gentleman, who remembered the incident, that one of them (who took the name of Crewe) positively staked fifty thousand pounds, in hard cash, upon a grub race across a table, and lost.*

We have attached the manorial tenure of Pinxton, Pleasley, Scarcliffe, Palterton, and Shirland. The lords of Pinxton were, and have been identical with the lords of one moiety of South Normanton for centuries. The most prominent and historic figure in the tenure of Pleasley is Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David’s. The lustre of his career has been dimmed by that of his younger and more famous brother, Anthony, Bishop of Durham. He was Chancellor of Oxford University in 1269; Keeper of the Wardrobe to Edward I, in 1274; was Lord Treasurer in 1279; and obtained his bishopric in 1280. The costly splendour and magnificence of his enthronement could probably have been borne by no other ecclesiastic except his brother. He was consecrated by Archbishop Peckham in Lincoln Cathedral, where there was an audience of an exceptional character. There was Edward I., his Queen and his children; two hundred and thirty knights, and many nobles. On the same day they translated the body of St. Hugh of Avalon to a new shrine. The whole of the expense was borne by Beck.

The present lord of Pleasley is the Right Hon. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., P.C., J.P., D.L., whose second spouse was the sister of Florence Nightingale. The worthy baronet has in his possession the very pencil notes which were taken on slips of paper during the Long Parliament by Sir Ralph Verney, member for Aylesbury, in 1640, which, in printed form, have been given to the world by the Camden Society. He (Sir Harry) edited the “Journal and Correspondence” of his father, General Sir Harry Calvert, G.C.B., G.C.H., relating to the campaigns of 1793-4 in Flanders and Holland. The present baronet took the name of Verney in 1827, and under the will of the Hon. Mary Verney, Baroness Fermangh, was heir to the whole of the Verney estates. The mother of the baronet and the baroness were half-sisters maternally.

PEDIGREE OF THE NORTON OFFLEYS.

Stephen Offley was married at Chesterfield, in 1635, to Ursula Clark, heiress of her brother Cornelius, who held the manor of Norton, and was father of Robert, who married Mary Burton, by whom he had Stephen (Sheriff of the County in 1715), who had two wives—Anne Shute, sister of Lord Barrington; and Urith, daughter of Sir Samuel Smith, of Colkirk, Norfolk. By Lady Shute, he had a daughter only—

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* The winner, we were informed, was one of the Cholmondeleys.
Amelia—who married Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.; by Urith Smith, he had a son, Joseph, whose wife, Mary Bohun, of Beccles, County Suffolk, was mother of Edward (whose peregrinations after death busied the pen of Ward),* the last male of his line, and three daughters—Mary, who died without issue; Hannah, who espoused Francis Edmunds; and Urith, who brought the lordship of Norton to Samuel Shore in 1754.

* The story was told by Ward to the then Duke of Buckingham over the evening fire at Princely Stowe, and to His Grace we owe its embodiment in the illustrations.
STAVELEY HALL, SOUTH GABLE.

For six hundred years, if not for a longer period, there has been a Hall at Staveley, and on the same spot have dwelt the Musards, Freschevilles, Cavendishes, Gisbornes, Foxlowes, and now Molynexues. The last Musard, of Staveley, was in holy orders (though father of many children illegitimate), whose three sisters became his co-heiresses, the eldest of whom—Amicia—married Ankere de Frescheville, and had Ralph, created a Baron in 1298, who came in for a moiety of the lordship. At the General Survey the manor was with Ascoit Musard, though previously with Hacon the Saxon. From 1686 till 1700, the Musards held the seigniory. The marriages of the co-heiresses have occasioned learned authorities to disagree. Lysons says that one of the sisters of Amicia, was the wife of Cromwell of Tatshall, the other had De Ireland for a trustee, but no husband. Dr. Cox has it that one of these ladies espoused De Ireland. Both agree that the De Ireland moiety (whether in trust or no) came to the Freschevilles. The Cromwells must have held, because their moiety passed to the Cliffords, but how Dr. Cox makes the Clifford tenure “more than two centuries,” is our difficulty, for they were attainted, and their estates forfeited in 1460.

Edward IV. gave the Clifford moiety to Sir John Pilkington, from whose descendants it became escheated (we presume from their taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace), and in 1544 it was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Leke, who transferred it to his relative, Sir Peter Frescheville.||

Was Staveley Hall built by the grandson of the knight—another Sir Peter—in 1604, as the inscription over the entrance would suggest? The glorious oak wainscoting in the lower room of the south gable, intersected with fluted pilasters; its oriel windows and the worn appearance of the transomes and the mullions of these windows, together with the workmanship, all deny it to be Jacobean. The shield over the entrance, as a writer in vol. iii. of The Reliquary has pointed out—Frescheville impaling Kaye—is evidently in error. If Margaret Kaye was an heiress (she was mother of the Sir Peter of 1604), the shield should be per quarterly; if not, the arms of Kaye are out of place. The year 1604 was an epoch in the life of the knight (he was dubbed by James I. in the previous year), and he most probably rebuilt the greater portion of the edifice, for it was then that he brought home his bride, Joyce Fleetwood. We rather think that the south gable was the work of his father or his grandsire, who was knighted for his valour at the battle of Musselburgh. The son of Sir Peter, and last of his race, turned the Hall into a garrison for Charles I. in 1644, but very shortly afterwards had to surrender to Major-General Crawford.

The historic interest of Staveley Hall centres in John Frescheville, who was appointed Colonel-General of Derbyshire for the King (just as Sir John Gell was for the Parliament), and who, for his loyalty

* In 1677, Lord Frescheville claimed to sit in the House of Peers under the writ of his ancestor Ralph, but it was shown that it was necessary to prove a sitting under the writ to establish an estate of inheritance, and that his lordship could not do.

† Darek hors. p. 275.
† Charter of Derby house, vol. i.
† Vide Extinct Peerage.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

to the house of Stuart, was created a peer in 1664,* though his patent had been made out many years
previously, but had never passed the Great Seal. We are told that Charles I. was at the Hall after the
disastrous fight at Marston Moor;† and the thought would come, as we sat beneath its roof, whether it
was in this splendid chamber of the south gable where this unfortunate and misguided monarch had sat.
Although Lord Frescheville was married three times, he only had issue by his second wife, Sarah
Harrington, who was maid of honour to Queen Henrietta. The heraldic arms of this lady are identical with
those of Dorothy Vernon with tinctures reversed, the _fret_ being _argent_ instead of _sable_, and the _field_ being
_sable_ instead of _argent_. The issue of this lady was three daughters—Catherine, who espoused Charles
Poulet, afterwards Duke of Bolton; Elizabeth, whose first husband was Sir Philip Warwick, and whose
second, the Earl of Holderness; and Frances, with whom there is a romance, as pretty in its detail as
that which entwines itself with the ivy of old Haddon, though illustrating far more forcibly the noble
qualities of a loving woman's heart. What prompted Lord Frescheville to take to himself a third spouse
(forty years after the death of his first one) was the idea that a son might yet be born to him. From his
remote ancestor Raynourd (who held Palterton under Fitzhubert) to himself there was a period of six
centuries, but his race paternally was at an end. His sister Margaret had mated with John Ramsden, of
Longley, whose lineal descendant (and representative of the Freschevilles at the present moment) is the
worthy baronet, Sir John William Ramsden, M.A., J.P., D.L., of Byrom, Longley and Buckden, who has,
we believe, in his possession, a miniature of Lord John, by Hoskins the painter.‡ The old house of
Frescheville has had a historian in Sir Frederick Madden, whose researches were contributed to the
_Collectanis Topographica et Genealogica._

The love episode of Frances Frescheville is one of the earliest instances that can be authenticated,
wherein a daughter broke through the obedience which the feudal laws demanded. She ran away even
as our Dorothy did, and allied herself with the man of her choice, regardless of the life of want and
privations which the act brought upon her, and which occasioned her father to make her no settlement.
Only six months before his lordship died, in March 1681, § he sold Staveley to the Earl (afterwards first
Duke) of Devonshire for £2,600,¶ which prompts the belief that any such settlement was out of the
question. True! he leaves her in his will an annuity of three hundred pounds, but this was before he was
at the end of his tether.

The career of the husband of Frances Frescheville is of such interest, that some particulars must
needs be stated. Thomas Colepeper was the son of Sir Thomas, lieutenant of Dover Castle, and of
Hacketing, County Kent. His mother was Lady Barbara Sidney, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester.
She was the widow of Thomas Smythe, Viscount Strangeford, which will explain how young Colepeper
came to be steward to the Strangeford family. The Colepepers were of Kent in the 11th century. There
were two branches, designated as of Preston Hall and Bay Hall, but which was the elder has never been
determined. The Colepepers of Bedegbury, Wakehurst, and Wigshill were from the Bay Hall branch,
which has held a peerage. The first historical appearance of Thomas Colepeper, was three years before
his marriage, when the Council of State imprisoned him for attempting to further the restoration of
Charles II. He was undoubtedly a clever man, as can be seen from his transcript of the “Frescheville
Evidences,” ** in the British Museum, and from his being made a Fellow of the Royal Society, 18th May,
1668. Among the Harleian MSS. there are eighteen volumes, †† written by Colepeper, entitled

* This was not a barony in fee, but ‘to heirs male of his body.’
† Whitelock's _Memorials_, vol. i. p. 398.
‡ Hoskins died in 1664.
§ Vol. iv.
¶ On Friday, the 1st March, at four o'clock, at his lodgings in Westminster. Colepeper brought his remains to Staveley, and buried them 9 April, 1681. His last wife survived him thirty-five years, and lies in St. George's, Windsor. Her father was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and she became lady of honour to Queen Anne.

** Harleian MS., 686, f. 100.

†† 7577-795.
"Adversaria," his "Collections from Public Records," * his "Commonplace Book," † and his "Memorandum Book." ‡ Speaking of the "Adversaria," Madden says, "In these volumes is contained an immense mass of information relative to the lands and descent of the Frescheville family, and more particularly to the claim advanced by Colonel Colepeper in right of his wife, to the title and estate of Lord Frescheville, and to his own various schemes and undertakings, but the whole is written so negligently, and with so many errors, as to make these collections of less value than they otherwise would be." ¶ Perchance this negligence arose from want! In 1675 Colepeper sold his paternal estates at Hackington, but it was not till 1682 that he began to impoverish himself by fruitless lawsuits to recover Staveley, and to advance a claim to the coronet of his late father-in-law. These suits gave rise to scenes and results which are best expressed by the gossips of those days. Evelyn tells us, under date 9th July, 1685, "Just as I was coming into the lodgings at Whitehall, a little before dinner, my Lord Devonshire standing very near His Majesty's bedchamber door in the lobby, came Colonel Colepeper, and, in a rude manner looking my Lord in the face, asked if this was the time and place for excluders to appear. My Lord at first took little notice of what he said, knowing him to be a hot-headed fellow, but he reiterating it, my lord asked Colepeper whether he meant him. He said, yes he meant his lordship. My lord told him he was no excluder, (as indeed he was not). He affirming it again, my lord told him that he lied; on which Colepeper struck him a box on the ear, which my lord returned and fell him. They were soon parted; Colepeper was seized, and His Majesty, who was all the while in his bedchamber, ordered him to be carried to the green cloth officer, who sent him to the Marshalsea as he deserved." § His wife's letters to him while in prison are very touching. ¶ She also wrote to Lord Danby, from which letter we can see that abject want had come upon her. "I most humbly beg of your lordship to write a provision for me to the King to let His Majesty know that if he keeps my husband in prison we must both starve. I thought my father had merited more than to make me starve for a rash action of my husband. To-day, they frighten me extremely in sending Mr. Colepeper to Westminster Hall, but I do not hear they said anything to him, but they tell me now that the King's pleasure to declare that his hand is spared, which your lordship told me afore, and it is an obligation I owe to your lordship and to nobody else. God Almighty bless you for it, you shall have my prayers as long as I live. I have had many advisers to persuade Mr. Colepeper to apply himself to, as they call it to Dev. I think that has been done enough. I will never advise it nor meddle in it, my violence shall not prejudice him, nor will I advise a thing I scorn in my heart." Just two years afterwards (April, 1687), we get from Luttrell ** this incident: "The 26th, in the evening, the Earl of Devonshire meeting Colonel Colepeper in the withdrawing-room at Whitehall, while the King and Queen were in his presence. challenged him to walk out, which he refused, his lordship struck Colonel Colepeper with a cane he had in his hand, for which he was committed and gave in bail to appear at the King's Bench Court, which he accordingly did, the 27th, and his bail were accepted, who were the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Delamere, the Lord Clifford, and Mr. Thomas Wharton." The Earl was tried, imprisoned, and fined thirty thousand pounds, which he never paid, for he was committed to the King's Bench for contempt. He was liberated on a promissory note, which was cancelled by William III., after the Revolution. Had it have ended here it had been well, but ten years later, when the Earl had been made a Duke, and was a favourite with Royalty, he met Colepeper at the Auction House in St. Alban's Street, on the 1st July, 1697—when Colepeper was reduced to want, and his faithful wife, dying of a crushed life—and at once took revenge in an attack that, to say the least, was disgraceful, if not brutal. †† On the third of December of the following year, the noble partner of his

* 6813.
† 6817.18.
‡ Add MS., 11865.
¶ Harleian MSS., 7004.
** Relation of State Affaits, vol. i., p. 401.
checkered life, who had borne so much for his sake, died, having for thirty-six years sheltered him with that love she had given him long ago at Staveley.

Copepeper survived his wife just ten years, but how he subsisted is too painful to inquire. He died in lodgings in Tothill Street, Westminster, and was buried in the Church of St. Margaret, close by.

There are two ladies, who were mistresses of Staveley Hall, who need more than ordinary mention—Joyce Fleetwood and Sarah Harrington. The Fleetwoods were originally of Plumpton Parva, County Lancaster, and afterwards of Cranford and Aldwincle, County Northampton; while another was of the Vache, near Chalfont, County Buckinghamshire. The father of Joyce was Thomas, of the Vache. She was aunt to the Regicide George, who raised a troop of dragoons for Parliament; was one of Cromwell's members for Buckinghamshire in 1647; was one of the Commissioners who tried the King and signed his death warrant. The famous General Charles Fleetwood was of the Aldwincle branch; so was George, the companion of Gustavus Adolphus in his long wars, created a Swedish baron, and whose letter describing the battle of Lützen is in vol. i. of the "Camden Miscellany."

The Harrings held the lordship of Haerington, in Cumberland during the Norman period. In the temp. Edward I., they were of Aldingham, County Lancaster. They have held two baronies, now extinct, one a creation of Edward II. in 1324, the other of the first Stuart in 1603. The family suffered very much during the wars of the Roses, and impoverished themselves by their subserviency to James I. The fifth baron of the first creation was a Knight of the Garter. They acquired (which is curious), the lordship of Exton, County Rutland, from the Copepepers in the reign of Henry VI. Sarah Harrington was the grandniece of Sir John, the first peer of the second creation. This nobleman acquired Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, with his wife, and was given the care and maintenance of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., with a paltry allowance thereto. He had charge of her at Combe when the Guy Fawkes conspirators tried to seize her, and fled with her to Coventry. He controlled her household at Kew afterwards; bought her wedding trousseau; arranged her expenses, and ruined himself with the job. In 1612 she had run him into debt, that he had to beg a patent to coin brass farthings for three years. The coins are still designated Harrings. "When she married the Prince Palatine he went abroad with them but his cares killed him, and he died at Worms. The second peer sold Exton to Sir Bracton Hicks, and paid his father's debts to the extent of forty thousand pounds. Sarah Harrington was daughter of Sir John, whose father was Sir Henry, brother of the first peer, and also of Sir James, whose lineal descendant and present representative of the family is Sir Richard Harrington, Bart., J.P., D.L., of Ridlington, County Rutland. One member of this house is of great interest to the student—Sir John, the translator of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." His father was treasurer to the King's Camp, and had Bradford, the martyr, for his clerk; while he revived his fortune by marrying an illegitimate daughter of Henry VIII. (by Johana Dobson), who granted her the monastic spoliations of Kelston, Batheaston, and Katherine in Somersetshire. His father devoted himself to the interests of Princess Elizabeth when she was a prisoner at Hatfield, where he picked up his second wife, and mother of Sir John. This lady was Isabella Markham, one of the maids of honour. In 1554, both of them, together with their future Queen, were sent to the Tower, but Bess, in after days, stood godmother to their son, whose works—particularly his "View of the state of Ireland in 1605"—are by no means too well known. One of the cousins of Sarah Harrington (Lady Frescheville) was that Countess of Bedford whose prodigality called forth hasty remarks from Dugdale.

Twice has the spoiler (improper) made an attack on Staveley Hall; once immediately after the possession of the Cavendishes, and again in 1843, but fortunately his ruthless hands have been stayed. At the commencement of the last century it was the residence of Lord James Cavendish (nine times member for Derby), who married Anne, daughter of General Yale, Governor of Fort St. George, India. There is a large painting in Ford Hall, which Squire Bagshawe kindly pointed out to the writer, which represents the treaty for this marriage.

* The Baronies of Bouville and Harrington passed to the Greys. *Vide Excerpta Ferrara.*
STAVELEY—SUTTON—TIBSHELF—WHITWELL.

At the suppression of the Monasteries (or immediately after), Henry VIII. gave the lordship of Handley to William West, whose son, Edward, sold it to Francis Rhodes in 1577, whose son, John, sold it to Bess of Hardwick, at the same time that he disposed of Woodthorp, and thus, has merged into the paramount Manor of Staveley. Within the curious limits of Staveley parish there appears to have been originally four manors (all held by the Musards)—Barlow, Woodthorp, Handley, and Staveley. We have seen how Staveley passed, and how Barlow came to the Frechevilles, from whom the Abitots (Barlows) held by virtue of knight service.* Handley, or that portion of Handley which constituted a manor, was with Beauchief Abbey. In the Obituary of Beauchief Abbey, as embodied by Mr. S. O. Addy in his "Memorials," there is the "Commemoration of Ralph Musard" (a contemporary of Henry III.) "our Canon and assistant brother, for whom a full service shall be said in the convent with great commendation for he gave us Handly and Wadshelf, and a golden chalice with a golden cross." † Mr. Addy makes the observation "that Ralph Musard, who was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey, was also called canonicus and was buried there, as if he had become professed as a canon of the house. It was no uncommon thing for the people of the highest rank to take monastic vows, and pass the end of their days in religious meditation." ‡

The Hagg was one of the residences of the Freschevilles. Built as a shooting box in 1630, says White.|| If so the builder would be Peter, the Sheriff in 1605. Whether shooting box or no, here was born the last child of the last Frescheville of Staveley. It may have been here, or the hall by the church from whence she eloped with her Thomas, for whom she endured so much; anyway, the Hagg was her birthplace.

In the mighty struggle (which lasted for more than fifty years) between the Crown and the barons for the charters and their confirmation, was Ankere de Frescheville. The confirmation of our charters cost more than their possession. No portion of English history is more interesting; no portion abounds with nobler efforts of liberty struggling with oppression; no portion can possibly be better known from access to records, and yet so little known. Not only was confirmation after confirmation necessary, but obtained at a frightful cost. It may not be generally known that there were four issues of the Magna Charta in four years. §

The interest of the Hagg to the antiquary has been considerably enhanced by the tenancy of the famous Thomas Dudley Fosbroke within living memory. To the researches of this scholar we owe our knowledge of the garments—shape and material—worn by the great monastic orders of Augustinians, Benedictines, Carthusians, Cistercians, Cumiacs, Premonstratensians; by the friars—Dominican and Franciscan; by the Knights Templars and Hospitallers. No student of antiquity or history but what remembers the name with honour and respect. He was a scion of the old family who have had Derbyshire residence at Shardlow or Ravenstone for the last two hundred years. In the third edition of his "Monachism" there is a short history of his sires and a portrait of himself. ¶ At the age of nine he was sent to St. Paul's School, St. Paul's Churchyard, founded by good Dean Colet in the early days of Henry VIII., before that monarch had acquired bad habits. His earlier education he got from the Rev. Mr. Milward, at Petersfield, in Hampshire. At the age of fifteen Fosbroke was elected to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1789, and M.A. in 1792. His own wish, we believe (of some of his friends certainly), was to become a special pleader,** but his father willed the adoption of the Church and not the bar, in compliance with a tradition of his house, that with every generation one son had been a clergyman. The reliable pedigree of the Fosbrokes commences with John, who held the advowson of

* Vide Article on Barlow Woodshead and Staveley.
† Memorials, p. 46.
‡ Ibid., p. 9.
|| History and Directory of Derbyshire, 1837.
** Also in his Encyclopaedia.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Cranford, County Northampton, in 1391, and was of that ilk; but long before this they were of Staffordshire, for Osbert and Walter de Fostenbroc were witnesses to a charter of William Basset to the Priory of Rocester. "The name," says the late celebrated resident of the Hagg, "is and ought to have been, spelt Fosbrook," (those of Shardlow have it Fosbrooke), "for such is the authority in Glover's 'Ordinary of Arms,' the Cranford brass, and the early Diddlesbury register." John, of Cranford, had a son, John, whose wife was Maud Stafford, dry nurse to Henry VI. There was one branch of the Baronial Staffords who bore a saltire between four pears, and it is supposed, says the antiquary of the Hagg, that the arms of the Fosbrokes—a saltire between four cinquefoils—arose from the alliance with the illustrious dry nurse.† The nurse was mother of Edward, whose son, Robert, was father of Richard, whose wife was Juliana Kinsman, of Lodington, living 1541. There is a brass in Cranford Church to the memory of John, the son of Richard and Juliana. This gentleman, we learn from the brass, had two wives—Dorothe Drewell, of Little Geddings, Huntingdonshire; and Awdre Lenten, of Woodford, Northamptonshire. By Dorothy he had four sons and four daughters; by Awdre he had four sons and twelve daughters, and to eighteen of these twenty-four children he gave portions, besides assistance to his seventy grandchildren. The eldest son of this fatherly old buck, by Dorothy, his wife, was William, whose lineal descendent (according to the antiquary) † is the Squire of Ravenstone Hall; the second son was Richard, of Diddlesbury, from whom the antiquary, Richard, by his wife Elizabeth Street, was father of John, ‖ whose son, William by his wife—Caldwell (sister of the famous admiral), was father of Thomas, whose son, William, was father of Thomas, of the Hagg. In the year that the antiquary took his M.A. (1792), he became curate of Horsley, in Gloucestershire. He had commenced life somewhat ominously. "When I came of age" (he says) "I had the misfortune to find that the payment of £500 charged upon an estate in my favour could not be enforced? That the living of ——, promised to me by a Mr. ——, in recompense for an unpaid debt of £800, borrowed from the Rev. John Fosbrook (his father's cousin) was not to be obtained; that a bequest of the same worthy relative was irrecoverable through a legal informality, and that the only realization of my views had been a legacy about the last amount which was expended by anticipation on my college expenses." In spite of these little drawbacks, he took to himself a wife—Miss Howell, of Horsley,—in 1796, by whom he was father of four sons and six daughters. Immediately before his marriage, he gave to the world his first literary production, "The Economy of Monastic Life." In 1802 was published the first of the two great works by which his name will go down to posterity—"British Monachism." The voice of the critics was hushed, only for praise; praise of the most lavish description, if we except one little squeach from Southey, who, as an antiquary, was not fit to black Fosbrook's shoes. Twenty years later—during which time he was a curate—he wrote his "Encyclopaedia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology," a work "as original as it is important—elegantly written and full of interesting information, with which every person of liberal education ought to be acquainted." In the interim he had given us "Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts" for the County of Gloucester; "History of the County of Gloucester;" "Berkley Manuscripts;" "An Account of Raglan Castle;" "Key to the Testament;" "Companion to the Wye Tour;" and "Archæol Sketches of Ross and Archenfield." After the Encyclopaedia he further published the "Tourist Grammar," "Account of Cheltenham;" "Foreign Topography;" and "A Treatise on the Arts, Manners, Manufactures, and Institutions of the Romans," which was contributed to Lardner's Cyclopædia. Literary distinction brought no Church preferment to Fosbrook, for he remained a curate for thirty-eight years, (1830) when he became Vicar of Walford. Fosbrook may be said to have been the founder of the newer school of antiquaries of which Palgrave, Ellis, Wright, Stuart, Wilson, Brand, Lodge, Laing, Bateman, Jewitt were members, and with whose works, unfortunately, students are less familiar than with those of Leland, Camden, or Dugdale. From the

† Harl. MSS. 1045, fol. 39.
‡ Encyclopaedia of Antiquities, p. 8.
§ This John declined a baronetcy when James I. offered for sale his Ulster patents, observing, that he had rather be a wealthy yeoman than a poor knight. Ibid, p. 8.
Fosbroke pedigree we can trace that for seven generations there was a son in the Church, and if we mistake not, there is one still—Curate of Stoke-upon-Trent. Among the valuable information to be gathered from Fosbroke’s “Encyclopædia,” we get *fact simile* copies of the marks, rebusse, and devices of the old English printers from Caxton and Richard Pynson down to John Day and Walter Lynne. The lady who was the antiquary’s helpmeet was a daughter of a house whom genealogists and still living members trace back to the time of Egbert, and who gave to the country the first historiographer we ever had, a being as erudite and naive as Nature supplies. He was the first Englishman who earned a crust by literature alone. He wrote the first of that stupendous series of pamphlets which deluged society between 1642—1660—in defence of the Royalists—Patricius and Penegrine. He was the first to attempt spelling on a phonetic basis. Any student who is not read in the works of John Howell, has many treats in store. The poet laureate of Oliver Cromwell—Fisher—puts it that not to know Howell, “were an ignorance beyond barbarism.” The bare enumeration of his works, excepting to the bookworm, would be incredible. His career, or the circumstances which went to make it up, were as singular as the individual. He matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, but on entering life took the insignificant position as foreman in a glass factory in London. He was sent by his employers to do business on the Continent, and the benefit the world received, was a Lexicon Tetraglotton—English, French, Italian, Spanish. Among his friends were Ben Jonson, Herbert of Cherbury, and Sir Kenelm Digby. After repudiating the manufacture of glass he took to the manufacture of other men’s brains; was tutor in the baronial families of Savage and Altham; was secretary to Lord Scrope, and afterwards to Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester. He twice got a job of embassy duty—to Spain and Denmark—which were executed favourable to himself. His all-round capabilities commended him to Windebank, the State secretary, and Strafford, the viceroy. His literary career commenced just when evil days were coming for himself and the nation—in 1640. His first work was “Dodona’s Grove,” soon followed by “Instructions for Foreign Travel,” which is vastly entertaining even now, and abounds in those crude and pithy expressions characteristic of our forefathers three centuries ago. But he had offended the Puritans by a poem dedicated to Charles I., and so the Long Parliament sent him to the Fleet (prison), presumably from the importunity of his creditors, where they detained him for eight years. While here he maintained himself by the publication of essays on every imaginable subject, from language to the Copernican theory; from Presbyterianism to tobacco. Wood puts it that Howell “purchased a small plot of ground upon Parnassus which he held in fee of the Muses.” * From here was sent forth the pages of the first two volumes of the ever famous “Epistola Ho-eliani,” which are historical, philosophical, political; wherein speculative thought is digressive by wit, and the abstract matter made intelligible by anecdote. There was a reprint of these celebrated volumes in 1890. When released from gaol his pen was as busy as ever, but he marred his future prospects from the Throne by his dedications to Cromwell, which arose, we take it, from hunger conquering loyalty. At the Restoration he was made Historiographer with a small salary. Among the last efforts of his pen was his “Cordial for the Cavaliers,” which roused Roger L’Strainge into his “Caveat for the Cavaliers,” and the paper warfare which ensued. There is a reprint of his “Foreign Travels” in the Sheffield Free Library, and a list of his prolific writings in Leslie Stephen’s “National Biography,” vol. xxviii. He was buried in the Temple Church. The great-grandmother of Thomas Fosbroke is shewn in the pedigree as sister of Admiral Caldwell, who fought under Kempenfelt in the Bay of Biscay; under Rodney in the West Indies; under Howe on that famous first of June, and who was one of that coterie of naval heroes on that day who were cheated out of their gold medals because of an omission in a document. One of these heroes—Collingwood—in after years made (for after Trafalgar he had it in his power to do so) the Admiralty dub his medal up, while it remains as a scandalous instance of red tapeism that Caldwell never received his.

In the village of Sutton-in-the-Dale, some four miles south-east of Chesterfield, a tradition is yet told of the extinct family of Leke, or Leake, who were Earls of Scarsdale, and whose hall stands hard by.

* Athenae Oxon.
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The tradition is very pretty, and from its beauty has survived the nasty knock given it by a certain sceptical hammer—that same hammer that attempted to smash up the little romance of Dorothy Vernon. There was a Sir Nicholas Leke (so the tradition says) who was a Crusader, and who, before he started for the Holy Land, broke a ring with his wife, each retaining a half, as a token of each other's love and fidelity. When among the Saracens Sir Nicholas was taken prisoner, and kept so for many years. As he lay in his dungeon one night he prayed to the Virgin that he might see his beloved Sutton once more, if only in a dream, but as he awoke in the morning he was sitting within the porch of the church, where his prayers had so often commingled with his wife's in days long, long ago, and close to was his home. But the servants spurned him, in his rags and filthy, from the door, and knew him not. Then he sent in the tiny fragment of ring to his lady, and soon a head, whitened by winters of hope deferred, was nestling on his breast. We know that the Lekes were not holding Sutton until after the fourth and last crusade; we know that among the sons of the senior line of this Scarsdale House, there was no Sir Nicholas, until the days of the Stuarts, but the Nicholas whom it concerns may have been a fifth or sixth son of his house, before it had ceased to be of Nottinghamshire—this portion of the Leke pedigree shews the name of Nicholas in very remote times—and such a tradition would linger in the remembrance and become linked with adopted residence. One item is positive fact, that Sir Nicholas left a dole of loaves to the poor as testimony of his gratitude for his marvellous escape, which only ceased with the last Earl, in last century. The bitter scepticism of Dr. Cox may be admired, because it is covered with such an appearance of sympathy, and his autocratic dictum* may shield him from attack, but we say that the dignity of a Doctor of Laws is scarcely enhanced by destroying those beautiful traditions of our fathers, which tend to keep alive a delicacy of heart of which humanity has by no means a superabundance.

Not in the antiquity of Sutton Hall does there centre very much interest, for the fourth Earl of Scarsdale, who built it, has only been dead some hundred and fifty-seven years; nor in its Corinthian pilasters and classic architecture, for such architecture in England belongs to the debased school—but from the associations of the spot; from a homestead of the Harestons, Greys, and Lekes, having stood there for centuries, and from the famous ladies who were mistresses here in time past.

Of the family of Peter de Hareston, to whom Henry III. gave the lordship of Sutton in 1255, there are some particulars to be found in the "Inquisition Post Mortem," but our research enables us to attach what no compiler of Derbyshire history has attempted to give—the names of the possessors of the manor from this remote date until the executors of Anne, Marchioness of Ormond, sold it to the Arkwrights in 1824.

On the death of Nicholas Leke, fourth and last Earl of Scarsdale, the estates which his sires had held for three hundred and thirty-three years, and which had been sequestered by Parliament and yet recovered, had to be sold to pay those debts incurred by the building of his new home. The Hall and lands were bought by Godfrey Clarke, of Somersall, whose son, Godfrey, was lord of the manor till 1786, when, from default of issue it passed to the husband of his sister Anne—Job Hart Price, who took the name of Clarke by letters patent. Thus these lands were held twice by men who adopted the surnames of their wives.† The daughter and heiress of Price (Anne) mated with Walter Butler, eighteenth Earl of Ormond, for whom the Crown revived the Marquise, which was under attainder. This union was not blessed with any offspring, and so, four years after the death of the Marquis (1820), the trustees of his widow disposed of the property to Richard Arkwright, of Willersley Castle. From the father of this gentleman spring the four branches of the house of Arkwright—of Sutton, of Willersley Castle, of Hampton Court, County Hereford, and of Knuston Hall, County Northampton. The squires of Sutton are the senior branch.

So we learn that the Harestons held the manor for two lives; the Greys for four; the Hillarys, alias Grey, for two; the Lekes for ten; the Clarkes for two; the Prices and Butlers for one each; while the present lord is fourth in descent from the last purchaser, making a total of twenty-six lives. This is indeed payment for a little research.

* Vide Reliquary for July, 1839.
† See Memorial Towers.
STAVELEY—SUTTON—TIBSHELF—WHITWELL.

For six hundred years the holders of Sutton were men whose loyalty to the Throne (told in the extinct and extant "Peerages") is almost incredible; for neither slaughter of sons, nor sequestration of lands, nor being declared attainted and outcasts, nor penury and rags, could shake their allegiance to a King, de jure, whether a Plantagenet or a Stuart.

Greys, Lekes, Butlers! What a slice of English and Irish history is contained in these names; what scenes upon the scaffold, and battlefield; what episodes of a thrilling character!

The founder of the Lekes—Allan de Leka—was living at Leak, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of Stephen (1141). John Leke, who espoused Alice Grey, of Sutton, about 3 Henry IV. (1401-2), was of Gotham, in the same county. This place recalls an English adage. When a man does a monstrously absurd thing he is said to belong to the "wise men of Gotham." The explanation given by Thoroton may be of interest. It appears that King John when passing through this place was deterred by the inhabitants from taking the route he wished, and made to go another, they being under the impression that they could make a given road public by forcing the King to pass over it. He, however, says Thoroton, was incensed at their proceedings, and sent from his Court, soon after, some of his servants to inquire of them the reason of their incivility and illtreatment, that he might punish them by way of fine, or some other way he might judge most proper. The villagers, hearing of the approach of the King's servants, thought of an expedient to turn away his majesty's displeasure from them. "When the messengers arrived at Gotham they found some of the inhabitants engaged in endeavouring to drown an eel in a pool of water; some were employed in dragging carts upon a large barn to shade the wood from the sun; others were tumbling their cheeses down a hill to find the way to Nottingham for sale; and some were employed in hedging a cuckoo which had perched upon an old bush, in short they were all employed in some foolish way or other, which convinced the King's servants that it was a village of fools."

If we, in our wrath, called our brother a wise man of Gotham, instead of a fool, we might often be nearer the truth.

The founder of the illustrious Derbyshire house of Leke was John, living in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., who married Alice Hilary, alias Grey; heiress of the Greys of Sandacre, with whom he acquired the lordships of Sutton, Brampton, and Morton, with other lands in this county. But this lady had an enormously rich dowry, which gave a splendour to the Sutton branch that the mater stock of Nottinghamshire never possessed.* The grandson of the heiress was another John, husband of Elizabeth Savage, and the sire from whence sprang a junior line of Lekes, famous in our Annals for naval heroism, but neither their careers nor existence have found any mention by the compilers. Before we turned to Raven's "Visitiation of Norfolk" we felt positive we should have a find. Here is a pedigree† which clearly states that Roger, of Holt Market, County Norfolk, was son of Thomas, of Williamsthorpe in the parish of North Winfield, whose brother was Sir John of Sutton, and whose mother was Elizabeth Savage. Is not this sufficient proof? Now Roger, of Holt Market, was grandfather of a line of men, whose great sea fights are recorded by Campbell in his "Lives of the Admirals," and whose strategy of naval warfare has given research very recently to a famous sea Lord.‡ How Richard Leake, as gunner of H.M.S. "Princess," on the 20th April, 1667, defended his craft against seventeen Dutch pirates, and beat them off; how he again defended her against two Dutch vessels of war, when his captain and master was killed, and he alone left in charge; and how he performed far more gallant acts, can be read in the life of Sir John Leake, by Stephen Martin Leake, Garter King at Arms, 1750, of which only fifty copies were issued. It is said that in the general engagement or battle with the Dutch, on the 10th August, 1673, when the "Royal Prince," of which ship Richard Leake was gunner, was dismayed, four hundred of her crew killed or wounded, and her flag about to be struck from attack by fireships, that he ordered her captain below, sunk the fireships, and brought her safely to Chatham. This captain, mind, was

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* In the State Papers—Henry VIII.—vol. v., p. 359 (10), the Lekes are stated as having possessions in "England, Ireland, Wales, and the Marches, thereof."

† Harleian Society, vol. xxi., p. 185.

‡ Admiral Colombe.
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George (afterwards Admiral Sir George) Rook. We are told that Richard Leake was the first to conceive and bring into use the firing of red hot shell. If a copy of the "Life of Sir John Leake, Admiral of the Fleet"—son of Richard—cannot be accessible to the student, the particulars in Campbell's "Admirals"* will come as a fresh chapter of history to him. There is a very learned article, too, in the "National Biography," † wherein there are facts of which Lord Macaulay himself could not have been aware, for they capsize one of his most brilliant chapters. We learn, with amazement, that the relief of Londonderry was principally due to the bravery and seamanship of Sir John Leake, and that the relief of Barcelona—so weird and fairy-tale like—must be credited to him, and not to the Earl of Peterborough as Macaulay hath it. His share in the action of Bantry Bay (1st May, 1689); in the battle of Barfleur (27th April, 1704), and forty other naval engagements can be found in his "Life," by Garter King at Arms, 1750. His features are on canvas (by Kneller) in the painted chamber at Greenwich. He was three times member for Rochester.

Sir John Leke, of Sutton, whose wife was Jane Foljambe, was with Henry VIII. in France, in 1513, and knighted by him at Lille.‡ The same monarch, at the spoliation (1539), gave to his son—Sir Francis Leke—the lordships of North Winfield and Dunstan, with Holme. The Knight purchased Dore from the Wortleyes, and Temple Normanton from the Talbots.

We will just glance for a moment at two or three of the ladies whom the Lekes of Sutton brought home as their brides. Frances Paston, the wife of Sir Francis, was a daughter of the celebrated knight to whom every one of us owes so much for the preservation of the priceless "Letters," which are the only history of England we have for the fifteenth century. The sire of Frances Swift was the rich mercer of Rotherham, whose son became Viscount Carlingford, and from whom sprang the immortal "Gulliver," Dean of St. Patrick's. With Anne Cary we have a lady of great interest. Burke makes her die a Benedictine nun at Cambrey, while, on the contrary, she was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of peers of the realm. She was sister of that very illustrious cavalier who was to the Royalists what John Hampden was to the Puritans—the noblest embodiment of the justice of his party—Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, the scholar, the statesman, the Christian. Anne Cary was the wife of the greatest of the Lekes—Francis, Baron Deincourt and first Earl Scarsdale. She was at Sutton with her husband when he was defending it against Colonel Sir John Gell and his five hundred Roundheads. After the homestead was taken, it was sold, with the lands, by Parliament for eighteen thousand pounds, but, fortunately, it was bought by a friend, and so ultimately recovered. Frances Rich, wife of the second earl, was sister of the Earl of Dudley; while Countess Mary was of the old Yorkshire house of Lewys, of Ledstone Hall.

We have transcribed an extract or two of the Leke correspondence (from the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission) with the Manners, of Belvoir and Haddon, and the Cokes, of Melbourne.

Francis Leke to the Earl of Rutland:—"I crave pardon that I have not attended upon you as often as I wished. I send you a fat buck, killed by my dogs. It would have delighted you to see them hunt it." Dated 22 August, 1587. Three days after the memorable fifth of November, 1603, Sir John Harper wrote to Sir Francis to tell him the particulars of the conspiracy and of the conspirators' flight, adding what he and others purposed to do. Sir Francis was, apparently, Sheriff at the time, and seems to have been piqued by Harper's letter, for he wrote to Sir John Manners, of Haddon, at once: "I have sent you the copy of a letter I received this evening from Sir John Harpur, and I understand likewise, that the traitors be fled into Wales, and divers of them taken already. You know my mind by my letters to you, and I am ready to join with you in what you shall think meet, for the country is yet in me so long as I am Sheriff,† and Sir John Harpur hath no warrant for his letter or action but as a private Justice." He wrote again

* Vol. iii.
† Vol. xxiii., p. 317.
† There must be some explanation for this, which the Roll of Sheriffs does not give, for the Sheriff of 1604 was a Willoughby; for 1605, a Frechville; for 1606, the very Sir John Harpur of whom he is speaking. Leake had been Sheriff in 1600-1601. Vide appendix "Old Halls," vol. i.
the following morning to Haddon, shewing that neither he nor the county were ruffled by the Guy Fawkes business: "Sutton. All the country knows that you have lived a very honourable life, and that you are a loyal subject to your Prince. I find the country very quiet, which I beseech God may continue, and so during the time of my being Sheriff, with your good advice, presently execute that which belongs to my office; but upon sudden rumours to make any alteration, I should do myself and the country great wrong. I do not understand that in these north parts any such sudden directions have been sent abroad by the Justices of the Peace."

Robert, Earl Scarsdale to Thomas Coke at Melbourne, dated from Sutton, November, 1701. "Yesterday Mr. Akerode, with two or three more of your friends dined here, and upon second thoughts I resolved to declare to them your and Mr. Curzon's intentions, and my resolution of serving you both, which they will immediately communicate to all that are concerned in these parts. This morning I sent to my neighbour Pierpoint, who promised me his interest for you, and to take care that all his votes shall attend, though Mr. Jackson pretends an influence, which I have warned him of. I do not like his answer to my Lord Harrington, but hope by degrees to do something by the help of Mr. Shaw. To-morrow being market day at Chesterfield, my servant shall speak to several that I imagine shall be found there (part missing). I will not fail to send to Sir John Roodes (Rhodes) whose tenants I find by the poll did generally go against you, but I will write to his sister, Mrs. Thornton, with whom, I believe, I have some interest. To-morrow I will write to my Lord Nottingham, and do not doubt but that he will serve both you and Mr. Curzon with his power in relation to my Lord Halifax. On Tuesday, I expect to see you here, and I will take care to get Mr. Akerode to dine here on Wednesday." In the following December the 18th, the Earl writes to Coke, "I wish you joy on your victory. Pray do not fail to be in Town at the choice of a Speaker, and bring Mr. Harpur with you for all the business of consequence will certainly be over within very few days after your meeting." Five days later he writes expressing himself somewhat strongly as to one member of the house of Cavendish: "I am glad to hear the town of Derby has behaved themselves as was expected. Mr. Harpur chose and Mr. Stanhope will be, as I imagine, when it comes to be determined by the House, for I am informed that there has been great partiality in favour of the Lord that is returned. Here is a report about town (which I hope there is no ground for) that it will be proposed to you that Lord Ross and Mr. Curzon should both desist and so end the dispute by way of bargain. Sure neither you nor Mr. Curzon will ever agree to anything of this kind, for that will entirely alter the interest which is now made for you both, and will make people, I believe, very indifferent hereafter. But I can only answer certainly for one, who is your servant Scarsdale. I think you are both sincere."

Poterity will be far more disposed to give credit to the marvellous constructive genius and indomitable perseverance of Sir Richard Arkwright than even the present generation, which is inclined to be far more just than the generation that sought to destroy his claim to inventive originality. His extraordinary career has become familiar to the student from the works of his detractors, not from the pens of those who were most qualified to give us an accurate statement of facts. The opponents of Arkwright have striven to prove that his machines were simply the combination of other men's separate inventions. The best evidence in support of his originality of conception is found in the evidence which these opponents produce to rob him of it. Baines, in his history of "Cotton Manufacture," has it that the inventor of spinning by rollers was a man named Wyatt, of Birmingham; Guest has it, in his "Compendious History of Cotton Manufacture," that the inventor was Highs, of Leigh; Ashworth contributed an exhaustive article to the "Quarterly Review" (vol. xiv.) to establish the claim of Lewis Paul to the invention. But Baines and those of his opinion have been compelled to admit that the machine constructed by Wyatt was a failure. If, then, the idea arose with Wyatt, but the successful practicability of it and the embodiment of the practicability was Arkwright's, to whom is due the credit? But we will not admit so much. When the combination of the Lancashire manufacturers sought to ruin him by litigation, and to prove he was

* Lord James Cavendish, who had to give way to Stanhope.
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not the original inventor, they produced Highs to give evidence before the Court of King's Bench, on the 25th June, 1785. Now Highs, under cross-examination, contradicted himself time after time; nay, his dates went to show that Arkwright was attempting to embody the idea long before he had bought his material for doing so. But the admirers of Highs will not admit this. They say that the particulars of the machine he constructed were stolen by Kaye (a mechanic employed by him) and given to Arkwright. This belief has still some vitality. Very good! When Highs was before the court, why was he not asked to produce the machine he constructed, or to state what had become of it? But was this necessary, when his own admissions were against him? The date which he gave as about the time when he was busy constructing his machine was positively subsequent to Arkwright having removed from Lancashire to Nottinghamshire and taken a mill for the working of his roller principle. Can anything be clearer? Again, Wyatt—say the detractors of Arkwright—constructed his machine when Sir Richard was a small boy; ergo, he simply embodied the principle of Wyatt with the principle of others, and claimed the invention. Now stop! let us have a little truth. Arkwright patented his machine 15th July, 1769. He was not accused of not being the original inventor till 1772, when the merits of the case were tried in a court of law, and it was decided that he was. How was it, we ask, that three years were required to discover his appropriation of other men's brains? How was it that there were no loud shouts from those whose brains he had appropriated, or why did they fail to appear against him in 1772? Why did Highs never assert his claim for sixteen years? The silence of these men is the best evidence of Arkwright's claim, and the machineries of Paul, Wyatt, and Highs practically proving failures is the most brilliant eulogium to his memory. How often has the memory of Hargraves had kindly mention at the expense of Arkwright by attributing to him the idea of crank and comb in the carding process, while it can be clearly shewn that he stole it from Arkwright? True! the machine of Arkwright might have been a failure after all if the kindly help of Messrs. Strutt and Need had not been given in furnishing him with funds. It is his patient toil; his indomitable perseverance; his determination to succeed; his grappling with apparently insurmountable obstacles and malicious opponents which so forcibly attracts sympathy. It was only characteristic of the man that, in his old age, he should rob himself of sleep, to be better acquainted with moods and tenses and cases.

We have attached the manorial tenure of Tibshelf and Whittington. In 1552-3 Tibshelf was given by Edward VI. to St. Thomas's Hospital, of which institution he is said to have been the founder. The truth is, the hospital was founded by the Prior of Bermondsey in 1213; was surrendered to the Crown in 1538; was purchased with the lordship of Southwark, in 1551, by the Corporation of London; and what King Edward did was to incorporate and endow it. There is one Lord of Whittington whose career is of great interest to the student—Sir Charles Sedley—and whose family have furnished some curious items. He is known as a celebrated wit and poet, and courtier of the reign of Charles II., who said of him that nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy; as having been fined five hundred pounds for a scandalous tavern brawl, but there was another side to his character; his Parliamentary life (which redeemed much), his vehement denunciation of placemen and pensions uttered with brilliant satire, never approached by Bradlaugh, and his strenuous efforts to further the Revolution when the Throne of England was filled by a creature of the Jesuits. When his honour had been insulted by the liaison between his only child—Catherine—and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), then we see the man shaking off the courtier and his foibles, with whom we can sympathize in his misery, and admire for desertion of party. His stinging sarcasm is shewn in his reply, when twitted with being a Royalist and promoting a revolution. He did so, he said, "from a principle of gratitude, for since His Majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." Sir Charles was the son of Sir John Sedley, and Elizabeth daughter of the famous Sir Henry Savile. He was the fifth and last baronet of his line (his house have held three baronetcies), and married Catherine Savage, whose father was Earl Rivers. His family were of Southfleet, County Kent, in the days of Edward III., and, previously, of

* Mary the consort of William III.
Romney Marshes. Sir Charles was member for Romney. His literary works, which consist of three Tragedies, three Comedies, Poems, and Speeches, have gone through three editions—1702, 1722, 1778. There cannot be doubt, says Macaulay, that he was a clever debater, but his early riotous life is only remembered. "The charm of his conversation was acknowledged even by sober men who had no esteem for his character. To sit near him at the theatre and to hear his criticisms on a new play were regarded as an intellectual treat." One female member of his house is said to have been the mother of sixteen children; grandmother of one hundred and fourteen; great-grandmother of two hundred and twenty-eight; great-great-grandmother of nine; and that these three hundred and sixty-seven persons were alive when the venerable dame closed her earthly career.†

Whitwell was purchased by John Manners, of Haddon, a few years after the death of Dorothy, his wife—1592—when he had caught the contagion of Bess of Hardwick, of buying up real estate. Within the parish were three manors, while the paramount lordship was in three moieties. At the survey of 1686, these three moieties were with Ralph Fitzhubert, Robert de Meignell, and Ascoit Musard; at the commencement of the present century the three lordships—Whitwell, Cresswell, Steetley—were with the Dukes of Rutland, Portland, and Norfolk. The Fitzhubert moiety of Whitwell passed to the De Ryes, for as far back as 1350, they asserted they had a park here from time immemorial.‡ They were offshoots of the feudal barons of Hengham, county Norfolk; one of the lads was in the Tournament at Dunstable, 2 Edward 11. (1307); one was a captain in the English Navy in our own time; one has his gravestone near the vestry door of Whitwell Church, with the date 1481; but where do we look for any particulars of this old family? Edward Rye, of Whitwell, sold his lordship to Richard Whalley in 1563, whose grandson Richard, disposed of it to John Manners, thirty years later. The Ryes were yet living at Whitwell in 1611.¶ Matthew de Hathersage came in for the Meignell moiety with his wife, § and so it passed to the Longfords and Goushills, with whom it remained till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was with the Pypes, who conveyed it to John Manners in 1593. No one, apparently, has cared the toss of a button whether these Pypes were the ancient and knightly Staffordshire house who intermarried with the Vernons, of Haddon, about the time of Henry V. Such a fact would be of interest nevertheless, for, if so, there would be a kinship between them and the children of Manners, though not with himself. The Musard moiety of Whitwell passed to Ralph de Frescheville, whose mother was Amicia, the co-heiress, about 1300, ¶ and in 1571 was with the Wentworths, in whose hands it lost its identity. Whether it merged into the adjoining Manor of Steetley—which the Wentworths held also—or what became of it, has not troubled anyone. The career of one of the holders of this moiety has been a bone of contention among historians for more than two centuries (and politicians, too,) and will ever remain one.

And so the Manor house at Whitwell is now a school! The spacious banqueting hall where Dorothy Vernon's son, Roger, gathered his guests, no longer resounds with the strains of music, or the voices of gay cavalier or Court beauty, but with those of the little maidens of the village singing their doxologies or repeating their lessons in other ologies, taught them by their efficient teacher, Miss Needham. The old homestead teems with items of mystery and historical associations, while the wainscoted rooms and Elizabethan architecture are interesting and quaint. Here is a chamber, which, when discovered, had neither window nor door, and was simply (incidentally) found from the insufferable noise of the birds congregating on the roof and utilising an apartment unknown to the occupants. When entrance was obtained there was found within a lady's slipper and a gentleman's sword. On the steps which lead to the cellars are dark marks, which no cleansing has obliterated; these marks, they say, are those of blood, and life blood, too, of Dorothy's third son, when his servitors were seeking to hide him after a disastrous

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† Extinct Baronets. Sedley.
‡ De Warranto. We take it, however, that the Freschevilles held after the Fitzhuberts, and that it was forfeited by Ankere de Frescheville.
§ St. George's Visitation of Derbyshire.
¶ Old Hall, vol. i.
¶¶ Vide Article on Staveley Hall.
fight of the Royalists with the Roundheads on Whitwell Common. Then there are walls in this glorious old manor house which we feel positive have passages, and to which there is neither ingress nor egress. If the plaster was scraped from the walls of the apartment so long tenanted by the birds we believe that a door would be found, and so the romance of the slipper and sword would not be so difficult, from facts that are known relating to the Restoration period. It was in 1668 that the ninth Earl and first Duke of Rutland (great-grandson of Dorothy Vernon) got his divorce from his countess—Mrs Anne Pierrepont. On each pillar of the grand old porch is a shield with the charges worn off, but one evidently bore the arms of Manners, the other of Vernon. This porch admits to the banqueting hall. We could have loitered a long while here, for in crossing the threshold the mind became crowded with thoughts which brought back considerable research; which recalled the famous memorabilia of that illustrious race that were relatives of the Earls of Mercia before England was a kingdom, or Normandy a dukedom, and which reminded us that the builder was the gentleman whose love episode had lent a wondrous grace to old Haddon. How the Manners claimed descent from the Earls of Mercia was from the marriage of Sir Robert, who was Sheriff of Northumberland in 1454, with Eleanor Roos, heiress of the baronies of Vaux, Trusbut, and Belvoir, whose remote ancestor was one of the Mercian princes.† The grandmother of the builder of Whitwell Hall was a niece of Edward IV., thus Saxon Sovereignty, Plantagenet Royalty, and Knightly ancestry were commingled in old Sir Roger. Was he ever visited by that galaxy of aunts, six in number, who selected their husbands from the Talbots, Nevilles, Capellis, and Savages? Did his nephew, the eighth Earl, ever pop in to have a snack with him? Thanks to the wondrous find of documents at Belvoir, in 1884, by Lyte, we know positively that Whitwell was tenanted by several members of the illustrious family of Manners, both before and after the occupation of Roger, the son of Dorothy—whose uncle, Roger, was here—and from Whitwell several of these documents are dated. The walls of the banqueting hall were not always covered with that insufferable despoiler—whitewash—but with tapestry; there was an orchestra beneath that loft roof, and doors, too, now bricked up, which admitted to the suite of rooms in each wing, now severally occupied by the schoolmaster and his family and the two governesses. We believe, with Miss Needham—who, our courtesy we gratefully acknowledge—that there are cellars beneath those of present use which have been covered in, from not the hollow sounds alone which a footsteps evokes, but from the top flag of a flight of steps still remaining in its place. On the porch too, irrespective of the escutcheons already mentioned, is a small mechanical contrivance which has excited considerable curiosity. We were told that the Duke of Norfolk, when having a look round some time ago, was of opinion that it had been used to hoist a lamp, though from the roof of the porch being flat (surrounded by a description of balustrade), to which there is access only by ladder, this little bit of ingenuity may have been very differently used. This old manor house was one of the residences of John, of Haddon, about 1600, for letters negotiating the marriage of his son Roger are among those written from here, with a Somersetshire lady, "whose father would settle land, to the value of £200 a year on her." The romance of Haddon has made the name of John Manners more familiar than any of his much more illustrious descendants or ancestors, and it is probable that those good people who have pictured him as a beau ideal of a lover, or those who have closely followed the Rutland MSS., and believe differently, would be puzzled to say what was the number of his brothers and sons, or sisters and daughters. We have searched very carefully to find where he was educated, and cannot; neither in the Atheneæ Cantab nor Atheneæ Oxon. We have the academical careers of two of his brothers (there were five), Roger and Thomas, both of whom were of St. John's College, Cambridge; but took no degree, and as Roger entered St. John's in 1549, it is clear that John was no stripling when he ran away with Dorothy. His father, the first Earl, and chamberlain to Anne of Cleves, had died involved, for his acknowledged debt to the Crown was £316 15s. 3d., from which his widow petitioned Edward VI., she

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* Edmundson, in his *Rerum Anglicarum*, vol. I, p. 44. says Sir Roger died 1650. The knight's tomb says he died in 1650.
‡ Cooper's *Atheneæ Cantab*, vol. II, pp. 455-537
might in part be relieved from, and be granted "favourable time for the payment of the residue." His elder brother, who succeeded to the earldom, we are told, had a negotiation with his tenantry for a loan while Sir Thomas Hastings writes him under date of March 27, 1555, that he has proofs against him for four hundred pounds, which he sends by the Under Sherriff of Leicestershire, and prays him to discharge. The widow of his brother, Sir Thomas, was allowed a yearly pittance of thirty-three pounds by Queen Elizabeth, "hence," says Cooper, "and from the letters of his brother, Roger Manners, it may be inferred that he died in needy circumstances." Of the five sons of the first Earl of Rutland, Sir Roger, of Uffingham, and John of Haddon alone were removed from "needy circumstances," and what a parody on an exquisite little romance, that it should be endorsed with parsimony and greed. From the two volumes of the Rutland MSS. we get a far more accurate estimate of Dorothy's John, than all the biographies that could possibly be written. Here are his own letters which paint him truthfully. When he makes a forcible entry into a farm at Whitwell, he forestalls his accusers by writing a humble letter of explanation to the Earl of Shrewsbury; when his firstborn asks for some assistance in the hour of need, he brands him as troublesome. His children were four; Sir George of Haddon, Sir Roger of Whitwell, John, who died an infant, and Grace, wife of Sir Francis Fortesque, of Salden, Buckinghamshire. Sir Roger matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and had Sir John Coke as tutor. His learning is set forth upon his tomb in Whitwell Church:

This princely, ducal, and illustrious family has given us another John Manners, but with characteristics so very different. The early Parliamentary career of this nobleman is imperishable on the rolls of the nation, and though this generation knows him only as His Grace, and remembers him simply as a Cabinet minister in the Conservative Governments, yet his immortal lieutenancy under Lord Ashley, in the battle of the Children—how party was ignored in the cause of humanity—will go down to posterity and remain as a monument to be stored in the hearts of all English mothers. When the Commission issued its report, in 1842, on the Employment of Children, the whole nation stood aghast with horror and incredulity. The misery and depravity exposed were inhuman. Children from the age of four, male and female, were found working in mines for fourteen hours a day; made "to sit alone in the pitchy darkness and the horrible silence, exposed to damp and unable to stir for more than a dozen paces with safety." Some were employed as beasts of burden to push along the loaded wagons, with a girdle put round the naked waist, to which a chain from the carriage was hooked, passed between their legs, "and so, crawling on their hands and knees, drew the carriage after them." These children were denominate "hurriers." It is not necessary, says Hodder, "to describe how the sides of the hurriers were blistered and their ankles strained, how their backs were chafed by coming in contact with the roofs, or how they stumbled in the darkness and choked in the stifling atmosphere." ** Turn to Harsand and listen for a minute to Lord John Manners (the present Duke of Rutland), "so long as women had eyes to weep and souls to pray—so long as men had hearts to feel, voices to utter, and hands to raise, so long would this struggle be continued." †† How he fought this battle, through a long series of years, until victory was achieved, should be nestled in the hearts of all parents with feelings of deep gratitude. For ourselves we fervently say, may heaven preserve His Grace.

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† Ibid., vol. I., p. 72.
‡ Ibid., p. 63.
§ Athenaum Cantab., vol. ii., p. 537.
¶ Vol. I., p. 320.
‖ Edmondson's Barrackroom, vol. i., p. 44.
** Hodder's Life of Shaftesbury, p. 222.

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The Parishes of North and South Wingfield and Wingerworth.
WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.
STUBBING COURT.
The Parishes of North and South Winfield and Wingerworth.

The vast and extensive lands which the three co-heiresses of Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, converted into a hodge-podge of moiety, have not separate enumeration by any of our compilers. These lands—not only in the County of Derby, but in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Leicester, Middlesex, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Wilts, and in the city of London*—comprised at least nineteen lordships in Derbyshire—Bamford, Beard, Brassington, Brushfield, Clay Lane, Criche, Eyam, Glossop, Higham, Middleton Stony, Monyash, Shirland, Stretton, Shuttle, Tansley, Totley, Wessington, Whitfield, Winfield South, and some thirty estates situated between the rise of the Derwent and its confluence with the Trent. The youngest of the three co-heiresses was Alathea, whose husband was Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first art collector the nation had. At the time of his marriage (1606) he was just twenty, and the fortune of his wife enabled him to repurchase some of his own property. He was under attainder till the accession of James I., from the execution of his grandfather. This monarch restored him in blood, but kept his paternal estates. He was granted the titles of Arundel and Surrey, though by birthright the ducal coronet of Norfolk belonged to him. As a boy he was educated at Westminster School, from whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1611 he was made a Knight of the Garter, and on the Christmas Day of 1615 he became a member of the Protestant Church. In 1621 he was appointed Earl Marshal of England, and it is as Marshal that we propose to get a glimpse of his office. We may be told that the Howards have held the Marshalship for four hundred years paternally, and maternally for a much longer period! Nominally, yes; actually, no, as we shall see. Arundel was known among his contemporaries for his idiosyncrasies, one of which was abhorrence of fine clothes. It is historically recorded that once in 1636, when Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, he was compelled to adopt smart apparel, yet his reserve—pride, Clarendon calls it—occasioned him to be cruelly misrepresented. His detractors admit he was a loving husband. He was the nobleman who was Lord High Steward at the trial of Strafford. In 1626 he was sent to the Tower because his son, Henry, married Elizabeth Stuart, a relative of Charles I., but the Lords stood upon their mettle and made that Monarch deliver him up. He had been sent to the Tower previous to this by the Lords, when James I. got him released. This was for the scene he created in the house with Lord Spencer, when that nobleman was justly reproaching some questionable policy of the Upper Chamber in time past: “My Lord,” said Arundel, “when these things were done, your ancestors were keeping sheep.” Said Spencer, “When my ancestors, as you say, were keeping sheep, your’s were plotting treason.” One thing in the career of Arundel seems to us very curious; there being no clause in his will (we attach a copy), for the keeping within his own family that priceless collection of marbles, paintings, and books which had taken him his whole life to get together. He bought the Pirkheymier Library, once the property of the Kings of Hungary. This went to the Royal Society. In 1637, when abroad, digging out his curios, he sent over a shipload of books and paintings,† which were arranged at Arundel House by Vanderbrorcht, the younger, but which are now dispersed over the three kingdoms. Among his marbles there were thirty-seven statues, one hundred and twenty-eight busts, two hundred and fifty inscribed slabs, sarcophagi, altars. Part of

* Imputations Post Mortem.
† Hist. MSS., C., 8th Report, p. 351.
these he gave to his wife, who gave them to their son, William—unfortunate Viscount Stafford—whose representative sold them in 1720. He purchased gems, intaglios, and medals from David Rice. The gems and cabinets were taken (stolen is the proper word) by the bad consort of the seventh Duke when she left him; while he (the Duke) sold most of the paintings. The Duchess gave the gems to her second husband, Sir John Germain, and thus they came to the Dukes of Marlborough. Oxford came in by presentation for many of the marbles; while in the British Museum can be seen the celebrated bust of Homer. We feel sure that Arundel never anticipated such scattering of his treasures. Clarendon, for some reason not explainable, laboured to besmear Arundel’s character. He would have us believe he was an unlettered man, with an insufferable pride that tolerated no man as equal. Would an unlettered man have sheltered beneath his roof Hollar, the draftsman; Oughtred, the mathematician; and Frances Junius, as librarian? It was here that the greatest of all English philosophers died—Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. There is a scarce little book to be met with, written in the middle of last century by the tenth Duke of Norfolk—then Charles Howard simply—entitled, “Historical Anecdotes of the Howard Family,” in which the character of Arundel is defended from the onslaught of Clarendon, and many facts given which are of value to the student, but the portrait drawn by Walker, a contemporary of Arundel, we will quote, as it is evidently from life. “He was tall of stature, and of shape and proportion rather goodly than neat. His countenance was majestic and grave; his visage long, his eyes large, black, and piercing; he had a hooked nose, and some warts or moles on his cheeks, his countenance was brown; his hair thin, both on his head and beard; he was of a stately presence and gait, so that any man that saw him, though in ever so ordinary a habit, could not but conclude him to be a great person, his garb and fashion drawing more observation than did the rich apparel of others; so that it was a common saying of the late Earl of Carlisle, ‘Here comes the Earl of Arundel in his plain stuff and trunk hose and his beard in his teeth, that looks more like a nobleman than any of us.’ He was more learned in men and manners than in books, yet understood the Latin tongue very well and was master of the Italian; besides, he was a great favourer of learned men, such as Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Camden, Mr. Selden, and the like. He was a great master of order and ceremony, and knew, and kept greater distance towards his Sovereign than any person I ever observed, and expected no less from his inferiors. often complaining that the too great affability of the King and the French garb of the Court, would bring His Majesty into contempt. In council he was grave and succinct, rather discharging his conscience and honour than complying with particular interests, and so was never at the head of business or principle in favour contenting himself to be, as it were, the supporter of ancient nobility and gentry, and to interpose in their behalfs; witness the care he had in the now Earl of Oxford and the young Lord Stafford in his own, together with his grandchildren; yet wanted he not a share of the Royal favours, as may appear by the many employments he had under King James, and the late King, the first of which I believe loved him more, and the last had him in greater veneration and regard, though not in intimacy of favour, he being a person by years, qualities, and parts, of an austere disposition, and not so complaisant as other persons that had more of ends. He was the greatest favourer of arts, especially painting, sculpture, designs, carving, building, and the like, that this age hath produced; his collection of designs being more than of any person living, and his statues equal in number, value, antiquity, to those in the houses of most princes; to gain which he had many persons employed both in Italy, Greece, and so generally in any part of Europe where rarities were to be had. His paintings, likewise, were very numerous, and of the most excellent masters, having more of that exquisite painter Hans Holbein than are in the world besides; and he had the honour to be the first person of quality that set a value on them in our nation; and so the first person that brought in uniformity in building, and was chief commissioner to see it performed in London, which since that time has added exceedingly to the beauty of that city. He was, likewise, sumptuous in his plate and household stuff, and full of state and magnificence in his entertainments, especially of strangers, and at his table very free and pleasant. He was a person of great and universal civility, but yet with that restriction as that it forbid any to be bold or saucy with him;
though with those whom he affected, which were lovers of State, nobility, and curious arts, he was very free and conversable, but they being but few, the stream of the time being otherwise, he had not many confidents or dependants, neither did he much affect to have them, they being unto great persons both burthensome and dangerous. He was not popular at all, nor cared for it, as loving better by a just hand than flattery, to let the common people know their distance and due observance; neither was he of any faction in Court or Council, especially not of the French or Puritan. He was free from covetousness, and so much above a bribe or gratuity for favours done, as no person ever durst tempt him with one. He was in religion no bigot or Puritan, and professed more to affect moral virtues than nice questions and controversies. He was most faithful and affectionate to his lady, indulgent to his children, and more to his grandchildren. His recreations were conversation with them and care of their education; overlooking his rare collections, and, when not diverted by business, pleasing himself in retirement to the country. If he were defective in anything, it was that he could not bring his mind to his fortune, which, though great, was far too little for the vastness of his noble designs; but it is pardonable, they being only for the glory and ornament of his country. To conclude, he would have appeared far more eminent had the times he lived in been more consonant to his disposition; however, as they were, he must by all wise and noble persons be looked upon as the greatest assertor of the splendour and greatness of the Crown, and the ancient honour of the nobility and gentry that lived in his time, and as the last great and excellent person that our age of peace hath bred."

* There is a painting of him by Vandyck in the Sutherland Gallery, and one by Rubens in Castle Howard.

How many of us that have gazed at the Arundell marbles, whether at Oxford or London, have remembered that he was lord of so many thousands of Derbyshire acres? In 1642, he left England in company with Evelyn, † and died at Padua, in October, 1646. One of the charges formulated by Clarendon is his impiety or indifference to matters religious; this is most conclusively answered by his will. ‡

As Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell, was Earl-Marshal of England, we will see if it is possible to ascertain how many Derbyshire landlords have been Marshals, and how many Derbyshire men have held the distinction of Garter, Norroy, or Clarencieux, or that of Herald (Chester, Windsor, Lancaster). From 1621 to the present time, it is clear the office of Earl-Marshal has been with the Howards, who were Derbyshire landlords, but for a century and a half of this period there was a disqualification from religious tenets, though it was held by the family. John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk, was the first Earl-

* Walker's Historical Discourse. This writer was Garter King at Arms, temp. Charles II.
† Evelyn Diary, vol. i.
‡ In the name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Howard, by God's goodness, being in perfect memory but imperfect health, remembering the certainty of death but the uncertainty of the time, do make my last will and testament in form following: My soul I do with all soul and humility of spirit beseech Almighty God to receive, and being purified by the precious blood and passion of our blessed Saviour from my great and manifold sins to wash them, out of His infinite mercy, a place to glorify Him for ever among the blessed. For my body, I bequeath to the earth, of which it is a part, to be buried at Arundell, without all funeral pomp, to have a convenient tomb of a fitting figure of white marble, with such an inscription in Latin as I have acquainted Junius withall to be designed by Sir Francisco Vanelle if it may be. For my worldly fortune I dispose it thus: That first my debts be paid by sale of lands and otherwise as my dear wife and I, with my son Mowbray have given order; and beseech his Majesty even for God's sake, and for the memory of his grandmother Queen Mary, and father King James of blessed memory, to have a tender and princely care of the great losses of my family, and of the helping it to subsist in honour, I calling God to witness that just monarchy never had a more faithful servant to the utmost of my power. For my goods I give them all to my dear wife, by whom God hath blessed me with so goodly a posterity; being assured as I did, by the knowledge of my blessed mother before the Act of Parliament, make Arundell Castle, Arundell, and Arundell House, with the lands belonging to Arundell in the Act to her for jointure, so she will be careful, according to the power in the Act, to instyle all the principle of the them to those house; and as I am most assured she will prove ever a kind mother to my son Mowbray, so I doubt not his memory of such a parent who brings to our family the best means of subsistence, and hath been with him, both in his travels abroad and in all his sicknesses and distresses, with so much tenderness, will preserve a duty and love answerable, which will be his greatest happiness and praise before God and man. I give to my two sons and their wives with every one of our dear grandchildren now alive, one hundred pounds a piece, for some piece of plate to remember me. I make my right noble cousins and friends, the Earls of Bath and Dorset, the executors of this, my last will and testament, giving unto either of them a cup of gold, weighing one hundred pounds sterling. I revoke all former wills; and pronounce before God, beseech Him to bless all my family and give it strength, virtue, and subsistence, and to have mercy on my sinful soul. Amen.

ARUNDELL AND SURREY.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Marshal of his family. His wife was the daughter and heiress of John Mowbray, with whose sires the Dukedom and Marshalship had been for about a century. Howard fell at Bosworth in 1485, when Henry VII. gave the office of Marshal to William Barkeley, and the heirs male of his body for ever. He died without issue. Henry VIII., after holding the office himself, gave it to Thomas Howard, second Duke, but his successor was Charles Brandon, brother-in-law of the King. On the 28th May, 1533, the same Monarch constituted the third Duke of Norfolk Marshal, and his heirs for ever. This nobleman was awaiting his execution when Henry died, but lived on to again take the office, after Seymour and Dudley had been Marshals consecutively, and been executed consecutively. The fourth Duke succeeded his father as Marshal, but he, too, was executed. In 1572, Queen Elizabeth made George Talbot (Earl of Shrewsbury and husband of Bess) Marshal, and so it is very clear, that between 1572 and 1621—or fifty years—the Marshalship was not with the Howards. On the 19th October, 1672, when the office had been with Commissioners for ten years, Charles II. made Henry Howard, then Earl of Norwich, “hereditary Earl-Marshal of England.” The very earliest patent, which designates the Marshal as Earl, is dated 1385, and is evidently a creation of Richard II. (in favour of Thomas Mowbray), in whose reign (1397) arose the badge of office, which still remains—a gold rod * tipped with black enamel, having the Royal arms at one end, and the Marshal’s at the other. We have a list of the Marshals from Roger Montgomery, temp. of the Conqueror, to His Grace the present Duke of Norfolk, and from this the Derbyshire landlords are easily distinguishable—Nicholas de Segrave in 1308, whose daughter and heiress was Lady Marshall; Thomas Mowbray in 1385; Richard Grey, of Codnor, in 1406-7; John Mawbray in 1432; was succeeded by his son and grandson (of the same name) consecutively; after whom come the Howards, as stated.

In time past, the Marshal was entitled to the palfreys on which our Kings and Queens rode to their coronations, and to the Royal tablecloths on that day; when an Archbishop did homage to the Throne he paid the Marshal ten pounds in lieu of his horse, not forgetting a mark for the saddle and bridle; at the dubbing of a Knight he came in for the poor man’s horse and harness or five marks; every feast day he came in for ten gallons of wine; every Christmas the King had to find him three lively gowns, one scarlet, and the other two furred with down; every Whitsuntide he had another three gowns, one of which was lined with sendal,† but palfreys, wines, and gowns were only so much of his pickings. The earliest herald whose name and arms incline us to the belief that he was of Derbyshire origin, is Richard Slacke, Windsor in 1485. The earliest herald whose birthplace was certainly within the county, was Thomas Wall, Lancaster herald in 1509; Rouge Croix in 1521; Windsor in 1524; and Garter in 1534. Thomas Wall, Norroy in 1516, was father to Garter. As Garter, there were Gilbert Dethick in 1540, and his son William in 1586. These men can be proved to have been of Derbyshire. Then, as offshoots of old Derbyshire houses, we get Stephen Martin Leake, Norroy in 1729; Clarencieux in 1741; Garter in 1754; Thomas Browne, of Ashbourne, Norroy in 1761; Clarencieux in 1773; Garter in 1774; Walter Aston Blount, Chester in 1834; Norroy in 1859; Clarencieux in 1882; John Bradshaw, Windsor in 1616; George Harrison, Windsor in 1774; Norroy in 1784; George E. Cokayne (né Adams), Lancaster in 1875; Norroy in 1882. We have not waded through the Pursuivants, or the number might be increased.

Tupton is the only one of the six lordships in the parish of North Winfield which is shown as Royal demesne at the Survey. We can trace it was some time with the Curzons, and we know that the Baronets of Wingerworth were lords here—the representative of the Hunlokes still possessing a moiety, we believe—but whether it passed to the Hunlokes, together with Wingerworth, we can only assume. We know of no lordship in the county so shunned by the compilers. There is no index reference in Cox, and Lysons devotes two lines to the hall.‡ The Gladwins (of which family we shall speak under Stubbing Court), had a homestead here, and were probably the builders of the present structure about two centuries ago. The Hall passed by marriage to the family of Lord; and by the same means to the Packmans, who hold or were holding a moiety of the lordship also.

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* Historical Anecdotes of the Howards, p. 159.
† Ibid. p. 139 et seq.
‡ Derbyshire, p. 280.
The lordship of Pilsley was one of the twenty or more seignories which the heiress of the Wormhill Foljambs took to Sir Robert Plumptton,* in the reign of Richard II., and was one of the seignories which that infamous knave, Richard Empson, either filched from the Plumptsons or forced them to sell, about temp. of Henry VII. (1500). There is a sad reflection attached to the tenure of Pilsley: The Deincourts were Barons and held this lordship for thirteen generations. Where dwells a Deincourt now? There were the Plumptsons, one of the stoutest of Yorkshire families, and extensive landowners in Derbyshire. The last one died in obscurity at Cambray in 1749. The Leakes had a pedigree of twenty generations and an Earldom, but their lands and mansion have not known them since George II. was King. Even the Foljambe have only maternal descent. The Caltons next held. They were among the gentry of England in the temp. of Henry VI.—they appear on the list then taken—they had the Calton estate in Bakewell and land in Edensor, and we are told by Lysons that the head of the family in his time was supposed to be a poor clerk in Manchester. The Chesterfield offshoots purchased Pilsley in 1743, and kept it for fifty-six years, but—if the Directory be right—Chesterfield knows them no more. There is a tradition that, when the senior Calton sold Calton to Bess of Hardwick, she paid him in silver, and that she did a grin to see him limp under the weight, adding “he must be a powerful man to carry Calton on his back.” In 1799 Pilsley went to the Wilsons, and is now in severalties.

We seldom find two townships within strolling distance of each other, alike designated; each having an old homestead rich in historical associations, and playing the parts of the two Dromios. Yet such seems to have been the case with the two Woodthorpes and their Halls within the Hundred of Scarisdale. One has come in for the kicks, the other for the halfpence; one has called forth remarks from Lysons, the other simply enumerated among the townships, without the slightest reference to the edifice within its limits. Staveley Woodthorpe has had the honour; North Winfield Woodthorpe the contempt. To rescue this old Hall from such unmerited indifference we will make our task. The earliest tenants that we can find were the Copes, who had purchased the lordship (in which this Jacobean building stands) of Williamthorpe, in 1637, from Edmund, Lord Sheffield. The purchaser was Sir Wm. Cope, second baronet, of Hanwell, County Oxford. From many facts the memory of this family appeals to our sympathies to keep it green. But apart from this, there is romance on romance, denouement on denouement, linked with the families who have held this lordship from the Survey of 1086 to the present moment. Deincourts, Babingtons, Chaworths, Sheffields, Copes, Hunlokes, Sidneys, Fitz-Clarence, while the heir presumptive, if we mistake not, is a Perceval. There are five other manors within the parish—Pilsley, Stretton, Clay Lane, Tupton, North Winfield, and with these are associated the Foljambes, Lekes, Caltons, Greaves, Plumptsons, Wilsons.

The Copes were lovers of old manor houses apparently, for Sir Anthony, a contemporary of Leland, had one at Banbury (for which place his descendants were to be returned to Parliament so continuously); one at Hanwell, which Leland† designates “a very pleasant and gallant house,” while he converted Brook Priory into another (of which he had a grant in 1536). Sir Anthony, as a youth, had been sent to Oriel College, Oxford, which tells us that the Copes, like our Blounts, were among the earliest believers in a University education. From college he went to France, Germany, Italy, from which he acquired the reputation of a great traveller and very learned man. Henry VIII. made him his cofferer; Catherine Parr had him for chamberlain, and Edward VI. knighted him, and appointed him a Visitor of the Dioceses. He wrote for the benefit of posterity, “A Historic of the two moste noble Capitaines in the World,” and “A Godly Meditation upon XX select and chosen Psalms of the Prophet David,” printed in black letter 1547, of which there was a reprint in 1848. An inclination to theological argument—a characteristic of the Copes, who, curiously enough, were Puritans in religion and cavaliers in politics—first shewed itself in Sir Anthony when he had a dispute with the Vicar of Banbury, and got commended by the Council for his pains. His more famous grandson and namesake was less fortunate when he presented to Mr. Speaker

* Plumptton Correspondence, p. xliii.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

(he was member for Banbury) a revision of the Prayer Book. The Tower awaited him. This gentleman (brother to Sir Walter the antiquarian) married Frances Lytton, of Knebworth, whose grandfather and sires were of Litton in the Peak; was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards dubbed up his thousand pounds to James I. for a baronetcy in 1611. He was father of Sir William, the purchaser of Williamsthorp. Sir Walter was knighted in 1603; was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1609; was Master of the Wards in 1613, and builder of Holland House. Sir William, of Woodthorpe, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir George Chaworth, of Wiverton, in Nottinghamshire, whose ancestor Sir Thomas, was lord of Williamsthorp in 1415. Lysons says, Sir William made the purchase in 1638* the "Baronetcies"† shew him to have died the previous year, but this probably arises from the jumbling the new and old notations together. Anyway, his son and successor—Sir John, the third baronet, whose wife was Elizabeth Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland—died in the year, given as the year of purchase, which is possible certainly, but not probable. The brother of Sir John was Jonathan, of Ranton Abbey, whose grandson was created a baronet in 1713, by Queen Anne. The son of Sir John (Sir Anthony, whose spouse was Mary, daughter of Lord Gerard, of Bromley) died without issue in 1675, when he was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother John, from whom the present baronet, Sir William Henry Cope, of Hanwell, County Oxford, and Bramshill, County Hants. His executors sold Williamsthorp to Sir Henry Hunloke in the following year.

Williamsthorp, Pilsley, and North Winfield lordships were with Walter Deincourt, the chum of William Peverell, with whom was South Winfield, at the Survey. The Deincourts had the characteristic of other Normans—they fished other people's estates and endowed Monasteries. The paramount Manor of North Winfield they gave to Welbeck Abbey. The name of the eighth baron (Edmund) is on the famous letter from the nobles of England denying the pontiffs jurisdiction in matters temporal, while the names of his two sons, John and William, are on the Caerlaverock Roll of 1300. William, the son of John, was the commander and hero at Neville's Cross, where he took the King (David) of Scotland prisoner, though he chivalrously allowed the praise of the victory to be meted out to the brave Phillipa, Queen of Edward III., who was on the field of battle. He had the custody of (John) the monarch of France also, when taken in the fight at Poictiers. John Deincourt, whose name is, as we have said, on the Rolls of Caerlaverock and Falkirk too, had two sons, Edmund and William. Edmund had an only daughter Isabel, who, from the death of her father and grandfather before the decease of her great-grandfather, became heir to the barony; but the wily old baron got Edward II. to cut her off in favour of his grandson, William, the victor at Neville's Cross. There were certain estates of which he could not deprive her, and this is the secret of how the Manor of Williamsthorp came to her husband, Oliver de Barton. Lysons says that Oliver possessed it in 1378—his authority is "Dodsworth's Collection"—but this we take to mean 1348, because we know that de Barton then became entitled from the death of the venerable Baron Edmund.† In 1415 William Babington sold the estate to Sir Thomas Chaworth, but how the Babingtons acquired we cannot trace. In 1561 Lord Sheffiel was holding, and as we know George Chaworth died seized of it in 1532, it becomes probable that it was sold to the Sheffields by his son. The paramount Manor of North Winfield was given by the Deincourts to Welbeck Abbey,‡ but the lordship of Pilsley, if we mistake not, remained with the Deincourts, till the death of the thirteenth baron, in 1422, when his sister Alice was assigned his peerage in right of her father, and the coronet of Grey, of Rotherfield, in right of her mother. She mates with Viscount Lovel and had a son, who espoused Joan Beaumont (heiress of Viscount Beaumont, killed at the battle of Northampton, 1459), mother of that last Viscount Lovel, whose tragic end we have spoken of elsewhere. Between the two sisters of Lovel the honors became in abeyance. The elder one, Joan, married Sir Bryan Stapleton, whose descendant, after three

* Derbysire, p. 289.
† Burd's Ferrars and Barrowashe, p. 517.
‡ Extinct Barrowashe, Deincourt.
§ North Winfield was not with the Abbey at the dissolution, and Dr. Cox assumes that the Abbey had leased or sold the lordship to the Longfords and Busseys. Churches of Derbyshire, vol. 1, p. 417.
hundred and thirty-three years, was granted the coronet (1840) of Beaumont. A junior line of the baronial Beaumonts, has furnished the unique case of a judge being guilty of champerty. The particulars are interesting. In 1539 John Beaumont was counsel to the Corporation of Leicester; was afterwards one of the Commissioners for the Ecclesiastical Survey of that county, on the Abbot subscribing the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII.; and probably practised in the Chancery Court and Star Chamber, as his name is not found in the Year Books.* In 1537 he was Reader of the Inner Temple; in 1543, Duplex Reader; in 1547, Treasurer; in 1550, Recorder of Leicester, from which office he was made Master of the Rolls, and heard cases for the Lord Chancellor. One of the cases was that of Lady Ann Powis, who laid claim to certain lands held by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Now to sell an article before it is possessed is in law a corrupt practice, and by the Statute is punishable with a forfeiture of full value. Beaumont agreed with Lady Powis for eventual conveyance to himself, and, to make sure of acquiring these lands, forged the signature of the Brandon to a deed purporting to be the conveyance of the lands. Moreover, Beaumont was Judge of the Courts of Awards and Linries, and funds which came into his hands as Royal revenue, to the amount of twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-one pounds, eighteen shillings and eightpence, were appropriated by him. His mastership lasted one year, when he was arrested on these charges, put into prison, where his wife confessed and twice retracted. He delivered up to the King all his lordships, lands, goods, and chattels, but as his estates were entailed on himself and wife, and the entail of his wife not being barred on the delivery by some clerical oversight, † she took possession after his death. She was Elizabeth, granddaughter of poor Lord William Hastings. Their firstborn—Francis—became Judge of Common Pleas, and was Lord of Normanton, by Derby. The firstborn of the Judge occasioned a memorable decision, and a new point in the law of settlement, by leaving certain of his estates to heirs male, while his wife only gave him a daughter. On his death, his next brother (known to the student as the author of "Bosworth Field" and other works) claimed, and as the child had become a ward of James I., it was asserted that she became tenant in tail, under the original settlement. The brother of course won, but the new point was "that the barring of an entail by one of two joint tenants in tail, while it is inoperative to put an end to the entail, is yet sufficient to preclude the issue from interfering." The third son of Sir Francis the Judge (the celebrated dramatist) has immortalised the name of Beaumont far more, as Foss says, than any Judgeship, however famous. ‡

In 1513 the Manor of North Winfield was in moieties between the Longfords and Busseys, and probably had been for a few years previous. Immediately after the suppression of the monasteries the whole was with the Lekes, of Sutton. How Sir Francis Leke, Baron Deincourt, made out his descent from the Deincourts we have never been able to discover. Old Thoroton, if we remember right, links him on through a marriage of his ancestors with an heiress of the Greys, but although such marriage took place it will not fit, because it assumes an heiress of the Deincourts to have mated with the Greys, while in truth it was the opposite which took place—the heiress of the Rotherfield Greys married a Deincourt. The heiress of the Greys whom John Leke espoused, was of the Sandiacre branch, not Rotherfield. North Winfield was sold to the Greaves soon after 1736. To return to Williamstorp. The Hunlokes had been holding for one hundred and eighty years, when the seventh and last baronet died in 1856, and possession reverted to the female issue of the fourth baronet. This gentleman, by his wife Margaret Coke, had eight daughters according to Burke, § seven according to Ford, ¶ one of which married Sir John Shelly Sidney, and was mother of Philip Charles, created Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, in January, 1835, whose wife was Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, daughter of William IV. The eldest daughter of this nobleman is the present Lady Adelaide Augusta Wilhelmina, whose late spouse was the Hon. F. C. G. Fitz-Clarence, second son of the first Earl of Munster, whose father was King William IV. Sidneys, Shelleys,

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† It was thought to have been an intentional oversight, ordered by Edward VI. as an act of clemency. *National Biography*, vol. iv., p. 57.
‡ Foss points out that Beaumont was the son of a Judge, and Fletcher the son of a Bishop.
§ Peacock, 1846, p. 238.
¶ Chesterfield, p. 333.
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Fitz-Clarences! here is abundant instructive matter for the student. Sir John Shelley Sidney was heir and representative of the Beaumonts and Beauchamps; Dudleys and Sidneys, Earls of Leicester, and claimant of the Batonies of De L’Ise and Izes. The Sidneys have also held the Barony of Sidney, Viscounty of De L’Ise, and Earldom of Romney. Their first founder was Sir William, in the reign of Henry II., to which monarch he was chamberlain. Their second founder was another Sir William, whom Henry VIII. did many things for. He gave him Penshurst, in Kent, on the attainer of Sir Philip Vane; and various lordships in the County of Kent. His son was made a Knight of the Garter, and married the sister of the Earl of Leicester, by whom he had Sir Philip, the author of “Arcadia,” and “Defence of Poesie,” whose daughter and heiress was the wife of Roger Manners, fifth Earl of Rutland; and Sir William, created Lord Sidney in 1603, and Earl of Leicester in 1618 by James I. To the student of political history the career and name of Algernon Sidney will be very familiar. He was the son of the second earl. The romance of the house of Sidney lies with Joscelyne, seventh and last Earl of Leicester. He is shewn in the “Peerages” as dying without issue. Very good! It is admitted, however, that he married Elizabeth Thomas, of Glamorganshire, from whom, in after years, he tried unsuccessfully to obtain a divorce. This lady was undoubtedly the mother of a son, John, who, after the death of the Earl, had a trial at Bar on a writ of right at Westminster, the 11th February, 1782, for the recovery of Penshurst. The verdict in no way questioned this man’s legitimacy or illegitimacy, but simply stated that he had failed to shew a better right of title than the tenant in possession, to whom it had been willed by the Earl, as the Earl had held in fee and not as tenant for life. Banks has it that this judgment goes a long way towards admitting the legitimacy. On the death of the Earl, Penshurst, with other estates, had gone to his niece Elizabeth, who had married a gentleman named Perry, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Jane Sidney Perry, wife of Bysshe Shelley, whose son Sir John, took the name of Sidney and married Henrietta Hunloke, of Wingerworth. The Shelleys, like the Sidneys, have given us a great poet, whose life was a painful romance with a tragic end. The founder of the Shelleys is said to have been a companion of the Conqueror, but on the Roll of Battle Abbey we cannot trace him, yet there was a Thomas, living about 1280. In the reign of Henry VI., John Shelley married the heiress of the Michalgroves, of Sussex, and was father of Edward, settled at Worminghurst, whose son Henry espoused Anne Sackville, another heiress, whose grandson had the heiress of the Fustes, of Ichingfield, whose grandson was the co-heiress of Roger Bysshe, whose grandson, Sir Bysshe Shelley, married, as second wife Elizabeth Jane Sidney Perry. Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, wife of Philip Charles Sidney, and mother of the present Lady of the Manor of Williamsthorpe, was the eldest of five daughters of William IV., by Mrs. Jordan, and the Earl of Meath was the eldest of five sons. This nobleman, as a mere child or youth of tender years, saw service in the Peninsula, and was twice wounded—at Fuentes d’Onoro and Toulouse; was afterwards in India, through the Mahatta Campaign, and came from the western frontier of Bundelhund to Bombay by way of Isebbelpore. The particulars are to be found in his “Journal of a route across India.” He was president of the Royal Asiatic Society; the Oriental translation Fund which owed him much; and the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts. He was a Fellow of the five great societies—Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, Geological, Arts. He was author, too, of “An Account of the British Campaign in Spain and Portugal in 1809.” The lords of Stretton, Clay Lane, and Pilsley, will have mention under Tupton.

An Inquisition held at Derby, on Tuesday, after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1392, distinctly informs us that there was a hall at South Winfield of many chambers, a dovecote, and other buildings.† This would be the homestead of the Swillingtons, who had married the heiress—Margaret—of the Belers, whose mother—Margaret—was the heiress of the Riveres, whose mother—Matilda—was the heiress of the Herizes, lords of South Winfield from—if not before—the Conquest. At the Conquest, or the Survey rather, the manor was certainly with Robert de Heria, tenant to William Peverell. This Robert

† Blair’s Winfield, p. 48.
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is said by one authority to have been Earl of Brittany,* by another † to have immediately held of the earl, who held from Peverell. On the flight of the third Peverell, the descendant of Robert became tenant in capite. In the reign of Edward III. Matilda Heris married Sir Rich de la River, whose daughter Margaret mated with Sir Roger de Beler—sheriff of the county—which daughter Margaret was the wife of Sir Robert de Swillington. We recapitulate these facts because there arose a famous suit at law over South Winfield, and this suit we would free of its complication. John Heris, the last of his line, beside leaving a daughter Matilda, as stated, left also a sister Sarah, wife to Robert Pierpont. This is where the claim of the Pierponts came in. Sir Roger de Beler had a sister Avicia, wife to Ralph Cromwell, on which alliance (evidently giving no claim whatever), ‡ the Cromwells assumed their ownership when the issue of the Belers failed. The Belers were an old Leicestershire house, lords of Kettleby-super-Eye, and from the same founder as the Lords Mowbray. There is a branch of this family yet among the landed gentry. One member was a naval officer, and fought at Trafalgar; was afterwards in a cavalry regiment; and finally finished his career as a vicar. §

How the jury which sat on the Inquisition at Derby, 25th October, 1429, found that South Winfield was with and "ought to remain to Ralph Cromwell, Knight, Lord Cromwell of Tattershall," is very difficult to conceive. Well might Henry Pierpont—some eleven years subsequently—say he had a better claim, and commence his action at law. So must have thought Lord Cromwell, for although he had already built the splendid edifice of which only the ruins remain (from the vandalism of the Haltons, in 1774) he really sold it to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. The purchase money was not apparently paid, for we learn from the "Esch Rolls," 138-139 Henry VI., that the Earl acknowledged so to his feufopts, among whom were Robert Eye and Robert Barlow. From the same source we gather he was holding the manors of Bamford, Eyam, Stony Middleton, Baslow, Bubnell, § and Foolow; while the Inquisitions Post Mortem tell us he held Monyash, Chelmorton,¶ and Beard, together with estates in Shatton, Shalcross, Fernilee, Bowden, Fairfield, and Buxton.

Ralph Cromwell was the last of his race. His sires had been located at Cromwell, in Nottinghamshire, for generations, being like the Talbots, of Saxon origin. His grandfather had espoused Matilda Bernack, and acquired Tattershall. His own wife was Margaret, heiress of the Deincourt and Greens, of Rotherfield. Three years after he acquired Winfield he was made Lord Treasurer by Henry VI., Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the King's Hounds and Falcons. Later on he became Steward of Sherwood Forest and Constable of Nottingham Castle. The peer who played an equally conspicuous part at the same period was William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; and between these two men there was deadly enmity. Cromwell was a favourite of Henry VI., Pole was the peer whom the Queen Consort—Margaret of Anjou—delighted to honour. On Christmas Day, 1449, an emissary of Pole endeavoured to assassinate Cromwell; in the following May when Pole attempted to fly to the Continent, the party of which Cromwell was a leader took him prisoner and executed him in a boat at sea, alongside the ship he was boarding to escape. Surely the political life of Lord Cromwell weighed heavily upon him, for he made provision for three thousand masses to be said for the peace of his soul. The Derbyshire homestead of the Cromwell's even in its ruins, makes us invest him with qualities he may never have possessed, but of this much anyway, that here was one of the most splendid specimens of that glorious transitional period when the Gothic wedded with the Renaissance, and brought forth designs of inimitable grace and beauty. The fourth and sixth Earls of Shrewsbury died beneath its roof.

In March, 1568, Mary Stuart was brought here a prisoner. While the unfortunate creature was here, there were many futile conspiracies hatched to liberate her, and the base tongues of calumny wagged to

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* Addy and Croston's Winfield, p. 37.
† Lyon's Derbyshire, p. 389.
‡ More's Winfield, p. 37.
§ Landled County, vol. I., p. 136-7 under Bellairs.
¶ Only a small moiety which they got from the Nevilles.
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defame her. From Strype's "Annals," * and Wright's "Queen Elizabeth and Her Times," we gather those cruel slanders of improper intimacy with her custodian. Certain persons were indicted for swearing there was a child born and christened. Let us say rather that physical agony was her lot, for when she disrobed on that February morning in 1587, in the hall at Fotheringay, exposing her shoulders previous to laying her head on the block, there were scars visible which (the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was present, remarked to Lord Montague) told of sufferings at Winfield or Sheffield.

The princely character of Shrewsbury's entertainment of his prisoner, or rather of her train of knight and gentlemen at Winfield and Tutbury, has been minutely recorded by old Sadler. One curious feature is that beside the huge quantities of wine necessary for their consumption (the expense of which made Talbot ask to be exempt from the tax), † Her Majesty had to have baths of such an item, through bodily infirmity, and so the yearly expenditure amounted to 2520 gallons. ‡

There is one question which we would submit to such historians as Froude, who have displayed their most brilliant rhetoric in defaming this unfortunate lady, and had resource to a casuistry and logic worthy of St. Douay, but not of Oxford, in representing her as a devil and not as a woman. When she sought the protection of Queen Elizabeth and asked for a crust and a shelter, had Elizabeth any right to detain her as a prisoner? She had a right undoubtedly to have ordered her out of her Kingdom, as her presence was inimical to the tranquillity of this country, but it was a base and monstrous use of a placed confidence to give her a shelter and deprive her of her liberty. The solicited protection should have been peremptorily refused; not made the means by which the blood of an enemy could be shed. What else but conspiracies for her liberation could be expected? With whom lay the blame? What else but that Mary would connive at any plot to regain her freedom? She would not have been human if she had not. Is not freedom more sacred than life? Froude hath it || that Mary was in league with Philip of Spain for the subversion of England to a Spanish province, and that she circumvented the life of Elizabeth. There is only assumptive evidence for the assertion, but we will say it was so, what then? If Mary was the incarnate fiend that Froude has painted her, why was she allowed to sojourn in our land for an hour, or why was she not brought to the block before twenty days, not after twenty years' unjust imprisonment? Is it English—was it ever English (excepting to the knave)—to surround a person with temptations which it is impossible to resist, and then convict that person for falling? If Mary ever did circumvent the life of Elizabeth, which we disbelieve, it was Elizabeth who first gave the idea to Mary, when she ordered her incarceration, contrary to the laws of humanity in such a case; contrary to the ties of blood which existed between them; contrary to the law of nations which would at once have brought her to justice or facilitated her escape from her enemies. It is not the execution of Mary which besmears the reputation of Elizabeth; it is the vile use she made of an opportunity when a defenceless fugitive and relative sought her protection.

"The memory of this beautiful woman, her weary days of imprisonment, her treachery, and her hard sentence, will haunt the historian as he wanders through the ruins alone, and as with imaginative eye, he sees her now plying her needle with silks of many colours, and now looking wistfully through the tall windows of the western apartments in the inner quadrangle. He will linger and soliloquize over this fair and mournful scene. He will think as the birds chatter mockingly over head, of the instability of human greatness, of ancient families decayed, of forms of architectural beauty forgotten. He will remember that

* Vol. iii., p. 232
† Earl Talbot to the Marquis of Winchester and Sir Walter Mildmay.
‡ It may please you to understand, that whereas I have had a certain allowance of wine amongst other noblemen, for expenses in my household without impost, the charges that I do now sustain, and have done all this year past, well known by reason of the Queen of Scots, are so great therein that I am compelled to be now a suitor unto you, that ye will please to have a friendly consideration upon the necessity of my large expenses. Truly two tons in a month have not sufficed ordinarily, besides that is occupied at times for her batings and such like uses; which, seeing I cannot by any means conveniently diminish, mine earnest trust and desire is that ye will now consider me with such larger proportion in this case as shall seem good unto your friendly wisdons, even as I shall think myself much beholding for the same. And so I commend you unto God.—Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii., p. 67.
|| Addy and Croston's Winfield, p. 91.
the works of man, like the leaves of autumn, are often most beautiful in their decay. He will reflect that time is a healer and not a destroyer, and he will see, as he casts his eyes about these ruined walls, how time and nature have thrown their wonted mantle of green over the broken arches. The sombre yew casts a melancholy shade over the place where erstwhile stood the chapel, and an ancient walnut droops heavily over the site of Mary's lodgings. The ivy clings lovingly to the broken ruins as if to hide the shameful traces of wanton destruction. The grass grows on the pavement of the hall, and where the rude cannon shot struck the walls, there the sweet-scented gillyflower has found a niche."* "The roofless hall, the broken tracery, the obliterated chapel, the marks of cannon shot on the walls—these tell of human passions and prejudices which all through the ages have continued to efface the work which human hands have made. The place is bitterly historical. The walls would have stood, the arras would have hung in the hall, the carven work of wood and marble would have yet adorned the chapel, and slanting rays of sunlight would have pierced the bright figures of Apostles and Martyrs, which, perchance adorned the windows."†

In November, 1643, the Manor House was garrisoned by Sir William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, for Charles I., who, like his grandmother, was to lose his head. In the following August the Parliamentary troops, led by Lord Grey, of Groby, and Sir John Gell, of Hopton, besieged. The particulars can be found in Whitlock's "Memorials," Gardiner's "History," Clarendon's "Rebellion," Blore's "Winfield," and innumerable other works.

This splendid manorial residence was with the Talbots till the death of Gilbert, seventh earl, in 1616, when his three daughters took the lordship in moieties to the Earls of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundell. The Pembroke moiety passed to the Saviles, and afterwards to the Tuftons, Earls Bathurst; the Kent moiety was re-conveyed to the Talbots, but in February, 1709, five-sixths of this third were sold to Thomas Leacroft for two thousand five hundred and four pounds four shillings down, and the same amount payable the following February. The Arundell moiety remained with the Howards till about 1678, when it was conveyed (given we believe) to Immanuel Halton, who was auditor to Thomas, Earl of Arundell. This gentleman was a scion of an old Cumberland family located at Greenthwaite in the time of Richard II. He had been educated for the law and entered Grey's Inn, but his immortality lies in his knowledge of algebra and astronomical observations. Flamstead called him "amicus mens singularis," and spoke of him "as a person of great humanity and judgment, a good algebraist, who endeavoured to draw me into the study of algebra by proposing little problems to me."‡ In 1666 he came to reside at Winfield Manor House, and appears to have repaired some of the destruction made by the Parliamentary cannon. It was from here that he observed the solar eclipse on the 23rd June, 1675, which is reported in the "Philosophical Transactions." § The son of the mathematician purchased the remaining sixth of the Talbot moiety, thus holding (as Blore puts it) about 28-72 of the lordship. His grandson and namesake destroyed the range of buildings on the west side of the north court which were said to have been tenanted by Mary of Scots two centuries before. He also considered the valuable manuscripts left by his grandsire to be simply so much waste paper, and would have destroyed them, but fortunately was prevented. This ignorant brute—for certainly he was no better—built himself a description of house at the foot of the glorious hill on which the magnificent structure stood, of the very stones he had desecrated before his villainous hands were laid upon it. This manor house is allowed to have been one of the richest specimens of fifteenth century architecture. It was the Haddon of the Scarsdale Hundred; indeed, the two buildings had no compare in the county. But neither historic prestige, nor the hoar of age, nor associations of the most endearing character, can save an edifice from ruthless hands in the county of Derby. Sacredness of precincts is a misnomer. Whether the chancel of a church, or banqueting hall of a long extinct noble family, or a venerable pile once tenanted by Royalty—down it must come. If the building has been of

* Addy's Winfield, p. 1547.
† Ibid., p. 11-16.
‡ Bailey's Flamstead p. 96.
§ Vol. xi., p. 664.
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such importance that armies have fought in deadly combat for its possession; if it has sheltered some of the most famous of England’s sons; if its architectural beauty were evidence of a dead art; no matter, down with it! for its material may save expenditure in rearing some outhouse. Winfield Manor House is the witness we produce in court: only ruins now; only traditions and associations; only the historian’s page recounting sufferings and loyalty and chivalry; only the voice of old Leland sounding through three centuries, telling us of its exquisite beauty.*

On that October Sunday morning, in 1642, when the bells of Edge Hill were summoning the villagers to church, the two armies of King and Parliament were being marshalled into array, hard by, for their first deadly encounter. Among the troops of the King was the regiment of Colonel-General of Derbyshire, whose Lieutenant-Colonel was Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, whose bravery was to gain him a knighthood before sundown.† Among the Cavaliers, whose adherence to the fallen fortunes of Charles I. amounted to self-immolation, were three whose loyalty was conspicuous, even when compared with the noblest of those men, whose faithfulness to their monarch stripped them of homestead and inheritance—Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Eyre, of Hassop, Hunloke, of Wingerworth—and, what is historically painful, the sires of these gentlemen had been cruelly subjected to mulct, forfeiture, and prison, by the Crown they were defending with life and estate. When the Rebellion of 1642 broke out, Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, was comparatively a youth, yet he was among the first of Derbyshire gentlemen who unsheathed his sword for the King, and who lent him large sums of money, which were never repaid. Very soon after the battle of Edge Hill Sir Henry led on a most hazardous but brilliant attack upon a detached column of the Roundheads, when he received a sabre cut, from which his right arm ever after hung useless in a scarf.‡ He was given a baronetcy the same year. It was the second baronet whose wife was Catherine Tyrwhitt, a representative of Joan Plantagenet, “the fair maid of Kent.” This lady brought to the Hunlokes the distinguished quarterings of Manners, De Ros, Tiffoft, Charlton, Holland, Plantagenet, and her own to boot. The Hunlokes were entitled to other quarterings not shown in the illustration. Four hundred years since Nicholas Hunloke married Elizabeth Barlow, and purchased Wingerworth. Derbyshire need be proud of the sons who have claimed descent from the old man. The Hunlokes, previous to their purchase of Wingerworth, were of Hadley, in Middlesex, and Bramcott, in Nottinghamshire, and were holders of extensive lands. The possession of Wingerworth for the last seven hundred years (with the exception of one little moiety) is very clear. Henry II. gave it to the Brailsfords, with whom it remained till the reign of Richard II., when the heiress married a Bassett, of Drayton, one of whose co-heiresses espoused a Curzon, of Kedleston, whose descendant sold it to Nicholas Hunloke. The first three members of this family who resided here present a difficulty which none of these genealogical authorities have attempted to explain. Henry Hunloke, Sheriff of the County in 1623-4, and who dropped dead in the presence of James I., is shewn to be the grandson of the gentleman who acquired the lordship. There are one hundred and thirty-two years between the purchase and death, which although not impossible, is certainly incredible. Either there is a generation omitted, or the three holders lived to the age of eighty or more. The exact date of the possession of Wingerworth by the Hunlokes, though clear enough—7 Henry VII., 1492 |—has been cruelly jumbled up by the best of Derbyshire compilers, and even by the fourth baronet, if his letter to Dr. Pegge is correctly quoted by Dr. Cox. The letter is in Pegge’s “Collection,” vol. vii., p. 181, and runs thus according to Cox:§ “Wingerworth Manor was in the family of Brailsford, whose only daughter married a Bassett, of Drayton. He had three daughters by her, the eldest married Shirley, ancestor of Lord Ferrers, and had as her portion Brailsford; the second married Curzon, of Kedleston, and had the manor of Wingerworth; the third married Kniveton, and had the manors of Mercaston and Bradley. These marriages took place in

* Itinerary, vol. v., fol. 94.
† Extinct Baronetries.
‡ Ford’s Chesterfield, p. 333. Burke’s Peerage, 1869.
§ Baronets 1640, p. 538.
§ Derbyshire Churches, vol. i. p. 150.
the reign of Henry IV. Wingerworth remained with the Cursons till 1582, when Francis Curzon and John Curzon sold it to Sir Henry Hunloke, my grandfather's great grandfather." There was no Sir Henry of 1582; the Knivetons had Bradley and Mercaston long before the reign of Henry IV. and the purchaser of Wingerworth was Nicholas Hunloke, or Lysons,* Burke, † Thoroton, and the "Inquisitiones Post Mortem," all blunder. By a side issue we get additional proof. In 1513, (3 Henry VIII.) Sir Ralph Longford died, seized of a moiety of Wingerworth, which would shew, as Lysons says, that the purchase of Nicholas Hunloke was in the first place a moiety simply.

Lysons says also, that Nicholas was buried in the Hunloke mausoleum at Wingerworth, in 1546—Burke makes him living in 1552—which clearly shews that the assumed purchase of 1582 must be an error. The indignity to which the family was long subjected from their religious tenets, is piteously set forth in the "licence to travell," of which Ford gives a copy in his "Chesterfield."

DE RH' TO WIT. "To all Constables, Thiraboroughs, and all other their Ma'ties' Officers whom these may Concerne.

"Whereas Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, in ye County of Derby, Bart., being a reputed Papist, is by several Statutes (and by their Ma'ties' late Proclamation to require the due observation of the same) prohibited to travell from the place of his abode, above the space of five miles, without License so to do, according to the said statute.

"Woe, therefore, their Ma'ties' Justices of the Peace, and one of us being a Deputy-Lieutenant for the said County, doe hereby grant our License to the said Sir Henry Hunloke (he having taken before one of us his Corporall Oath that he has truely acquainted us with his businesse, and that he desires the said License for no other end and purpose), that he may freely and peaceably travell from his said house at Wingerworth to his Councell att Darby and Long Whatton, in Leicestershire, and to his estate att Chillwell, in Nottinghamshire, and from thence to meet his lady at Northampton, on her return from London. In regard of which businesse we have thought fitt to allow him the space of Ten dayes, to go and returne in.

Given under our hands and seales this day of August, in the third year of their Ma'ties' Reigne, King William and Queen Mary, over England, &c., Annoq. Dni., 1691."

But the indignity of the Five Miles' Act was exercised more severely against the Nonconformist than against the Catholic under Charles II. and his brother. Think of a stroll from Buxton to Ashford requiring a license!

In the Bassett pedigree, as given by the "Topographer," vol. ii, pp. 318-333, the gentleman who married the heiress of the Brailsfords was not of Drayton, but of Blore and Cheadle, while the last Bassett of Drayton, certainly died without issue.

Wingerworth was sequestered by Parliament, and held by Captain Taylor's Company; ‡ but the marriage of the first baronet's widow with the Parliamentary Colonel Michael, retained the lordship with the Hunlokes.

A knowledge of the old families whence the baronets of Wingerworth took their wives, yields up some curious side scenes of English History not usually taught by Professors. The spouse of the first baronet was Maria Hickman, sister of the seventh Lord Windsor and first Earl of Plymouth. It was one of the lads of this house who married Alice Piers, the so styled mistress of Edward III. How old Robert

* Lyson's Derbyshire, pp. 87, 88. Nicholas Hunloke.
† Burke. † Burke. Nicholas Hunloke. This said Nicholas died in 1552-2 seized of Wingerworth.
‡ Sir John Gell's Narrative.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Cotton * deals with the calumniators of this dame is somewhat refreshing. "To say truth of the Devil is accounted commendable, and, therefore, surely the record against the said lady being very long, proves no such heinous matter against her, only it sheweth that the same dame was in such credit with Edward III., as she sat at his bed's head, and of the Council and Privy Chamber, stood waiting without doors; and that she moved those suits that they dared not, and these two suits whereof she was condemned, seems very honest; her mishap was that she was friendly to many, but all were not so to her." Historians withhold the fact that Parliament reversed the judgment against her. The heiress of the Tyrwhitts, who was wife of the second baronet, was a descendant of Robert Tyrwhitt, the famous Judge of King's Bench under the three Henrys, IV., V., VI., who believe in waylaying an adversary and giving him a thrashing in preference to a probable miscarriage of justice by a suit at law. But the judge was arraigned for his foible, and what is so memorable, the award is not only of exceptional interest to Englishmen, as furnishing an historical picture not to be found elsewhere, but is a philological curiosity from its being the earliest award ever made in the English language. The summary of the case is worthy of note. "13 Henry IV. William Lord Rosse of Hamlake complained against Robert Tyrwhitt, one of the Justices of Kyne's Bench, for witholding from him the manor of Molton Rosse in Lincolnshire and laying wait for the said Lord Rosse with the number of 500 men. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt before the Kyne confessed his fault and crave pardon and offeringe to stand to by order of two lords of the Kindred of the sayd Lord Rosse as they should choose, whereunto the Kyne agreed and the sayd Lord Rosse chose the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Grey, Chamberlaine to the Kyne, who made along aware leaving the right of comon of pasture in Wragby in Com. Linc., to the determination of Sir William Gascoigne, chief justice and it was enjoined to the said Sir Robert Tyrwhitt that at a day certaine he shod repair to Molton Rosse 2 tons of Gascoigne wyn, 2 fatt oxen and 12 fatt sheepes and offer reparation. And that he should bring together all Knights, esquires, and yeoman, that were of his own and that they should all confess their fault and crave pardon and further offer to the sayd Lord Rosse 50 marks in money and that the sayd Lord Rosse should refuse the money, grant him pardon and take his dinner only." † The exact words of the conclusion of the apology are: "Yet, for as myche as I am a justice, that more than a comun man scholde have had me more discreetly and peefullly, I know well that I have failed and offende yow my Lord the Ross, whereof I beseeke yow of grace and mercy, and offer yow V C. marks to ben paiet at youre will." ‡ It appears, however, that this feud continued for two centuries, when James I. erected a gallows near Belvoir (Molton Rosse), and swore that the first man on either side who broke the peace should there swing. ‖ The house of Tyrwhitt has many items interesting to any of us. One of the lads mated with the sister of Wycliffe; another succeeded the reformer in the mastership of Bally College, while their name arose from an historical incident in which their remote ancestor, Sir Hercules, played the part of Horatius Cocles. Defending a bridge against a numerous enemy, he forced them to retire, but "he fell exhausted amongst the flags and rushes of an adjoining swamp, while the attention of his party, who in the interim had rallied, was fortunately directed to the spot where he lay by a flock of lapwings (or, as called in some counties, tyrwhitt) screaming and hovering above, as is customary with those birds when disturbed." This family should have exceptional interest for the student, for the girls have so repeatedly intermarried with our houses—as the Foljambs and Bassets to wit—while the immediate ancestry of Catherine Tyrwhitt, the spouse of Sir Henry Hunloke, were the Manners, Earls of Rutland; Brownes, Viscounts Montague; and the Freschevilles, of Staveley.

The wife of Sir Thomas Hunloke (third baronet) was Charlotte Throckmorton, daughter of the third baronet, of Coughton Court, County Warwick. What educated Englishman, but that the name of Throckmorton makes a national pride glow within him? What student of history but remembers vividly

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* Abridgment of Records.
how eagerly he perused page after page of that volume of "State Trials," * which tells of a jury giving a verdict according to their consciences, their citation before the Star Chamber for doing so, and their being mulct in thousands of pounds? The trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton for treason, in an age when a word was twisted into treason, and his splendid interrogation of his judges, should be read by everybody. He was the first of his family to turn Protestant. His father—Sir George—had defended Queen Catherine; had been spotted by Tom Cromwell as a fit subject for the block, but had lived to be chief witness to bring the Chancellor to the block. The brother of Sir George—Michael—was the spy selected by Cromwell to entrap Cardinal Pole, but who became the Cardinal’s secretary instead, to the confusion of Henry VIII. and his minister. Two of the Throckmortons were tortured with the rack and executed: one for the Dudley conspiracy, another for being an adherent of Mary of Scots. The Throckmortons were lords of Throckmorton, in the Vale of Evesham, in the days of King Stephen,† with a pedigree of Saxon times. Sir Nicholas, apart from his memorial trial, stands conspicuous as opposing the union of Queen Mary and Darnley, and for furthering an attempted union of the same Queen with the Duke of Norfolk.

Margaret Coke, or more accurately, Roberts, the wife of the fourth baronet of Wingerworth, was an offshoot of that famous Attorney-General of whom we have spoken under Longford. The fifth baronet married Anne Eccleston, of Scarisbrook Hall, County Lancaster, and died in Paris. The sixth and seventh baronets died unmarried. No bride is brought home now with a descent from Kings and Princes and Nobles. No! Within the Mausoleum at Wingerworth lie the ashes of all those members of the Hunlokes (less one perchance) who were lords of the manor for such a long period. With the death of the seventh baronet, in 1856, the title and male line became extinct.

Among the children of the fourth baronet was a daughter, Henrietta, who married Sir John Shelley Sidney, of Penshurst Place, County Kent, and was mother of Philip C. Sidney, who espoused Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, eldest sister of George, Earl of Munster, and had inter alios Adelaide Augusta Wilhelmina, whose husband, the Hon. F. C. G. Fitz-Clarence, took the name of Hunloke in 1865. This lady holds the lordship of Wingerworth at the present moment. Her sister, Ernestine Wellington Percival, is the heir-apparent to the Hunloke estates.

Just before England, or rather the Government of Grenville, passed the obnoxious Stamp Act of 1765, and imposed those taxes on tea which very shortly robbed her of her colony of America, Major Henry Gladwin, of Stubbing Court, was stationed at Fort Detroit, on that tract of land which joins Lake Huron to Lake Erie. Then occurred the incident, we believe, which is evidenced by a pair of Indian shoes, still preserved by the family. The Major at the time was about to hold some parley with the tribes, when a native woman, who had made the shoes and brought them to the English settlement, warned the Major that he and his troops were about to be totally massacred. By this warning such a catastrophe was prevented. The particulars will be found in Ford’s "Chesterfield." This is not what we wish to direct attention to, however interesting those particulars are. We wish to refresh the student’s memory with the facts that this same Derbyshire Major, and ultimately General, was through that campaign in which were the victories of Bunkers Hill and Brandywine; and the defeat of Lexington; in which Burgoyne was conqueror at Germantown, and surrendered at Saratoga; in which Cornwallis captured Philadelphia, and capitulated at Yorktown; in which English bravery was not defeated by their opponents so much as by a senseless Administration at Westminster. General Gladwin was one who, whether in victory or defeat, helped to add to the honour of the nation; and, therefore, let us keep their memory green, whose valour redounds equally to the county as to the country.

General Henry Gladwin was born at Stubbing Court, 19th November, 1729. His mother was Mary, daughter of Digby Dakeyne, of Dalbury and Stubbing Edge, and sister (also heiress) of John, of Mansfield, attorney at law. She died when the lad was about eleven. His brothers were John, of

* Vol. i. pp. 890-902.
† The present representative is Sir Nicholas William George Throckmorton, Bart., J.P., D.L.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

Mansfield and Bilbrook, an attorney at law (steward to the Duke of Portland), whose daughter, Dolly, married Francis Eyre, of Hassop, afterwards sixth Earl of Newburgh; and Thomas of Ipswich, a captain in the merchant service. Henry, the future General, was married at the age of twenty-two to Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Berridge (whose uncle was the Earl of Denbigh), by whom he had two sons—Henry, who died in infancy, and Colonel Charles, of Belmont, who died in 1744—and ten daughters. We believe that this Rev. John Berridge was the founder of a sect called the Berridgeites; was the friend of Whitefield and Wesley, and the writer of "Sion's Songs." The General died at Stubbing Court, 22nd June, 1791.

The Gladwins, like the Hallowes, are an old Derbyshire family, whose earliest trace is of Cole Aston, by Dronfield.* William was living here, with his wife, ——— Rolleston, while Bess was Queen. With this gentleman's son Thomas seems to have commenced the importance of the family. He amassed a considerable fortune from lead mines; had a rent roll of near a thousand a year, which would mean a significant sum now; he held Edelstow Hall and estate, which his mother may have brought, or he may have purchased from Sir John Pershall, in 1648. He married Jane Syddon, by whom he had William, of Edelstow, and Thomas, of Tupton, who was Sheriff in 1668. Though we are not told that William was improvident, he evidently was so, for he sold Edelstow to his brother, who really became heir to his father's wealth. Thomas was the builder of Tupton Hall; was a justice of the peace; a deputy-lieutenant of the county; had a grant of arms in 1680; was sheriff as stated, and espoused Helen, daughter of Giles Cowley, of Ashover, who was a non-juror in the reign of William III., and holder of a moiety of the Old Hall manor † in that parish. The sheriff also purchased two-thirds of the lordship of Monyash from John Shallcross in 1646. ‡ Among the sons of the sheriff were Thomas, of Durant Hall; Joseph, of Boythorpe, and Lemuel, on whom Tupton was settled. We will take the line of Thomas first. The pedigree of the Gladwins gives the first wife (there was a row over his second marriage, for the then vicar of Chesterfield, Rev. H. Andsley, threw up his living through it) of this gentleman as "Mary, sister of Sir Robert Clarke, daughter of George Clarke, of Watford, County Northampton, Maid of Honour to James II.'s Queen." This lady may have been the daughter, but she certainly was not the sister of Sir Robert, for Mary, his sister, was the first wife of Sir Robert Atkyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. This is shown in the pedigree of the Clarkes, (Clerkes it should be) in the "Extinct Baronetage," § and in the "Lives of the Judges." ¶ She was no doubt a Clerke, of Watford, but not sister of Sir Robert, and was mother of Gladwin's three daughters (co-heiresses)—Mary, who died unmarried; Barbara, wife of Sir Talbot Clerke, Bart.; and Sarah, who espoused Henry Bourne. The Baronet and Bourne came in for a moiety of Monyash, while the former had Durant Hall, and the latter Edelstow Hall. The daughter of the Baronet mated with William Cox, M.D., of London, and in 1746 they sold Durant Hall, together with Tupton lordship and residence, to Adam Slater for two thousand pounds. On the death of Sir Talbot, his widow (Barbara) married John Monk, a natural son of the Earl of Carlisle, and died without issue. The Bournes perpetuated maternally this line of the Gladwins, and passed it to the Nodders. We will take the line of Joseph Gladwin, of Boythorpe and Stubbing, next. By his wife, Mary Ashmore, of Williamthorpe, he had seven sons: Joseph, who died at sea; Thomas, a London silversmith; Henry, of Stubbing Court; Israel and Decimus, who were shipwrights; Lemuel, of Ireland; and Richard, who died young. The second spouse of Henry, of Stubbing, was the heiress of John Dakeyne, as stated, whose second son John, the Mansfield Attorney, was father of four daughters, whose descendants are of interest to the student and the public at large. These four young ladies were named Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, and Dolly. The husband of Elizabeth was Mr. Jeremiah Cloves, of Manchester Square, by whom she was mother of

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† Vide article No. 79, Edeasowe.
‡ Vide Old Halls vol. I., p. 44.
§ Pedigree of the Gladwins recently used in a famous law case, and kindly lent to us.
¶ Burke, p. 110.
∥ Farm, vol. viii., p. 310.
NORTH AND SOUTH WINFIELD AND WINGERWORTH.

Jeremiah Gladwin Cloves, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of York, who mated with Caroline Singer, of Rowden Hill, Clíppenham, and had Caroline Maria Cloves (heirress to her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather), who was a ward in Chancery at the time of her marriage with Thomas Saunders Cave, of Berkeley Square. By this gentleman she was mother of Gladwin Cloves Cave, the late claimant to the Hassop estates. The second daughter of the Mansfield Attorney (Jane) espoused General William Wynyard, of the Coldstream Guards, and Equerry to George III., and had issue. The third daughter (Anne) mated with Sampson Christopher Colclough, of Codrington Hall, and was mother of John—a captain in the Royal Navy, whose son John was father of a third John, of whom some of us have heard, in respect to the Hassop estates. The fourth daughter of the Attorney was Dolly, who became Countess of Newburgh by her marriage with Francis Eyre, of Hassop and Slinde, Sussex. She had two sons, who succeeded their father as Earls of Newburgh; and six daughters, all of whom died without issue. We have yet to speak of Lemuel Gladwin, the third son of the sheriff, to whom Tupton Hall was bequeathed. His spouse was Elizabeth Revel, of Carlingthwaite, by whom he had one son, who died without issue; and one daughter, Dorothy, whose husband, William Alwood Lord, came in for Tupton. The heirress of the Lords in our own time married with the Packmans.

Who was Francis Gladwin, the Oriental scholar? At the time that Warren Hastings' was Governor-General of India, there arose a desire, fostered by Hastings, to acquire a knowledge of those Eastern languages of which any European scarcely understood a syllable, and in which the literature of that vast empire of course was written. Then, again, there were the sacred writings of these peoples—the Tripitaka of the Buddhists; the Rig Veda of the Brahmins; the Zend Avesta of the Zarathustrians; besides various others, all written in languages alone known to the priests of each hierarchy. One of the earliest of the scholars who sought to have an Oriental knowledge, purely from the love of the knowledge, was Francis Gladwin, whose encouragement by the Governor-General together with the scholastic and linguistic knowledge of Gladwin, is evidenced by a correspondence between them preserved in the British Museum. To Francis Gladwin we owe some of the earliest of translations, and the earliest suggestion for a collection of Oriental literature available to Englishmen resident in the East. We would ask if any student can say, authentically, if Gladwin was a Derbyshire man or no?

Stubbng Court ceased to be a seat of the family about the reign of William IV.—1830-7—when it was let to the Right Hon. J. Abercrromby, at that time Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards created Lord Dunfermline. This nobleman was educated for the law, and called to the Bar in Lincoln's Inn, but he became stewart to the Duke of Devonshire, through whose interest he entered Parliament as member for Midhurst. Under the Canning Government (1827) he was Judge Advocate General; then Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, and when that dignity was abolished, he was rewarded with a pension of £4,000, while Edinburgh returned him as member. Then occurred the celebrated contest with which his name will go down to posterity. Party feeling in St. Stephens ran so high that the contest in the election of Speaker was one on which no odds dared to be laid. The two men selected were Abercrromby and Manners Sutton. There were 624 members present, and the result—Abercrromby, 316; Sutton, 306. This was in 1835. He retired four years later, when he obtained his peerage. The importance of this contest for Speaker is a red-letter in our National history. In seven previous Parliaments had Manners Sutton been Speaker, and the question naturally arises, what had he done to be rejected? This Parliament met on the 19th February, 1835, and is memorable, not only as the first assembly after the ancient Parliament House had been destroyed by fire, but as the first bona-fide Radical Parliament ever assembled at Westminster. And, what is curious, they gained their first victory before the evening was over. The leader of the Tories was Sir Robert Peel; the leader of the Radicals, Lord John Russell; and the contest was virtually a trial of strength between these two men, for many of their followers could not possibly have understood the squabbles. It was alleged against Manners that he had committed himself while out of office by overthrowing the Melbourne Government and bringing in the Peel Administration. Surely such a man would do well in these days! Russell said that Manners had
political bias, and, however efficient might be his acquaintance with the usages and niceties of the House, this bias disqualified him. If the assertion was correct, the deduction was correct, but we take it that a speaker, when out of office, should not have a muzzle put on his political opinions as if he was a savage animal. These points we leave to politicians, simply adding that in the Sheffield Library there is a volume of the Sheffield Mercury for 1835, in which this famous debate is given verbatim. Sir James Abercrombey was the third son of Sir Ralph, that famous General who moulded the English army into the highest state of discipline from the state of chaos into which it had fallen after the American war; who conducted the retreat from Holland after the flight of the Duke of York; who took the Islands of Demerara, Lucia, Vincent, Trinidad; who was victor at Aboukir and Alexandria, where he was mortally wounded. Among the officers who fought under Abercrombey were Wellesley, Moore, and Picton.
Appendix.
## APPENDIX.

### TABLE OF REFERENCE FOR NAMES OF PAST OR PRESENT LORDS OF THE MANORS IN THE SCARSDALE HUNDRED.

Note—Moieties are shown in italics.

<table>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>MANOR OR MOIETY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>MANOR OR MOIETY</th>
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<td>Case</td>
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<td>GLADWIN</td>
<td>Tanton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goussell</td>
<td>Barbour, Killamarsh, Whitwell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greaves</td>
<td>Winifield North.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhalgh</td>
<td>Rowhorne.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Unstone, Langwith, Shirland, Sutton-in-the-Dale, Clay Lane, Wingfield South.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALLOWES</td>
<td>Glapwell, Dethick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALTON</td>
<td>Wingfield South, Upton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harcourt</td>
<td>Pleasley.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDWICK</td>
<td>Auld Hucknall, Hardwic, Langwith.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARLEY</td>
<td>Great Barlow, Bolsover, Holme, Dore, Totley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>Bolsover, Dronfield.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathershage</td>
<td>Barbour, Dunstan and Holme, Dore, Totley, Killamarsh, Whitwell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert</td>
<td>Blackwell, Shirland, Wingfield South.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heriz</td>
<td>Oxcroft, Brackenfield, Ogston, Tibshelf, Wingfield South, Upton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilary</td>
<td>Sutton-in-the-Dale.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HODGKINSON</td>
<td>Askover, Lea.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX.

**Lords of the Manors—(continued.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manor or Moiety</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manor or Moiety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACKMAN</td>
<td>Tupton</td>
<td>Staniforths</td>
<td>Barlborough,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALMER</td>
<td>Alfreton</td>
<td>Stanley</td>
<td>Beauchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Whittington South</td>
<td>Stead</td>
<td>Hardwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavey</td>
<td>Chesterfield, Normanton,</td>
<td>Steynesby</td>
<td>Stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEGGE</td>
<td>Pinnong, Tibshelf, Whittington,</td>
<td>STRELLY</td>
<td>Moton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershall</td>
<td>Ashower, Lea</td>
<td>Strangeways</td>
<td>Eckington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peverell</td>
<td>Boloover, Glapwell, Oxcroft,</td>
<td>Streton</td>
<td>Unstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td>St. Thomas' Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Normanton, Sutton-in-the-Dale</td>
<td>Stiffyn</td>
<td>Tiptree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierrepoint</td>
<td>Ashower, Lea</td>
<td>Stuteville</td>
<td>Tangley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilkington</td>
<td>Slaboney</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>Alfretone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantagenet</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td>Swift</td>
<td>Dore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plesley</td>
<td>Ashover</td>
<td>Swillington</td>
<td>Tibshelf, Wingfield South,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plomley</td>
<td>Ashower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alfreton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumpton</td>
<td>Pilsley</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLESE</td>
<td>Barlborough, Killamarth, Whittington</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tibshelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Temple Normanton, Sutton-in-the-Dale</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wingfield South, Upton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pype</td>
<td>Barlborough, Killamarth, Whittington</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADFORD</td>
<td>Normanton</td>
<td>TALBOT</td>
<td>Great Barlow, Boloover,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravensworth</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brampton, Chesterfield,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RERESBY</td>
<td>Ashower, Pleasley</td>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Normanton, Totley, Heath,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVELS</td>
<td>Brackenfield, Ogston, Norman,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thirland, Streton, Clay Lane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODES</td>
<td>Barlborough, Oxcroft, Elmton,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolleston</td>
<td>Ashower, Lea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossington</td>
<td>Dronfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>Dronfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVAGE</td>
<td>Ault, Hucknall, Hardwick, Rotherham,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVILE</td>
<td>Wingfield South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savoy Hospital</td>
<td>Tiptree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scot</td>
<td>Boloover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrimshire</td>
<td>Whittington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedley</td>
<td>Boloover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELIOKE</td>
<td>Dronfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEFFIELD</td>
<td>Normanton, Williamshorpe,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORE</td>
<td>Norton, Greenhill, Lea,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITWELL</td>
<td>Eckington, Killamarth, Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervile</td>
<td>Blackwell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLATER</td>
<td>Tiptree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solney</td>
<td>Normanton, Pinxton, Lea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPATEMAN</td>
<td>Normanton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>Barlborough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanhope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

#### PARISH OF ALFRETON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Roger de Busli. Ingram under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy. II</td>
<td>Robert Fitz-Ranulph. His heirs were designated De Alfreton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1296</td>
<td>By heiresses. Thomas de Chaworth and Robert de Lathom. Note—Lathom's moiety purchased by Chaworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy. VII</td>
<td>By heiress. John Ormond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>By purchase. John Zouch, of Codnor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF ASHOVER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Ralph Fitzhubert. Serlo under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>By co-heiresses. Willoughby and Deincourt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Hall Manor</th>
<th>New Hall Manor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By heiresses. Isidore Reresby and Musters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1337</td>
<td>Roger Wingfield by purchase. Nodder. 1797 by heiress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF AULT HUCKNALL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Desnezne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Andrew de Beuchamp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MANORIAL TENURE.

### RYDDINGS.

Passsed with Alfreton till the time of Henry VIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>By purchase. Robert Morewood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARISH OF ASHOVER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### PIERREPONT MANOR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### HARDWICK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenure Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Roger de Busli. Tillys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1288</td>
<td>By gift. Newstead Abbey. Roger Greenhalgh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF AULT HUCKNALL—(continued.)

STAINSBY.

1086
1583
K. John
1580-1

Roger de Poictou.
By purchase. Sir William Cavendish.
Walkelin de Savage.*
Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Chancellor Bromley, by pur-
* He gave the annual render of a Doe Hawk—a hawk of the first year.
chase from John Savage.
AULT HUCKNALL.
Passed with Hardwick.

PARISH OF BARLBOROUGH.

MANORIAL TENURE.

1086
1544
1571
1610
1755
Ralph Fitzhubert.
Robert under; ancestor of the Meynells.
By co-heiress. Sir Matthew Hathersage.
By co-heiresses.
Walter de Gousell and Nigel de Longford.
By heiress. Sir John Wingfield.
Sir Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby.
Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Montague.
By purchase. Sir William Holles.
By gift of Queen Mary to Dame Anne Stanhope.
By purchase. Sir Richard Pype.
By purchase. Sir John Rhodes.
By heiress. Poles, of Wakebridge.
By descent. Poles, of Radbourn.

PARISH OF BARLOW (GREAT).

MANORIAL TENURE.

1086
1300
1593
1691
Ascoit Musard.
By heiress. Ralph Frecheville.
By purchase. Earl of Shrewbury.
By heiress. John Holles, Duke of
1711
1744
1813
Newcastle.
By heiress. Edward Harley, Earl
Of Oxford.
By heiress. William Bentinck, Duke
Of Portland.
By exchange. John Henry Manners,
Duke of Rutland.

PARISH OF BEIGHTON.

MANORIAL TENURE.

1086
1279
1320
1570
Roger de Busli.
Furneaux†
By co-heiress. Lattimer and † Raven-
Ravensworth (Lord, Fitz-Hugh),
From failure of male issue.
By co-heiress. Fiennes, Lord Dacre.
By purchase. Francis Wortley.
Medows, Earl Manvers.
Notu.—In 1086 there was another
manor with Roger de Poictou,
which disappeared. If Hacken-
thorpe. Beighton was one of the
manors given by Wulfric
Spott in the days of Ethelred
to Burton Abbey.
† This nobleman was not named Ravensworth truly, though called so from being Lord of Ravensworth.
† He gave the Abbey of Beauchief the Grange of Blythe and common pasture for 300 sheep. Addy's Beaufief, p. 60.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF BLACKWELL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir William Babington.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF BOLOVER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOLOVER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLAPWELL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OXacroft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CASTELLANS OF BOLOVER CASTLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Bryan de L'Isle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Robert de Lexington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226</td>
<td>Robert de Tatshall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>Bryan de L'Isle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Hugh Dispenser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Gilbert de Segrave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>William de Ferrars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This gentleman was father of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk. 
† The manor was granted to Sir Charles on lease for 1000 years at a yearly rent of £10, on the 20th December, 1608, and finally sold in August, 1613.
### APPENDIX.

#### PARISH OF BRACKENFIELD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King John</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Revels. |
| Turbutts. |

**OGSTON.**

| 1086. | Walter Deigncourt. |
| King John | Ivo de Heriz. |

---

#### PEDIGREE OF DE HERIZ.

|------------------|----------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living 1139.</td>
<td>Sir Robert Pierepont—Sarah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living 1175.</th>
<th>Died 1329.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>John.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ivo—Mabel Fitz-Simon.</th>
<th>Died 1329.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living 1226.</td>
<td>Matilda—Richard de la Rivere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living 1235.</th>
<th>Mary—Roger Beler.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

#### PARISH OF BRAMPTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By heiress. Leakes, of Sutton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Scarsdale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1735. | By purchase. Godfrey Clarke, of Somerhull. |

**MUSARD MANOR †**

| 1086. | Ascoit Musard. |

---

* Banks says in his Extinct Peerage (vol. 1, p. 100) that "the first mention of this name is the 11 Henry II, when it appears under the title of scutage of the Barons there were £6, then paid into the Exchequer for those Knights' fees which did belong to William de Heriz. This William had his residence at Wynton (now Worton) in Counte Nottingham, and married Maud, daughter of Ralph Lord Bassett, of Drayton, and died on or before the 11 Henry II, leaving Joane his daughter and heir by the said Maud, his first wife, and Aeliva (de Whiston) "his second wife, to whom surviving, who gave two marks to the King that she might not be compelled to marry again otherwise than she pleased, at which time also Robert de Heriz, his brother (Thornton says nephew) "and heir male and paid £10 for liberty of his inheritance."*  
† Took the name of Clarke.  
‡ This manor is really the conjunction of two lordships, which were separate in 1086.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF BRIMINGTON.

MANORIAL TENURE.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
* Bretons.
Edward III.... By heiress Isabel, Sir John Loudham.
1392........ † By co-heiresses. Thomas Beckering
1800........ and Thomas Foljambes.
           Foljambes.
           By purchase. John Dutton.
           Barrows.

PARISH OF CHESTERFIELD.

MANORIAL TENURE.

BOYTHORPE.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
Henry VI.... Longford and others. Severalties. Note. Is deemed a portion of Hasland.

CALOW.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
Henry II.... Bretons, of Walton and Steetley.
Edward III... By heiress. Sir John Loudham.
Richard II... By heiress. Thomas Foljame, of Tideswell.

CHESTERFIELD.

1086........ Peverells. [a berwick from Newbold.]
1204........ William de Briwere by gift of King John.
1232........ By heiress. Baldwin Wake.
           By heiress. Plantagenet, Earls of Kent.
1442........ By heiress. Nevils, Earls of Salisbury.
Henry VIII... By exchange. Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.
1613........ By purchase. Cavendishes, Earls of Newcastle.
1691........ By heiress. Holles, Earls of Clare.
1741........ By heiress. Bentincks, Dukes of Portland.
1792........ By exchange. Cavendishes, Dukes of Devonshire.

DUNSTAN AND HOLME.

1086........ Royal Demesne. [A berwick of Newbold.

Henry III... Matthew de Hathersage, who gave it to Lenton Priory.
Henry VIII... Francis Leake. [Earls of Scarsdale]

HASLAND.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
King John... William de Briwere.
Henry III... By co-heiress. Ralph de Myldemam.
           Wakes. by gift of the King.
           [Evidently passed with the paramount manor, as it was included in the exchange to the Duke of Devonshire.]

NEWBOLD.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
King John... William de Briwere.
           Welbeck Abbey. Temporary possession.
Henry III... Baldwin Wake by heiress.
           Beauchief Abbey by gift.
Henry VIII... By bequest. Sir William West.
1570........ By purchase. Eyres of Newbold.

TAPTON.

1086........ Royal Demesne.
King John... William de Briwere. Brimingtons in demesne.
           By heiress. Hugh de Myldemam.
           Edward III... By heiress. Stufyns of Sherbrooke.
           By purchase. Durants, of Chesterfield.
           By heiress. Alasp.
           By marriage. Sir Charles Scrivinshie.
           By purchase. Thomas Gladwin.
           By co-heiress. Cox.
1637........ By purchase. George Taylor.
1746........ By purchase. Dr. Adam Slater, M.D.

* Of the Bretons as witnesses to Charters it is possible to gather some of their Christian names, which can be done from Pym's Visitation Records of the Borough of Chesterfield, but of their careers it is different. Mr. Addy, in his Research of Abbey gives us a translation of the rules and list of possessions of the "Gild of Our Blessed Lady" of Dronfield, and among them is a gift by the last of these Brimetre lords. Robert Breton, enfeoffed Robert de Appletot in all the lands, &c., which he had in the Wapse taken of Scarsdale, viz., in Brampton, Chesterfield, Brimington, and Whittington, to the use of the Gild. &c. They are worth per an. £s. 6d.
† Isabella Loudham by Thomas Beckering, had a daughter Alice, wife of Sir Thomas Rempston, whose heiress Elizabeth married John Chevepe, whose grand-daughter Elizabeth had the lordship of Belhey in her dowry, whose son sold it to the Gressew. Vide Old Hall vol. I. p. 41.

One of the earliest gleanings of the Manor of Brimington after it ceased to be Royal Demesne, is that the under tenants were the Brimingtons of whom nothing is known further than their being witnesses to Charters, unless it is, that the manor was held by the rendering of a pair of white gloves at Christmas time of the value of one half-penny.
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF CHESTERFIELD—(continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMPLE NORMANTON</th>
<th>WALTON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086. Knights Templars.</td>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF DORE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086. Roger de Busli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705. By purchase. Duke of Devonshire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF DRONFIELD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086. Walter Deincourt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487. Granted to Sir John Savage, by Henry VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

**LORDS OF ECKINGTON, 1246-1892.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Ralph Fitz-hubert, This old baron (for whose career, see text) held 49 Lordships in England at the Survey: 37 in Derbyshire, 10 in Nottinghamshire, 1 in Lincoln, and 1 in Leicester. In the reign of Henry III., says Dugdale (Baronage, vol. i, p. 459), &quot;I find also mention of John de Stutevill who possessed the moiety of the Barony of Fitz-Hubert.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PARISH OF ELMTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Deincourt.</td>
<td>Held 67 lordships, living 1086.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Deincourt.</td>
<td>Founder of Thurgarton Priory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Deincourt.</td>
<td>Was at the battle of Lincoln, 1141.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deincourt, married Ann Murde, living 1175.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Deincourt, married Annabella.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Deincourt, married Nicola Fitz-Ernest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deincourt, married Agnes de Neville.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deincourt, living 1339.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Deincourt, married Milcent Roos, living 1364.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Deincourt, married Alice Neville, living 1365.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deincourt, married Johanna de Grey, living 1405.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Deincourt, married Elizabeth Beaumant living 1422-42.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Cromwell, married Margaret Deincourt, 1422-54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lovel, married Alice Deincourt, 1454.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Lovel, forfeited by attainder, 1485.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage, married Dorothy Vernon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage, married Anne Bostock, died 1527.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage, married Elizabeth Somerset, died 1528.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage, married Elizabeth Manners.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Rhodes, married Elizabeth Sandford.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rhodes, married Frances Constable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Rhodes, married Elizabeth Cassells, Francis Rhodes, married Anne Clifton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Rhodes, married Martha Thornton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rhodes, died without issue, 1743.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Heathcote, whose mother was Frances Rhodes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Heathcote, died without issue, 1768.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lynons says 1344. All the peersages say 25, Edward III.*
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF ELMTON—(continued.)
Rev. R. A. Reaston, whose mother was Elizabeth Heathcote. | William Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland.  

PARISH OF HEATH.

PARISH OF KILLAMARSH.
1086........ | Ascoit Musard. | MANOR No. 7. | 1086........ | The King's Thanes.
Henry III... | Longford and Goshills. | Hugh de Kinwaldmarsh. | No further record. Probably passed to Sir Matthew de Hathersage, whose wife was an heiress of the Meynells.
| Edward VI... | By purchase, in moieties between Sir Richard Pye and George Basford. | | |
| | OBSESSION—Probably passed to the Hewets and afterwards to the Osbornes. | |
| | Sitwells of Renishaw. | |

PARISH OF LANGWITH.
1086........ | Walter Deincourt. | Henry VIII... | Hardwicks of Hardwicke.  
| Edward III... | Ralph Bassett. | By heiress Elizabeth. Sir William Cavendish, Dukes of Devonshire |
| Greys of Morton. | Vavasours. | |

PARISH OF MORTON.
1086........ | Walter Deincourt. | 1736........ | Henry Thornhill and others by purchase.  
| George III... | Wilmots—Wilmot Sitwells. | |

PARISH OF NORMANTON SOUTH.
1086........ | William Peverell. | MANORIAL TENURE. | Sir William Babington. |
1342....... | | 1567... | Cokes of Trusteby by purchase. |
1390....... | Thomas Stafford by co-heiress | | Radfords of Carnfield. | Nicholas Longford by co-heiress. |
### OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE

#### PARISH OF NORTON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Roger de Busli, Ingram under. Fitz-Ranulphs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1396</td>
<td>By co-heiress. Thomas de Chaworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1666</td>
<td>By purchase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF PINXTON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>William Peeverell, Drago under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Ralph Le Pec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF PLEASLEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1284</td>
<td>Thomas Beck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Anthony Beck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>By co-heiress. Sir Richard Harcourt and Sir William Willoughby.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF SCARCLIFFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>Ralph Fitz-hubert, Raynouard under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1275</td>
<td>Frecheville (a junior branch).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PARISH OF SHIRLAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>By co-heiress. Earls of Pembroke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF STAVELEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Sir Peter Frescheville married Margaret Kaye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581</td>
<td>Sir Peter Frescheville married Joyce Fleetwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634</td>
<td>Lord John Frescheville married Anne Charlotte Vick.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRESCHEVILLE MOIETY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Conveyed to Sir Peter Frescheville.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF SUTTON-IN-THE-DALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Roger de Poiecton. Note.—Apparently reverted to the Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>Peter de Hareston, by grant of Henry III. Robert de Hareston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1297</td>
<td>Richard de Grey, of Sandiacre, by marriage with Lucia, daughter and heiress of Robert, whose sister, Isolda, was the mother of Richard. William de Grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>John de Grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1390</td>
<td>Edward Hilary, by marriage with Alice daughter and heiress of William. This gentleman took the name of Grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1401-2</td>
<td>John Leke, of Gotham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Conveyed to Sir Peter Frescheville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Nicholas, Earl Scarsdale married Frances Rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>Nicholas (fourth and last) Earl Scarsdale, who died without issue, 1735. By purchase, Godfrey Clarke of Somerall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Job Hart Price, by marriage with the sister of Godfrey. Walter Butler, Marquis of Ormond, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Price.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* His mother was Amicia Musard. The brother of this gentleman (Thomas) had a daughter (Elizabeth), who married John Hardwick, and was mother of our Bess.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF TIBSHELF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> William Peverell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1440.</strong> By verdict of a lawsuit. Pierrepoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1529.</strong> By heiress. Richard de la Rivere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1552.</strong> See article on Ogston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1329.</strong> By heiress. Roger Beler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1580.</strong> St. Thomas's Hospital by bequest of Edward VI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1488.</strong> By heiress. Robert Swillington.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF WHITTINGTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> William Peverell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By heiress.</strong> Whittingtons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1813.</strong> By purchase. Dixon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1856.</strong> By purchase. I. and W. Fowler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1889.</strong> W. Parker, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1592-3.</strong> By heiress. Dethicks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1571.</strong> By purchase. Gillett Launder*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1330.</strong> By co-heiresses. Frith and Chaworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1300.</strong> By heiress. Sir Charles Sedley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1813.</strong> By purchase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF WHITWELL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST MOIETY.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> Ralph Fitz-hubert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1330.</strong> Ralph de Rye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1563.</strong> Richard Whalley, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1592-3.</strong> John Manners, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1580.</strong> By exchange. Dukes of Portland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1813.</strong> By purchase. Fyfe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1592-3.</strong> By purchase. John Manners of Haddon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1813.</strong> By exchange. Dukes of Portland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECOND MOIETY.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> Robert de Meignell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By co-heiresses.</strong> Longford and Goushill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> Matthew de Hathersage, by heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1592-3.</strong> By purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1571.</strong> By purchase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF WINFIELD, (NORTH).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANORIAL TENURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLAY LANE.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1388.</strong> Sir William Plumpton, by heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1616.</strong> Leakes, Earls of Scarsdale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1743.</strong> Caltons, of Chesterfield, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1799.</strong> Thomas Wilson, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PILSLEY.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1861.</strong> Ralph Fitz-hubert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1616.</strong> Sir William Plumpton, by heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1743.</strong> Leakes, Earls of Scarsdale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1799.</strong> Caltons, of Chesterfield, by purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRETTON.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1086.</strong> Walter Deincourt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foljambs, of Wormhill.</strong> Under the Deincourts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1616.</strong> Passed with Shirland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One-eighth of this moiety was purchased by Samuel Hinde re-purchased by the Fowlers in 1856.
APPENDIX.

PARISH OF WINFIELD, (NORTH)—(Continued).

MANORIAL TENURE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Demesne</td>
<td>Cursons. Hunlokes. See below, Williamsthorp. In 1857 there was a moiety with the Packmans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Walter Deincourt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1378</td>
<td>(P. 1328) Oliver de Barton, by heiress</td>
<td>Babingtons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1415</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Chaworth</td>
<td>Sheffields. Lords Sheffield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>Sir Henry Hunloke, by purchase</td>
<td>By heiress. Sidneys, Lords de L'Isle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Lady Adelaide Augusta Wilhelmina Fitz-Clarence Hunloke, née Sydney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NORTH WINFIELD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Walter Deincourt</td>
<td>By gift. Welbeck Abbey. *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1446-7</td>
<td>Ralph Cromwell married Mary Deincourt</td>
<td>John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury, married Elizabeth Butler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARISH OF WINFIELD, (SOUTH).

MANORIAL TENURE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>Ivo de Heriz married Hawise Briwere</td>
<td>John de Heriz married Sarah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>Henry de Heriz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273</td>
<td>John de Heriz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1295</td>
<td>John de Heriz</td>
<td>This John, by fine 18 Edward II., &quot;settled these manors (South Winfield and Tibshelf) on himself for life; then to Roger Beler, for his life; then to Roger, son of Roger Beler, and Margaret, the elder daughter of Richard de la Rive, Knight, and the heirs their bodies; remainder to Thomas, son of Roger Beler, and Margaret, the younger daughter of Richard de la Rive, Knight, and the heirs their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Heriz, who, in 3 Edward III., was dead.&quot;—Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, vol. iii., p. 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Francis married Mary Dacre</td>
<td>John married Catherine Stafford. George married Anne Hastings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>George Talbot married Gertrude Manners</td>
<td>In three moieties, Earls of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Gilbert Talbot married Mary Cavendish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>William Herbert married Mary Talbot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>William Savile (cousin of Mary)</td>
<td>William Savile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>George Savile (Marquis of Halifax)</td>
<td>Tuftons. Earls of Thanet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In the reign of Henry VIII. there was a moiety with the Longfords, which Thoroton says was from marriage with the Deincourts, while Dr. Cox thinks it was from lease or sale by the Abbey.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

PARISH OF WINFIELD, (SOUTH).—(Continued).

MANORIAL TENURE.

The lands sold, but the third of the lordships appears to have remained with them. Statute Books 16 George II.

GREY MOIETY.


1709. Thomas Leacroft. By purchase five-sixths. The remaining sixth (4-72) was sold to the Haltons.

1699. Robert and John Leacroft (sons of the above). Robert left his share to his two sons, Thomas and John (5-72 of the manor each).

1748. Immanuel Halton.

1784. Timothy Halton.

Winfield Halton. Is now with the Tristrams, of Hampshire. Vide All about Derbyshire, p. 286, by Edward Bradbury.

ARUNDELL MOIETY.

1616. Thomas Howard married Althea Talbot.


1709. Immanuel Halton.

1748. Timothy Halton.

Immanuel Halton.

By heiress. Basset, of Drayton.

By heiress. Curzon, of Kedleston.

PARISH OF WINGERWORTH.

MANORIAL TENURE.


1492. Nicholas Hunloke. Lady A. A. W. Hunloke (Fitz-Clarence).
APPENDIX.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY.

PART I.

Note.—(a) Have held, or do hold a Knighthood. (b) A Baronetcy. (c) A Peerage.

Abitot of Great Barlow. Per pale or and gules, 3 roundles counterchanged.
Alfreton of Alfreton. Azure, two chevrons or.
Alsop of Tipton. See Wirksworth Armoury.
Alveley of Lea. No trace.
Ap Griffith of Blackwell. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or.
Apsley of Scarcliffe. Barry of six, argent and gules, a canton ermine. Crest: A fleur-de-lis or, between 2 wings erect and conjoined argent.
(a) Arkwright of Sutton. See High Peak Armoury.
Ash of Brampton. Or, three bars azure?
Ashton of Killamarsh. Argent, a mullet sable, a baton sinister gules. Crest: A mower with his scythe, his face and hands, ppr., his cap and habit counterchanged, argent and sable; handle of scythe or, the blade of the first as in action. Motto: In Domino Confido.
(b) Babington of Dethic. Argent, 10 turreauxes, 4, 3, 2, 1, gules: in chief a label of three points azure. Crest: A dragon’s head between two dragon’s wings gules, in mouth a scroll. Motto: Fuy Est Tout.
Baguley of Brampton. No trace.
(d) Banks of Overton. Sable, a cross or, between four fleurs-de-lis argent. Crest: On the stump of a tree coupled, sprouting out new branches, ppr., a stork argent, beaked or. Motto: Nullius in Verba.
(d) Barker of Dore. Per chevron engrailed or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged, on a canton azure, a fleur-de-lis of the first. Crest: A demi-dragon wings expanded vert, holding in the fore paw a word erect ppr.
(a) Barlow of Great Barlow. Argent, three bars wavy sable, a chief per pale ermine and gules. Crest: A demi stag, per pale argent and sable, charged with 3 bars wavy counterchanged. *
Barnes of Ashgate. Azure, 2 lions passant guardant argent. Crest: out of a cloud ppr., issuing out of rays paleways or, an arm erect, habited of the last, holding in hand ppr. a broken sword argent, pommel and hilt of the second. Motto: Frangis Non Fletes.
Barrows of Ringwood. Per pale indented sable and azure, two swords in saltire ppr., pommels and hilts or, between four fleur-de-lis argent. Crest: On a perch proper, a squirrel sejant or, collared and chained, cracking a nut all of the first. Motto: Non Frustra.
Barton of Williamsonhorpe. Azure, on a fesse between three buck’s heads cabossed or, a mullet sa.
Basset of Langarth. Or, 3 piles meeting in base gules, on a canton argent, a griffon segreant sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar’s head gules. Motto: No trace.
Basford of Killamarsh. Azure, 3 eagles displayed between 2 bendlets argent. Crest: No trace.
(c) Bathurst of Scarcliffe. Sable, 2 bars ermine, in chief 3 crosses pattée or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, habited in mail, holding in the hand a spiked club or. Motto: Tien ta foy. Supporters: Two stags argent, each gorged with a bar gemel ermines.
Beaufich Abbey. A semée of mullets of six points, a dexter arm, couped at the elbow issuing from sinister holding a crozier. A crescent in chief.
Beauchamp of Hardwick. Gules, a fesse between six cross crosslets or. Crest: In a coronet gules, a swan’s neck argent, billed of the first. Motto: No trace.
Beaufray or Beaufay. Argent, on a chevron sable, three crosses pattée or.

* The Barlows of Drongfield Woodhouse bore a fleur-de-lis for cadency, for the sixth branch.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).

Beckerings of Walton...Chequy argent and gules, a bend sable.
(c) Bec of Pleasley...Gules, a cross moline ermine.
Beighton of Beighton...Ermine, a fesse and chief indented sable.
Belfield of Unstone...Ermine, a chief sable.
(a) Bernack of Beighton...Argent, three horse barnacles, sable. Crest: No trace.
(c) Bentick of Bolsover...Azure, a cross moline argent. Crest: Out of a marquis' coronet, ppr., two arms counter embowed, and vested gules, gloved or, and holding each an ostrich feather, argent. Motto: Cruignes Honit. Supporters: Two lions rampant, double queued, dexter or, sinister sa.
Birdhill of Unstone...No trace.
Blackwell of Blackwell...Vide Peak Armoury.
Blount of Eckington...Vide Appletree Armoury.
Blyth of Norton...Ermine, 3 roebucks trippant gules, attired or. Crest: On a wreath, a roebuck's head erased gules, attired or, gorged with a chaplet vert. The arms of Geoffrey Blyth, Bishop of Lichfield, shew the bucks statant, and a chief indented per pale or, and azure charged with a cross patonce counter between two roses of the second and third.
Bosville of Beighton...Argent, five fasils in fesse gules, in chief three bear's heads, erased sable muzzled of the field. Crest: An ox issuing from trees. Motto: Intento in Deum animo.
Bourne of Ashover...A saltaire. Tinctures not known.
Bradhaw of Totley...Vide High Peak Armoury.
(a) Brailsford of Unstone...Vide Appletree Armoury.
Brampton of Brampton...Azure, a lion rampant or.
(a) Breton of Walton...Argent, a chevron between 3 escallops gules.
(b) Bright of Totley...Per pale gules and azure, a bend, or between two mullets argent. Crest: A mass of clouds and therefore a sun issuing, all ppr.
(c) Briwerc of Chesterfield...Gules, two bends wavy or.
Brimington of Tpton...
Browne of Chesterfield...Ermine on a fesse counter embattled sable, three escallops argent. Crest: Out of a mural crown gules, a stork's head ermine. Motto: Est Quam Haberi.
Bullock of Norton...Ermine on a chief gules, a label of five points or. Crest: Seven arrows, six in salutre, and one in base gules, feathered and headed argent, ensigned with a mural crown of the last.
Burnall of Beauchief...Per fesse indented or and argent, a lion rampant sable, all within a bordure gules, charged with eight plates. Crest: A lion's jambe erect, and erased sable, in the paw a bundle of violets ppr. Motto: Caritas fructum habet.
Burton of Dronfield...Azure, a semée of estoiles within a bordure or, a crescent at fesse point argent. Crest: on a ducal coronet a wyvern azure, collared or. Another: Out of a ducal coronet, a cypress tree. Another: On a mount vert, a beacon ppr. Motto: Virtus Adua Vincit.
(c) Butler of Sutton-in-the-Dale...Or, a chief indented gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of five ostrich feathers, thereupon an eagle issuing argent. Motto: Butler, A, Boe. Supporters: Dexter, a falcon with wings expanded argent, beaked and membered or; Sinister, a male griffon sans wings argent, beaked, rayed, collared, and chained or.
Cachetors of Staveley...A chevron between 3 cross crosslets sable, an annulet for difference.
Calton of Pilsley...Or, a saltaire engrailed between 4 cross crosslets sable, Crest: A boar passant argent.
(c) Carey of Eckington...Argent, on a bend sable, 3 roses ppr., a crescent for difference or. Crest: A swan argent, wings endorsed.
Case of Alfreton...Or, on a bend inverted azure, double cotised gules, 3 square buckles of the first. Crest: A cubic arm armed, in the hand ppr., a bugle horn sable, stringed gules, between two oak branches ppr., fructed or.
Caux of Brampton...Per chevron or and gules, 3 human hearts counter.
APPENDIX.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).
(c) Cavendish of Bolsover. As Cavendish of Chatsworth, with a mullet for difference.
Cecil of Dronfield. No trace.
Chaderton. Unstone. Gules, a cross potent or. Crest: No trace.
(c) Chaworth of Alfreton. A barry of ten argent and gules, 3 martlets sable. A barry of eight argent and gules, an orle of martlets sable. A barry of ten, argent and gules, overall a bend sable. Another: Azure two chevrons or. This was the coat of Alfreton.
Clarke of Ashgate. Gules, a bear rampant, argent: collared of the first, between 3 mullets of the second.
Crest: a bear rampant, sable, collared and chained or, holding a battle axe gules.
(a) Clarke of Somersall. Azure, three escallops in pale or, between two flaunches ermine. Crest: Within an annulet or enriched with a ruby, a pheon argent.
(c) Clifford. Staveley. Chequy or and azure, a fesse gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a wyvern rising gules. Motto: Desormais. Supporters: Dexter, a wyvern gules; sinister a monkey ppr. chained or.
(c) Clinton. Whitwell. Argent, 6 cross crosslet fitchée sable, 3, 2, 1, on a chief azure, 2 mullets or, pierced gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules, a plume of 5 ostrich feathers argent, banded with a line chevronwise azure. Motto: Loyauté n’a honte. Supporters: Two greyhounds argent, collared and lined gules.
Coke of Pinxton. Vide Appletree Armoury.
Columbell of Palterton. Vide High Peak Armoury.
Constable. Or, 2 pales azure.
Conyers. Eckington. Azure, a maunch or.
Cope of Williamsthorpe. Argent, on a fesse between 3 roses gules, slipped ppr., as many fleur-de-lis or.
Crest: A fleur-de-lis argent.
Cowley of Lea. Vide High Peak Armoury.
Cox of Tapton. Vide Appletree Hundred.
Criche of Stubbing Edge. Ermine on a pale sable, 3 crosses patée fitchée or.
Cromwell of Winfield. Or (another argent), a chief gules, overall a bend azure.
Curteis of Dronfield. Party per saltire, argent and sable, four bears passant counterchanged, at fesse point a bezant. Crest: No trace.
Curzon of Wingerworth. Vide Appletree Armoury.
Darcy, Eckington. Azure, a semée of cross crosslets, and three cinquefoils argent. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a bull sable, armed or.
Darley Abbey. Argent, 6 horse shoes, 3, 2, 1, sable.
De Busli, Alfreton. Gules, a bezant.
De Corde, Cresswell. No trace.
De Glapwell, Glapwell. No trace.
De Hareston, Sutton. Three jessant-de-lis, a semée of cross crosslets fitchée.
Deincourt, Ashover. Sable, a fesse danzettée, between 10 billets, 4 in chief and 6 in base argent.
De Mydeham. No trace.
De la Riviere, Winfield S. Gules, 2 bars wavy or.
De Peter, Sutton. No trace.
De Poictou, Stainsby. Argent, a bordure sable, baizettée.
De Tatshall, Dronfield. Chequy or and Gules, a chief ermine.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).

Dethick of Dethick. Argent, a fesse vair, or and gules, between three water bouget sable. Crest: A nag’s head, erased argent. Motto:

De Rye of Whitwell. Gules, on a bend ermine, 3 ears of rye sable. Crest: A cubit arm erect, vested purpure, holding in the hand, ppr, 3 ears of rye or.

Dixon of Brampton.

Dovecote of Killamarsh.

Durant of Chesterfield. Sable, a cross crosslet ermine. Another: sable, a fesse danzétée argent, in chief 3 fleurs-de-lis of the second. Crest: A boar argent, bristled, armed, and unguled, or, pierced in the side with a broken spear ppr, vulned gules.

Dutton, Brimington. Per quarterly argent and gules, in 1 and 4, a bend sable, in 2 and 3 a fret or. Another: Without the bend. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers, gules, azure, or, vert, and tenné.

Dynam, Norton. Gules, 4 fusils in fesse argent, each charged with an ermine spot.

Eyre of Newbold. Vide High Peak Armoury.

(c) Fanshawe of Dronfield. Or, a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis sable. Crest: A dragon’s head erased vert, flames of fire issuing from the mouth ppr. Motto: Dux Vite Ratio In Cruce Victoria. Supporters: Two dragons or, flames of fire issuing from the mouths ppr.

Ferrars, Heath. Vide High Peak Armoury.

(c) Fiennes, Beighton. Azure, 3 lions rampant or. Crest: A wolf sejant ppr. Another: A staff raguly or. Motto: Fortem pace animum. Supporters: Two Wolves argent gorged and chained as the crest.

Fitzherbert, Ashover. Or, 2 bars azure.

Fitz-Ranulph of Alfreton. Azure, 2 chevrons or.

Fitz-Stephen, Ulkerthorpe. Gules, an eagle displayed with two heads argent.

Fletcher of Walton. Argent, on a fesse engrailed sable, a compass dial between 4 pheons or; a chief gules charged with a level staff, between two double coal-picks or. Crest: A horse’s head couped argent g antenné de sang.

(c) Foljambe of Brimington. Vide High Peak Armoury. Motto: Soyets Ferme, Esperance En Dieu. Supporters: Dexter a tiger salient ppr., ducally gorged or; Sinister, a cantilupe per quarterly sable and or.


Fowler, Whittington. Per quarterly, azure and sable, 3 crosses pâtiée between 2 chevronnells or, in chief 2 lions passant guardant of the last; in base an owl argent. Crest: An owl argent, collared and charged on the breast with a cross patee gules; about the head a wreath vert, and resting dexter claw on a cross patee or.

Frecheville of Staveley. Azure, a bend between 6 escallops argent. Crest: A demi-angel issuing from a wreath ppr., crined and winged or, on the head a cross formée of the last, vested in mail, and the arms in armour of the first, holding in both hands an arrow in bend of the second, feathered and headed argent. Supporters: Two angels habited as in the crest, each holding an arrow.

Frith, Whittington. ? Azure, in chief 2 garbs in salitire or, in base, a sickle fessways argent, handled of the second.

Furneaux, Beighton. Gules, a bend between 6 cross crosslets or.

Gerond, Abbey. Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced overall in bend, a crozier or.

Gill of Norton. Per bend or, and azure, 3 mullets in bend counterchanged.

Gillett, Whittington. Ermine on a bend sable, 3 lucies’ heads erased argent.

Gladwin of Stubbing Court. Ermine a chief azure, overall a bend gules, charged with a sword argent, hilt and pomme or. Crest: On a mount ppr., a lion sejant argent, guttee de, sang holding in dexter paw a sword or.
APPENDIX.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).
Gotham of Norton Lees. Per fesse embattled or and sable, 3 goats trippant counterchanged.
Goshill of Barbourgh. Vide High Peak Armory.
Greenhalgh, Rowthorne. Argent, on a bend sable, 3 bugle horns stringed of the first.
Grey of Unstone. A barry of six argent and azure, in chief 3 torteaux, a label of as many points of the first. Crest: On a gauntlet, fessways, argent, bracelet or, a falcon of the last. Supporters: Dexter, a wyvern or; Sinister, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or.
Grey of Shirland. Same arms.
Hackthorpe of Hackthorpe. Vert, a chevron between 3 escallops or.
Halifax of Chesterfield. Or on a pile engrailed sable, 3 cross crosses of the first between 2 fountains proper of the last. ? Crest.
Halton of Winfield. Per pale gules and azure, a lion rampant or. Crest: A lion sejant argent, holding a broken spear ppr.
Harcourt, Pleasley. Gules 2 bars or. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a peacock close ppr. Motto: Le Bon temps Viendra.
Hardwick of Hardwick. Argent, a saltire engrailed azure, on a chief of the second, 3 cinquefoils of the first. Crest: On a mount vert, a stag curant ppr, charged on the neck with a chaplet of roses argent, between 2 bars azure. Motto: Cavendich Tu tus.
(c) Harley of Bolsover. Or a bend corted sable. Crest: A castle, tripled towered argent, out of the middle tower, a demi lion issuing gules. Motto: Virtute Et Fide. ? Supporters: Two angels ppr, habited and wings displayed or.
Hastings, Dronfield. Argent, a maunch sable. Crest: A bull’s head erased sable crowned, armed and gorged with a ducal coronet or. Post Pretia Premia. Supporters: Two man tigers affrontee or, their visages resembling human faces ppr.
Hathersage of Barbourgh. Vide High Peak Armory.
(c) Heathcote of Chesterfield. Ermine, 3 pomeis, each charged with a cross or. Crest: On a mural crown azure, a pomeas as in the arms, between 2 wings displayed ermine. Motto: Loyauté M’Oblige. Supporters: Two horses saliant sable, charged on the shoulders with a horse shoe argent.
(c) Herbert of Blackwell. Per pale, gules and azure, 3 lions rampant argent. Crest: A wyvern, with wings elevated vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand couped gules. Motto: Ung Je Serviray. Supporters: Dexter, a panther guardant argent, semé of torteaux and hurts, flames issuing from the mouth and ears ppr.; sinister a lion argent, each ducally gorged per pale azure and gules, and chained or, charged on the shoulder with an ermine spot.
Heriz of Brackenfield. Azure, 3 hedgehogs or. Crest: An Urchin or.
Hilary of Sutton.
Hodgkinson of Ashover. Or, on a cross humété, between 4 cinquefoils vert, a cinquefoil of the first at fesse point. Crest: A garb or between 2 wings expanded vert.
(c) Holles of Bolsover. Ermine, 2 piles in point sable. Crest: A boar passant azure, bristled or. Motto: Spes Audaces Adjuvat. Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant, ducally crowned or; Sinister, a tiger salient or.
Hopkinson, Shirland. Azure, on a chevron argent, between 3 estois, as many lozenges gules, all within a bordure of the last. Crest: A demi lion rampant sable, armed and incensed gules.
Howard of Blackwell. Vide High Peak Armory. Motto: Sola Virtus Invicta. Supporters: Dexter, a lion; Sinister, a horse, both argent, in the mouth of the last, a slip of oak vert.
Hunloke of Wingerworth. Azure, a fesse between 3 tigers heads erased or. Crest: On a chapeau azure, turned up ermine, a cockatrice with wings expanded ppr., comb, beak and wattles or.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).
Hunt of Overton...Argent, a bugle horn sable, stringed vert. on a chief gules 3 mullets pierced of the first. Another: Azure, a bend between 3 leopards' faces or. * Crest: A bugle or as in the arms. Ingram of Walton...Ermine, on a fess gules, 3 escallops argent. Crest: A cock or. Motto: Virtute Vici. Ireland of Staveley...Gules, 6 fleur-de-lis, 3, 2, 1 argent. Jackson of Brampton...Argent, a lion passant gules; on a chief of the second, 3 battle axes of the first. (b) Jebb of Walton...Quarterly, vert and or; in first quarter a falcon close argent; in fourth a hawk's lure of the last. Crest: A falcon ppr, armed, jessed and belled or, standing on a lure ppr. (b) Jenkinson of Walton...Azure, 2 barrulets in fesse or; in chief 3 suns ppr. Crest: A sea horse's head couped azure, finned and gorged with two barrulets or. Jerynn of Brampton...Sable, a crescent, between two mullets in pale. Jessop of Overton...Or, two bars gules, in chief 3 leopards' faces of the last. Crest: A cockatrice's head erased purpure, combed gules, winged ppr. Motto: Pax et Amor. Johnson of Somersall...Argent, a fesse chequy between 3 lions' heads gules. Crest: Jolley of Holmsfield...Argent, on a pike vert, 3 dexter human hands of the first. Crest: A human arm habited vert, charged with a pike argent, holding in the hand ppr, a sword of the second, hilt and pommels or. Kelke of Dore...No trace. Killamarsh of Killamarsh...Per fesse argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged. (a) Kyrke of Greenhill...See High Peak Armoury, "Old Halls," Vol. I. Knight Templars...A cross patee gules. Badge: Agnus Dei. Banner: Per fesse and argent. War cry: Beau Saint. Knights Hospitallers...A cross patee. (a) Lathom of Alfreton...Or, on a chief indented azure, three bezants, (afterwards, three plates). Lathom of Unstone...Or, on a chief azure, 3 plates, a bend overall gules. Crest: An eagle regardant or. Latimer of Beighton...Gules, a cross patee or (? patoncee.) Crest: A plume of feathers or. Lathbury of Holme...Argent, 2 bars azure, on a canton of the second, a martlet or; a crescent for difference. Launder of Whittington...? Per saltire sable and gules, three mullets of six points in bend or, between 2 bendlets danzeete of the last. Leacroft of Winfield...Or, a cross gules. (c) Leake of Sutton...Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable, 5 annulets or. Crest: Two popinjays rising supporting a garb or. Another: A peacock's tail erect ppr, supported by two eagles' wings expanded or. Supporters: Two angels ppr, upper garments purpure, under garments, wings and hair or. Motto: Gloria Dei in Excelsis. (a) Leche of Totley...See High Peak Armoury. Le Poer of Finxton...Argent, a chief indented sable. Le Wyne of Finxton... Lexington of Rowthorne...Argent, 0 cross patoncee azure. Linacre of Brampton...Sable, a chevron between 3 escallops argent; on a chief or, 3 greyhounds heads erased of the first. Crest: A Greyhound's head erased per quarterly, argent and sable charged with four escallops counterchanged. (a) Longford of Barlborough...See Appletree Armoury. Lord of Tupton...Argent, on a fess between 3 cinquefoils azure, 2 pheons of the field. (a) Loudham of Walton...Argent on a bent azure, 5 cross croisslets or. (c) Lovell of Holmsfield...Barry nebulee of six, or and gules. Lowe of Unthank...Azure, a hart trippant argent. Crest: A wolf passant argent.

* This was the shield of the old Ashover family of Le Hunt.
APPENDIX.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).

(a) Manners of Whitwell. See High Peak Armoury.
Maynard of Chesterfield. Argent, on a chevron vert, between 3 sinister hands erect gules, 5 ermine spots or. Crest: A stag trippant or, gorged with a collar invected argent. Motto: Manus Justus Nardus.


(a) Meynell, Barlborough. Paly of six, argent and gules.
Milner of Totley. Sable, a chevron or between 3 horse bits argent. Crest: A horse's head sable, bridled or, on the neck a bezant.

Milnes of Tapton. Azure, a chevron between 3 windmill sails or, a mullet for difference. Crest: A garb or, banded by a fesse danzée azure, charged with 3 mullets pierced or. Motto: Scio Quo Cres pid.

Milnes of Stubbington Edge. Ermine, a millrind sable. Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding in paws a millrind sable.

Milnes of Chesterfield. Gules, a fesse between 3 windmill sails crosswise or. Crest: As Milnes of Tapton.

Milnes of Dunstan. Or, a bear rampant sable, muzzled, collared, and lined gules. Crest: A bear's head couped sable, charged with a millrind or.

(d) Molineux of Blackwell. Azure, a cross moline, quarter pierced of the field. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, in bend sinister, a peacock's feather ppr.

Monsier of Ashover. Gules, a chevron between 3 lions' heads or. Another: Argent, on a bend gules, a lion rampant guardant or, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Morewood of Alfreton. Vert, an oak tree argent fructed or. Crest: A cubit arm, armed; in the hand ppr., a bugle sable, stringed gules, between 2 oak branches ppr., fructed or.

Mower of Unstone. Ermine, on a chevron azure 3 roses or, barbed and seeded ppr.

(c) Musard of Staveley. Or, 2 chevron azure. Another: Shews a bordure.

Musters of Ashover. Argent, on a bend gules, a lion passant of the field, all within a bordure engrailed of the second.

(c) Neville, Chesterfield. Gules, a saltire argent, in chief a label of 3 points componée. Crest: A bull argent pied sable, armed or, charged on the neck with a rose gules, barbed and seeded ppr.


Newstead Abbey. Azure, 3 lions passant guardant in pale or, on a chief gules, the virgin and child of the second.


Nightingale of Lea. Per pale, ermine and gules, a rose counterchanged. Crest: An ibex sejant argent, tufted armed and maned or.

Nodder of Ashover. No trace.

Offley of Norton. Argent, a cross fleury, azure between 4 Cornish choughs ppr. Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, collared gules, holding in paws an olive branch, stalked and leaved vert, fructed of the first.

Ormond, Alfreton. Sable, a chief with the sun's rays issuing therefrom or.

Packman of Tupton. No trace.

Palmer of Alfreton. Or, 2 bars gules, on each 3 trefoils slipped argent, in chief a greyhound courant sable.

Crest: A greyhound sejant sable, collared or.

Parker of Norton Lees. Gules, a chevron between 3 leopard's' faces or. Crest: A leopard's head erased guardant or, ducally gorged gules.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).

Pavely, Winfield. Azure, a cross patonce or.

Peck of Brampton. Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 crosses formée of the field.

Pegge of Beauchief. See Wirksworth Armoury.

Perryn of Charnock. Argent, on a chevron sable, between 3 pineapples vert, as many leopards' head of the field.

Pershall of Lea. Or, a cross patée fretty sable, on a canton gules, a wolf's head erased of the field. Crest: A wolf's head sable, holding in the mouth a marygold proper.

Peverell, Bolsover. Vaire, or and gules.

(c) Pierrepont, Ashover. See Wirksworth Armoury.


Pleasley of Pleasley. Argent, on a fesse between 2 bars gemelles gules, three fleurs-de-lis.


(a) Plumptre, Pilsley. See High Peak Armoury.

Pole of Park Hall. Argent, a chevron between 3 crescent gules, a canton of the last. Crest: A hawk rising ppr., belled and jessed or.

Price of Sutton.

(a) Pype of Barchborough. Azure, crusily of 10 cross crosslets, between two organ pipes or. Crest: Radford of Normanton. Gules, a fesse between 2 chevrons vair. Crest: A partridge, holding in its beak a wheat ear ppr.

(c) Ravensworth of Beighton. Azure, in base 3 chevronnells conjoined and a chief or.

(a) Reresby of Ashover. Gules, on a bend argent, 3 cross crosslets fitchée (another, 3 crosses fleury) sable. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a goat argent. Another, a goat without the chapeau. Another, on the chapeau a boar.

Revel of Ogston. Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 trefoils slipped ermine, within a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: A cubic arm, habited, holding a lion's jambe. Note. Revel, the Sheriff (1700), differed his bordure plain gobony or and sable; and his crest was a bowed arm in armour garnished or, holding in the hand a dagger, point downward, between 2 bats' wings or, membranated gules.

(b) Rhodes of Barchborough. Argent, in bend a lion passant guarant between 2 cotises ermine and as many acorns azure. Crest: A cubit holding a branch of acorns proper. Motto: Robur Mem Drae.

Rolleston, Ashover. Argent, a cinquefoil azure, on a chief gules, a lion passant guarant or. Crest: An eagle's head ppr.

Rosington of Dronfield. Argent, a fesse between 3 crescents gules. Crest: A griffin's head erased gules.

Rotherham of Mosborough. Vert, 3 bucks trippant or. Crest: A stag's head erased or.

Rowthorne of Rowthorne. Chequy, argent and vert, on a chief gules, an ostrich issuing or. Crest: Five ostrich feathers, the one in pale or, the others argent and gules, alternately.

(c) Savage of Stainsby. Argent, six lions rampant sable, 3, 2, 1. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's jambe erect sable.

Savile, Winfield. See High Peak Armoury.

Scot, Bolsover.

(b) Scrivmire, Tatton. Gules, a lion rampant or, within a bordure vair. Crest: A lion rampant or, holding a crooked sword ppr., pommel and hilt of the first.

Sedley, Whittington. Azure, a fesse, wavy between 3 goats' heads erased argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a goats' head or.
SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART I. (continued).

Selioke of Hazelborough. Argent, 3 oak leaves vert. Crest: Out of a mural crown or, a cubit arm vested argent, holding in the hand ppr., an oak branch vert, fructed of the first.
Sheffield, Normanton. Argent, a chevron between 3 goats gules. Crest: A tiger's head erased or.
Shore of Meersbrook. Argent, a chevron sable between 3 holly leaves vert. Crest: A stork reguardant, holding in its dexter claw a pebble of the sea shore.

Sitetwell of Remshaw. Barry of 8, or and vert, overall, 3 lions rampant sable. Crest: A demi-lion rampant sable, holding between the paws an escutcheon per pale, or and vert.
Slater of Barlborough. Or, a chevron gules, between 3 trefoils slipped vert. Crest: A dexter arm in armour, couped below the wrist, holding in the gauntlet a sword; all ppr., hilt or.
Solney, Normanton. Per quarterly, argent and gules.
Somerville, Blackwell. Or, on a bend sable, 3 butterflies argent.
Smith of Dunstan. Argent, on a bend engrailed azure, between 2 unicorns' heads erased gules, 3 fleur-de-lis.
Sorea by of Chesterfield. Per quarterly, ermine and gules; in first quarter a lion passant of the second.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY.

PART II.

Spatham of Rode Nook. Ermine, on a fesse gules, between two bars gemellés, sable; 3 griffins' heads erased or. Crest: Out of a mural crown argent, a griffin's head erminois.
Stafford, Normanton. Or, a chevron gules.
Stanhope, Barlborough. Vide Appletree Armoury.
Stanhorths of Eckington.
Stanley, Barlborough. Argent, on a bend azure, 3 bucks' heads cabossed or. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle, wings endorsed or, feeding on an infant in its nest ppr., swaddled azure, banded of the third. Motto: Sans Changer. Supporters: Dexter, a griffin; sinister, a buck or.
Stead of Beauchief. Argent, a chevron between 3 boars' heads couped sable, muzzled or. Crest: A stag trippant argent.
Stevenson of Unstone. Gules, on a bend argent, 3 leopards' faces vert. Crest: A garb or.
Strangaways of Eckington. Sable, 2 lions passant, per pale of 6 argent and gules. Crest: A lion passant as in the arms.
Steynesby of Hardwick. Azure, on a fesse between 3 hawks argent, as many millrinds sable.
Stones of Mosborough. Vert, on a bend counter embattled or, between 6 doves argent, 3 crosses humetée sable. Crest: A demi griffin ermines, holding in claw a cross vert.
Strelley of Beauchief. Paly of 6, argent and azure. Crest: An old man's head couped, and full faced ppr.; on his head a cap or, turned up sable.
Stretton of Streton. Argent, a bend engrailed sable. Crest: A demi-eagle issuing, holding in the dexter paw a laurel branch ppr.
St. Thomas' Hospital. Azure, a cross pattée per pale gules and argent.
Stuffyn, Tatton. No trace.
Stuteville of Eckington. Per pale, argent and sable, a saltire engrailed gules.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART II. (continued).

Sutton, Alfreton. Or, a lion rampant, queue fourchée vert. Crest: A demi-lion rampant vert within a ducal coronet or. Another: Three annulets interlaced in triangle, two in chief and one in base or.

Swift of Dore. On a chevron vair, between 3 bucks in full course ppr. Crest: A demi-buck rampant ppr., in mouth a honeysuckle of the first, stalked and leaved vert.

Swillington, Tibshelf. Argent, a chevron azure, a label of three points gules. Crest:

Talbot. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed or. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant or, tail extend. Motto: Prest D’Accomplir. Supporters: Two Talbots argent.

Taylor of Chesterfield. Ermine, on a chevron gules, between 3 anchors sable, as many escallops argent. Crest: A stork resting the dexter foot on an anchor ppr.

Tetlow of Unstone. Argent, a bend engrailed sable, cotised gules.

Thorndill of Chesterfield. Vide High Peak Armoury.

Thorold of Unstone. Sable, 3 goats salient argent. Crest: A roebuck passant argent, attired or. Motto: Cerus Non Servus.

Tilly, Rowthorne. Argent, a wyvern with wings endorsed sable. Crest: The head of a Norman battle axe, ppr.

Tufton, Shirland. Sable, an eagle displayed ermine within a bordure argent. Crest: A sea lion sejant argent.

Turbott of Ogston. Azure, 3 turbots argent, finned or. Crest: A naked arm in hand ppr., a trident or, armed and headed argent.

Turner of Swanwick. Vaire, argent and gules, on a pale or, 3 trefoils slipped vert. Crest: Two wings conjoined saltireways argent, charged in the middle with a trefoil slipped vert.

Ulkerthorpe, Palterton.

Vavasour, Langwith. Or, a fesse danzée sable. Crest: A cock gules crested or.

Wagstaff of Hasland. Argent, two bends raguly sable, the lower one couped at the top. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a staff couped and raguly in pale sable.

Wake, Chesterfield. Or, 2 bar gules, in chief 3 torteauxes. Crest: The famous knot "Wakes Knot."

Wall. Azure, a chevron ermine between 3 eagles displayed argent, on a chief embattled or, as many pellets. Crest: Out of a mural coronet or, a demi wolf salient ppr., collared—embattled—of the first.

Waller of Chesterfield. Sable, 3 walnut leaves or, between two bends argent. Crest: On a mount vert, a walnut tree ppr., on sinister side, an escutcheon charged with the arms of France, with a label of three points argent.

Welbeck Abbey. Gules, 3 lozenges conjoined in fesse argent, each charged with a rose of the first.


West, Newbold. Argent, on a fesse danzée sable, a mullett or, all within a bordure bezantée.

Whalley, Whitwell.

Whittington of Whittington. Sable, a cross engrailed argent, between 4 pomegranates or.

Wigfall of Renishaw. Sable, a sword erect, in pale argent, the hilt or, on a chief indented gules, a ducal coronet between 2 escallops or.

Wigley of Brampton. Per pale of eight embattled argent and gules. Crest: A tiger's head argent, maned and tufted sable issuing out of flames ppr., gorged with a collar embattled gules.

Wilkinson of Hilcote. Gules, a fesse vair, in chief a unicorn passant or, all within a bordure sable bezantée. Crest: A fox's head couped per pale vert and or, holding in his mouth a dragon's wing argent.
APPENDIX.

SCARSDALE ARMOURY—PART II. (continued).
Willoughby of Ashover. Or, fretty azure. Crest: An old man’s head couped at the shoulders ppr.,
ducally crowned or. Motto: Verité sans peur. Supporters: Dexter, a friar vested in russet with
staff and rosary or; Sinister, a savage wreathed around temples and loins with ivy all ppr.
Willoughby, Brackenfield. Or, 2 bars gules, charged with 3 water bougets argent. Crest: An owl argent,
ducally crowned, collared, chained, beaked, and legged or.
Wilmot of South Normanton. Sable, on a fesse between 3 eagles’ heads couped argent, as many escallops
gules. Crest: An eagle’s head couped argent, in beak an escallop gules. Another: A buck
courant gules, attired and unguled or, (for Eardley).
Wilson, Pilley.
Wingfield of Haselborough. Argent on a bend gules, cotized sable, 3 pairs of wings conjoined in lure of
the field, in chief a fleur-de-lis. Crest: A high bonnet or cap per pale, sable and argent between
2 wings displayed all guttéé de sang, counterchanged, banded gules.
Wolstenholme of Cartledge. Azure, a lion passant guardant between 3 pheons or. Crest: an eagle
displayed or, seizing on a serpent nowed, in fret azure.
Woodyer of Walton. Per pale gules and sable, a semée of fleurs-de-lis or, 3 leopards’ faces argent.
Crest: A demi griffin reguardant per pale gules and sable, semée of fleur-de-lis or.
Woolhouse of Glapwell. Per pale, azure and sable, a chevron engrailed ermine between 3 plates. Crest:
An eagle’s head erased erminois, ducally collared argent.
Wortley, Brighton. Argent, on a bend between 6 martlets gules, 3 bezants. Crest: An eagle’s leg, a la
quise, plumed on the thigh with feathers argent.
Wright of Unthank. Sable, on a chevron engrailed between 3 unicorns’ heads erased or, as many spear
heads gules, a crescent for difference. Crest: A cubit arm erect in mail ppr., grasping a spear or
headed azure.
Wynerton, Sutton C.D.
Zouch, Alfreton. Gules 12 bezants, a canton ermine. Crest:
## OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

### CONSPECTUS OF MANORIAL AND PAROCHIAL AREA.

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APPENDIX

MONASTIC HOUSES IN DERBYSHIRE.

Abstracted from Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

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* Between Hope and Brough.
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ERRATA.

On Page 93—Read grandson for grandfather.
On Page 99—Read James II., for James I.
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The Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire.
Crests of the Principal Families of the Neston and Moorsholm Hundreds.
Crests of the Principal Families of the Barton and Moorsham Hundreds.
THE
OLD HALLS, MANORS, AND
FAMILIES
OF
DERBYSHIRE.

BY J. T.

VOLUME IV.
THE HUNDRED OF
REPTON AND GRESLEY.
AND
THE HUNDRED OF
MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH.

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MDCCCCII.
TO THE MEMORY

OF

JOSEPH TILLEY.

LATE OF DERBY.

AUTHOR OF THIS AND THE THREE EARLIER VOLUMES OF THE

OLD HALLS, MANORS, AND FAMILIES OF DERBYSHIRE,

THIS INCOMPLETE MONUMENT OF HIS MARVELLOUS RESEARCH, UNIQUE KNOWLEDGE

OF HERALDRY, AND PATIENT INDUSTRY,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE PUBLISHER.
INTRODUCTION.

THE disposable materials for information about the Repton and Morleston Hundreds, whether for the possession of the lands, or the families located thereon in time past, are so voluminous that the difficulty is not paucity but abundance of facts, and how to marshall them, without ignoring a very great number. Baronial tenancy or ownership may not be a principal feature of these two Hundreds, but from the homesteads within them, have gone forth more men, afterwards distinguished either as lawyers, or writers, or municipal dignitaries, or ecclesiastics, or statesmen, than from any other portion of the county. There is one difficulty certainly, and no small one, and which presents a barrier to the most cherished wish of the compiler;—we were thinking of the literary men, whose works have neither found enumeration in any Bibliotheca nor whose lives have mention in any Biographical Dictionary. In volumes of the "Derby Mercury," for the last century, we meet with advertisements of Books written and printed in Derby, but of many of these authors we knew nothing. What could be more interesting than a Derbyshire Bibliotheca? Soon after the introduction of printing we find a Derbyshire gentleman getting his works published by Prinson and William de Worde. This was in 1514. We are told that the conception is too ambitious, and that any attempt at compiling such Bibliotheca would be most imperfect. We retort by asking for a comparison between the first railway engine constructed by Stevenson and an engine of the present day, which covers sixty miles under the hour. The Stevenson structure is found full of imperfections, but it is the parent which has brought forth such a marvellous offspring. For several years past we have been gathering our notes together for such Bibliotheca, simply for our own use; but we are now willing to present it to the student, as an outline for his additions.†

Another feature of this series of articles will be references to the Harl MSS. for the pedigrees of Repton and Morleston families and for their branches in other counties. We shall be able to give (what no compiler has ever attempted to give), at least in many cases—individual tenure of the various lordships, which will certainly render these articles of value to the student. One feature will be of interest to those readers who do not trouble about either heraldry or genealogy or history. We refer to those extraordinary and sensational episodes of some of the few aristocratic families who have been manorial lords in these two Hundreds.

J. T.

† This Bibliotheca was being compiled for Sir Henry Bemrose, and "J. T." took the deepest interest in it.

[This introduction was left unfinished by the author, who in his last letter to us says, "The Articles for the Hundred of Repton are complete less one; the articles for the Hundred of Morleston are not complete by nine: these ten more must be written."

In some cases there are no drawings attached to the articles: in one a drawing without letterpress. With all these imperfections we prefer to issue the volume as "J. T." left it, rather than entrust its completion to other hands. It should be mentioned also that the proof sheets have not been examined by the author.

THE PUBLISHER.]
The Hundred of Repton and Cresley.

The Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.
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OALKE ABBEY.
The Parish of Calke.

CALKE ABBEY.

COMPATIBLE with the difficulties which beset the student of Derbyshire History, we are told by Glover* that Calke Abbey was built by Sir John Harpur early in last century. This would be the Sheriff of 1702, whose wife was a daughter of Lord Crewe, of Stene; for there was no other Sir John, from the reign of Charles II. till that of Victoria. Burke says distinctly† that the edifice was built by a Sir Henry, and early in last century, but there was no Sir Henry from the first Baronet (who died in 1638) till 1741. The architecture is surely not Georgian, and makes us incline to Glover. This writer tells us that the Manor of Calke was with the Monks of Burton Abbey from the gift of the last Earl of Mercia until the dissolution of the Monasteries. The greatest of our Ecclesiologists says‡ that here was a Convent of Austin Friars, subject to Repton. Both statements may be accurate, but we cannot reconcile them, without Glover has jumbled the Advowson and the Manor together.

We are further told that Henry VIII. gave the lordship to Sir William Bassett. Surely not! or how could Edward VI. have given it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick? who, as Duke of Northumberland, was beheaded, and his estates forfeited, when Calke came back to the Crown. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the seigniory was granted to Ambrose Dudley, son of the executed Duke, who sold it to Roger Wendesley in 1577, whose son Richard again conveyed it to Robert Bainbrigg in 1582, who likewise passed it to Henry Harpur of Normanton, in 1621, who was created a Baronet five years later. Here was reared that stately Doric pile which still remains the Derbyshire homestead of the family. The grandfather of the late Sir John adopted the surname of his great grandmother (Crewe) by letters patent in 1808.

The worthy baronets of Calke Abbey, have a pedigree in the paternal line from a founder, prior to, or contemporary with the Conquest. If maternal descent is mentioned, the Harpurers step to the front with the proudest noble of the realm. They have brought home daughters of the Howards, Pierponts, Willoughbys, Faunts, Crewees, Manners, Grevilles, Vernons, Fynderns, Dethicks, and Gresleys. The Harpurers were originally of Chesterton, county Warwick, and as early as the reign of Henry III., we find them mating with the heiress of the Elmedons and acquiring that manor, though long previously one of the ladies was a famous crusader under Coeur de Lion. Four generations later they were of Rushall in Staffordshire from their union with the heiress of the Groberes. Two generations later still, Sir Richard—who was Justice of Common Pleas under the last Tudor—espoused the heiress of the Fynderns and located himself at Swarkstone near Derby. The splendour of the house of Harpur begins with the Judge—wealth, honours, estates. Legal dignity under the Tudors meant a gold mine, and remained so until Lord Chancellor Bacon, by his abuse, destroyed the pickings of the Judges. To have been Justice of Common Pleas under Elizabeth Tudor is sufficient warrant for acumen and good looks.

Richard Harpur was born at Rushall; became a student at Barnards Inn; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple; was Lent Reader in 1554; was Sergeant in 1558; and succeeded Sir Anthony Brown, as Judge

in 1567. He evidently died in harness, for the last fine was levied before him in January, the month in which he died. On his tomb, he is shown wearing his collar of S.S., which was a puzzle to Foss.* The wife of the Judge was Elizabeth Fynderne, the last of her race. She too, like her husband, had a remote sire, who fought under Richard L., in the Holy Land, for we learn that he brought home flowers from the East and planted them near Mickleover, where they grew, and Burke says that when he visited the spot, the memory of the flowers survived, while that of the family had perished. The Judge had two sons, John of Swarkstone (and Richard, from whom the Harpurs of Littleover) who by his wife Isabella Pierpont, had three sons, Richard of Swarkstone, John of Breadsall, and Henry of Normanton, besides other sons and daughters. How Henry became the senior member of his house is simple when freed of its complication. Richard of Swarkstone, by Catherine Gresley, had a son John who died in 1627 without issue, and thus the Swarkstone line proper was gone. John of Breadsall, by his wife Dorothy Dethick, had a son John, who succeded to the Harpur estates as next heir and became of Swarkstone. He had a son Henry by his wife Catherine Howard (sole heiress of the third son of the Earl of Suffolk), who died sine prole, and so the second Swarkstone line was gone. Henry of Normanton succeeded to Swarkstone, but he purchased Calke, of which ilk his senior representative has ever since been designated.

Whether John Dudley who held Calke was an offshoot of the Suttons, Lords Dudley, or the grandson of a Dudley carpenter, has been a point over which several great authorities have stumbled. Erdeswicke the historian, and Wyrley the genealogist, upheld the carpenter theory, while we know now from the Will of his grandfather, which has been discovered, that both these learned writers were wrong. Few characters in the whole of English History, are so difficult to estimate as his. He was the pink of chivalry and the prince of knaves; the most gallant of soldiers and the most venal of subjects; A compound of the hero and the hireling. His bravery was attested by his compelling his officers to kiss their swords before going into battle, in token of conquest or death. His valency is proven by his being spurner for Henry VIII., and lack for Annie of Cleves. "To say truth he was minion of that time, so as few things he attempted, but he achieved with honour, which made him the more proud and ambitious. Generally he increased both in estimation with the King and authority with the nobility, but doubtful whether by fatal destiny to the state or whether by his virtues." † He was one of the sixteen forming a joint regency on the death of Henry VIII.; he was the creature of Somerset until sufficiently powerful to destroy him; he surrounded himself with men equally venal with himself, who sentenced Somerset to the Tower and the block; he took the Great Seal from Rich, degraded Lord Paget from the Chapter of the Garter, and was virtually King of England. His last great move was to alter the succession to our throne. When Cranmer and the Judges refused to sign the document, he swore he would fight each one in his shirt. The year (1547) he was given the manor of Calke he won the battle of Pinkie, and two years later gained the horrible victory of Dussindale against the followers of Kit. But previous to this he had taken part in the cruel spoliation of the Scotch Monasteries and the burning of Edinburgh. When his attempt to alter the succession abjectly failed, he in turn became an abject coward. "Let me live but little longer to do penance for my many sins," he cried from his dungeon in the tower. He wrote to Arundell, "An old proverb there is, and that most true, a living dog is better than a dead lion. Oh, that it would please her good Grace to give me life, yea, the life of a dog, if I might but live and kiss her feet, and spend both life and all in her honourable service." "It was thought" says Froude, "that the living penitence of the Joshua of the protestants would have been more useful to the Church than his death." At his execution Calke reverted to the Crown for five years, when his son Ambrose was granted it with various others. This nobleman was convicted of treason on the fall of his father, and sent to the tower in 1553. In 1554 he was released; in 1555 he was at the siege of St. Quentin, where his conspicuous bravery occasioned the attainder to be removed from himself and his brother Richard. When Elizabeth Tudor became Queen he was given lordships, (Calke among them); was made chief Panter at Coronations; Master of the Ordnance.

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CALKE.

Lord de L'Isle, and Earl of Warwick. In 1562 he held Havre for the French Protestants, as Captain General. In 1563 he was ordered by Condé to evacuate the place, but he scorned to do it; then the siege was undertaken by both Catholics and Protestants, and he yielded only from privation and sickness. While capitulating he was struck by a poisoned ball, but not killed. His troops brought the plague to London. He was appointed Chief Butler of England; made a Knight of the Garter; was one of the Commissioners on the trials of the Duke of Norfolk and Mary of Scots; and one of the Lieutenants for the suppression of the Northern Rebellion. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L., while Oxford made him an M.A. He was not only a favourite with the Queen, but with the people, for they called him the "Good Lord Warwick." He was evidently one of the best principled men of a bad race. His favouritism with Queen Bess arose from various causes; from his having been educated, like herself, by Roger Ascham; from his having tripped a measure with her as a child at her father's court; from his protestantism; his gallantry; and his looks. There are portraits of him at Hadfield House, Woburn Abbey, and Lumley Castle. His funeral was conducted by Sir Wm. Dethick, King at Arms.

Various sons of the Harpur family, under their adopted name of Crewe, have contributed to our literature during the nineteenth century. We know and have seen twenty-five volumes—some satirical, some philosophical, but the greater number theological.

To facilitate the researches of the student, as to the descent of the family of Harpur, we attach the references to the "Harleian MSS." in the British Museum—886, fo. 10; 1093, ff. 72, b. 73; 1153, fol. 99; 1486, ff. 31, b. 32; 1537, ff. 8 b., 120 b.; 2114, fo., 49 b.; 2113, fo. 94; 6592, fo. 20 b.; Egert., M.S., 996, fo. 53.

The Parish of Croxall.
CATTON HALL.
The Parish of Croxall.

CATTON HALL.

Nigel de Albini, who fought at Hastings, is said by Lysons,* and Dr. Cox,+ and Glover, ‡ to have been given the manor of Catton, at the time of the General Survey (1086). These writers tell us also that Nigel had married Amicia, daughter of Henry de Ferrers, by whom the gift was made. There is evidence, which cannot be controverted, that Nigel died in 1074; so the Albini chartularies say—which was twelve years before the Survey, and this lady was not the daughter of Henry de Ferrers, but his sister, both being children of Wachelin de Ferrers § Nigel de Albini, whom the Domesday Book shows as holding Catton in 1086, was the son of Amicia, not her husband, and from the pedigree of the Albini in Pym Yeatman's "House of Arundell," the possessions of Nigel the younger passed to his elder brother Henry, whose grandson Robert dying without issue, Catton went with Robert's sister and heiress to Ralph de St. Amand, with whose descendants it remained for six lives, (as set forth in tenure in Appendix). Aleric de St. Amand, the last of his family, who died in 1416, evidently sold Catton, some years before his death, to Sir Roger Horton, but how many years is the difficulty. The earliest date for the Hortons being at Catton, which any Compiler has ventured to give, is 1404 (5 Hen. IV.) But why 1404? Because on the May-day of that year, the first-born of Sir Roger, came into the world, and was baptised at Catton. No doubt the date is approximate accuracy, but nothing more, as Sir Roger had a slight mania for land—he held estates in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, from which county he had removed his residence—and the purchase of Catton may have been of much earlier date. Our reasons for such a supposition are these: Some genealogists shew that Sir Roger espoused Alice Curzon, of Croxall, (Catton is one of three lordships within the parish of Croxall), while evidence we believe in the College of Arms, which must be taken as authentic, says, he married Alice St. Pierre. We submit—simply as an observation—that Sir Roger may have had two wives, and that all the genealogists in that case would be correct. One thing is certain, that Sir Roger died in 1422-3, and if he married when he was young, and was only married once, he was comparatively a young man at his decease. A coincidence, apparently un-noticed by anyone, is, that there were exactly four hundred years between the demise of Sir Roger, and Eusebius in 1823, the first and the last of the Hortons, of Catton.

Most students are aware that gentlemen in the Middle Ages, when they arrived at their maturity, or manhood, and claimed estates to which they were heirs, had to appear before the Escheator of the County, with their witnesses to prove clearly they were of "full age." In the "Derbyshire Archeological Journal," vol. iii., p. 73, there is a most interesting account of the evidence which the witnesses gave before the Escheator of Derby to prove the full age of William, the son and successor of Sir Roger Horton. Witnesses in such cases were frequently very naive in their remarks. We will summarize the evidence. What was necessary, was the proof that William Horton was born on the 1st May, 1404. The first witness

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* Derbyshire, p. 93
† Churches of Derbyshire, vol. iii., p. 325.
§ Pym Yeatman's House of Arundell, p. 8t.
¶ Ibid and Extinct Peersages.
said he remembered William being born, because he bought a portion of land on that day; the second because he had a son born on that day; the third, because he was made Parish Clerk on that day; the fourth, because he married his wife on that day; the fifth, because he had his house burnt down on that day; the sixth, because his father died on that day; the seventh, because he carried the Chrismary at the Font on that day; the eighth, because his father was godfather to Horton; the ninth, because he got a severe flogging on that day; the tenth, because his daughter was married on that day; the eleventh, because he broke his leg on that day.

We cannot find whom William Horton married, but he had a son Roger, who espoused Jane Hill, and was father of John, whose wife was Anne Curzon. This gentleman (John) died in the life-time of Roger, leaving a son Walter, who succeeded his grandfather. Walter, however, died without issue, for he apparently was never married, when Catton reverted to his cousin Christopher, (son of William, brother to John) of Staunton in the county of Worcester. The early junior offshoots of the Catton Hortons spread themselves into Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire. Christopher, like his uncle John, mated with the Curzons, and by his wife Maud had Walter, who won an heiress in Jane Chamber. We should have mentioned that the wife of Sir Roger, who purchased Catton, brought him the heraldic quarterings of St. Pierre, Brewse, Malpas, and Whittington. Walter was father of another Christopher, who also married an heiress—Parnell Tyringham. Their first-born was another Walter, who went to Tamworth for Dorothy Ferrers. The son and heir of Walter and Dorothy was Christopher, who married Elizabeth Berkenhead, and was father of Walter, who by Elizabeth Kynnesley, his wife, had Christopher, whose lady was Frances, the heiress of the Buswells. Christopher and Frances were the parents of Eusebius, the last Squire Horton of Catton. Eusebius wedded with Phoebe, the heiress of the Devonports of Capenhorne, but their union was only blessed with two daughters to live. There is a story, among others, told of the squire, which is worth repeating. He was a splendid type of the old class of fox-hunting squires, and he had gathered together a distinguished company at Catton, to take part in the capture of a certain reynard. All the horses stood saddled, and the visitors were awaiting the mount of the squire, when, unperceived by anyone—the company chatting in coteries—a favourite monkey of the family mounted its master's steed, which instantly was off at lightning speed. The visitors with one voice shouted, "well ridden, Squire Horton of Catton."

Anne Beatrix Horton, the senior heiress of Eusebius, married Robert John Wilmot, who, in 1823, took the name of Horton. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert of Osmaston, the second Baronet, and Elizabeth, widow of Hon. John Byron. Apart from the interest which centres in the many political events of his career, there is one which any student would care to see either conclusively refuted or substantiated. He is alleged to have destroyed the "Memoirs" of Lord Byron*, which we believe to be untrue, and nothing more than an attempt to clear Tom Moore of the act. We will produce our evidence in a moment. Horton was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, where, in 1806, he took his B.A., and in 1815, his M.A. He was M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, from 1818—1830. His speeches soon brought him to the front, particularly his opposition to Sir Francis Burdett, in his measures of Reform. He was made Under Secretary of State for War in the Liverpool Administration, and a Privy Councillor in 1827. He was Governor of the Island of Ceylon from 1831—when he was knighted and made a G.C.H.—till 1837. His death took place on the 31st May, 1841. Now the question comes, did Horton destroy Byron's "Memoirs"? These "Memoirs" were in the keeping of Moore, they had been entrusted to him. He undoubtedly sold them to Murray, the publisher, in November, 1821, for two thousand guineas; he, undoubtedly, had read and re-read them, as is seen from his diary. If there was anything wrong in these "Memoirs"—unfit for publication—why did he sell them? They had been sold with the understanding that, if Byron wished, they should be restored on repayment of the money. Now, this repayment, not having been made according to the agreement of the "Memoirs," (but within a month of

Byron's death), Moore borrows the two thousand guineas from the Longmans and regains possession of them. These are stern facts which cannot be denied. Think you that Horton would not have found the money, had he been anxious for their destruction? We know that Horton was a relative of Byron, and of his Mrs. Leigh, and that Mrs. Leigh, together with Hobhouse, wished for their destruction; we know that Lady Byron was particularly anxious for their destruction that her own side should not be shewn culpable; for while these "Memoirs" were in existence, the voice of Byron could be heard in defence and crimination. What Wilmot did was this: After the destruction, he wrote to Mrs. Leigh, proposing that the two thousand guineas should be repaid to Moore—his letters on the matters are among the Add. MSS., in the British Museum, which says plainly that if he had destroyed them, or been accessory to their destruction, he would have refunded the money to Moore. Again, was Moore in a position to pay two thousand guineas, simply to appease a wife's wrath and a sister's delicacy? or simply,—according to Earl Russell—to let Wilmot Horton destroy them? The fact remains that Moore did pay the money; did regain the manuscript, which, as Leslie Stephens says, was "immediately destroyed." We find that the assertion of Earl Russell is not supported by a single reference. Again, allowing for a moment that Horton did throw the MS. in the fire, at the house of Mr. Murray, is it usual to say, or would it be truthful to say, that the hangman in executing a man, murders him? Does he not obey an authorised command? We have no doubt that Horton, in his tie of blood with Mrs. Leigh, would do her bidding, but we want some more evidence than an unsupported assertion. Leslie Stephens says* that "Lord John gives his impressions," we believe to be correct, for "impressions" and not facts we take them for.

Byron has immortalised the memory of Lady Anne Beatrix Horton, the wife of Sir Robert, and the last of the Hortons of Catton to inhabit the old homestead. Byron had been to a ball, where he had met Lady Anne, dressed "in mourning, with numerous spangles on her dress." †

"She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy days denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent.
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent."

Lysons, (p. lxxviii.), after stating that the family of Horton were of Catton in a remote period, goes on to say "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 co-heiress of St. Pierre.” At the very time that Lysons wrote these words, a clever young antiquary, named George Ormerod, was compiling his "History of Cheshire," wherein (vol. ii., p. 708), he shews clearly, distinctly, and with proof behind him,
that Lysons was dead wrong. The very founder of the Derbyshire Hortons was the gentleman and knight, whose wife was Alice St. Pierre, the heiress. Ussher, in his "Croxall,"—thanks to Ormerod—is very clear that Sir Roger, the founder of our Hortons, acquired Coole Filate in Cheshire, in right of his wife, and that his second son, John, was the founder of the "younger branch" of which Lysons speaks, as Sir Roger had three sons by the heiress, and to the second he bequeathed Coole Filate. Neither Lysons, nor Glover, nor Dr. Cox, nor Ussher, nor any Derbyshire Compiler, ventures to assume who was the father of Sir Roger, while Ormerod gives us a pedigree of the family for five generations previous to the knight, wherein we learn that Sir Roger was the son of William, who held lands in Tilston, co. Cheshire. Either Ussher was unacquainted with Ormerod, or dissatisfied with his evidence, for he says that our Sir Roger "was in all probability descended from this family," (p. 171). Seeing that Ussher admits that the wife of Sir Roger was Alice St. Pierre, he makes his probability into an absurdity. What is really curious, the last Horton of Catton died, almost to the very day, four hundred years after the death of the founder—18th April, 1823—30th April, 1423.
Croxall Hall.

ANTiquity of architecture, pathetic historical incident, romance of individual holder, are some of the credentials which Croxall Hall brings as its introduction to our notice. The challenge of the most blood thirsty duel ever fought in Europe was delivered at Croxall. In the autumn of 1613, Edward Sackville, afterwards fourth Earl of Dorset and Knight of the Garter, came on a visit to his father-in-law, Sir George Curzon, accompanied by his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir George. The brush of Vandyke has made us familiar with the features of Sackville; with his statue and dress. Amid the host of portraits painted by Vandyke, there is not one which approaches that of Sackville for beauty of feature. He was but a lad in the days of Queen Elizabeth, or Mary Curzon would have had another spouse, or have incurred the Tudor wrath. His visit to Croxall, however, was suddenly cut short by a message from Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, to render him satisfaction for some tiff which had arisen between them. Sackville has left it on record that he was at Croxall when the challenge was delivered, and Lord Clarendon told society of the horrible ferocity of the obligations imposed upon either combatant, that neither should move till the other fell in death. The student of Derbyshire history will remember that the Sackvilles held Croxall on the demise of Sir George Curzon in 1622, and that Croxall Hall was one of the Sackville residences until towards the close of the 18th century, therefore this duel is interwoven with the incidents of the place. Most probably all particulars of the event would have been lost sight of, had it not been for the preservation of one of Sackville's letters by Steele. Neither Glover nor Lysons have any mention of the fact. The letter was written five years after the event, and from the Louvain, "As I am not ignorant," says Sackville, "so I ought to be sensible of the false aspirations some authorless tongues have laid upon me in the reports of the unfortunate passages lately happened between the Lord Bruce and myself, which, as they are spread here, so may I justly fear they reign also where you are. . . . . The enclosed contains the first citation sent me from Paris by a Scottish gentleman, who delivered it me in Derbyshire, at my father-in-law's house. After it then follows my then answer, returned him by the same bearer. The next is the accomplishment of my first promise, being a particular assignation of place and weapon, which I sent by a servant of mine by post from Rotterdam, as soon as I landed there: the receipt of which, joined with an acknowledgment of my too fair carriage to the deceased lord, is testified by the last, which periods the business till we met at Tergoise in Zeland, it being the place allotted for rendezvous, where he, accompanied by one Mr. Crawford, an English gentleman, for his second, a surgeon, and a man, arrived with speed he could. And there, having rendered himself, I addressed my second, Sir John Heidon, to let him understand that now all following should be done by consent, as concerning the terms whereon we should fight, as also the place. To our seconds we gave power for their appointments, who agreed we should go to Antwerp; from thence to Bergenopzoom, where, in the midway, but a village divides the State's territories from the Archduke's; and there was the destined stage to the end that having ended he that could might presently exempt himself from the justice of the country by retiring into the dominion not offended. It was further concluded that in case any should fall or slip, that then the combatant should cease, and he whose illfortune had so subjected him was to acknowledge his life to have been in the other's hands; but in case one party's sword should break, because that could only chance by hazard, it was agreed that the other should take no advantage, but either then be
made friends, or else, upon even terms, go to it again. Thus these conclusions, being by each of them related to his party, was by us both approved and assented to. Accordingly we re-embarked for Antwerp, and by reason my Lord (as I conceive because he could not handsomely without danger of discovery) had not paired the sword I had sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad, my second excepted against it, and advised me to match my own and send him the choice, which I obeyed, it being, you know, the challenger's privilege to elect his weapon."

"At the delivery of the swords, which was performed by Sir John Heidon, it pleased my Lord Bruce to choose my own; and then past expectation, he told him that he found himself so far behindhand as a little of my blood would not serve his turn, and therefore he was now resolved to have me alone, because he knew (for I will use his own words) that so worthy a gentleman and friend could not endure to stand by and see him do that which he must to satisfy himself and his honour. Thereunto Sir John Heidon replied that such intentions were bloody and butchery, far unsetting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation not for life; with adding he thought himself injured, being come thus far now to be prohibited from executing those honourable offices he came for. The Lord for answer only reiterated his former resolution, the which, not for matter but manner so moved me, as though to my remembrance I had not for a long while eaten more liberally than at dinner, and therefore unfit for such an action, (seeing the surgeons hold a wound upon a full stomach much more dangerous than otherwise). I requested my second to certify I would presently decide the difference, and therefore he should presently meet me on horseback, only waited on by our surgeons, they being unarmed. Together we rode (but one before the other some twelve score) about two English miles, and then passion having so weak an enemy to assail as my discretion easily became victor, and using his power, made me obedient to his command. I, being verily mad with anger that the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of assuredness, seeing I had come so far, and needlessly, to give him leave to regain his lost reputation, I bad him alight, which with willingness he quickly granted; and there in a meadow, ankle deep in water at least, bidding farewell to our doublets, in our shirts, began to charge other, having afore commanded our surgeons to withdraw themselves a pretty distance from us, conjuring them besides as they respected our favour or their own safeties, not to stir, but to suffer us to execute our pleasure, we being fully resolved (God forgive us) to dispatch each other by what means we could."

"I made a thrust at my enemy but was short, and in drawing back my arm I received a great wound thereon, which I interpreted as a reward for my short shooting, but in revenge I pressed in to him, though I then missed him also, and then I received a wound in my right pap, which pressed level through my body and almost to my back. And there we wrestled for the two greatest and dearest prizes we could expect trial for—honour and life; in which struggling my hand having but an ordinary glove on it, lost one its servants, though the meanest, which hung by a skin, and to sight yet remaineth as before, and I am put in hope one day to recover the use of it again. But at last, still keeping our holds, there past on both sides propositions of keeping each other's sword; but when amity was dead, confidence could not live, and who should quit first was the question, which in neither part either would perform; and restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together I freed my captive weapon, which incontinently levying at his throat, being master still of his, I demanded if he would ask his life or yield his sword? both which, though in that imminent danger, he bravely denied to do. Myself being wounded and feeling loss of blood, having three conduits running on me, began to make me faint; and he courageously persisting not to accord to either of my propositions, remembrance of his bloody desire and feeling of my present estate, I struck at his heart, but with his avoiding missed my aim, yet passed through the body, and drawing back my sword re-passed it through again through another place, when he criéd "Oh, I am slain," seconding his speech with all the force he had to cast me; but being too weak after I had defended his assault, I easily became master of him, laying him on his back; when upon him I re-demanded if he would request his life? But it seemed he prizéd it at not so dear a rate to be beholden for it, and bravely replied he scorned it; which answer of his was so noble and worthy as I protest, I could not find in my heart to offer him any more violence, only keeping him down till at length
CROXALL.

his surgeon, afar off, cried out he would immediately die if his wounds were not stopped, whereupon I asked if he desired his surgeon should come, which he accepted of; and so, being drawn away I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhuman to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be."

"This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I had remained awhile for want of blood, I lost my sight, and withal, as I then thought, my life also; but strong water and his diligence quickly recovered me, when I escaped a great danger; for my Lord’s surgeon, when nobody dreamed of it, came full at me with my Lord’s sword, and had not mine with my sword interposed himself I should have been slain by those base hands; although my Lord Bruce, wheltering in his blood, and past all expectation of life, conformable to all his former carriage, which was undoubtedly noble, cried out, "Rascal, hold thy hand!"

The Croxall Curzons were the senior stock from whence this extremely old Derbyshire house sprang. Croxall was one of the four knights’ fees that Richard de Curzon was holding in the reign of Henry I.* By the manorial tenure† it will be seen that they were holding for over five hundred years. The marriage of Robert, the son of Richard, with Alice Somerville, and the union of their son Richard with Petronella de Canville, says very plainly how closely they trod the heels of the baronial families. Their later marriages, as shewn in the tenure, is evidence that this importance did not leave them. The mother of Sir George, the last of his line, was Mary Levison. But it is the pathetic page of history in which one of the daughters of this line played the principal part, that should be read by the student. Let him turn to the Martyrology of Fox, for that cruel scene in Lichfield Market Place, on the 10th September, 1557, when Joyce Lewis, nd Curzon of Croxall, was barbarously burnt at the stake, because she would not admit the efficacy of holy water. The vividness with which Fox describes her trial, imprisonment, and death, and her heroic constancy all through, together with the cowardly conduct of her husband, should be familiar with all of us. Whether John de Curzon, of Croxall, who was Escheator of Derby in 1441, (and whose son John was Escheator also) was the Knight of the Shire in the Parliament of that year, or whether it was his relative of Kedleston, would not be devoid of interest to prove. The last Croxall Curzon male—Sir George—is buried in St. Bride’s Church, Fleet St. Edmondson, in his "Baronagium," trips himself sadly over Sir George. He says that Walter, the son of the Knight, who died young and in the life-time of his father, had a daughter Mary, who married Sir Edward Sackville. The date of the marriage of Mary proves conclusively—apart from Cox, Glover, and Lysons—that she was the sister of Walter and not daughter.

The Sackvilles held Croxall for six lives, three of whom were Earls,—two being Knights of the Garter—and three Dukes, all with the titles of Dorset. Like the Curzons, they had a pedigree back to the Norman times, but the splendour of the Sackvilles was rising when that of the Croxall Curzons was setting. Queen Elizabeth had a Chancellor of Exchequer named Richard Sackville, whom his contemporaries called "Fill Sack," from his aptitude at making money, and a suspicion that he kept it in sacks, though we take it as a play on the name from the transposing of syllables. The Chancellor had a son with vastly different tastes to himself, whose literary pursuits led him to give us the first drama in blank verse we ever had,‡ yet with whom the peerage of Dorset begins. Thomas Sackville owed a many of the honors he acquired in after life to the fact that as a child he was taught by Roger Ascham, when he would meet princess Elizabeth, who did not forget him on becoming Queen. His Knighthood and the peerage of Buckhurst was conferred on the same day, which incident is rare. He was granted too the manor of Knole, in Kent, with manor, park, and lands. But his culture found favour everywhere. He had matriculated at both Oxford and Cambridge; had entered the Middle Temple for the study of law; had been returned to the parliaments of 1557—1558—1562, but his love of literature predominated over both law and politics. The Freemasons of England selected him as Grand Master; he was selected, from his known courtesy, to convey to Mary of Scots the verdict against her, and the poor creature

* Vide Old Hallis, vol. ii, p. 89.  † Vide Appendix.  ‡ The tragedy of "Gorboduc," which was performed at Whitehall before the Queen.
positively presented him with a piece of carved furniture, which is still, we believe, at Knole; he was Lord High Steward on the trial of Essex—indeed, there was no State trial, but what Sackville was ordered to attend; he was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and when James I. came to the throne he made him Earl of Dorset. He introduced a feature into his Will, which has been seldom copied—if any debt of his could be proved, though he had been dead three years, it should be paid. What is curious, his body was buried at Witham and his bowels in St. Bride's, Fleet St. Among his grandchildren he was particularly attached to the future owner of Croxall, and the known chivalry of Edward Sackville, the husband of Mary Curzon, was probably inculcated by him. Tradition says that Queen Henrietta, the consort of Charles I., visited Croxall. We take it to be fact, not tradition. The Countess Mary was governess of the Royal Children, and it would be no wonder that this governess should mention to her majesty something about the homestead where her sires had been located for five hundred years, and also of the loveliness of the Derbyshire scenery. Or it may have been that the young princes were at Croxall at the time, and it was a mother's visit. Dryden, tradition says, visited Croxall. Why tradition? The Sackvilles were poets intuitively, and great patrons of the muse, while it would be in keeping with their tastes to have old John among them. Edward Sackville died in 1652, his countess had predeceased him in May, 1645, when, as we have said elsewhere, the Puritans buried her in Westminster Abbey, in recognition of her piety. Whitelock, in his "Memorials," says, May 17, 1645, "The Lords sent an order for the Funeral of the Countess of Dorset. The Commons concurred." Under September 3rd Whitelock tells us, "The funeral of the Countess of Dorset in much state." Ussher, in his "Croxall," p. 9, endeavour to controvert the man who was an eye-witness, without producing a single fact in support: "Her effigy was doubtless carried in procession in the Abbey, but the body had been most probably laid long before at the burial place of the Sackvilles at Witham, in Sussex. There is no record of her having been buried in the Abbey, nor is there a monument to her memory there. Unfortunately, the registers of Witham have been lost, so that it cannot be conclusively proved whether she was buried there or not." How much more some of us know of our coming into this world, than our mothers who had the travail! Fifth in descent from this lady, John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, sold Croxall to Thomas Prinsep, the famous breeder of cattle, of whom we learn so much in Pott's "Staffordshire." The son of this gentleman was Sheriff in 1802, and, dying without issue, Croxall came to his cousin, Thomas Levett, of Whichnor, (a scion of that old family) who took the name of Prinsep, and died in 1849, leaving by his second spouse the present Thomas Levett Prinsep, Esq., of Croxall Hall.

DRAKELOW HALL.

The true old nobility of England must be those gentlemen who have an unbroken pedigree for thirty generations, and whose actions from the remotest period have been graced by munificence and hospitality. No subserviency to despotic and imbecile monarchs to obtain a peerage; no knuckling under to political party for the sake of position. From William de Gresley, in the time of Henry I., to Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., D.L., the present baronet, we have such a line of men. There is a book of Church Notes in the British Museum in which the writer says, “It doth appear to me by manie circumstances, that the Gresleys had the full complement of our auncient Barrons; as first, the hundred of Gresley, being one of the divisions of this county to be held by the Gresleys in Baringgio, then a priorie of their foundation, then their Castle of their own surname seated within a mile of the Pyorie towards the Trent, then their Parke at Drakelow, the ancient seat of their house, and last, that in old records, rolls, and chronicles of antiquitie, the name of Gresley is ever numbered amongst the Barons.” They moreover claimed the right in 1330 of having a gallows on their estates at Castle Gresley, and another at Drakelow. Whoever the writer of the Church Notes was, he has mixed up two distinct families altogether, and is somewhat inaccurate in one or two of his assertions, while the others are true. William de Gresley, otherwise Fitz Nigel, who changed his name to Gresley, was the son of the doughty Nigel, the companion in arms of William the Conqueror, from whom he obtained such a goodly whack of Saxon lands. William de Gresley undoubtedly did found a Priory of Augustine Canons at Church Gresley, and endowed it with lands within the Parish. What is very singular, there was another William de Gresley living at the very same time, of no relationship whatever, but of Lancashire (whose descendants obtained a coronet temp. of Edward II., and became extinct), whose son Robert founded the Cistercian Abbey of Swineherd, county Lincoln. It has been usual with our compilers to credit our William with being the founder, which he was not. Dugdale, in his “Monasticon Anglicanum,” ignored Church Gresley Priory altogether, but his annotators (to the 1846 edition) say that our William was probably the same William who founded Norton Priory in Cheshire. This is questionable. The known facts are that he built a Castle at Gresley; endowed a Priory; had his own Park, and took his surname from the Hundred, which of course partakes very much of Baronial rank. Such famous authorities as Guilm, Collins, Banks, and Lysons, had deduced the Lancashire Gresleys from the Derbyshire family, but the late Mr. W. R. Whatton, F.R.S., very clearly proved that this was a blunder.  

No prouder distinction can be held by any family than an unbroken possession of the same lands for eight hundred years, and an escutcheon that has never known a blemish. What royal dynasty can do this? What peer can point to a grandfather twenty seven degrees removed, and say that the old chap went fishing in the Trent, or took the chase with William de Ferrers? The Gresleys saw the introduction of feudal laws, and they saw them expire six hundred years later; they saw the old Saxon language superseded by a jargon of Norman-French, and they lived on till the old idiom asserted itself with greater richness, beauty, and purity. The munificence which prompted the founding of a Priory in the twelfth century is simply a characteristic which has adhered to the house of Gresley.

Whether Drakelow or Castle Gresley was originally the seat of the old family may be a debatable point, though we should think that Drakelow would be the residence of the junior branches, while the Castle would be the homestead of the head of the house. Camden, some three hundred years ago, (1585)
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

when he was writing his "Magna Brittanica" tells us that "the first remarkable thing in the south corner (of Derbyshire) is Greisley Castle, a meer ruin, which, with the little Monastery of St. George there, was built by the Greisleys, formerly lords of it."* In Stebbing Shaw's sketch of Greisley Church, in 1789, † there was just a buttress and a doorway with pointed arch left of the Priory, but in Lyson's time (1817) these were gone, and the site of the Castle was only distinguishable "by the inequalities of the ground."

The manor of Drakelow was held by the curious tenure of "rendering a bow without a string; a quiver of tutesbit; twelve fleched and one unfeathered arrow." What "tutesbit" was, puzzled Blount, ‡ and still remains a puzzle; whether it was wood, metal, or the skin of an animal. Why this render was made to the De Ferrers is doubly funny.¶ There was evidently some service, however, due from the Greisleys to the De Ferrers, from the fact, that the last arms adopted by the Earls of Derby was vaire, or and gules, while the Greisleys bore vaire, ermine and gules.

Whom the ladies were that the first three Greisleys, of Drakelow or Castle Greisley, brought home as their brides has not been handed down to us, farther than they were named Elena, Basilia, and Basilia, respectively. Sir Geoffrey, living in 2 John, (1200), and mentioned as rendering the bow aforesaid to the de Ferrers, espoused Margaret de Somerville, whose family, among other things, gave the manor of Ingleby to Repton Priory. These Somervilles were of Whitchmore, in Staffordshire, and not of Eadstone, co. Warwick, as is proved from the arms of the lady on the tomb of Sir Thomas Greisley, who died in 1699. On this tomb, originally, were twenty-two coates of ladies who in time past had been the wives of the senior representatives during twenty-two generations. The coat of Margaret Somerville was sable, three eagles displayed or; a seme of cross crosslets of the second. William Greisley, the son of Sir Geoffrey, married Elizabeth Bakepuse,§ of Barton Blount.¶ Sir Geoffrey, the son of William, whose name appears on the Roll of Carlaverock, married a lady named Agnes, but her coat is obliterated on the tomb. The The son of this lady, Sir Peter, mated with Joana Stafford, and her coat of argent, a chevron gules, between three martlets sable, says very plainly that she was of Eyam.** Sir Peter was the father of Sir Geoffrey, whose wife was Margaret de Gernon,—paly vaavy of six, gules and argent—which is a connection with the Cavendishes while Edward II. was king, and the De Germons living at Bakewell. Sir Geoffrey was father of Sir John, whose wife was Alice Swnnerton, of Swnnerton, co. Salop, whose father would be Constable of the Tower—argent, a cross fleury sable. Sir John was father of Nicholas who formed the great alliance of his house with the heiress of Sir Thomas Gasteneyes, of Coton, co. Stafford—sa, a lion rampant argent, collared gules. The Gasteneyes were not only of Coton, but also of Garthop, in Leicestershire, and Carleby, in Lincolnshire, over whom manors they had free warren: the name is usually written Wasteneyes. The son of Nicholas Greisley was Sir Thomas, who married Margaret Walsh, of Donlep, in county Leicester—gules, 2 bars gemelles, a baton in bend argent. Sir Thomas was father of Sir John, whose wife was Elizabeth Clarell of Tickhill (her mother was Matilda Montgomery)—gules, 6 martlets argent, 3 2 1. This lady was mother of another Sir John, who espoused Anne Stanley, of Elford, county Stafford—argent, on a bend azuré 3 buche' heads cabossed or, quartering or, on a chief indented azuré, three plates, overall a crescent for difference for Lathom. This John was father of Sir Thomas, who mated with Anne Ferrers of Tamworth Castle—gules, 7 masules conjoined or, a label of three points azuré. Sir Thomas was father of Sir William who mated with Benedicta Vernon of Haddon, but died, s.p., and of Sir George, whose wife was Margaret Mulsho, of Fendon, county Northampton—argent, on a bend sable, 3 goats' heads erased, horned or. Sir George was father of Sir William, who mated with Catherine Aston, of Ticksall, county Stafford—argent a
faste stable, in chief 3 lenenges of the second. Old Fuller says of these Astons "a more noble family, measuring on the level of flat and inadventaged antiquity, is not to be met with." They held a peerage in 1627, which became extinct in 1835. Sir William Gresley was father of St. Thomas, who married Catherine Walsingham, of Skadbury, in Kent—a pal of 6, argent and sable, overall a fesse gules. Sir Thomas was father of Sir George, who married Susan Ferrers, whose coate is shewn as oure, or and gules, which verifies an assertion we made that the Ferrers of Tamworth had two distinct coats. The two alliances of the Gresleys with the De Ferrers of Tamworth, gave them a double descent from Edward I., through the Ferrers of Groby: the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and Joane Plantagenet, daughter of that monarch. The two distinct coats of the Ferrers of Tamworth are shewn in Camden's "Visitiation" of 1619, as first and third quarters in their fifteen quartered coat. Sir George was created a Baronet in 1611; served as High Sheriff for Derbyshire and M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme. He had a son Thomas who died, v.p., but left by his wife Bridget Burdett—azure, 2 bars or, each charged with 3 martlets gules, a son, Sir Thomas, who succeeded as second baronet. This gentleman espoused Francis Morewood, heiress of Gilbert of Nether Seal—sable, a tree argent, fructed or—and had Sir William, whose tomb contains the shields we have described. His lady was Barbara Walcott, of Walcot, county Salop—argent, a chevron between 3 chevronnets or, which are denominated 3 millcogs by Stebbing Shaw in the "Topographer." The way the Walcots got their chevronnats is still on record: John Walcot, "playing at the chesse with Henry the fift, Kinge of Englande, he gave hym the checke matte with the rouke, whereupon the Kinge changed his coate of armes, which was the crosse with the flower de lures, and gave him the rouke for a remembrance." Sir William was father of Sir Thomas, who married the heiress of Sir William Bowyer, who brought him the quarterings of Bowyer, Knipersley, Venables, Dad, Bucknall, Heywood, and Stonilow.

During the last few months there has been printed, but not published, a work by Falconer Madan, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, of vast research, and probably containing all the historical minutiae of the Gresleys of Drakelow that research can yield up, together with facts gathered from the archives of the family. From the time of Richard I. to that of Her present Majesty we get a biography of each senior member of each generation; there is no whitewashing; no omission of grave offence; but a picture in which the painter has made prominent the blotsches and pimples and carbuncles. The work takes us back two hundred years before the reign of Richard I., when the Gresleys were the Toeni of Normandy, following them carefully until they had become the de Staffords of Domesday Book, and when they had settled at Drakelow, from whence they were driven to Gresley by an epidemic about 1090, or as legend hath it, by the Devil of Drakelow. The family name would undoubtedly have been Drakelow and not Gresley, but for this epidemic. At the end of the work Mr. Madan gives the pedigrees of the families of which the various members of the Gresleys have married during the last eight centuries—73 in number. But it is not simply the senior branches that the work deals with; there are many particulars and much information about the junior branches which we never met with before.

* Vol. I. p. 134
Parish of Lullington.
Coton-in-the-Elms Manor House.

NE of the last morsels of land that remained with the Benedictine Monks of Burton Abbey down to the spoliation of the monasteries, out of the gift of so many lordships by Wulfric Spott in 1004. Yet even Coton had not escaped ecclesiastical scandal. Wastefulness and mis-management were characteristics of those monks. Geoffrey, the first Abbot after the Survey, was deposed by Rufus for his extravagance, and so one of his successors—Robert, 1150—9—thought to meet his liabilities, or enrich himself by alienating the possessions of the Monastery, and sold Coton straight away to the Sheriff of Staffordshire. But he was degraded, and Bernard, of Gloucester, put in his place, who endeavoured to regain Coton. The Sheriff, however, was a man who believed in the virtue of a piece of sheep skin with a seal attached, and so held on to his bargain. Bernard, the Abbot, is said* to have recovered Coton, but he did not, for it was in litigation long after his death in 1175, and it is doubtful if the Abbot ever had possession again, as the next holders of whom we know anything were the Beauchamps, who were holding temp. of Edward I., if not earlier. The Manor, however, was held by the singular tenure of rendering a hound in a leash to the king whenever he came into Derbyshire. Blount says it was a yearly service of "one brache" hound. † Coton is one of the two lordships which comprise the parish of Lullington, and while the major manor only knew the Gresleys for lords for eight hundred years, Coton has suffered various conveyances. Both manors are splendidly situated on the north bank of the Meuse, in the south corner of the county. The major manor of Lullington was sold in 1840 by the executors of Sir Roger Gresley to C. R. Colvile, Esq., J.P., D.L., Sheriff of the county in 1875, and some time M.P. for South Derbyshire. This gentleman was the eldest son of Sir Charles Henry Colvile, Sheriff in 1832, who unsuccessfully contested Derby in that year, but whose speeches as recorded in the "Mercury" of that date, shew him to have been an able speaker, and thoroughly independent in his views. Sir Charles had acquired Duffield Hall ‡ by his marriage with Harriet Bounel, a triple heiress of the Bounels, Popes, and Copes, whose mother was Anne Bradshaw, of Barton Blount. Sir Charles died in 1833. The purchaser of Lullington was born in 1815, and is known to the student of literature from his "Record of the Volunteer Cavalry of Derbyshire, from the first formation of that force in 1794, till the Amalgamation of the Independent Troops into a Corps 1864." He espoused the Hon. Katherine Sarah Georgina Russel, whose mother was the Baroness de Clifford, and by this lady was father of the present Colonel Henry Edward Colvile, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, who served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1884-5, and has written an amusing work called "A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers," together with "The Accursed Land, or First Steps on the Waterway of Edom." The J.P. died in 1886.

With the exception of the Berkeleys and the Gresleys no past holder of the manor of Coton-in-the-Elms is represented by male issue. The Beauchamps are gone; so are the Segraves; so are the Mowbrays; and, if we mistake not, so are the Sanders; together with that line of the Wilmots who took the name of Horton. The tenure of the manor from the Survey till 1570 is clear, but from 1570 to 1820 it is covered with a mist. Lysons says that in 1712, "it belonged to Samuel Sanders, Esq., and Lysons' authority is Wolley, the antiquary, whose mother was Elizabeth Sanders, sister of Samuel. Thomas Sanders, the founder of the Derbyshire branch of his family, had located himself at Coton-in-the-Elms, or hard by,

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* Daglite's Monastic Anglicanum, vol. iii., p. 35.
† Ancient Tenures.
‡ Vide Old Halls, vol. ii.
while Henry, Lord Berkeley, was yet holding, and died just twelve years before Lord Henry disposed of Coton to Sir William Gresley. The son of Thomas located himself at Cauldwell, and his great-grandson at Little Iretton, while we find the great-grandson of this great-grandson, Lord of Coton: of the very land where his first Derbyshire sire had located himself. There is certainly an explanation necessary here, which was evident to Lysons, for he frankly admits that he could neither tell what became of the Sanders nor of the manor, nor who was holding it in his own time.* We know the Sanders had an inking for land purchase, as they bought Little Iretton, and were sometime Lords of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, but the holding of Coton-in-the-Elms has always seemed to us as a kind of tenancy from the Gresleys; indeed, only one of the Sanders can be shewn to have positively held it, and then the authority has no corroboration, though we do not challenge it. We can thoroughly understand why the executors of Sir Roger Gresley sold Lullington, if only from enormous election expenses, but the actual conveyance of Coton to Samuel Sanders surely wants some explanation. We believe,—whether Sanders was possessor or tenant, that his sires had tenanted lands in and around Lullington from the early days of Henry VIII., or for more than one hundred and eighty years, for we find them designated as of Lullington, and the old Manor House was their homestead. A ray of light is thrown on the matter by Foster in the "Alumni Oxon." † He tells us that Collingwood Sanders, (who according to Lysons was of Caldwell)—the great grandson of the founder Thomas—was the son of Thomas, of Lullington, and not Caldwell, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1595, when seventeen years of age, which would make him born in 1578. ‡ At the age of twenty he was a student of the Inner Temple, and died 6th May, 1659. His wife was the heiress of the Sleights of Little Iretton. He is memorable as the father of Thomas, the parliamentary Colonel, who seized the Sheriff of Stafford, when that gentleman was favourable to an insurrection against the Cromwellians in May, 1650. The military career of the Colonel is ordinary knowledge, but we believe we have an item which is not so. In or about September, 1656, there were ninety-seven gentlemen, among whom was Colonel Thomas, who had been returned by various boroughs of England as representatives to parliament, but whom the Council would not admit to the House. These gentlemen drew up a remonstrance which was an attack upon the Protector, and which is even now of great interest to the student. The signature of Thomas Sanders stands tenth in rotation appended. This remonstrance, which is a protest against tyranny drawn up in masterly English, is of great length, though one or two sentences will suffice to shew its purport. Speaking of Cromwell, it goes on to cite, among a score other things, that "he hath assumed an absolute, arbitrary sovereignty, (as if he came down from the throne of God), to create in himself and his confederates such powers and authorities as must not be under the cognizance of the people's parliaments." After an "appeal unto God, and all the good people of England," the document concludes—"in the interim we shall endeavour to pour out our sad complaints before the Lord against our powerful oppressors, humbly hoping that He will come forth speedily to redeem His people out of the hands of wicked and deceitful men." "

The Sanders were evidently of Derbyshire for seven generations, as we have been able to find some evidence as to the disposal of Coton. Thomas the founder, died in 1558; whose son Thomas had a son, Thomas, who married Margaret, a niece and co-heiress of Peter Collingwood, who brought him the manor of Caldwell; whose son, Collingwood, married Elizabeth Sleigh, whose son, Thomas the Colonel, was father of Samuel, the antiquary, who made a "Collection" of a History of Derbyshire, and died 1688, whose son, Samuel, (who held Coton), was father of Elizabeth, who married John Mortimer, who apparently became possessed of Coton, for he certainly held Caldwell. He was the father, by Elizabeth Sanders, of Cromwell Mortimer, the secretary of the Royal Society, famous as a physician and author, and of three other sons. We know that Cromwell Mortimer had a son Hans, a barrister at law, who lived in Derbyshire near to Coton, who sold several of his paternal estates, but whether Coton was among them we cannot trace.

* Derbysh. p. 200 and citii.
† Vol. 3, p. 1214.
‡ 6th August, 1576.
Parish of Melbourne.
Melbourne Hall.

The fee of the Parsonage Manor of Melbourne has been separate and distinct from the paramount seigniory since the days of King John, and was with the Bishops of Carlisle for about five hundred years. It was the lease of the manor which Sir John Coke purchased in 1628, and it was not till 1704 that the Cokes became vested in perpetuity. It was the palace of the Bishops which Sir John acquired as a residence, and not Melbourne Castle (which is so often confused therewith) which was with the holders of the major manor. In 1750 the Lordship passed to the Lambs, and in our own time to the Cowper. What a considerable portion of our parliamentary history is gathered from the lives of these men! One is associated with the Petition of Rights of 1628; another with the reform of 1832. It will be seen that it was in the year that the Petition passed the Great Seal, that Sir John Coke acquired his Melbourne and King's Newton estates. This second great charter of our liberties was drawn up by Sir Edward Coke, the famous judge, who had settled at Longford, but we cannot trace any relationship between the Melbourne and Longford families. The latter were of Norfolk, and the former of Derbyshire, as far back as the reign of Henry V., from a marriage with the heiress of the Odingsells.

The career of Sir John Coke, Secretary of State for twenty years, and founder of the Melbourne branch of this old Trusley house, is of exceptional interest. The obloquy which has been heaped upon his memory, particularly by Puritan writers, he certainly never deserved. He essayed to do what no man has yet accomplished—to please all parties. As the mouthpiece between a despotic sovereign and a republican Commons, he too literally delivered the messages of each, and his reward was their phials of wrath emptied upon him. Where his great mistake lay was in the perorations of his speeches before parliament. His declamation was sublime, his logic sound, but his last flourishes robbed him of his merit as an orator; reflected upon himself as a royal sycophant, and called for abhorrence instead of admiration. His mother was Mary Sacheverell; his grandmother, Dorothy FitzHerbert; and his great-grandmother, Isabella Longford. He was one of a very large family; had a patrimony so scant that it could scarcely buy bread and cheese, and yet he became the representative of absolutism in the Commons; was patronised by Buckingham; applauded by Strafford; acquired immense wealth, which he lost in the cause he defended, and a character for covetousness, though free of peculation rendered possible by the appointments he held. His education has been assumed to have been at Westminster School, while it is certain he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He owed his return to parliament to his sister, who married Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, whose interest put him on the lower rung of the ladder. He was born at Trusley, March 5th, 1563. After leaving Cambridge he was in the service of Lord Burghley, as deputy treasurer of the Navy, which office he held later under Fulke Greville. The reform of the Naval administration of that period was solely owing to Coke, and gained a grant of £3,000 a year as an acknowledgment. He was appointed one of the Masters of Request in 1622. Between Coke and the Puritans there was nothing in common except utter abhorrence of the Jesuits. They hated him because he was successful in what he undertook, less his addresses to the Commons. When Coke succeeded Sir Alfred Morton, in 1625, as Secretary, he would be sixty-one years of age, and would belong to a generation of men with distinct ideas of monarchy, or religious liberty, or political debate. His ideas were the ideas of the Court of Elizabeth; his mind was too impregnated with the doctrines of divine right to be in touch with men like Pym or Eliot. He was charged both by
Buckingham and Charles I., with the execution of work they were afraid to be connected with. He was in the intrigue relating to lending English ships to France to reduce Rochelle; he was in the intrigue of the King with the Netherlands, in 1633. When Coke retired to Melbourne, in 1638, he had been made (at his venerable age of seventy-five, and after his services to the throne) a scapegoat to take the obloquy which belonged to the king over the first Scotch war. The rebellion forced him to leave Melbourne, in 1643, when he removed to Tottenham, where he died in the September of the following year. In the "Melbourne Papers," vol. ii., pp. 340-1, there is a copy of the last letter written by Coke before he left the old Hall, in which he pathetically recounts how, by the forces of Gell, and then by those of Newcastle, he has been stripped of everything. The pathos of the letter is in the fact that the son to whom the letter was written, was a parliamentarian.

Sir Matthew Lamb, who married Charlotte Coke, was the son of a Southwell attorney, and legal adviser to the Melbourne Cokes. He was educated for the law, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. His brother Robert had adopted the church, and became Bishop of Lincoln. Sir Matthew, after being judicial adviser to Lords Salisbury and Egmont, was solicitor to the revenue. He is said to have been worth half a million in real estate, and half a million personal. His son, Peniston, was created Baron and Viscount Melbourne. The second Viscount was the celebrated minister with whom the reforms of the present century are more or less linked. He was Home Secretary in the Grey administration, and twice premier himself. His first ministry is memorable from lasting 128 days simply, while his Foreign Secretary in both administrations was that famous statesman (who married his sister and heiress) Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston. There are two incidents in the career of William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, and twice Premier of England, which will cling as dirty marginal fringes—his allowing the case of Lady Elora Hastings to reach its abominable termination, and his being defendant in the case of Norton versus Norton. The lady whom the Viscount married was Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, and one of those eccentric creatures which nature occasionally produces. Whether the novels she wrote—Glennarvon, Graham Hamilton, and Ada Reis—are known to this generation, is a query, but they were read eagerly by our grandmothers. Glenarvon is a skit on Lord Byron, with whom in her early life, she was madly infatuated; and then we find her with a bevy of young girls dressed in white, marching with great solemnity around a funeral pile, on which were burning the miniatures and letters of the bard.

The first husband of Lady Emily Lamb (sister and heiress of the Premier) was Peter, fifth Earl Cowper, and a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, descended from the Loro*Chancellor of Queen Anne's reign, and Lord High Steward of the Kingdom in that of George I.

In the fourteenth century, the Cowpers were located at Strode, in the parish of Slingfield, in the county of Sussex. One branch has settled in Middlesex. They obtained their baronetcy in 1642; their barony in 1706; and their earldom in 1717-8. The first baronet, and his eldest son, were imprisoned for their loyalty to Charles I.; the second baronet, was one of the two members of parliament who indicted James, Duke of York, (afterwards James II.,) as a recusant. The third baronet was the Chancellor of the Whig Ministry of Queen Anne, that impeached Sacheverell. William Cooper, the Chancellor, was the "Will Bigamy," of Swift, from an essay we fancy he had written on the subject. As a lawyer, he had been counsel in the assassination plot of 1696; he had defended Somers; he was in the celebrated case of Ashby v. White in 1704, wherein an elector of the borough of Aylesbury, sued the returning officer for refusing to record his vote. He was then evidently a gallant as well as barrister, for the "Hernando and Louisa," of Mrs. Manley was called forth from one of his intrigues. His character as a private individual can be gathered from an indorsement written by himself:—"First letter received from my wife, formerly Mrs. Clevering, having been privately married to her without consummation, by which it appears I judged rightly of her understanding; I hope also of her other good qualities. I was not induced to the choice by any ungovernable desire, but I very coolly and deliberately thought her the fittest wife to entertain me, and live as I might when reduced to private condition, with which a person of
MELBOURNE.

great estate would hardly be contented.” The romance of the House of Cowper lies with the brother of the Chancellor—Spencer—the Judge of Common Pleas, in 1727, and grandfather of the Poet. It occurred while he was a barrister on the home circuit, and at the spring assizes at Hertford, in 1699. In the immediate neighbourhood lived a family who were Quakers and friends of the Cowpers, named Stout. There was a daughter, Sarah, who, from evidence still extant, appears to have been madly in love with the barrister, and quite willing to have gone the length of indiscretion, if Cowper had been so disposed, but he was not. One morning, while these assizes were on, her body was found floating on the river. It was known for a fact, that on the previous day Cowper had visited her to pay certain monies which were due to her on a mortgage, and that he had supped with her in the evening; this being the last seen of her alive. This was the 17th March, 1699. At the inquest Cowper gave evidence, to the effect that at the supper, and on leaving her, they were not alone, but that there were several other gentlemen present, yet, within a month afterwards, he was committed to the King’s Bench by Lord Chief Justice Holt. The capital charge of murder resolved itself into a tremendous struggle between the two great political factions. The stories, we are told, sought an ignominious end for Cowper from his Whig principles; indeed, it is true that after his acquittal, they carried on a warfare of pamphlets to prove him guilty, and legally demanded a new trial, the Judge refusing the writ. The Quakers, too, were desirous of removing the taint of suicide from their sect. This memorable trial came on 16th July, 1692, before Baron Hassall.* The arguments used, we believe, are still open to discussion. It was contended that it was impossible for the body to have floated within so few hours if she had drowned herself in the river, and that she must have been first murdered and then thrown in. The most celebrated medical authorities were retained to give evidence. There were seamen subpoenaed to state positively that a body would not float without a crime had been first committed. One doctor, who was quoting ancient authorities, was stopped by the Judge, but the Doctor replied, “I do not see any reason why I should not quote the fathers of my profession in this case, as well as you, gentlemen of the long robe, quote Coke upon Littleton in others.” Among the physicians were Hans Sloane and Garth.

The Melbourne branch of the Cokes produced the man whom the family consider “as a star of the first magnitude in the family horizon,” the right honourable Thomas Coke, Privy Councillor and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne. A privately printed work, “Coke of Trusley,” written by Col. Coke, now at the front, has many particulars of the Chamberlain. As a child he was “committed to the charge of Walter Burdett, of Knowle Hills, second son of Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark. He was educated abroad under Monsieur Chauvois, of Rotterdam. In 1698, he married at Repton, Lady Mary Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield. She died six years after marriage (1704), and appears to have been a most amiable and valuable character. His second wife, Miss Hale, was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Anne, a woman of most remarkable beauty and rare accomplishments. Her portrait is preserved at Melbourne Hall, and was apparently taken in the bloom of womanhood. She appears to have been a great favourite with the Duchess of Marlborough, (wife of the great Duke), who describes her “as a very pretty young woman and of a very good family.” Swift says, in his Journal to Stella, August 9th, 1711, “Mr. Coke, the Vice-Chamberlain, made me a long visit this morning, but the ‘toast,’ his lady, was unfortunately engaged to Lady Sutherland.” She was also on terms of friendship with the poet Gay, “who was much about Court, and received instances of Court favour.” The gallant Colonel goes on to tell us that “Mr. Coke was tall in stature, of a handsome person and address, was reckoned extremely agreeable, and had a charm of manner that disarmed enmity, however bitterly expressed. His society was much sought by the wits and fine gentlemen of the day. With Lord Bolingbroke, particularly, he was on terms of the greatest intimacy, and with the great Duke and Duchess of Marlborough he was well acquainted.” Pope, who spared no one in his satirical poems, is said to have described the Vice-Chamberlain as ‘Sir Plume,’ in the “Rape of the Lock.”

“Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane,
With earnest eyes, and round, unthinking face,
He first the snuff-box opened—then the case.”

* Or Hatzel.
Parish of Repton.
Repton Hall.

The old Hall of the Thackerays stands on the banks of a rapid trout stream, which rises in the Pistem Hills, and glides on through the village of Repton, which is beautifully situated in a valley. From the slight elevation on which the Hall stands, there is a magnificent stretch of country, through which runs the Trent. The Thackeray family had been located for generations at Toadmire Hall, which stood on the road leading from Crich to Belper, not far from High Edge, (Heage), and were still there until the end of last century, for one of them was bailiff of the Scarisbrough Hundred.

When Thomas Cromwell, the Chancellor, was gathering around him that army of spies and witnesses, who were to circumvent the Monasteries, and testify whatever was necessary for fleecing the Church and the people, Thomas Thacker, of Heage, wended his way to London, and became Steward to the Chancellor. Such is the designation applied to Thacker, but we take it that “steward” would have a different signification in this case than is found in a Dictionary or understood, for when the grand coup was made against the abbeys and priories in 1538-9, Thacker was given the priory buildings at Repton and the immediately surrounding land. He bought the plunder, too, at his own price. What he got as a job lot for fifty shillings is worth enumerating: 1 high altar; 13 images, plus the 12 apostles; 6 alabaster tables; 3 candlesticks; 1 pair of organs; 2 lamps; 2 rodes; 1 altar cloth; 3 wooden tables, one of which was girt; 1 iron grate; 2 wooden tables; 7 wooden partitions; 1 ladder; 2 bells, plus the stalls and old books. Two years later Cromwell was executed, and Thomas Thacker took up his residence in that portion of Repton Priory denominated the lodge, (of which there is still one tower left) one of the earliest specimens of English brickwork. He lived just ten years longer, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert. This gentleman gained an enviable immortality. In 1553 he became “alarmed with the news that Queen Mary had set up the abbots again, (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have) upon a Sunday (belike the better the day the better the deed) he called together the carpenters and masons of that county and plucked down in one day (church work is a cripple in going up but rises post in coming down) a most beautiful church belonging thereunto, saying, he would destroy the nest for fear the birds should build there again.” * On the site of the old Friers’ habitation Master Gilbert built himself a Hall, and was gathered to his fathers in 1563, leaving a son, Gilbert, of whom very little is known, more than he was father of Godfrey, who espoused Jane Harpur, of Littleover. Godfrey was sheriff of the county in 1619. Sir Henry Spelman, in his “History of Sacrilege,” speaks of the sheriff as having his estates brought low without any assignable reason, in the same way as Sir Simon Degge tells us that all those Staffordshire families, who had benefitted by the spoliation of the Monasteries, were brought low, yet from what cause no one could tell. Godfrey was father of Gilbert, whose wife was Jane Burdett, who had two sons, Gilbert and Francis. Although Gilbert married twice the Thackeray, of Repton, were passing away. His first wife was Elizabeth Walroon, by whom he had—so Stebbing Shaw tells us, though Dr. Cox is silent on the matter—a daughter, who espoused first, a Stanhope of Breby, and then a Stanhope of Elvaston.† His second wife was a Marbury, by whom he had another daughter. His brother Francis died in 1710, a barrister-at-law in Lincoln’s Inn. Two years later and Gilbert was gone too, and in 1728 his daughter and heiress, turned the old Hall and Priory Manor over to her kinsman, Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, grandfather of Sir Francis, the politician.

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* Fuller’s Church History.
† Vide Topographer, vol. iii.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

It was Wolley, the antiquary, who found in the Chatsworth library, the manuscript—afterwards transcribed and published by Dr. Pegge—in which were the particulars of the visitation to Repton of those two minions of Cromwell—Dr. Legh and Dr. Layton—setting forth the unnatural crimes with which the sub-prior and three of the canons were charged by these two men. No doubt the manuscript had come into the hands of Sir William Cavendish soon after the visitation.

There are few spots in England in which so many historical facts or so many associations centre, as that on which stands Repton Hall. Long before the Normans had emerged from the horde of wild Scandinavians, Repton was the capital of the Mercian princes. It was from here that Ethelfreda, the daughter of Alfred the Great, made her marvellous marches against the Danes and captured Derby, and it was to Repton that her daughter Elfwin was brought a captive. As early as 660 there was a community of Christians here. All the Compilers say there was a nunnery here in 660. We say that the term nunnery is an error, for this community most certainly consisted of males and females, or how was it that Saint Guthlac was among this community if “nunnery” is correct? Are we not told that life at Repton was not sufficiently ascetic for him, and so he abandoned himself to a boat on the Trent, without oar, which carried him to Croxland, where he had an hermitage, on the site of which arose one of the most magnificent abbeys of England. Centuries afterwards there was a shrine to his memory at Repton, and it was to this shrine that Derbyshiremen repaired, because of its marvellous virtues to cure the headache. But it is not the memory of Saints, nor of Saxon Princes who sojourned at Repton; nor the wierd careers of some of the lords of the soil, that make it so difficult to speak of Repton, but of the many famous lads who came to the old school, founded by the munificence of Sir John Porte, in 1557, for their earliest tuition, and their after brilliant careers.

At the General Survey, Repton was royal demesne, but soon after was with the Earls of Chester. Whether it formed a portion of the possessions of Hugh de Albrincis, who died in 1101, or of his son, Richard, who was lost at sea in the historic shipwreck of 1119—the two first Earls of Chester—is not clear, but that it was with the four Meschines there can be no doubt. The second Earl of this family was the nobleman who was excommunicated, and said to have been poisoned by the last of the Peverels; * and of the fourth Earl there is a wierd story told by Henry of Huntingdon. He says that a great company, hastening by Deulacres Abbey, near Leek, “in the likeness of men with a certain potent person,” were asked who they were, when they answered, “We are devils, and are making speed to the death of Earl Ranulphe, to the end that we may accuse him of his sins.” They were further asked to return that way and tell the particulars, which they did, when they said, “that he, (the Earl) was for his iniquities, condemned to the torments of Hell, but that the dogs of Deulacres, and with them many others, did bark so incessantly, and fill their habitations with such a noise, that their prince being troubled with it commanded he should be expelled his dominions.”

The Compilers of Derbyshire History state that there was another manor, plus the priory manor and the Findern manor, which Sir John Porte purchased from William Westcote, in 1555. The knight evidently bought lands in Repton, both from the Thackers and from Westcote, and that the Westcote lands were those which had been with the Seagraves—the Seagraves being one of the many families to whom the heiresses of the fourth Meschines carried the original lordship. This is the supposition, whether the West lands had the dignity of a manor is quite another thing. How the inhabitants of Repton were positively under interdict in 1564, from riotous conduct, can be learnt from “Derbyshire Churches,” vol. iii. One of the most interesting portions of Repton is the Crypt beneath the old Priory, either to the antiquary or the historian, yet it appears that the Crypt had been lost sight of and forgotten, and only discovered by accident. † It appears that the gravedigger who was preparing the grave of Dr. Prior in 1779, found the earth give way beneath him, and immediately after picked himself up in the Crypt, though the entrance to it was not discovered till 1802.

* Vida Old Halls of Derbyshire, vol. iii.
† Churches of Derbyshire, vol. iii.
REPTON.

Lysons enumerates a few of the famous Repton Schoolboys who afterwards had distinguished careers, but we shall soon know very much more of the boys of this school, from 1621 to the present time, for we believe that Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, of Derby, purpose to bring out a "Register" of the School from that date, in which the position that each boy attained in after life—whether blacksmith or archbishop—will be shewn.

There is one boy, who, in our opinion, needs special mention from various reasons. This is Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., probably the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar that ever existed. Those writers who have given us an account of his life do not venture to state in what part of the county he was born, simply stating "in Derbyshire." Even the "National Dictionary of Biography" and the "Athenæum" cannot tell us any more. The "Register," however, says Etwall, and that his father was the Rev. Thomas Bosworth. We wonder if it was the old Saxon Crypt that formulated the lad's mind! His proceeding to Aberdeen University needs no explanation, for he was by no means the only son of his mother. Allibone, the American compiler of a Bibliotheca, says that Bosworth taught himself the Oriental languages, which we think is very probable. He had published his Eton Greek Grammar; his Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Dictionary too; and had reached to the age of fifty, when Cambridge conferred upon him the distinction of D.D., which example Oxford followed eight years later. He held the Rawlinson Professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, and was a member of almost every literary and scientific society in the world. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-seven, and to the last was busy with his Additions to his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. His incessant labours, however, brought him remuneration, for he left ten thousand pounds to found a professorship of that language of which he was such a consummate master.
Parish of Osmaston.
OSMASTON HALL.
Osmaston Hall.

Osmaston is in the Hundred of Morleston ecclesiastically, and in the Hundred of Repton parochially.

If it was necessary to instance a Manor having had for its lords members of the most illustrious families of the realm, Osmaston would be cited without hesitation—De Ferrers, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Howard, Hastings, Rawdon, Wilmot. These are names which it would be difficult to challenge for famous historical associations on the rolls of the kingdom. When the battle of Chesterfield utterly crushed any hopes of the De Ferrers having their vast estates restored to them, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, came in for the bulk of the spoil, among which was Osmaston. When the grandson of this nobleman died without male issue, a daughter, Blanche, took it to John of Gaunt, whose first-born became King of England as Henry IV., and so Osmaston remained with the Crown for two-hundred-and-five years, when James I. gave it to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, who passed it to Francis Hastings, fifth Earl of Huntingdon, by whose descendants it was held till 1789, when the heiress (as it was supposed, though wrongly, that there was no heir to the Earldom, as will be shewn in a moment) espoused John Rawdon, afterwards Earl of Moira. The son of this peer was made Marquis of Hastings in right of his mother. How sad was the end of the last Marquis, and how his estates were sacrificed to pay his debts will be remembered by every one. There is an extremely curious fact connected with most of the past lords of Osmaston Manor. Robert Wilmot, the builder of the Hall in 1696, mated with Ursula, daughter of Sir Samuel Marrow, (one of five co-heiresses) of Berkswell, Warwickshire, who was an offshoot maternally—through the Lytteltons, Talbots and Beauforts—from the very John of Gaunt, who was made Duke of Lancaster, in right of the woman he led to the altar, and not from being the son of Edward III.

Edmund Plantagenet, whose duchy consisted principally of the lands forfeited by the De Montforts and De Ferrers, and who strangely ordered on his death-bed, “that his body should not be buried till his debts were paid,” was father of the nobleman whose career is so graphically told by Dugdale (and who was lord of Osmaston): How he was head of the faction which resisted the power of Edward II., in delegating the government of the country to his favourites; how he was taken prisoner at Pontefract, and there ruthlessly beheaded while in the act of prayer. Edward II. then gave Osmaston, with five other Derbyshire Manors, to Robert Holland, (who had betrayed Lancaster) and made him a peer, but this was temporary possession, for the people (whose cause Lancaster had espoused) so thoroughly detested Holland for his perfidy, that they waylaid him near Windsor, cut off his head, and sent it to Lancaster’s brother and successor. When Edward II., was in turn murdered, Osmaston came back to Lancaster’s brother, whose son, Henry, was the father of Blanche the heiress. It should be remembered that Henry Plantagenet was the first Duke we ever had, and one of the first six and twenty Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter.

Henry Howard, Earl of Nottingham, who was given Osmaston by James I., in 1604, was the gallant Admiral who had fought the Spanish Armada, and of whom Queen Elizabeth was so proud. There are

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* References to Harl. MSS. for pedigrees of the Derbyshire family of Wilmot and its branches, 8104, fo. 111b; 1469, fo. 44b; 1555, fo. 34b.

† Glover’s Visitations for 1595; St. George’s Visitations for 1611; Venison’s Visitations for 1654; Dugdale’s Visitations for 1660.

‡ Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. i., p. 779.

† Sir Harris Nicholas’ Order of the Garter, vol. i., p. 32.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

four portraits of this nobleman extant we believe—one at Hampton Court, one with the Duke of Norfolk, one with the Earl of Effingham, and one in private hands, while in Lodge’s “Illustrious Personages,” there is an engraving. * In each case he is represented as an old man, though in physique and lineaments the type of a splendid seaman; yet he had “an eminently fine person and countenance, a sweet and frank temper, and a deportment at once elegant and dignified.” How he fought the Armada while his men were wanting bread, and his guns were lacking powder; while disease was decimating his crews from rotten victuals, and the Queen refusing to pledge her jewels to pay the wages of the Fleet, should be read elsewhere. † His career is conspicuous from other events. He gained his Earldom from his conquest of Cadiz—an earldom which gave him precedence before all other noblemen of the same rank, because he claimed his descent from the Mowbrays. It was at his earnest solicitation that the execution of Mary of Scots was signed; and at his expostulation that Queen Elizabeth died with anything like decency. ‡ It was at the age of eighty-three that he resigned the office of Lord High Admiral. He died some five years later, and was buried at Reigate, but there is no tomb.

Osmaston was held by the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, for six generations. The romance of the manor lies in its not being possessed on the death of the tenth Earl by the proper owner, but passing with an heiress, which was evidently an error. Fortunately the Earldom was not a barony in fee, or there would have been a double blunder and a great wrong. When the Earl died in 1789, without issue, his baronies passed to his sister, while the Earldom became suspended, for it was supposed there was no claimant. But mark, how truth is stranger than fiction: Some thirty years after the death of the Earl, there was an officer in the Army stationed at Enniskillen, in Ireland, as Barrack Master, named Hans Francis Hastings. This officer was insulted by Lord Erne, and was told when satisfaction was demanded, that there could be no meeting from inequality of birth. Hastings said, his ancestors were peers under Edward III., and if every man had his right he was Earl of Huntingdon. How these words reached a given barrister in the Inner Temple (named Bell); how this barrister searched tombstones not only by day, but by night, with the aid of a tallow candle; how he got link by link of his evidence from old women driving donkey carts, and other marvellous sources; how he brought the case on for hearing before the House of Lords, and how this august Assembly found on the 14th January, 1819, that Captain Hans Francis Hastings was eleventh Earl of Huntingdon by his birthright, is known to every student of genealogy. § The manor of Osmaston had gone to the Rawdons. We shall mention the careers of the famous sons of both these houses—Hastings and Rawdon—when we speak of Melbourne; one gave us a cause célèbre of the middle ages; the other a sensational episode in the nineteenth century.

The lordship of Osmaston, from about 1269 till within the last few years, has always passed with that of Melbourne, so the compilers tell us; but surely such a statement is much too general. Under the De Ferrers, it was held by the De Dunnes of Breadsall,¶ who were holding two knights’ fees in the county, in the reign of Henry I, (1100-54) and were founders of the chapel at Osmaston. Hugh de Dunne was Sheriff in 1236. There is a romance connected even with this Chapel. ** Until the memorable year of the “Black Death,” no body of a married person was allowed to be buried here, the ground being restricted to virginity, while the graveyard of St. Peter’s, Derby, found room for those who had known the tie of marriage. But the horrible decimation in 1349, compelled the ecclesiastical authorities to quash up the romance.

‡ Froude, vol. xlii. and Lodge.
¶ Walton’s Great Families and Bell’s House of Hastings.
§ Lyon’s Derbyshire, p. 127; Coxe’s Churches, vol. ii.; Bagshaw’s Derbyshire, p. 258.
** Coxe’s Churches of Derbyshire, vol. iii.
OSMASTON.

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OSMASTON.

Osmaiston Hall stands upon an estate distinct from (though within) the Manor purchased by Robert Wilmot (who married the heiress of the Shrigleys)* some three centuries ago. The building, like many ladies, has carried its age wonderfully. It was reared while the armies of William III. and Louis XIV. were deciding the fate of Europe; while England had two kings—one an exile at St. Germain's, the other living at South Kensington;—while the National Debt was a less sum than the present Duke of Westminster could wipe off with his pen. Among the old families of the County, the Wilmots are distinguished as having an ancestor who was a Thane at the Court of Edward the Confessor; as still holding three baronetcies! and as having made themselves conspicuous by their bravery, their acumen, and their probity. It was while Henry VIII. was anxious for a fifth wife, (1539), that John Wilmot purchased the Chaddesden estate. This gentleman was father of Robert, who by his wife Elizabeth Smith, was father of Robert who acquired the Osmaiston lands; and who, by his wife, Dorothy Shrigley, was father of Edward, from whom the Chaddesden baronets, and Sir Nicholas, a famous Sergeant-at-Law. The spouse of Sir Nicholas was Dorothy Harpur, of Calke Abbey, and mother of Robert, who, by his wife Elizabeth Eardley, (another heiress,) was father of Robert, the builder of Osmaiston Hall. This gentleman, by his wife Ursula Marow, had two sons, Robert and John, about whom there is considerable interest excited. Robert was Secretary for Ireland for thirty years; was made a Baronet with a special limitation; and died (so says Burke) without issue, though the present baronet—Sir Robert Rodney Wilmot, D.L.—is certainly his descendant. In Osmaiston Church there is a memorial to his daughter Elizabeth, who lived to an advanced age, and died as recently as 1852. Probably the bordure engrailed of the shield bespeaks a truth which Sir Bernard tries to hide, but to throw a stumbling block in the path of the student is not commendable. John Wilmot has a far more imperishable memory than his brother. Among the famous sons of this house, he undoubtedly stands first of those who were born at Osmaiston Hall. With a predilection for the Church, he was called to the bar in 1732. How he was offered a silk gown and a Judgeship—the Great Seal itself—and refused: how he was made Lord Chief Justice in spite of himself, is told in the "Lives of the Judges." Foss speaks of him as a Judge, "who was not an only erudite lawyer but a good man," and "that he was devoted to his duties as an Advocate, a Judge, and a Christian, and that his merits solely raised him to the places which his modesty and diffidence would have declined, and that in the private relations of life—as a friend, a husband, and a father—he acquired the love and veneration of all around him." § But mark how the character of this consummate jurist, is assailed by that egregious pedant of last century—Horace Walpole; he says that Wilmot was a man, "loving hunting and wine and not his profession." || Listen to the words of Wilmot addressed to one of his children, on the day he was made Lord Chief Justice. "Now my son, I will tell you a secret, worth your knowing and remembering. The elevation I have met with in life, particularly this last instance of it, has not been owing to any superior merit or abilities, but to my humility, to my not having set myself above others, and to an uniform endeavour to pass through life, void of offence towards God and man." If his memorable judgment, delivered in the celebrated case of Wilkes v. Lord Halifax, had been his only judgment, which was an action of trespass for false imprisonment, delivered at a time when the nation was at fever heat, in matters of politics and religion, it would stamp him as a Judge, fearless in the administration of Justice, and as a man, whose conceptions of justice, were not to be influenced by party interests or Court pressure. It was one of the daughters of the Judge who married a son of that eccentric being, Samson Gideon, the broker, who said, "never grant an annuity for her life to an old woman—they wither but they never die," and who returned to Snow, the banker, forty thousand pounds in bank notes rolled round a small bottle of hartsorn when Snow was anxious about the money. ¶

* Vide Old Halls, vol. ii, p. 185.
† She brought them the quarterings of Eardley, Yardley, Thickness and Setton. Vide Grazebrook's edition of Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1539, p. 155. These quarterings are tricked in the Stukely MS., and evidently by Eardley Wilmot.
‡ This lady brought them the quarterings of Marow, Rich, Young.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

In the fourteenth century, there was an estate in Osmaston, which was with John Foucher, of Windley, Knight of the Shire in 1351, when the memorable statute of Provisors became Law. The heiress of this gentleman married Roger Bradshawe, Knight of the Shire in 1406. It is worth note, that the Staffords of Eyam, evidently adopted the arms of the Fouchers, and that one of the co-heiresses of the Staffords, some two centuries later, should have espoused a Bradshawe.
Parish of Foremark.
FOREMARK HALL.
Foremark Hall.

Before we glance at that famous member of the house of Burdett, to whom Englishmen certainly owe the liberty of free speech: who sat in parliament during fifteen administrations, and who was the idol of the people because of his pluck in denouncing the abominable abuses of the nation—suffering imprisonment in Leicester Gaol for his opinions, besides being mulcted in a fine of two thousand pounds—we will just notice some particulars of previous holders of the Manor of Foremark which scarcely came in the province of dear old Lysons, or otherwise escaped his notice.

Foremark, before it came to the Frances by purchase, in 10 Richard II. (1387), was held by three of those very doughty Norman Families, whose names are emblazoned so prominently on the very earliest rolls of battle or herald that have come down to us; are found in the chancels of our Cathedrals, and in the necropoleis of Abbeys and Priorities. Foremark was one of the thirteen Derbyshire Manors held by Nigel de Stafford at the Survey (1086). * How it came to the Ferrers there is apparently no trace, though as one of the lads of the Staffords brought home a Ferrers for a wife, it may have been a bequest to her people, even as it certainly was to Bertram de Verdon, when he espoused Maud Ferrers, daughter of William, third Earl of Derby. Both De Verdon and the fifth Earl were in the third Crusade, and found graves in the Holy Land,—one at Joppa, the other at Acre. Foremark was with the De Verdons for two hundred years, and if we mistake not, they held Alton Towers at the time. † We get an interesting fact from one of the heiresses of this house, at the time of Henry III., whose husband was one of the Butlers (afterwards Earls of Ormonde): She demanded that her children should retain her name by virtue of her thousands of acres, and thus we get at the initiative of letters patent. Among the curiosities of Grand Sergeanty, is this family's possession of extensive lands by simply furnishing a glove on the day of Coronation. Edward I., gave them a peerage, but in 1316, it fell into abeyance and so remains.

Staffords, Ferrers, Verdons! How they founded Abbeys and Priorities and richly endowed the Church, is told in the "Monasticon Anglicanum," of Dugdale; how they held Earldoms and Marquises is related in the "Extinct and Dormant Peerages;" while their vast possessions are enumerated in the "Inquisitionum Post Mortem;" but on the Roll, which is now laid on the table of the House of Peers by the Garter King at Arms, such names with a lineal male descent are not to be found. The shield of the Staffords, sometimes presents a difficulty to the student: This is simple of explanation. Their original arms, as seen from the achievement of Humphrey Stafford, K.G., about 1460, over his stall in S. George's, Windsor, were Or, a chevron gules; this they differenced with a canton vair; then they adopted (as held by the Staffords of Botham Hall in the Peak), Or, a chevron gules between three martlets sable; while some members of the family added a bordure engrailed sable to the original shield. The coat that Gertrude Stafford of Eaym brought to the Eye of Hassop—ermine on a bend gules, three plates, were simply the arms of the Fouchers, with whom the Staffords had married.

In the pages of a future Macaulay, the political career of Sir Francis Burdett, the fifth baronet of Foremark—and father of that noble lady, whose princely munificence is known to the poor and the world—will stand out very prominently. When the accessories of the law crushed freedom of discussion,

* Vide Domesday Book for Derbyshire.
he denounced the injustice in front of the Treasury Benches; when our prisons were little better than dens of disease, he struggled with success to cleanse them; when an arbitrary Government suspended the Habeas Corpus, with monstrous injury to the rights of the subject, he told them to their teeth with irony, they had better repeal it. With what avidity will the page be read by a future generation, describing how Burdett was accused of breach of privilege, and troops sent to arrest him; how he barricaded his doors and was defended by the people; how an attainer was suggested and he was lodged in the Tower. If this noble type of Englishman (whom the frowns of Pitt did not discourage, nor the prosecution of the law intimidate) finished his career with a romance, or as Burke calls it, a broken heart, surely he commenced with one, when he espoused Sophia Coutts, the daughter of the banker. Her mother was Susan Starkie, a servant of the banker's brother, while she herself, in becoming Lady Burdett, mated below her sister; for one became Countess of Guildford, and the other Marchioness of Bute. It was for his expression of opinion on the Peterloo incident, that he was tried at Leicester Assizes and imprisoned. After he had sat for Westminster for thirty years, his constituents considered him too conservative for them, and North Wilts willingly accepted him. It is to men of the calibre of Sir Francis Burdett, that England owes her distinction from other Nations; men who know no fear when advocating the principles of justice. Beside the speeches which Sir Robert is credited with having made within the House of Commons, we have those which were made elsewhere, and published in book or pamphlet form. In 1809, was printed his “Speech on the Conduct of the Duke of York;” in 1810, his “Address, denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison people.” London, 8vo. ; in 1812, his “Speech relative to ex-officio information.” The politics of Sir Francis were formulated by the debates he heard—when a young man—in the French National Assembly. He had been educated at Westminster and Oxford University, whence he proceeded to the Continent, just in time to get his mind tinged with a little of the democracy of the French Revolution; but it will always stand to his credit, that he caught the real and genuine grievance of the day—burdensome taxation and restraint of expression, to which he added exposure of malpractices, whether of Prince, Minister, or Placeman.

For the last three centuries the Burdetts have been a Derbyshire family from espousing the heiress of the Franes, who brought them the manor of Foremark. Under the Norman monarchs they were of Leicestershire. During the reign of Edward I., they acquired Arrow and Seketon from an union with the Camvilles, and under Henry VI., they possessed Bramcott in Warwickshire, with another union with the Cozins. Nicholas Burdett, the first holder of Bramcott, was Chief Butler of Normandy, Governor of Evreux, and slain at Rontoise in 1440. His son is heard of in ballad and romance. In his park at Arrow, he had “a fat white bucke,” which, says Burton, he greatly esteemed, and which Edward IV. killed, when Master Thomas wished the buck’s head and horns in his belly that moved the King to kill it. Upon the misconstruction of these words he was accused of treason, attained and beheaded, and was buried in the Grey Friars in London. The events of his private life are the romance. He married a relative named Rodney, whom the ecclesiastical authorities discovered had ties of blood too near for the tie of wedlock, and so divorced him in spite of themselves, but not before the birth of a son. He was allowed by these same authorities to marry again, and from another son by this second spouse arose one of those memorable law suits numbered among the causes célèbres. The most curious and singular incident of the house of Burdett lies with Sir Robert, who was Sheriff of the county in 1734, and builder of Foremark Hall. This gentleman was not born when his father died, neither did his mother know at the time, that she was ancienne, and so the estates were left to a cousin, Francis Hopegood. Scarcely had the cousin thought of taking possession, when the future sheriff made his appearance, and the celebrated Thomas Parker, Lord Chancellor of England was called to give one of those judgments which still remain as monuments of his consummate grasp of equity as well as law. The mother of the Sheriff was Elizabeth, only daughter of Viscount Tracy, which fact reminds us of another. The Burdetts have mated with baronial houses several times, but in each case the peerages held by these houses, have become in abeyance or dormant. Take two at extreme periods for example; Elizabeth Camville mated with Sir
Robert Burdett, M.P. for Warwickshire, in 1321, but the coronet of Camvilles has been in abeyance for five hundred years. The Viscountcy of Tracy has been long dormant, and so the curious fact could go on: indeed the present lord of Foremark,—Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. J.P., D.L., is one of the heirs general of the baronies of Berkeley, Tyes, Latimer and Badlesmere.

There was an ancestor of the Burdettas, (Sir William) who founded Ancote Priory in Warwickshire. He held lands (Lousby) in the county of Leicester; was among the crusaders, time of Henry II.,—and on his return from the Holy Land, finding the sanctity of his marriage had been violated, murdered his wife, hence the Priory in expiation. This incident, which occurred seven hundred years ago, gives to an incident of one of his descendants (the most famous perchance) in our time, greater beauty and pathos, if only by contrast. When Lady Francis Burdett, in January 1844, passed away, her husband—the champion of so many political fights for liberty—refused, says Burke, to partake of any "food or nourishments of any nature, and died of grief (a real broken heart) on the 23rd of the same month, and man and wife were buried side by side in the same vault, at the same hour, on the same day."

Robert Frances, who purchased Foremark from the Verdons (1387), was a younger son of John of Tickenhall (whose wife was Margeria Beaufoy the heiress), whose mother was Agnes, the heiress of the Tickenhalls. The pedigree of the Frances, as shewn in the "Topographer," Vol. I., p. 361, begins with another Robert, from whom the purchaser of Foremark was fifth in descent. The senior line of the Frances continued at Tickenhall, whence one of the lads went forth and founded the house of Frances of Petworth, County Sussex. There was still another Robert of Foremark, who was fifth in descent from the purchaser, living about the time of Edward IV., that had two wives—Anne Clinton of Aminton, and Elizabeth, relict of John Fitzherbert of Somershall. By his first spouse he had one son, Thomas, who died without issue; two daughters who became nuns (Joan and Elizabeth), and two others (Margaret and Cicily) who married Nicholas Fitzherbert of Tissington, and William Fitzherbert of Upton. By his second spouse, he had a second son, Ralph, whose line continued at Foremark for five generations—or about the beginning of the seventeenth century—when the heiress Janet mated with Sir Thomas Burdett, Sheriff in 1610. From the remotest Robert on the pedigree to this lady, there are seventeen generations shown as of Derbyshire. There is a question of interest to the student, but which seems, not to have troubled the compiler—who was Robert Frances, Knight of the shire in eight parliaments of Edward III.? Was this gentleman the purchaser of Foremark or no? We have no doubt that the John Frances, returned in 1372, was the elder brother of Robert of Foremark, but it would be satisfactory, to be able to shew clearly that Robert the purchaser, was the Robert who was first returned in 1337, and lastly in 1362. There is a curious fact connected with the representatives of the County under the reign of the greatest of the Plantagenets, their names invariably commenced with an "F," Frances, Foucher, Foljambe. There is still another fact connected with the family of Frances, which clearly answered would be of value to the student;—was Gilbert le Francerey, who married the heiress of the Vernons of Haddon in the reign of Henry III., and from whom the Lords Vernon of Sudbury spring, one of the Frances of Tickenhall or no?

Not the antiquity of the building, though it has weathered two monarchs' reigns, both of whom struck medals to commemorate their jubilees: nor from the picturesque character of its scenery, of which Shakespeare makes Hotspur speak in his "Henry IV.:" nor from the salubrity of the vicinity, of which Robert Burton discourses in his quaint "Anatomy," but from the curious episodes of the holders, and the historical items of two Derbyshire families in past ages, which commend Foremark to the notice of the student.
Parish of Swarkeston.
SWARKESTON HALL.
Swarkeston Hall.

The Lawyers' Manor. This would be an appropriate designation for the lordship of Swarkeston. No family ever held this seigniory, but have had sons who were attorneys, or called to the bar, or sons who administered the law before there was any bar to be called to. Indeed, when a question arises as to the exact costume of a Judge during the Tudor period, it is here that we proceed to produce evidence which cannot be explained away: “The fine recumbent effigy” says Fairholt,* “of Richard Harpur, ‘one of the justices of the common benche at Westmynster,’ on his tomb in Swarkeston Church, Derbyshire, affords an excellent example of the legal costume about the time of Mary. He wears the cap as well as the coif; he has a narrow ruff, and the loose hood and cope, as well as the under garment, is clearly defined, and gives value to the upper part of this figure as an authority on legal dress. The long wide sleeves whence peep forth the closely-fitting under ones with the neatly ruffled wrist, preserve the solemnity of the costume, which is further assisted by the long gown, secured round the waist by a folded linen girdle and which falls upon the feet in ample width.” We purpose to attach to this article, and several subsequent ones, an outline biography of those Derbyshire men who attained the silk tippet, with mention of those judges who were Derbyshire landlords, but not natives. We have said several times that we should do so, and trust to redeem our promise with some advantage to the reader.

Swarkeston has virtually been held by three families only since the Conquest—Ferrers, Rolleston, Harpur: the Ferrers for nine lives, the Rollestons for eight, and the Harpars for fourteen. Each of these families had their parent home in Staffordshire. The Eresby Becks, and the Finderns of Findern had this lordship, but only for two lives each. There is a complication with the tenure of this manor, which has troubled various writers. At the Survey, Swarkeston was either in moiety between Henry de Ferrers and the King, or there were two distinct lordships. One of these moieties or lordships remained with the Ferrers till the forfeiture of 1296, when the Becks of Eresby—Thomas and John—held in succession. The widow of John had this moiety of Swarkeston in her dowry, and at her death it is supposed by Dr. Cox to have disappeared.† We take it however that it was the King's moiety which disappeared or became merged. Ivanna de Beck, the widow, is said to have married with the Rollestons and had a son John, ‡ who succeeded to her estates. That she had a son John is proveable from Esch. Roll 15 Edward II., and that he was not a Beck is certain, for John had no male issue to survive him, and seeing that even those writers who say that this moiety of Swarkeston disappeared, say also that the first of the Rollestons to hold it, which they can trace, was Richard, the son of John, in the reign of Richard II., the evidence is certainly against Dr. Cox's assertion. The King's manor of Swarkeston remained with the Crown till 1307 when it was given to Robert Holland, but after the people served out lynch law and a short shrift to that nobleman in 1328, the King's manor of Swarkeston is not again met with.

Thomas Beck, who was holding Swarkeston in 1296, was the elder brother of Anthony, the famous Bishop of Durham. The Becks of the early Plantagenet period were what the Grosvenors were of the Victorian—the family with the longest stocking. Their fund of golden pieces could furnish a

‡ Lysons's Derbyshire, p. 276, and White's Derbyshire, p. 285.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

magnificence of entertainment to royalty, which the nobles of Edward I., could not approach, and which the monkish writers of the period have described with minuteness. Thomas Beck was the son of Walter of Eresby, and like his younger brother Anthony, was an ecclesiastic;—his elder brother John, who afterwards held Swarkeston, was created a peer. In 1299 Thomas was Chancellor of Oxford, and when Edward I. came to the throne he was made keeper of the Wardrobe, Lord Treasurer, and entrusted with the Great Seal. He held two Archdeaconries—Dorset and Berks,—a prebendry of Lincoln, and immediately after the Bishopric of St. Davids. Among the audience at his installation were the King and Queen, and hundreds of Nobles and Knights—the whole expense being borne by Beck. He had the courage to dispute the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury to interfere with his diocese, and the humility to have his hermitage on Mansfield Moor.

John Beck was a peer of that primitive parliament which met on the 23 June, 1295, and dying in 1304 without male issue, his peerage became in abeyance, and is so still, between the Willoughbys and Harcourts.

George Finderne, who purchased Swarkeston from Roger Rolleston, was a lineal descendant of the Old Crusader, who had brought flowers back with him from the Holy Land, and planted them in the grounds of his homestead at Finderne (flowers which had gone on blooming year by year down to our own time—for at least six hundred years—to be within living memory ruthlessly plucked up by the root, until only their memory remained), in the remote days of the thirteenth century. George Finderne had married Elizabeth Porte, of Etwall, and was father of Thomas (the last of his race), and of a daughter Jane, whom Sir Richard Harpur espoused, while he was yet a Sergeant-at-Law. This lady brought to her husband (as heiress to her brother) the Manors of Twyford, Potiac, and Swarkestone, with lands in Finderne. There is not the slightest record as to whether the old Hall was built by the Harpers on the site of the Rolleston and Finder homestead, or whether the yet discernable ruins of a Banqueting Hall belonged to the Finder residence. The Hall has historic mention however in the "Narrative," of Sir John Gell. Here he fought what is (ludicrously) called the battle of Swarkeston Bridge. It affords a good illustration of Lady Hutchinson's irony of Gell's bravery. Colonel Hastings undertook the defence of Swarkeston, and Gell, enacting the part of Falstaff and the little Welshman, having mustered his own troops, ordered up Major Mollanus with his three hundred infantry, backed by Gresley's regiment of cavalry, together with pieces of artillery, forced Hastings to an engagement. Sir John Harpur who was holding Swarkeston at the time, was the great grandson of the heiress of the Finderns, and Sir Richard, the Chief Justice. He was the son of John of Breadall and the heiress of the Dethickes, and grandson of Sir John, whose father was the Judge. He had succeeded to Swarkeston, from the death of his cousin without issue, and what is singular, he himself dying childless, the whole of his estates devolved upon his relative, who was the grandson of the Judge's youngest grandson—located at Calke. For the defence of Swarkeston, and his loyalty to the Stuarts, he had to compound for his estates in the large sum of four thousand pounds.

The late Lord Campbell who wrote the "Lives of the Justices of England," has ignored Sir Richard Harpur altogether; and were it not for Foss, we should know but little of his judicial career. The first Harpur born at Swarkeston was Sir John, who survived his father about fifty years. One of the quaintest of Bancroft's epigrams is dedicated to Old Sir John Harpur of Swarkeston, deceased.

"As did cold Hebrus with depe grones,
The Thracian Harper once lament,
So art thou with incessant mones
Bewayled by thy doleful Trent,
While the astonished Bridge doth show
(Like an Arch-mourner) heaviest woe."

* Life of Sir John Hutchinson.
SWARKESTON.

The brother of Sir John was Sir Richard from whom the Harpurs of Littleover. The three sons of Sir John were: Sir Richard of Swarkestone, John of Breadsall, and Sir Henry of Calke, created a baronet in 1626. Burke in his "Peerage" makes Sir Henry the eldest son, which is absurd, or why did he not succeed to Swarkestone, or why did he first locate himself at Normanton and then at Calke, which he purchased from Robert Bainbridge. Did he forego his birthright? The Swarkestone line of the Harpurs were gone in 1627; the Breadsall line in 1677; the Littleover line in 1754. May God keep those of Calke.

The Harpurs are memorable among the families of Derbyshire, as having furnished us with more High Sheriffs than any other house. The Mundy's alone tread on their heels. Fifteen times has a Harpur been returned—the last two gentlemen called themselves Harpur Crewe—which gives them two prickings above the Mundy's and four above the Cokaynes, Curzons, Fitzherberts, and Gresleys—the oldest families of the County.

JUDGES WHO WERE NATIVES OF DERBYSHIRE.

1. SIR THOMAS ABNEY.

The Abneys were of Abney in the Peak when Henry III. was a small boy. Some forty years after the decease of this monarch they were of Willesley in this county, not far from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In 1400, John de Abney married the heiress of the Inwardbys, who were holding the manor under Burton Abbey, and the Abneys continued to hold the lordship as under tenants, until Henry VIII. granted it to the Sheffield's, when they acquired it by purchase. The Measham Abneys branched off in 1510, while the parent stock continued to reside at Willesley, until they became extinct in 1792.

Sir Thomas Abney, Justice of Common Pleas, was the son of Sir Edward, LL.D., of Willesley, and Judith Barr of London. He was of the Inner Temple in 1697; donned the bar gown in 1713; became a bencher in 1733; was made Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster the same year; was made judge of the Palace Court, Steward of the Marshalled and Knighted in 1735; became a Baron of the Exchequer in 1740, and in 1743, was made Justice of Common Pleas. There are vivid descriptions of the event which occasioned his death. He was one of the Justices who sat in the May Sessions of 1750, at the Old Bailey—a sessions which has been qualified with the adjective "black." The prisoners—of whom there were a large number to be tried—are said, in many cases, to have been suffering from diseases of an infectious type, and the Court, small and ill ventilated, was crowded to suffocation. The Judges were struck down one after the other by the hand of death—less the Chief Justice and Recorder—; so was the Lord Mayor, with the Alderman, and almost the whole of the Jury. Many are the eulogies which the literature of 1750 brings to the credit of Abney, but it will suffice here to quote the words of a brother Judge and of a broadsheet.

"He was, through an openness of temper, or a pride of virtue habitual to him, incapable of recommending himself to that kind of low assiduous craft, by which we have known some unworthy men make their way to the favour of the great... In his judicial capacity he constantly paid a religious
regard to the merits of the question in the light the case appeared to him. In short, when he died, the world lost a very valuable man, His Majesty an excellent subject, and the public a faithful able servant."

"Yes, 'tis a glorious thought! The worthy mind,
Matured by wisdom, and from vice refined,
In various scenes of social life approved,
Of men the lover, and by men beloved,
Must, sure, divested of its kindred clay,
Soar to the regions of empyreal day.
Such Abney shon; to deck whose mournful hearse,
The Muse lamenting, pays her grateful verse,
The Muse long wont to pay as to revere,
The judge impartial, and the friend sincere!
How has she oft with fix'd attention hung
On the great truths that graced his flowing tongue!
Truths, that he joy'd with candid warm to draw
Fair from the moral, as the christian law.
How oft beheld him glad the friendly scene
Without all cheerful and all calm within
And far from mad ambition's noisy strife,
Taste the pure blessings of domestic life!
How oft in him, with pleasing wonder view'd
A soul, where lawless passions sunk subdued,
Where virtue still her rightful rule maintained
While generous zeal by bigotry unstained,
And freedom, that protects with watchful care
Man's sacred rights, serenly triumph'd there!"

Bretby Hall.

In the "Nouveau Theatre de Grande Bretagne" there is a view of old Bretby Hall, as it stood in the last century, with its gardens and fountains, and labyrinths and groves, before a rascally steward had persuaded the fifth Earl of Chesterfield to pull it down in 1780. Not as a compere to Chatsworth, but as even a nobler edifice. Who was the builder of this regal structure, presented a difficulty to antiquaries within the years of its demolition.* How much of it had been the homestead of the Norman families of Segraves, Mowbrays, and Berkeleys; or whether it was the mansion presumably reared by Philip Stanhope, ennobled by James I., was not clear to the "Topographer" of 1790. The large folio engraving in the "Nouveau Theatre" is the only evidence from which the student can form an opinion. Here was architecture, evidently Jacobean, and courtyards which were positively of the Middle Ages. "The park, though not very extensive, was formed by nature with much variety to please. A deep glen divided the eastern side, down which winds a chain of fish-pools; the swells on every side were clothed with fine timber, till the American war caused them to be felled. In the other parts, long avenues of elm and chestnut trees filled the scene. To the north-east Repton Scrubs, that glorious wood, which still retains its greatness, seemed a continuance of the same park, and highly ennobled the scenery. A little west of the north rises that charming feature called Bretby Mount, which is an object seen from most parts of the country. Such is the mutilating power of a few years, that where one before wandered amidst the finest shades, trees are now but thinly scattered; and where we might then behold a magnificent edifice adorned with noble paintings and all the richest ornaments of the times, now scarce a relic is discovered, the materials being all sold, and only a small house erected for the steward."† If this edifice was the work of Inigo Jones, the architect, by whom was the castle of the Berkeleys pulled down? Surely there would be entry of such an event somewhere. Those students who care for the scandals of Courts, will find in the "Memoirs" of Grammont the particulars of the second Earl of Chesterfield bringing his Countess to Bretby to escape the attention of Count Hamilton and James, Duke of York. Grammont also relates how (this nobleman and his wife having made up their little difference) Hamilton was entrapped down to Bretby in winter time, on pretence that the Countess was impatient for his presence; how he was escorted through the park at night time by way of the dirtiest tracks the messenger knew; how he was taken to a back part of the Hall, and told to wait there, though the mud was up to his knees; how hour went by hour, and the frost came and fastened his legs among the filth in which he stood, and how he found he had been completely bamboozled by a woman.¶ This Countess was the lovely Elizabeth Butler, the second spouse of the Earl, whose portrait by Lely is given in the "Memoirs."

From Stephen de Segrave who was Justice Itinerant for Derbyshire in 1209 §—the old feudal baron who purchased the manor of Bretby from Ranulph, Earl of Chester—to the present Earl of Carnarvon, who holds the seigniory, there have been twenty-nine noblemen who have been lords of Bretby, and what is so exceptional, the careers of these noblemen—of every grade, Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, Duke—are all so clear and vested with historic interest. One was Chief Justiciar of England; one married a grand-daughter of Edward I., —a union from whence come the Howards, and the Berkeleys; one was the

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* * * Topographer, vol. ii., p. 186.
† There is one in the Derby Library, Devonshire Collection.
first Earl Marshall we ever had; one was among the first Barons created by writ in 1264; one of them lost thousands of broad acres and a stately castle, for espousing the daughter of a tradesman, whose descendant in the present century was the principal figure in the most thrilling episode of the age. Some particulars of this episode we attach to this article.

The Segroves took their patronymic from their estates in Leicestershire. They were of Saxon* origin. Stephen de Segrove, says Matthew Paris, "though some of no parentage, was in his youth, of a clerk, made a knight, and in his latter days through his prudence and valour, so exalted, that he had the reputation of one of the chief men of the realm, managing the greatest affairs as he pleased. In doing whereof, he more minded his own profit than the common good; yet for some good deeds, and for making a discreet testament he died with much honour."† He first donned the cowl of the monk, then the hood of the lawyer, which he changed for the mail of the knight. In the struggle between King John and Henry III. with the Barons, he steadfastly adhered to the throne.‡ He was given the Governorship of castles—Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Saugby; he had the shrievalty of at least eight counties—Bucks., Beds., Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Lincoln, Essex, Hertford; was made Constable of the Tower, and in 1218 he became Chief Justice of Common Pleas. When the celebrated quarrel arose between Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England, and Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, he poisoned the ear of Henry III. against the Justiciar, and came in for his shoes. How short was his tenure of office, and how he refused to either render any account or put in an appearance when summoned by the King, is told by Bishop Stubbs. § He died a Canon of Leicester Abbey in October, 1241. The versatility of this lord of Bretby is apparent. His grandson, Nicholas, led the charge of the Londoners at the battle of Lewes, and was made a peer by De Montfort, to sit in our first representative parliament. The second peer had license to make Bretby Manor House into a castle, by Edward I. (1300-1). His name appears on the Caerlaverock Roll; he had a command at Falkirk, and was made a prisoner by the Scotch at Bannockburn, but Edward II. sent him, and his eldest son, too, into Gascony—the peer despised the imbecility of the monarch—where the plague was raging, to meet their death. The third peer was the last of the Segroves to hold Bretby. He thought to have established and enhanced the splendour of his house when he mated with Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. but the issue of this lady was of the petticoat order, and the wealth and lands of the Segroves passed to John de Mowbray, by heiress Elisabeth. Bretby had been with the Segroves for five generations, and remained with the Mowbrays for eight, as is shown on the manorial tenure attached. Thomas de Mowbray, the son of the Segrove heiress was created Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Norfolk and the first Earl Marshall of England, a dignity which had hitherto not carried the prefix of Earl. He was granted two differencings for his crest—a leopard or, with a label of three points argent, and a leopard or, gorged with a coronet argent. His challenge to mortal combat with the Duke of Hereford, (afterwards Henry IV.) on Gosford Green, which entailed banishment for both, has been vilified by the brush of Gilbert. No family perchance, ever made the illustrious alliances (consecutively for generations) as the Mowbrays—Fitz-Alans, Hollands, Nevilles, Bouchiers, Talbots. The Segroves and Hollands both were Plantagenets maternally, while the last of the Mowbrays (an heiress) was affianced to one of the sons of Edward IV. The heiress, however, died, leaving no issue, and so the lands of the Mowbrays reverted back to the female issue of the banished Duke, who died at Venice, in 1400. Bretby came to William de Berkeley, one of the most eccentric men of his time. He had three wives, one of whom he divorced; he quarrelled with Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and slew him; he disinherited his brother and successor from the barony and castle of Berkeley, by willing them to Henry VII. and his male issue.§ The offence of his brother—

* Their founder, Stephen, was the son of Gilbert, the son of Hereward.—Extinct Barony.
† Historia Major, p. 376.
‡ He was in the surprise (defeat) at Cressy, and had to fly (so says Burke) in his shirt. (We question if he had one.)
§ Came back to the Berkelyes on the death of Edward VI.
Maurice—lay in his marrying Isabel Meade, a daughter of a Bristol tradesman and Alderman.† Bretby, however, was among the few lordships which came to him, and which his descendants held till Lord Henry, on the death of Edward VI., succeeded to all the old lands of the Berkeleys, when he sold his Derbyshire estates to the Stanhopes about 1585. The Stanhopes were barred from full possession till 1610, as Berkeley had leased Bretby to Thomas Duport, in 1569, for 41 years. The castle was inhabited by John Moe and Mary, his wife, during this lease, and Lysons assumes † that this lady might have been the heiress of the Duports.

For a Berkeley to marry into the mercantile families was evidently ominous. They lost their castle and barony for such an event in the fifteenth century, and their earldom in the nineteenth, as the attempt to recover that peerage within the last few months was futile. We give as a note the extraordinary romance of this house.

In the spring of 1810, William Fitzharding Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, (on the death of his father, the fifth Earl Berkeley) vacated his seat in the House of Commons, and applied, as heir to that peerage, that he should be summoned in the ordinary way as sixth Earl, and be allowed to take his place in the Upper Chamber. But to his amazement, he found not only the door of the House of Lords closed against him, from their refusing to recognise him until such time as he established his claim, but that the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) had ordered a select committee to ascertain if he had any claim whatever. Then came those startling revelations which we will state as briefly as possible. It appears that this fifth Earl—Frederick Augustus Fitzhardinge Berkeley—while on a visit to Gloucester, in the month of March, 1785, became acquainted with a Miss Mary Cole, the daughter of a butcher, to whom he was soon after privately married in the Chapel of Berkeley Castle; at least, there was an entry on the Register to that effect, and she was installed as wife in his various mansions; was addressed as Countess and wore the coronet. She had two other sisters, one of whom married into the noble house of Baring, while the other had a general officer for husband. Now, whether from a suspicion that there would arise a hitch over this private marriage, we do not know, but anyhow they were again (and this time publicly) married on the 17th May, 1795; thus ten years had elapsed between the two ceremonies. In the interim she had borne him four sons, the eldest of whom was now seeking to establish his birthright. When the case came on for hearing, and the register was produced in which there was the entry of this private marriage, it was found that the page on which the entry occurred had been torn and afterwards joined, and on close examination the two pieces of paper were considered to differ somewhat in quality; moreover, the page altogether was believed to have been inserted. The minister who had performed the ceremony was dead, but his widow had been summoned, and on being asked if the signature of the Clergyman was that of her late husband's, she declared it to be an imitation. But the witness whose expressions of belief must have thrilled every hearer, was the Countess's mother, whose evidence, embodied in a sentence, was, that her daughter during the ten years, was a concubine and not a wife. On the other side, they brought forward the brother of the Countess, who declared he had been "best man" on the occasion; but he was an interested party in the virtue of his sister, (we should have thought the mother was too) and the Lords considered his evidence of little worth. Then the will of the late Earl was produced, in which he swore positively that the ceremony was gone through, and the marriage valid; but a clause in a will was not a marriage certificate, nay, such a clause would rather give rise to the idea that there were grounds for doubt. One thing, however, the will did do, if it could not establish the marriage, it bequeathed the vast estates—which were not entailed on the title—so that these being already possessed, it was the Earldom and the virtue of a woman that were the points at issue. The Lords, after deliberate consideration, declared that William Fitzhardinge Berkeley had failed to substantiate his claim. Be it remembered that the late Earl, towards the close of his life, sought by his personal evidence to prevent any legal question from arising; but the English law said that no legal question could arise till his death, and now he was

* Smith & Postbrooke's History of the Berkeleys.
† Derbyshire, p. 442.
dead, this same English law said his son had failed to substantiate his claim. Thus, here was a man, if heralds are right, with Danish royal blood in his veins; a lineal descendant of that great Baron Fitzhardinge (of the Segraves, Mowbrays, Berkeleys) of the twelfth century; a man with thousands of broad acres and huge rent rolls, with the taint of bastardy upon him. We cannot wonder that he retired into private life; dropped all aristocratic prefixes, and chose rather, during the next twenty years to be known as Colonel Berkeley, simply.

But the beauty of the romance now begins. Subsequent to this public marriage, there had been three other sons born, the eldest of whom, by the verdict of the Lords, could now clearly claim the title. Let it be said to his honour, that he not only refused the peerage, but turned over to his brother (the supposed bastard Earl) whatever property accrued (there was some round about Berkeley Square, in London) from the possession of that peerage. Not till after a lapse of fifty years, when six of the brothers were dead, did the seventh and youngest assume the Earldom to which by law he had undisputed right.

Never did seven men pay a greater tribute to their mother’s virtue; and never was there a nobler embodiment of a belief and faith in a mother’s rectitude, which belief had no other proof than a parent’s word. However, in 1831, Lord Grey, then Prime Minister, wishing to secure the immense political interest of the Colonel to enable the Whig party to pass the Reform Bill, got him made a Baron, and at the Coronation of William IV., William Fitzhardinge Berkeley took his seat among the Peers as Lord Segrave. Ten years afterwards, he was created Earl Fitzhardinge, which title, as he never married, expired with him in 1857. The vast estates he bequeathed to his next (supposed illegitimate) brother, the gallant Admiral Berkeley, who, for services rendered the country, was made a peer in 1861. All are dead now; the mother and her sons, born in or out of wedlock, but a grandson of the Butcher’s daughter now holds the baronial coronet, acres, and castle of the Berkeleys.
Smithsby Hall.

"SMITHESBIE is placed on the south east skirts of Derbyshire near unto Ashbie old Park, where ryseth the head of Mease broke which from foote to head maketh himself a Gymitarie judge between the two counties of Derby and Leicester." So runs the mention of this picturesque portion of our county in an old volume of Church Notes jotted down some three centuries ago. But what of the three families—Comyn, Shepey, Kendall—who were in possession of the manor for some twenty generations, or six hundred years? The Derbyshire topographers have virtually told us nothing about them, less their repeating the notes of Wyrley, or Bassano, or Shaw, or Meynell—notes relating to tombs and monuments. Neither the Comyns, nor Shepeys, nor Kendalls, appear on the Roll of Sheriffs, or among the Knights of the Shire, but in Burton's "Leicestershire" there is a pedigree of the Shepeys, and in Nichols there is one of the Kendalls, though the information gathered there, if valuable, is meagre. On the earliest roll of arms—commonly called Glover's roll, 1350—appears the name of Sir Robert Shepey, who bore azure a cross or fretty gueules, whose grandson, William, espoused the heiress of the Comyns of Smithsby. The Shepeys were a Leicestershire family in the Norman period, and evidently benefactors to the Church, for the said Sir Robert gave lands "to the Abbey of Miravale, for which (as it appeareth in the Register of that house) they were to finde (at the proper costs and charges) a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the Church of All Saints in Shepey at the Alter of our Lady, for the soules of Sir Robert de Shepey and Annabell his wife."* The Comyns held Smithsby for rather more than two hundred years, but this fact has not extorted one observation from the compilers, as to whom they were. And yet the incentives were exceptional. At the very time Joane Comyn was arranging her marriage with William de Shepey (about 1300) there was no family in England or Scotland than one by the name of Comyn, that was causing greater commotion or more stirring events. John Comyn was one of the claimants for the crown of Scotland, whose son, John, was murdered by Bruce. But assuming for a moment that there was no relationship whatever between the claimants for the Scottish crown and the Comyns who had their residence at Smithsby, would it not be interesting to know if William Comyn, who had some time previously claimed the barony of Funtell, in Wiltshire, was positively one of our Comyns? Further than the fact that their arms were argent three garbs gules,—identically in trick the arms of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan,—we cannot gather from either Derbyshire historian, or topographer, or ecclesiologist, who our Comyns were. We know of no other family who held Derbyshire lands for two hundred years subsequent to the Conquest, with a homestead in the county, of whom so little is known. We will take the curious facts. One of the co-heiresses of the last Earl of Buchan—Alice Comyn—married Henry de Beaumont, about 1320, who, in right of his wife, claimed certain lands, of which he had livery 6th Edward II., that were on the border of Derbyshire.† The heiress of the baronial house who mated with David Streybolge, Earl of Athol, was named Joane, living about the same time as our Joane, and taking to her husband the same arms as our Joane had taken to William Shepey. The inference of these facts certainly points to a relationship between the two families.

William Shepey, lord of Smithsby, juri usoris, was the grandson of the benefactor to Mirvale, and father of William, over whose wife there is a dispute. Dr. Cox says she was "Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Walcott, by the heiress of Walleis." Nichols, in his "Leicestershire," says this lady.

* Burton's Leicestershire.
† Bank's Extinct Peerage, vol. i.
was the wife of William's son, John, grandson to the heiress. This John, says the Dr., had a son, Edmund, who, dying without issue, left his sister Margaret sole heiress. The Dr. has clearly left out a generation. The Comyn heiress, he says, married about 1300, and Margaret Shepey espoused Bartholomew Kendall, about 1480. Here we have one hundred and eighty years between the two marriages, or what is still more egregiously absurd, four generations in two hundred years. But this is not sufficient for the Dr. On the same page, he says that Margaret had a grandson William, who died in 1500, leaving a son, George. Now, how a woman can become a great-grandmother in twenty years, is past our comprehension. If we take Burton and Nichols side by side, we perceive there is a generation missing, and that Margaret Shepey was surely married long before 1480. It can be made intelligible in a moment. We will go back to William, whose wife was Joane Comyn, and then the difficulty will be the sooner removed. His father had a brother John, lord of Shepey, in Leicestershire, and senior member of the family, living in the time of Edward I., who had a son William; who had a son William; who had a son Nicholas; who had a son John; who had a daughter and heiress, Margaret, married to Richard Whitthull, 8 Henry VI. (1430). Thus we get six generations. This is according to Burton.† According to Nichols, this John had a brother William, who was father of our William (husband of Joane Comyn); father of William; father of John; father of John; father of Margaret, whose husband was Bartholomew Kendall. Thus again we get six generations. If we assume that Kendall married about 1430, and not 1480, it is feasible that he could have had a grandson William, who died in 1500, as mentioned by Dr. Cox. What is somewhat curious, Lysons stumbled in one item over our Shepeys. He says, "A younger branch of the Shepeys, of Shepey in Leicestershire, married the heiress of Comyn of Smithby. A co-heiress of Walcott, by the heiress of Walleis had previously (the italics are ours) married into this family. The heiress of Smithby, married Kendall before the year 1500." It is clear that Lysons wrote "previously" for "subsequently," and that he had forgotten the tomb of the grandson of the heiress, who died in 1500. This tomb, or slab, had been seen by Bassano, by Stebbing Shaw, (who has left us a minute account of it, as it was in 1790), ‡ and by Meynell, at the very time that Lysons was publishing his "Derbyshire." Now let us clench this absurdity of date (1480) of the Shepey heiress. Bartholomew Kendall, her husband, was the senior representative of the Kendalls, of Twycrosse, whose grandmother was Elizabeth Fitowerbert. This lady had the lordship of Twycrosse in her dowry. Burton tells us that in the south window of Twycrosse Church there was a "picture of two men kneeling, the one having an arrow fixed in the head, the other an arrow in the midst of the body, under is written 'Orate pro animabus Thomæ & Richardi Kendall.' The inhabitants report that these two Kendalls were slain with arrows at Bosworth field, 1485." The note appended says "they were sons of Bartholomew Kendall and Margaret Shepey." It is clear, therefore, that the mother of these two men must have married many years prior to 1480. Again, In Camden's "Visitation of Warwickshire," (1619), there is a pedigree of the Kendalls for five generations, and the first person given is called "a younger brother of the house of Smithby."

Whether the original home of the Kendalls was at Blaby or Twycross may be uncertain, but in Leicestershire it certainly was, though what is singular, they were holding lands in Derbyshire prior to any trace of such possession in that county. We have seen that they had a moiety of the manor of Darley as remotely as Edward I., if not earlier, so that they were Derbyshire landlords two hundred years before they acquired Smithby. The main branches of this house were afterwards of Austrey, co. Warwick; Basingbrough, co. Essex; and Stourbridge, co. Worcester. There is an original deed, still extant, dated 10 May, 1495, which shews that John Kendall, of "Smithesbye," became entitled to lands in Warwickshire, in right of his wife. This John was a younger son of Bartholomew, and the very John who appears first on Camden's pedigree. This we take to be absolute certainty of the egregiously absurd date given

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† Leicestershire, p. 255.
‡ Topographer, vol. ii., p. 159.
by Dr. Cox for the marriage of the Shepey heiress. There was a descendant of this line living as recently as 1871. The Kendalls of Devon, Cornwall, Yorks, Durham, and Hertford, were a distinct house altogether.

When Henry Kendall sold Smithsby to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, in 1660, his sires had held the lordship of Smithsby, and a residence here for six generations. Bartholomew, who married the Shepey heiress, had a son William, who had a son William, who had a son George, who had a son Henry, who had a son Henry, father of Henry who conveyed the manor to the Harpurs. The old Hall, or a portion, yet remaineth. Much the same edifice as Stebbing Shaw visited in 1790, so it is now—"a large stone mansion adjoining the Church, some of whose walls are still remaining, and the rest converted into a farm house."

Burton tells us (as already mentioned) that two of the Kendalls perished at the battle of Bosworth, but omits to state that there was a third. John Kendall was no less a dignity than secretary to Richard III.; assayer of the mint; ranger of the forest of Dean; keeper of the king's wardrobe; and of sufficient importance to be attainted by parliament after he was dead.
Appleby Hall.

The Hundred of Repton and Gresley comprises the most southern portion of the county and may—not inappropriately—be termed the Arcadia of the shire. So many associations blend. For more than three centuries the gentry of the Midlands have sent their sons to the schools at Repton because of its famous teachers; so have the yeomanry, too, and often has the son of the farmer gained his free scholarship and been passed on to Oxford or Cambridge to matriculate with honours, and gain either civil appointment or ecclesiastical preferment. Within the Hundred in old days, there were three castles—Brethy, Gresley, and Melbourne. There were the Priories of Repton and Church Gresley and the Abbey of Calke. The Hundred is bounded on the north and the west by the river Trent, and on the south by the little Mease, with its cork-screw windings. The old halls and manor houses of this Hundred are very historic, and, fortunately for the compiler, their past owners can be identified, and their memorabilia proven. We will take the old family of Appleby. What say the Rolls of Parliament? That Edmund Appleby was knight of the shire in 1330. What say the Rolls of Herald? That Edmund Appleby was one of the heroes of the Battle of Cressy in 1345, and took Robert du Mailarte (one of the nobles of France) a prisoner. Then again, (thanks to Burton) we have a pedigree of the Applebys from Walleran, who first held the manor of Appleby magna under the Abbots of Burton, in 1166, to Francis, who died without issue in 1636. The families of the Repton Hundred were evidently more in touch with the great events of the nation than their cousins (Derbyshire families) north of the Trent. Among the crusaders, in the armies of the three Edwards, were so many representatives, and in the great Councils too. Distinguished careers, such as that of Sir Edmund Appleby, would add vastly to the interest of Derbyshire history, if a knowledge of individuality could be added to the facts. We know that he fought at Cressy in 1347; and was on an embassy to France to negotiate peace in 1384; we know that he accompanied John of Gaunt to Castile when he went over to secure the crown of that country; we know that his alabaster tomb, on which, according to Burton, was so much splendid carving, stood in the chancel of the church; we know that he was in that Parliament which first selected its own Speaker; but what of the man himself?

The lordship of Appleby magna lies "upon the verie edge of the Countie of Derby, with which it is so intermingled, that the houses, to an ordinarie passenger, cannot be distinguished which be of ether Shire, there being no direct meere betwene them." Thus it was that an inhabitant of Appleby, who never left Derbyshire soil in the week days, had to worship on Sunday in Leicestershire, and when he died had to be buried in that county, though the Church porch was almost contiguous to his dwelling. This manor was with Burton Abbey at the General Survey, and was one of the few seigniories which remained with that Benedictine Abbey in this county. In 1166, Bernard, the Abbot, leased it to Walleran de Appleby, and it remained with his family for 470 years, when it was sold to Sir Wolstan Dixie—great-nephew of the famous Lord Mayor—the ancestor of the present line of baronets. The Dixies were an old Huntingdonshire family which were settled at Catsworth, temp. of Edward III., but Sir Wolstan, the Mayor, purchased an estate at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and presented it to his nephew, Sir Wolstan Dixie, the purchaser of Appleby, whose son, Sir Wolstan, presented Appleby to Bosworth Grammar.

* Vida Old Halls, vol. 1, Appendix.
† Burton's Hist. Leicestershire, p. 13.
‡ Burton's Leicestershire, p. 11-12.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

School. Glover says that the purchase of Appleby was made in 1604, but Lysons says it was subsequent to 1636, and made from the heirs of Francis Appleby. Sir Wolstan, who thus endowed the school, was created a baronet in 1660, though the warrant dated from 1641.

There was another manor of Appleby in contiguity, which, to prevent confusion, had the suffix of parva. This manor is first mentioned in the reign of King John, when Sir Robert de Stockport gave it to William de Vernon, Chief Justice of Chester, who had married Margery, the sister or daughter of De Stockport—Earwaker says sister—and thus the manor remained with the Vernons of Haddon till the death of the King of the Peak, about 1565, when it formed part of the dowry of Margaret, his eldest daughter—sister to Dorothy—whose husband was Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of the third Earl of Derby. Stanley, or his son, soon conveyed it to Sir Edward Griffin, who had been Solicitor-General under Henry VIII., and Attorney-General under Mary—one of the ancestors of the present Lords Braybrooke. The grandson of the Attorney—an other Sir Edward—sold Appleby parva to Charles Moore, of Stretton-in-the-Fields, whose senior representative is the present George John Moore, Esq., J.P., D.L., M.A., whose residence is Appleby Hall. Thus the Moors have been lords of Appleby parva for eleven generations. Among the children of the purchaser were two sons—Charles, his successor at Appleby, and John, of whom there are many entries on State Documents.

When a man has mention in Roger North's "Examen," and is noticed in Burnet's "Own Time," we may depend upon it that he played his part, either for good or evil. When he forms a character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," his immortality is secured. Thus we expect to hear something of Sir John Moore of more than ordinary interest, as he formed a theme for these three writers. He was the second son of the purchaser of Little Appleby and his wife, Cicely Yates, and was born at Stretton-in-the-Fields, 11th June, 1620. Of his early career we know but little. He, however, went to London; became a member of the Grocers' Company; entered the East India Trade, and was in business in Mincing Lane, where he amassed great wealth. We get at his religious tenets from the fact that when elected Sheriff, he paid the fine rather than serve, from being a nonconformist. But court influence was brought to bear and he veered entirely round, hence his hitherto political friends looked upon him as an apostate; brought a tremendous influence to bear against him, and succeeded in sending his career down to posterity with a smudge upon it. From a whig and dissenter, he became to them a creature of the throne. Luttrell has left us a description of the struggle when Moore was elected Mayor, in 1681, and the scandalous fights over the Sheriffdom. The whig citizens elected Dubois and Papillon, while Tory citizens elected North and Rich. The mayor had been knighted by Charles II. only three days before his election, and so accepted North and Rich; upon which Papillon got a writ and served it upon Moore, by which he became a prisoner. Then Charles II. seized the City Charter. This is the blot which hangs upon Moore, yet how could he have prevented it, as North or Rich could have done exactly as Papillon, while we must remember that the city demanded and had a re-election of Sheriffs, when North and Rich were returned. The Lord Mayor's show of 1681 was a grand affair, to which came Charles II. and his Queen, who were feasted by the Grocers' Company, in whose Hall there is a painting of Sir John Moore, who came to the Company's rescue with his wealth, when they were about cracked up. There is a pamphlet extant of some sixteen pages, printed in 1681, with particulars of Moore's Show day, called "London Joy," and two ballads, "Vive le Roy" and "A congratulatory poem to Sir Thomas Moore, Knt." One charge against Moore is his revival of an obsolete prerogative of the Mayor, which is very interesting to the student. At a given feast he had drunk to the health of a citizen, which meant he selected him as his sheriff. The citizen was Rich. In 1685 Moore was returned to parliament as one of the members for the city, but four years later the Commons declared him a betrayer of the city's liberties. Like most men who suddenly change their opinions, whether political or religious, he became rather too zealous in the interests of the party he had espoused. He forms the character of Ziloh in Dryden's "Absalom," and

* Derbyshire, vol. ii., p. 15.
† East Cheshire.
APPLEBY HALL.

figured in the lampoons of the period. But there is another picture of quite a different character. He expended ten thousand pounds in building Writing and Mathematical Schools at Christ's Hospital, and employed Sir Christopher Wren at a further outlay of six thousand pounds more to erect a School at Appleby parva for the teaching of the same subjects. There is an oil painting of the benevolent old knight in the Hall of the Grocers' Company, and another in the Court Room at Christ's Hospital, while we believe there is a mezzotint of him in the Appleby School, though this we have not seen. The Moores are said by Sir Bernard Burke to have a descent from the Lancashire family of Bank Hall. The grandfather of the last of the Applebys was slain in the defence of Inkippe, after the battle of Musselborough, but is still more memorable as the husband of the lady (Joyce Curzon of Croxall *) who was burnt at the stake at Coventry, in 1557, for her protestant faith.

The tenure of Appleby parva has suggested a question which is certainly worth a student's attention. Sir William Vernon, who acquired this manor as already stated, is shewn by Burke and St. Segar as the son of Richard of Haddon and the heiress of the Avenells. This assertion Lysons clearly proved was an untruth, as the heiress had a daughter only, whose children took the name of Vernon; which fact Pym Yeatman has lately paraded as if he had discovered it. In Earwaker, where there are many particulars of Sir William, he is stated to have been the knight from whom the Haddon and Haslington Vernons sprang. We submit that this assertion is in error so far as regards the Haddon family, for the Sir William of Haddon was not born when the Sir William, from whom the Haslington family, had already been given Appleby parva. The dates will not fit by about sixty years. †

We have given a tenure of the manor of Winshill, which necessarily demanded a list of the Abbots of Burton, from Geoffrey De Mala Terra, in 1086, to William Edys, who surrendered the Monastery and its possessions on the 14th November, 1539. This manor, some six years later, was given by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paget, of Beaudesert, in Staffordshire, whom he created a K.G., and appointed one of his executors. Under Edward VI. he was created Lord Paget, and the present lord of the manor of Winshill is his Grace Henry W. G. Paget, Marquis of Anglesey. The male line of the Pagets became extinct in 1769, when the husband of the heiress took the name of Paget. The son of the heiress was the celebrated officer who led the famous cavalry charge at Waterloo, in which he lost his leg and found the coronet of a Marquis.

One fact respecting the Applebys must not be forgotten. The crest of this family is given by the Armours as an apple or, stalked and leaved vert, while Burton says that the crest he saw on the tomb of Sir Edmund Appleby was a long cappe hatched with feathers, on the top whereof a martlet's head. ‡

* Vide Article on Croxall.
† Another curious fact is that the Vernons who held Appleby parva had arms—argent, fretty sable, a canton gules, which differ from the Haddon family. Thus we submit that Appleby parva was originally with the Vernons of Haslington, and came during their memorable family squabble to the Vernons of Haddon.
‡ Hist. of Leicestershire, p. 13.
Measham Hall.

WHEN Edward Abney (son of James, of Willesley, and sheriff of Derby for 1656) was knighted at
Whitehall, 2nd April, 1673, the herald who confirmed his arms was the celebrated Le Neve.
No authority could possibly have known better than he that the arms he was confirming were
not the arms of Abney, but of Ingwardby. There had been a marriage as far back as the year 1400,
between William,* or John, † de Abney, and the heiress of William Ingwardby, the last of his line, and
the coat which this lady brought to her husband was or, on a chief gules, a lion passant argent—the coat
which the Measham Abneys have borne for more than three centuries—while the coat which the Willesley
Abneys were originally granted was argent on a cross sable, five bezants. Sir Edward Abney was afterwards
in the Parliaments of William III., for Leicester; was high sheriff for the same place, and, like his father,
died almost a centenarian. The Abneys were a Derbyshire family at a very remote period, located some-
where in the Peak, and it is said that they gave their name to the lordship of Abney, ‡ in the parish of
Hope. Very early in the fourteenth century they turn up at Wiveleslie (Willesley) at which place they
had their residence for five hundred years—till 1791—when the senior line became extinct, less an
heiress who married Lieut.-General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., whose father was the 10th Earl of
Huntingdon. The founder of the Measham house was Robert, third son of George, living in the reign of
Henry VIII. We will glance at the senior line first.

There are so many famous sons of the Abneys—whether of Willesley or Measham—that there is a
difficulty which of them to select for particular notice. Among the first directors the Bank of England
ever had is the name of Thomas Abney, which also appears on the Roll of Lord Mayors, and which is
perpetuated to the million who know nothing of his career, by Abney Park Cemetery. He was the
youngest son of the Sheriff of 1656, by his wife Jane Mainwaring, ‡ and brother of Sir Edward, knighted
by Charles II. He was quite a child when he lost his father, and was sent—by desire of his foster mother,
Lady Bromley—to Loughborough school to be educated. The singular traits of the lad were characterized
by his being apprenticed to a London fishmonger, and his joining the Nonconformists of Silver Street.
When he had attained municipal honours he is described as of "All Hallows in the Wall Fishmonger."
When he took to himself a wife, she was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Caryl, the Nonconformist
Commentator. In what esteem the city held him is shown by his being selected as one of those first
directors for our National Bank, when inaugurated, by Charter, in July, 1694. The city had elected him
as Alderman and Sheriff in the previous year, and the King (William III.) had knighted him. The city
sent him to parliament as a representative, and, in 1700, made him Lord Mayor. In 1716 he became
"Father of the City," while St. Thomas' Hospital chose him as President. His homes were Theobalds,
Hertfordshire, and Abney House, Stoke Newington, where he gave shelter to Dr. Watts for thirty-six
years. On one occasion the Countess of Huntingdon went to see Dr. Watts, when he said "Your ladyship
is come to see me on a very remarkable day." "Why is this day so remarkable?" answered the Countess.
"This very day thirty years," replied the Doctor, "I came to the house of my good friend, Sir Thomas
Abney, intending to spend but a single week under his friendly roof, and I have extended my visit to the
length of thirty years." Lady Abney, who was present, immediately said, "Sir, what you term a long

† Churches of Derbyshire, vol. III., p. 375.
‡ Ibid.
† Orridge in his Chibani, p. 241, says she was Judith Barr, "daughter of a London merchant." The Visitations of 1662, says "Mainwaring."
thirty years' visit, I consider the shortest visit my family ever received." This lady Abney was the second wife of Sir Thomas (née Mary Gunstan) who had brought him the manor of Stoke Newington, who survived him twenty-eight years. Wilson tells us that it was the custom of Sir Thomas "to keep up the duty of prayer in his family during the whole of his Mayoralty. On the evening of the day he entered upon his office, he withdrew from any notice from the public assembly at Guildhall after supper, went to his house there performed family worship, and then returned to the company."† It should be remembered that Abney was elected Lord Mayor some years before it was his turn, and there is a very rare tract by Elkanah Settle—one a rival of John Dryden—describing the pageant. Fairholt tells us‡ (quoting from the "Post Boy" of October 31, 1700) "On this occasion there was in Cheapside five pageants, and a person rode before the cavalcade in armour, with a dagger in his hand, representing Sir William Walworth, the head of the rebel Wat Tyler being carried before him. This was the more remarkable by reason that story has not been before represented these forty years, none of the Fishmongers' Company happening to be Lord Mayor since."

By his lady, Sarah Caryll, he had one son and six daughters, all of whom died without issue. The ashes of husband, wife, and children, all lie in the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill. He died in 1722, and his last surviving daughter—Elizabeth—in 1782, the two lives being a period of one hundred and forty two years, he having been born at Willesley in 1640. This lady directed her Stoke Newington estates to be sold for the benefit of the poor. Sir Thomas gained considerable popularity by his obtaining from the City magnates an address against the Pretender. This anti-Jacobin feeling was characteristic of the Measham branch in its senior representative, William Abney, the builder of Measham Hall. "His attachment to the House of Hanover was almost idolatrous, and his proudest boast was his having headed a party to oppose the Chevalier when at Derby on his advance southward."¶ He is said to have been one of those old fashioned race of proprietors who only exist now in the brain of the novelist. His delight was to use his wealth for the happiness of his tenants and neighbours. He dug out Joseph Wilkes, tolling at his cotton-spinning machinery, and it was to the assistance of Abney that Wilkes owed in after years his acquired opulence, and his partnership with Sir Robert Peel, the first Bart. Wilkes purchased the lordship of Measham; the advowson also, and built a Market Hall in the village. Among the children of Abney's poorer tenants was William Salt, whose mother was a widow, whom Abney educated and apprenticed. This lad was afterwards the rich ribbon merchant of Coventry. The hospitality of Abney was proverbial. All within his immediate vicinity, tenantry and neighbours, were alike welcomed with a truly patriarchal reception. "His carriage," says John Burke, § "built at the coronation of George III., was drawn by four long-tailed horses, and driven by a coachman above fifty years in the family. His domestics had grown grey in his service, and it was curious to see him waited upon by four or five tottering servants of nearly his own age, who regarded him more as a brother than a master. His liveries corresponded with the other parts of his establishment—long shoulder knots with sleeves and waistcoat pockets of the fashion of the preceding century. He was a man of very vigorous mind, a whig of the Revolution, and, in 1793, discoursed of the actors in that great event, with a familiarity of a contemporary." This ideal gentleman was the son of Robert Abney and his wife, Mary Webb, and was born 25th November, 1713; was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, and lived like many of his race to a good round age—eighty seven.

The present senior representative of the Measham Abneys is the great grandson of the gentleman of whom we have just spoken. William de Wiveleslie Abney, C.B., P.R.S., D.C.L., was born in Derby, 24 July, 1843; was educated at the Royal Military College, Woolwich; had a captaincy in the Engineers in 1873, and became Inspector in the Science and Art department. In the following year he was one of

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† Ibid, p. 397, note.
‡ Lord Mayor's Pageants, part 1, p. 126.
¶ Commons, vol. 1, p. 375.
§ Commons, vol. 1, p. 375.
an expedition, connected with which his name will go down to posterity. About September he went out to the Cape of Good Hope with the rest of the gentlemen whom England had selected to form the Transit of Venus Expedition, together with all the astronomical paraphernalia. Her Majesty's ships which took the Expedition thence to Kerguelen, were the victualling transport "Supply," which had experienced the rough and tumble of the Ashanti war, and the "Volage." Captain Abney took passage in the "Supply," with whom also was the Rev. Eaton, of Croydon, with whom rested all the "Ologies" of the expedition. In the "Volage" were the Fathers Perry and Segreve, with Lieutenant Coke, whose home was at Brimington, by Chesterfield. The expedition was more than six months out of all communication with civilized life. England had taken the precaution to send out to the Cape warm clothing for each man, to the value of fourteen pounds. This we got, but we did not get the extra food purchased by the nation at considerable cost, because the captain of the "Volage" thought otherwise. Kerguelen is shown on the map as one island, but it is in fact a group of small ones, with one large one. We ran up the building for the use of the astronomers, denominated Flamstead House, at which were stationed Perry, Segreve, and Eaton, though Eaton had a cabin on the "Supply," and shortly before the memorable morning of the 9th December, 1874, a temporary shanty was run up for Lieutenant Coke, and another for Captain Abney. The expedition to Kerguelen is acknowledged to have got the best "sight," by all the scientific world, but how many know that two integers of that expedition were Derbyshire youngsters. It is now twenty years since the writer saw Captain Abney, but he remembers him as a tall, slim figure, very reserved in manner, yet very courteous. Captain Abney's father was the late Canon Abney, of St. Alkmund's, Derby, and his mother, Catherine Strutt, of Belper. He was a voluminous writer.

The tenure of the manor of Measham, which we give in the appendix, allows us to remove a difficulty to the student, which neither Lysous nor Dr. Cox attempted to remove. They both tell us that it was with Sir William Babington, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1455, and that it was afterwards with the Sheffields. But how did it come to the Sheffields? Sir William had a son William, Sheriff of Derby, 1456, who was father of Sir John, who died without issue. The Sheriff had also a daughter—Etheldena—who married Sir John Delves, executed by Edward IV. for fighting on the side of the Lancastrians at the battle of Tewesbury. Delves had two daughters by Etheldena Babington—Elizabeth and Ellen—the younger of whom married Sir Robert Sheffield, who thus acquired the lordship, and passed it on to his descendants—Earls of Mulgrave, and Dukes of Buckingham.

The tenure of Newton Solney is most clear with one exception. From the possession of the Earls of Chester, it passed to the De Solneys, Longfords, Leighs, and Everys, with whom it remains. All the compilers, less Thoroton, say that Sir John de Solney, temp. Richard II., the last of his line, had a sister Margery, who carried the manor to Sir Nicholas Longford, her husband. Thoroton says that the lady Longford married was named Margery, but not De Solney. She was the daughter of Sir Edmund Appleby and Agnes de Solney.\*

* Thoroton, vol. iii., p. 345.
WHETHER as naval and military heroes, or as Lord Chancellors, or as celebrated Ministers of State, if such dignities are but members (or offshoots) of Derbyshire families, very little can be learnt of them; their honours are appropriated by other counties, and the famous acts, for which they were conspicuous, find few chroniclers. Take the old house of Hardinge, who were at King’s Newton for four hundred years, and down to last century; how much is Derbyshire accredited with their brilliant achievements, or in what writer do we find the name and county linked together? Perchance in Lysous, but just with passing mention. In the venerable Hall, which an unfortunate fire in 1859 left a mass of ruin, the stout old lawyer and cavalier, Sir Robert Hardinge, entertained Charles I, and it was here where that monarch scratched his own anagram, “Cras ero lux,” on a window. The heroism of two descendants of this family in the present century, has covered the name with glory, both on sea and land. Henry Hardinge was captain of the frigate “Fiorenzo,” in 1807, on the coast of Ceylon. Coming across the French war vessel “Piedmontaise” (of stronger armament, greater compliment, larger build) he attacked and took her, after his rigging was shot away and his vessel helpless, for the captured Frenchman had to tow his captor into port. His bravery cost him his life, which a monument in St. Paul’s Cathedral, reared by the nation, proclaims; while a royal warrant gave to his issue an augmentation of arms. Henry Hardinge, whose military genius added so vastly to the extent of the British Empire, and obtained a peerage in our own time, was a nephew of the gallant captain. He took part in sixteen general engagements; in the victories of Busaco, Duro, Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nives, Orthes, and Waterloo; lost his arm at Ligny, under Blucher, and was with Wellington in the lines of Torres Vedras. He became Chief Secretary for Ireland under the administration of the very Viscount Melbourne, who was owner of the land on which the old hall stands. At the age of sixty (in 1845) he was appointed Governor-General of India, and by generalship as a soldier and statesman, attained immortal lustre. Almost simultaneously with his arrival in the East, the Sutlej Campaign commenced, and though Governor-General, he took second in command under Gough, and against fearful odds (the enemy were the bravest troops of India, the Sikhs) he triumphed at Mookdee Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. It is known for fact, (we knew an officer who was present at these engagements) that at Ferozeshah, where the fight continued for two days, his troops were so exhausted by the obstinate struggle, that they lay down among the dead while he watched the enemy, on that cold dark night of the first, and cheered his men with a promised victory on the morrow. He followed up his marvellous victories by the Treaty of Lahore, which gave to England “the whole territory between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers,” the disbanding of the Sikh army, the surrender of their forts, to which was added the territory between the Beas and the Indus, beside an indemnity for the war. Her Majesty’s immediate acknowledgment of his genius was the patent of the “Viscountcy of Lahore, and of King’s Newton, Derby.” The East India Company gave him an annuity of five thousand pounds, and the nation voted three thousand more for three lives. His piety and kindness of heart were very prominent traits of his character; he was ever anxious for the wants of his troops, and his attention to the wounded is well illustrated by the following incident: He heard one poor fellow (after the fight at Ferozeshah) say to another, “To-morrow is Christmas Day, but we shall have no mince pies.” “Yes you shall my good fellow,” said Hardinge, and the next morning the table of the hospital reeked with dishes holding a thousand.
Foster says, in his “Peerage,” that the Hardinges are of Danish origin. Lysons says they were the ancient family of Melbourne with a different name. Both statements agree, for it is an historic fact that the environs of Derby were a Danish colony from the reign of Alfred the Great till defeated by King Edmund, or from about 874 to 942. This would give them a pedigree to gladden the heart of a Dugdale.

The Manors of Melbourne and King’s Newton (they are both adjacent in the parish of the former, and have passed together since 1322) are not only memorable as having had holders in possession of a barony or coronet, but that the lives of these holders should be so much of the nation’s history, and that since the days of Edward IV., there should have been moieties in these manors held by families who have each had sons famous as Statesmen. Melbourne, too, is memorable from having reverted to the Crown four times, and each time from reputed or actual treason. Both manors were royal demesne till King John gave Melbourne to Hugh de Beauchamp, whose heiress took it to William Fitz Geoffrey. He was dispossessed. Henry III. tried his hand at it, and passed it in 1229 to Philip de Marc, when it quickly came back again. Edward I. presented it to his brother Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. His son was declared a traitor, slain, and his estates forfeited. Edward II. gave it to Sir Thomas de Holland, together with King’s Newton; he lost them, and his head, too, in 1312. For almost three centuries the crown retained them, when, by gift of James I., they came to the Howards, and so to the Hastings. The fourth and last Marquis, who died but recently, had a sister and heiress, wife of the present Lord Donnington, Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, whose name at the font was undoubtedly not Hastings, but Clifton.

The Cliftions are a Lancashire family of great antiquity, located at Clifton and Lytham Hall, for they possess a deed, by virtue of which they held certain lands, signed in the eleventh century.

The moieties of lands on which stands the ruins of King’s Newton Hall, together with those in Melbourne attached to the old residence of the Cokes, have been held consecutively by the Cokes, Lambs, and Cowpers, for more than 260 years. The lives of these men are so much of our parliamentary history, and at memorable epochs; one is associated with the Petition of Rights, of 1628, another with the Reform Bill, of 1832. Sir John Coke purchased an ancient palace in Melbourne, which stood on the site of the present hall, from the Bishop of Carlisle, (whose predecessors occasionally dwelt here) in the very year that the Petition passed the Great Seal. This second great Charter of Liberties was drawn up by Sir Edward Coke, (a descendant of the famous judge) who had issue settled at Langley, in this county, but we cannot trace any relationship between the Melbourne and Langley families, while it is well known that the latter were of Norfolk, and the former of Derbyshire, as far back as Henry V., from a marriage of one of the lads with the heiress of the Odingsews. We rather think that Sir John Coke, Secretary of State for twenty years, and founder of the Melbourne branch, became possessed of lands in King’s Newton from the Hardinges. The career of the knight is of interest to Derbyshire men. His mother was Mary Sacheverell, his grandmother Dorothy Fitzherbert, and his great-grandmother, Isabella Longford. He was one of a very large family; had a patrimony so scant that it scarce could buy bread and cheese; and yet he became the mouthpiece of Royalty in the Commons; was patronised by Buckingham; applauded by Strafford; acquired immense wealth and a character for covetousness, though free of peculation, rendered possible by his appointment. He certainly owed his return to Parliament to his sister, who had married Valentine Cary, whose interest put him on the lowest thong of the ladder by which he rose to opulence. His peculiarity as a speaker has thrown obloquy upon his memory which he never deserved. He invariably closed his addresses to the House with silly perorations which robbed them of their merit, reflected upon himself as a royal scyphant, and called for abhorrence instead of admiration. It was Elizabeth Coke, aunt of Sir John, who mated with John Bird of Locko, and whose son, William, sold that manor to the Gilberts, who sold it to the Lowes.

The grandson and namesake of the Secretary was Member for Derby in 1685, when Parliament did a funny thing. That imbecile James II., bent upon raising a standing army, to which the Commons expostulated, sent an insulting reply to the House, to which Coke observed, “I hope we are all English-
men, and not to be frightened by a few hard words." This was their very opinion given utterance, but they committed him to the Serjeant, and sent him a prisoner to the tower. His granddaughter Charlotte, who eventually became his heiress, espoused Sir Matt Lambe whose son was created Baron and Viscount Melbourne. The second Viscount was the celebrated minister with whom the reforms of the early part of the present century are more or less linked. He was Home Secretary in the Earl Grey Administration, and as Premier himself had the famous statesman for Foreign Secretary (who married his sister and heiress) Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston. This lady's first husband was Peter, fifth Earl Cowper, and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, descended from the Lord Chancellor of Queen Anne's reign, and Lord High Steward of the Kingdom in that of George I. The memory of the Cowpers gained a more lasting immortality than accrues to peers when one of the sons wrote the ballad of "Johnny Gilpin." The Hall and Manor of King's Newton are in the Hundred of Repton and Gresley, about eight miles from Derby, in a delightful part of the county, and associated with men whose bravery and diplomacy have enhanced the splendour of the British Empire. Some students may care for a pedigree that will show at a glance how the noble house of Cowper, who held moieties in Melbourne, King's Newton, together with the manor of Over Haddon, link themselves on to that Secretary of State, who purchased his Derbyshire estate about 1618, and who was the butt for Pym, Hampden, Eliot, and the most famous of parliamentary puritans.

Thomas Coke, living in 1418, whose wife was Elizabeth Odingsell the heiress, was father of William, who, by his spouse Joan Hilton, was father of William; whose son William married Isabella Longford; whose son William mated with Dorothy Fitzherbert; whose son Richard mated with Mary Sacheverell; whose son, Sir John, was the Secretary of State; who, by his wife Mary Powell, had Thomas; who, by his wife, Mary Pope, was father of John; whose son Thomas was father of Charlotte; whose husband, Sir Matthew Lambe, was father of Sir Penistan, created Viscount Melbourne in 1781; who, by his wife, Elizabeth Milbanke, was father of William, the Prime Minister, (whose son died v. p.) Frederick, the third Viscount, and Emily, whose husband was Peter, fifth Earl Cowper, whose grandson, Francis, is the present peer.

At the time of the Irish rebellion of 1641, the Rawdons had settled in that country. They obtained a baronetcy in 1665; the fourth baronet became Baron Rawdon in 1750; Earl of Moira in 1762. His third wife was Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntington, by whom he had Francis, second Earl and first Marquis. He married Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Londoun in her own right. The second Marquis married Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn in her own right. The third Marquis died unmarried in 1851. The second Marquis was in the American war, and at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains. It was this nobleman who acted as second to the Duke of York, in his duel with Lieutenant Colonel Lennox.

The romance of the house of Hastings Rawdon lies with Lady Flora, eldest child of Francis, the first Marquis. She was one of the Maids of Honour to royalty. About January, 1839, she was seized with an illness which was most cruelly misconstrued. Two other ladies of the Court spoke about it. The misconception was such that Melbourne was desired to enquire into it. He, however, says Clark, "took no steps." Then pressure was brought to bear upon Melbourne, and a medical ordeal had to be borne by Lady Flora. This was in February, 1839, when a medical certificate, signed by Sir James Clark and Sir Charles Clark, was given, destroying the slander. But the ordeal had been too much for Lady Flora, and the poor girl died the fifth of the following July. "It is inconceivable," says Granville in his 'Memoirs,' "how Melbourne can have permitted this disgraceful and mischievous scandal which cannot fail to lower the character of the Court in the eyes of the world."
The Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.
Langley Hall.

ONLY in detached portions can a pedigree of the old and honoured family of Meynell be gathered, and these portions are only to be met with in such diverse sources as Burton’s “Leicestershire,” the “Harleian MSS., the “Genealogist and Topographer,” vol. i., and the “Landed Gentry,” together with Shaw’s “Staffordshire,” and Lysons’ “Derbyshire.” An intelligible account of descent for the last six hundred and fifty years, will be of interest. Sir Hugh de Meynell, of Langley Meynell, was living in the reign of Henry III.; he was steward to William de Ferrers, 8th Earl of Derby, (who was drowned in the Ouse) and had arms, *per pale of six, argent and gules, on a bend, azure, three horseshoes, or.* This is clear, but the authorities differ over his lady. Burton says she was Philippa Savage; *†* Lysons says † she was Philippa De Edensor. Anyway she was an heiress. Sir Hugh was father of William, who died in 1313, leaving a son Hugh, knighted by Edward II., and summoned to Parliament by Edward III., in 1327, but not after, hence his peerage fell through. This Sir Hugh married Joan de la Ward, daughter of Lord Robert de la Ward, steward of the Royal Household (who died in 1307) and was heiress, not only to her father, but her brother Simon, the second peer. The mother of this young lady was a daughter of Lord Fitzwalter, who espoused for her second husband Hugh Neville, of Arnold. Joan de la Warde brought to the Meynells, the arms they use at the present moment, *vaire, argent and sable.* Sir Hugh de Meynell (sometime Lord Hugh) had a son Hugh, whose wife was Alice Basset, daughter of Lord Basset, of Drayton, by his wife Joan Beauchamp, whose father was Earl of Warwick. This Hugh Meynell had two sons, one of whom the Harl. MSS. calls Thomas, and whom Shaw calls Robert, and Richard, to whom his father gave Langley Meynell. The proof of the gift is the Hart MS. 6128, which runs “Ego Hugo de Meignell miles dedi Richardo de Meignell filio meum manerium meum de Langley Meynell.” This was in 1359. Richard Meynell had two sons—Ralph, of Langley, and William, of Yeaveley. Ralph had no son, but four daughters, one of whom, Margaret, took Langley to John Dethicke, son of Sir William, Treasurer of England. We shall speak of the families to whom Langley passed in a moment. Moreover, we have attached the individual tenure of both Kirk and Meynell Langley. William, of Yeaveley, now becomes what may be termed the second founder of his house. He was Knight of the Shire in 1399, and had a son, Sir Gerard, who was in two Parliaments of Henry VI. The Knight had a son Ralph, married to Anne Hall, of Leicester. Ralph died in 1458, leaving a son Ralph, who survived his father forty-one years. This Ralph had a son Gerard, who is designated as of Willington, though he held Yeaveley under the Shirleys, and who died, 1527. Gerard had a son Henry, who had a son John, (whose wife was Maud Bradbourne) who had a son John, (whose wife was Bridget Markham) who had a son Francis. All these gentlemen were of Willington. § Francis becomes the third founder, as from him spiring the Meynells of Willington, Bradley, and Langley, in Derbyshire ; of Hoar Cross and Anslow, in Staffordshire; and various other places. It is here that some complication comes in, which we wish to make intelligible. Among the sons of Francis, (who died 1618) were Godfrey, of Willington, county Derby, and Francis, of Anslow, county Stafford. We will take the line of Godfrey first, as the curious part of the business is this, that the issue of Francis, of Staffordshire, are now of Derbyshire, and the issue of Godfrey, of Derbyshire, are now of Staffordshire. Godfrey, of

* Burton’s *Leicestershire*, p. 69.
† Ibid.
‡ Derbyshire, p. 20.
§ Bacon’s *Domestic Paraguay*, vol. I.
§ Vide *Genealogist and Topographer*, p. 493.
Willington, had nine sons by his wife Dorothy Whitehaugh, but for the moment it is the fourth only, who is necessary for our purpose. Francis, the opulent London Banker, and Sheriff and Alderman, who bought the manors of Bradley, Sturston, and Osmaston, as we have shewn * elsewhere, and which Francis is always confused by the compilers, with Francis, his uncle, of Anslow. Francis, the Alderman, lived at Bradley, and had a son Godfrey, Sheriff in 1652; who had a son, Littleton Poynter; whose son, Hugo, was Sheriff in 1758, and M.P. for Lichfield; whose son, another Hugo, removed his residence to Hoar Cross. This gentleman espoused the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, a co-heiress of Viscount Irwin, and had Hugo Charles, the famous fox-hunting Squire, of imperishable memory, who was not only of Hoar Cross, county Stafford, but of Temple Newsam, county York; was a J.P., D.L., and took the additional surname of Ingram. He died, however, in 1869, and his son followed him two years later, and so his line was gone. We return now to Francis, of Anslow, brother of Godfrey, of whose line we have spoken. Francis was father of Francis, (whose wife was Mary Rolleston) who died 1685; who was father of Francis, (whose wife was Hannah Harris, of London) who died 1727; who was father of Francis, (whose wife was Jane Harpur, of Littleover) who died 1757. We thus get four gentlemen, who were all of Anslow, and all having the same christian name. The son of Francis and Jane Harpur was John, usually designated as of Derby, who espoused Susanna Ward, of Little Chester, and died 1802, leaving Godfrey Meynell, J.P., D.L., of Meynell Langley, Sheriff in 1811, whose first wife was Mary Anne Jebb, of Tapton Grove, and whose second was Mary Balfour, of Trenaby. He had issue by both ladies. His eldest son John, married Sarah Johnson, of Covern Hall, and died in the lifetime of father, leaving the present squire of Meynell Langley, Godfrey Francis, J.P., D.L. Sheriff in 1874, who succeeded his grandfather in 1854.

The tenure of Langley Meynell is curious in the extreme; indeed, there is something like poetry about it, when properly considered. Four distinct times have the Meynells possessed this manor since the Conquest; three times it has passed from them by heiress or default of issue, and three times have they purchased it back again. On the same spot where their children played in the days of the Norman, so they play now, and yet three lines have passed away. A similar series of facts is probably without parallel in the history of the county. Robert de Meynell had this lordship when Henry I. was King, and he has been dead seven hundred and sixty years. The issue of Robert held for about ten generations, as shewn in the tenure, when a daughter, † Margaret, took it to John Dethicke, whose daughter, Margaret, took it to Ralph Basset, of Blore, who had a residence at Bubnell by Baslow, it will be remembered. ‡

The Bassetts who held Langley for seven lives, as shewn in the tenure, were identically the same who held Bubnell and Blore. They held Kirk Langley, also, for a short period, as will be seen, but this was by purchase from the Poles. About 1614, Elizabeth Basset, the heiress, took these lordships and many others to William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, with a rent roll of twenty thousand pounds. We find from particulars before us, that the manors of Langley yielded annually, eight hundred and fifty pounds, one shilling. In 1669, the Duke sold both—Kirk and Meynell Langley—to Isaac Meynell, the brother of Francis, the Alderman and Banker. Again, the old heritage passes by heiress to Robert Cecil, and again it is rescued by the nephew of Isaac—Godfrey—who purchased it from Cecil. Godfrey had one son, who did not perpetuate his line, and so the heritage becomes divided into nine parts. But these fragments were gathered together by the antiquary, Godfrey, the Sheriff of 1811, and bought in. There is really something touching about this old family clinging to the old lands, and our sincere wish is that there shall never arise the necessity of another purchase.

The tenure of Kirk Langley has a singular feature. The family of Fitz-Nicholas, who were holding in 1218, changed their name to Pipard in the third generation, whose descendant called himself Twyford, which adhered till 1522, when the heiress married Henry Pole, whose grandson, German Pole, sold it to William Basset, and so the two manors have passed conjointly ever since. The Meynells have been Knights of the Shire and Sheriffs, but never members for Derby.

* Vida Old Halls, vol. ii.
† This lady is called Thomasine by the Genealogist and Topographer, but the inquisitions shew it to be Margaret.
‡ Vida Old Halls of Derbyshire, vol. i, p.45.
Egginton Hall.

On the banks of the river Eure, in the province of Evroux, in Normandy, stood the Castle of the D'Ivris. This was long before the Conquest; long before the anno domini was written with four figures. From these Ivris, lords of Ivry and Bayeaux, sprang many of the most powerful and noble families of England, indeed, it would be difficult for the most accurate and profound genealogist to give a complete list of them. It is supposed by some that from the Ivris came the Albinis, from whence the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, while it is an ordinary fact they were the ancestors of our Percivals, Earls of Egremont. From the various pedigrees of the old Norman families, set forth in the "House of Arundel," by Pym Yeatman, it is clear that they were the relatives of the principal men who fought at Hastings, including the Conqueror himself. The same writer gives a list of those nobles* who bore on their arms "the chevrons of the Counts of Ivri," among whom are the D'Ivris of France, from which family the worthy baronets of Egginton descend.

In Camden's "Visitation of Somersetshire," for 1613, there is a short pedigree of the Everys, to whom the same herald granted arms in 1604. The gentleman named Simon Every—afterwards created a baronet, in 1641, by Charles—somewhere about the time the pedigree was being entered, came from Chard, in the county of Somerset, and settled down at Egginton, in Derbyshire. He had espoused the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Leigh, and acquired three-fourths of the lordship with other property. The fact that Sir Simon came from Chard, where his sires had lived for many generations, is prima facie evidence of their illustrious descent, as the baronial D'Ivris had their estates in Somersetshire, though we are confident that Camden would never have granted them "the chevrons of the Counts of Ivrie," without there was some clinching proof of such descent. We cannot think how Dugdale allowed such a pedigree to slip him. The Newdigate pedigree almost bereft him of reason, from mere joy at the number of generations, and the distinguished alliances, and yet, here was one which brought in the Dukes of Normandy, the Toenis, Evroux, Montforts, and the most gorgeous heraldry in Europe, and this he was either not aware of, or found he should want another lifetime to set it forth. The second baronet was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a gentleman with the courage of his opinions, as a letter among the Melbourne Papers shews. It appears that Thomas Coke, Knight of the Shire, was very wroth with Sir Henry for meting out justice to some of his servants, and the reply of the Baronet is more than interesting: "I received yours, and am surprised to find myself thereby accused of industriously encouraging people to affront you. What I (in conjunction with Mr. Cotchet) acted against young Mr. Fosbrooke and his accomplices, was as modestly as the matter would allow, and was upon complaint brought to mine own house upon positive oath of a breach of the peace; and no more than I thought myself obliged to by the oath of my office. And if any of your servants or tenants happened to be concerned therein, 'twas more than I knew, till your letter intimated so much to me. I confess, when complaints of force and violence come before me, I am more apt to inquire what is done than by whom, being always of opinion that the peace ought not to be broken by anybody. I am the more inclined to believe the information brought before me was true, because the grand inquest at the sessions found the bill against them for a riot. The warrant we signed was for Derbyshire, and if it was executed in Leicestershire, let them answer for it that did it. I will not own what I am not guilty of, nor deny what

* House of Arundel, p. 396.
I could not in justice refuse, and wherever the warrant was executed or the person taken, sure I am that he was in Derbyshire when I bound him over. I have been so far from encouraging the Sawley navigators, (as you term them) that I am a perfect stranger to their designs, and must take the boldness to tell you that I am no party to or encourager of disputes; nor am I in any other way concerned in this matter, more than the oath of a Justice of the Peace binds me to, and therefore cannot easily guess why I should be charged of it, having acted no otherwise than as a magistrate against one which was sworn to be an offender before me, and as becomes, Sir, your humble servant." * In the same "Melbourne Papers," there is a letter from the Earl of Chesterfield to the said Thomas Coke, M.P., under date of 4 Oct., 1700, in which are some particulars of the gossip of that day: "I believe you have heard of Sir Henry Every's death. I am told that he hath his lady £700 a year jointure, and £6,000 in money. Mrs. Anne is to have £80 annuity, and if she marries, £3,000. Both the sons have little left them, and by consequence are unsatisfied, and the youngest talks of going to law. Mrs. Ann is also dissatisfied, which shews that it is as hard to please people dying as living, and therefore it is best to please oneself." † This was simply gossip. Evidently the Earl did not know how many sons the baronet had, when he used the word "both," for the truth is, Sir Henry, by his wife Vere Herbert, daughter of the knight who was Master of the Revels to Charles II., had six sons and four daughters. Three of these sons (all of whom were educated at Repton Grammar School) succeeded him as third, fourth, and fifth baronet—Sir Henry, Sir John, Sir Simon. The last was rector of Nauntry, in Lincolnshire, while Sir John was Sheriff in 1718, and a distinguished naval officer. The rector lived to the remarkable age of ninety-five, and had, by his wife Mary Clark, of Somerby, five sons and seven daughters. Henry, the eldest son, succeeded as sixth baronet—he was Sheriff in 1748, in the lifetime of his father—but, dying without issue, his brother John, in Holy Orders, had the title, who also died childless in 1779. To find the link, they had to go back to the issue of the first baronet, Sir Simon. Pilkington says that Sir Simon had only two sons, Sir Henry, the J.P., of whom we have spoken, and Captain Every "seated at Burton," who died without legitimate issue." Burke says that Sir Simon had a third son, Francis. Anyway, in 1779, there was a Derby attorney, named Edward Every, who sufficiently proved his claim to the baronetcy, that he got it. This gentleman's wife was a second Bess of Hardwick as to marriage. She was a Miss Morley, of Horsley, and espoused William Elliot, then Joseph Bird, then Sir Edward, and finally Ashton Nicholas Mosley, of Park Hill, all of the county of Derby. The son of Sir Edward, Sir Henry, was the ninth baronet, who was Sheriff in 1804, and died as recently as 1855. His son Henry—but not successor—father of the present baronet, was an officer of the Life Guards, who married a granddaughter of the fifth Duke of Beaufort—did it make the shade of the Derby attorney rub its phantom hands?—and among whose sons was Edward Every, who fell at the storming of the Redan, in 1855.

Among the Norman holders of the manor of Egginton (see tenure in Appendix) we meet with Ralph Fitz-Germund, William Fitz-Ralph, and William de Grendon. We all know how these names are interwoven with the history of Dale Abbey; how Fitz-Germund, while hunting, discovered the hermit, and gave him the land of his hermitage; how Fitz-Ralph tried his hand at founding an Abbey of White Canons; and how de Grendon finally succeeded in establishing a body of Præmonstratensians. The tenure yields up another fact in the link that the Fitz-Walkelyns, of Radbourne, were a branch of the De Ferrers, as asserted by Dugdale, in his "Baronage;" by Burke, in the "Extinct Peerage;" and by ourselves, under "Radbourne." "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, eldest daughter and coheirress of this Robert, married Sir John Chandos." ‡ Now these Talbots were of Bashall, and Foster in his pedigree of this family shews this very Robert to be "Robert de Ferrers, Lord of Egginton;" ‡ and Foster does more, he completely

* Hist. MSS., Repert. 2nd part ii., p. 394.
† Ibid., p. 406.
‡ Lysons' Derbyshire, p. 156.
§ Yorkshire Pedigrees, vol. ii.
Alkeston Hall.

The Cantelupe family had two parks at Ilkeston where they were located for six generations. Hugh de Cantelupe had a grant of Market for Ilkeston, in 1251. This Hugh we take to be the Archdeacon of Gloucester, brother of the last Englishman canonized by the Popes of Rome, and grandson of the feudal baron, whose allegiance to King John never wavered for a moment, even when that monarch was under interdict, and forsaken both by friend and foe. The Cantelupe family form one of those rare instances among Norman families of whom particulars are so abundant, and of whose personality it is even possible to know something. This arises from their sons being ecclesiastics of great distinction—in whom were combined the priest, warrior, legislator, courtier—ecclesiastics whose careers formed themes for those monkish annalists, who were the only historians of this period. Like the Butlers, Marquisses of Ormond, and Grosvenors, Dukes of Westminster, the Cantelupe family had a founder in a feudal baron, judicious in the management of royal households, with a good knowledge of the food that would suit the royal palate, and at small cost. William Cantelupe was the Steward of King John, (which is evidence of his acquaintance with the mysteries of gastronomy); was made Governor of Kenilworth Castle; and was given the forfeited estates of the Engaines. The family evidently stood well in favour both with King John and Henry III. If the former had any difficult mission to perform, he entrusted it to a Cantelupe; if the latter wanted to squash the election of a Bishop—say Ralph Neville to the See of Winchester—off he sent a Cantelupe to Rome. Only one member of this family can we find, who lost by his steadfast adherence to his opinions: Simon de Cantelupe, Archdeacon of Norwich, and sometime Chancellor, was deprived of his preferments and seal, and banished, because he would not agree to a tax on all wool sent to Flanders, for the benefit of one of the King's creatures—the Count of Flanders.†

William Cantelupe, the Steward, (who was also Sheriff of four counties—Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford) had five sons: William, the second feudal baron, and seneschal like his father; Walter, Bishop of Worcester; John, from whom the present Earls of Delaware claim; Thomas, who is confused by Burke with his far more celebrated nephew, Thomas, the Bishop of Hereford; and Nicholas, who is the first one of the family as clearly designated as of Ilkeston, and father of the first baron by wriit. We will take the feudal line first. William, the seneschal, took the side of Blundevil, Earl of Chester, against Hubert de Burgh; was guardian of the nation in the King's absence, in 1242, and had temporary charge of the Great Seal. The Cantelupe family must have acquired their immense wealth from their various appointments as Chancellor. Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, was ordained by Gregory IX., as Priest, and consecrated by him as Bishop. He was enthroned in the presence of Henry III.; of both royal consorts of England and Scotland; by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was in 1237. He, however, resisted the grant which the Pope wished to extort for the benefit of the King; he resisted Archbishop Boniface in the right of Visitations: he was one of the Bishops who excommunicated those who wished to invalidate the Magna Charta; he was the Bishop who blessed the troops of the Barons, and granted them absolution before the victory of Lewis, and it was at his house on the eve before the battle of Evesham that Simon de Montfort slept, for the last time on this earth. With the exception of Grosseteste, whose friend he was, he was the greatest ecclesiastic of his time, and but for his avowed

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* Quo Warranto Rolls.
† Matt Paris, vol. iii., speaks of him as holding such power that he could dispose of anything by a nod.
principles of liberty, would (so says Wykes, his contemporary) have been canonized. The Canteloopes were men who laboured on the first building of our Constitution, to give it definite form, and to make it a massive structure without a compeer. The sons of William the Seneschal (and nephews of Walter) were William, whose son George was the last feudal baron; Hugh, Archdeacon of Gloucester; Nicholas and John, knights of considerable fame; and Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, Chancellor of England; and the last canonized Englishmen. The Bishop was an ecclesiastic with a profound knowledge of both canon and civil law; had a spirit which was martial; was munificent to a fault in his bequests to the poor, providing them delicacies; and of a disposition which was saintly. We are told that his face had an exceptionally sweet expression, as that "of an angel;" was ruddy and fair; had a prominent nose and auburn hair. His career has a peculiar charm. He was born immediately after the signing of the Magna Carta, and his manhood was passed during that eventful period when the Crown was resorting to every subterfuge to render it void. His studies began at Oxford, in 1237, and from here he proceeded to Paris to study the arts. In the French capital he lived in a state of great splendour, the fragments from his tables feeding a dozen paupers. He had his own Chaplain, and was visited by Louis IX. Having finished his art studies, he went on to Orleans to get a knowledge of common law, but returned to Paris to learn canon law. Having devoted twenty years to his researches, he returned to Oxford to teach Canon law, when he was chosen Chancellor of the University. This was in 1262, and the country was on the eve of having its first representative Parliament. It was a perilous time. The sympathies of Oxford and Canteloope were with the Barons. The King retaliated by turning them out of the Colleges. Then de Montfort defeated the King at Lewes; summoned properly elected Knights of the Shires and Burgesses of Boroughs, together with nobles, by writ; at the same time making Canteloope Lord Chancellor. Canteloope was simply Archdeacon of Stafford then, as canon law, and not theology, had been his study. His Chancellorship was of short duration, for when de Montfort fell, he fled to the continent, where he remained till the King's death, in 1272. His studies were there changed from law to divinity, and his pious life becomes the comment of Europe. On his return, Archbishop Kilwardby pronounces him to be without sin. He again becomes Chancellor of Oxford; is given a prebend at Lichfield; a prebend at Hereford; is made a Canon of York, and London, too; and in 1275 has the Bishopric of Hereford. There are many good things told of him. He once scattered two thousand followers of the Welsh prince Llewellyn, single handed, by excommunicating them. Many of us have seen the deep trench on the summit of Malvern, but few of us have remembered that the cutting thereof was due to Canteloope defeating the powerful Earl of Gloucester in a law suit as to the right of hunting the Hereford side of Malvern Hill. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hereford, was so powerful from matrimonial connections that Edward I. was afraid of him, and probably no other man but Canteloope would have dared to have staked the issue of a law suit with such a Baron. The Bishop was ordered in 1282, by the Archbishop—not Kilwardby, but his successor, Peckham—to excommunicate a certain Hereford official, but Canteloope would not issue it, and so there was a row at Lambeth Palace, when the Bishop found himself excommunicated. No doubt his journey to Rome to prosecute his own cause, hastened his death, for, on his arrival at Orretto, he expired, 25 Aug., 1282. His heart and bones were brought back to England, the first as a behest to the Earl of Cornwall, and the last for deposit in his Cathedral. The Archbishop did his best to prevent the bones of Canteloope having Christian burial, but his funeral sermon had already been preached by a Cardinal, afterwards Nicholas IV., while his successor and Chapter insisted on the burial. Five years later his bones were removed in the presence of Edward I., to the north transept of Hereford Cathedral, and in 1320 he was placed in the Canon of Saints, though his shrine, long before this, was attracting as many pilgrims as that of Thomas à Becket, and performing as many wonders. We come now to the lords of Ilkeston.

Nicholas de Canteloope, whose final resting place was beneath the altar-tomb in Ilkeston Church, was the fourth son of William, the steward of King John. He, and his descendants, the barons by writ, were men who presumably married much later in life than their cousins, the feudal barons, as George, the last
Hopwell Hall.

OPWELL is one of the seven lordships which were, according to Lysons, within the parish of Sawley. At the Survey it was with the Bishops of Lichfield, with whom it remained for two centuries, when it was with the Shirleys, as tenants to the Earls of Lancaster, with whom it appears to have remained about the same period, when the Sacheverells come on the scene. Now we are face to face with the bone of contention and mean to crack it. Lysons points out that the Sacheverells 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 it having been possessed by the family of Hopwell.”* The Sacheverells undoubtedly acquired this manor by a marriage with an heiress of the Shirleys, though in no pedigree is she shewn as a Shirley, simply because her sires, though Shirleys, called themselves Snittertons. The quartered shield of the Sacheverells given in Camden’s “Visitation of Warwickshire,” shews the Snitterton quartering, which at once removes the bother which has been made over the Hopwell heiress. This simple explanation seems not to have stuck Lysons. Only a few years ago it was argued by Dr. Cox, that one of the quarterings of the Sacheverells—argent, three hares sejant playing bagpipes, gules,—was the coat of the Hopwells, and thus this phantom heiress was dragged in, as she had been generations before by other writers. But this coat, as Lysons says, was that of Fitz-Ercauld, which statement the “Armoury” supports:—“The only person of the name of Hopwell on record, Roger de Hopwell, temp. of Edward III., bore different arms, and no other coat applicable to Fitz-Ercauld appears among the Sacheverell quarterings.” The difficulty which still exists, is at what period this union with the Snitterton heiress took place. The “Visitation of Warwickshire” says she was the wife of Patrick Sacheverell, in the time of Edward I.; the better attested fact is that she was the wife of William in 1469, Knight of the Shire. We are aware that this pedigree shews a marriage with a so-called heiress of John Hopwell, which occasioned Dr. Cox to assign the quartering charged with hares playing bagpipes to Hopwell, but we are quite satisfied from careful research that the pedigree (on which Dr. Cox tacked so much faith) is perfectly valueless. It places the Snitterton (Shirley) alliance two hundred years before it took place; is not this quite sufficient to damn it? We have pointed out other inaccuracies of this pedigree under Snitterton Hall.† We do not wish to point at the dead, but it should not be forgotten that the Ferdinando Sacheverell, the last shewn on the pedigree, was not born in wedlock, and therefore we cannot think that he was a competent person to declare a pedigree as if he had been the legitimate heir. He came in for Hopwell, anyway, and willed it away, in 1661, to Henry Keyes, a cousin on his mother’s side, with whose family it remained till 1721, when it was sold to Bache Thornhill, of Stanton. This gentleman was the son of John Thornhill, who acquired Stanton by his marriage with Anne Bache, the heiress. He only held Hopwell for three years when he conveyed it to Sir Bibye Lake, Bart., Governor of the African Company. Previous to his Governorship, the various Companies which had been started since Elizabeth granted the Charter in 1588, had all been unsuccessful, but he appears to have aroused the attention of Parliament to the necessity of maintaining forts and factories which they recognised by an annual grant of so many thousand of pounds.

The Lakes were remotely of Yorkshire, and afterwards of Lincolnshire. Their characteristic features have been sons as Admirals and Generals. Sir Bibye obtained his baronetcy in rather a singular manner: His great-uncle, Sir Edward Lake, Knight and Doctor of Laws, used both sword and pen in defence of

* Derbys., p. 249.
† Old Hall., vol. I. p. 115.
Charles I.; he was at the battle of Edge Hill, where, his left arm being shot, he put the reins of his horse between his teeth and fought on, till he fell from exhaustion, covered with sixteen wounds; he eventually recovered, and Charles I. gave him a baronetcy, (which never passed the Great Seal) with the privilege of nominating his successor. At the Restoration he petitioned for his forfeited lands and promised title. His answer was the Chancellorship of Lincoln, though he assumed the title. He died in 1674 without issue. Thirty-seven years afterwards, Sir Bibye laid the matter of the baronetcy before Queen Anne, who granted the patent, which is still borne by his descendant, Sir Atwell-King Lake, of Royal Crescent, Notting Hill. Hopwell remained with the son and grandson of Sir Bibye until 1784, when the latter sold it to Thomas Pares, Esq., of Leicester.

The Pares were a Leicestershire family in the time of Elizabeth, and remain so still, while their Derbyshire residence has been Hopwell Hall since the purchase. Municipal dignity has been their characteristic—Aldermen, Sheriffs, Mayors. They have allied themselves with relatives of the Ashbys, of Quenby Hall, and Greys, Earls of Stamford; with the Burnabys, Pagets, Vaughans, Bickersteths. The girls have had a partiality for Archdeacons and gentlemen of academical distinction. The present owner of Hopwell has been High Sheriff of this county, as was also his father, while his grandfather was an M.A., J.P., and represented Leicester in Parliament from 1818—1826.

One resident of the parish of Sawley we were forgetting—Anchitell Grey, of Risley Hall, to whom we owe our knowledge of the parliamentary proceedings during the reign of Charles II., at least in its detail. He was the second son of Henry, first Earl of Stamford, who was a Grey, of Grooby—a branch of the Codnor House (of Ruthyn, also). Anchitell was brother of Thomas, the Cromwellian Commander-in-Chief of the Midland Counties, who received the thanks of Parliament for his reduction of Derbyshire places; who was one of the regicides; one of Pride’s Purge; and one of the fifth-monarchy men. Anchitell was scarcely of age when he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the associated county of Dorset, in 1645. Soon after this, he became acquainted with Lady Anne, the widow of Sir Thomas Ashton, and co-heiress of the Willoughbys, of Risley, whom he eventually married. When Roger Allestry, the Member for Derby, died suddenly, in February, 1665, Grey, who was living at Risley Hall, was returned in his place, and continued to sit for that borough to the end of the reign of Charles II. On the Accession of James, both Grey and Vernon (the other member) were defeated at the poll, but on the flight of James he was again returned, and at the following election; but in 1694 he was replaced by Lord Henry Cavendish, which was the first appearance of a Cavendish putting up for the borough. The conjunction of the names of Grey and Cavendish brings us to a fact which should be carefully read. Anchitell Grey took notes of all the debates, and we have it on the authority of Speaker Onslow, (who referred to these notes, and spoke of them from the Chair) that Grey, even in his absence from the House, still had these notes kept up, or rather that other members furnished him notes in his absence. In 1769, just sixty-seven years after Grey was dead, these notes were published as “Debates of the House of Commons, from 1667 to 1694,” 10 vols., 8vo., London, 1769. This period of English legislature means the second construction of our Constitution—the birth of the Habeas Corpus; of the Bill of Rights; of the Bank of England. In 1681, Grey was Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire. We have pointed out under Dovebridge, how greatly all of us were beholden to Henry Cavendish for his reports of the so-called unreported Parliament—whose labours were fourfold in comparison to Greys—which, unfortunately still remain in manuscript. Is it not curious, and worth remembering, that both Grey and Cavendish were acions of the aristocracy; were members of houses that were anti-Jacobin; and were also gentlemen with their homes down by the Dove and the Trent? Grey had two children by the Willoughby heiress—a son Willoughby, who pre-deceased him by a few months, and a daughter Elizabeth, who succeeded to £3,000 a year in right of her father.* This lady never married, and was a great benefactress to Risley. She built the School-house, with residences for the Latin and English Masters, and endowed it with lands, besides making provision for a Schoolmistress also.

Heanor Hall.

At the time of the Restoration, Samuel Roper, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and also of Heanor, county Derby, was a three-fold representative—of the Ropers, of Turnditch; the Furneauxes, of Beighton; and the Musards, of Staveley. The explanation is this: William Musard, temp. of Henry II., brother of Hascoet—the old feudal baron and lord of Staveley—settled at Appledore, in Kent, on his marriage with the heiress of the Appledores, and assumed the name of "Rubra Spatha, or Rousper, afterwards changed to Roper." All the lines of this old Norman are of great historic interest, as we shall see in a moment; but the Derbyshire line first. John Roper, of Turnditch, living at Turnditch on that memorable St. Crispin's Day of 1415, died some few years later, leaving a daughter and heiress, Isolda, who espoused Richard Furneaux (great-grandson of the famous Sir Richard Furneaux) of Beighton, by Chesterfield, about 1428. This gentleman took his wife's surname, and was father of Hugh Roper, of Turnditch; who, by his wife, († Eleanor) Gell, of Hopton, had three sons—Henry, of Heanor; George, of Turnditch; and Richard, pensioner to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Roper, created Viscount Baltinglass, in 1627. Henry, of Heanor, was father of Thomas; who was father of another Thomas; who, by his wife, Anne Gresbrook, was father of Samuel; who, by his wife, Elizabeth (heiress of Sir Thomas) Goodere, was father of Samuel, the Barrister. This legal gentleman never married, and so was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, who, we believe, was the last of the Ropers of Heanor Hall. Lysons says he does not know whether these Ropers "are, or are not, extinct." The answer to Lysons is clear. Thomas, of Heanor, was father of John, of Berkampstead Castle; who was father of Godolphin; who was father of John, of Abbots' Ripton; who was father of John Bonfay; who was father of Bonfay; who was father of the late Rev. Plummer Pott Roper, father of the present Rev. John George Roper, of Abbots' Ripton, co. Hants., B.A. Among the living representatives of old William Roper, alias Musard, of Staveley, are Charles James Trevor Roper, Esq., M.A., J.P., D.L., of Pils Teg Park, co. Flint, and Henry George Roper, Lord Teignham, in the peerage of Great Britain. One of the extinct lines of old Master William has an exceptional interest for many students: John Roper was Attorney-General to Henry VIII., at the time that Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor. The Attorney had a son William, Clerk of the King's Bench, and the Chancellor had a daughter Margaret, whom all authorities admit was a woman of a saintly character. These two became man and wife, and it is to Roper that we owe those many and particular facts of the greatest Englishman who ever existed. We pity any man who has not read Roper's "Life of More," because of the high standard of manhood, and womanhood too, portrayed therein, apart from the innumerable historical facts to be found nowhere else. A daughter's love, as shown by Margaret Roper, seemed not to belong to this earth, yet hath a splendid finish, from her dying request to Roper to bury her with her father's head folded in her arms, which he did.

The tenure of Heanor has been identical with that of Codnor down to living memory. There is one item in respect to Codnor, which has recently been given in the "Derbyshire Archæological Journal," vol. xiv., which comes to us as a very great surprise. We are told that the Ormonde Field estate, "formed part of the estates of the Warners, lords of Codnor, (the italics are ours) soon after the Norman Survey,

* Bank's Extinct Peerage, vol. i., p. 143.
whose family appears to have ended in an heiress, Isolda, who carried the estate to her husband, Sir Henry Grey, Knight, who lived at Codnor Castle, in 1208." The Peverells were the lords, not the Warners, though we admit that the Warners were the tenants of the Peverells. The lordship, on the flight of the third Peverell, reverted to the crown, and Sir Henry did not get the manor by heiress, whoever she was, but by gift of King John about 1217. The wife of Sir Henry has been recognized for almost seven centuries by every known authority as Isolda Bardolf, but now we are asked to believe that she was Isolda Warner. Supposing for a moment she was a Warner whose mother was a Bardolf, then this is wrong, because what lands she brought to Grey was as heiress to the Bardolfs and not the Warners. But we do not admit she was a Warner, while we do assert she was neice and co-heiress of Robert Bardolph. If the writer of the article in the "Journal" had turned to the "Baronagium" of St. Segar, he would have found her given as "Isolda, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh, and neice and co-heiress of Robert, Lord Bardolph." If he possesses some old document, which knocks every other authority awry by shewing her to be Isolda Warner, still this document cannot possibly shew the Warners to have been lords of Codnor, or if it does it is erroneous, as the lords before the Greys, were the Kings of England, and the Peverells.

The Heanor families (either by birth or adoption) which are of interest to the student are the Watsons, Howitts, Fletchers, Lovets, and Corfields.

From the arms used by White Watson, the antiquary, it would seem that his remote sires were of Kent and Suffolk, but we cannot trace the date of their locating themselves at Heanor. There was a correspondence between the antiquary and Lysons, when he was writing his "Derbyshire," which correspondence is still extant, and may furnish some particulars of the Watsons by no means generally known. The reference is "Add. MSS.," 9408-71. The Watsons were living embodiments of the scriptural axiom, with a rider—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and the good thereof too. No matter how abundantly Providence had blessed them with genius, they failed to recognise their own accomplishments, and made no store for the morrow. The morrow were words which for them possessed no meaning. Imagine a compeer of Grinling Gibbons working for three-shillings-and-ten-pence a day, and yet was it not so with Samuel Watson when wielding his chisel in Chatsworth Hall? But the amazing fact remains—he was perfectly satisfied! We have stated elsewhere ("Old Halls," vol. i., p. 128) that there is evidence to prove that the exquisite carvings in Chatsworth House, said to be by Gibbons, were by Watson, but we then neglected to point out a fact which is still further corroboration. The inscription on Watson's tablet in Heanor Church is the witness. Was not this inscription cut before Walpole made his so-called discovery of the work of Gibbons at Chatsworth? Then with whom lies the untruth, with the inscription or with Walpole? This inscription was probably cut by one who had known Watson, and was fully acquainted with facts which would leave the adherents of the Gibbons theory without a leg to stand upon. Among the latest theories set up for Gibbons is, that although the rest of the carvings in Chatsworth may have been by Watson and Young and Lobb, those in the chapel, anyway, are by Gibbons. Let these theorists, whoever they are, try to digest these facts, and see if dyspepsia does not follow. Gibbons cannot be shewn ever to have been at Chatsworth even on a visit. Gibbons charged exorbitant prices for his work, but there is no entry of a single farthing having been paid to Gibbons in that book which was carefully kept of every fraction expended in the rearing of Chatsworth. Walpole said Gibbons executed that marvellous pen over the dining room. We do not wonder that Walpole was tripped, but it is an authenticated fact now that Watson executed that pen. There is nothing that Gibbons ever did that surpasses it, which these theorists must admit, if not bigots; therefore, if this pen is compared with the carvings in the Chapel, what is the deduction? Simply that they are the creation and manipulation of one master hand. Yet again. There was not a piece of carving done by Gibbons (after his discovery in the Deptford hovels) but what was heralded with a blast of trumpets, and yet we are asked to believe that he executed these carvings in the Chapel, unknown to anybody; never received a penny from the first Duke for them; never mentioned them, and let them lie
at Chatsworth for fifty years, before they were discovered by an old woman, yclept, a peer of the realm. Oh, how like Gibbons!

Henry Watson, who established the Ashford Marble Works, in 1748, was the son of Samuel, but only an infant in arms when his father died. Although the carver died at Heanor, his children appear to have located themselves around Bakewell. Henry Watson invented and constructed a machine for sawing and polishing marble by water power, which was the first of the kind in England. The arms over the Chatsworth Stables shew his ability as a carver. He died and was buried at Ashford, in 1786. A brother of Henry was the father of White Watson, F.L.S., of Bakewell, the antiquary and writer.

The Watsons were men of art; the Howitts were men of literature. William Howitt, miscellaneous writer, was brother of Richard Howitt, the poet. Both were sons of William Howitt, of Heanor, and both were born in that place. Their father had acquired a considerable fortune with his wife, Phœbe Tantum, whose family were quakers, which sect Howitt had joined. William, at the age of ten, was sent to the Friends' Public School at Ackworth, and then to Tamworth. He had a natural aptitude for acquiring knowledge, particularly languages. At the age of thirteen he wrote “An Address to Springs,” which was published in the “Monthly Magazine.” After his marriage with Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, (also a member of the Society of Friends) he settled down in Nottingham, in partnership with his brother Richard as chemist and druggist. This was in 1823. 4. In spite of decocations and lotions, he stuck to his literary work, and produced volume after volume in rapid succession. His “History of Priestcraft,” issued in 1834, gained him an aldermanic chair, but also determined him in leaving Nottingham and removing to Esher for the sake of quietude. Here were produced other works. In 1840, we find him in Germany—his children were being educated at Heidelberg—where he stayed for three years, after which he returned to London, taking up his quarters in various parts—Clapton, St. John’s Wood, Highgate. In 1852, he went out to Australia to visit a brother, Dr. Godfrey Howitt, another Heanor lad. His travels in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, he afterwards gave to the world in book form. His indefatigable literary labours can be imagined from the fact that more than forty volumes stand to his credit. He appears to have become a spiritualist, though not to the detriment of his religion; to have obtained a Civil Service annuity; and, finally, to have settled at Rome, where he celebrated his golden wedding in 1871, and died in 1879. From the literary labours of his wife, who also was the authoress of more than forty volumes, we are told that husband and wife were crowned together by their friends, like their royal prototypes.* She, too, died at Rome, at the age of eighty-nine. Richard Howitt appears to have stuck to his drugs and chemicals a few years longer than his brother, though he had brought out his poems, “Antediluvian Sketches,” in 1830. He accompanied his brother to Australia, and on his return published his “Impressions of Australia Felix.” This was in 1845. In 1868, he gave his last effort, “Wasps’ Honey, or Poetic Gold and Gems of Poetic Thought.” Three years later he was buried in the Friends’ Cemetery, at Mansfield.

Heanor Hall was with the Fletchers for some time in last century. This family acquired a fortune by collieries, and so, when it became evident that John Fletcher would be made Sheriff, he made haste and got a grant of arms, just in time to have them blazoned on the panels of his gilded chariot. The last of this line died in 1795.

The Corfields of Ormonde Fields, are a very old Shropshire family, located on the banks of the Corve in the Norman period. They were afterwards of Chatwall Hall, in the parish of Cardington, from the time of Henry VIII.,—their monuments are in Cardington Church—and the present representative is Frederick Channer Corfield, J.P., who purchased the Ormond Fields estate, in 1889, from the Woolleys. This gentleman’s father was the late Vicar of Heanor.

* Times, 3 Feb., 1888.
SHARDLOW HALL.
Shardlow Hall.

When Shardlow reverted to the Crown, in 1539, after being with the Abbots of Chester for about four hundred years, it was given by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paget, who immediately sold it to Christopher Hunt, or le Hunt, of Overton, by Ashover, whose descendants were holding it down to the time of Queen Anne, when it was conveyed to Robert Holden. The ancestors of Christopher Hunt had been of Overton* from the early days of Henry III., and his descendants were of Shardlow for two centuries, which is fifteen generations. Yet the fact remains that no one can tell us anything about them, except that one or two of them are buried in Aston Church, and that they disappeared in the seventeenth century. The le Hunts, of Derby, as mentioned by Glover, were a distinct family altogether. We have, however, traced this coincidence: at the time that our le Hunts, of Shardlow, were leaving the county, there was a family of the same name settling themselves in the Island of Barbadoes, and one of the offshoots of the Barbadoes family was the famous Leigh Hunt, the poet of our own time. The pedigree of the Derbyshire Hunts simply begins with John, the father of Christopher, as given in the “Visitations,” while they were of this county long previously, as shewn in the “Inquisitiones post mortem,” indeed, before the Inquisition began. Their arms and the crest of the Hunts are sufficient evidence that they were forest officials, probably under the Dincourts. The quartered coat of the Hunts in Aston Church, instead of assisting the student, creates another difficulty. A writer in the x vol., p. 151, 5th series, of “Notes and Queries,” in answer to a query of Dr. Cox, hath it that the four quarterings are the arms of Hunt, Cheddar, Stapleoule or Barkerolles, and Holford. There were other families, beside the Cheddors, whose arms were a chevron between three escallops, and with identical tinctures, as reference to Papworth will prove. And so with the third quartering, the learned Doctor says the “Harl. MSS.” gives the coat as “azure, a chevron gules between three crescents, or.” Now a chevron gules could not be mounted upon an azure field, as it is contrary to the laws of heraldry. We submit, as an observation, that there was a very old Derbyshire family, who disappeared in the Middle Ages, which had the same arms in trick, with different tinctures—the Hackenthalopes of Hackenthalope. The Cheddors were a Somersetshire family, but we cannot associate them in any way with this county, neither does their pedigree instance an heiress who mated with a Hunt. The five generations of the Hunts, of which we know anything, were: John, living in the time of Edward IV., who married Mary Costes; whose son, Christopher, married Dorothy Bassett; whose son, Thomas, married Alice Bainbridge; whose son, Robert, married Catherine Rathbone; whose son, John, married Anne Kime. Christopher was the first to adopt Shardlow as a residence, and his son Thomas the last one to vacate Overton.

Henry Holden was living at Wilsn, in the parish of Aston, about 1550, and by his wife Alice Wilmot, of Spondon, had Edward, whose son, Robert, purchased the lordship of Aston, 1649. It was the grandson and namesake of Robert who purchased Shardlow very early in last century. This gentleman was a barrister-at-law, who is said never to have lost a case. He evidently accumulated a large fortune, and wedded with the Hon. Elizabeth Tracy, only daughter of fourth Viscount Tracy, whose mother was Frances Devereux, daughter of sixth Viscount Hereford. By his marriage he had a daughter and heiress who espoused James Shuttleworth; whose son, (the Rev.) Charles, took the name of Holden; whose great-grandson is the present Charles Edward Shuttleworth Holden, Esq., of Aston Hall.

* Vide Old Halls of Derbyshire, vol. iii.
About 1641, there were two gentlemen settling themselves at Wilne Ferry, named Fosbrooke, Leonard and Robert, as lessees under the Earl of Huntingdon. Their sires had been of Cranford, county Nottingham, from the fourteenth century, when one of them mated with Maud Stafford, which is sufficient evidence of their position.* In 1670, Leonard Fosbrooke purchased certain lands in Shardlow from the Hunts, and, in 1684, built himself a Hall. One of his descendants, named Leonard, also living in the time of the canal mania, built wharfs and warehouses for corn, salt, and coal, and the produce of the Staffordshire potteries. He forsook Shardlow for Ravenstone Hall. Very soon after, Shardlow Hall was sold to James Sutton, Esq., with whose descendant it remains. The Hall originally had an embattled parapet, but this is gone. The architecture is evidently of two kinds—Jacobean and Italian—the two wings representing the two schools. Shardlow has had parochial dignity since 1359 only, as from 1386 till 1539 it was a hamlet or berewick of Aston, and passed with a manor. Sir William Paget came in for this portion of the possessions of the Abbeys of Chester, and disposed of Aston to the Ropers, and Shardlow to the Hunts. In 1649, Samuel Roper, one of Cromwell's Colonels, sold Aston to Robert Holden, and sixty years later both Aston and Shardlow were with his grandson. Both Manors—Aston and Shardlow—were royal demesne at the Survey, and both, very soon after, together with Repton, were given to the Earls of Chester. Whether Hugh Lupus, or de Abrincis, as he is sometimes called, or his son Richard, who perished at sea in 1119, ever held these lordships, is not stated, for there were no “Inquisitiones post mortem” then, though it is probable. The third Earl, however, and first of the Mecheines, was in possession, and either his son or grandson granted them to the Abbeys of Chester. However, Henry III. appears to have reverted them to the Crown, and given them to the Earls of Lancaster, though the Abbeys of Chester suffered no loss, as simply holding from one Earldom instead of another. In 1539, as we know, Henry VIII. appropriated all lands belonging to Abbeyes, or those in which they were interested, and gave Aston and Shardlow to Sir William Paget. While it is acknowledged by all writers that Paget sold Aston to the Ropers, it is assumed that Shardlow was sold by the agents of the Crown straight away to Christopher Hunt, and was never possessed by Paget. This assertion has some corroboration in the fact that the same year the Abbeyes were dispossessed, Hunt was holding, though this is no proof of the assertion, for Paget may immediately have conveyed it to Hunt.

Sir William Paget, of whom we have spoken elsewhere—vide “Old Halls,” vol. ii.—was created a peer, and was ancestor of the present Marquis of Anglesea. We mention this fact because Sir William, Lord Paget, has a representative among the old Peak families in the distaff line, in William Henry Greaves Bagshawe, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Ford.

There is mention of a Thomas Hunt in a volume of the Hist. MSS. Society,† a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, to whom Lady Anne Vernon, of Haddon, commends William Rollasly to get his money for a yard and quarter of black velvet he has purchased for her while in London. The barrister, we think, was most assuredly one of our Hunts. This was in 1489.

Neither Lysons, nor Burke, nor Glover, venture a single remark as to where the Holdens were living before the time of Elizabeth. Burke tells us they were one of the most important families of the county. Very good! But why not tell us whether they were a branch of that very ancient house of Holden in Lancashire, which was flourishing before the Conquest.

* Vide Old Halls of Derbyshire, vol. iii.
RISLEY HALL
A mong the many interesting facts which associate themselves with one which not only demands some investigation, but also sonic facts as told by Ormerod in his “Cheshire,” that “Roger Bothe,” of bishops of York, uncle to a Bishop of Exeter, father of Archdeacons of Lincoln, a Bishop of Hereford; a series of high dignities in the Church which were by the same number of descents of any other family.” Now listen to what Esq., who died 1437, and Catherine, his wife, father and mother of Lawrance (afterwards Archbishop of York) and John Bothe, Bishop of Exeter.* Roger was brother or father of Lawrence? Of great import. If brother Lancashire; if father, he was born in Derbyshire. We say, and we inextricable confusion over the man. Professor Tout says that Lawrence John Booth, of Barton, in Lancashire, by his second wife, Maud, daughter says that “this Sir John Bothe, to whom the Barton arms were granted, married daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, by whom he had one son, Lawrence afterwards Archbishop of York.”† Here we have four authorities of the get nothing but contradiction. Ormerod and Lysons are names by which difference. We may be told that the inscriptions of the Bothe tombs in Stray are preserved in the Bodleian Library, set the matter at rest. We quest; copies were taken more than two hundred years after the inscriptions were cut the whole thing hangs upon the fact whether the copyist—whether St. I do not take “frater” for “pater,” and so originate and perpetuate a blunder; agree, that Charles Bothe, Bishop of Hereford—1516-1535—was the son of Roger, of Sawley. This Bishop is memorable not only for his additions but as the last Catholic Bishop of that See before the spoliation of the Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; was treasurer at Lichfield; had the rectories prebends at Lincoln and one at St. Paul’s; was Archdeacon of Bucking; 21 July, 1516, became Bishop of Hereford. He stood well with Henry VI of the Welsh marshes. He desired he should be buried in his episcopal house inside of the nave, which he had constructed for himself (ubi construxi sepulchrum); daughters of Roger—whether he was father of Lawrence or no—was Isabel, Earl of Westmoreland. Charles Bothe, the nephew of the Bishop, removed

The tenure of the lordship of Sawley explains in a moment why Roger’s residence in or near to that ilk. Sawley has been held by the Bishops of Lichfield at the present time, and in 1447, William Bothe, brother of Roger, was Bishop granted to Roger, and his heirs for three lives. One word as to John Bothe says he was the nephew of Roger, of Sawley; Lysons says he was the son of

* Derbyshire, p. 383.
he was the brother of Roger. He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1465, at which time Lawrence Bothe was Bishop of Durham, and it is clear as noonday that this time Ormerod has tripped himself, for the evidence is, that brother or son of Roger he may have been—but nephew, never! There is no brother of Roger that will fit as father to the Bishop.

The tenure of Sawley has a kind of unique interest, being held by the Bishops of Lichfield from the earliest period; the Stanhopes, Earls of Harrington, (generally shown as lords of this manor) as lessees for several generations. If only an outline biography of these ecclesiastics were given, it would mean an epitomised history of England, not ecclesiastical, but political, for some of these men were Chancellors, and held appointments on which the whole machinery of the State moved. The list of these Bishops, which we attach, is worth scrutiny, as shewing a strange admixture of learning and ignorance, intrigue and piety. We get Walter de Langton, the trusted treasurer of Edward I., whose enemies said he held personal intercourse with the Devil, and was guilty of simony and adultery. Not satisfied with this, they charged him with debauching the wife of Sir John Lovetot, and, because the knight complained, murdering him. The career of Langton as a statesman is crowded with events which are food for the student, while the charges of which Langton cleared himself will suit the gossip. We get Walter Stretton, who was destitute of all culture, even to signing his name. Richard Scope, who lost his head for handling a sword instead of a breviary. We get Rowland Lee, the creature of Tom Cromwell, whose signature is on the document which declared the marriage of Ann Boleyn to be void, and the Princess Elizabeth illegitimate. We get also a cluster of theologians like Cornwallis and Butler and Selwyn, who have enriched our literature, and whose memory we like to keep green.

Thoroton, in his "History of Nottingham," gives a pedigree of the Morteyns, who held the manor of Risley under the Pavlys, and whose heiress married with Sir Richard Willoughby, Justice of Common Pleas (1340). The father of the Judge had purchased Wollaton from the Morteyns, as also the manor of Willoughby; a third portion of Risley, with moieties of lands in Ingleby and Alveston. We must remember clearly and distinctly that this family had no relationship with the D'Eresby Willoughby's, nor the Parkham people, until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the heiress of the senior line of Wollaton espoused Sir Percival Willoughby, of the baronial house. Our Willoughbys, of Risley, had a remote founder in the great-grandfather of the Judge, whose name was William Bugge, of Nottingham. They adopted their surname on the purchase of Willoughby. The career of the Judge appears to have been very distinguished. He was selected by his native county as a representative in Parliament, and no sooner there than he is appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. This was in 1322. In the following year—on the accession of Edward III.—he is recalled, and soon after becomes Justice of Common Pleas in England; then Justice of King's Bench; then Chief Justice of King's Bench. He sat in the place of Geoffrey le Scope, who had gone abroad with the King. He died in 1359, and the "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" set forth that, apart from his lands and provincial residences, he had a London house in the Old Bailey. We learn from Foss that the Judge had three wives, and we learn from Thoroton that the principal portion of the vast estates of the Judge passed to a son by the second wife, as his two eldest sons by his first wife—the Morteyne heiress—had died without issue, and the third son Hugh (by that lady) on whom he had entailed Risley, in Derbyshire, was a Clerk in Holy Orders. But Hugh was married to Joane de Risley, (which is funny) by whom, says Thoroton, he had a "son called Hugh Willoughby, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Dabrigeoncourt, knight, by whom he had a son, Hugh Willoughby, of Risley, who married Isabell, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, and bore the arms of his mother, viz., ermine, three bars humet, as appeareth by his gravestone in Wilne Church, upon which those arms of Dabrigeoncourt, impale with Clifton. From these are descended the Willoughbys of Risley." The tenure given in the appendix, will shew their after marriages. Burke, in

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* Vol. ii., p. 409.
† II., 365.
‡ Libra of the Judges, vol. iii., p. 159.
his "Extinct Baronetcy," * makes Sir Henry Willoughby (and last of his line) the son of Sir Hugh navigator, who perished in his attempt to discover Russia, in 1553. This is absurd, as there was one hundred years between the two deaths. Moreover, the father of Henry was John; whose father George; whose father was Hugh, but whether Hugh, the navigator, is not clear. Moreover, Burk that Sir Henry had an "only daughter and heiress." The truth is, there were four daughte co-heiresses, for one of them married that famous antiquary Sir Symonds D'Ewes, to whom we own parliamentary history of England, during the reign of Elizabeth. The eldest of these co-heiress Risley in her dowry, and mated with Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in Cheshire. The Astons ha lands in that ilk from the time of the Normans, and Sir Thomas was a staunch cavalier, a churchma a tory, and to his pen we owe "A Remonstrance against a Presbyter," 1641, 4to. He led the Ch loyalists to defeat twice at Middlewich and Macclesfield, and lost his life from a blow on the head, v prisoner in Stafford gaol.

* p. 371
ABOUT the time that our pusillanimous James II. was trembling in his father, and was arranging for a bolt, there was a worthy Anthony Evans, who was also undergoing a certain amount of his well-beloved Hannah Ferne, of Bonsall, (heiress of her father) to wait long, from the suit of one in a different sphere of life to himself. How this yeoman of Winster, spring the Evanses, of Derby, Darley Abbey, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, or Deputy Lieutenants, farmer, though he had formed an alliance which alone would entitle him by Burke. The pedigree of the Evanses in the "Peerages" and "" farmer's son, Edmund, and his wife, Rebecca Gell, of Hopton. The family, but with questionable prestige, while we are not aware that any of them found burial in Westminster Abbey. The brass of Henry Ferne, in St. prestige which admits of no question.* Moreover, the arms of the Evans If Heralds and King's at Arms will compile pedigrees, let them compile the student by omissions. We are thinking of the pedigree of the Evans in the "Landed Gentry," vol. i. We are there told that Walter Evans, Esq., 1879, was the son of Samuel, of Darley Abbey, but who Samuel was, or the pedigree, has no mention whatever. We will refer to this fact in a moment. Winster farmer, born in 1690, and who died in 1746, was father of the first great Banking house of Derby; who was an extensive manufacturer of coke, a princely fortune of eight-tenths of a million; and who died at the remove of a gentleman had two wives—Sarah Evans, of Derby, and Barbara Stubbins of William, who espoused Elizabeth Strutt, of Derby, but he died "vitae postilla" the second lady he had a son, Walter, designated as of Darley Abbey, who and had Arthur, who died in 1821, (so Glover says) without issue.† student of genealogy—genealogy not fudged nor trimmed—where does the gentleman of Darley Abbey tack on? William Evans, the son of the William, who, if we mistake not, was the first of the family to locate him of land purchased by the Banker from Francis N. C. Mundy, towards gentleman was Member of Parliament for North Derbyshire for sixteen which he had sat for East Retford and Leicester. It is said that the Leeds £10,000. He was Sheriff in 1829; was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. His lady was Mary Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, by whom he had Sir Thomas in 1879, and created a baronet by Her Majesty in 1889, so recently removed was Mary Gisborne, of Holme Hall, by Bakewell, who died just as his heir him,† (1889) leaving no issue. From the birth of Edmund, of Winster, there are just two hundred years, and seeing there were five generations genealogical exception.

† Derbyshire, vol. ii.
The manor of Allestree, from the Conquest to the present time, has passed with Marketon and Mackworth, of which seigniory Allestree was but a chapelry, though it attained parochial dignity within the present century. Certain moieties of land were sold by Francis N. C. Mundy to Thomas Evans, of Derby, Bache Thornhill, of Stanton, and Charles Upton, which last moiety was afterwards bought by Thornhill, who began to build upon his first moiety a stately mansion, which he sold to John Charles Girardot, in 1805. The Stanton Thornhills are extinct; the Girardots have removed to Nottinghamshire.

Among the oldest families of Derbyshire come the Allestrys, who took their name from this ilk. They were here in early Plantagenet period as retainers to the Lords Audley. They afterwards had lands at Turnditch, Alvaston, and Walton-on-Trent, where branches of their house were settled. It was the Alvaston branch which produced the famous divine and militant Doctor of Divinity; and that of Walton, from whom the Sheriff of 1683. The Allestrys have greater claim upon us, however, than even their antiquity as a Derbyshire family, or the academical careers of their sons, or their municipal distinction. It is admitted that Henry Allestry, of Derby, living at the beginning of last century, was one of the earliest booksellers of our county, but we believe that shall be able to prove before long, that Derby had a bookseller almost a hundred years before this. The British Museum Catalogue tells us that Richard Allestry, of Derby, published a series of Almanacks (which he had written) in London, extending over a period of twenty years, from 1634 to 1643. We are of the opinion—and we speak advisedly—that Allestry could not have published these Almanacks had he not been a bookseller, for Almanacks were exclusively an item of the Stationers' Company monopoly. We have been promised the liberty to make certain researches, which shall either prove or disprove our assumption. The grounds for this assumption are these. The ancient name for bookseller was stationarius, from stationing themselves at booths or stalls; or from statio, a depository. The Stationers' Company formed in 1493, had no power over books till the 4th May, 1557, when absolute power was given them to search out, seize, and destroy, all books not published by their authority. They had the exclusive right (and the granting of the right) of selling psalters, primers, and almanacks. At the same time that Richard, the writer of Almanacks, was living at Derby, there was a James Allestry, whom we believe was his brother, who opened a Bookseller's shop in London, and from his bookselling, earned sufficient to send his son Jacob to Oxford. We firmly believe that further research will establish the fact of Derby having a bookseller in the days of Charles I.

In a very clever article contributed to the "Derbyshire Archaeological Journal," vol. vii., by Mr. George Bailey, we are told that the manor of Allestree was sold to Bache Thornhill, towards the end of last century. This is certainly incorrect, for the Mundys still remain lords of the manor, and have been since 1522. Thornhill, as we have said, bought a moiety of land from F. N. C. Mundy, and the moiety which Charles Upton had purchased; but the manor—the manorial rights—remained with Mundy. Thornhill never finished the hall—it acquired the reputation of being haunted—but sold it to Girardot. This gentleman was of French extraction, and appears to have come immediately from Dijon. Mr. Bailey tells us that "he appears to have acquired his wealth in India, and it was the custom to call such persons Nabobs. He kept up great state during his residence at Allestree, driving a coach-and-four, with a black footman, and two spotted dogs to follow the carriage, as was the custom in those days. This gentleman was Sheriff of the county in 1818. Ceasing to reside at the hall, he let it to Mr. Evans, the father of the present" (late) "owner, who eventually bought and greatly improved the estate, planting the park, and causing a fish-pond to be made in it." The present representative of Girardot is Lieutenant-Colonel Girardot, who held the advowson of Car Colston, in Nottinghamshire. The supposition that there was one of our Allestrys at the battle of Poictiers is very tenable, but we cannot think with Mr. Bailey, that he was one of the four esquires of Sir James Audley, who carried him into the presence of the Black Prince.* We are indebted to Mr. Bailey for some very quaint facts of the village of Allestree. He says in old days Allestree had "a rat and mole catcher... quite a person of distinction, wearing a badge gaily painted, and having an air of mystery about him. How did he do it? His modus operandi

* Vide Article on Mackworth.
and rats would soon disappear; cease to pay, and

estry, who wrote the "Funeral Handkerchief,"
order and Sheriff, and that both were sons of
iter. We have gleaned this from a pedigree
re's "Visitatio." The Recorder was father
Cambridge; was vicar of Cassington, in
of two volumes of sermons published in
re Allestry, of Derby, the bookseller, was

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DERBYSHIRE.

ROLLS.

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Old Halls," vol. iii. In May,
e Rolls, which office he held
lected Chancellor of the
The earliest mention of the illustrious family located at Markeaton, is in the temp. of Edward I., when John Mundy married Isabel Eyre, of Hope Valley, in the Peak. For ten generations have the sons of the family of Mundy been selected as Sheriffs for the county of Derby. The manors of which they are lords—Markeaton and Mackworth—were purchased by an ancestor who was Sheriff of the City of London. How deeply interesting are such facts, and how few of us have made ourselves familiar with them can be clearly shewn. From 1617 to 1884 there have been thirteen Sheriffs of this house, and from 1784 to 1830, it sent one of the Knights of the Shire to Parliament. Then again, their princely munificence to the poor in those sad times of the Peninsular war, and long afterwards, is probably quite unknown to this generation. The “Derby Mercury,” however, of those days, tells us of bullocks slaughtered and distributed; of sheep roasted whole and carved up; of waggons loads of bread (when the penny loaf was about 4oz. in weight); and a plentiful supply of beer. It mentions too, how the aged and infirm were cared for and provided with blankets and coal. There is a higher type of nobility than the nobility which is conferred by letters patent, in which charity is a prominent feature, and to this aristocracy the Munds have belonged for centuries.

John Mundy, who purchased Markeaton from the Touchets, in 1516, was Sheriff, and subsequently Lord Mayor of London. He was a lineal descendant of that John who married Isabel Eyre, of Hope, some two centuries previously. It is said there are sixteen peers of the realm whose founders were Lord Mayors, and although the Munds do not hold a coronet, yet in one branch they are the senior co-heirs to a barony, in another, if we mistake not, to an earldom. Within the present century one of the girls was Duchess of Newcastle; another was Countess Ferrars; while within living memory two others were the wives of Lords Fitzroy and Tredegar. They have mated too, with scions of the aristocracy—Cursons, Hoods, Carpenters, Phipps, Addingtons. The year of majority of John Mundy is historic for many reasons. Then Henry VIII. declared war against France, and gained the F.D. which still remains on our coins; then died the famous Pope, (Leo X.) whose shoes Wolsey thought of stepping into, but never did; and then was Mundy with his Aldermen summoned to Court, to be fitch'd of a loan. But the smooth tongue of the Cardinal was not good enough for Mundy. He chose rather to invest his money in lands, than lend it to a monarch who wiped his debts off by statute. The mayor was a native of Winchcombe, Bucks., and was afterwards of Chekenden, Oxon. His son Vincent was J.P. for Derby, in 1558, (this gentleman was killed by one of his own children) and henceforth the residence of the family has been Markeaton. On this spot is said to have stood the homestead of that James Audley who was one of the Chapter of the Order of the Garter. The grandson of Vincent was Francis, who was Sheriff in 1617, and henceforth no generation has passed away but one of the sons has held the office. Gilbert, who was Sheriff in 1697, was the founder of the Shipley branch, whose boys have gained such distinctions—knighthoods, commands of fleets and armies, governorships of Colonies—and formed such illustrious alliances. One was Knight of the Shire for forty years. Edward Mundy, of Shipley, the Member of Parliament 1783-1822, and then died in harness, may be termed the second founder of his line. He was married three times, and by each wife had issue. The second son of his first union espoused a daughter of the famous Admiral Rodney; the third son became an Admiral with a K.C.B.; his daughter by Lady Middleton became Duchess of Newcastle; his only son by Mrs. Barwell is the
present Sir Robt., K.C.M.G., of Hollybank, who was Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1874-7. The period during which Edward Mundy was Member for the county is worthy of note. The year he entered Parliament, the great Pitt (at the age of three and twenty) became Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer both; America declared her independence. Mundy was in the same house with Fox and Canning and Burke and Erkine; he was here at the impeachment of Warren Hastings; at the assassination of Percival; during the whole of the Peninsular War; and one of the closing scenes of his life was the cruel arraignment of a Queen of England.

Another branch of the Mundys is of Ormsby Hall, Lincoln, but these gentlemen obtained Royal license in 1863, to take the surname of Massingberd, from having espoused the heiress of that old family.

Wrightson Mundy, the builder of Markeaton Hall, in 1750, was Sheriff in 1737, M.P. for Leicester, and a D.C.L. The Squire’s literary tastes and acquirements we can understand. His father was the friend and associate of Addison, Steele, Swift, and the celebrated writers of the reign of Anne, and his tastes may have been guided to some extent by these men. His son Francis, Sheriff in 1772, was not only a scholar, but a poet, though his principal works—“Needwood Forest” and the “Fall of Needwood”—are only known to the curious. The aunt (Constance) of the present squire of Markeaton, (who was Sheriff in 1884) was the wife of the discoverer of photography—Henry Fox Talbot, of Lacock Abbey. How few were the words used by Talbot to recount the discovery can be found in his “Pencil of Nature.”

We will notice one or two of those ladies whom the Mundys brought home as brides, either to Markeaton or Shipley. Harriet Massingberd, of Ormsby Hall, Lincoln, was the heiress of a long line of men of famous memorabilia. The last Member of Parliament for Calais was a Massingberd, so was the last Grand Prior of the Knights of Jerusalem in England, who, after he had taken up his quarters at Kilmainham, in Ireland, was attainted, and his order suppressed. Geraldine Townsend was a daughter of the historic house of Townsend, who have a pedigree back to the days of Henry I.; who have more heraldic quarterings, perchance, than any living family; and who hold a marquisate, an earldom, and a barony. Louisa Herbert was an offshoot of the patrician race who are Earls of Pembroke and Powis, and Marquisses of Carnarvon. But the lady in whom centres so very much interest is the Hon. Sarah Brydges Rodney. Back to the days of the quarrel between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, when the Rodneys had grants of land. The father of Sarah was one of the most distinguished of our Naval commanders. He commenced his career under Hawke, and when scarcely in command his brilliant captures and exploits were marvellous. During a period of two years, he not only defeated four French and Spanish Admirals in great engagements, but took them prisoners. By his capture of St. Eustatia, the booty which fell into his hands was equal to three millions. But this is a fact which should never be forgotten, that at the hour of his most splendid victory, for which the nation voted him a pension of two thousand pounds, for which the King gave him a peerage, the Admiralty had positively ordered his recall.

Markeaton Hall is about two miles W.N.W. from Derby, in the parish of Mackworth, and the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The edifice which was pulled down a century and a half ago, was built of timber and plaster, and though we cannot help wishing that the old dwelling had been spared, yet the spot and the residence are associated with a line of men England alone produces, who, by their commercial pursuits obtain municipal honours, then ally their sons and daughters with our nobles, and pass their names and careers on to posterity, to be treasured up and spoken of in terms of admiration.
CODNOR CASTLE.

Quarterly: 

1st & 4th, Gules, a Lion passant guardant in pale Or, the dexter paw barbed, segreant, all proper. 

2nd & 3rd, Azure, a Lion rampant between three arrows in chief Or, all proper. 

Sable, a chief Or, charged with three lions rampant proper. 

Argent, a label argent charged with three Quarterly, the 1st & 2nd of the first, 3rd & 4th of the second, 5th of the second & 6th of the third, 7th & 8th of the fourth, the 1st, 3rd, 5th & 7th Or, the 2nd, 4th, 6th & 8th Sable, all proper. 

In the chief, a lion passant guardant in pale Or, the dexter paw barbed, segreant, all proper. 

Quarterly: 

1st & 4th, Gules, a Lion passant guardant in pale Or, the dexter paw barbed, segreant, all proper. 

2nd & 3rd, Azure, a Lion rampant between three arrows in chief Or, all proper. 

Sable, a chief Or, charged with three lions rampant proper. 

Argent, a label argent charged with three Quarterly, the 1st & 2nd of the first, 3rd & 4th of the second, 5th of the second & 6th of the third, 7th & 8th of the fourth, the 1st, 3rd, 5th & 7th Or, the 2nd, 4th, 6th & 8th Sable, all proper. 

In the chief, a lion passant guardant in pale Or, the dexter paw barbed, segreant, all proper.
Codnor Castle.

NLY so many stones, one upon the other, with the lichens growing upon them! Yet what reveries the walls occasion. Here was the Castle of a line of Barons, whose voice was mighty in council, and whose chivalry is written in our Annals. The Greys were in that old peerage in which came the Bigods, Bohuns, and Clares, and which was virtually extinct before the Howards were more than Norfolk squires, or the Percys little better than marauders. No great event of the Middle Ages—whether giving to the country a Constitution; or the cutting down of ecclesiastical authority; or brilliant achievements of the sword—but what a Grey was present. They were in the "Mad Parliament"; the "Good Parliament"; the "Merciless Parliament"; the "Parliament of Bats." Their name is on that glorious Roll, which Bishop Stubbs says "is one of the most precious archives of heraldic science," and "which proved his gentle or noble birth, illustrated his pedigree, and put him on his honour not to disgrace his bearings which his noble progenitors had worn."* Among the founders of the Order of the Garter, there was a Grey of Codnor. The fact is attested by Ashmole, but now, forsooth, it is attacked. What else can we expect? A Derbyshire man with a Stall plate in St. George's, Windsor, and one of the first twenty-six holders of the most coveted honour in the world! The very idea is insufferable to these flicthers of our memorabilia; and yet there were three Derbyshire men among those founders—John Chandos, of Radbourne; John Grey, of Codnor; and James Audley, of Markeaton.

All the branches of the Greys, whether of Wilton, or Notts., or Sandiacre, or Ruthyn, or Rotherfield, or twenty other places, all spring from Codnor. It is almost seven hundred years since Sir Henry acquired the manor, either by his marriage with Isolda Bardolf, or by gift of King John, and was granted permission to build and fortify his house. Here dwelt this knight, whose sires were lords of Croy in the tenth century. It is almost four hundred years since Henry, Lord Grey—the last of his line—was busy with his crucibles, by sanction of Edward IV., to discover the transmutation of metals. How curious that the household expenditure of these Barons should have come down to us; that we know what Chantries they founded; what dresses they wore; what victories they helped to attain; but of their individuality we know nothing. Dr. Stubbs has given to the student a clear insight into the relative position of Society in the Middle Ages, but what of the men themselves?

We will glance at the Codnor family first, and then at the offshoots. The builder of the Castle had six sons—Richard, who succeeded him, and whose grandson was summoned to Parliament by Edward I. as Lord Grey, of Codnor; John, who founded the Wilton branch which held a peerage for fifteen lives, and from which merged the Ruthyn line, so famous as Marquisses of Dorset and Earls of Kent (now represented by the Earls of Stamford); William, of Langford and Sandiacre, whose heiress, about the reign of Richard II. (1377-99), married with the Leakes; Robert, of Rotherfield, whose issue held a coronet; Walter, who was Archbishop of York; and Henry, of whom we know nothing. Richard de Grey, the first-born, living at Codnor about 1230, adhered to Henry III. in his early troubles with the Barons; was made Constable of Dover; was given the lands of Simon de Coursey, and those of his father-in-law, John de Humes. The Bishop elect of Winchester was Athelmure, a maternal brother of the king. The Barons would have none of him. Grey allowed a Nuncio or messenger from the Pope to land, commanding the installation, but the Barons shewed the Pope, the King, and Grey, the rounds of

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the kitchen—they defied the first, defeated the second, and kicked out the third. The incident is memorable, because it shews how the Norman aristocracy had become English, if only from their detestation of a foreigner usurping the office of a native. It should be mentioned to the memory of Grey, that while Constable he stopped the treasures going out of the country which the Poitevin favourites had plundered. In 1224 he was at the defence of Rochelle; in 1226 was Governor of the Channel Islands; and in 1238 was a follower of de Montfort in the struggle which gained a representative Parliament. John de Grey, the brother of Richard, was Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1265; he was Justice in Eyre for Somerset, Dorset, and Devon; he held appointments in Wales, but he lost appointments and five hundred marks for marrying Jane Peiere. In the Mad Parliament (1258) he was chosen one of the twelve to represent the Commonalty; and one of the twenty-five Commissioners of Aid to the King. His sympathies, which were with the Crown, offended the Londoners, for one of the political songs of those days, speaks of his flight* and loss of harness.

The patrician splendour of the house of Grey commences with Henry, the grandson of the Constable whom Edward I. created a Baron by writ in 1299, and from that hour to this the offshoots of the Codnor Greys have never been without a coronet. John de Grey—third Baron by writ and sixth by tenure—was one of the heroes of those victories so marvellously described by Froissart. He was so great in tournament that the King bestowed upon him "certain accoutrements of Indian silk," and "a hood of white cloth embroidered with blue men dancing, bottoned before with great pearls."† Was one of the founders of that Order, which arose it is said, from the Countess of Salisbury dropping her garter, but much more probably from that lady giving Edward III. a womanly but courteous answer (which must have cut him to the quick) when he made her improper overtures. Richard Grey, the fourth Baron, is memorable, not so much from the many offices he held as Admiral of the Fleet, Ranger of Sherwood Forest, or Ambassador to Foreign Powers, but from being the first Baron who raised a dispute as to precedence with Lord Beaumont. Among the children of Richard was William, Bishop of Ely, who, in his travels on the continent, employed scribes to copy any book otherwise unobtainable; and two hundred of these transcripts were given to Balliol College, Oxford, where 13 of his codices are still to be seen.

The seventh Baron (by writ) was the alchemist who wronged poor Catherine Findern. Glover tells us that Robert, ‡ Lord Grey of Codnor, called the right of having a pillory, a tumbrel, and gallows within the manor. Now it so happened that there was no Robert who held the dignity. The manorial tenure given in the appendix will shew this. It was Richard de Grey, second Baron by writ, and fifth by tenure, who claimed this right. § The definition of the word tumbril may be of interest. An old writer has it "a ducking stool, an engine of punishment which ought to be in every liberty that has a view of frankpledge for the correction and cooling of scolds and unquiet women." The peerage of the Codnor Grey expired with the alchemist in 1495, when the property reverted to his aunt Elizabeth, who was the wife of Sir John Zouch, second son of Lord Zouch, of Haryngworth. This family (Zouch) retained possession of Codnor for about one-hundred-and-forty years, and then father and son cut off the entail, and sold the Castle and estate to Dr. Nettle, Archbishop of York. This would be in 1634, but the Castle long previously had been deserted, for when old Leland went his rounds in 1545, he speaks of its desolation, "Codnone sumtyme longging to the Lorde Greys, Vmylis be east from Horeston, it is now alminose." When Buck made his sketch in 1727, the ruins were not much altered from those seen by Leland, but a race of men were coming along who saw that these ruins would furnish materials by

† Hist. of Derbyshire, vol. II. p. 341.
§ Que Warranto Rellis.
|| Que si non saremo el perdil
Ce la sa coursement.
which to erect so many farm houses, and hence those walls which had run for the French and Scottish campaigns of the Plantagenets, were apartments for the pig, the horse, and the ass.

With the Ruthyn branch of the Greys are linked those historic scenes in student. Bravery and infamy; splendour and degradation; regal power and block; were their characteristics all through. They held three baronies (Cotswold), two viscounties (D’Lisle and Granby); two marquises (Dorset and Kent); and the earldom of the last counties. At least six members of this house were celebrated by the munificence and ambition of their house. The thirteenth and fourteenth Lords Grey de Wilton and the fifteenth lord mixed himself up in the so-called Raleigh conspiracy; one for which he was condemned to death. No one can read this without disgust and astonishment.* Coke, afterwards Chief Justice of Longford, † was counsel for the crown, and any conception of this great trickery to entrap his prisoners, and his scandalous strain of language to delight, asked if he had ought to say, he replied, “I have nothing to say, yet the keeper of the mouth ‘non eadem omnibus decord.’” The house of Grey have spent their services, and Grey cannot ask his.” James I. commuted his sentence, but

The second Baron of the Rotherfield furnishes the celebrated quarrel in the presence of Edward III., when Grey thought his weapon was a speedier way for judgment. ‡

All the Compilers of Derbyshire history (Lysons and Glover too), are said to have been purchased by Dr. Neil, in 1634. Who he was, further than being Archdeacon, we cannot find out. Yet Richard Neile is one of those men of whom England has heard. He says Drake, § (who got his information from Eachard) "passed through all the Church of England. Having been Schoolmaster, Curate, Vicar, Parson, Clerk, Dean of Westminster, Clerk of the Closet to two Kings, and Bishop of Durham; and Winchester, and lastly translated to the Archbishopric of York." From Drake, it appears he had a ring of nine diamonds, which the King of Denmark presented to him, while Clerk of the Closet to James I., and which he charges his son—Sir Philip But Sir Philip, who succeeded to Codnor, was a mathematician, and an Honorary Society, whose studies respected neither dying requests or filial duty, for he set everything else, and forgot even to place a stone in All Saints’ Chapel of the spot where the ashes of the Archbishop lay.

In 1692, the Manor and Castle of Codnor came to the Masters by purchase; are, an old Kentish family, one of whom was Mayor of Sandwich four times; was among the bearers of the canopy of Anne Boleyn, and was given the title in descent from the Mayor was the purchaser of Codnor—Sir Strensham. Sir he became Sheriff of Derby in 1712. Now the Butterley Colliery Company are

The few ruins that remain cannot well be further desecrated, neither shall remind us of those days when our Constitution was in its infancy and learning.

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* Vol. ii., p. 1, et seq.
† Vide Old Hall, vol. ii.
‡ Burke’s Extinct Peerage, p. 347.
§ Antiquities of York, p. 604.
Elvaston Castle.

Of portion of English History is probably less familiar to the student than that in which the house of Stanhope figures so conspicuously, and which commenced with the Treaty of Ryswick. Why this should be so seems inexplicable. The dominion of the Norman, thanks to the marvellous researches of Freeman, is no longer a dark page; the sway of the Plantagenet has been vividly told by Gairdner; the sovereignty or tyranny of the Tudors has been made to present a different phase by the brilliant rhetoric of Froude; the scandalous reigns of the Stuarts have been related by Macaulay and Gardiner—the Livy and Zenophon of our time. These authors are thoroughly known to the student as a rule, but ask him to what Statesman was due the Treaty of Saville, which secured the peace of Europe at the time? Will he answer William Stanhope? Ask him what General won the battle of Alferez, fought against fearful odds, (sixteen squadrons against forty-two) and where the English Commander by his deeds of heroism made his victory secure, and this at sunset? Would he reply James Stanhope? If the capture of Barcelona were mentioned, would he know that what the allied armies failed to accomplish, this same James Stanhope and Charles Mordaunt with only two thousand men actually did? We have no romance to equal the midnight march of this little band to attack a fortress, hemmed in by the sea on one side, and frightful passes on the other. Again, if it were put, what Englishman with an army half-dead with hunger, gained the victory of Zaragoza, then entered Madrid and captured the 120 banners which had been lost in the disastrous fight at Almanza? Would he say it was Stanhope? We think not. How many of us know the admiral—second in command in that great sea fight, where Nelson put his glass to his blind eye, and failed to see the signal of a superior but less brave officer than himself—was Sir Henry Stanhope? Now it so happens that the portion of history of which we assume the student is less familiar, has been written by a Stanhope, (Lord Mahon) and is extremely valuable (apart from its masterly style and impartiality) from its copious extracts from original documents, exclusively belonging to the Stanhope family. We owe to this nobleman the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures an author from piratage for forty-two years, and which would have been more advantageous to a writer but from the voice of Macaulay opposing the Measure in the House of Commons. Lysons has it that Sir Michael was given the manor of Elvaston, by Henry VIII., but Dr. Cox makes the gift into a purchase, of which something can be said in a moment; anyway from about 1539, whether from purchase or gift, Elvaston has been a seat of the family. Next in descent from Sir Michael, was Sir Thomas, whose spouse was Margaret Port, of Etwall, by whom he had Sir John, the founder of the splendour of the house of Stanhope. Sir John had two wives, and each lady became the mother of famous men. By Catherine Allington he had Sir Philip, created Earl of Chesterfield by Charles I., (from whom came the Earls of Stanhope also) and by Dorothy Trentham, of Roecester, he had a namesake (in turn Sheriff and M.P. for Derby) whose son John by Jane Curzon, was grandfather of William, created Earl of Harrington in 1742. More than thirty years before he got his Earldom, he led the boat action in the Port of St. Anthony, although vested with the credentials of a plenipotentiary at the time. The mother of the Earl was Dorothy Agard of Foston, who brought with her that historic hunter's horn which had passed down from the Plantagenets, and which, though afterwards sold to the Foxlowes and taken by heiress to the Bagshaws of Ford Hall, still holds such curious power in appointing coroners. We read that it was Christopher Stanhope who disposed of the horn, but we cannot find such a name either in Burke's "Peerage" or Edmondson's "Baronagium." We take it that Christopher is a misprint for
Charles, who was Secretary of the Treasury, (elder brother of the first earl, and second son of Dorothy Agard) and died s.p. in 1760. The third son of Sir Michael was the first of this family to hold a coronet, but his line failed in 1647, or the Stanhopes would tread the heels of the Howards very close, for number of Peerages. The father of the present Earl of Harrington had but very remote prospects of succeeding to the title, as he was a son of a fourth son of the third Earl, yet within the fifteen years between 1851 and 1866, the fourth, the fifth, and sixth Earls died, leaving him the senior member of the Elvaston branch. The splendour of the Elvaston house is not in its palatial residence, nor in the works of the great masters which adorn its walls, nor its titles and coronets, but in these sons who could forfeit the friendship of George II. rather than countenance a regal wish when unjust; and who could afterwards add to the honour of England, at the sacrifice of their lives, in the Peninsular campaign.

From the year 1373, the lads of this illustrious family have woven their lives into the history of the country, either as Escheators, Members of Parliament, or Sheriffs, and from 1539 they have been Derbyshire landlords living among us. We have mentioned elsewhere that under Edward I. they were of Eltawick, in Northumberland, but became of the Midland Counties by their marriage with the heiress of the Maulores and Longvillers; we have also given particulars of that singular member of this house, whose life was half romance, half mystery. Under the three Lancastrian Kings, Sir Richard Stanhope (son of John, Escheator for Derby in 1373) represented Notts, and was a Knight of the Bath. A daughter of the Knight married with the Baronial Humphrey Bouchier, while her brother Richard espoused Elizabeth Markham, aunt or sister of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice. The first-born of Richard was Sheriff of the County three times (1453-6, 1462), and had a grandson Edward, also Sheriff (1508 and 1509), and also allied to the Bouchiers, who were knighted at the battle of Blackheath. The son of Edward (Sir Michael) expired on Tower Hill through the ambition of that John Dudley, of whom we have spoken under Calke Abbey.

The house of Stanhope has an unbroken pedigree in the male line back to the time of Henry III., and son succeeding father in each case, (until the other day) which is somewhat unique, or at least rare. We meet with the Stanhopes on our earliest Hundred Rolls and the Rolls of Parliament; we meet with them in our later constitutional legislature; in the thickest of our military and naval fights; and among our most earnest patrons of literature.

Within the Hall at Elvaston there are some vestiges of the old structure where dwelt the valiant Sir Thomas Blount, the Lancastrian, and which the troops of Sir Thomas Gell so ruthlessly plundered in 1643. These vestiges are of very great interest, but principally in the servants' apartments—old chimney-pieces and mouldings. Hutton, speaking of Elvaston, says "when an architect makes choice of a bad spot by the side of a good one, the eye is doubly hurt." We tried a long while to realize the expression of the antiquarian with the scene before us, but we could not. The manors of Elvaston, Ambaston, and Thurleston (all since merged into one) were held at the Survey by Geoffrey Aislein, whom Dugdale calls Hanselyn. His descendant, Ralph, was at the battle of the Standard with King Stephen, and his heiress married with the Bardolfs, whom Dr. Cox says were holding Elvaston down to the reign of Henry VI. We would remind the learned Doctor that the last Bardolf fell at Bramham Moor, fighting against the Crown, (1461) and his estates were forfeited long before Henry VI. was born. The circumstances which attended the last Bardolf after death, imprint the date of his death on the mind. His body was sought on the field by the victors, and when found among the slain was subjected to all the barbarous usages which were pronounced upon a traitor, as the quartering of the body and other inhuman treatment. Dugdale says that the quarters were set upon the gates of London, York, Shrewsbury, and Lenne; his head upon the gates of Lincoln.

The manor of Elvaston reverted to the Crown, and remained so for about half-a-century, when Henry VI. gave it to John Blount, who was a Lancastrian, and in 1461 Edward IV. gave it to Walter Blount, who was a Yorkist, and did so on the field of Townton; thus the manor did not pass by succession from father to son, but by separate gifts of separate Kings. Sir Walter was also given the estates of the
Courteneys, Earls of Devonshire, the Peerage of Mountjoy, and made a Knight of the Garter. The Blounts of Elvaston were known for generations for their sumptuous living; their princely munificence; their encouragement of our Universities; their dabbling in occult sciences; and their prodigality. We learn from Pilkington that "the inhabitants of Elvaston and Ockbrook were formally required by mutual agreement to brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own cost and charges betwixt this and the feast of St. John the Baptist next morning. And every inhabitant of Ockbrook shall be at the several ales, and every husband and his wife were to give twopence, and every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of the said town of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston shall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feast of John the Baptist, at the which ales and every one of them, the inhabitants shall come and pay as before rehearsed, who if he be away at one ale, to pay at the foder ale for both or send his money." This is a wrinkle as to how the Catholic Clergy of the Middle Ages raised funds to do their repairs.
MACKWORTH CASTLE.
SURELY it is curious that in the associations of each of the Castles of the County (of which the ruins only remain to us) there should be a fact of an exceptionally startling character linked with domestic misery. Whether Codnor with its episode of Lord Henry Grey and Catherine Findern; or Bolsover with its liaison of Peverell and the Countess of Chester; or Mackworth with its historic State Trial of John Touchet, 12th Lord Audley, for an offence so inconceivable, unutterable, revolting, execrable, that the vilest imagination cannot assume it, and alongside of which murder becomes as a misdemeanour. This nobleman, when tried by his peers, declared (and also on the scaffold) that he was innocent; if so, the character of his lady was one never dreamt of by Dante, and so has no counterpart in his "Inferno."

Only the south gateway of the old Castle is left, but sufficient to keep touch with those noblemen who had their homestead here for about three centuries, and whose peerage fell into abeyance as recently as April, 1871, after being held for twenty lives. The last Touchet of the male line died in 1777, when his daughter took the title (being a Barony in fee) to the Thicknesses, who have also passed away, excepting two daughters, hence the abeyance. We find the name of Touchet on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and among the memorabilia of the family are many curious facts. The sixth peer in the time of Henry VII., "was drawn from Newgate to Tower Hill in his coat of arms, painted on paper, but reversed and torn, and there beheaded," for the part he took at the battle of Blackheath. During the Norman period the Touchets were of Bug Lawton, County Cheshire, but in the year 1200 they were of Mackworth, two miles north-west of Derby, which manor the Audleys (with whose heiress the Touchets married) very soon after held, either from the King (John) or the Earl of Chester. Previous possession was with the Palatine, for Hugh Lupus granted it to Goezin; though Sivard, the Saxon, had it before the Conquest. For the last three-hundred-and-seventy years it has been with the distinguished family of Mundy.

One of the four squires who fought by the side of Sir James Audley at Poictiers, and who carried the litter of the wounded knight into the Royal presence, as mentioned elsewhere, was a Mackworth, of Mackworth, in the Hundred of Morlestone. We learn this from certain lands within, but separate from, the manor, being given to the squire's son by John Touchet, accompanied with a grant of arms, which escutcheon, the College of Heralds says, was "a part of the arms of Audley, viz.: a party per pale, indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules five points." Yet Leslie Stephen in Vol. ii. of the "National Dictionary of Biography," says the four squires were Dutton of Dutton; Delves of Doddington; Foulehurst of Crewe; and Hawkstone of Mainehill. Will no one in authority, with the love of Derbyshire history in their hearts, challenge such assertions? Are Derbyshire men ever to be robbed of their glory and no voice raised?

The gift of the Mackworths was made at the very time that the peerage of Audley was granted to the Touchets (for the mother of John was the sister and heiress of the hero of Poictiers who had the coronet bestowed upon him by Edward III.), and made in consideration of the valiant services rendered to the knight. Less than fifty years from the date of the gift (August 1404), the Mackworths became possessed of very extensive lands, among which the manors of Normanton and Empingham, by the marriage of Thomas with the Basings. How they held positions of distinction for generations; mated with the nobility, and were made baronets by James I.; how a junior branch are still the wealthy baronets of Glen
Uske, county Monmouth, while the last of the senior line died an almsman of the Poor Knights' Charity in the Charter House, at the beginning of the last century, can be shewn very briefly by a short pedigree. Mackworth Castle was evidently given to them by the Touchets, before they disposed of the Manor, together with Markeaton, (which two have been held together since the Conquest) to John Mundy (afterwards Lord Mayor) in 1516. The Castle, or rather the old gate-way, is still held distinct from the seigniory, for the building and land adjacent belong to the illustrious family of Curzon, Lords Scarsdale, by whom, if we mistake not, it was purchased from the Mackworths about 1640. This would be just before its destruction by the artillery of Cromwell (whom, like poor Mary Queen of Scots, tradition links with every old Castle) if such is the truth.

What a pathos there is in the fact of poor Sir Henry Mackworth dying in the Charter House (1803), when we remember that the Chartreux was founded by a companion of his ancestor on the field of Poictiers—Sir Walter Manny. In glancing over the pedigree we should not forget that it was one of the Basings who was the earliest Greek scholar England ever had, and who travelled to Athens to pursue his studies. Old Matthew Paris tells a little romance about him: how when there he was taught by a Greek girl, "by name Constantina, the daughter of the Athenian Archbishop, who, though only nineteen years of age, had surmounted all the difficulties of the Trivium and Quadrivium, for which reason Master John (Basings) used jestingly to call her a second Katerina from the extent of her knowledge. This lady was the instructress of Master John, and, as he used oftentimes to assert, though he had long been a student at Paris, he had acquired from her what attainments he possessed in science."

Humphrey Mackworth, the famous Parliamentary Colonel, whom the Commons voted a gold chain, worth a hundred pounds, for his defence of Shrewsbury, and whom they buried with such pomp in Westminster Abbey, but whose bones the Royalists at the Restoration scattered to the winds, was a member of this family, being fifth in descent from Thomas, the founder of the Monmouthshire branch. We see from the pedigree* that the fifth baronet of the Derbyshire house was an apothecary, who, having no expectations of the title which came to him from his relative being a bachelor, had given to his four daughters the homely names of Polly, Bessy, Sally, and Sukey. Lysons tells us that the lordship of Mackworth in the reign of Philip and Mary, was held by socage and fealty. Now fealty necessitated the holder taking an oath to his lord, if that lord was vassal to a greater lord and not absolute owner, otherwise the fealty at once became allegiance. The oath of fealty enumerated six conditions:—That the tenant should do no bodily injury to his lord, nor secret injury, nor damage to his possessions, nor hurt his reputation, nor deter him from making improvement, but should assist him to do so. Socage was a positive tenure, and not as knight service, uncertain and by grand seigneurty; or, as Littleton puts it, whatever is not tenure by knight service is tenure in socage. So how the Mundys, who were the holders and absolute owners in the reign of Mary, ever held by socage and fealty is the difficulty.

The old and honoured family of Mundy will have particular mention under Markeaton. They are said to take their name from the Abbey of Monday, in the Dukedom of Normandy, though the splendour of their house evidently commenced with Sir John, the Lord Mayor of 1522-3, who had possessed himself of Mackworth and Markeaton some six years previously. He held Allestree also, where some of his descendants had a residence; he had lands also at Little Chester, Fynderne, and elsewhere. All the senior members of this family, from the knight and civic dignitary down to the present Francis Noel Mundy, Esq., J.P., D.L., have been Justices of the Peace, or Members of Parliament, or Sheriffs of the County. In the days of Elizabeth, if we mistake not, there was one of the lads who was organist to Her Majesty at Windsor Chapel; was a bachelor of music; and whose book of songs and psalms published in 1594 is of considerable interest to the curious. The present Squire is a great grandson maternally of the second Earl of Ilchester, while the lady is a Cavendish of Thornton Hall.

The old gate-way of Mackworth Castle is a vestige of a baronial homestead of the Middle Ages, which is evidenced by certain documents still extant, dated from its precincts in the reign of Henry VI., but subsequent to that period what is known of it, although it was with the Touchets or Mackworths?

* See page 147.
Surely the Touchets could not have held any edifice without investing it with thrilling interest and incident, and yet the silence about its tenancy during the five reigns of the Tudors and the two first Stuarts, is so thorough that no compiler will face it; they will not even offer an opinion. Did the cannon of Cromwell blow away records as well as masonry? Who were the occupants when the attack was made?

The old gate-way has planted in our minds a determination for a research which must yield up many particulars, that shall make a break in the cloud which the Compilers have allowed so long to hang over this historic spot without attempting to penetrate it. For one thing we are very thankful that the gate-way is in the keeping of the noble house of Curzon, whom we believe will kindly preserve such a relic of famous days and famous men.

The Mackworths living in the days of Richard II., had a son Thomas, who espoused (as we have said) Alice Basings, the heiress of her family and the Normanvilles too. He was father of Henry (Sheriff of Rutland 18 Edward IV.) who was father of two sons, John and Thomas. John perpetuated the Derbyshire branch; Thomas was the founder from whom the present Sir Arthur William James Mackworth, Bart. The line of John is of interest to us. He was father of George (four times Sheriff of Rutland) whose wife was Annie Sherard, by whom he had Francis, who, by his lady, Ellen Hercy—another heiress—was father of George, who, by his spouse Grace Rokeby, had Sir Thomas, (created a baronet in 1619) who secured another heiress, Elizabeth Hall, and had Sir Henry, who married Mary, sister of Lord Hopton. Sir Henry had three sons—Sir Thomas, Robert, and Henry, the issue of which sons became extinct consecutively. Sir Thomas, by his wife and relative Annie Mackworth, was father of another Sir Thomas, who died without issue in 1745. Robert, by his wife Elizabeth Hatcher, was father of another Robert, whose son, Sir Thomas the Apothecary, was father of the four ladies already referred to as Polly, Bessy, Sally, and Sukey. Henry (the third son of Sir Henry by Mary Hopton) was father of another Henry, whose son, Sir Henry, succeeded Sir Thomas the Apothecary in the Baronetage. He was father of poor Sir Henry who died in the Charter House in 1803, the last of the senior line of the extremely old Derbyshire house of Mackworth.
Shipley Hall.

WHEN Sir Philip Strelley died in 1606–7, he was embarrassed with debts, and one of his last acts was to devise Shipley to be sold to liquidate them. His ancestor Robert, in 1339, claimed to have two parks here; but, says Lysons, only one was allowed; the other, called Estinker, was stocked with deer, but being only a new inclosure was not allowed as a park. This gentleman would be the son of Robert, who had acquired the manor in marriage with the heiress of Sir Robert Vavasour, and by whom came his estates in the Peak.* This lady seems to be a nut not yet properly cracked. In Courthorpe’s "Historic Peerage," she is stated to be the only child of Sir Robert; Thoroton says she was the daughter and heiress of William Vavasour; while Burke points out that there are two Inquisitions taken on the death of Sir Robert which makes his brother Henry his heir. One fact remains, that she was the niece of Lord Walter Vavasour, who was the brother of Sir Robert. If the word daughter has been written for grand-daughter by Thoroton, the difficulty can be explained, as William, first baron Vavasour, was father of Walter, Robert and Henry. The daughter of Walter she could not have been or she would have succeeded to the barony; the daughter of Henry she could not have been or she would not have been an heiress, as Henry had sons which have perpetuated their line down to the present time. The daughter of Robert she must have been, in spite of the Inquisitions mentioned by Burke. We find that Foster in his "Yorkshire Families," makes Sir Robert to have had a brother William, of Denby, near Rotherham in Yorkshire, whose issue in the male line is shewn generation after generation, so that Elizabeth Strelley, née Vavasour, was not his daughter, assuming that Foster is accurate. Foster, moreover, makes her a co-heiress, shewing a sister Anne, married to Sir Henry Urswick. One fact appears very strange. Her Uncle Walter and her grandfather William were both Barons by writ, then how was it that this lady had not a barony in fee in her pocket when she went to Church with Strelley? If she had (as Foster says) a sister, it would follow that the barony would be in abeyance, but this abeyance has no mention by any writer, nor, what is funny, do they assert that the title is extinct. We believe this title is neither extinct nor in abeyance, but dormant. When a peerage is not claimed it becomes dormant, and it has happened that a monarch of England has (as he thought) created a man a peer when that man by right of birth has been holding the said peerage, but not claimed. We refer to James I., and the Say and Sele peerage. The Vavasour peerage has been dormant for five hundred-and-eighty-one years, and there would certainly be a thorough romance in the act of the present representative of the Strelleys and Sir Robert Vavasour—who is lord of Beauchief—setting up his claim to the barony. Foster says also, that Sir Robert was summoned to Parliament 7 Edward II., but there is no writ to prove it.

Whether the homestead of the Vavasours and Strelleys at Shipley stood on the site of the present Hall, there is only favourable presumptive evidence, but at their Shipley residence they were certainly located for three hundred years. One branch of the Strelleys—as we all know—is now represented by Colonel Edward Strelley Pegge Burnell, of Winkburn Hall, while another branch—also in the distaff line—lives in Sheffield in indigent circumstances. If the Sheffielder ever moots a possible claim to the dormant barony of Vavasour there will be a stir. We may not meet with the Strelleys again, therefore a few more particulars may be interesting. The first of the family we meet with is Walter, living in the

* Vide Old Hall, vol. 1.
time of Henry I., who married Isilia de Moiz, by whom he had a son Samson who was heavily fined by Richard I. for his adherence to Prince John. When, however, John became King, he directed that Strelley should have the Manor of Horsley "for his sustentation while he had the Castle of Horestan (the seat of the Burons not very long before)."* This was evidently what we should call a life interest only. His son Walter began their illustrious alliances by mating with Cecilia Somerville, a co-heiress, while he held his lands by the rendering of a hawk. This was in the days when wives were purchased, as the brother of Walter—Peter Strelley—gave one palfrey, one falcon, and ten marks for his spouse to King John. The son of Walter was Sir Robert, who in the national struggle fought with the Barons, and was taken at Kenilworth. The Knight was father of Robert, whose lady was Elizabeth Vavasour, heiress to the Shipley lands, and those of Hazelbridge in the Peak. In Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," vol. ii., there is a detailed account of this family, shewing their different knighthoods, and their different alliances with the houses of De Hercy, Pierpont, Harcourt, Stanhope, Kempe, Willoughby, De la Ware, Bayham, Garneys, while there is this touching illusion to the last of the senior line: "which said George Strelley lives now in Nottingham upon some ingenious manufacturers in Glass, which he spins and orders very commendably." From the partizans of kings and nobles to a work-shop; from the belted leader of crusaders and warriors to a glass blower! There are two pedigrees of the Strelleys in Thoroton, and one in Hunter's "Hallamshire," while there is an article in the "Reliquary," vol. x.

We all know that the heiress of the Millers brought Shipley to the Mundys; we know too that the lady's name was Hester, daughter of Richard, and so-called † niece of Sir Humphrey Miller, Bart.; but further, what do we know of the Millers? And what do we know of the Leches from whom the Millers got it? The executors of Sir Philip Strelley are said to have sold the manor to the Leches, but which particular member of that family is not stated, nor which family, for Lyons certainly implies that the Leches of Shipley were another family altogether to those of Chatsworth, or of Carden in Cheshire. There is no difficulty however. If Shipley was not purchased by Edward Leche, afterwards knighted and a Master in Chancery, then it was his father, Robert of Chester. Sir Edward was holding Shipley, and was one of the Committee appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1644 to make assessments, and collect the impost for the County of Derby. He was then seventy-four years old, having been a lawyer for more than half a century. He had been educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; had taken the degrees of B.A. and D.C.L., and been called to the bar of Gray's Inn. He appears to have been employed by the old families of Derbyshire in matters of conveyance and land purchase. In the "Melbourne Papers," under date of 6th December, 1630, we find, "Sir Edward Leech expounded the buying of Over Haddon at £1,220, and desired a price of the Wynland; he said he had been with you but you relinquish it." Sir Edward is said by some to have become a Master in Chancery under Charles II., but we take it that the statement is either untrue, or that he had a son and namesake who was a lawyer also. The heiress of the knight, whether daughter or grand-daughter, married with one of the Millers, of Oxenheath, in Kent, but which one is the difficulty. This much is clear: Nicholas Miller, Sheriff of Kent in 1633, was father of Sir Nicholas, whose first son Humphrey became a baronet in 1660, and whose second son Nicholas came in (by the will of his grandfather, the Sheriff) for lands in Derbyshire. This Nicholas we are told in the "Extinct Baronetcy," ‡ had a large family, and that his Derbyshire estates continued with his descendants until they were conveyed to the Mundys by heiress. If the statement of Lyons is correct that Hester Miller, wife of Edward Mundy, was the niece of Sir Humphrey, then it follows that Richard, her father, was brother of the baronet. But he evidently was not, for his brothers are shewn in the "Baronetcy," were Nicholas, John, and Charles. Moreover, she was not married to Mundy until the reign of George I., which will not agree with Sir Humphrey being her uncle. Her father was probably the son of Nicholas, which would make him the nephew of Humphrey, and which also would make the

† Lysons' "Derbyshire."  
‡ Burke, p. 352.
dates fit. We have never yet met with any writer who credited the Mundys of Shipley with all their quarterings. Their grand quarters are, Mundy, Miller, Leche, and Meynell; while their complete coat is per quarterly of twenty-one, Mundy, Miller, Leche, Vernon, Avenal, Dureversal, Bialiol, Camville, Bryan, Tracy, Marmion, Stackpole, Pemburg, Pype, (? Waldron) Gernon, Neville, Cokayne, Redware, Meynell, Ward, charged with a crescent for difference.

Edward Miller, who acquired Shipley, was the son of Gilbert, who was third son (hence the crescent) of John Mundy, of Markeaton. This gentleman died in 1767, leaving Edward who so long represented the county; who was succeeded by a son Edward; who was succeeded by a son Edward; whose son Alfred was father of the present Alfred Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall. There is scarcely any distinction that the sons of this house have not held, excepting a peerage; distinctions too, which carry with them immortality. Two were Admirals; three were Generals; two were Members of Parliament; two were High Sheriffs; three of them have enriched our literature with their bright narratives and historical accounts of incidents in which they played their part; one was a C.B.; one a G.C.B.; one a K.C.B.; and one a K.C.M.
Appendix.
N.B.—Arms marked * are given on the authority of Mr. John Sleigh, J.P. Vide "Reliquary," vols. v., vi.
Abell, of Stapenhill...Argent, on a saltire engrailed azure, twelve fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: No trace.
Abney, of Willesley...Argent, on a cross sable, five bezants. Crest: No trace.
Abney, of Measham...Or, on a chief gules, a lion passant argent. Crest: A demi-lion or, a pellet between the paws. *Fortiter et Honest.*
Allestry, of Alvaston...Argent, a chief gules, overall a bend azure charged with three escutcheons of the second with chiefs or. A martlet for diff.
Allevne, of Castle Gresley...Sable, a cross potent or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant sa, holding in paws a rudder or.
Allport, of Littleover...Barry wavy of eight, argent and azure; on a bend gules, three mullets or. Crest: A demi-lion rampent erminois, collared with a mural crown gules.
Alton, of Borrowash...No trace.
Appleby, of Appleby...Azure, six martlets or, 3, 2, 1. Crest: A long cap, hatched with feathers, surmounted with a martlet's head. Vide Burton's "Leicestershire."
Arden...Ermine, a fesse chequy or and azure. Crest: On a chapeau azure, turned up ermine, a wild boar passant or.
Ashby, of Chellaston...Azure, a chevron ermine, between three leopards' faces or. Crest: Out of a mural crown argent, a leopard's face or. *Be just and fear not.*
Aston, of Risley...Per chevron sable and argent. Crest: An ass's head proper. *Pret d'accomplir.*
Atherley, of Derby...Argent, on a bend azure, three lozenges of the field, charged with a pheon each, gules.
Bainbridge, of Derby...Argent, a chevron ermines, between three battle axes, sable. Crest: A demi-arm armed, the gauntlet or; holding a battle axe sable, mantled gules, doubled argent.
Bancroft, of Swarkestone...Crest: No trace.
Barber, of Stanton...A chevron between three fleur-de-lis. Crest: No trace.
Beelers, of Crich...Per pale gules and sable, a lion rampant, argent. Crest: No trace.
Beaumont, of Barrow...Azure, semée de lis, overall a lion ramp, charged with a crescent or, (the crescent gules). Crest: A lion passant or, charged with a crescent gules.
Bloodworth, of Derby...Argent, three bars sable, in chief as many torteaux, all within a bordure ermin.
Crest: A naked embowed ppr, guttée de sang, holding a wreath of laurel.
Blundeville...Azure, three garbs or.
Borrow, of Derby...Argent, on a mount in base the trunk of an oak tree, couped, sprout out two branches proper, with the shield of Pallas thereon gules. Crest: An eagle regardant, with wings expanded, standing on a mount ppr, supporting with his dexter foot a like shield as in the arms.
Bothe, of Sawley...Argent, three boars, head erect, and erased sable. Crest: A lion passant argent.
Bristowe, of Twyford...Ermine, on a fesse cotted sable, three crescents or. Crest: Out of a crescent or, a demi-eagle displayed azure.
Broomfield, of Morley...Azure, a lion passant guardant or. Crest: A lion passant guardant, gorged with a wreath of the first and azure.
Browne, of Stretton...Azure, a chevron between three escallops or, a border engrailed gules. Crest: An ostrich argent, wings, collar, and beak or.
Burdett, of Foremark...Azure, two bars or, each charged with three martlets or. Crest: A lion's head erased sable, langued gules.
Cantilupe, of Ilkeston...Gules, a fesse vair, between three fleurs-de-lis or. Cantilupe...Azure, three leopards, head inverted, jessant de lis or.
REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).


Cave, of Stretton. Azure, fretty argent. Crest: A greyhound courant sable, on a scroll proceeding from the mouth the word "Garden."

Charleton, of Risley. Azure, on a chevron or, between three swans argent, as many conquefoils gules. Crest: A swan's head erased argent, billed gules, gorged with a chaplet vert.

Clay, of Crich. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped vert. Crest: Two wings issuing from a wreath argent, charged with trefoils sable.

Colville, of Lullington. Azure, a lion rampant or, a label of five points gules. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant, tail extended argent, gorged with a label of three points of the first.

Collingwood, of Calwell. Argent, a chevron between three stags' heads erased sable. Crest: A stag at gaze in a holly bush proper.

Corfield, of Codnor. Argent, three hearts gules. Crest: A leopard passant, holding in right paw a palm branch, all ppr., collared and chained or. Serva Fidem.

Cotton, of Derby. Vide Appletree Hundred.

Crewe, of Calke. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb erect argent.

Crich, of Crich. Sable, a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a pelican vulning itself in base or. Another: Ermine, on a pale sable, three roses pattée fitchée or.

Curzon, of Croxall. Vaire, gules, and or, overall a bend sables, charged with three poppinjays. Crest: The ancient badge of this house was a cockatrice.

Cox, of Stapenhill. Argent, on a chief gules, two roses of the field. Crest: No trace.

Dalrymple, of Barrow. On a saltire nine lozenges. Crest: A rock ppr.

Dalton, of Derby. Semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant; tinctures not given, but believe they were gu. and arg.

De Branche, of Hartshorne. No trace.

De Gants, of Shipley. Barry of six or and azure, a bend gules.

D'Ewes, of Dale Abbey. Or, a fesse vair between three quartrefoils gules.

Des Voeux, of Barrow. Gules, on a pale or, a squirrel sejant in chief and in base, a moor's head couped ppr. Crest: A squirrel sejant ppr. Altiora in votis.

Digby, of Ravenstone. Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent. Crest: An ostrich argent, in the beak a horseshoe or.

Dixie, of Appleby. Azure, a lion rampant, and a chief or. Crest: A lynx sejant ppr., ducally gorged or. Quod Dixi Dixi.

Disborowe, of Walton-on-Trent. No trace.

Draycot, of Loscoe. Pale of six, or and gules, a bend ermine. Crest: A dragon's head erased gules.

Eadie, of Barrow Hall. No trace.

Evans, of Allestree. Gyronny of eight argent and vert, a lion rampant guardant or. Crest: In a charger a boar's head erased argent.

Every, of Egginton. Erminois, two chevronnells azure, between two others gules. Crest: A demi-unicorn argent, gittée de sang and crinedor. Suum Cuique.

Fisher, of Foremark. Argent, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis sable. Crest: A kingfisher ppr., holding in dexter claw a fleur-de-lis sable.

Fletcher. Argent, on a cross engrailed sable, a compass dial in the centre between four pheons or, on a chief gules, a level staff between two double coal picks of the third. Crest: A horse's head couped argent, gittée de sang.
APPENDIX.

REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).

Fosbrook of Shardlow...Azure, a saltire between four cinquefoils argent. Crest: Two bears' gambs sable, supporting a spear erect ppr.

Fox, of Derby...Argent, a chevron between three foaxes' heads erased gules. Crest: A fox passant gules.

Flamstead, of Denby...Or, three bars sable, on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the first. Crest: A talbot's head argent, erased gules, gorged with a bar gemelle or, eared of the last.

Francis, of Foremark...Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules. Crest: A falcon (? eagle) rising.

Gadby, of Alvaston...? Sable a chevron ermine, between three pheons argent. Crest: A stag passant argent.

Girardot, of Allestry...Per quarterly 1 and 4 argent, a lion rampant sable; 2 and 3 gules, a chevron argent. Crest: A lion rampant sable. Nil desperandum.

Gregg, of Ilkeston...Or, three trefoils slipped between two chevronnells sable, in dexter chief point an eagle regardant, with wings expanded of the second. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head and neck couped per pale argent, gutté de sang and sable, holding in beak a trefoil slipped of the last.

Gresley, of Drakelow...Vaire, ermine, and gules, armed langued and collared gules. Crest: A lion passant ermine.

Grey, of Codnor...Barry of six, argent and azure.

Gretton, of Drakelow...No trace.

Hacker, of Sawley...Sable, a cross vaire, between four mullets or, pierced. Crest: A woodpecker standing on the top of a tree eradicated ppr.

Hadham, alias Tudor, of Horsley...Per quarterly France and England, a bordure azure, charged with eight martlets or.

Hamp, of Catton...No trace.

Hall, of Barton...Azure, three talbots' heads erased sable, between eight cross crosslets gules.

Hancock, of Risley...? Gules, a plate on a chief argent three cocks of the first. Crest: A cock's head erminois, combed, wattled, beaked, and ducally gorged gules.

Handesacre, of Repton...Ermine, three cronels gules.

Hardinge, of King's Newton...Gules, on a chevron argent, frimbiated or, three escallops sable. Crest: A mitre gules, banded and stringed or, thereon a little chevron, charged and frimbriated as in the arms.

Harpur, of Calke...Argent, a lion rampant and a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: A boar passant or, bristled and collared with a ducal coronet gules. The Twyford branch bore a canton sable, charged with a fret argent for difference.

Haslem, of Ripley...No trace.

Haswell...No trace.

Hastings, of Willesley...Argent, a manch within a bordure engrailed sable.

*Heathcote, of Littleover...Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross or. Crest: See Scarsdale Armoury.

Herdererewe of Ravenstone...No trace.

Higginson, of Sandiacre...Vert, a chevron quarterly or and gules, between two garbs in chief, and a sun in base of the second.

Hilary, of Sandiacre...Argent, a fesse componée or and sable.

Holden, of Ashton-on-Trent...Sable, a fesse engrailed erminois, between two chevrons ermine. Crest: On a mount vert, a heath cock rising sable winged or.

Hooley, of Risley...? Barry of six or and gules. Crest: A rose gules, barbed vert, seeded or.
REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).

Hornby, of Derby...
Horne, of Butterley Park. Argent, 3 bugle horns sable, garnished or, stringed gules, each enclosing an etoile azure. Crest: A bugle horn enclosing an etoile as in the arms.
Horton, of Cotton. Sable, a buck’s head caboshed argent, attired or. Crest: On the waves of the sea ppr., a spear erect or, headed argent, enfiled with a dolphin of the first.
Hulbert, of Aston...
Hunt, of Aston-on-Trent. Vide Scarsdale Armoury.
Ingwardby, of Willesley. Or, on a chief gules, a lion passant argent. Crest: No trace.
Ireland, of Hartshorne. Gules, six fleurs-de-lis, 3, 2, 1, argent. Crest: No trace.
Johnson, of Horseley. Azure, a woolpack argent. Crest: No trace.
Kendall, of Smithsby. Gules, a fesse checky or and azure, between three eagles displayed of the second.
Lake, of Hopewell. Sable, a bend between six cross crosslets argent, a mullet for diff. Crest: A sea-horse’s head argent, finned or, gorged with three bars gules. Motto: Un Dieu, un roi, un cœur.
Lamb, of Melbourne. Sable, on a fesse erminois, between three cinquefoils argent, two mullets of the field. Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules, holding between the paws a mullet sable. Virtute et fide.
Lathbury, of Egginton. Argent, two bars azure, on a canton of the second a martlet or.
*Leaper, of Derby. Sable, on a bend between three leopard’s faces argent, as many mullets of the first.
Leche, of Shipley. Vide High Peak Armory.
*Lelat, of Horsley. Argent, on a fesse gules, between three fire-balls sable, flaming ppr., a lion passant or.
Leigh, of Egginton. Azure, a plate between two ducal crowns or, within a bordure argent. Crest: An armed arm couped at the shoulder or, the scarf azure, grasping a halbert ppr.
Levett, of Croxall. Argent, a lion rampant between three cross crosslets fitchée sable, a bordure engrailed azure, charged with four cross crosslets fitchée and four fleurs-de-lis or.
Lister, of Little Chester. Ermine, on a fesse sable, three mullets argent. Crest: A buck’s head erased ppr.
Mackworth, of Mackworth. Per pale indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules, pretty or. Crest: A wing indented per pale, as in the arms.
Malger, of Codnor. No trace.
Master, of Codnor. Azure a fesse embattled between three griffons’ heads erased or. Crest: A unicorn’s head argent, issuing out of a mural crown or.
Mawe, of Derby... No trace.
Mee, of Bretby. Azure, a chevron ermine between three roses or, on a chief lances and argent, as many cross crosslets fitchée of the field.
Melbourne, of Melbourne. Gules, a chevron, a chevron between three escallops argent.
Miller, of Shipley. Ermine, a fesse gules between three griffins’ heads erased azure. Crest: A wolf’s head erased azure, collared ermine.
Milligan, of Caldwell Hall...
Morley, of Morley. Argent, a lion rampant double queued sable, crowned or. Crest: No trace.
Mortayne, of Risley. Ermine, a chief gules.
Mowbray, of Brethby. Gules, a lion rampant argent.
Mundy, of Markeaton. Per pale gules and sable, on a cross engrailed argent, five lozenges purpure, on a chief or, 3 eagles’ legs a la guise azure. Crest: A wolf’s head erased bezantée, fire issuing from mouth ppr.
REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).

Neile, of Codnor. Ermine, a lion rampant between three dexter hands gules. Crest: A dragon's head or, vumen in the next gule.


Newton, of Horsley. Sable, two human shin bones in saltire argent. Crest: A naked man kneeling on his sinister knee, holding a sword ppr., the point downward, hilt and pomel or. Motto: Huic habes, non tibi.

Noble, of Normanton.

Osborne, of Derby. Or, on a bend between two wolves' heads erased sable, three dolphins embattled of the field.

Outram, of Butterley. Or, on a chevron embattled between three crosses fleury gules, five escallops of the first. Crest: Out of an eastern crown a demi-lion or, gorged with a wreath of laurel ppr., holding between paws a cross fleury gules. Mutare Fidem nescio.

Pares, of Hopwell. Sable, a chevron argent, in the dexter chief quarter a cross crosslet of the second. Crest: A demi-griffin or. Pares cum paribus.

Paveley, of Risley. Barry wavy of eight or and sable.

Pech., Azure, a lion rampant doubled queued ermine, crowned or, on a canton of the third a mullet gules. Philippus, of Stapenhill. Argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally gorged or.

Piggin, of Ockbrook.

Pipard, of Horseley. Argent, two bars azure, a canton of the last.

Pottrell, of West Hallam. Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils gules. Crest: A hedgehog gules, chained and quilled or.

Rawdon, of Melbourne. Argent, a fesse between three pheons sable. Crest: On a mural crown argent, a pheon sable, issuing therefrom a laurel branch ppr.

Radford, of Smalley. Per quarterly 1 and 4 gules a fesse vair between two chevrons of the second; 2 and 3 sable 3 boys' heads couped at the shoulders ppr., snakes enwrapped about their necks vert. Crest: A partridge holding an ear of wheat in the beak ppr.

Reade, of Mickleover. Gules, a saltire between 4 garbs or.

*Richardson, of Derby. Argent, three chaplets vert, each charged with roses gules.

Risley, of Risley. Argent, a fesse azure, between three crescents gules.

Rivett, of Derby. Argent, 3 bars sable, in chief as many trivets of the last.

Ray, of Heanor. Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine, between 3 scymitars ppr., on a chief or, as many martlets gules. Crest: An ostrich or, in beak a horseshoe azure.

Rolleston, of Swarkestone. Argent, a cinquefoil azure, on a chief gules, a lion passant or. Crest: An eagle's head issuing from a wreath ppr.

Roper, of Heanor. Sable, an eagle close or. Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a blazing star or.

Rosell, of Denby. Argent, three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper.

Sacheverell, of Hopwell. Argent, on a saltire azure, 5 water bougets or.

Sackville, of Catton. Quarterly or and gules, overall a bend vair. Crest: Out of a coronet composed of eight fleurs-de-lis or, an etoile of eight points argent.

Sale, of Barrow. Argent, on a bend engrailed sable, three fleurs-de-lis of the field. Crest: A pheon sable.

Sall, of Shardlow.

Sanders, of Lullington. Sable, on a chevron ermine, between three bullocks' heads caboshed argent, a rose of the field. Crest: A demi-bull erased sable, charged with a rose argent, barbed and seeded proper.

Saunderson. Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend sable, three annulets or.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).

Scott, of Draycott...

Segrave, of Bretby...Sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.

Shepey, of Smithby...Azure, a cross or, fretty gules.

Shepherd, of Heanor...Argent, on a fesse sable, between three fleurs-de-lis gules as many bezants. Crest: A hind's head.

Smith, of Derby...Azure, a chevron or, between three leopards' heads erased of the second, charged with pellets. Crest: A ship gules.

Smith, of Denby...Per chevron azure and or, three escallops counterchanged. Crest: An escallop per fesse, or and azure.

Solney, of Newton Solney...Per quarterly argent and gules.

Speechley...

Stamford, of Derby...Argent, two bars azure, on a canton gules, a gauntlet grasping a broken sword ppr., hilt and pommele or.

Stanhope, of Bretby...Per quarterly, ermine and gules. Crest: Out of tower azure, a demi-lion rampant ducally crowned gules, holding between paws a grenade firing ppr.

Stanhope, of Elvaston...Same arms differenced with a crescent on a crescent at fess point. Crest: The lion is not crowned and the tincture is or.

Statham, of Morley...Gules, a pale fusilly argent.

Stokesby, of Horley...

Strelley, of Shipley...Paly of six, argent and azure. Vide Peak Armoury.

Sutton, of Heanor...

Tatham, of Ikeston...Per saltire and per fesse az. and argent, three doves of the first. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers ppr.

Tatshall...Vide "Old Halls," vol. iii.

Taylor, of Walton-on-Trent...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.

Tempest, of Little Eaton...Argent, a bend between six martlets sable. Crest: A griffin's head erased per pale argent and sable.

Thacker, of Repton...Gules, on a fesse or, between three lozenges ermine, a trefoil slipped azure between two eagles' heads erased of the field, beaked argent, about their neck a lash of the first. Crest: A bittern sitting. reeds ppr.

Thornhill, of Allestree...Gules, two bars gemelles argent, on a chief of the second a wascule sable. Crest: Vide "Old Halls," vol. i.

Toke, of Synfen...Barry of six, sable and argent. Crest: No trace.

Townrowe, of Derby...Gules, on a cross argent, between four bezants a cinquefoil azure. Crest: A tiger sejant per pale erm and sable.

Townsend...Azure, a chevron erm., between three escallops argent. Crest: A stag statant ppr., attired and unguled or.

Tuchet, of Mackworth...Ermine, a chevron gules. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a swan necked argent, beak gules, ducally crowned gold.

Turner, of Derby...Ermine, on a cross argent, quartre-pierced, four mill rines sable, quartre-pierced, in centre a fleur-de-lis of the second. Crest: A lion passant argent, holding in dexter paw a fer de mouline.

Twyford, of Twyford...Argent, two bars sable, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or. Crest: No trace.

Upton, of Derby...Argent, on a saltire sable, 5 annulents or. Crest: No trace.

Vavasour, of Shipley...Or, a fesse danzettée gules. Crest: Vide "Old Halls," vol. i.
REPTON AND MORLESTON ARMOURY—(continued).

Verdon of Hartsorne. Or, a fret gules. Crest: No trace.
Wakebridge, of Wakebridge. Azure, a fesse gules, between six lozenges sable. Crest: No trace.
Wyll, of Crich. Azure, a chevron ermine, between three eagles displayed argent, on a chief embattled or, as many pellets. Crest: A demi-eagle azure, wings endorsed argent.
Ward, of Derby. A cross flory between four annulets or. Crest: No trace.
Watson, of Heanor. Barry of six argent and gules, three crescents ermine, on a chief of the second two broken spears in saltire or. Crest: On a mount vert a demi-dragon rampant, ppr.
West, of Darley Abbey. Argent, a fesse dancette sable, between three leopards' faces of the second, crowned baronially or. Crest: A demi-griffin vert, collared or, holding a sword upright argent, hilted of the second.
Westcote, of Willington. Argent, a bend cotised sable, a bordure gules, bezantée. Crest: No trace.
Whatley, of Derby. Argent, on a chief gules, three garbs or. Crest: A stag's head ppr.
Whitehurst, of Derby. Argent, a lion's head erased gules, on a chief of the last three bendlets of the first. Crest: No trace.
Whitby, of Derby. Gules, three snakes coiled or, on a chief of the second as many pheons sable. Crest: An arrow in pale, entwined with a snake ppr.
Wilkes, of Measham. No trace.
Wilkins, of Ravenstone. Gules, two swords in saltire argent, hilted and pommels or, on a chief of the second three mullets pierced sable. Crest: A demi-griffin reguardant gules, holding in dexter claw a sword erect as in the arms.
Willington, of Willington. Gules, a saltire vairé. Crest: No trace.
Willoughby, of Risley. Or, on two bars gules, three water bougets argent. Crest: An owl crowned or.
Wilnott, of Catton. Sable, on a fesse or, between three eagles' heads couped argent, as many escallops gules, within a bordure engrailed of the second.
Withipole, of Mickleover. Per pale or and gules, three lions passant guardant and a bordure all counterchanged. Crest: A demi-mountain cat rampant guardant, per pale or and gules goutée counterchanged.
Wright, of Derby. Gules, on a chevron engrailed argent, three spears' heads between as many unicorns' heads erased. This is the shield as shewn in "Reliquary," vol. vi, p. 44, but the proper arms of the Derby Wrights were sable, on a chevron argent, three spears' heads gules, in chief two unicorns' heads erased of the second, armed and maned or, in base on a pile of the last issuing from the chevron a unicorn's head erased of the field.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the blanks in above Armoury would doubtless have been filled in had the Compiler lived.
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

FAMILIES WHOSE SONS REPRESENTED DERBY IN PARLIAMENT. 1594—1794.

Each date shows a distinct writ.

ACARD or AGARD. 1450 Thomas.

ADAM. 1388 Hugh.

ALEBY or DE ALEBY. 1314 William. 1314 William.

ALIBON or ALIBON. 1306 Hugh. 1333 Hugh. 1338 Robert. 1354 Robert. 1377 Roger. 1378 Roger.


ALVASTON. 1310 Henry.

ASHE. 1379 Roger.

BAGNOLD. 1695 John.

BAKYNTON. 1468 Thomas.

BARKER or BARKERE. 1422 John.

BATHE. 1449 John.

BAXTER. 1601 John. 1603 John.

BAYLY. 1722 William.


BEAUMONT. 1585 Henry.

BECHE. 1355 John.

BENNETT. Common wealthy.


BINDER. 1311 Henry.

BOTH or BOOTH. 1421 John. 1432 John. 1434 John.


BOURNE. 1297 William.

BOWYER. 1383 John.

BRADSHAVE. 1450 Thomas.

BRAZIER. 1410 John.

BRADON. 1364 John.

BRAKELEY. 1369 John. 1370 John.

BREDDON. 1318 Richard.

BREYDSALE. 1312 Robert.

BRODDLE. 1478 John.

BROWNE. 1420 Richard.

CARDOWLE. 1304 Richard.

CARPENTER. 1355 Henry.


CHAPMAN. 1306 Peter.

CHARNEY. 1553 George.

CHATLEY or CHITTERLEY. 1446 Thomas. 1448 Thomas. 1449 Thomas. 1449 Richard.

CHEDAL. 1330 Simon.


CHILFORD. 1354 Richard.


CULLING. 1328 John.

CORNOR or CORNE. 1304 William. 1304 John.

CRABBE. 1425 Henry.

CROFTS. 1625 Sir Henry.

CURZON. 1713 Nathaniel.


DIDDOUN. 1355 Henry.

DOCKING or DORKING. 1391 Thomas. 1399 Thomas.

DUNCANNON. 1742 William. Lord D. 1747 William. Lord D.

ENNINGTON. 1356 William.

EWER. 1601 Peter.

FAIRCLAUGH. 1413 John. 1449 John.

FITZ-GILBERT. 1327 John.

FITZ-HERBERT. 1768 William.

FITZ-JOHN. 1313 John.

FITZ-RICHARD. 1325 John.

FITZ-THOMAS. 1335 John.

FITZ-WILLIAM. 1337 John.

FLANSTEAD. 1378 Henry.

FLETCHER. 1389 Richard.

GIBBON. 1383 John.

FAMILIES WHOSE SONS REPRESENTED DERBY IN PARLIAMENT—(continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GILBERD or GILBERT.</th>
<th>GOLDSMITH.</th>
<th>GROSS.</th>
<th>HARPUR.</th>
<th>HOLLAND.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLASYERE.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOWE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1369 William.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1338 Henry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HUNTER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1459 William.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FAMILIES TO WHOM REFERENCE IS MADE AND ARMS GIVEN.

This List is approximate only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abell of Stapenhill.</th>
<th>BURDETT of Foremark.</th>
<th>EVANS of Allestrey.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABNEY of Measham.</td>
<td>Buron.</td>
<td>EVERY of Egginton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albini.</td>
<td>CANTRELL of Derby.</td>
<td>Finderne of Findern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allestrey of Walton-on-Trent.</td>
<td>Cave.</td>
<td>Fisher of Foremark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLEYNE of Cresley.</td>
<td>Charleton of Risley.</td>
<td>Fitz-Gerald.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alton of Borrowash.</td>
<td>COKE of Melbourne.</td>
<td>Foliot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleby of Appleby Magna.</td>
<td>Colville of Lullington.</td>
<td>FOSBROOKE of Shardlow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashby.</td>
<td>Cocks of Stapenhill.</td>
<td>FLAMSTEAD of Denby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aston.</td>
<td>Collingwood.</td>
<td>FRANCIS of Foremark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audley of Mackworth.</td>
<td>COTTON of Derby.</td>
<td>Ganselin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAUMONT of Barrow.</td>
<td>Cavendish.</td>
<td>Grendon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beke.</td>
<td>Dalrymple.</td>
<td>GRESLEY of Drakelow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley.</td>
<td>Dalby.</td>
<td>GREY of Codnor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boswell.</td>
<td>DEEGE of Derby.</td>
<td>Hamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowbridge of Mackworth.</td>
<td>Des Voeux of Barrow.</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bray.</td>
<td>Digby.</td>
<td>Hancock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIGGS of Melbourne.</td>
<td>Disbrowe of Walton-on-Trent.</td>
<td>Hanselyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristowe of Twyford.</td>
<td>Draycot.</td>
<td>HARDINGE of King's Newton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browne of Derby.</td>
<td>Eadie of Barrow Hall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAMILIES TO WHOM REFERENCE IS MADE AND ARMS GIVEN—(continued).

HARPUR of Calke. | Mowbray of Bretby. | Speechley.
Heathcote of Littleover. | MUNDY of Markenton. | St. Amand.
Herbert. | Murcot. | STANHOPE of Bretby.
Hooley of Risley. | OUTRAM of Butterley. | Swinnerton.
HORNE of Butterley Park. | Fares of Hopwell Hall. | Thatham of Ilkeston.
Hunter. | Peach. | THACKER of Repton.
INGWARDBY of Willesley. | Phillip. | Tim.
IRELAND of Hartshorne. | Piggin. | TOKE of Synfen.
JESSOP. | Pipard. | Townsend.
Johnson. | Plumpton. | TUCHET of Marketon.
Kaves. | POLÉ of Wakebridge. | Turner of Derby.
KIRKELAND. | Port of Darley Abbey. | Twyford.
KENDALL of Smithsbury. | Powter. | Upton.
Lake. | POWTRELL of West Hallam. | Vavasour.
Leaper of Derby. | Ripley of Ripley. | WALL of Crich.
LISTER of Derby. | Richardson of Derby. | West of Darley Abbey.
Madan. | Roleston. | Wilkes.
Maiger of Codnor. | Roper. | Wilkins.
Marc. | Portill. | Willington of Willington.
Masters of Codnor. | Royle. | WILLOUGHBY of Risley.
MAWE. | Sackville of Croxall. | WILMOT of Chaddesden.
Mee. | Sale of Barrow. | Withipole.
Middlemore. | Sandiacre. | Windsor.
Milligan of Caldwell Hall. | Seagrace. | WATSON of Heanor.
Morley. | Seymour. | WRIGHT of Osmaston.
Moore of Appleby Parva. | Shaw of Repton. | ZOUCH of Codnor.
### APPENDIX.

#### MANORIAL TENURES.

#### CALKE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant 1</th>
<th>Tenant 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1547</td>
<td>John Dudley, Earl of Warwick</td>
<td>Sir John Harpur—Catherine Crewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Reverted to the Crown</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur—Caroline Manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558</td>
<td>Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur—Lady Frances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1577</td>
<td>Roger Wendsley, by purchase.</td>
<td>E. Greville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1582</td>
<td>Richard Wendsley</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur—Nanny Hawkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1582</td>
<td>Robert Bainbridge—Anne Everard,</td>
<td>Sir George Harpur—Jane Whittaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by purchase.</td>
<td>Sir John Harpur—Georgiana J. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur—Barbara Faunt</td>
<td>E. Lovell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Sir John Harpur—Susan West</td>
<td>Sir Vauntery Harpur—Isabel Adderley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Sir John Harpur—Anne Willoughby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CATTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant 1</th>
<th>Tenant 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Nigel de Albini</td>
<td>Christopher Horton—Maud Curzon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Albini</td>
<td>Walter Horton—Jane Chamber,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert de Albini</td>
<td>heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Robert de Albini</td>
<td>Christopher Horton—Parnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph de St. Amand—</td>
<td>Tyringham, heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1247</td>
<td>Almaric de St. Amand.</td>
<td>Walter Horton—Dorothy Ferrers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>Almaric de St. Amand.</td>
<td>Christopher Horton—Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312</td>
<td>Sir Roger Horton—Alice St. Pierre,</td>
<td>Berkenhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John de St. Amand—Joane le</td>
<td>Walter Horton—Elizabeth Kynnesley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Despencer.</td>
<td>Christopher Horton—Frances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Almaric de St. Amand.</td>
<td>Buswell, heiress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>Almaric de St. Amand.</td>
<td>Eusebius Horton—Phoebe Davenport,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1423</td>
<td>William Horton—</td>
<td>Sir Robert Wilmot Horton—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Horton—Jane Hill.</td>
<td>Sir Robert Edward Wilton Horton—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Horton, (Grandson to Roger.</td>
<td>Rev. Sir George Lewis Wilmot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He died s.p., and was succeeded</td>
<td>Horton—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by his cousin.)</td>
<td>1887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CROXALL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tenant 1</th>
<th>Tenant 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Richard de Curzon.</td>
<td>Sir George—Mary Levison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard de Curzon—Petronella de</td>
<td>heiress; (E. S. was 4th Earl of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camville.</td>
<td>Dorset).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1288</td>
<td>Sir Richard—</td>
<td>Charles Sackville, K.G.—6th Earl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William—Emma la Brabazon.</td>
<td>Lionel Cranfield Sackville—7th Earl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Thomas (d. s.p., succeeded by his</td>
<td>and 1st Duke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brother.)</td>
<td>Charles Sackville—2nd Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William—</td>
<td>John Frederick Sackville—3rd Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1441</td>
<td>John—Cecily (Escheator of Derby.)</td>
<td>Thomas Prinsep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edw. IV</td>
<td>John—Sarah Gresley (Escheator of Derby.</td>
<td>Thomas Prinsep (Levet of Whicchnor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas—Margaret Hartington,</td>
<td>nephew to the former who took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>John—Anne Ashby.</td>
<td>the name of Prinsep.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[died 1485.</td>
<td>Robert Thomas Kennedy, by marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas—Elizabeth Liggin.</td>
<td>with Margaret heiress of Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George—Catherine Babington.</td>
<td>Levett Prinsep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

CROXALL.

   Richard de Curzon—Alice. |   Richard, 5th Earl—Frances Cranfield
   Sir Richard de Curzon.  |   Charles Sackville, 2nd Duke—
   William de Curzon—Emma de Brabazon. |   John Fred Sackville, 3rd Duke—
   John Curzon—Senecha Gresley. | 1814. Thomas Levett (Prinsep)—Caroline
1483. Thomas Curzon—Mary Hartington. | 1849. Thomas Levett (Prinsep)—
1540. George Curzon—Katherine |   Babington.

NOTE.—In the Compiler’s MS. were the two foregoing tenures of Croxall. They differ somewhat, so both are given.

CASTLE GRESLEY AND DRAKELOW.

1086. Nigel de Stafford. | 1547. Sir Thomas Gresley—Catherine
1200. Sir Geoffrey de Gresley—Margaret |   Sir Thomas Gresley—Frances
   Somerville. |   Morewood.
   William—Elizabeth Bakepuize. |   Sir William Gresley—Barbara Walcott
   Sir Peter—Joana Stafford. |   Sir Thomas Gresley—Dorothy
   Sir Geoffrey—Margaret Gernon. |   Bowyer.
   Nicholas Gresley—Thomasine |   Sir Nigel Gresley—Elizabeth Wynn.
   Garteneys or Wasteneys. |   Sir Roger Gresley—Sophia Catherine
   Sir Thomas Gresley—Margaret |   Coventry.
   Walsh. |   Sir William N. Gresley—Georgiana
H. V. Sir John Gresley—Elizabeth Clarell. |   Reid.
   John Gresley—Anne Stanley. |   Sir Thomas Gresley—Laura Anne
   Sir Thomas Gresley—Anne Ferrers. |   Williams.
   Sir William Gresley—Benet Vernon. | 1847. Sir Thomas Gresley—Frances Louisa
   Sir George Gresley—Margaret |   Spencer Churchill.
   Mulsho.
1547. Sir William Gresley—Catherine Aston.

LULLINGTON.

1086. Royal Demesne. | 1547. Sir William Gresley.
   Sir Peter Gresley. | Sir Geoffrey Gresley.
   Nicholas Gresley. | 1753. Sir Nigel Gresley.
   Sir Thomas Gresley. | 1808. Sir Roger Gresley.
   Sir John Gresley. | 1840. C. R. Colville.
   Sir George Gresley. |   Sir Thomas Gresley.
APPENDIX.

COTON-IN-THE-ELMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbeys of Burton</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Geoffrey, Abbot of Burton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>Nigell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1113</td>
<td>Geoffrey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>Robert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1156</td>
<td>Bernand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>Robert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1177</td>
<td>Roger Malebranch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1185</td>
<td>Richard of Rochester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1188</td>
<td>Nicholas of Abingdon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>William Melbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>Roger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218</td>
<td>Nicholas de Walingford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Richard de Insula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Lawrence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>John de Stafford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1280</td>
<td>Thomas de Pakington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edw. II</td>
<td>Stephen de Beauchamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MELBOURNE.

| 1086            | Royal Desmesne.              | 1655            | Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. |
| 1086            | Hugh de Beauchamp.           | 1701            | George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. |
| 1086            | William Fitz-Geoffrey.       | 1705            | Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. |
|                 | Reverted to the Crown.       | 1746            | Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. |
|                 | Royal Desmesne.              | 1789            | John Rawdon, Earl of Moira. |
| H. III          | Philip de Mare.              | 1703            | Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings |
|                 | Reverted to the Crown.       | 1826            | George Augustus Francis Rawdon, |
| 1765            | Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.   | 1844            | Marquis of Hastings. |
| 1795            | Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.   | 1851            | Paulyn Reginald Serlo Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings. |
| 1845            | Henry, Earl of Lancaster.    |                 | Henry Weigsfeld Charles Plantagenet |
|                 | With the Crown from H. IV. to James I. | | |
| 1604            | Charles Howard.              |                 | |
| 1643            | Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. | | |

REPTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burdett Manor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Desmesne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranulph de Meschines, surnamed Bricassard.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.
REPTON—BURDETT MANOR—(Continued).

| 1336 | John de Lichfield. | 1538 | Reverted to the Crown. |
| 1346 | Simon de Sutton.   | 1540 | Thomas Thacker.         |
| 1356 | Ralph de Derby.    | 1548 | Gilbert Thacker.        |
| 1398 | William de Tutbury. | 1563 | Gilbert Thacker.        |
| 1411 | William Manesyn.  | 1565 | Godfrey Thacker.        |
| 1430 | Wyman Porter.      |      | Gilbert Thacker.        |
| 1437 | John Overton.      |      | John Overton.           |
| 1439 | John Wyne.         | 1714 | Elizabeth Thacker.      |
| 1471 | Thomas Sutton.     | 1728 | Sir Robert Burdett.    |
| 1486 | Henry Preste.      | 1797 | Sir Francis Burdett.   |
| 1511 | William Derby.     | 1844 | Sir Robert Burdett.    |
| 1523 | John Yonge.        | 1880 | Sir Francis Burdett.   |

HARPUR MANOR.

| 1086 | Royal Demesne.     | 1558 | Sir Richard Harpur.    |
| 1232 | The Meschenes as Burdett Manor. | 1573 | Sir John Harpur.      |
|      | In moieties among heirs and heiresses of Ranulphe de Meschenes, some of which augmented the Priory Manor, and some eventually sold | 1622 | Sir Richard Harpur. |
|      | John Findern.      | 1622 | Sir John Harpur.      |
|      | Nicholas Findern.  | 1647 | John Harpur.          |
| 1400 | John Findern.      | 1677 | Sir John Harpur, 3rd bart. |
|       | Nicholas Findern.  | 1681 | Sir—Harpur.           |
|       | John Findern.      | 1741 | Sir Henry Harpur.     |
|       | Thomas Findern.    | 1748 | Sir Henry Harpur.     |
|       | George Findern.    | 1789 | Sir Henry Harpur.     |
|       | Thomas Findern.    | 1819 | Sir George Harpur.    |
|       | Thomas Findern.    | 1844 | Sir John Harpur.      |
|       | Thomas Findern.    | 1886 | Sir Vauncey Harpur.   |

OSMASTON.

| 1086 | Henry de Ferrers—Bertha. | 1561 | John of Gaunt—Blanche Plantagenet With the Crown from 1399 to 1604. |
| 1139 | Robert de Ferrers—Hawye.  | 1604 | Charles Howard.        |
|      | William de Ferrers—Margaret Fawerelle. | 1643 | Ferdinando Hastings—Lucy Davies. |
|      | Robert de Ferrers—Sibilla de Braose | 1656 | Theophilus Hastings—Frances Fowler. |
|      | William de Ferrers.       |      | George Hastings.        |
| 1191 | William de Ferrers—Agnes Kevelich | 1701 | Theophilus Hastings—Selina Shirley |
| 1246 | William de Ferrers—Margaret de Quincy. | 1706 | Francis Hastings.       |
| 1264 | Robert de Ferrers—Eleanor Basset. | 1746 | John Rawdon—Elizabeth Hastings. |
|      | Edmund Plantagenet—Blanche Valois. | 1789 | Francis Rawdon—Flora Muir Campbell. |
| 1306 | Thomas Plantagenet—Alice Lacey. | 1826 | George Augustus Francis Rawdon. |
| 1337 | Henry Plantagenet—Maud Chaworth | 1844 | Paulyn Reginald Serlo Rawdon. |
APPENDIX.

FOREMARK.

1086. Nigel de Stafford.
Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby.
Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Earl.

K.S. Betram de Verdon, by gift.

1192. Thomas de Verdon.

1199. Nicholas de Verdon.

1231. Rosia de Verdon. This lady's issue
by Theobald le Butler took the
name of De Verdon.

1248. John de Verdon.

1278. John de Verdon.

1295. Theobald de Verdon.

1309. Theobald de Verdon.

1316. John de Verdon.

1346. John de Verdon.

1387. Sir Robert Frances, by purchase.
Rich. II. John Frances.

Henry VI. Henry Frances.

Robert Frances.

Robert (? Adam) Frances.

Ralph Frances, "whose descendant
Jane in the fifth descent married"
Sir Robert Burdett.

Sir Francys Burdett.

Sir Robert Burdett.

Sir Robert Burdett.

Sir Robert Burdett.

Sir Robert Burdett.

Sir Francis Burdett.

REFERENCE TO HARL. MSS. FOR PEDIGREES OF THE FAMILIES OF FRANCES
AND BURDETT, WITH THEIR OFFSHOOTS.

FRANCIS.—886, fo. 10b.; 1093, fo. 17; 1137, fo. 54b.; 1153, fo. 99b.; 1431, fo. 46b.; 1537, fo. 3;
1541, fo. 152; 2113, fo. 94b.; 2134, fo. 17b.; 6665, fo. 165; 6592, fo. 22b.; Egerton MS., 996, fo. 68b.;
Ad. MS., 16779, pp. 33, 225; 1093, fo. 64b.; Eg. MS., 996, fo. 81b.; 1241 fo. 51; Ad. MS., 16779, pp.
35, 225.

BURDETT.—886, fo. 6b.; 1093, fo. 87; 1484, fo. 34b.; 2134, fl. 13b., 18; 6592, fo. 4; 6183, fl. 21b.,
86b.; 1563, fo. 28; 1475, fl. 31; 1487, fo. 77b.; 810, fl. 10b.; 1180, fl. 10, 13; 1110, fo. 37; 1420, fo.
180b.; 4620, p. 79; 1180, fl. 12, 96; 1187, fl. 101b., 102b.; 1167, fo. 29b.; 1487, fl. 78; 1415, fo. 16;
1187, fo. 102b.; 6125, fo. 17b.; 1563, fo. 225; 4630, p. 81; 1420, fo. 126; 1189, fl. 23, 59; 6183, fo.
18b.; 1180, fl. 13; 1194, p. 251; 1487, fo. 75b.; 1431, fl. 16b.; 1110, fo. 14; 1187, fo. 128; 1415, fo.
30; 1420, fo. 209b.; 6125, fo. 20b.; 1167, fo. 9; 1394, pp. 253, 7; 1420, fo. 180.

SWARKSTONE.

1086. Henry de Ferrers, and Royal
Demeane.

1139. Robert de Ferrers.

1191. William de Ferrers.

1246. William de Ferrers.

1254. Robert de Ferrers.

1307. Robert Holland.

1322. Thomas de Swerkston.

Rich. II. Richard Rolleston, by purchase.

William Rolleston.

John Rolleston.

Henry Rolleston—Alice Frances.

1490. Roger Rolleston.

John Rolleston.

Henry Rolleston.

George Findern—Elizabeth Porte.

Thomas Findern.

Sir John Harpur—Jane Findern.

Sir John Harpur—Barbara Beaumont
John Harpur—Dorothy Dethick.

Sir John Harpur—Catherine Howard
Sir John Harpur—Anne Willoughby.

Sir John Harpur—Catherine Crewe.

Sir Henry Harpur—Lady Caroline
Manners.

Sir Henry Harpur—Lady Frances
Elizabeth Greville.

Sir Henry Harpur Crewe—Miss
Hawkins.

Sir George Harpur Crewe—Jane
Whittaker.

Sir John Harpur Crewe—Georgiana
J. H. E. Lovell.

Sir Vauces Harpur Crewe—Hon.
Isabel Adderley.
### Old Halls of Derbyshire

#### Bretby

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>holders</th>
<th>holders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Royal Desmesne</td>
<td>Maurice de Berkeley—Isabel Meade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earls of Chester</td>
<td>Maurice de Berkeley—Catherine Berkeley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Gilbert de Segrave—Amabilis de Chaucomebe.</td>
<td>Thomas de Berkeley—Anne Savage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>Nicholas de Segrave—Maud de Lucy</td>
<td>Thomas de Berkeley—Anne Savage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>John de Segrave—Margaret Plantagenet.</td>
<td>Thomas Stanhope—Margaret Port, (by purchase).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Thomas de Mowbray—Constance Holland.</td>
<td>Philip Dormer Stanhope—Melosina de Schulemburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405</td>
<td>John de Mowbray—Katherine Neville.</td>
<td>Philip Stanhope—Henrietta Thyme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1432</td>
<td>John de Mowbray—Elizabeth Bourchier.</td>
<td>George Stanhope—Anne Elizabeth Forester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1461</td>
<td>John de Mowbray—Elizabeth Talbot Ann Mowbray.</td>
<td>George Philip Cecil Arthur Stanhope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1475</td>
<td>William de Berkeley (as one of the co-heirs).</td>
<td>Henry Howard Molynceus Herbert—Evelyn Stanhope.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Devised this Manor to Thomas Duport.  † Illegitimate daughter of George I.

#### Smithsby

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Nigel de Stafford.</td>
<td>Henry Kendall—Sacheverell.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comyn</td>
<td>Henry Kendall—Elizabeth Armstrong.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir John Harpur, of Swarkestone.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William de Shepey</td>
<td>Sir John Harpur.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John de Shepey—Alice Walcot.</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sir Henry Harpur.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward de Shepey</td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Henry Harpur Crewe.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward de Shepey</td>
<td>Sir George Crewe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir John Harpur Crewe.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Vaughn Harpur Crewe.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Kendall—Jennings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>Sir John Harpur.</td>
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<td>Sir John Harpur Crewe.</td>
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#### Appleby Magna

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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Abbot of Barton</td>
<td>Thomas de Appleby.</td>
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<td>1106</td>
<td>Walleran de Appleby.</td>
<td>Thomas de Appleby.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1243</td>
<td>William de Appleby.</td>
<td>George Appleby.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>Sir Edmund de Appleby.</td>
<td>Francis Appleby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1350</td>
<td>John de Appleby.</td>
<td>Sir Wolstan Dixie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1387</td>
<td>John de Appleby.</td>
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</table>
### APPENDIX.

#### APPLEBY PARVA.

<table>
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<th>K. John</th>
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<th>1630</th>
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<td>1871</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George John Moore.</td>
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#### MEASHAM.

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<th>1128</th>
<th>1155</th>
<th>1181</th>
<th>1232</th>
<th>Edw. III</th>
<th>Henry VI</th>
<th>1455</th>
<th>1474</th>
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<td>1501</td>
<td>1569</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>1721</td>
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#### DABRIDGECOURT.

This Manor, which was called the Dabridgecourt Manor of Measham, has passed with Measham from the reign of Henry VI.

#### NEWTON SOLNEY.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1086</th>
<th>1101</th>
<th>1119</th>
<th>1128</th>
<th>1155</th>
<th>1181</th>
<th>1232</th>
<th>Edw. I</th>
<th>Edw. III</th>
<th>Rich. II</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Demesne.</td>
<td>Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester—Ermentrude de Claremont.</td>
<td>Richard de Abrinics—Maud, daughter of King Stephen.</td>
<td>Randolph de Meschines—Lucia, dau. of Algar, Earl of Mercia</td>
<td>Randolph de Meschines—Maud de</td>
<td>Hugh de Meschines—Bertrid. [Clare</td>
<td>Randle de Meschines—Clementia de</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Norman de Solney—</td>
<td>Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester—</td>
<td>Richard de Abrinics—Maud, daughter of King Stephen.</td>
<td>Randolph de Meschines—Lucia, dau. of Algar, Earl of Mercia</td>
<td>Randolph de Meschines—Maud de</td>
<td>Hugh de Meschines—Bertrid. [Clare</td>
<td>Randle de Meschines—Clementia de</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Alured de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir Norman de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir Alured de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir William de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir William de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir William de Solney—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edw. I</td>
<td>Edw. III</td>
<td>Edw. III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Alured de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir Alured de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir William de Solney—</td>
<td>Sir John of Solney—</td>
<td>Sir Nicholas Longford—Margery de Appleby, whose mother was Agnes Solney.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sir Nicholas Longford—JoanaWarren</td>
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</table>
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

NEWTON SOLNEY—(Continued.)

| Sir Ralph Longford—Margaretia Melton. | Sir Henry Every—Vere Herbert. |

CHELLASTON.

| 1307. . . . . Robert Holland. | |

CHURCH GRESLEY.

| . . . . Priory of Austin Canons at Church Gresley. | Meynells. |
| 1543. . . . . Henry Crich, by Grant of Henry VIII. | Sir Roger Gresley—Sophia Catherine Mousleys. (They were holding in 1847). |
| 1548. . . . . Richard Appleton. | Rev. Charles Williams (was holding in 1854). |
| . . . . John Seymour. | |
| 1556. . . . . Sir Christopher Alleyne—Audrey Paget. | |
| . . . . Charles Alleyne—Elizabeth Waller. | |

MEYNELL LANGLEY.

| 1086. . . . . Ralph Fitzhubert. | 1506. . . . . William Bassett—Elizabeth Meverell |
| (Robert de Meynell). | William Bassett—Elizabeth Fitzherbert. |
| (Robert de Meynell). | William Bassett—Judith Boothby, m d Osten. |
| 1251. . . . . Sir Hugh de Meynell—Philippa de Edensor, or Savage. | Sir William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle—Elizabeth Bassett. |
| 1334. . . . . Hugh de Meynell—Alice Basset. | Godfrey Meynell— |
| 1364. . . . . Richard de Meynell—Joan. | Severalities. |
| 1376. . . . . Ralph de Meynell—John Dethick*—Margaret Meynell. | Godfrey Meynell—Mary Anne Jebb. |
| 1456. . . . . Ralph Basset, of Blore—Margaret Dethick. | |
| 1456. . . . . William Basset— | |
| 1490. . . . . William Bassett—Johanna Biron. | |

* The Genealogist and Topographer, vol. I, p. 538, says his name was Roger Dethicke; the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1569, says Reginald; Dr. Cox says John.
APPENDIX.

KIRK LANGLEY.

1086. Fitz-Hubert (Ralph).
1118. Nicholas.
1272. Robert Fitz-Nicholas.
1272. Ralph Pipard.
1310. Ralph Pipard.
1310. John de Twyford.
1522. Henry Pole, by heiress.
       Henry Pole.

1558. Augustine Pole.
       German Pole.
       William Bassett, of Blore, by purchase.
       William Bassett.
       William Cavendish, by heiress.
       Isaac Meynell, by purchase.
       Has passed as Meynell Langley.

EGGINTON.

1086. Geoffrey Aselin.
       Ralph Aselin.
       Thomas Bardolf, by heiress.
       William Bardolf. Ralph Fitz-
       Germand under.
       William Fitz-Ralph.
       William de Grenden.
       Robert Fitz-Walkelyn.

Henry III. Sir John Chandos and Sir Robert
           Stafford.
           Sir Robert Stafford.
           Divided among four co-heiresses
           of Stafford—Elizabeth Tymmore;
           Reyne Rolleston; Ida de Stanton;
           and Agnes de Walton. In 1355
           the Moiety came to the Sir John
           Chandos of that period, and has
           passed to the Poles as Radbourne.
           The other Moieties were sold to
           Lathburys of Egginton.
           Edw. II.
           Henry VII.
           James I.
           1500. Sir Henry Every.
           1509. Sir John Every.
           1529. Rev. Sir Simon Every.
           1753. Sir Henry Every.
           1755. Sir John Every.
           1779. Sir Edward Every
           1785. Sir Henry Every.
           1855. Sir Henry Fowler Every.

HARGATE MANOR.

Edward II. Lathburys... Lysons says that this Manor was with the Frechervilles and Babingtons,
Henry VII. Leigs ... from whom the Leigs purchased; but the Inquisitions post Mortem are
James I. Everys ... in favour of the possessors as stated.

ILKESTON.

1086. Gilbert de Gant.
       Sir Robert de Muskam.
       Hugo de Muskam.
       Robert de Muskam
       Ralph de Gresley.

K. John Hugh FitzRalph.
H. III. Nicholas de Cantelupe.
Edward II. Nicholas, Lord Cantelupe.
1355. William, Lord Cantelupe.
1372. William, Lord Cantelupe.
1390. Nicholas, Lord Cantelupe.
1396. William Zouch, of Haringworth.
1396. William Zouch.
1415. William Zouch.
1464. William Zouch.
1468. John Zouch.
1485. Sir John Savage.
1495. Sir John Savage.

1577. Sir John Savage.
1588. Sir John Savage.
1597. Sir John Savage.
1679. Sir John Manners of Haddon.

Sir John Manners, 1st Duke of Rutland
Sir John Manners, 2nd Duke, K.G.
Sir John Manners, 3rd Duke, K.G.
Sir Charles Cecil Manners, 6th Duke K.G.
Sir John James Manners, 7th Duke K.G.

Sir George Manners.
Sir John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland
OLD HALLS OF DERBYSHIRE.

SHARDLOW.

1086. As the Tenure of Aston-on-Trent. | 1540. Christopher le Hunt.

As the Tenure of Aston.

ASTON-ON-TRENT.

1086. Royal Demesne.
1186. Robert de Hastings.
1194. Geoffrey.
1208. Hugh Grytle.
1226. William Marmion.
1228. Walter Pinchbeck.
1249. Roger Fred.
1265. Simon de Witchurch.
1291. Thomas de Burcheles.
1324. William de Bebington.
1349. Richard Seynesborowe.
1363. Thomas de Newport.
1385. William de Merston.
1386. Henry de Sutton.
1413. Thomas Yerdesley.
1435. John Stralghall.
1485. Simon Ripley.
1493. John Birchenshaw.
1537. John Clarke.

BREASTON.

Henry VI. Babingtons.

RISLEY.

1086. Roger de Busli. 
1363. Hugh Willoughby—Joane de Risley.
1491. Hugh Willoughby—Isabella Clifton.
1514. Thomas Willoughby—Isabel Bradbourne.
1605. Hugh Willoughby—Margaret Mol-details.

Thomas Aston, Bart.—Anne Willoughby.
Willoughby Aston, Bart.—Mary Ofley.
Thomas Aston, Bart.—Catherine Widdrington.
Thomas Aston, Bart.—Rebecca Shisle.
Willoughby Aston, Bart.—Elizabeth Pyc.
Willoughby Aston, Bart.—Lady Jane Henley.
John Hancock—Rev. John Hancock—
Rev. John Hancock Hall.
### APPENDIX

#### CODNOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1086</th>
<th>William Peverell</th>
<th>1495</th>
<th>Sir John Zouch — Elizabeth Grey</th>
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<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>William Peverell</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Sir John Zouch — Mary Willoughby</td>
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<td>Robert de Bardolf—</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Sir John Zouch — Elizabeth Whalley</td>
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<td>1255</td>
<td>Sir Henry Grey — Isolda Bardolf</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>Sir John Zouch — Maria Berkeley</td>
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<td>1281</td>
<td>John Grey — Lucy Mohun</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Richard Neile</td>
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<td>Henry Grey (Lord) — Eleanor Courtemay</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>Philip Neile</td>
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<tr>
<td>1309</td>
<td>Richard Grey (Lord) — Joan</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Sir Strensham Master — Elizabeth Legh</td>
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<tr>
<td>1335</td>
<td>John Grey (Lord) — Alice de Insula</td>
<td></td>
<td>Legh Master — Margaret Lauder</td>
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<td>1392</td>
<td>Richard Grey (Lord) — Elizabeth Bassett</td>
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<td>Legh Master — Catherine Hoskins</td>
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#### ELVASTON

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#### MACKWORTH

| 1086 | Hugh Lupus — Gozelin Under | 1491 | James Touchet |
| K. J. | Earls of Chester | 1497 | John Touchet |
| 1256 | Audleys | 1516 | Sir John Mundy, by purchase |
| 1271 | Audleys | 1538 | Vincent Mundy |
| 1272 | James Audley | 1607 | Edward Mundy |
| 1275 | Henry Audley | 1617 | Francis Mundy |
| 1276 | William Audley | 1681 | John Mundy |
| 1299 | Nicholas Audley | 1720 | Francis Mundy |
| 1307 | Thomas Audley | 1730 | Francis Mundy |
| 1317 | Nicholas Audley | 1790 | Wrightson Mundy |
| 1319 | James Audley | 1815 | Francis Noel Clarke Mundy |
| R. II | Touchets, Lords Audley | 1817 | Francis Mundy |
| 1409 | James Touchet | 1857 | William Mundy |
| 1458 | James Touchet | 1877 | Francis Mundy |
**SHIPLEY.**

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<th>Year</th>
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**SAWLEY.**

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<td>Hugh de Nonant.</td>
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<td>William Dalrymple Maclagen</td>
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Stanhopes, Earls of Harrington as lessees.
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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 72, line forty.—Read, "Swarkeston" for Swarston.
Page 74, line nine.—Read, "shone" for shon.
Page 88, line twenty-eight.—Read, "Tewkesbury" for Tewsbury.
Page 110, lines nine and eleven.—Read, "niece" for neice.
Page 149, line ten.—Read "niece" for neice.
Page 150, line fourteen.—Read "manufactures" for manufacturers.
Page 150, lines nineteen and forty-two.—Read "niece" for neice.
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